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Ἀνναια ὑλᾶδῃ.

ANNALS OF ULSTER.

OTHERWISE,

Ἀνναια σεναιτ,

ANNALS OF SENAT;

A CHRONICLE OF IRISH AFFAIRS

FROM A.D. 431, TO A.D. 1540.

EDITED, WITH A TRANSLATION AND NOTES,

BY

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VOL. I.

A.D. 431—1056.

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PREFATORY NOTE.

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THE Editor was desirous that the important publication of which this forms the first volume should be published in a complete form, and not in separate volumes, for the reason that, considering the great value of the Chronicle, the questions so often discussed regarding the compilers and the sources from which the work was compiled, and the relation to each other of the MSS. from which the text has been formed, it seemed necessary that these subjects should be dealt with in an Introductory Essay. But it would be obviously impossible to write an Introduction of the nature required before the whole work was in print. The Council of the Royal Academy, under whose direction the publication of the work has been placed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, having ordered the immediate publication of this volume, the Editor submitted respectfully to their directions. The Introduction must therefore appear in the last volume of the work—in that, namely, containing the Appendices and Index.

W. M. H.

June, 1887.

5 Jan 25 Grant 4 v.

Cecil G. E. Parry



ἈΝΝΙΑΛΑ ὑΛΑΔΗ.



ANNALS OF ULSTER;

OTHERWISE,

ἈΝΝΙΑΛΑ ΣΕΝΑΤ.

ANNALS OF SENAT.

# αἰνναλα υἱαδῆ.

ihc,

Mei est incipere, tui est finire.

Fol. 16aa.

**I**t 1enaip. Anno ab incarnatione domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> xxx.<sup>o</sup> 1.<sup>o</sup> Palladius ad Scotos a Celestino urbis Romae episcopo ordinatur episcopus, Cælio et Valerio consulibus primus mittitur in Hiberniam, ut Christum credere potuerent, anno Theodori 1111.<sup>o</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Palladius*.—Prosper Aquitanus, in his *Chronicon*, Basso et Antiocho coss. (i.e. A.D. 431), after mention of the Council of Ephesus adds: "Ad Scotos in Christum credentes, ordinatus a papa Cælestio Palladius, et primus episcopus mittitur" (*Opp.* p. 432). This cardinal record in Irish church history has been repeated by Bede, *Chron.*, p. 26, and *Hist. Eccl.* twice, i., 13, v., 24; where he assigns 430 as the year, i.e. of his mission, whereas 431 was the date of his arrival. See Pagi, *Critica*, t. ii., pp. 214b, 238b. Subsequent chroniclers, enumerated by Ussher, *Wks.* vi., 353, have adopted the same form of words, among them Marianus Scotus, who notices both Palladius and Patricius, under the 8th of Theodosius, junior. Palladius is styled by Muirchu, writing circ. 690, "Archidiaconus pape Caelestini" (Bk. Arm., fol. 2aa). So the Vit. Sec. in Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 13b; the Vit. Quarta, *ib.* p. 38b; Probus, *ib.* 48b; the Vit. Tripart.

huaral dechon, which Colgan not very closely renders, "eximium Diaconum," *ib.* p. 123a.

<sup>2</sup> *Celestinus*.—The writers in the Book of Armagh note him as "quadragesimus quintus a sancto Petro apostolo," fol. 2aa, 16aa. But Prosper, Idatius, and Marcellinus, whom these ann. profess to follow, have xli. Sixtus, his successor, is set down next year as xlii.

<sup>3</sup> *Etius and Valerius*.—Their consulship belongs to 432. Bassus and Antiochus were the consuls of this year.

<sup>4</sup> *Might believe*.—Prosper's *in Christum credentes* has, from Ussher down, been generally understood as implying that there existed at the time in Ireland a number of acephalous Christians. Muirchu, who, writing about 690, says of Palladius that he had been ordained and sent "ad hanc insulam sub brumali rigore possitam convertendam" (Bk. Arm., fo. 2aa), or "ad doctrinam Scottorum" (*ib.*



# ANNALS OF ULSTER.

## JESUS,

*Mine it is to Begin, Thine it is to Finish.*

**K**ALENDs of January. In the year 431 from the [431.] Incarnation of the Lord, Palladius,<sup>1</sup> ordained by Celestinus,<sup>2</sup> bishop of the City of Rome, is sent, in the consulship of Etius and Valerius,<sup>3</sup> into Ireland, first bishop to the Scots, that they might believe<sup>4</sup> in Christ; in the 8th year of Theodosius.<sup>5</sup>

16aa). Nennius comes next, about half a century after the Book of Armagh was written, and he, drawing as he says, "de historiis Scottorum licet inimicorum," expressly states "ad Scottos in Christum convertendos" (p. 41). Probus uses language similar to that of Muirchu (Tr. Th. 48b). The Tripart. Life, the substance of which can be proved to be older than 800, says, "do ppaicept do Goideluibh, 'to instruct the Gaeidhil'." So Vit. Sec. in Colgan, Tr. Th., 13b; Vit. Tert. (ib. 23a); Vit. Quart. (ib. 38b); Jocelin (ib. 70a). Ussher's Irish Life had what his interpreter renders "ad prædicandum Hibernis"; while his Latin Tripart. Life had "ad Scottos convertendos ad Christum" (Wks., vi. 368). Even for the wording of the present text, which is so rude, there is a counterpart in the Annals of Inisfallen at 431, "Palladius ad Scottos a Caelestino, urbis Romae episcopo, ordinatus, primus mittitur in Hiberniam, ut Christum credere potuissent." This

and the text would seem to imply that the Irish had the offer of conversion, but refused it. Prosper closed his chronicle in 455, but in a work which is peculiarly important as having been written in 433, i.e. 2 years after Palladius' arrival, he says of Caelestine, "Ordinato Scotis episcopo, dum Romanam insulam (i.e. Britanniam) studet servare Catholicam, fecit etiam barbaram Christianam" *Contra Casianum*, c. 20 (Opp. 209a). Innes reconciles the two statements of Prosper to his own satisfaction (*Hist.*, p. 55); but Sir James Ware, more in accordance with Irish writers, says "Et ad Prosperi ipsa verba, *Scotos in Christum credentes*, quod attinet, ea fortasse referenda sunt ad tempus quo Prosper Chronicon suum scripsit, quando nempe longe maxima pars Hiberniæ ad Christi fidem, S. Patricii prædicatione et operâ suâ fuit conversa" (*S. Patr. Opusc.* p. 107).

<sup>5</sup> *Theodosius*.—See note on Theodosius the younger, in the year following.

†ct. 1ηναιρ (ui. p. lun). Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> xxx.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup> (1111. dc. xxxui. secundum Dionysium). Πατρισις περ-  
 ενιτ αὐτὸ ἡiberniam nono anno pegni Θεοδορίῳ μίνονι,  
 primo anno episcopatur Χίρτι, xl. 11. episcopi Romane  
 eclesie. Sic enumerant Beda et Marcellius et Ippio-  
 dorus in croniciς suis. [In xu (uel xiiii) anno pegni  
 Laegaire mic Neill. Ἀβινιτιο μυνδι iuxta lxx. inter-  
 preter ū. dccc. lxxxi; iuxta uero Ebreor 1111. dcxxxui.  
 Ἀβ incarnatione uero iuxta Ebreor dclxxxu, secundum  
 autem Dionysium cccc. xxx. 11.<sup>o</sup> anni sunt; secundum  
 uero Bedam cccc. xxxi anni sunt.]

†ct. 1ηναιρ. Anno domini cccc. xxx. 11.<sup>o</sup> (1111. dc. xxxui.)

†ct. 1ηναιρ. (11. p. lu. u.) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> xxx.<sup>o</sup>  
 111.<sup>o</sup> (1111. dcxxxui.) Cετνα βρατ Saxon δι Ερε [no  
 ινδ Ειρηνη].

<sup>1</sup> *Friday*.—This was leap-year, and the Sunday letter CB, as the 1st of January fell on the sixth day of the week. It may be observed here, once for all, that the chronological notations, except the year of the Lord, whether at the beginning or close of the entries of each year, are not in *prima manu*, but added subsequently in paler ink.

<sup>2</sup> *Dionysius*.—See his system referred to at A.D. 531 *infra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Patrick arrived*.—See Ussher, *Wks.*, vi., 370, 371, 396-407, 443; Todd, *St. Patrick*, pp. 392-399.

<sup>4</sup> *Theodosius the younger*.—There are three dates for the commencement of the reign of Theodosius junior—1st, A.D. 402, when he was declared *Augustus* by his father, Arcadius; 2nd, A.D. 408, when Arcadius died, and he succeeded to the empire of the East; 3rd, A.D. 423, when, on August 15, his uncle Honorius, Emperor of the West, died, and thus left him supreme in the regions of Latin. The third era

is that which these Annals adopt, as did Beda, in *Chron.*, and *H.E.*, i., 13. So also the *Chron. Scot.*; *Ann. Inisf.*; *Leab. Brec.*; *Vit. Tripart.*, and *Marianus Scotus*. Tirechan states, "xiii. anno Teothosii," but 30+24 would be according to the earlier computations, so that his xiii. is evidently a clerical error for viii. Baronius takes exception to the present date, and observes at A.C. 429, vii., "ex Prospero corrigendum esse Bedam"; upon which Smith well observes, "non ex Prospero Beda, sed ex Beda Baronius corrigendus est" (*Beda*, i., 13, p. 51). See Pagi, *Critica*, ii., 214b, n., xi.

<sup>5</sup> *Xistus*.—Over this name is written, in another hand *Celestine*, which is an error. Celestine died 13 July, 432, and Sixtus iii. was consecrated eleven days afterwards. In the chronicles of Prosper, Idatius, and Marcellinus, Sixtus is set down as 42nd Bishop of Rome.

*Chronicles*.—This is a very slo-

Kal. Jan. (Friday,<sup>1</sup> m. . . .) A.D. 432 (4636, according to Dionysius).<sup>2</sup> Patrick arrived<sup>3</sup> at Ireland, in the 9th year of the reign of Theodosius the younger,<sup>4</sup> in the first year of the episcopate of Xistus,<sup>5</sup> the 42nd bishop of the Church of Rome. So Beda, and Marcellinus, and Isidorus compute in their chronicles.<sup>6</sup> [In the 15th (or 14th) year of the reign of Laegaire, son of Niall.<sup>7</sup> From the beginning of the world,<sup>8</sup> according to the LXX. Interpreters, 5885 years; but according to the Hebrews, 4636. Also, from the Incarnation, according to the Hebrews, 685; but, according to Beda, there are 431 years.] [432.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 433 (4637). [433.]

Kal. Jan. (Monday. m. 5.) A.D. 434 (4638.) The first prey<sup>9</sup> by the Saxons<sup>10</sup> from Ireland [or, in Ireland]. [434.]

only entry; the chronological order of the writers is inverted, and Beda says nothing on the subject. Marcellinus has—"Valerio et Aetio coss. (i.e. 432), Romanæ ecclesiæ Xystus xlii. episcopus ordinatus, vixit annis viii."

<sup>7</sup> *Laegaire, son of Niall.*—O'Flaherty makes the 4th of Laeghaire to synchronize with 432; therefore 428 + 35, the length of his reign, makes 463, the correct date of his death. Ann. Inisfall., and the ancient authorities cited by Petrie from Leabhar Breac, place Patrick's arrival in the 4th of Laeghaire (*Tara*, 77, 79); so also the F. Mast. Nennius says, "In quinto anno Loygare regis exorsus est prædicare fidem Christi" (p. 44). But though Ann. Inisf. here assign the 4th, further on they have a stray sentence, which contradicts this—"Patricius vero xiii. vel ut alii dicunt xiiii. anno ejusdem venit ad Scotos Patricius." And in the present entry xiiii. is written *al. man.* over xu. The addition therefore of 10 to the regnal year of Laeghaire brings us down to 443, the date at which

Todd has arrived from independent considerations, *S. Patr.* 392-399

*Beginning of the world.*—The whole of this chronological paragraph is added by another hand, which subsequently appears in similar additions.

<sup>9</sup> *Prey.*—The Irish *bpat* or *bpat* seems to be cognate to the Latin *praeda*. From *bpat* comes the adjective *bpatach* "thievish," the noun *bpatairg*, a "thief," and the name *mac bpatairg*, now Brady. At 820 *infra*, we find *bpat* in the form *ppat*.

<sup>10</sup> *Saxons.*—The Saxons first appear in history at A.D. 287, and then as marauders. At 364, according to Ammianus Marcellinus, "Picti Saxonesque, et Scotti et Attacotti Britan- nos ærumnis vexavere continuis" (xxvi. 5). They were associated with the Picts when defeated by the Britons in the Alleluatic victory, which Ussher, on just grounds, places at the year 430, and which was certainly prior to the year 435, as St. Germanus the leader died that year. See his excellent obs., *Wks.* v. 385.

†Ct. 1enair. Anno domini cccc.° xxx.° u.° (1111. dc. xxxix.)  
Morr bpeppail regir laigén. [Oporiur et pporpper et  
Ciriullur in doctriua Chriusti floruuerunt secundum  
quorðam].

Fol. 16ab.

†Ct. 1enair. (4 p. l. 27.) Anno domini cccc.° xxx.  
ui.° (1111. dc. xl.) Uel hic morr bpeppail. Oporiur et  
pporpper et Ciriullur in Chriusto floruuerunt, [uel in  
doctriua Chriusti, secundum alior. Uel hoc anno bpe-  
ppail morpuur ert secundum alior].

†Ct. 1enair. (6 p. l. 9, alias 8<sup>a</sup>.) Anno domini cccc.°  
xxx.° ui.° (1111. dc. xli.°) Finnbar mac hui bapðene.

†Ct. 1enair. (7 p., 20 lunae.) Anno domini cccc.°  
xxx.° ui.° (1111. dc. xlii.°) Senčur mor do rcibunn; [uel  
quod hic debet inperi Secundur cum rocir secundum  
alium librum].

Also Thorpe's Lappenberg, vol. i., 62, 63. The Irish invasion here recorded may have been a sequel to their defeat in Britain. These annals assign their permanent arrival in England to 464; and they add a second descent on Ireland at 471 *infra*. The authorities, followed by the Books of Lecan and Ballymote, represent the wife of Eochaidh Muighmedhoin, Cairenn Casdubh ("curly black"), mother of Niall ix. Host., as daughter of a king of the Saxons. Which is adopted by O'Flaherty, *Ogyg.* 376, 393. Indorb Find, also, wife of Eoghan, son of Niall, is said to have been daughter of a Saxon prince. Mac Firbis, however, *Geneal. MS.*, p. 108, contends that the first named woman was more likely to have been Pictish or North British. It is curious that the B. of Armagh, referring to the death of Munissa, a disciple of St. Patrick, whom some of his Lives style *Britonissa*, speaks "de morte Moneisen Saxonissæ" (fol. 20 ab).

<sup>1</sup> *Bressal*.—More fully in the F. Mast. (435), "Breasal Bealach, son of Fiacha Aiceadh, son of Cathair Mór (king of Leinster), died." The death of Cathair Mór is set down at A.D. 174, so that there must be a deficiency of several generations in the descent. See Keating, 308; *Ogyg.* 311; *B. of Rights*, 201–203.

<sup>2</sup> *According to some*.—This, from *Orosius*, added *al. manu*. See under next year.

<sup>3</sup> *Orosius—Cyril*.—Orosius, in A. by a clerical error. Paulus Orosius, a priest of Tarragona, flor. 416. In 413 he was sent by two Spanish bishops to St. Augustin; during his stay with whom, and at whose instance, he composed his *Historia*. St. Augustin characterizes him as "Vigil ingenio, promptus eloquio, flagrans studio," *Epist.* 166. Prosper, of Aquitaine, appeared before pope Cœlestine, in 431 (the year of Palladius' mission), to vindicate the memory of St. Augustin. In 433 he

Kal. Jan. A.D. 435 (4639). Death of Bressal,<sup>1</sup> King of Leinster. [Orosius, and Prosper, and Cyril flourished in the doctrine of Christ, according to some.]<sup>2</sup> [435.]

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 27). A.D. 436 (4640). Or, here the death of Bresal. Orosius, Prosper, and Cyril,<sup>3</sup> flourished in Christ [or, in the doctrine of Christ, according to others. Or, in this year Bresal died, according to others.] [436.]

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 9, or 8). A.D. 437 (4641). Finn-barr<sup>4</sup> son of Ua Bardene. [437.]

Kal. Jan. (Saturn., m. 20). A.D. 438 (4642). The *Senchus Mor*<sup>5</sup> was written. (Or, here should be inserted<sup>6</sup> *Secundus* with his companions, according to another book.) [438.]

published his *Collator*, and in 455 he completed his *Chronicon*, which is a very important record. Cyril, patriarch of Alexandria, presided at the third General Council, in 431, and died in 444. The mention of his name here was probably suggested by Isidore, who says, in his *Chronicon*, "Hoc tempore Cyrillus Alexandriae episcopus, insignis est habitus." *Opp.* vii. 101. The best edition of his works is that by Jo. Aubertus, 6 tom. (in 7 voll.), fol. Paris, 1638. Gibbon accuses him of tyranny, murder, and a long list of crimes and infirmities. *Decline*, ch. 47. With such a wide margin as the *claruere* of these three writers it was absurd to repeat the entry the year following.

<sup>4</sup> *Finnbarr*.—The F. Mast. borrow this entry, changing the descent to *mac Ua Bairdene*, and adding *œcc*, 'died'; but they give no clue to his lineage or history. O'Donovan supposed that *Ua Baird*, which appears in St. Patrick's kindred, might be intended. It is more likely, however, that the reference is to some one

*maccu Bairdene*, 'of the sons of Bairdene,' such as the *Dal Bairdine* of Uladh, whom Tighern. notices at 628, these Annals at 627, and the F. Mast. at 623. Colgan's conjecture of *Firtnanus*, *Tr. Thaum.* 268a, is inadmissible.

<sup>5</sup> *Senchus Mor*.—"Chronicon Magnum scriptum est." O'Connor, *R. H. SS.* iv. 1. It was a body of laws, the first materials of which were compiled by St. Patrick and some of his disciples; and which grew by subsequent accretions till it attained its present voluminous dimensions. The *Senchur Mór*, occupying 4 vols. of the intended series of the *Ancient Laws of Ireland*, was published in the years 1865, 1869, 1873–79, edited by Professors Hancock, O'Mahony, and Richey, from the texts and translations of the late Dr. O'Donovan and Professor O'Curry. In the learned Prefaces to these important volumes full information is given of the code.

<sup>6</sup> *Inserted*.—*Inserti*, for *inseri*, A. See under next year.



b. |ct. 1enaip. (1 p., l. 1.) Anno domini cccc.º xxx.º ix.º  
(m. dc. xliii.) Secundus, Auxilius, et Serninus mitun-  
tur et episcopi ipsi in Hiberniam in auxilium Patricii.

|ct. 1enaip. (2 p., l. u.) Anno domini cccc.º xxx.º  
(m. dc. xliiii.) Exitus Xristi episcopi Romane ecclē-  
sie, qui uixit mii. annis in episcopatu Romane ecclēsie  
et xxiii. diebus, ut dēta narrat in cronico suo. Alii  
libri dicunt Maine filium Neill in isto anno peripre.  
[Augurōin naēm ar na ḡabail on beaṭaḡ ro anra reirēo  
bliadain thec ar 3 xx.º α αιρε, episcopatur uero sui  
anno 40. Ploruit Augurōin circa annos domini  
cccc.º.]

<sup>1</sup> *Secundus.* — *Recte* Secundinus. Called Sechnall by the Irish, and from him domnach Sechnall, now Dunshaughlin, in the S.E. of Meath, derives its name. Born in 374, which is the alleged year of St. Patrick's birth, who was his uncle, and in honour of whom he composed the hymn *Audite omnes*. See Ussher, *Wks.* vi. 383, 384, 401, 518; Colgan, *Tr. Thaum.*, 226b; Todd, *Lib. Hymnor.* 7-42. His death is entered below at 447.

*Auxilius.*—Brother of Secundinus, sixth son of Restitut Ua mBaird, and, with Iserninus, ordained as a coadjutor of St. Patrick. In Irish his name assumes the form of Ausaille or Usaille. Cill-Ausaille, now Killashee, in co. Kildare is called from him, and he is also patron of Cill Ua mBaird, now Killymard, near Donegal, in the county of the same name. His death is entered at 459 *infra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Serninus.*—Generally written Iserninus; but sometimes Eserninus, *B. Arm.* fol. 15bb; Serenus, *Tr. Thaum.* p. 14a; Iserinus, Nennius, 43. In the B. of Armagh he is in three

instances called eppcop Fīth, one of which is as a gloss upon his name, in the following passage "Patricius et Iserninus (i. eppcop Fīth) cum Germano fuerunt in Olsiodra civitate. Germanus vero Isernino dixit ut prae-  
dicare in Hiberniam veniret, atque promptus fuit oboedire, etiam in quamcumque partem mitteretur nisi in Hiberniam. Germanus dixit Patricio, et tu, an oboediens eris? Patricius dixit, Fiat sicut vis. Germanus dixit, Hoc inter uos erit; et non potuerit Iserninus in Hiberniam non transire. Patricius venit in Hiberniam. Iserninus vero missus est in aliam regionem: sed ventus contrarius detulit illum in dexteram [*i.e.* australem] partem Hiberniæ," (fol. 18 aa); probably Magh Itha, or the barony of Forth, on the south coast of the county of Wexford. *Ann. Inisfall* at 440, say, "Secundinus et Auxiliarius, et Iserninus mittuntur in auxilium Patricii, nec tamen tenuerunt apostolatam, nisi Patricius solus." So also *Chron. Scot.* 438. This joint action appears in the titles of some collections of Irish Canons, and strikes the eye in the

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 1). A.D. 439 (4643). Secundus,<sup>1</sup> [439.]  
Auxilius,<sup>2</sup> and Serninus,<sup>3</sup> themselves also bishops, are sent  
to Ireland, in aid of Patrick.<sup>4</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 5). A.D. 440 (4644). The decease [440.]  
of Xistus,<sup>5</sup> bishop of the church of Rome, who lived 8  
years and 27 days in the episcopate of the church of  
Rome, as Beda, in his chronicle, relates. Some books say  
that Maine son of Niall<sup>6</sup> perished in this year. [Saint Au-  
gustin<sup>7</sup> taken away from this life in the 76th year of his  
age, and the 40th year of his episcopate. Augustin  
flourished about the year of Our Lord 400.]

earliest synodicals which appear in Sir Henry Spelman's, and Wilkins' great collections of British Councils. For the entry of the death of Iserninus, see at 468 *infra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Patrick*.—In the margin of A. is an entry partly obliterated: no comat̃ aip . . . . . gēneañan ðp[501], 'or, perhaps, on this [year] should be the birth of Brigid.' See under 456, *infra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Xistus*.—Sixtus iii. In the chronicles of Prosper, Idatius, and Marcellinus, he is reckoned 42nd Bishop of the church of Rome; as also in these annals, at 432. His tenure of 8 years and 19 days, as calculated by Anastasius, is the correct period. These annals add 8 days, and also err in citing Beda as the authority, for he makes no mention, in either his Chronicle or History, of the pontificate of this Sixtus.

<sup>6</sup> *Maine, son of Niall*.—Fourth son of Niall ix. Host. and one of the four brothers, whose posterity constituted the Southern Hy Neill. His descendants, who occupied Teathbha or Tefia, wererepresented by O'Caharny or Fox, Magawley, O'Brien, O'Daly, &c. in the present counties of Longford and

Westmeath, see Keating, p. 372; *Ogyg.* p. 401. The *Tripart. Life* (ii. 26) states that Patrick, when he visited south Tefia, converted and baptized this Maine; after which he founded the church of Ardachadh (Ardagh); but that Maine, on account of a deception which he practised, incurred the saint's severe displeasure. Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, 132b.

<sup>7</sup> *St. Augustin*.—Bishop of Hippo. Possidius, in his *Life*, says (cap. 31), "vixit annis LXXVI. in clericatu autem vel episcopatu annis ferme xl." Beda has the same words, *Chron.* p. 26; and Marianus Scotus, *Chron.* 431. He was ordained priest in 391, and bishop in December, 395. He died v. Kl. Sept. (Aug. 28), A.D. 430. The insertion in the text is, therefore, ten years too late. See Tillemont, *Memoires*, tom. xiii. p. 943; and the Latin version of the substance of his admirable memoir, which was made by Dom Hugues Vaillant and Dom Jacques du Frische, members of the congregation of St. Maur, in the exhaustive *Vita* which forms the first portion of the last volume of the Benedictine St. Augustin, cols. 102, 141, 491.

Κτ. Ιεναίρ. Anno domini cccc.º xl.º i.º Leo ordinatur xl. ii. Romane ecclesie episcopur; et probatur ert in fide catolica Patriciur episcopur.

Κτ. Ιεναίρ. Anno domini cccc.º xl.º ii.º

Fol. 16ba.

.b.

Κτ. Ιεναίρ. Anno domini cccc.º xl.º iii.º Patriciur episcopur ardope fidei et doctrina Chriſti florent in noſtra prouincia.

Κτ. Ιεναίρ. Anno domini cccc.º xl.º iiii.º Αρτο Μαχα συνδατα ert. Αβ urbe condita urque ad hanc ciuitatem συνδαταμ m. cxc. iiii.

Κτ. Ιεναίρ. Anno domini cccc.º xl.º v.º Ναχι mac Piacraç mawge Tail, mic Eachach Muigmedoin ag pleib Ealpa [no iar na ðeim] do foighean ðeinnrige os dol tar torainn obuit, et xx.ª tribur annur pegnauit in hibernia.

<sup>1</sup> *Leo*.—Consecrated Sept. 22, 440. These annals, at 432, correctly reckon- ed Sixtus III., 42nd Bishop of Rome, so that 42 here is a mistake for 43, which is the number in Prosper, Idatius, and Marcellinus.

*Catholic faith*.—*Ann. Inisfal.* at 442, have "Probatio sancti Patricii in fide Catholica." *Ann. Clonmac- nois*, at 427, say "Pope Leo was ordained the 46th or 47th to succede; by whom St. Patrick was approved in the Catholique Religion, and by the rest of the Popes of Rome that succeeded in his time, and then after flourished in the heate of Christian Religion in this Land."

<sup>3</sup> *In our province*.—Todd under- stands this of Ulster, and couples it with the founding of Armagh men- tioned under the next year. *St. Patrick*, 470. O'Connor's copy, how- ever, reads *nostra Hibernia*, which gives the term *provincia* a wider application. At the council of Arles in 314 Britain was regarded as a

*provincia*. In 592 Pope Gregory designates Italy a *provincia*; and half a century later John, pope-elect, writing to the Irish prelates speaks of Ireland as "*provincia vestra*" (Beda, H. E., ii. 19). The use of the term *provincia* at that date forbids the limitation of it to the Irish coigearð or province, as long subsequently adopted in ecclesiastical language. See Reeves, *Adamnan*, p. 451. Sicily was the first recipient of the designation *provincia*.

<sup>4</sup> *Ard-Macha was founded*.—In the Book of Armagh is the following curious notice concerning Trim: "ædificavit æclessiam cum illis xxv. anno antequam fundata esset æclessia Altimachæ (fol. 16ba); which Ussher reads "vigesimo secundo" (*Wks.*, vi. 414). His *Tripart. Vit.* had xxv.; so also the Bodleian *Tripart. Life*, Colgan's copy (*Tr. Th.*, p. 129a); but the Brit. Mus. copy has xxii. See Colgan's note, p. 100 (*recte* 110) b, n. 57. The *F. Mast.* place the found-



Kal. Jan. A.D. 441. Leo<sup>1</sup> ordained 42nd bishop of the church of Rome: and Patrick, the bishop, was approved in the Catholic faith.<sup>2</sup> [441.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 442. [442.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 443. Patrick, the bishop, flourishing in the zeal of faith and the doctrine of Christ, in our Province.<sup>3</sup> [443.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 444. Ard-Macha was founded.<sup>4</sup> From the building of Rome<sup>5</sup> to the founding of this city is 1194 years. [444.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 445. Nathi,<sup>6</sup> son of Fiachra of Magh Tail,<sup>7</sup> son of Eochaidh Mughmedhoin,<sup>8</sup> was struck by lightning at the Alps mountain as he was passing the limits of the same, and died. He reigned 23 years in Ireland. [445.]

ing of Trim at 432, and of Armagh at 457. See Colgan, *Tr. Thaum.*, 290b; Ussher, *Wks.*, vi., 414, 570 (an. 445); Lanigan, i., 312, 315, 317; Todd, *St. Patrick*, 260, 268–480.

<sup>5</sup> *Building of Rome*.—Foundation of Rome (according to Polybius), 751, B.C., which + 444 = 1195. See Ussher, *Wks.*, vi., 414; Colgan, *Tr. Th.*, 110b, n. 57. Todd errs in saying, “The Dublin MS. of these Annals seems to read 1197” (p. 469); it is plainly 1194. Ussher, who owned the MS, so read it, and there can be no uncertainty about the reading, for a later hand has entered in the margin opposite, in Arabic numerals, 1194.

<sup>6</sup> *Nathi*.—The death of Nathi, or Dathi, occurred before the year at which these Annals commence, namely in 428; as he succeeded in 405, and reigned 23 years. Accordingly it is at 428 that his death is recorded by the *F. Mast.*, and O’Flaherty (*Ogyg.*, 159, 413). His name, however, occurs in the *Ann. Inisfal.* at 446, and it would

seem that that chronicle, as well as this, borrowed from some authority which used a different computation. Supposing it to be correct, and that the arrival of Patrick occurred in the 15th of Laeghaire, it would almost coincide with the death of Sen Patrick, and would upset the chronology of these Annals. We must, therefore, conclude that the present entry is 18 years too late. Regarding Dathi’s death, see Keating, 394; *Ogyg.*, 413; and above all O’Donov. in *Hy Fiachrach*, 17–27, 345, 346. The *F. Mast.*, at 449, enter, instead, the death of his brother Amhalgaidh.

<sup>7</sup> *Magh Tail*.—Seems to be a poetical name for Fiachra’s inheritance. O’Huidhrin applies the term *móir maḡ Tail* to the Dalcassian dominion of Brian Boru (*Topogr. Poems*, 98). O’Curry, *MS. Mater.*, p. 479.

<sup>8</sup> *Mughmeadhoin*.—“In English *Moist-middle*, because he was much troubled with y<sup>e</sup> flux of y<sup>e</sup> bellye.”—*Ann. Clonmac.*

¶ Ct. 1enaip. (iii. p., l. 18.) Anno domini cccc.º xl.º ui. (iii. dc. l.) Bellum Femhin in quo cecidit filiur Coerthín filii Coelboð. Αἱ δὲ dicunt δι' ἐρριῶν ἔριπε.

.b. ¶ Ct. 1enaip. (4. p., l. 29.) Anno domini cccc.º xl.º ui.º (iii. dc. li.) Quier Secundini pñcti lxx. u.º anno etatir sue.

¶ Ct. 1enaip. Anno domini cccc.º xl.º ui.º Ingenti terræmotu per loca uaria imminente plurimi urbium augurte muri recentis adhuc re ædificatione conrupti cum l. ui. turribus conruerunt.

Fol. 16bb. ¶ Ct. 1enaip. Anno domini cccc.º xl.º ix.º Teodorius imperator uiuenti finem fecit sicut adscriptum Marcellinum. Locum Teodori Marciannus imperator adscriptus est, ut Marcellinus dicit.

¶ Ct. 1enaip. Anno domini cccc.º l.º

<sup>1</sup> *Femhin*.—Or Magh Feimhin, as in *Ann. Inisfal.*, 448. Keating gives the origin of the name at p. 142. It was a plain in the S.E. part of the present co. of Tipperary, comprising the barony of Iffa and Offa, and represented by the old rural deanery of Kilshillan, in the diocese of Lismore. It was taken about this time from Ossory, in Leinster, by Aengus, son of Nadfraech, king of Munster, and transferred to the northern Deise in his province, for which he suffered at Cenn-Losnadh in 489. Another battle of Femhin is recorded at 472 *infra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Son of Coerthenn*.—*Ann. Inisfal.*, at 448, have Cat muige Femín etir Múnechu 7 laigiu in quo cecidit Caprinn meic Coelbadh qui iecit genur laing. Coelbadh, son of Crunn Badhrai, king of Uladh, was slain in 358. He was great-grandson of Fiacha Araidhe, from whom the Dal-Araidhe, or Irish Picts, derived their descent and name. The grandson of Coelbadh, who fell in this battle, was probably the leader of

Dalaradian auxiliaries in the service of the king of Munster, and mainly instrumental in the acquisition of Femhin. See note on *Cruithne* at an. 573 *infra*. Reeves, *Eccl. Antiqq.* 337, 349, 353, and *Adamnan*, 93, 94. The *Chron. Scot.* an. 445, makes Colboth son of Niall.

<sup>3</sup> *Secundinus*.—Or Sechnall, of whom an. 439 *supra*. His festival is Nov. 27, at which day, Aengus wrote in his *Felire*, circ. 800—

Spuaim ecnai conan  
Sechnall mino ar flatha  
Rogab ceol roep rodao  
Molao patrúic Macha.

A stream of wisdom with splendour,  
Sechnall diadem of our realm,  
Chanted a song, a noble solace,  
A praise of Patrick of Macha.

The *Life of Declan* says: "de quo fertur quod ipse primus episcopus sub humo Hiberniæ exivit." See Ussher, *Wks.*, vi., 384; *Vit. Tripart.*, iii., 81; (*Trias Thaum.*, 165b.) The deaths of St. Patrick's three coadjutor

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 18.) A.D. 446 (4650). Battle of Femhin,<sup>1</sup> wherein fell the son of Coerthenn,<sup>2</sup> son of Coelboth. Some say that he was of the Cruithne. [446.]

Kal. Jan. (Wednesd., m. 29.) A.D. 447 (4651). Repose of Secundinus<sup>3</sup> the holy, in the 75th year of his age. [447.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 448. By a violent earthquake,<sup>4</sup> which prevailed in various places, very many walls of the Imperial city<sup>5</sup> rebuilt of masonry still fresh, together with 57 towers, were thrown down. [448.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 449. The Emperor Theodosius<sup>6</sup> closed his life, as Marcellinus affirms.<sup>7</sup> Marcianus succeeded as Emperor in room of Theodosius, as Marcellinus states. [449.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 450. [450.]

bishops are entered in these annals at the years 447, 459, 468.

<sup>4</sup> *Earthquake*.—This account is borrowed word for word from the Chronicle of Marcellinus, where it is recorded under Indict. xv. *Ardabure et Callepio Coss. (i.e., A.D. 447)*. Beda also notices the event, *Chron.* p. 31, and *H.E.*, i., 13. The fullest account of it is in Evagrius, who explains the word *imminente* by ὁ δὲ πάθος καὶ ἐπὶ χρόνον τῆς γῆς ἐπεκράτησεν (*Eccl. Hist.*, i. 17).

<sup>5</sup> *Imperial city*.—"Urbs Augusta" is ten times used by Marcellinus, and is borrowed by other writers, to denote Constantinople. The expression in Evagrius—ἀνὰ τὴν βασιλίδαν was rendered *in palatio*, till Valesius gave the proper interpretation, *in urbe Regia*. We find *Regia urbs* of Marcellinus copied in these annals, at 526 *infra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Theodosius*.—Junior. In the top margin of A. there is this note on the name, in a different, but nearly coeval, hand, "Ab isto Theodossio Bononia habuit privilegia studii po: et regnare cepit anno Domini cccc. 25. Et

regnavit annis xxvii. De hoc vide gl. in Cle., i.e., de *Magistris* in verbo *Bononiensi*." The reference is to the Corpus Juris Canonici, in the Clementinæ, lib. v., tit. i. c. 5, where it is stated, "Hoc constat quod Bononia habuit privilegia studii a Theodosio: de minore tamen intelligo, qui regnare cepit (prout ex chronicis quas veriores puto, percipio) anno Domini ccccxxxv., et regnavit annis xxvii. (xxvi. in some copies). Quo tamen anno sui imperii hec concesserit, non percipio: currentibus autem cccclii. successit Martianus." Tom. iii., col. 286.

<sup>7</sup> *Marcellinus affirms*.—His words are: "Indict. iii. Valentiniano, vii., et Abieno Coss. (i.e., A.D. 450). Theodosius Imperator vivendi finem fecit: regnavit post mortem Archadii patris sui annos xlii. Loco ejus Marcianus imperium adeptus est." Galland. *Bibl.* x., 348. He died, 28 July, 450. Pagi, ii., 317. Beda agrees with these annals in antedating Marcianus' accession one year. *H.E.* i., 15.

.b. ꝥt. 1enaip. Anno domini cccc.º l.º 1.º παρκα δο-  
mini uiii.º ꝥalendar Maii celebratum est. [Uel uerius  
hic quiescit Θεοδοσιος minor.]

ꝥt. 1enaip. Anno domini cccc.º l.º 11.º ἡμε αἱ  
dicunt nativitatē sancte ὁρίσῃτε. Interfectio  
magna lagenarum. [Uel uerius hoc anno Marcianus  
imperator succēssit Θεοδοσιο Μινορι.]

ꝥt. 1enaip. (u. p., l. 5.) Anno domini cccc.º l.º 111.º  
(1111. dc. l111.) Caṯroineas p̃ia Loeḡaire mac Neill  
p̃or Laiḡnib̃.

ꝥt. 1enaip. (6ª p., l. 16.) Anno domini cccc.º l.º 1111.º  
(1111. dc. l1111.) Cena (αἱαρ p̃ειρ) Τεḡρα apud (αἱαρ  
la) Loeḡaire p̃ilium Neill.

<sup>1</sup> *The Lord's Passover.*—The Sunday letter of this year was G, and the 24th of April fell upon Tuesday; from which some might suppose that the Irish at this period were Quarta-decimans, *i.e.*, observing Easter not on the Sunday which followed the 14th after the vernal equinox, but on the 14th itself, irrespectively of the day on which it fell. Both A and B mark this year in the margin as bis-sextile; but it is 452 that was really so; and its Sunday letter is FE, the 24th of April falling upon Sunday. But there can be little doubt that the present entry is misplaced, and properly belongs to 455, in which year Easter was kept on the 24th of April by the Church of Alexandria, but on the 17th by some of the Latins, who followed the computation of Victorius. Prosper, in the closing paragraph of his Chronicle, Valentiniano, viii. et Anthemio Coss. (*i.e.*, an. 455), writes: "Eodem anno Pascha Dominicum die viii. Kalendas Maii celebratum est, pertinaci intentione Alexandrini Episcopi, cui omnes Orientales consentiendum putaverunt: quamvis sanctus Papa

Leo XV. Kalendas Maii potius observandum protestaretur." *Opp* p. 438. In this year Leo the Great wrote to the Emperor Marcian to state that "eundem diem venerabilis Festi omnibus Occidentalium partium sacerdotibus intimasse, quem Alexandrini Episcopi declaravit instructio, id est, ut anno presenti viii. Kalendas Maii Pascha celebretur, omissis omnibus scrupulis propter studium unitatis et pacis." Leo referred the question in 451 to the best informed authorities, especially Paschasinus of Lilybæum, and further commissioned Julianus, when proceeding to the Council of Chalcedon, to consult the most eminent fathers present on the subject, in order to avoid all future uncertainty. Pagi, ii., an. 453. The *Ann. Clonmac.* give a curious turn: "The Resurrection of Our Lord was celebrated the Eight of Kalends of May by the Pelagian heresie"! See Labbé, *Concordia Chronol.*, Pt. i., pp. 105, 108. The *Ann. Inisfal.* are very exact in assigning to the year 455 "Pascha in viii. Kal. Maii." These annals, however, are four years behind. Marianus Scotus says "Hoc anno, *i.e.*, 455

Kal. Jan. A.D. 451. The Lord's Passover<sup>1</sup> was celebrated on the 8th of the Kalends of May. [Or, in this year, Theodosius Minor<sup>2</sup> rested.] [451.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 452. Here some place the nativity of Saint Brigid.<sup>3</sup> A great slaughter of the Leinstermen.<sup>4</sup> [Or, truly, in this year the Emperor Marcianus<sup>5</sup> succeeded Theodosius Minor.] [452.]

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 5.) A.D. 453 (4657). [Defeat in battle<sup>6</sup> of the Leinstermen by Loeghaire, son of Niall.] [453.]

Kal. Jan. (Friday, m. 16.) A.D. 454 (4658). The Cena (or Feast) of Temhair,<sup>7</sup> kept with (or by) Loeghaire, son of Niall. [454.]

incarnationis (iuxta Dionysium) Pascha Dominicum 8 die Calendis Maii recte celebratum est, ordinatione sancti Theophili: quod sanctus Leo Papa 15 Calend. Maii potius observandum protestatur."

<sup>2</sup> *Theodosius Minor*.—A and B have this entry in *al. man*. After *minor* A adds: "ut patet ex glossa predicta in 1<sup>o</sup> anno in Clementinis, i.e., de Magistris, in verbo Bononiensi, juncto eo quod habetur in 2<sup>o</sup> anno pagine precedentis."

<sup>3</sup> *St. Brigid*.—These annals record her death in her 70th year, at 523 and 525, which refers her birth to 453 or 455, the former being the date generally received. Ussher proposed 453 (*Wks.* vi., 445–447, 573), which Colgan, *Tr. Th.*, 620a, and Lanigan (i., p. 378) have accepted. A marginal note in A, at 438 *supra* suggests that year. *Ann. Inisf.* have 456, and *An. Clonmac.* 425.

<sup>4</sup> *Leinstermen*.—This seems to be taken from a Latin version of what is recorded in Irish under the year following.

<sup>5</sup> *Marcianus*.—In A and B, from *verius* to *minori* is in *al. man*. A

adds, "ut patet in Clementinis, i.e., de Magistris, in verbo Bononiensi predict. 1<sup>o</sup> anno."

<sup>6</sup> *Defeat in battle*.—Literally 'battle-breach.' See Hennessy, *Chron. Scot.*, p. 352a. *Interfectio* is the equivalent in the preceding year. The old English translation makes the word a proper name, "the battle called Cathroine," but the place is not recorded. The *F. Mast.*, at 453, add *mórp* and it is properly rendered by O'Don. 'a great defeat.' *Ann Inisfal.*, at 456, curtly say *rairtoibe* *lagen*, 'cutting off of Leinstermen.' *rairtoibe* = *rairtoibe* the older form. The battle was probably fought in Leinster, and concerning the *Borumha* or 'Cow-tribute,' see at 458 *infra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Feast of Temhair*.—In A and B *petp* is given as the Irish word for *cena*, and is the only word employed in the entry at 461 *infra*. O'Flaherty calls it "Temorensis comitia" (*Ogyg.*, 213). Similar celebrations used to be held at Tailte (Teltown), and Uisnech (Ushnagh); but concerning this, which was the imperial one, see Keating, p. 414, and especially Petrie, *Tara*, 31, 32, 82–85, who asserts that

b. |Ct. 1enair. Anno domini cccc.° l.° u.° Uictorius arthropologus p[lor]uit.

|Ct. 1enair. (i. p. l. ix.) Anno domini cccc.° l.° ui.° (iii. dc. ix.) Morp Ennai mic Caṣboṣa, et natuuitar rante ḡrigide, ut alii dicunt. Marcianus imperator uite p[ri]ritum amirrit. Imperauit annis rex (alii quatuor) et menribus ui, uel uti Marcellinus docet. Leo eidem p[re]cessit [defuncto].

Fol. 17aa.

|Ct. 1enair. Anno domini cccc.° l.° ui.° Calcedonensis penodus congregatur est. Quis renis Patricii ut alii libri dicunt.

this was the only convention of Tara held by Laeghaire during his reign (p. 82).

<sup>1</sup> *Victorius*.—Or Victorinus, a native of Limoges in Aquitaine, whom Genadius, *Vir. Illustr.*, c. 88, styles "Calculator scripturarum," flourished in 457. In that year he composed a new Paschal Canon, at the instance of Pope Leo, who, to prevent a recurrence of the controversy which arose in 455, between the Eastern and Western Churches, about the proper Sunday for the celebration of Easter, commissioned Hilary, his Archdeacon, to employ a competent person for the purpose. He framed a cycle of 532 years, i.e.,  $28 \times 19$ , the product of the solar and lunar cycles, commencing from A.D. 28, the computed year of the Passion, or A.M. 5229. Cummian, in his Paschal epistle (A.D. 634) mentions this cycle. Ussher, *Wks.*, iv., 440. And the anonymous Irish writer of the tract *De Mirabilibus Sac. Scripturæ* reckons by it. See Pagi, *Critica*, ii., 370b, 582a, 626a; O'Connor, *Rer. Hib. SS.*, ii., 112; Tillemont's *Memoires*, xv., 770. *Ann. Inisfal.*, in the parallel entry (an. 458) have "Victorius scripsit ciclum Pascha."

<sup>2</sup> *Enna, son of Cathboth*.—O'Connor conjectures that this was Enna of Aran (ii., pt. 1, p. 109), but unhappily, for that saint was son of Conall derg, and was alive in 530. The present entry is found in *An. Inisfal.* (an. 459); *An. Buell.* (an. 462); *Chron. Scot.* (an. 455); *F. Mast.* (an. 456); but none of them help to identify the subject of it. In the B. of Armagh mention is made of the seven sons of Cathbadh, a Leinster clan, who with Bishop Isserninus were expelled by Enna Cennsalach (fol. 18aa).

<sup>3</sup> *St. Brigid*.—See note at 452 *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Marcian*.—Accession, Aug. 20, 450; death, Jan. 31, 457. B. reads *quieuit*, which is technically incorrect, and not the expression of Marcellinus, from whom this entry is borrowed. His words are: "Indict. x. Constantino et Rufo Coss. (i.e., A.D. 457), Marcianus Imp. bonis principibus comparandus vitæ spiritum amisit: imperavit annos vi. menses vi. Leo eidem defuncto successit, cujus voluntate Majorianus apud Ravennam Cæsar est ordinatus." *Galland*, x., 348b. Bede, less correct, says: "Septem annis tenuit," and with this entry, antedates by a year the acces-



Kal. Jan. A.D. 455. Victorius<sup>1</sup> the astronomer flour- [455.]  
ished.

Kal Jan. (Sund., m. 9.) A.D. 456 (4660). Death of [456.]  
Enna, son of Cathboth,<sup>2</sup> and birth of Saint Brigid,<sup>3</sup> as  
some say. The Emperor Marcian<sup>4</sup> resigned the vital  
breath. He reigned six (or four) years and six months,  
as Marcellinus states. Leo succeeded him [on his  
decease].

Kal. Jan. A.D. 457. The synod of Chalcedon<sup>5</sup> was [457.]  
assembled. Repose of Old Patrick,<sup>6</sup> as some books  
state.

sion of Marcian. *An. Inisfal.* have  
454; *Marian. Scot.*, 452. But 457  
is the true date. See *L'Art de Vérif.  
les Dates*, p. 180. Instead of *annis  
sex* the *al. man.* in A. and B. have  
iiii.<sup>or</sup> which is a manifest error.

<sup>5</sup> *Synod of Chalcedon.*—Six years  
too late. The fourth General Council,  
held at Chalcedon, to condemn the  
Eutychian heresy, sat from October  
8th till November, 451. *Concilia*, t.  
iv., cols. 761–2074; *Baronius*, t. viii.,  
p. 87; *L'Art de Vérifier les Dates*, p.  
180; *Ann. Inisfal.*, 452.

*Old Patrick.*—Distinguished by  
the epithet Sen or 'Old,' from Patrick  
the Apostle of Ireland, who was  
somewhat his junior. The acts of  
the two are so interwoven that it is  
very difficult to resolve them. The  
present entry, however, affords some  
help. Nennius says: "A nativitate  
Domini usque ad adventum Patricii  
ad Scotos ccccv. anni sunt. A morte  
Patricii usque ad obitum sanctæ  
Brigidæ ix. anni," which numbers  
are utterly inapplicable to the Patrick  
of 432 and 493. Gir. Cambr. dates  
Patrick's death, "ab incarnatione  
Domini cccclviii."; this he learned

in Ireland; but it cannot be strained  
to suit the Apostle. Allowing, how-  
ever, for the slow year of these Annals,  
it is identical with the date in the  
text. Again, three of the Armagh  
lists (published by Todd, *St. Patrick*,  
174, 181) make Sen Patraic *third*  
abbot, while these annals reckon  
Iarlath his successor once removed,  
the *third*; therefore they ignore the  
first two, namely Patrick and Sechnall,  
and leave to Sen Patraic, the *first*  
place. Ussher saw that two names  
should be expunged (*Wks.* vi., 437),  
but he erred in making Sen Patraic  
one of them. In two of these lists  
Sen Patraic is allowed an incumbency  
of ten years, which deducted from  
457, gives 447 as his inception,  
within three years of the founding of  
Armagh, which event is most prob-  
ably to be referred to him, not to  
the Apostle; and further it is equally  
probable that the encomiums bestowed  
upon Patrick the Bishop, at the years  
441 and 443, belong to the earlier  
ecclesiastic. His successor, Bishop  
Benignus, died in 467, which allows  
the exact ten years assigned to Sen  
Patraic in the lists. So far the

Κτ. 1εναίρ. (iii. p., l. 1.) Anno domini cccc.º l.º iii.º  
(iii. dc. lxi.) Κατ' Ἀθῷ δαρά πορ λαῖγαίρε ρε λαῖγνιῖ  
[in quo et ipse captus est, ρεθ tunc dimissus est  
iurans per palem et uentum ρε boues eius dimissurum].

b. Κτ. 1εναίρ. (u. p., l. xii.) Anno domini cccc.º l.º ix.º  
(iii. dc. lxiii.) Ἀκυλιυρ ἐπίσκοπος quiescit. No  
sumaḃ aip an Κτ. ρο κατ' Ἀτῶ δαρά ρεcondum αλιόρ.

Κτ. 1εναίρ. (6 p., l. 23.) Anno domini cccc.º lx.º  
(iii. dc. lxiiii.) Leo papa mortuus est. Romane ecclēie  
obtinuit ρεδem ρετρῖ xxi. (αλιαρ quatuor) annis et  
menŕe uno et diebus xiii., ρicuti enumerat ḃεθα in  
cronico ρuo.

Κτ. 1εναίρ. (i. p., l. 4.) Anno domini cccc.º lx.º i.º  
(iii. dc. lxi.) Hilarius Romane ecclēie pontifex  
xl. iii.ºϛ ρactus, et uiuit annis .iii. hic αlii quietem  
πατρῖci dicunt. Loeḡaίρε ρiliuρ Neill πορτ cenam  
Teiḡpo annis .iii. et menŕibus .iii. et dieb. .iii. uiuit.  
Κατ' Ἀτῶ δαρά ρια λαῖγνιῖ πορ λαεḡaίρε, quibus  
Cremthann tunc pŕeepat.

Apostle does not appear at all in official connexion with Armagh. Sen Patrick's death is commemorated in the *Felire* of Ængus, at the 24th of August, thus:—

Sen Πατῖαις cing catha,  
Coem-aite ap ρpotha.

'Old Patrick, champion of battle,  
Loveable tutor of our Sage.'

Upon which the Irish annotator writes "Old Patrick, of Ros Dela in Magh Locha: sed verius est that he may be in Glastonbury of the Gael, in the south of Saxonland (for Scoti formerly used to dwell there in pilgrimage). But his relics are in the tomb of Sen Patrick in Ard Macha." *Felire*, pp. cxxv., cxxxiii. At 461, *infra*, his death is again recorded, but simply as *Patricius*.

<sup>1</sup> *Ath-dara*.—'Ford of the oak,' on the river Barrow, in Magh Ailbhe (a plain in the co. Kildare). Shearman conjectures, and indeed states, that it was at Mageney Bridge (*Loc. Patric.*, 67, 101), which is in the parish of Dunmanoge in the extreme south of the county of Kildare, on W. side, O.S., s. 39. This battle is entered under next year, and again at 461. See next note.

<sup>2</sup> *Cow-tribute*.—ḃoρama; which O'Flaherty renders *Boaria*.—*Ogyg.*, 305. Said to have been first imposed on the Leinstermen by Tuathal Teachtmair, circ. A.D. 130. After proving a source of violent contention for a long series of years between the chiefs of Ulster and of Leinster, it was abandoned by Finnachta Fledach, about the year 680. There is a full



Kal. Jan. (Wednesd., m. 1.) A.D. 458 (4662). Battle [458.]  
of Ath-dara,<sup>1</sup> by the Leinstermen against Laeghaire, [in  
which he was made prisoner, but was presently liberated  
on his swearing by the Sun and Wind that he would  
remit to them the cow tribute].<sup>2</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 12.) A.D. 459 (4663). Auxili- [459.]  
lius,<sup>3</sup> the bishop, rested. Or, in this year, according to  
some, the battle of Ath-dara was fought.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 23.) A.D. 460 (4664). Pope Leo [460.]  
died. He occupied the chair of Peter in the Church of  
Rome 21 (or 24) years, 1 month, and 13 days, as Bede  
reckons in his chronicle.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 4.) A.D. 461 (4665). Hilary<sup>4</sup> [461.]  
was made 44th bishop<sup>5</sup> of the church of Rome, and lived  
6 years.<sup>6</sup> Here some record the repose of Patrick.  
Laeghaire, son of Niall, lived after the Feast of Tara 7  
years, and 7 months, and 7 days. The battle of Ath-  
dara *was gained* over Laeghaire, by the Leinstermen, of  
whom Crimthann<sup>7</sup> was then commander.

and most curious tract, in prose and  
verse, on the subject in the Books of  
Leinster and Lecan. See O'Curry's  
*Lect. on MS. Mat.*, 230-232; Keating,  
303-306; O'Donovan, *Hy-Fiachr.*,  
32, 33.

*Auxilius*.—See under an. 439.  
His festival is August 27th, at which  
day his name occurs, in the *Mart.*  
*Taml.*, *Mar. Gorman*, and *Mart.*  
*Doneg.*, as Usaille son of Ua mBaird,  
bishop of Cill-Usaille in Leinster,  
now Killashee. He is not noticed  
by the *Felire*. Colgan has collected  
the little that is known of him at  
19th March in *Actt. SS.*, pp. 657-659.

<sup>4</sup> *Hilary*.—Over the name *Ἡλίου*,  
there is written in a very old  
Irish hand in MS. A., *Uel hoc anno*  
*Leo obut*, ("or in this year Leo  
died"). The death of Pope Leo

(who died on Nov. 4, A.D. 461), is  
entered under the previous year.

<sup>5</sup> *Bishop*.—Ποντίφex, B.; om. in A.  
<sup>6</sup> *anno*, A.

<sup>7</sup> *Crimthann*.—This entry is added  
in A., in a very old hand. In B. it  
appears in the hand of the transcriber  
of that MS. See under 458. The  
Crimthann here referred to was the  
son of Enna Ceinnselach, whom he  
succeeded as king of S.E. Leinster,  
about the year 444. His residence  
was at Rathvilly, in the N.E. of the  
present county of Carlow, which gives  
name to a parish and barony. In the  
Irish notes in the *Book of Armagh*  
(fol. 18aa), St. Patrick is stated to  
have visited Crimthann at Rathvilly:  
Λυτο ιαπρυτου cu Crimthann mac  
n-Enoi ceinnsealach, et ipse cre-  
toit ucc rath bilich. "He (St.

¶ Ct. 1enaip. (2 p., l. 15.) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup>  
 11.<sup>o</sup> (1111. dc. lxxi.) Moppr Laeghaire filu Neill oc  
 Dreomaiḡ Daphil (aliaḡ oc Dreallaiḡ ḡairil, for  
 taeḡ ḡairre, in campo liri) etir in da ḡnoc .i. Eriu 7  
 Albu a n-anmanḡa. ḡumaḡ a rata pe laiḡnuḡ ḡrian  
 7 ḡaeḡ porḡmarḡraḡ.

.b. ¶ Ct. 1enaip. (3<sup>a</sup> p., l. 26.<sup>a</sup>) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup>  
 11.<sup>o</sup> (1111. dc. lxxi.) Inicium regni Ailella muilte mic  
 Naḡi.

Fol. 17ab. ¶ Ct. 1enaip. (4 p., l. 7.) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup>  
 111.<sup>o</sup> (1111. dc. lxxiii.) Primum bellum Aḡra corann  
 ria laiḡnuḡ. Aḡli uenerunt in Aḡliam.

¶ Ct. 1enaip. (6 p., l. 18.) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup>  
 u.<sup>o</sup> Hilariur episcopus Romane aeclerie mortuus ert,  
 qui porḡdit cathedram Petri .iii. annis et menribus  
 .iii. et diebus .x. Sempliciur ordinatur, qui pḡdit  
 annis .xii. menre .i. diebus . . Eogan mac Neill mor-  
 tuus ert.

Patrick) went after that to Crimthan son of Enda Ceinnselach, and he believed at Rath-bilich." Crimthan was a strenuous assertor of Lagenian independence, and won many battles in defence thereof, which are enumerated by Dubtach Ua Lugair, in his eulogistic poems on the triumphs of Crimthan, some of which have been published, from the *Book of Leinster*, by O'Curry (*Lectures*, §c., pp. 484-494).

<sup>1</sup> *Alias*.—The alias reading in A., put here in parenthesis, and which is in an old hand, agrees substantially with the text of B. The name of the place where Laeghaire met his death is variously written in different authorities. But the oldest form of the name seems to be *Grellach Daphil*, as appears from the reference to

Laeghaire's death in *Leb. na hUidre*, 118b. The Four Masters (458) say that the place of Laeghaire's death was in Ui-Faelain, i.e. the northern part of the co. Kildare. In the *Borama Tract* (*Book of Leinster*, 299b), it is stated that Laeghaire was killed by the elements (earth, sun, and wind), by which he had pledged himself two and a half years before (*supra*, 458), not again to exact the tribute called *borama* (or "cow tribute"). But he came, and seized cows at Sidh-Nechtain (Carbury Hill, co. Kildare, at the foot of which is the source of the River Boyne), and met his fate on the side of Caiss, between the two hills called Eriu and Alba (supposed to be the present Hill of Dunmurry, and Hill of Allen).

<sup>2</sup> *Ailill Molt*.—The cognomen

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 15). A.D. 462 (4666). Death of [462.]  
Laeghaire, son of Niall, at Greomach-daphil (alias<sup>1</sup> at  
Greallach-gaifil, on the side of Caiss, in Magh-Lifè),  
between the two hills, viz., Eiriu and Alba their names.  
May be it was his guarantees to the Leinstermen, the  
Sun and Wind, that killed him.

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 26.) A.D. 463 (4667). Com- [463.]  
mencement of the reign of Ailill Molt,<sup>2</sup> son of Nathi.

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 7.) A.D. 464 (4668). First battle [464.]  
of Ard-Corann<sup>3</sup> by Leinstermen. The Angles<sup>3 (a)</sup> came  
into England.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 18.) A.D. 465. Hilary, bishop of [465.]  
the Church of Rome, died, who occupied the chair of  
Peter 6 years,<sup>4</sup> and 3 months, and 10 days. Simplicius  
was ordained, who sat 12 years,<sup>5</sup> 1 month and . . days.  
Eogan<sup>6</sup> son of Niall died.

*molt*, a "wether," is Latinized *verrecinus* by O'Flaherty. *Ogygia*, p. 429. He was son of Nathi (an. 445 *supra*), whom he succeeded as provincial king of Connaught. From his brother Fiachra descended the Ui-Fiachrach of Connaught. O'Flaherty gives 463 as the date of his accession, and 20 years as the length of his reign. See for Ailill's death ann. 482, 483 *infra*. Dr. O'Connor absurdly renders *molt* by "laudabilis"; Tigh. 463.

<sup>3</sup> *Ard-Corann*.—This place is again mentioned as battle-ground at 506, 507, 510 and 626. In the Ann. Inisfallen the battle here recorded is mentioned under 467; but the Four Mast. omit all the foregoing entries except the last, having probably thought that Ard-Corann was a place in Scotland, and, as such, foreign to their scope. From the mention of Leinstermen in the foregoing entry,

however, it must be presumed that the place of the battle was in Ireland.

<sup>3 (a)</sup> *Angles*. — Marianus Scotus places their arrival at 450. In the Saxon chronicle the date is 449. Ussher assigns 450.

<sup>4</sup> *6 Years*.—B. reads, erroneously, "7." See an. 461 *supra*. Hilary's death is placed here three years too soon. He died Feb. 21, 468.

<sup>5</sup> *Years*. — The length of the pontificate of Simplicius is given in B. as "ten years, two months, and one day," which is also wrong, as the real duration was 15 years and 6 days, Simplicius having been ordained 25th Feb., 468. The beginning of the Pontificate of his successor, Felix, is entered *infra*, under the year 481.

<sup>6</sup> *Eogan*, i.e., Eogan son of Niall Nine-hostager, from whom the powerful sept of the Cinel-Eogain (or Cinel-Owen) derived their name and lineage.

Κτ. 1εναρ. (7 p., l. 29.) Anno domini cccc.º lx.º  
 uii.º Rauennam ciuitatem terramotoz deterruiτ.  
 Domangart mac Niri quieuit.

- .b. Κτ. 1εναρ. (1. p., l. 10.) Anno domini cccc.º lx.º  
 uii.º Quier Benigni episcopi (puccepporir πατριου).  
 Cena Tempra la hCilill molt (mac Dači mic Piacrač  
 mic Eacač muiðeñoin). Sic in libro Cuanač inueni.  
 Dar Uiter pentragen pegir Anglie, cui pucceppit  
 rilur ruur .i. Cingh Cirtur .i. do orpðais an bopð  
 cr[uiuo].

Κτ. 1εναρ. (2 p., l. 21.) Anno domini cccc.º lx.º  
 uiii.º Irreppinur episcopur moritur. Bellum Dumai  
 achir .i. por Oilill molt, picut inueni in libro Cuanač.

Κτ. 1εναρ. (4 p., l. 2.) Anno domini cccc.º lx.º ix.º  
 No peir Teampa la hCilill molt hoc anno pecundum  
 alior.

Κτ. 1εναρ. (5 p., l. 13.) Anno domini cccc.º lxx.º  
 Peir Tempa la Cilill molt, ut alii dicunt.

- .b. Κτ. 1εναρ. (6<sup>a</sup> p., l. 24.) Anno domini cccc.º lxx.º  
 i.º Ppeta pecunda Saxonum de Hibernia, ut alii  
 dicunt, in isto anno deducta est, ut Maucteur (i.  
 Moctae) dicit. Sic in libro Cuanač inueni.

Fol. 17ba

Κτ. 1εναρ. Anno domini cccc.º lxx.º ii.º

Κτ. 1εναρ. Anno domini cccc.º lxx.º iii.º Leo penior  
 imperator, Leone iuniorē α re iam cerrare conpstituto  
 morbo peruit, tam rui imperii annur quam huius Leonis

<sup>1</sup> In A. the day of the week on which the 1st of January fell is omitted; and the age of the moon is given as 20, in place of 29, as in B., in which the 1st of January is stated to have fallen on a Saturday.

<sup>2</sup> *Domangart*. — This entry (from B.), not found in either the older and better copy (A.), nor in the so-called 'translation' in the MS. Clar. 49, (Brit. Museum), is probably the result of a great prolepsis, as there

appears to have been no ecclesiastic of the name of Domangart Mac Nisi at such an early period. The term *quieuit* used by the Annalist, in recording the death of Domangart, indicates that he regarded the deceased as an ecclesiastic. The demise of a Domangart Mac Nisi is given by the Four M. under A.D. 462; in the Chron. Scotorum under A.D. 464 (=462), and in the Ann. Inisfall. at 495 in O'Connor's ed. (=464). The

Kal. Jan. (Saturd., m. 29.)<sup>1</sup> A.D. 466. An earthquake [466.] frightened the city of Ravenna. Domangart<sup>2</sup> Mac Nisi rested.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 10.) A.D. 467. Rest of Benignus, [467.] the bishop, successor<sup>3</sup> of Patrick. The Feast of Tara held by Ailill Molt (son<sup>4</sup> of Dathi, son of Fiachra, son of Eochaid Muidhemhoin). So I find in the Book of Cuana. Death<sup>5</sup> of Uter Pendragon, King of England, to whom succeeded his son, *i.e.* King Arthur, *i.e.* who ordained the Round Table.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 21.) A.D. 468. Iserninus, bishop, [468.] dies. The battle of Duma-achir, *i.e.* over Ailill Molt, as I find in the Book of Cuana.

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 2.) A.D. 469. Or, the Feast of [469.] Tara by Ailill Molt this year, according to others.

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 13.) A.D. 470. The Feast<sup>6</sup> of [470.] Tara was held by Ailill Molt, as others state.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 24.) A.D. 471. The second prey<sup>7</sup> of [471.] the Saxons from Ireland, as some say, was carried off in this year, as Maucteus<sup>8</sup> (*i.e.* Mochtae) states. So I find in the Book of Cuana.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 472. [472.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 473. The Emperor Leo the Elder was [473.] carried off by disease, Leo the Younger having been previously created Cæsar by him. Leo the Younger, who was

person intended may have been Domangart, 3rd king of Dalriada in Scotland, son of Fergus Mór. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, pp. 434, and the Genealogical Table accompanying. See also note at A.D. 506.

<sup>3</sup> *Successor of Patrick.*—This clause is only in B. A marg. note in A., in an old hand, adds that Benignus was bishop of Armagh.

<sup>4</sup> *Son of Dathi, &c.*—The geneal. particulars here given from A. are not in B.

<sup>5</sup> *Death, &c.*—The original of this

entry is in B. only, and in a more recent hand.

<sup>6</sup> *Feast.*—The author of the so-called 'translation' of the Ann. Ult. in Clar. 49, renders πεῖρ by "another feast"!

<sup>7</sup> *Second prey.*—The first prey taken by the Saxons from (or in) Ireland, is recorded above under A.D. 434, where see note.

<sup>8</sup> *Maucteus.*—Mocteus, B. See note under A.D. 511, referring to the so-called "Book of the Monks."

regni mensibus computatur anno x.<sup>o</sup> uii.<sup>o</sup>, mensis ui.<sup>o</sup> zenonem Leo iunior idemque imperator filius principem constituit. Quies Doci episcopi sancti Brittonum abbat. Dorngal fili Eile rex Laiḡniu rex n-Ōilill mort.

Κτ. 1enaip. Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> iiii.<sup>o</sup> Uel hic caḡ Dumai achip rex Ōilill mort rex Laiḡniḡ.

b. Κτ. 1enaip. (4 p., l. 9.) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup> (iiii. sc. lxxx.) bellum (aliar dorngal) breg h-Eile rex n-Ōilill mort rex Laiḡniu. Sic in libro Cuanaḡ inueni.

Κτ. 1enaip. 5 p., l. 20.) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> ui.<sup>o</sup> (iiii. sc. lxxx.) Caḡ Dumai Ōḡip rex Ōilill mort rex Laiḡniḡ.

Κτ. 1enaip. Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> uii.<sup>o</sup> Morp Tocco mic Ōeḡa regis Cualann.

Κτ. 1enaip. Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> iiii.<sup>o</sup> bellum breg h-Eile.

b. Κτ. 1enaip. (3 p., l.) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup>

Κτ. 1enaip. Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> Morp Conaill Cremḡanne mic Neill.

Κτ. 1enaip. (5 p., l. 15.) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 17th year and 6th month.—B. has anno x.<sup>o</sup> uii.<sup>o</sup>, mensis ui.<sup>o</sup>, although O'Connor prints anno x.<sup>o</sup> uii.<sup>o</sup>, mensis u.<sup>o</sup> (18th year and 5th month). But the date is not accurate in either MS. Leo I. was crowned February 7, 457. He died in January, 474; so that his reign wanted but a month of 17 years. His daughter, Ariadne, was married to Zeno, and their son Leo was born in 458. His grandfather, the year before his death, appointed him his successor. He died in November, 474, at 17, in the eleventh month of his sole reign. At the instance of his mother, and of his grandmother Verina, Leo II. associated

with him in the throne his father, Zeno, whom his own father-in-law had passed over on account of his vices and deformity. This entry seems to have been borrowed from the Chronicle of Marcellinus, where the computation above given is "tam sui imperii annis quam Leonis Junioris regni mensibus computatis, anno xvii., mense v."

<sup>2</sup> Docus.—The only individual of this name whom we meet with in British Ecclesiastical History is the Docus who is set down in an ancient authority, cited by Ussher, as the contemporary of David and Gildas, and a preceptor of the Second Order



also Emperor, and son to Zeno, creates him Prince in the 17th year and 6th month,<sup>1</sup> reckoning as well the years of the former, as the months of the latter, Leo's, reign. Rest of the holy bishop Doccus,<sup>2</sup> Abbot of the Britons. The 'fist-fight'<sup>3</sup> of Bri-Eile over the Leinstermen, by Ailill Molt.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 474. Or, in this year<sup>4</sup> the battle of [474.]  
Duma-Achir *was gained* over Ailill Molt by Leinstermen.

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 9.) A.D. 475 (4679). The battle [475.]  
(otherwise 'fist-fight') of Bri-Eile *gained* by Ailill Molt over Leinstermen. So I find in the Book of Cuana.

Kal. (Jan. Thursd., m. 20). A.D. 476 (4680). The battle [476.]  
of Duma-Achir *gained* over Ailill Molt by Leinstermen.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 477. Death of Tocca, son of Aedh, [477.]  
King of Cualand.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 478. Battle of Bri-Eile. [478.]

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m.) A.D. 479. [479.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 480. Death of Conall Cremthainn<sup>5</sup> son [480.]  
of Niall.

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 15). A.D. 481 (4685). Rest of [481.]

of Irish Saints (*Brit. Eccl. Ant.*, c. 17; *Works* vi., p. 478), and who is mentioned in the Life of St. Cainnech as the abbot under whom he studied in Britain (*ib.*, p. 520). This Docus is commonly called Cadocus, and is known in Welsh hagiology as *Cuttug Ddoeth*, "Cadoc the Wise." He was abbot of Llancarvan, and flourished about A.D. 500. The entry of his death, above given, would therefore be too late, and may be regarded as out of its place. But see Shearman's *Loca Patriciana* (Dublin, 1879), pp. 223-5, where the learned author states that Cadoc, the preceptor of St. Cainnech (or Canice) was the nephew of Doccus whose obit is given above.

<sup>2</sup> *Fist-fight*.—*Dorngal*. O'Donovan

translates this "boxing-battle," and regards it as "nothing more than a boxing match between the pugilistic champions of Leinster and Meath." (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 468, note <sup>u</sup>). In the so-called Translation in *Clar.* 49, it is described as "the handie skirmish." It seems to be the same as the conflict designated by the term *bellum* in these Annals, under the years 475 and 478.

<sup>4</sup> Or, in this year.—*Uel huc*, B. Not in A.

<sup>5</sup> *Cremthainn*.—*Cramthainne* (in the genit. form), A. More usually written *Crimthainne*, in the genit. case; nom. *Crimthainn*; although it is *Cremthainne* in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 24b.)

(ἡ. ὅ. ἡ. ἡ.) Quier Iarlaṭi mic Triana tertiū episcopi Arṑmaḃai. Romane eclesie Felix xl.iii. episcopus ordinatur, uixit annis xi. uel xii. Ab initio mundi iuxta .lxx. interpretetur ū. ὅ. ἡ. ἡ. Secūndum Hebreos autem ἡ. ὅ. ἡ. ἡ. Ab incarnatione secūndum Hebreos ὅ. ἡ. ἡ. Secūndum Dionysium uero ὅ. ἡ. ἡ.

Κτ. Ιαναρ. Anno domini cccc.° lxxx.° ii.° bellum Oche in quo cecidit Ailill molt .i. la Lugaid mac Laegaire 7 la Muircheptach mac Ercā. Α Conḃopro filio Nerāe urque ad Cormac filium Airt anni ccc. iiii. Α Cormac urque hoc bellum c. xii., ut Cuana scripsit.

- .b. Κτ. Ιαναρ. Anno domini cccc.° lxxx.° iii.° iugulatio Chraumthain mic Enna Ceinnrelaig mic Ḃreairail belaiḃ mic Fiaḃa baiceaḃa mic Caṭair ḡoir, pēsyr lāgen. (Uel in hoc anno caṭ Ocha secūndum alios, la Lugaid 7 la Muircheptaḃ mac Earcā 7 la Fepḡur Cerpḃall mac Conaill ctemṭainn, 7 la Fiaḃra lon mac riḡ ḃal Araiḃe).

<sup>1</sup> *Third.*—Iarlathi, son of Trian, is set down in the *Book of Leinster* List of St. Patrick's successors at Armagh (p. 42, col. 3), as the fourth in order; and is said to have been from Cluainfiac̃la (Clonfeakle, co. Tyrone); but under the reigns of the "Kings after the Faith" in the same MS. (p. 24b), Iarlathi is described as "third Bishop."

<sup>2</sup> *Felix.*—Felix III., consecrated on Sunday, March 6, 483; died 24 February, 492. His Pontificate therefore lasted only 8 years, 11 months, and 18 days; and not 12 years, or 13, as in the text.

<sup>3</sup> *From the beginning, &c.*—The remaining entries for this year, which appear in an old hand in A, are not in B.

<sup>4</sup> *Ocha.*—The date above given for this battle (which was fought in Meath, as stated in the Life of St. Kieran, and near Tara, as Animosus asserts in his Life of St. Brigid (Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 551b, and notes 9 and 10, p. 565), seems to be a year too soon, the correct date being 483, under which it is also entered. The battle of Ocha forms an important era in Irish history, many events recorded in the Irish Chronicles being dated from it. See the *Annals of the Four Masters*, at A.D. 478, where the particulars of the battle are more fully detailed, and O'Donovan's notes on the subject.

<sup>5</sup> 116. This calculation must surely be wrong. The death of Cormac



Iarlathi, son of Trian, third<sup>1</sup> bishop of Armagh. Felix,<sup>2</sup> ordained 46th bishop of the church of Rome, lived twelve years, or thirteen. From<sup>3</sup> the beginning of the world, according to the Seventy Interpreters, 5879 *years*; but according to the Hebrews, 4685. From the Incarnation, according to the Hebrews, 734 *years*; but according to Dionysius, 481.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 482. The battle of Ocha,<sup>4</sup> in which [482.] Ailill Molt fell, *was gained* by Lugaid, son of Laegaire, and by Muirchertach Mac Erca. From Concobhar Mac Nesa to Cormac Mac Airt, 308 years. From Cormac to this battle, 116,<sup>5</sup> as Cuana has written.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 483. The killing of Crimthann,<sup>6</sup> son [483.] of Enna Cennselach, (son of Breasal Belach, son of Fiacha Baicceadha, son of Cathair-mór), King of Leinster. (Or in this year, according to others, the battle of Ocha *was gained* by Lugaid, and by Muirchertach Mac Erca, and by Fergus Cербhall, son of Conall Crimthainn, and by Fiachra Lon,<sup>7</sup> son of the king of Dal-Araidhe.<sup>8</sup>)

Mac Airt is entered in the *Annals of the Four Masters* under A.D. 266. O'Flaherty, however (*Ogygia*, p. 341), places the accession of his son and successor, Cairbre Lifechair, in A.D. 279, the year, it is to be assumed, of King Cormac's death. The addition of 116 years to this number would, according to this calculation, give A.D. 395 as the date of the battle of Ocha, which is unquestionably wrong. The *Chronicon Scotorum*, which gives the battle of Ocha under A.D. 482, states that 207 years intervened between the time of Cormac Mac Airt and the said battle. The MS. Clar. 49, has "A Cormac usque ad hoc bellum 206, ut Cuana scripsit." This would be more near the mark.

<sup>6</sup> *Crimthann*. — Corruptly written *Chraunthain* in A., and *Chraeumthain* in B.

<sup>7</sup> *Fiachra Lon*, or "Fiachra the Fierce."—In O'Connor's ed. of these Annals the name is printed "Fiachra Aon." The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 478 erroneously call him son of Laeghaire, as he was really son of Caelbad. See Reeves's *Eccl. Antiq.*, pp. 330, 339.

<sup>8</sup> *Dal-Araidhe*.—A large district, including the southern half of the county of Antrim, and the northern half of Down. In O'Connor's ed. of these Annals, the name is inaccurately printed Dalriada. For a full account of Dal-Araidhe, see Reeves's *Eccl. Antiq.*, pp. 334-348.

†Ct. 1anair. (p., l.) Anno domini cccc.º lxxx.º iiii.º  
Initium regni Lugdech mic Laegaire hoc anno.

†Ct. 1anair. (p., l.) Anno domini cccc.º lxxx.º ii.º  
bellum primum Granaerao; Coirppi mac Neill .ix.  
giallaiḡ uictor erat, in quo cecidit Píncaē. Uel filiur  
Erce uictor ut alii dicunt. Uel hic gūm Cremčaino  
mic Enna Cheinnrealaḡ.

†Ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 21.) Anno domini cccc.º lxxx.º  
iii.º Uel hoc anno primum bellum Graine in quo  
Muircheartač mac Earca uictor erat.

.b. †Ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 2.) Anno domini cccc.º lxxx.º  
iiii.º (iiii. dc. xci.) Quier ranci Meil episcopi in  
Ardo ačut.

†Ct. 1anair. (1. p., l. 13.) Anno domini cccc.º lxxx.º  
viii.º (iiii. dc. xciii.) Quier ranci Ciannani cui  
ranciur Patriciur euangelium largitur ep.

†Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 24.<sup>a</sup>) Anno domini cccc.º lxxx.º  
ix.º (iiii. dc. xciiii.) Quier mic Caille episcopi.  
bellum Cinn Iornado (no Ceall Iornaiḡ i maiḡ fea),  
ubi cecidit Oengur filiur Naorraič ri Muḡan, ut  
Cuana rcurrit.

Fol. 18aa. †Ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 5.) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º  
(iiii. dc. xci.) Zeno Augurur uita decerit tam rui

<sup>1</sup> *Commencement.* — This entry is written in pale ink in A., in the hand of the person who has made most of the additional entries in that MS.

<sup>2</sup> *Granaerao.* — The name of this place is differently written in some Chronicles. The Four Masters give the name (in the genit. form) *Granaird*, which in the nom. would be 'Granard,' and would be somewhat like the form above given. But under the very next year (486) the name is written 'Graine,' as in the *Chron. Scotorum* (484), *Annals of Clonmacnoise* (at 497), and in Keating. The version of these Annals in Clar.

49 has 'Granard.' At 494 (*infra*) these Annals further vary the orthography by giving 'Granairt.' The place is now called Graney, and is situated in the south of the county of Kildare.

<sup>3</sup> *Or, in this year.* — Uel hic, B. Not in A.

<sup>4</sup> *Graine.* — The entry of this event is not fully given in B., which does not refer to the victory of Muirchertach Mac Erca.

<sup>5</sup> *Mel.* — First bishop of Ardagh, in the county of Longford; said to have been Patrick's nephew. Some call him a Briton. His foreign extraction

Kal. Jan. A.D. 484. The commencement<sup>1</sup> of the reign [484.]  
of Lugaidh son of Laeghaire, in this year.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 485. The first battle of Granaerad.<sup>2</sup> [485.]  
Coirpre, son of Niall-Noighiallach, was victor. In it fell  
Fincath. Or Mac Erca was victor, as others say. Or,  
in this year,<sup>3</sup> the killing of Crimthann son of Enna  
Ceinnselach.

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 21.) A.D. 486. Or, in this [486.]  
year, the first battle of Graine,<sup>4</sup> wherein Muirchertach  
Mac Erca was victor.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 2.) A.D. 487 (4692). Rest of [487.]  
Saint Mel,<sup>5</sup> the bishop, in Ardagh.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 13.) A.D. 488 (4693). Rest of [488.]  
Saint Cieran,<sup>6</sup> to whom Saint Patrick presented the  
Gospel.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 24.) A.D. 489 (4694). Rest of [489.]  
Mac Caille,<sup>7</sup> the bishop. Battle of Cenn-lofnado (or Cell-  
losnaigh,<sup>8</sup> in Magh-Fea), in which fell Aengus son of  
Nadfraech, King of Munster, as Cuana has written.

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 5.) A.D. 490 (4695). Zeno<sup>9</sup> [490.]  
Augustus departed *this* life, in the 17th year and 6th

might account for the absence of his  
pedigree from the ancient lists.

<sup>6</sup> *Cieran*. — The founder of the  
church in East Meath which was  
called, *par excellence*, 'Daim-liag,' or  
the 'Stone-church.' Saint Cieran  
was tenth in descent from Cian, son  
of Oilill Oluim, King of Munster (ob.  
234, *Four Mast.*), who gave name to  
the various tribes of *Cianachta*.

<sup>7</sup> *Mac Caille*. — After the name  
Mac Caille in B., and Clar. 49, the  
word "Mannensis" has been added.  
But this is an idle gloss, as it con-  
founds two persons who were quite  
distinct. St. Patrick is stated to have  
converted an unbeliever in Magh-inis  
(or Lecale, co. Down), called Macal

dus, Mac Cuil, or Mac Fail, who after-  
wards became bishop of Man. (See  
*Trias Thaum.*, p. 16; and *Book of*  
*Armagh*, fol. 6.) The Mac Caille  
whose obit. is above given was a  
totally different individual, being the  
saint commemorated in the Calendar,  
at April 25th, as the bishop who  
placed the veil on the head of St.  
Brigid, and whose church was at  
Cruachan-Brig-Eile, in Ui-Failge (*i.e.*  
near the well-known Hill of Croghan).

<sup>8</sup> Or *Cell-Losnaigh*, &c. — The alias  
reading is not in B. See note under  
A.D. 491.

<sup>9</sup> *Zeno*. — This entry is taken from  
Marcellinus; but a clause necessary  
to the sense is omitted here. The

imperii annis computatur anno xiiii.<sup>o</sup> mense sexto. Hi rex menper et rex menper Marciani adouunt annum quem non numerant cronica. Αναρταρριur imperator creatur ερτ. (Uel hic cañ ðell ornaio, recundum alior. Mac Earca uictor, rex Cairil uictur).

b. Kct. Ianair. (4<sup>a</sup> p., l. 16.) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup> (iiii. dc. xcii). Dicunt pcoiti hic patricium archiepiscopum defunctum (pope).

Kct. Ianair. (6<sup>a</sup> p., l. 27.<sup>a</sup>) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup> (iiii. dc. xciii.) Bellum ppoða. Romane eclesiae xliiur Salariur episcopur ordinatur annis uixit iii. Bellum recundum Spanairer. Patriciur archiepiscopur (uel archiepiscopur et apostolur) pctorum quieuit c.<sup>mo</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> anno etatir sue, 16 Kct. Aprili, lx.<sup>o</sup> autem quo uenit ad hiberniam anno ad baptizandor Scotor. Ab initio mundi recundum .lxx. interpretet u. dcccc. xlii. Iuxta autem Hebreor iiii. dc. xciii. Ab incarnatione iuxta Hebreor dcc. xlii. Ab incarnatione recundum Dionysium cccc [xcii].

Kct. Ianair. (7<sup>a</sup> p., l. 9.<sup>a</sup>) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> iii. Cath Tailten for Laiḡniu ria Cairppu mac Neill.

Kct. Ianair. (i. p., l. 20.<sup>a</sup>) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> iiii.<sup>o</sup> Bellum recundum Spanairer in quo cecidit

original is "tam sui imperii annis quam Basilisci tyrannidis computatis, anno xvii., mense vi." He reigned from Feb., 474, to 9th April, 491. This includes the period of Basiliscus' usurpation, who, in the third year of Zeno, by Verina's instrumentality, drove the Emperor into Isauria, and took possession of the throne, creating his son Marcus Cæsar. But he was dethroned by Zeno in August, 477, after a 20 months' usurpation.

<sup>1</sup> *Anastasius*.—Crowned April 11, 491. These Annals are, therefore, only a year behind the common reckoning at this period.

<sup>2</sup> *Cell-osnaid*.—This is also the form of the name in Tigernach and Keating. The Annal. Inisfall., at 484, have Cend-losnai. In the entry above for last year (489) the place is called 'Cenn-losnada,' or 'Cell-losnaigh,' and is stated to have been in Magh-Fea. Keating says that Cell-osnaid was situated in the county of Carlow, four miles to the east of Leighlin. It is now called Kellistown, and gives name to a parish chiefly comprised in the barony of Carlow. Dr. O'Donovan states that 50 years ago the remains of an ancient church and Round Tower were

month, the years as well of his reign [as of the tyrant Basiliscus] being computed. These 6 months, and 6 months of Marcian, add a year which the chronicles do not count. Anastasius<sup>1</sup> is created Emperor. (Or, in this year, the battle of Cell-osnaidh,<sup>2</sup> according to others; Mac Erca was victor; the King of Cashel vanquished.)

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 16.) A.D. 491 (4696). The [491.]  
Scoti say that Patrick, the Archbishop, died this year.<sup>3</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 27.) A.D. 492 (4697). Battle of [492.]  
Sruth.<sup>4</sup> Gelasius having been ordained 47th bishop of the Church of Rome, lived 3 years. Second battle of Granairet.<sup>5</sup> Patrick, the arch-apostle<sup>6</sup> (or archbishop and apostle) of the Scoti, rested on the 16th of the Kalends of April, in the 120th year of his age, and also the 60th year after he had come to Ireland to baptize the Scoti. From<sup>7</sup> the beginning of the World, according to the LXX. Interpreters, 5946, but according to the Hebrews, 4697. From the Incarnation, according to the Hebrews, 746. From the Incarnation, according to Dionysius, cccc [xcii].

Kal. Jan. (Saturd., m. 9.) A.D. 493. The battle of Tailltiu [493.]  
*was gained* over the Leinstermen, by Cairpri, son of Niall.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 20.) A.D. 494. The second [494.]  
battle of Granairet,<sup>8</sup> in which fell<sup>9</sup> Fraech, the son of

still existing, which are now all effaced. (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 489, note). The site of the Round Tower, however, is marked on Sheet 8, Ordnance Survey Maps, co. Carlow. The entry is added in a very coarse hand in A.

<sup>3</sup> *This year.*—This entry seems to be antedated by two years.

<sup>4</sup> *Sruth.*—*Spota*, in the gen. case. Tigernach calls it "Srath;" but the *Annal. Inisfall.* (485) have the entry more fully, thus:—"The battle of *Srath-Conaill*, in which fell Fiacha, son of Finchad, King of Leinster, and Eochu, son of Cairpre, was victor."

<sup>5</sup> *Granairet.*—See note under A.D. 485, respecting this place.

<sup>6</sup> *Arch-apostle.*—*Αρχιποστολῦ*. The altered reading *uel archiepiscopu et apostolu* is interlined in the old hand in A. *Αρχιεπισcopu* in B., without the *apostolu*.

<sup>7</sup> *From.*—The remaining entries for this year are not in B.

<sup>8</sup> *Granairet.*—See above, under 485, note<sup>2</sup>. B. commences the entry with a "Vel hic."

<sup>9</sup> *Fell.*—*Κεκοιτω*, B. *Κεκοιτω*, A.

Fraech mac Finchada (mic Garbhachon mic fothaig mic Eachach lamhoir mic meirreancorb) ru laigen. Eochu filiur Coirppi (.i. Eochu mac Cairbri mic Oilella mic dunluing mic Enna niað) uictor fuit.

- b. Kt. 1anair. (2 p., l. 1.) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º u.º. Solus defectus apparuit. Quies Mic Cuilinn Epircopi lurgan. Expugnatio Duin lethglairri. Uel hic cað Talten.

Kt. 1anair. (4ª p., l. 12ª.) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º ui.º. Romane ecclesie xl.iiii.º Anartariur pontifex ordinatur uixit annis duobus. Mochoe n-Oenorpoma quiescit. Cormacci episcopi Armacha hereditur Patricii quies. Uel hic bellum secundum Grane, in quo cecidit Fraech mac Finchada ru laigen dergaðair Eachu mac Cairbri uictor fuit.

Fol. 18ab

Kt. 1anair. (5 p., l. 23.) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º ui.º. Uel hic expugnatio Duin lethglairre. bellum Inni moer i cric oa n-Gabla for laigiu. Muirceptað .i. filiur Eirce uictor erat. Hoc anno ingeny terremotus ponticam concussit prouinciam. Quies Chuinneða mic Caðmoða, .i. Mac Cuilinn episcopus lurga.

Kt. 1anair. (6ª p., l. 4.) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º ui.º. Romane ecclesie xl. ix.º Simachus episcopus factus, uixit annis .xii. bellum in quo mac Eirce uictor erat. bellum Sleimna Miðe ru Cairbre mac Neill for laigiu. Uel hic Mochoe n-Oenorpoma secundum librum alium.

<sup>1</sup> *Som.*—This parenthetic addn. is in an old hand in A. Om. in B.

<sup>2</sup> *Eochu.*—The orig. of the parenthesis here is om. in B.

<sup>3</sup> *Cormac.*—In the margin in A. he is called Epircop Cormac Cric inn O Epnaioe ("Bishop Cormac of Crich-in-Ernaidhe.") See O'Donov. *Four Mast.*, A.D., 496, note k.

<sup>4</sup> *Grane.*—Granaret, in B. See above, under 485, note 2. The text

from this to the end of the entries for this year is wanting in B.

<sup>5</sup> *Or, in this year.*—Uel hic, in B. only.

<sup>6</sup> *Dun-lethglaisi.* — Downpatrick. See under 495.

<sup>7</sup> *Crich-ua nGabla* — O'Conor's ed. has *Crich Congabhla*. But the version in Clar. 49 has "O'Gawla's Country." It was the name of a territory in the south of the present



Finchad (son<sup>1</sup> of Garrchu, son of Fothadh, son of Eochu Lamhdoid, son of Messincorb), King of Leinster. Eochu, son of Cairpri (*i.e.*, Eochu,<sup>2</sup> son of Cairpri, son of Ailill, son of Dunlang, son of Enna Niadh) was victor.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 1.) A.D. 495. An eclipse of the sun appeared. Rest of Mac Cuilinn, bishop of Lusk. The storming of Dun-lethglaissi. Or, in this year, the battle of Tailltiu. [495.]

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 12.) A.D. 496. Anastasius having been ordained 48th bishop of the Church of Rome, lived two years. Mochoe of Oendruim rested. The rest of Cormac,<sup>3</sup> bishop of Armagh, successor of Patrick. Or, in this year, the second battle of Grane,<sup>4</sup> in which fell Fraech, son of Finnchad, King of Laighen-desgabhair. Eochu, son of Cairpri, was victor. [496.]

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 23.) A.D. 497. Or, in this year,<sup>5</sup> the storming of Dun-lethglaissi.<sup>6</sup> The battle of Inne-mor in Crich-ua-nGabra<sup>7</sup> *was gained* over the Leinstermen. Muirchertach, *i.e.*, Mac Erca, was victor. In this year a great earthquake shook<sup>8</sup> the province of Pontus. The rest of Cuinnidh (son of Cathmugh, *i.e.*, Mac Cuilinn),<sup>9</sup> bishop of Lusk. [497.]

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 4.) A.D. 498. Simacus,<sup>10</sup> ordained 49th bishop of the Church of Rome, lived 15 years. A battle<sup>11</sup> in which the son of Erc was victor. The battle of Slemhain<sup>12</sup> of Meath *was gained* by Cairbre, son of Niall, over the Leinstermen. Or, in this year,<sup>13</sup> Mochoe of Aendruim [rested], according to another book. [498.]

county of Kildare. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 497, note l.

<sup>8</sup> *Shook*.—Concluyit (for concuyit), A. B.

<sup>9</sup> *Mac Cuilinn*.—The origl. of this parenthesis is not in B.

<sup>10</sup> *Simacus*.—Symmachus, a Sardinian, was ordained Pope on Sunday, Nov. 22, 498. He sat till July 19, 514, that is, for 15 years, 7 months, and

27 days. The length of his Pontificate is given as 12 years in B.

<sup>11</sup> *Battle*.—This entry is not in B. Neither is there any indication in A as to where the battle was fought.

<sup>12</sup> *Slemhain*.—Now divided into Slanebeg and Slanemore, two townlands in the parish of Dysart, co. Westmeath.

<sup>13</sup> *This year*.—This entry is not in

.b.     Ict. 1anair. (7 p., l. 15.) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup>  
ix.<sup>o</sup> bellum. Quier 1bair epircopi .ix. Ict. maii.

Ict. 1anair. (2 p., l. 26<sup>a</sup>.) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>mo</sup>.  
Muirceptač uictor fuit, et morr epircopi 1bair .ix.  
Ict. maii. An soirgel noč do rcuī Mača ruiōirgel  
da laīaiβ fein, 7 tairē barnabair, d'rağbail hoc anno.  
Cač čind aیلbe for laīgnu rīa Cairbri mac Neill.

Ict. 1anair. (3<sup>a</sup> p., l. 7<sup>a</sup>.) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>mo</sup> 1.<sup>o</sup>  
bellum regairre in quo cecidit Dauī (no Duac) tinga  
uīhai .i. rī Connacht. Muirceptač mac Earca uictor  
fuit.

Ict. 1anair. (4<sup>a</sup> p., l. 18.) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup>  
Cač ġroma lochīuiōe rīa laīgnu for huiβ Neill.

.b.     Ict. 1anair. (5 p., l. 29<sup>a</sup>.) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>mo</sup> 111.<sup>o</sup>  
Cerran mortuū ērt, epircopuī o fērti Cherrain oc  
Temuir. bellum mānann la hCēðan. Uel hic morr  
epircopi 1bair.

Ict. 1anair. Anno domini ccccc.<sup>mo</sup> 111.<sup>o</sup> [Morr  
ġruirī mic Mailcon.

Ict. 1anair. Anno domini ccccc.<sup>mo</sup> u.<sup>o</sup> Quier Erpuic  
mic Cairthinn cēočair.

B. The death of Mochoe of Aendruim (or Nendrum: Mahee Island, in Strangford Lough, co. Down), is entered before under the year 496, at which date his obit is also given by the Four Masters. See Reeves's *Antiq. of Down and Connor*, 187, sq.

<sup>1</sup> *Battle*.—This entry is left unfinished in A. and B.

<sup>2</sup> *Victor*.—It is to be feared that there is some confusion here, and that the battle mentioned in the last entry, the site of which is not there specified, was the one in which the victory was obtained, here credited to Muircher-tach. But Clar. 49 says M. was victor "toto anno."

<sup>3</sup> *Found this year*.—Bede's Chroni-

con says:—"Corpus Barnabæ apostoli, et Evangelium Matthæi ejus stylo scriptum ipse revelante, reperitur." The entries for this year in B., though substantially the same as in A., differ slightly in arrangement.

<sup>4</sup> *Cend-Ailbhe*.—O'Connor's ed. of *Ann. Ult.* incorrectly has *Cnoc-Ailbhe*. O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, 494, note g) conjectures that Cenn-Ailbhe was probably the name of a hill in Magh-Ailbhe, in the south of the co. Kildare.

<sup>5</sup> *Segais*.—Pronounced like *shayish*. It was the old name of the Curliu Hills, near Boyle, county Roscommon.

<sup>6</sup> *Or Duach*.—Dauī (or Dui seems to be the nomin. form of the name, gen., Duach. The epithet *tenga-umha*

Kal. Jan. (Saturd., m. 15.) A.D. 499. Battle.<sup>1</sup> Rest [499.]  
of Bishop Ibar on the 9th of the Kalends of May.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 26.) A.D. 500. Muirchertach was [500.]  
victor,<sup>2</sup> and death of Bishop Ibar on the 9th of the  
Kalends of May. The Gospel which St. Matthew Evan-  
gelist wrote with his own hands, and the relics of  
Barnabas, were found this year.<sup>3</sup> The battle of Cend-  
Ailbhe<sup>4</sup> *was gained* over the Leinstermen by Cairbre,  
son of Niall.

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 7.) A.D. 501. The battle of [501.]  
Segais,<sup>5</sup> in which fell Dauí (or Duach)<sup>6</sup> tenga-umha, *i.e.*,  
King of Connaught. Muirchertach Mac Ercá was victor.

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 18.) A.D. 502. The battle of [502.]  
Druim-Lochmuidhe *was gained* by the Leinstermen<sup>7</sup>  
over the Ui-Neill.

Kal. Jan. (Thursd. m. 29.) A.D. 503. Cerpan died— [503.]  
a bishop from Fert-Cherpain<sup>8</sup> at Tara. The battle of  
Manann by Aedhan.<sup>9</sup> Or, in this year the death of  
Bishop Ibar.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 504, Death of Bruide, son of Maelchon,<sup>10</sup> [504.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 505. Rest of Bishop Mac Cairthinn, of [505.]  
Clochar.

signifies "of the brazen tongue." O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 494, note p) says that he was otherwise called Duach Galach, *i.e.*, the Valorous, and was the son of Brian, who was brother of Niall Nine-hostager. But this is an error. Duach Galach succeeded Ailill Molt as King of Connaught about A.D. 463; and two Kings (Eogan Bél and his son Ailill Inbanda) intervened between Duach Galach and Duach Tenga-umai. See *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 1.

<sup>7</sup> *By the Leinstermen.*—The transl. in Clar. 49 wrongly says, "against Leinstermen by O'Neales."

<sup>8</sup> *Fert-Cherpain.* — Or "Grave of Cerpan." In the Book of Armagh, Tirechan writes (fol. 10, *b. a.*), "Fundavit [Patricius] aeccliesiam i Carric Dagri, et alteram aeccliesiam immruig Thuaithe, et scripsit elimenta *Cerpano*." The site of Fert-Cherpain is marked on Petrie's plan of Tara (*Essay*, plan facing p. 129).

<sup>9</sup> *Aedhan.*—He was not yet born. This entry belongs to 581 or 582, as does the next to 583. This is a remarkable prolepsis, and the error must have existed in very ancient authorities, for it occurs in Tigernach at 504, 505, in anticipation of 582, 583.

<sup>10</sup> *Maelchon.*—See under 583.

- Fol. 186a. **¶** Ct. 1anair. Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> ui.<sup>o</sup> bellum Arda corann, et morr Luḡdaḡ filii Loegaire, et ut alii dicunt, Domangart mac Nírré peti recepit anno xxxi.<sup>o</sup> Quier Mic Nírré Connare episcopi.
- .b. **¶** Ct. 1anair. Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> ui.<sup>o</sup> Uel hic morr Luḡdaḡ filii Laegaire, 7 caḡ Arda corpano.
- ¶** Ct. 1anair. Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> ui.<sup>o</sup>
- ¶** Ct. 1anair. (6<sup>a</sup> p., l. 5.) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup> bellum Ffermónn for Fiaḡaiḡ mac Neill. Failḡi berrairde uictor fuit.
- ¶** Ct. 1anair. (7<sup>a</sup> p., l. 16.) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> bellum recundum Arda corpann, ut alii dicunt.
- b. **¶** Ct. 1anair. (1. p., l. 27<sup>a</sup>.) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup> Quier Dronni episcopi. Deperitur polir contigit. Natuutar sancti Ciaran filii artpicir. Uel hic bar Luḡdaḡ mic Laegaire recundum librum monachorum.
- ¶** Ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 9<sup>a</sup>.) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup> Quier Erci episcopi Slane. Dubḡaḡ (α Όρουμ ὁεαρḡ), erpuic airḡ Máḡai, obuit. Muirḡeartach mac Earca regnare incipit.

<sup>1</sup> *Ard-Corann*.—See under the year 464, *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Reti secessit*.—This expression is very obscure, and may be a blunder for 'vita secessit,' or for 'requiescit,' according as the transcriber took Domangart for a king or an ecclesiastic. This entry and the one which follows are fused into one in B., which has Domangart mac Nírré episcopus Connare hic quieuit. There was no Domangart bishop of Connor. But Mac Nisse, i.e., Oengus, whose death is recorded under the year 513, *infra*, was the first bishop, and founder of Connor. The subject is further complicated by the marginal entry, Domangart episcopus, which

occurs in A., in a very old hand. In the entry of his death in *Tigernach* (A.D. 505), Domangart is called "King of Alba." At A.D. 559 *infra*, the death of Gabran, son of Domangart, is given. This Domangart was the son of Fergus Mor Mac Nisse, and 3rd King of the Dalriadic Scots. Five years was the length of his reign, according to the best authorities. It was in the year 502, according to *Tigernach*, that the colony went over to Scotland; and, allowing three years for the joint reign of Lorn and Fergus, the date of Domangart's accession would be 505, and his obit (after a reign of five years) A.D. 510. It is worthy of observation that 35 years is

Kal. Jan. A.D. 506. The battle of Ard-Corann,<sup>1</sup> and [506.]  
the death of Lugaid son of Laegaire, and as others state,  
Domhangart Mac Nisse *reti secessit*<sup>2</sup> in the 35th year.  
Rest of Mac Nisse,<sup>3</sup> bishop of Connor.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 507. Or, in this year,<sup>4</sup> the death of [507.]  
Lugaid son of Laegaire, and the battle of Ard-Corann.<sup>5</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 508. [508.]

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 5.) A.D. 509. The battle of [509.]  
Fremhonn *was gained* over Fiacha son of Niall. Failghi  
Berraide was victor.

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 16.) A.D. 510. The second battle [510.]  
of Ard-Corann, as others say.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 27.) A.D. 511. The rest of [511.]  
Bishop Bron.<sup>6</sup> An eclipse of the sun happened. Birth  
of Saint Ciaran<sup>7</sup> son of the Carpenter. Or, in this year,  
the death of Lugaid son of Laegaire, according to the  
Book of the Monks.<sup>8</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 9.) A.D. 512. The rest of Erc, [512.]  
bishop of Slane. Dubthach from Druim-dearbh,<sup>9</sup> bishop  
of Armagh, died. Muirchertach Mac Erca begins to  
reign.

the length assigned to his son Comgall's  
reign by these Annals (*infra*, 537), from  
which date, if 35 years be deducted,  
we get the year of the migration.  
See Reeves's *Adamnan*, pp. 433-436.

<sup>3</sup> *Mac Nisse*.—See under A.D. 513.

<sup>4</sup> *Or, in this year*.—Uel hic, B.  
7 (for et), A.

<sup>5</sup> *Ard-Corann*.—See under the  
year 464, *supra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Bishop Bron*.—Bishop of Cashel-  
Irra, now called Killaspugbrone  
(‘church of Bishop Bron’), a little  
to the west of Sligo.

<sup>7</sup> *Ciaran*.—Founder of Clonmac-  
noise. His obit, in the 34th year of  
his age, is given *infra*, at 548, which  
would refer his birth to the year 514,

the true year, and the year at which  
Tigernach has it.

<sup>8</sup> *Book of the Monks*.—*Secunđum*  
*librum monachorum*, A. Not in  
B., nor in Clar. 49. The word  
*monachorum* is written in an ab-  
brev. form in A.; but there can be  
no doubt as to the way in which it  
should be represented in full. There  
is no other reference to a “*liber mon-*  
*achorum*”; and the name here may  
possibly be a mistake for “*liber*  
*Mochód*,” or “*Book of Mochod*,”  
referred to *infra*, at 527.

<sup>9</sup> *From Druim-dearbh*.—Not in B.,  
though Clar. 49 has “*de Druimderb*.”  
The addition also occurs in the Ann.  
Four Mast. at this year.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (4<sup>a</sup> p., l. 20.) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> Cairppi daimargit (mac Eatac mic Crimtoinid mic Feig mic Deağa duiynn mic Reočađa mic Colla da crich) ri Airgiall. Mac Niri .i. Cenğur eprcop Coindepe quieuir.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (5 p.) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> Romane ecclesie l<sup>ur</sup> hōrmirra eprcopur ordinatur, uixit annor .ix.

Fol. 186b.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (6 p., l.) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup> bellum droma derge for Failgi. Fiacha uictor erat. Deinde campur Mide a Lagenir rublatur ert. Natiuitar Comgail deannčair.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (1. p., l. 23.) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> ui.<sup>o</sup> Quier Darerca Cille pleibe Cuilinn .iii. non ar iulii. Uel pecundum alium librum natiuitar Ciaraín hoc anno. Cat droma dergaiđe ria Fiachađ mac Neill for Failge m-berraiđe. Inde mağ Miđe a Lagenir rublatur ert, ut Cennraelad cecinir.

Digal dia reacht m-bliadan,  
ba ri digde a čriđe;  
Cat inn dromaiđ dergaiđi,  
ba de docheap mağ Miđe.

An ri aile armbepiđ,  
Fiacha mac Neill ni čelair,  
ba fair tar crenla cili  
Cat Fremon [Miđe] memair.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 4.<sup>a</sup>) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> ui.<sup>o</sup> Anartariur imperator rubita morte peruentur ert, maior octogenario perir. Regnauit annor .xx. iii., menribur duobur, diebur .xx. ix.

<sup>1</sup> *Eocha*.—The original of the parenthesis is not in B., nor in Clar. 49.

<sup>2</sup> *Mac Nisi*.—See under the year 506, *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Failghi*, i.e., Failghi Berraide,

whose victory over Fiacha son of Niall, in the battle of Fremonn (Frewin, co. Westmeath), is recorded at 509, *supra*. This battle is entered in the Ann. Four Mast. under 507. See O'Dono-



Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 20.) A.D. 513. Cairpri Daim-argit (son of Eocha,<sup>1</sup> son of Crimthand, son of Fiag, son of Deaga-duirn, son of Reochaid, son of Colla Dacrigh), king of Airghialla, [died]. Mac Nisi,<sup>2</sup> *i.e.* Aengus, bishop of Connor, rested. [513.]

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., . .) A.D. 514. Hormisda, having been ordained 50th bishop of the Church of Rome, lived nine years. [514.]

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. . .) A.D. 515. The battle of Druim-derge *was gained* over Failghi.<sup>3</sup> Fiacha was victor. Thereupon the plain of Meath was taken from the Leinstermen. Birth of Comgall of Bangor. [515.]

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 23.) A.D. 516. The rest of Darerca of Cill-Sleibhe-Cuilinn, on the 5th of July. Or, according to another book, the birth of Ciaran in this year. The battle of Druim-dergaidhe *was gained* by Fiacha son of Niall, over Failghi Berraide; after which the plain of Meath was taken from the Leinstermen, as Cennfaelad sang:— [516.]

His seven years' vengeance  
Was the wish of his heart.  
The battle in Druim-dergaidhe—  
By it the plain of Meath was lost.

The<sup>4</sup> other king they mention—  
Fiacha son of Niall—hide it not—  
Over him, contrary to a false promise,  
The battle of Fremhon [of Meath] was won.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 4.) A.D. 517. The Emperor Anastasius was overtaken by a sudden death. He died over eighty years old. He reigned 27 years, 2 months, and 29 days.<sup>5</sup> [517.]

van's notes under that year, respecting the extent of the lands lost to the Leinstermen, as the result of their defeat.

<sup>4</sup> This stanza, which is not in B.,

is added in the lower margin of fol. 18b in A.

<sup>5</sup> *Days.* — The numbers of the months and days are added in an old hand in A.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 15.) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> 111.<sup>o</sup> Natiuitas Colum Cille eodem die quo Dute mac Dronaig dormiuit. Quier Darercae que Moninne nominata erit.

- b. ¶ Ct. 1anair. (4 p., luna 26.) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup> Conlaeb episcop Cille dapo mortuur erit. Bellum Detnae i n-drumbaib Dreb, in quo cecidit Ardogal filius Conaill filii Neill. Colgu moo Cluaethi rex Orientalium, ocu Muipeptaeb mac Ercu uictorey erant. Comgall benneuir natu erit recundum [alior].

¶ Ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 7.) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> Cainneach Achaid bo natu erit recundum quorom.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (7<sup>a</sup> p., l. 18.<sup>a</sup>) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> 1.<sup>o</sup>

¶ Ct. 1anair. (1. p., l. 29.<sup>a</sup>) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup> Cath Deina i n-drommaib Dreb in quo cecidit Ardogal mac Conuill cpeimainne mic Neill recundum alior. Duieti mac Dronaig obuit. Colum cille natu erit.

- b. ¶ Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. x.) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> 111.<sup>o</sup> (alior 111.<sup>o</sup>) Bellum Cairni filii Neill, 7 Deoig (Episcop) Arda capna. Quier sancte Drigetae anno .lxx. aetatir fue.

Fol. 19aa. ¶ Ct. 1anair. (4 p.) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> 1111.<sup>o</sup> Iohannis Romane ecclesie papa Li.<sup>us</sup> duobus annis in sede Petri uiuit, Constantinopolim uenit, qui dum

<sup>1</sup> *Colum Cille*.—The birth of Colum Cille is also entered *infra*, at 522, which is the date adopted by Ussher. (*Index Chron. ad an.*) Tigernach gives it at 520.

<sup>2</sup> *Darerca*.—The "rest" of Darerca is entered before, at 516.

<sup>3</sup> *Son of Cluaeth*.—In A. and B. the words "son of Cluaeth" are represented by moo cluaethi, which seems corrupt. The name in the corresponding entry in the Ann. Four Mast.

is mac Loiti, "son of Loit." But the Chron. Scot. (518), has Mocloite, altered by Rod. O'Flaherty to *Mac Cloithe*, or son of *Cloth*. See *Chron. Scot.*, p. 39, note 10.

<sup>4</sup> *Others*.—The corresponding Latin is not in A. or B. In fact, even the word *recundum* is neither in B., nor in Clar. 49. See 601 *infra*.

<sup>5</sup> *According to some*.—*Secundum quorom*. Not in B. St. Cainnech's birth is again entered under 526.

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 15.) A.D. 518. The birth of Colum Cille,<sup>1</sup> on the same day in which Buite, son of Bronach, slept. The rest of Darerca,<sup>2</sup> who was called Moninne. [518.]

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 26). A.D. 519. Conlaedh, bishop of Cill-dara, died. The battle of Detna, in Droma-Bregh, in which fell Ardgall, son of Conall, son of Niall. Colgu, son of Cluaeth,<sup>3</sup> King of Airthera, and Muirchertach Mac Erca, were victors. Comgall of Bangor was born, according to [others<sup>4</sup>]. [519.]

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 7.) A.D. 520. Cainnech of Achadh-bó was born, according to some.<sup>5</sup> [520.]

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 18.) A.D. 521. [521.]

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 29.) A.D. 522. The battle of Detna,<sup>6</sup> in Droma-Bregh, in which fell Ardgall, son of Conall Cremthainne, son of Niall, according to others.<sup>7</sup> Buiti, son of Bronach, died. Colum Cille was born.<sup>8</sup> [522.]

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 10.) A.D. 523 (alias<sup>9</sup> 524). The battle of Cainri,<sup>10</sup> son of Niall, and [the rest] of Beoid, bishop of Ard-carna. Rest of Saint Brigit, in the 70th<sup>11</sup> year of her age. [523.]

Kal. Jan. (Wedn. .) A.D. 524. John,<sup>12</sup> the 51st Pope of the Church of Rome, having lived two years in the See of Peter, came to Constantinople; and when, on [524.]

<sup>6</sup> *Of Detna.*—Not in B.

<sup>7</sup> *Others.*—The orig. of this clause, which is not in B., is added in the marg. in A.

<sup>8</sup> *Born.*—The entry in B. is *uel hīc nacturatar Colum Cille*, "or here, the birth of Colum Cille." See under 518.

<sup>9</sup> *Alias.*—The suggested correction is in a very old hand in A. Not in B.

<sup>10</sup> *Battle of Cainri.*—There is some error in this entry, which it is very hard, if not impossible, to rectify.

Niall had no son named Cainri. The name might have been so written, by mistake, for Cairbri.

<sup>11</sup> *In the 70th.*—The death of St. Brigit is recorded in these Annals, from different authorities, at 523, 525, and 527. Tigernach has it at 526. Early authorities state that she survived St. Patrick 30 years, in which case the year of her death would be 523. See *Chronicon Scotorum*, A.D. 523.

<sup>12</sup> *John.*—*Íohannīr*, A.

πρωιεντ Ραυενναμ uenirret, Τεοτόρικυρ rex Ἀρριανυρ  
eum cum comitibus carcepyr ἀπορίκτιονε περηντ,  
cuius corpus de Rauenna translatum in basilica  
beati Petri sepultum ert, post duos annos 7 .ix.  
menres 7 dies xiiii.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (5 p.) Anno domini cccc.º xx.º ii.º  
Dormitatio sancte Ὁριγίτε anno .lxx. etatyr rue.  
Αιλίλλ επρεcop Ἀρθ Μαῶα quiseuit.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (6 p.) Anno domini cccc.º xx.º iii.º  
Natiuitay Caimniḡ Ἀχαιο bo. Μορρ Ιλλαινθ mic  
Dunlainge mic Enna níad mic Ὁρεαράιλ belaiḡ. Anno  
regiae urbis .i. Constantinopolim conditae, cxc.iiii.,  
Iustinus imperator Iustinianum ex sorore sua nepo-  
tem, iamduum a se nobilissimum designatum quoque  
regni sui successoremque creauit, Κτ. Ἀπριλ. Ipse  
uero quarto ab hoc menre uita decerpit, anno imperii  
ix.º menre ii.º Πάυσatio sancti Αιλβε.

.b. Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (7 p., l. 24.) Anno domini cccc.º xx.º  
iiii.º Felix Romane ecclesie επρεcopus pedit annis .iiii.  
menribus ix. diebus .xiiii. Ιοηαννίρ et dies .xiiii. et  
menribus .ii. et diebus .xiii. Felix epiciuit quartum  
annum, et sepultus ert in basilica Petri beati  
αποστόλι. Bellum Cinneiḡ et bellum Ἀῶα ríghie for  
λαίḡnu. Μαιρσεptaḡ mac Ἐρcae uictor fuit. Uel hic  
dormitacio Ὁριγίτε secundu librum Mochoḡ.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (2 p., l. 5.) Anno domini cccc.º xx.º v.º  
Natiuitay Coemain bricc. Benedictus monachus  
claruit.

<sup>1</sup> *St. Brigit.*—See under 523.

<sup>2</sup> *Ailill.*—A mutilated note in the  
marg. in A. suggests that he was of the  
Ui-Bresail. In the List of the Suc-  
cessors of St. Patrick, contained in  
the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 3),  
this Ailill, who is there called "pri-  
mus," as well as his successor, Ailill  
"secundus," is stated to have been  
from Druimchád, in Ui-Bressail. The

death of Ailill "the second" is entered  
under 535 *infra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Cainnech.*—St. Canice, Patron St.  
of Ossory. His birth is also entered  
*supra*, at 520. Tigernach places his  
birth at 517, which seems the true  
date, as his obit is given at 599 *infra*  
(=600), in his 84th year, according  
to Tigern.

<sup>4</sup> *Saint Ailbe.*—Founder and Patron

his return, he had arrived at Ravenna, Theodoric, the Arian king, put him and his companions to death under the rigour of imprisonment. His body, removed from Ravenna, was buried in the church of St. Peter, after two years, and nine months, and seventeen days.

Kal. Jan. (Thursday.) A.D. 525. The repose of [525.] St. Brigit,<sup>1</sup> in the 70th year of her age. Ailill,<sup>2</sup> bishop of Armagh, rested.

Kal. Jan. (Friday.) A.D. 526. The birth of Cainnech,<sup>3</sup> [526.] of Achadh-bo. Death of Illand, son of Dunlaing, son of Enna Niadh, son of Bresal Belach. In the 197th year after the foundation of the regal city (*i.e.*, Constantinople), on the Kalends of April, the Emperor Justin appointed as his successor on the throne Justinian, his nephew by his sister, who had, long before, been designated "*Nobilissimus*" by him. He died in the fourth month following, in the 9th year and 2nd month of his reign. Rest of Saint Ailbhe.<sup>4</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 24.) A.D. 527. Felix, bishop of the [527.] Church of Rome, sat 4 years, and 9 months,<sup>5</sup> and 14 days (and the 17 days<sup>6</sup> of John, and the two months and 13 days of Felix, make the fourth year); and he was buried in the church of Saint Peter the Apostle. The battle of Cenn-eich, and the battle of Ath-sighe, *gained* over the Leinstermen. Muirchertach Mac Erca was victor. Or, in this year, the repose of Brigid,<sup>7</sup> according to the Book of Mochod.<sup>8</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 5.) A.D. 528. Birth of Coeman [528.] Brecc. Benedict, the monk, attained celebrity.

of Imlech-Ibhair (Emly, county Tipperary). His death is also entered under 533 and 541, *infra*.

<sup>5</sup> Months. — menribur, B.; menre, A.

<sup>6</sup> Days.—The original of the parenthesis here, which in A. seems very corrupt, is not represented in the text of B.

<sup>7</sup> Repose of Brigid.—See note under 523, *supra*.

<sup>8</sup> Book of Mochod.—See note on the "Book of the Monks," under 511 *supra*. The clause ꝛecunꝛum libꝛum Mochod is only found in A. (*al. man.*) and Clar. 49.

Fol. 19ab.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (3 p.) Anno domini ccccc. xx.º ix.º

¶ Ct. 1anair. (4 p.) Anno domini ccccc.º xxx.º Corpus sancti Antonii monachi diuina reuelatione repperitum Claxanþriam perducitur, et in eclesia sancti Iohannis baptizatur.

.b.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 9.) Anno domini ccccc.º xxx.º i.º In hoc anno Dionysius patriarcha periphrasit cyclos, incipiens ab anno dominicæ incarnationis d.º xx.º qui est Dioclitiani cc.º xl. ui.º.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 20.) Anno domini ccccc.º xxx.º ii.º iii. bellum in hoc anno gesta uno, et possito ergense ecc leccam lias, Felix repulitur est in basilica beati Petri apostoli. bellum Eblinne p̃ia Muirceptač mac Erce, 7 cač muiġi Albe p̃or Laigniu, 7 cač Alðne p̃or Conachta, 7 cač Almuine, 7 cač Cinneic̃ p̃or Laigniu, 7 op̃gain na Cliač in uno anno. Cač Alā riġe. Muirceptach mac Earca uictor erat.

¶ Ct. 1anair (i. p., l. i.) Anno domini ccccc.º xxx.º iii.º Demetrio Muirceptaiz p̃ili Erce, .i. Muirceptaiz mic Muirceadair mic Eoġain mic Neill .ix. ġial-laiġ, in dolio pleno uino, in arce Cletiz sup̃ra Doinn. Quier Albe imleča ibuir. Donratiur romanur episcopus redit annis .ii. diebus xx. ui., repuliturque est in basilica beati Petri apostoli.

<sup>1</sup> Year 520.—This should be the year 532.

<sup>2</sup> The 246th.—Should be "248th," Dioclesian having been proclaimed Emperor in A.D. 284. The old hand adds "Dion. Exiguus," in the margin in A.

<sup>3</sup> Three battles.—In orig. (A.) .iii. bellum. The entry seems quite unintelligible, being, as it stands "tria bellum (sic) in hoc anno gesta uno et possito (corrected from possite, by old hand) ergense ecc leccam lias." For .iii. bellum, we might perhaps read ui. bellā ("six battles"—this being

the number mentioned in the latter part of the entry.) But the Editor cannot attempt to explain the meaning of *possito ergense ecc leccam lias*. The introduction also of the name of Pope Felix (ob. 530), whose death and burial are referred to at the year 527, seems to indicate that some great confusion has occurred in the transcription of the text. The entry, unfortunately, is not found in B., and is only represented in Clar. 49, by "3. Bella hoc anno." Theso-called "translator" who composed that version of these Annals must have had the full



Kal. Jan. (Tuesd.) A.D. 529. [529.]

Kal. Jan. (Wedn.) A.D. 530. The body of St. Anthony, the monk, having been recovered by Divine revelation, is conveyed to Alexandria, and buried in the church of St. John the Baptist. [530.]

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 9.) A.D. 531. In this year Dionysius wrote his Paschal Cycle, commencing from the year 520<sup>1</sup> of the Incarnation of our Lord, which is the 246th<sup>2</sup> of Dioclesian. [531.]

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 20.) A.D. 532. Three<sup>3</sup> battles were fought in this one year, et possito ergense ecc lecam lias, Felix was buried in the church of St. Peter the Apostle. The battle of Eblinne, *gained* by Muirchertach Mac Erca, and the battle of Magh-Ailbhe, *gained* over the Leinstermen, and the battle of Aidhne over the Connaughtmen, and the battle of Almhu, and the battle of Cenn-eich, over the Leinstermen, and the plunder of the Clius, in one year.<sup>4</sup> The battle of Ath-sighe. Muirchertach Mac Erca was victor. [532.]

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 1.) A.D. 533. The drowning of Muirchertach Mac Erca, *i.e.*, Muirchertach, son of Muiredach, son of Eoghan, son of Niall Nine-hostager, in a vat full of wine, in the fort<sup>5</sup> of Cletech, over the Boyne. The rest of Ailbhe<sup>6</sup> of Imlech-Ibhair. Boniface, bishop of Rome, having sat 2 years and 26 days, was buried in the church of St. Peter the Apostle. [533.]

entry before him, in some ancient copy, but was probably unable to understand it, and therefore passed it by.

<sup>1</sup> *In one year.*—In uno anno. Not in B.

<sup>5</sup> *In the fort.*—In aice, A. and B. But, of course, by mistake for aice. In an ancient account of the death of Muirchertach Mac Erca, contained in the *Yellow Book of Lecan*, it is stated that his destruction was contrived by a fairy woman named *Sin* (pron. Sheen), for whose society he had dis-

carded his queen. But his relative St. Cairnech of Dulane (in Meath), having persuaded him to take back h's queen, and dismiss his fairy favourite, the latter, through her fairy machinations, successfully plotted the destruction of King Muirchertach. The tale is wild and imaginative, but contains much historical information. See the *Ann. Four Mast.*, under A.D. 527, and *Chron. Scot.*, at 531.

<sup>6</sup> *Rest of Ailbhe.*—His "rest" is also entered under 526 and 541.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 12.) Anno domini cccc.º xxx.º  
 1111.º Dormitatio Mučti discipuli Patricii xiii. ¶ Ct.  
 septembrii; hic ipse scripsit in epistola sua,  
 Maučteur peccator pperpiter, sancti Patricii dis-  
 cipulus, in Domino salutem. Bellum Lóchara móre  
 eitur da inber ria Tuatál maelgarb mac Cormaic  
 čaeič mic Cairbre mic Neill .ix. ġiallaiġ for Cian-  
 nach. Cač Aiblinne ria Muirceartach mac Earca  
 for Laiġnu ut alii uolunt.

.b. ¶ Ct. 1anair. (3 p., lu. 23.) Anno domini cccc.º xxx.º  
 Fol. 196a. u.º Huc usque Marcellinus perduxit cronicon suum.  
 Mercurius qui et Iohannis natione romanus romane  
 ecclesie episcopus rexit annis .ii. mensibus .iiii.  
 diebus .ii., repletus est in basilica beati Petri  
 apostoli. Perditio panis. Ailill episcopus Airo  
 mača obiit. Uel hic bačab Muircheartaig mic  
 Earca, secundum alios.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 4.) Anno domini cccc.º xxx.º  
 1111.º Bellum Eiblinne montis. Tuatál maelgarb re-  
 nauit annis .xi. Uel hic dormitatio sancti Močta  
 discipuli Patricii.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini cccc.º xxx.º 1111.º Agari-  
 tus natione romanus, Romane ecclesie episcopus  
 rexit mensibus .xi. diebus .iiii., et in basilica beati  
 Petri apostoli repletus est: xxi. dies honoratus,  
 et .iiii. menses et .ii. dies Mercurii, et .xi. menses  
 et dies .iiii. Agariti, efficiunt annum et .iiii. menses

<sup>1</sup> *Mochta*.—(Mauchteus) A. The clause here quoted is not in B., but is in Clar. 49.

<sup>2</sup> *Luachair-mór*.—The Four Mast., who have the entry of this battle under A.D. 528, state that it was called the "battle of Ailbhe in Brega," and was gained over the "Cianachta of Meath." The place is now supposed to be represented by Clonalvy, bar.

of Upper Duleek, co. Meath. It is entered again, under 538.

<sup>3</sup> *As some say*.—ut alii uolunt. Not in B.

<sup>4</sup> *Ailill*.—A marg. note in A. has so ib bneupail beor ("of the Ui-Bresail still.") See note under 525 *supra*, regarding another bishop of Armagh of the name.

<sup>5</sup> *Sliabh-Eibhlinne*.—Aibhlinne, at

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 12.) A.D. 534. The repose of [534.]  
 Mochta, disciple of Patrick, on the 13th of the Kalends  
 of September. Thus he wrote in his epistle: "Mochta,<sup>1</sup>  
 a sinner, presbyter, disciple of Saint Patrick, sends greet-  
 ing in the Lord." The battle of Luachair-mór<sup>2</sup> between  
 two 'invers,' *was gained* by Tuathal Maelgarbh, son of  
 Cormac Caech, son of Cairbre, son of Niall Nine-hostager,  
 over Cianachta. The battle of Aibhlinne *was gained*  
 by Muirchertach Mac Erca over the Leinstermen, as some  
 say.<sup>3</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 23.) A.D. 535. Thus far Marcel- [535.]  
 linus brought down his Chronicle. Mercurius, who was  
 also called John, a Roman by birth, bishop of the Church  
 of Rome, sat 2 years, 4 months, and 6 days; and was  
 buried in the church of St. Peter the Apostle. Failure  
 of bread. Ailill,<sup>4</sup> bishop of Armagh, died. Or, in this  
 year, the drowning of Muirchertach Mac Erca, according  
 to others.

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 4.) A.D. 536. Battle of [536.]  
 Sliabh-Eibhlinne.<sup>5</sup> Tuathal Maelgarbh reigned eleven<sup>6</sup>  
 years. Or, in this year, the repose of Saint Mochta,<sup>7</sup>  
 disciple of Patrick.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 537. Agapitus, a Roman by birth, [537.]  
 bishop of the Church of Rome, sat 11 months and 8 days.  
 He was buried in the church of St. Peter the Apostle.  
 Twenty-six days of Boniface, and 4 months and 6 days  
 of Mercurius, and 11 months and 8 days of Agapitus,  
 make up a year, and 4 months, and 10 days. The battle

A.D. 534. Now known as the Sliabh-  
 Phelim Mountains, on the confines of  
 Tipperary and Limerick.

<sup>6</sup> *Eleven years.*—A. and B. have  
 "annis xi". But Clar. 49 has ii. (for  
 'two' years), which is probably a mis-  
 take for 11. The murder of Tuathal  
 Maelgarbh is recorded *infra*, at 543,  
 and as the length of his reign was

eleven years, the date of his accession  
 must have been 532. Tuathal *Mael-*  
*garbh* was grandson of Cairbre, son  
 of Niall, and the only sovereign of  
 Ireland in this line. His surname is  
 interpreted *calvo-asper* by O'Flaherty.

<sup>7</sup> *Mochta.*—His "dormitatio" is en-  
 tered above, under the year 534.

ετ .x. διερ. bellum Cloenloča ubi cecidit Mane mac Cerpbaill. Moppr Comgail mic Domangairt, xxx.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup> anno regni.

Κτ. Ιαναῖρ. Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> xxx.<sup>o</sup> uiii.<sup>o</sup> Per otio panir. bellum ločar. Tuatā maelgarb (mac Cormaic caí mic Cairbri mic Neill .ix. gíallais) uictor erat, ut alii dicunt. Silueriur natione Romanur redit anno .i. menribur .ii. dier .xi., conperor obit.

- .b. Κτ. Ιαναῖρ. Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> xxx.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup> Natiuitar ḡrigori Rome. Uigiliur natione romanur episcopur romane ecclesie redit annir .xiii. menribur .ii. diebur .xxii. Saracurpir defunctur ert; Uia palatia repulturn ert.

Κτ. Ιαναῖρ. Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup>

Fol. 196b.

Κτ. Ιαναῖρ. Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup> Moppr Comgail mic Domangairt. Albeur paupar.

Κτ. Ιαναῖρ. Anno domini cccc[c].<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup> bellum Torpen .i. pía Láigrib, ubi cecidit mac Erce píliur Ailella molt. bellum Slícíge ubi cecidit Eugen bel rex Connacht. Perḡsur 7 Domnall, duo píli mic Erce, uictorep erant, 7 Áinmíre mac Setna 7 Nínníō mac Setni.

- .b. Κτ. Ιαναῖρ. Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> Tuatā maelgarb iugulatur ert .i. a n-ḡreallaisg allta, la Maelmorōa, cui puceppit Diarmaic mac Cerpbaill.

Κτ. Ιαναῖρ. (i. p., l. 2.) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> Mortalitair pprima que dicitur blefed, in qua

<sup>1</sup> *Cloenloch*.—The Four Mast., at 531, place it in Cinel-Aodha (or Kinalea), a district well known as O'Shaughnessy's country, and lying round the town of Gort, in the co. Galway.

<sup>2</sup> *Mane son of Cerbhall*.—He was of the "Ui-Maine" of Connaught, who derived their tribe-name from

Maine, fifth in descent from Collada-crich.

<sup>3</sup> *Comgall*.—See note under A.D. 506, *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Luachair*.—See this battle entered above, at 534.

<sup>5</sup> *Son*.—The parenthetic matter is not in B.

<sup>6</sup> *Confessor*.—ᾠπεροῖ, A. 57, B.

of Cloenloch,<sup>1</sup> in which fell Mane<sup>2</sup> son of Cerbhall. Death of Comgall<sup>3</sup> son of Domangart, in the 35th year of his reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 538. Failure of bread. The battle of [538.]  
Luachair.<sup>4</sup> Tuathal Maelgarbh, (son<sup>5</sup> of Cormac Caech, son of Cairbre, son of Niall Nine-hostager), was victor, as some say. Silverius, a Roman by birth, sat 1 year, 5 months, 11 days, and died a confessor.<sup>6</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 539. Birth of Gregory<sup>7</sup> at Rome. [539.]  
Vigilius, a Roman by birth, bishop of the Church of Rome, sat 17 years, 6 months, and 22 days. He died at Syracuse, and was buried in the Via Salaria.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 540. [540.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 541. Death of Comgall,<sup>8</sup> son of Doman- [541.]  
gart. Ailbhe<sup>9</sup> rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 542. The battle of Torten<sup>10</sup> was gained [542.]  
by the Leinstermen, in which fell Mac Erca,<sup>11</sup> son of Ailill Molt. The battle of Sligech, in which fell Eogan Bel, King of Connaught. Fergus and Domnall, two sons of Mac Erca, were victors, and Ainmire son of Setna, and Ninnidh son of Setna.<sup>12</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 543. Tuathal Maelgarbh was slain by [543.]  
Maelmordha, *i.e.* at Greallach-allta, to whom Diarmait Mac Cerbhaill succeeded.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 2.) A.D. 544. The first mor- [544.]  
tality, which is called 'blefed,'<sup>13</sup> in which Mobi Claraineach

<sup>7</sup> *Gregory*.—See under A.D. 544.

<sup>8</sup> *Comgall*.—His death is entered before under 537, which seems the proper date. See a note on the subject at 506, *supra*.

<sup>9</sup> *Ailbhe*.—The "quies" of Ailbhe is recorded above under the year 533.

<sup>10</sup> *Torten*.—So called from the Ui-Tortain, a small branch of the Airghialla, who settled near Ardbraccan in Meath. They derived their name from Tortan, fifth in descent from Colla-da-crich.

<sup>11</sup> *Mac Erca*.—Tigernach states

that the "men of Cera" (or tribes inhabiting the barony of Carra, co. Mayo), descended from him. This battle is entered again under 547.

<sup>12</sup> *Setna*.—This should be "Duach," as in Tigernach and the Ann. Four Mast.

<sup>13</sup> *Blefed*.—See several references to this plague in the *Census of Ireland* for 1851, part V., vol. I., p. 46, where some curious information on the subject of this and other plagues is collected.

Mobi clarpainecċ obuit. Morp Comgail mic Dom-  
angairt ut alii dicunt. Diarmaic mac Pergrua  
Cephrbeoil mic Conaill cpeimċainne mic Neill .ix.  
ġiallaiġ regnare incipit, secundum librum Cuanach.  
Uel hic Natiuitas Gregorii secundum alios.

[Ct. Ianair. (2 p., l. 13.) Anno domini cccc.º xl.º  
u.º] Daire Colum cille fundata ert.

[Ct. Ianair. (3 p., l. 24.) Anno domini cccc.º xl.º ui.º  
(alias 47.) bellum Sligiðe in quo ceceryt Eugen bel (.i.  
rex Connacht), 7 Domnall 7 Pergru duo filii Muircep-  
taig mic Earca, 7 Ainmire mac Setna mic Pergrua mic  
Conaill gulban mic Neill .ix. ġiallaiġ, uictorep erant.

b. [Ct. Ianair. (4 p., l. 5.) Anno domini cccc.º xl.º ui.º  
Dubtaċ (no Duac, do fil Cholla uair) ab Aro maċa  
quieuit. Cluain mic Noir fundata ert. Caċ Tortan  
ria Laiġniu, in quo cecidit mac Earca mic Ailella  
muit. Uel hic caċ Sligiðe.

[Ct. Ianair. (6ª p., l. 16.) Anno domini cccc.º xl.º  
uiii.º] Dormitacio filii arturicir .i. Ciarpaini, anno  
xxx. iiii. aetatis sue (uel anno 7º postquam Cluain  
mic Noir conrtuere cepit). Tigernaċ Cluana eoir.  
Mortalitas magna in qua iri paupant, Finnio mace  
u Teluib, Colaim nepor Craimċainan, Mac tail  
Cille cuilind, Sinċeall mac Cenannoin abbar Cille  
achard orumm[a] foto, 7 Columbae innrae Celtrae.  
Uel hoc anno Tuacal maelgarb ri Teampach in-

Fol. 20aa.

<sup>1</sup> *Gregory*.—Afterwards styled the  
“Great.” See also under 539.

<sup>2</sup> *Alias 47*.—Added in old hand in A.

<sup>3</sup> *Sligeach*.—The river which gives  
name to the town of Sligo. This battle  
is entered above at the year 542.

<sup>4</sup> *Domnall*.—The remainder of this  
entry is not in B.

<sup>5</sup> *Duach*.—This is the name in B.,  
and also in the list of the *Comarbs*  
(or successors) of St. Patrick, in the  
*Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 3. The

original of the parenthesis appears as  
a gloss in the original hand in A., and  
also in B.

<sup>6</sup> *Tortan*.—This battle is entered  
above at the year 542, where see note.  
The text of this and the entry which  
follows in A. is represented in B. by  
uel hic bellum tortan 7 bellum  
Sligiðe.

<sup>7</sup> *Clonmacnoise*.—This clause is not  
in B., nor in Clar. 49.

<sup>8</sup> *Cluain-eois*.—Clones, co. Monaghan.



died. The death of Comgall, son of Domangart, as some say. Diarmait, son of Fergus Cerrbeoil, son of Conall Crimthainne, son of Niall Nine-hostager, begins to reign, according to the Book of Cuanu. Or, in this year, the birth of Gregory,<sup>1</sup> according to some.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 13.) A.D. 545. Daire-Coluim-Cille was founded. [545.]

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 24. A.D. 546 (alias 47).<sup>2</sup> The battle of Sligech,<sup>3</sup> in which fell Eugen Bel (*i.e.*, King of Connaught), and Domnall<sup>4</sup> and Fergus, the two sons of Muirchertach Mac Erca, and Ainmire son of Setna (son of Fergus, son of Conall Gulban, son of Niall Nine-hostager), were victors. [546.]

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 5.) A.D. 547. Dubtach (or Duach,<sup>5</sup> of the race of Colla Uais), abbot of Armagh, rested. Cluain-mic-Nois was founded. The battle of Tortan<sup>6</sup> was gained by the Leinstermen, in which fell Mac Erca, son of Ailill Molt. Or, in this year, the battle of Sligech. [547.]

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 16.) A.D. 548. The falling asleep of the son of the Carpenter, *i.e.*, Ciaran, in the 34th year of his age, (or in the 7th year after he had commenced to build Clonmacnoise.<sup>7</sup>) Tigernach of Cluain-eois<sup>8</sup> [died.] Great mortality, in which these persons rested: Finnio Macc-U-Telduibh;<sup>9</sup> Colam descendant of Craumthanan;<sup>10</sup> Mac-Tail of Cill-Cuilind; Sinchell son of Cenandan, abbot of Cill-achaidh of Druim-fota, and Colum of Inis-Celtra. Or, in this year,<sup>11</sup> Tuathal Maelgarbh, King of [548.]

<sup>9</sup> *Macc U Telduibh.* — Corruptly written *maccuë tuiib* in A. Not in B. The name is *Mac Creduib* in Clar. 49. But this is more corrupt still. Tigernach, at the parallel place, gives the name as printed above.

<sup>10</sup> *Descendant of Craumthanan.* — The Four Masters (A.D. 548) call him Colum son of Crimthann. But he was really the son of Ninnidh, who

was the fifth in descent from Crimthann.

<sup>11</sup> *This year.* — This entry is added at foot of fol. 196b. in A., in an old hand. It is represented in B., in the text, after the name of *Columba of Inis-Celtra*, merely by *uel hoc anno Tuatal maelgarbh ingularur puit.* The entry in Clar. 49 is nearly the same as in A.



τεριτω ι n-γρεαλλαις ειλε, iugulatur ο Maelthor hu  
mic h1, qui et ipse p̄tatum occurrur ep̄t. Unde dici-  
tur echt m̄aethor.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (7 p., l. 27.) Anno domini ccccc.º xl.º  
ix.º Bellum cuile Conaire ι Ceru, ubi ceciderunt  
Ailill inbanna (.i. p̄i Connacht), 7 Aed̄ fortobol  
.i. α b̄raṭair. Fergus 7 Domnall (.i. da mac Muir-  
ceptaig mic Epe) uictores erant. Uel hoc anno  
quies Tigernaci.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (1 p., l. 9.) Anno domini ccccc.º l.º  
Quies Dauidis Parannaini (p̄iliu Suair̄e ι p̄aranain),  
ep̄iscopi Aro macha et legati totius Hibernie.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (2 p.) Anno domini ccccc.º l.º i.º Bellum  
Cuile in quo ceciderunt corcu Oche Muman opa-  
tionibus itae Cluano. Morp Foṭair̄ p̄iliu Conaill.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. (4 p.) Anno domini ccccc.º l.º ii.º Morp  
Euṣaṣ mic Conleio .i. p̄i Ulaṑ, α quo hu Eṣaṣ Ulaṑ  
nati sunt, 7 morp D̄ic mic D̄eic̄i. Morp Crauhtain  
mic D̄ruu. Sic in libro Cuanaṣ inueni .i. Reilei  
Patraic do tabair̄ ι p̄ep̄in ι cinn t̄p̄i x̄c̄ bliadan  
iar n-etrecht Patraic la Colum cille. T̄p̄i minna  
uair̄le do p̄aḡbail ip̄in aḡnucal .i. α ḡoaṣ 7 p̄oircela  
inṑ aingil̄, 7 clocc in aḡdeṭa. 18 amlaio po po p̄oḡail

<sup>1</sup> *Feat.*—echt.—Translated "great  
act," in Clar. 49.

<sup>2</sup> *Aedh Fortobol.*—More correctly  
called Aedh Fortambail ("Aedh the  
Strong") by the Four Mast., at the  
year 544.

<sup>3</sup> *Tigernach.*—His death is among  
the entries for the previous year.

<sup>4</sup> *Son of.*—The parenthetic clause  
is added as a gloss in A., in a  
very old hand. There is no entry  
for this year in B., but Clar. 49 has  
the notice of David in exactly the  
same words as A. The name of  
David does not occur in any of the  
Lists of the Bishops of Armagh ac-

cessible to the Editor. See Ware's  
*Works* (Harris's ed.), vol. 1, p. 38,  
where reasons are adduced in disproof  
of the statement above given regard-  
ing David, and Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*,  
p. 293, col. 2, where it is stated that  
this David was the same person who  
was called Fiacher [or Fiachra] in  
the "Psalter of Cashel." The name  
"Fiachra," occurs in the *Book of  
Leinster* (p. 42, col. 3), and in other  
ancient lists, as the successor of  
Duach, bishop of Armagh, whose obit  
is given above under the year 547.  
The entry is written in a coarse hand  
in A.

Tara, perished in Grellach-eilte, being slain by Maelmor Ua-Mic-Hi, who himself was slain immediately after. Hence is said the 'feat' of Maelmor.'

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 27.) A.D. 549. The battle of Cul-Conaire in Cera, in which fell Ailill Inbanna (*i.e.*, King of Connaught), and Aedh Fortobol,<sup>2</sup> *i.e.*, his brother. Fergus and Domnall (*i.e.*, the two sons of Muirchertach Mac Erca) were victors. Or, in this year, the rest of Tigernach.<sup>3</sup> [549.]

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 9.) A.D. 550. The rest of David, descendant of Farannan, (son<sup>4</sup> of Guaire, descendant of Farannan), Bishop of Armagh, and Legate of all Ireland. [550.]

Kal. Jan. (Mond.) A.D. 551. The battle of Cuilen,<sup>5</sup> in which the Corco-Oche of Munster were slain, through the prayers of Ita of Cluain.<sup>6</sup> Death of Fothad, son of Conall. [551.]

Kal. Jan. (Wed.) A.D. 552. Death of Eacha, son of Conled, *i.e.*, King of Ulad, from whom the Ui-Echach of Ulad are descended; and death of Bec Mac Deiche.<sup>7</sup> Death of Craumthan, son of Brian. Thus I find in the Book of Cuanu, viz.:—The relics of Patrick were placed in a shrine, at the end of three score years after Patrick's death, by Colum-cille. Three splendid *minna*<sup>8</sup> were found in the tomb, to wit, his goblet, and the Angel's [552.]

<sup>5</sup> *Cuilen*.—Written *Cuīlne* in Irish text. But *Cuīlne* is the genit. form, the nom. of which may be *Cuilen*. (Compare *colinn*, "caro;" gen., *colno*, Ebel's *Zuess*, p. 41.) As the Corco-Oche of Munster were certainly located in what is the present county of Limerick, if this suggestion is correct, the site of the battle was probably the present village of Cullen, near the Limerick Junction, but situated within the limits of the county Tipperary. Keating (at reign of Diarmait mac Cerbhaill) calls the event the battle of *Cill-Cuile*.

<sup>6</sup> *Ita of Cluain*.—St. Ita of Cluain.

The site of St. Ita's church, anciently called Cluain-Credail, is now known as Killeedy, in the parish of the same name, barony of Upper Connello, and county of Limerick.

<sup>7</sup> *Bec Mac Deiche*.—His death is entered at 557 *infra*, where the name is written *Bec Mac De*, the more usual form.

<sup>8</sup> *Minna*, plur. of *minn*, or *mind*, which signifies a crown, diadem, or precious thing. The term was also generally applied to reliquaries, on which oaths were sworn; and thus came to signify, in a secondary sense, an oath.

int aingel do Colum cille inna minna .i. in coac̃ do ðun  
7 cloc in aithecta do Aðro maça 7 roircela inn aingil  
do Colum cille fein. 18 aipe do garap roircela in  
aingil ðe, ar ir a laim in aingil arpoét Colum cille  
he. Uel hic quier Ðauoir epircopi Aðro macha et  
legati.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini ccccc.º L.º iii.º Natiuitar  
Lugðas mic u Ochae. Þertir (.i. lepra) que uocata  
ert in samthorse.

Fol. 20ab. ¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini ccccc.º L.º iiii.º Cathub  
mac Þerßura epircop Aðro cinn obuit. Colman mar  
mac Ðiarmata ðeirß mic Þerßura ceppbeoil mic  
Conaill Cpeñtáinne mic Neill .ix. giallaig, quem  
Dubploit iugulauit. Ecclesia Þenncuir fundata ert.

.b. ¶ Ct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 4.) Anno domini ccccc.º L.º ii.º  
Pelagius natione romanus pedit annis .xii. diebus  
.xiiii. sepultus ert in basilica beati Petri apostoli.  
Mortalitas magna hoc anno .i. in çron çonaill .i. in  
buidhe çonaill.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 15.) Anno domini ccccc.º L.º vi.º  
Morr Þerßna (uel Þiaçac̃) nepotir Iðoais, regir Uloth.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 26.) Anno domini ccccc.º L.º vii.º  
Iugulatio Colmai moir mic Ðiarmata quem Dubploit  
iugulauit. Ceana Tempa la Ðiarmait mac Cerpbaill,  
et fuga ante filium Maelçon, et morr Gabrain mic  
Domangairt. Þrenðinur ecclesiam i cluain ferpa fun-  
dauit. Morr Eaçaç mic Conlaic riß Ulað. Morr ðig  
mic ðe propetae.

<sup>1</sup> *The rest of David.*—Added in coarse hand in A. See the note under the year 550 in reference to the person called David, Bishop of Armagh and Legate of all Ireland. The foregoing entry is not in B., nor in Clar. 49.

<sup>2</sup> *Samthorse.*—In the Cambridge Cod. Canon. Hibern. (p. 134) *trusci* is glossed by “scabiem;” which would prove, without the gloss *lepra* in the

entry, that the “samthorse” was a cutaneous disease.

<sup>3</sup> *Colman.*—This entry is faultily constructed. The death of Colman is again entered under 557, in more accurate terms. See under A.D. 599.

<sup>4</sup> *Founded.*—The foundation of the church of Bangor is again entered at the year 558.

<sup>5</sup> *Cron-Conaill.*—This is further ex-

Gospel, and the Bell of the Testament. This is how the Angel distributed the treasures for Colum-cille, viz.:—the goblet to Down, and the Bell of the Testament to Armagh, and the Angel's Gospel to Colum-cille himself. The reason it is called the Angel's Gospel is, because it is from the Angel's hand Colum-cille received it. Or, in this year, the rest of David,<sup>1</sup> Bishop of Armagh, and Legate.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 553. The birth of Lugaid Mac Ui Ochaë. The distemper (*i.e.*, leprosy), which is called the Samthrosç.<sup>2</sup> [553.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 554. Cathub, son of Fergus, bishop of Achad-cinn, died. Colman<sup>3</sup> the Great, son of Diarmait Derg, son of Fergus Cerrbeoil, son of Conall Cremthainne, son of Niall Nine-hostager, whom Dubsloit killed. The church of Bangor was founded.<sup>4</sup> [554.]

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 4.) A.D. 555. Pelagius, by birth a Roman, sat 11 years and 18 days. He was buried in the church of St. Peter the Apostle. A great mortality in this year, *i.e.*, the *cron-conaill*,<sup>5</sup> *i.e.*, the *buidhe-conaill*. [555.]

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 15.) A.D. 556. Death of Fergna (or Fiacha), descendant of Ibdach, King of Ulad. [556.]

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 26.) A.D. 557. The slaying of Colman<sup>6</sup> the Great, son of Diarmait, whom Dubsloit slew. The Feast of Tara by Diarmait Mac Cerbhaill; and the flight before the son of Maelchon, and the death of Gabran, son of Domangart. Brendan founded a church in Cluain-ferta. The death of Eacha,<sup>7</sup> son of Conlaedh, King of Uladh. The death of Bec Mac De, the prophet.<sup>8</sup> [557.]

plained by *buidhe-conaill*. *Crón* means 'saffron-colour,' and *buidhe* 'yellow.' The term is usually written *crom-conaill*. (See *Census of Ireland*, 1851, part 5, vol. 1, pp. 46-7.) But the form *cron-conaill* seems the more correct. The second member of the name, 'conall,' is evidently the same as the word *connall* (gl. *stipulam*: *Reliq. Celt.* 38). The disease was of

the nature of jaundice. It seems to have been the same kind of disease as that which proved so fatal in 548. It was variously Latinized *flava pestis*, *flava icteritia*, and *icteritia*.

<sup>6</sup> *Colman*.—See under the year 554.

<sup>7</sup> *Eacha*.—The death of this person is also entered under the year 552 *supra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Prophet*.—The epithet *prophetæ* (or 'propetæ,' as in A.), is not in B.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini cccc.º l.º iiii.º Ecclesia  
benncair fundata est.

b. ¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini cccc.º l.º ix.º Feirp Teĩpa  
la Diarmaid mac Cerbaill 7 mopp Sabrain mic  
Domangairt secundum alior. Immirge pe mac  
Maelcon (.i. bpuide rex). Caĩ Cuile dreimne.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini cccc.º lx.º bellum Cuile  
dreimne for Diarmaid mac Cerbaill, ubi .iii. milia  
cecidērunt. Ferpgur 7 Domnall da mac mic Erce (.i. da  
mac Muircherdaiz mic Muirgeadaiz mic Eogain mic  
Neill), 7 Ainmire mac Setni, 7 Nainnir mac Duac (pi  
Connacht) uictorey erant, 7 Aed mac Echach tirm-  
charna pi Connacht. per orationes Colum cille  
uicerunt. Praechan mac Temnan ipe do pigne in n-erbe  
n-druad do Diarmaid. Tuatan mac Dimain mic  
Sabrain mic Cormaic mic Eogain ipe pola in erbe  
n-druad tar cenn. Maglaine po cing tarpe qui solur  
occipit est. bellum Cuile uirren.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini cccc.º lx.º i.º Uel hic  
bellum cuile uirren i Teĩtai for Diarmaid mac  
Cerbaill pe n-Aed mac brenain. Diarmaid fugit.  
Fol. 20ba. bellum Mona daire.

The death of Bec Mac De is entered above at the year 552, where the name is differently written.

<sup>1</sup> *Founded*.—See under 554, where the foundation of the Church of Bangor is also recorded. In Clar. 49, in the passage parallel to the present, the word 'finita' is used instead of 'fundata.' But Clar. 49 is a very poor authority.

<sup>2</sup> *According to others*.—Secundum alior. In B. only.

<sup>3</sup> *Expedition*.—This entry is not in B., nor in Clar. 49. The Irish word immirge means a hosting, expedition, or assembly. Skene (*Chron. of the Picts and Scots*, p. 344) under-

stands immirge (or as he writes it *Imirge*) to mean "expulsion." But this is wrong.

<sup>4</sup> *Battle of Cul-dreimne*.—The ostensible cause of this battle was the execution, by King Diarmait Mac Cerbhaill, of Curnan, son to the King of Connaught, who was forced from St. Columba's protection, to which he had fled, and the desire on the part of the Northern Hy-Neill to revenge the insult offered to their kinsman. The real cause would seem to have been the rivalry of the two great families. In the account of the battle in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at 555, however, an additional cause is assigned, namely

Kal. Jan. A.D. 558. The church of Bangor was founded.<sup>1</sup> [558.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 559. The Feast of Tara by Diarmait Mac Cerbhaill; and the death of Gabran, son of Domangart, (according to others<sup>2</sup>). An expedition<sup>3</sup> by the son of Maelchon (*i.e.*, King Bruide). The battle of Cul-dreimne. [559.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 560. The battle of Cul-dreimne,<sup>4</sup> *gained* [560.] over Diarmait Mac Cerbhaill, in which 3,000 fell. Fergus and Domnall, two sons of Mac Erca (*i.e.*, two sons<sup>5</sup> of Muirchertach, son of Muiredach, son of Eogan, son of Niall), and Airmire, son of Setna, and Nainnid, son of Duach, King of Connaught,<sup>6</sup> were victors, and Aedh, son of Echa Tirmcharna,<sup>7</sup> King of Connaught. Through the prayers of Colum-Cille they conquered. Fraechan, son of Temnan,<sup>8</sup> it was that made the Druids' *erbe*<sup>9</sup> for Diarmait. Tuatan, son of Diman, son of Saran, son of Cormac, son of Eogan, it was that threw over head the Druids' *erbe*.<sup>9</sup> Maglaine that passed over it, who alone was slain. The battle of Cul-Uinsen.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 561. Or, in this year, the battle of Cul-Uinsen, in Tebhtha, was gained over Diarmait Mac Cerbhaill, by Aedh son of Brenan. Diarmait fled. The battle of Moin-Daire. [561.]

a decision given by King Diarmait in a dispute between Colum Cille and St. Finnen. See O'Donovan's notes on the subject, *Four Mast.*, A.D. 555. That it was considered an era in the life of St. Colum Cille appears from Adamnan's words, who dates the arrival of St. Colum Cille in Britain as occurring in the 'second year after the battle of Cule-Drebene.' The name Cooledrevny is now obsolete, but Colgan states that the place was in the territory of Carbury, near Sligo, on the north. (*Trias Thaum.*, p. 452.) It must therefore have been in the neighbourhood of Drumcliff.

<sup>1</sup> *Two sons.*—The clause within brackets is interlined in original hand in A. It is not in B. The notice of this battle is more briefly given, under the year 559, in Clar. 49.

<sup>2</sup> *King of Connaught.*—Not represented in B.

<sup>3</sup> *Tirmcharna.*—Not in B.

<sup>4</sup> *Temnan.*—'Tenusan,' in the *Four Mast.*, *Chron. Scot.*, and other authorities. These particulars are not in B.

<sup>5</sup> *Druids' erbe.*—*erbe nornuao*—The meaning of this 'Druids' *erbe*,' some kind of charmed invention, or obstacle, has not been yet explained.



Κε. Ιαναιρ. (2 p., l. 21.) Anno domini cccc.º lx.º ii.º  
 bellum Mona ʒaire loʒair for Cruichniu re n-uib  
 Neill in tuairceir. Baetan mac Cinn co n-toib Cruich-  
 niu noʒiʒ fri Cruichniu. Senur Eugain 7 Conaill  
 merceʒe conducti inna lee 7 airdʒe Eolargʒ.

Sinrit faebra rinrit fir  
 I moim moir ʒaire loʒair,  
 Aʒbar compoma do cept,  
 Secht riʒ Cruichne im Aeo m-brec.

Fillret ʒa mac [mic] Epa  
 Cummai in chetnai;  
 Fillir in ri Ainmepa  
 Le relbaib Setnai.

Fictir caʒ Cruichne n-uile,  
 [Ocur] forloirʒret Eilne;  
 Fictir caʒ n-ʒabra lipe  
 Ocur caʒ Cuile ʒneimne.

ʒertair ʒiallno iar congail  
 [Aʒr riap] im chnarr nauch,  
 Forʒʒur Domnall Ainmipe  
 Ocur Nandio mac Duach.

Is alaio perar alluaʒ,  
 ʒabair baetain for in rluag.  
 Fo ʒa baetan fuilʒ buiʒe;  
 ʒepaʒ a epen fuiri.

<sup>1</sup> The account of this battle in Clar. 49 is as follows:—"The battle of Moindoire Lothair upon the Cruhens, by the Nells of the North. Baedan mac Cin with two of Cruhens fought it against the rest of the Cruhens. The cattle and booty of the Eolargs were given to them of Tirconnell, and Tirowen, conductors, for their leading as wages."

<sup>2</sup> *Sharp weapons.*—These four stanzas are written in the lower margin, fol. 20ab, in A. They are not in B. A note in the top marg., fol. 20b in A., states that the stanzas above printed should be inserted where they are here introduced.

<sup>3</sup> *Seven.*—VII., A.

<sup>4</sup> *They bear.*—ʒertair (lit. "are borne"). ʒepaʒ, *Four Mast.*, at

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 21.) A.D. 562. The battle of [562.]  
 Moin-daïre-lothair *was gained* over the Cruithni, by the  
 Ui-Neill of the North. Baetan, son of Cenn, with two  
 of the Cruithni, fought against the Cruithni. The Lee  
 and Arda-Eolairg were given to the Cinel-Eogain and  
 Cinel-Conaill, as a reward.<sup>1</sup>

Sharp weapons<sup>2</sup> stretch, men stretch,  
 In the great bog of Daire-lothair—  
 The cause of a contention for right—  
 Seven<sup>3</sup> Cruithnian Kings, including Aedh Brec.

The two sons [of Mac] Erca return  
 In the same manner.  
 The King Ainmire returns  
 With the possessions of Setna.

The battle of all the Cruithni is fought,  
 [And] they burn Eilne.  
 The battle of Gabhair-Life is fought,  
 And the battle of Cul-dreimne.

They bear<sup>4</sup> pledges after valour,  
 [Thence westwards] about . . . . . ,  
 Fergus, Domnall, Ainmire,  
 And Nandidh, son of Duach.

Splendidly<sup>5</sup> he bears his course—  
 Baetan's steed—upon the host.  
 Pleasing to Baetan of the yellow hair.  
 'Twill bear his burden upon it.

A.D. 557. *Deprair*, *Chron. Scot.*, at  
 A.D. 563.

<sup>5</sup> *Splendidly*.—This stanza is writ-  
 ten on the top margin of fol. 20*b*, in  
 A. It is not in B. Although printed  
 by O'Donovan in connexion with the

battle of Cul-dreimne, *Four Mast.*,  
 at 555, it seems to belong to the poem  
 of which the foregoing is a fragment,  
 relating to the battle of Moin-daïre-  
 lothair, in which the name of Baetan  
 occurs.

Αἰδαν mac Ριαῖραῖ μοριτυρ. Ναυιζατιο Colum Cille  
 αἰ inrolam 1ae, anno statir rye xl.º 11.º 1ugulacio  
 Colmain mhoir mic Diarmoda.

- .b. | Ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 2.) Anno domini cccc.º lx.º 11.º  
 Uentur magnur factur ert. Morr Larre o Daiminir.  
 Uel hoc anno Brenaind fundauit ecclesiam cluana  
 perτα.

| Ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 13.) Anno domini cccc.º lx.º  
 111.º Occirpio Diarmato mic Cerbuill .i. la hAeð  
 n-tuð mac Suibne, cui rucceperunt duo filii mic Erce,  
 Pergrur 7 Domnall. Quier Brenaind biror ut alii  
 dicunt. bellum Gabrae Liphí 7 morr Daimin daim-  
 airgit.

- | Ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 24.) Anno domini cccc.º lx.º  
 u.º bellum Gabrae Liphí. Pergrur 7 Domnall uictorep  
 erant. Morr quoque Domnall filii Muircheartaig  
 mic Earca, cui rucceperit Ainmire mac Setni. Iur-  
 inur minor annis .xii. ut beoða dicir pignauit.

| Ct. 1anair. (7 p.) Anno domini cccc.º lx.º 11.º  
 Iohanner natione romanur pedir annis .xii. menribur  
 .xii. diebur .xxii., et in basilica beati Petri apotoli  
 repultur ert. Pecht in Iarðoman.

- .b. | Ct. 1anair. (1. p., l. 16.) Anno domini cccc.º lx.º  
 111.º Pecht in Iarðoman la Colman m-bec mac n-Diar-  
 mato 7 Conall mac Comgail.

<sup>1</sup> *Island of Ia.*—Iona. B. has merely *de hibernia*, and does not refer to the age of Colum Cille at the time of leaving Ireland.

<sup>2</sup> *Laisre.*—There were three famous saints of this name, who generally appear in Irish hagiology, with the devotional prefix *Mo* ("my"), in the form *Molaisi*, namely, Molaisi, son of Cairill, abbot of Leithglinn; Molaisi, son of Declan, abbot of Inishmurray, and Molaisi, son of Nadfraech, abbot of Daimhinis, the one in question. He founded the church of Daimh-inis,

'Bovis insula,' in Loch-Erne, now called Devenish, near Enniskillen. The death of Molasse (above called Laisre) is entered again at the year 570.

<sup>3</sup> *Cluain-ferta.*—Omitted from the entry in B. The foundation of the church of Cluain-ferta (or Clonfert, co. Galway), by St. Brendan, is entered before under the year 557.

<sup>4</sup> *Diarmait MacCerbhaill.*—Properly, Diarmait son of Fergus Cerbhaill (or Cerbheoil). In the Ann. Four Masters, the Chron. Scotorum and other Chronicles, it is stated that

Aedan, son of Fiachra, dies. Voyage of Colum-Cille to the Island of Ia<sup>1</sup>, in the 42nd year of his age. The slaying of Colman the Great, son of Diarmait.

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 2.) A.D. 563. A great storm occurred. The death of Laisræ<sup>2</sup> of Daimhinis. Or, in this year, Brenaind founded the church of Cluain-ferta.<sup>3</sup> [563.]

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 13.) A.D. 564. The murder of Diarmait MacCerbhaill,<sup>4</sup> i.e., by Aedh Dubh<sup>5</sup> son of Suibhne, to whom succeeded the two sons of Mac Erca, Fergus and Domnall. The repose of Brendan of Birr, as others say. The battle of Gabair-Liphe; and the death of Daimin Daimairgit. [564.]

Kal. Jan. (Frid.) A.D. 565. The battle of Gabair-Liphe. Fergus and Domnall were victors. Also the death of Domnall, son Muirchertach. Mac Erca, to whom succeeded Ainmire son of Setna. Justin the younger reigned, as Bede says, eleven years. [565.]

Kal. Jan. (Saturd.) A.D. 566. John, a Roman by birth, sat twelve years, eleven months, and twenty-six days, and was buried in the church of St. Peter<sup>6</sup> the apostle. An expedition into Iardoman.<sup>7</sup> [566.]

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 16.) A.D. 567. An expedition into Iardoman,<sup>8</sup> by Colman Bec, son of Diarmait, and Conall son of Comgall. [567.]

King Diarmait's head was buried in Clonmacnois, and his body in Connor.

<sup>1</sup> *Aedh Dubh*.—"Black Hugh." He was King of Dalaradia, whose father Suibhne Araidhe had been put to death by King Diarmait, and he had in early life been taken in fosterage by Diarmait. But Diarmait having been warned against Aedh, the latter was banished into Alba (Scotland), whence he returned to perpetrate the deed recorded in the above entry. Aedh afterwards fled back to Scotland, and took the clerical habit in one of the Columban Monasteries. But he

returned to Ireland, and became King of Ulad in 581; and was himself slain in 587. Adamnan gives a very bad account of him. See Reeves's *Eccl. Antiqq.*, p. 279.

<sup>6</sup> *Peter*.—πετρον, A.

<sup>7</sup> *An expedition into Iardoman*.—This entry is not in B. See the next entry.

<sup>8</sup> *Iardoman*.—"The Western region." In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 565, it is stated that Colman Beg, son of Fergus, son of Diarmait, and Conall son of Comgall, King of Dal-Riada, brought a sea fleet

¶ Ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 27.) Anno domini cccc.º lx.º  
un.º Occirpio Ainmirec mic Setna la Fergur mac  
Neillen.

Fol. 206b.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (4 p., l. 9.) Anno domini cccc.º lx.º  
ix.º Iugulatio Fergura mic Nelleni. Oena, abb  
cluana mic Noir, 7 itae cluana credail, dormierunt.  
Sillar obuit. Ceðan .h. Fiaðrað obuit.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 20.) Anno domini cccc.º lxx.º  
A morte Patricii c. anni. Uel hoc anno quies  
Molayre daiuinne.

.b.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 1.) Anno domini cccc.º lxx.º i.º  
Occirpio da aeu Muirceðaið. i. boetán mac Muirceðaið,  
7 Echaid mac Domnaill .i. mic Muirceðaið mic Ercá,  
tercio anno regni sui. Cronan mac Tigernaið ní  
Ciannachtæ gleanna géimín occirpor eorum erat.  
Moenu eprcop cluana ferda ðrenaind quieuit. Morp  
Demain mic Cairill. Uel hoc anno occirpio Diarmota  
mic Cearbuill. In hoc anno capta ert in muirðeilt.  
Quies ðhrenuinn ðirra ut alii dicunt.

(muirceðlach) to *Sol* and *Ile*, and carried away spoils therefrom. Here we have the *Sol* and *Ile* of the Four Mast. corresponding to the Iardoman of these Annals. In the Book of Leinster (p. 24b) the expedition to *Iardoman* is stated to have been i ról 7 in íl ("to *Sol* and *Ile*"), agreeing with the Four Masters. The latter is Islay; and the former is either Seil or Colonsay—not Coll, which is too far off, although O'Donovan thought so (note ad an. 565, F. M.). Islay was at this time in the possession of the Scots, as appears from Adamnan's life of St. Columba (ii. 23), having been occupied by Muiredach, son of Aengus, who was first cousin of Conall's grandfather Domangart. Conall's territory lay in Cowall, and this expedition was probably against the rival house

of Gabhran. But it is strange that Colman Beg, whose territory lay very near the centre of Ireland, was adventurous enough to engage in maritime warfare.

<sup>1</sup> *Ainmire*. — Called "Ainmorius filius Setni" by Adamnan. *Vit. Columb. i.*, 7. See again under A.D. 575.

<sup>2</sup> *Fergus*. — Slain in the following year by Aedh son of Ainmire, in revenge of his father.

<sup>3</sup> *Fergus*. — The Four Mast. say (568) that Fergus was slain by Aedh, son of Ainmire, in revenge of his father. The entry is repeated under 576.

<sup>4</sup> *Ita of Cluain-credail*. — See note on *Cuilen*, under 551, *supra*. The death of St. Ita is repeated under the year 576, where the repose of Oena of Cluain-mic-Nois, and of Gildas, is also repeated.

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 27.) A.D. 568. Murder of Aindre,<sup>1</sup> son of Setna, by Fergus<sup>2</sup> son of Nellen. [568.]

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 9.) A.D. 569. The slaying of Fergus<sup>3</sup> son of Nellen. Oena, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, and Ita of Cluain-credail,<sup>4</sup> fell asleep. Gildas died. Aedhan Ua Fiachrach<sup>5</sup> died. [569.]

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 20.) A.D. 570. From the death of Patrick one hundred years.<sup>6</sup> Or, in this year, the repose of Molasse of Daiminis.<sup>7</sup> [570.]

Kal. Janair. (Frid., m. 1.) A.D. 571. The assassination of two grandsons of Muiredach, viz.:—Baetán son of Muirchertach, and Eochaid son of Domnall (*i.e.*, son of Muirchertach Mac Erca) in the third year of their reign. Cronan, son of Tigernach, King of Cianachta of Glenngeimin, was their slayer. Moenu, bishop of Cluain-ferta-Brenaind, rested. The death of Deman son of Cairill. Or, in this year, the killing of Diarmait Mac Cerbhaill. In this year the ‘muirgeilt’<sup>8</sup> was captured. The repose of Brendan<sup>9</sup> of Birr, as others say. [571.]

<sup>1</sup> *Aedhan Ua Fiachrach*.—This may be the Aedan ‘son’ of Fiachra, whose obit is given above at the year 562.

<sup>6</sup> *One hundred years*.—The entry at 552 would refer the death of St. Patrick to the year 492, but this to 470. Tigernach indicates 571 as a hundred years after that event. Again, in these Annals, the year 663 (and in Tigernach 664) is set down as 203 years from the death of St. Patrick. See at the years 999, 1013, *infra*. According to these computations 471 is the latest date. The death of *Sen Patrick* is entered above under the year 461, which partly explains the confusion of dates.

<sup>7</sup> *Molasse of Daiminis*.—Called ‘Laisre,’ under A.D. 563, where see note.

<sup>8</sup> *Muirgeilt*.—“Sea Wanderer.” Sometimes called *Murgein*, “sea-

born,” and *liban*, “sea-woman.” The entry is fuller in Tigernach. “In this year was caught the *Muirgelt* on the shore of Ollarba, in the net of Beoan, son of Innli, fisherman of Comgall of Bangor;” to which the Four Mast. add “that is, Liban, daughter of Eochaid, son of Mairid.” The legend concerning her (see *Lebor na hUidre*, p. 39, sq.) is, that she was daughter of Eochaid, King of the tract now covered by Lough Neagh, who was drowned by its eruption about the time of the Christian Era; that she was changed into a salmon, and traversed the sea until she allowed herself to be captured on this occasion. Under the names *Muirgen* and *Liban*, she appears mentioned in the Calendar at Jan. 27, and Dec. 18.

<sup>9</sup> *Brendan*.—See under A.D. 564. The death of St. Brendan, of Birr, is



¶ Ct. 1anair. (1 p., l. 12.) Anno domini ccccc. lxx.<sup>o</sup>  
 11.<sup>o</sup> bellum Feimhin in quo uictur ert Colman modicur  
 filiur Diarmato, et ipse euarit. Uel hic bellum  
 Gabrae Lipi por Laiḡnu. Uel hoc anno bar Dom-  
 naill mic Muircheartaig mic Earca, cui puccerit  
 Cinmipe mac Setnai. Uel hic bellum tola 7 por-  
 tola .i. nomen camporum etir Eile 7 Orraighe, 7  
 etir Cluain perta Molua 7 Saiḡer. Piacra mac  
 Baetaim uictor erat.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 23<sup>a</sup>.) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup>  
 111.<sup>o</sup> bellum tola 7 portola in regionibus Cruitne.  
 Morr Conaill mic Comḡaill anno regni .xii. rui,  
 qui obtulit inrolam iae Columbe cille.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 4.) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup>  
 1111.<sup>o</sup> Magna conuentio Oroma ceata in qua erant  
 Colum cille ocur Aeð mac Cinmipeð.

.b. ¶ Ct. 1anair. (4 p., l. 15.) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup>

recorded in *Tigernach* under the year 573, which is probably the true date, although the *Mart. Donegal* and the *Four Mast.* have his obit under A.D. 571.

<sup>1</sup> *Femhin*.—Commonly called Magh-Feimhin, a plain comprised in the barony of Iffa and Offa, East, county Tipperary. The *Annals of Inisfallen*, which have the entry of this battle under 565, state that Colman Bec was slain therein by the men of Munster. But *Tigernach* (at 573) and the *Four Masters* (at 571) agree with this chronicle in recording the escape of Colman Bec, whose death is mentioned, *infra*, at A.D. 586, and again at 592.

<sup>2</sup> *Gabair-Liphe*.—‘Gabair of the Liffey.’ The situation of this place has not yet been fixed; but Father Shearman, a very good authority,

states that it was the name of a district comprising “the hilly country bounded by the Dublin Mountains on the north; on the east by the River Liffey, from its source in Kippure to Ballymore-Eustace;” its western boundary including “the hills from Tipperkevin, by Rathmore, to Athgoe, towards Tallaght, and the hill of Lyons.” *Loca Patriciana*, p. 28, note <sup>2</sup>.

<sup>3</sup> *Tola and Fortola*.—This entry is in the margin in B, and also in A. (in which it is partly obliterated). The *Four Masters* (at 571) have but the name of Tola, which O'Donovan (*Loc. cit.*, note i,) identifies with Tulla, in the parish of Kinnitty, barony of Ballybritt, King's County.

<sup>4</sup> *Ele and Ossory*.—Ele, called from its occupants Ele-O'Carroll, comprised the present baronies of Ballybritt and

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 12.) A.D. 572. The battle of Femhin,<sup>1</sup> in which Colman Bec, son of Diarmait, was vanquished; but he escaped. Or, in this year, the battle of Gabair-Liphe<sup>2</sup> over the Leinstermen. Or, in this year, the death of Domnall, son of Muirchertach Mac Erca, to whom succeeded Ainmire, son of Setna. Or thus, the battle of Tola and Fortola,<sup>3</sup> viz., the names of plains between Ele and Ossory,<sup>4</sup> and between Cluain-ferta-Molua and Saighir.<sup>5</sup> Fiachra, son of Baetan,<sup>6</sup> was victor. [572.]

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 23.) A.D. 573. The battle of Tola and Fortola, in the territory of the Cruithne.<sup>7</sup> The death of Conall, son of Comgall,<sup>8</sup> in the 16th year of his reign, who granted the island of Ia to Colum-Cille. [573.]

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 4.) A.D. 574. The great Convention of Druim-Ceta,<sup>9</sup> at which were Colum-Cille, and Aedh son of Ainmire. [574.]

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 15.) A.D. 575. A spark of leprosy,<sup>10</sup> [575.]

Clonlisk, in the south of the King's County; from which the territory of Ossory, now partly represented by the baronies of Upperwoods and Clandonagh, in the Queen's County, is divided by the Slieve-Bloom Mountains.

<sup>5</sup> *Cluain-ferta-Molua and Saighir.*—The former, commonly called Clonfertmulloe, is now known as Kyle, a parish in the barony of Clandonagh, Queen's County. Saighir, or Seirkieran, is a parish in the barony of Ballybritt, King's County.

<sup>6</sup> *Fiachra, son of Baetan.*—Otherwise called Fiachra Lurgan, afterwards King of Ulidia. His death is recorded under the year 625, *infra*, where the name is Fiachna.

<sup>7</sup> *The Cruithne.*—The Picts. In the entry of the battle of Tola and Fortola under the preceding year (572) the site of the battle is fixed in the

south of the present King's County, which was hardly Pictish territory; though Fiachra, son of Baetan, the victor, was an Ulster chieftain.

<sup>8</sup> *Conall, son of Comgall.*—See under A.D. 567, *supra*, where Conall is mentioned as leagued with Colman Bec, son of Diarmait, in a maritime expedition.

<sup>9</sup> *Great Convention of Druim-Ceta.*—Μαγνα συντιο, for Μ. συνουσιον, A., B., and Clar. 49. The word *μορτοριον*, 'great assembly,' is added as a gloss over συντιο in B., and in the margin in A. On the date and place of this famous Convention, see Reeves's *Adamnan*, page 37, note *b*.

<sup>10</sup> *Leprosy.*—This entry is misplaced in the MSS., being introduced into the middle of the record of the battle of Teloch, which should probably follow it, as in the printed text in the next page (66).

Scintilla leppae et habundantia nucum inau-  
dita. Bellum Teloch<sup>1</sup> i ciunn tīpe, in quo cecidit  
Duncaċ mac Conaill mic Comgaill et alii multi de  
pocur filiis Gabrain ceciderunt. Morir ħrenḃain  
mic ħruin. Uel hic occirio Ainmireċ mic řetna, de  
quo dictum est:—

řemen an tan pobui ři,  
Nir bo mennot naċ deŃlai;  
Inċiu ir řorċerř a li  
la ħAinmire mac řetnai.

Fol. 21aa. Ĥct. 1anair. (6 ř., l. 26.) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup>  
ui.<sup>o</sup> Bellum Teloch. Initium regni Tiberii Constantin  
qui regnavit annis .iii. Quier ħrenḃain Clona řerta.  
Iugulatio Aeċa mic Echaċ Tirimcarra (aliar Tirim,  
mic řerřura mic Muireċaiř ģaeil mic Eořan řreiċ  
mic ċuaċ řalaiř mic ħruain mic Eathaċ muirģmeċoin)  
la hui ħruin. Primum periculum Uloth in Eupania.  
Uel hic iugulatio řerřura mic Neilline, 7 Oena abb  
ċluana mic Noir, 7 itae Cluana cřeċail, 7 řillar.

Ĥct. 1anair. (7 ř., l. 7.) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup>  
ui.<sup>o</sup> Quier eppcuir Eitcheu Cluana řota ħoetan  
Reuerřio Uloth de Eumania. řerċilmio řinn abb Ařo  
maċa quieuir.

Ĥct. 1anair. (1 ř., l. 18.) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Of Teloch.*—Teloch, A.; teloch, B. Cenn-tire, in which Teloch was situated, and which signifies 'Head of the region,' was the territory of the Cinel-Gabrain.

<sup>2</sup> *Brendan, son of Brian.*—Chief of Tefia. He was brother of Cremthann, mentioned at the year 552, and father of Aedh, whose death is recorded at 588.

<sup>3</sup> *Femen.*—See under the year 572. This *rann*, which is written in *al. man.* in A., and in original hand in B., seems taken from a poem in praise of some king of Munster, after whose death Magh-Femhin was wasted by

Ainmire, son of Setna. The death of Ainmire is recorded above under 568.

<sup>4</sup> *Teloch.*—Teloch (gen. of Teloch), A. See under 575.

<sup>5</sup> *Brendan.*—He died, according to his Acts and the *Four Masters*, on the 16th of May, in the 94th year of his age, at Enach-duin, in the nunnery of his sister Briga, and was buried at Clonfert. Enach-duin, now Annadown, county Galway, had been granted to him by the King of Connaught; and it is probable that the nunnery there was founded by him, and placed under his sister's superintendence. See under the year 582

and an unheard of abundance of nuts. The battle of Teloch,<sup>1</sup> in Cenn-tire, in which fell Duncath, son of Conall, son of Comgall, and many others of the allies of the sons of Gabran. The death of Brendan, son of Brian.<sup>2</sup> Or, in this year, the killing of Ainmire, son of Setna, of whom was said :—

Femen,<sup>3</sup> when there was a King,  
Was not a place without valour.  
To-day, crimson is its aspect  
By Ainmire, son of Setna.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 26.) A.D. 576. The battle of [576.]  
Teloch.<sup>4</sup> The beginning of the reign of Tiberius Constantinus, who reigned seven years. The repose of Brendan,<sup>5</sup> of Cluain-ferta. Murder of Aedh, son of Eocha Tirmearna (alias<sup>6</sup> Timrim, son of Fergus, son of Muiredach Mael, son of Eoghan Srebh, son of Duach Galach, son of Brian, son of Eocha Muighmedhoin), by the Ui-Briuin. The first adventure of the Ulidians in Eufania.<sup>7</sup> Or, in this year, the murder of Fergus, son of Nellin,<sup>8</sup> and [the repose of] Oena, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, and of Ita,<sup>9</sup> of Cluain-credail, and of Gildas.<sup>9</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 7.) A.D. 577. The rest of Bishop [577.]  
Etchen,<sup>10</sup> of Cluain-fota-Baetain.<sup>11</sup> The return of the Ulidians from Eumania.<sup>12</sup> Feidilmidh Finn, abbot of Armagh, rested.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 18.) A.D. 578. The repose of [578.]

*infra*, where the entry of St. Brendan's death is repeated.

<sup>6</sup>*Alias*.—The clause within brackets, which is not in B., is interlined in A. in a very old hand.

<sup>7</sup>*Eufania*.—Under next year the name is written 'Eumania.' *Tigernach* has 'Eamania.'

<sup>8</sup>*Fergus, son of Nellin*.—See under A.D. 569.

<sup>9</sup>*Ita, Gildas*.—The obits of these two persons are not in B. under this

year; but they occur therein, as in A., at 569.

<sup>10</sup>*Bishop Etchen*.—He is best known as the bishop at whose hands St. Columba received holy orders. See the curious legend concerning him in Colgan's AA. SS., p. 306, *b.*, n. 17, and the Introduction to the Obits of Christ Church, p. liv. See under 583.

<sup>11</sup>*Cluain-fota-Baetain*. — Clonfad, par. of Killucan, county Westmeath.

<sup>12</sup>*Eumania*.—See note<sup>7</sup>.

iiii.<sup>o</sup> Quier Uinniani episcopi, mac nepotir Riatač. Benedictur natione romanur redit annur .iiii. menre .i. diebur xx. ix., repultur ert in bapilica beati Petri apostoli. Occirio Ceðā mic Geno, et morir Brudiği rezir nepotum Failgi.

.b. Kt. 1anair. (2 p., l. 29.) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup> bellum Drōma mic Erce, ubi Colgu filius Domnaill filii Muirceptaiğ mic Muirceadaiğ mic Eoğain cecidit. Ceð mac Annmireč uictor exrexit. Fecht Orc la h-Ceðan mac Gabrain. Cennalac rex uictorum moritur.

Kt. 1anair. 4 p., l. .) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> Uel hic bellum Drōma mic Ercae. Morir Baetain mic Cairill. Fecht Orc.

Kt. 1anair. (5 p.) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup> bellum Manonn in quo uictor erat Ceðan mac Gabrain mic Domangairt. Morir Fergna mic Cairleine.

Fol. 21ab. Kt. 1anair. (6 p., l. 2.) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup> Morir Feraðaiğ mic Duac rezir Orraiği. Dela-giur natione romanur redit annur .x. menribur .ii. diebur .x. bellum manano ppi Ceðan. Morir Fergna mic Cairleine. Uel hoc anno quier Dhrenainn cluana perta pecundum alior.

<sup>1</sup> *Vinnian*.—Erroneously printed Umanian by O'Conor. This was St. Finnian, of Magh-bile, or Movilla, the patron saint of the Ulidians.

<sup>2</sup> *Aedh, son of Geno*.—This entry is not found in any of the other Annals. At 587, *infra*, the entry 'Mors nepotum Geno' occurs.

<sup>3</sup> *Brudig*.—In the list of kings of Ui-Failgi, or Offaly, contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 40, col. 3,) the name of a 'Bruidgin, son of Cathair,' occurs immediately before that of Aedh Roin, whose death is entered within at the year 603. And in the

Pedigree of the Ui-Failgi, in the same authority (p. 314, col. 2), a Bruidgi is set down as fourth in descent from Ros Failgi, the ancestor of the Ui-Failgi.

<sup>4</sup> *Druim-mic-Erca*.—This place has not been identified. Colgu's father, Muirchertach, bore the matronymic of *Mac-Erca*, and from him this place may perhaps have derived its name. See under 580 and 585.

<sup>5</sup> *Or, in this year*.—Uel hic, in B. only.

<sup>6</sup> *Baetan, son of Cairill*.—Entered again at 586, with a 'vel hic.'

Vinnian,<sup>1</sup> the bishop, son of Ua Fiatach. Benedict, a Roman by birth, sat four years, one month, twenty-nine days; and was buried in the church of Saint Peter the Apostle. The killing of Aedh, son of Geno,<sup>2</sup> and the death of Brudig,<sup>3</sup> King of the Ui-Failgi.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 29.) A.D. 579. The battle of [579.]  
Druim-mic-Euca,<sup>4</sup> in which fell Colgu, son of Domnall, son of Muirchertach, son of Muiredhach, son of Eogan. Aedh, son of Ainmire, remained victor. An expedition to the Orkneys by Aedhan, son of Gabran. Cennalath, King of the Picts, dies.

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. .) A.D. 580. Or, in this year,<sup>5</sup> [580.]  
the battle of Druim-mic-Euca. The death of Baetan, son of Cairill.<sup>6</sup> The expedition to the Orkneys.<sup>7</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Thursd.) A.D. 581. The battle of Manonn,<sup>8</sup> [581.]  
in which Aedhan, son of Gabran, son of Domangart,<sup>9</sup> was victor. The death of Fergna, son of Caiblein.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 2.) A.D. 582. The death of [582.]  
Feradach, son of Duach, King of Ossory. Pelagius, a Roman by birth, sat ten years, two months, and ten days. The battle of Manand against<sup>10</sup> Aedhan. The death of Fergna,<sup>11</sup> son of Caiblein. Or, in this year, the repose of Brenaind, of Cluain-ferta, according to others.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>7</sup> *Orkneys*.—This is, of course, a repetition of the entry under the year 579. The Orkneys are also noticed at the years 681 and 1013, *infra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Battle of Manonn*.—Dean Reeves thinks that this was the name of "the debateable ground on the confines of the Scots, Picts, Britons, and Saxons, now represented in part by the parish of Slamannan (*Sliabh Manann*, 'Moor of Manann'), on the south-east of Stirlingshire, where it and the counties of Dumbarton, Lanark, and Linlithgow meet." *Adamnan*, p. 371, n. d.

O'Donovan was surely wrong in thinking Manann the Isle of Man. (Frag. of Annals, 581.)

<sup>9</sup> *Son of Domangart*.—In A. only.

<sup>10</sup> *Against*.—*ppu*, A., probably a mistake for *pu*, "by" (i.e., "won by"); in which case the entry would seem a repetition of that under 581. Not in B. Clar. 49 has 'per.'

<sup>11</sup> *Fergna*.—A repetition of the entry at 581.

<sup>12</sup> *According to others*.—*recunðum αλιος*, in B. only. The death of St. Brendan is entered above at the year 576.



b. 1. Ct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 13.) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> Quier Ferfurro episcopi Duna lethglaise qui fundauit Cill bieu. Mauricius annis .xxi. regnauit ut Beda et Iriodorus dicunt. Morp Bruide mic Maelcon regis pictorum, et morp Feradach mic Duach regis Orrige. Uel hoc anno quier Etchen.

1. Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 24.) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> iiii.<sup>o</sup> (alia 85.) Quier mic Nippe abb cluana mic u Noir, .xiii.<sup>o</sup> anno. Morp Aeda [mic] Suibne, regis Moenmaiſi.

1. Ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 5.) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup> Occurio Baetan mic Ninnebo filii Duach (alia mic Ferſura ceannſada) filii Conaill gulban regis Tempo, qui uno anno regnauit. Cummaene mac Colmain bis mic Diarmata, 7 Cummaene mac Libraen filii Mannon mic Cerpail occiderunt eum consilio Colmain .i. oc leim ino eic. Uel hoc anno cat Opoma mic Erce.

1. Ct. 1anair. (4 p., l. 16.) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> ui.<sup>o</sup> Bellum Daeſe in quo cecidit Colman bec mac

<sup>1</sup> *Of Dun-lethglaise.*—The name was originally written (in the genit. form) *ōma lethglaise* (of Druim-lethglaise) in A., as in B., but a rude attempt has been made in the former MS. to alter *opoma* (*ōma*) to *Duna*, to make the name *Dun lethglaise* (Dun-lethglaise), the usual form. See Reeves's *Eccl. Antiq.*, pp. 41, 144, 224. At the year 589 *infra*, however, the name of the place is as originally written in the present entry.

<sup>2</sup> *Bruide, son of Maelcon.*—Tigernach, too, has the obit of Bruide at 583. But, by a strange prolepsis, the death of Bruide is entered above at 504, and in Tigernach at 505. For the *mors* of Bruide at 504, in his edition of the Ann. Ult., Dr. O'Connor proposes *nativitas*, an emendation which, as Dean Reeves observes

(Adamnan, 148, note D), "harmonises very well with the true date of his death, as it allows a period of 78 years for the term of his life, but is open to the objection that in both authorities the 'Battle of Manann by Aedhan,' is entered under the preceding year (503), although Aedhan was not yet born, and the true date of that battle is 582: which creates a suspicion that these entries were taken from an earlier record whose chronological system was different, or that they were displaced through carelessness in the scribe."

<sup>3</sup> *Feradach.*—The death of Feradach is also recorded under the preceding year. The *Four Mast.* at 582, and *Tigernach* at 583, state that he was slain by his own people.

<sup>4</sup> *Bishop Etchen.*—See under 577,

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 13.) A.D. 583. The repose of [583.]  
Fergus, bishop of Dun-lethglaise,<sup>1</sup> who founded Cill-Bien.  
Mauricius reigned twenty-one years, as Bede and Isidore  
state. The death of Bruide, son of Maelcon,<sup>2</sup> King of  
the Picts; and the death of Feradach,<sup>3</sup> son of Duach,  
King of the Osraighe. Or, in this year, the repose of  
Etchen.<sup>4</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 24.) A.D. 584 (alias 85). The [584.]  
repose of Mac Nisse, abbot of Cluain-mic-u-Nois, in the  
17th year.<sup>5</sup> Death of Aedh [son of] Suibhne, King of  
Moenmagh.

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 5.) A.D. 585. The assassina- [585.]  
tion of Baetan, son of Ninnidh, son of Duach (alias, son  
of Fergus Cennfada<sup>6</sup>), son of Conall Gulban, King of  
Tara, who reigned one year. Cummaene, son of Colman  
Bec, son of Diarmait, and Cummaene, son of Libraen, son  
of Illannan, son of Cerbhall, killed him, at the instance  
of Colman—namely, at Leim-ind-eich. Or, in this year,  
the battle of Druim-mic-Erce.<sup>7</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 16.) A.D. 586. The battle of [586.]  
Daethe,<sup>8</sup> in which fell Colman Bec, son of Diarmait;

where the death of this prelate is  
entered also.

<sup>5</sup> *The 17th year, i.e., of Mac  
Nisse's abbacy.*—The death of his  
predecessor, Oenu, is entered above  
under the year 569, and again at 576.  
Mac Nisse's death is entered also  
under 590 *infra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Fergus Cennfada.*—The orig. of  
this clause is interlined in an old hand  
in A., and in the orig. hand in B.  
The death of Baetan is given by the  
*Four Masters* at the year 567; but  
*Tigernach* has it at 586, agreeing  
with these Annals. Fergus Cennfadda  
was otherwise called Duach. See  
Reeves's *Adamnan*, Geneal. Table at  
p. 342.

<sup>7</sup> *Battle of Druim-mic-Erce.*—This

battle is also referred to at the years  
579 and 580.

<sup>8</sup> *Battle of Daethe.*—The name of  
this place is written *vaete* in A. and  
B., although O'Connor prints *Dro-*  
*maethe*. O'Donovan, under an extra-  
ordinary misconception, states (*Ann.*  
*Four Mast.*, A.D., 572, note) that  
Cod. Clar. 49 has 'Bellum Droma-  
Ethe,' whereas it really reads 'Bellum  
Doothe.' See under 592, *infra*. The  
record of this battle under this year,  
in A., B., and Clar. 49, is somewhat  
confused, the notice of the death of  
Daigh, son of Cairill, being intro-  
duced into the middle of it. The  
Editor has taken the liberty of putting  
it in its proper place in the text.

Ἰαριματῶ. Αἰδὸς μᾶς Αἰνμυρεῖς νικτορ ἐρατ; 7 in quo cecidit Libraen mac Illannodon mic Cearbhaill. Ὁαῖς μᾶς Cairill obuit. Uel hic morr Baetan mic Cairill ríς ὑλαδῶ.

b. ꝥt. 1anair. (5 p., l. 27.) Anno domini cccc.º lxxx.º un.º Quier Carlaen episcopis Aro mača. Quier Senaic episcopis Cluana Ipaio. Morr nepotum Geno. Conuerrio Constantin ad Dominum, 7 nix magna, 7 iugulatio Aedā nigrī mic Suibnī, 1 luinḡ.

Fol. 21ba. ꝥt. 1anair. (7<sup>a</sup> p., l. 9.) Anno domini cccc.º lxxx.º un.º Quier erpuic Aedā fili Drucc. Aed mac Drendain rex Teḡba mortuus est, (.i. aré ro eḡbair Derrmaḡ do colum cille.) Eodemque tempore aertar torpuda et picca contigit.

ꝥt. 1anair. (1 p., l. 20.) Anno domini cccc.º lxxx.º ix.º Morr Feidelmḡis mic Tisernaḡ regis Muman. bellum Leitpeio la Aedān mac Gabrain. bellum Maḡi oḡtair re inḡbrannuḡ mac Echach por uu Neill. Uel hoc anno quier Perḡura episcopī Droma leaḡḡlaire qui fundauit Cill m-ḡiaín.

ꝥt. 1anair. (2 p., l. 1.) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º

<sup>1</sup> Baetan.—See under 580.

<sup>2</sup> Carlaen.—A marg. note in A. gives his name as "Ciarlaech," and states that he was from *Crich ua Niallain*, "the territory of Ui-Niallain," now Oneilland West, in the county of Armagh. His day in the Calendar is the 24th of March. In the list of the *comarbs* of St. Patrick in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 3), his name is written 'Caurlan'; and he is stated to have ruled 4 years, and to have been from *Domnach mic U Garba*, and of the Ui-Niallain. See Colgan's *Acta SS.*, p. 744.

<sup>3</sup> Grandsons of Geno—nepotum Geno.—Clar. 49 has "nephewes of Geno." This Geno is not noticed in

the other Annals. The assassination of his son Aedh is recorded under the year 578, *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> Constantine.—He had been King of Cornwall; but abandoned the throne, and became a monk under St. Carthach (otherwise called Mo-chuda), at Rahin, in the present King's county, whence he passed over to Scotland, and founded the church of Govan on the Clyde. He suffered martyrdom in Cantyre, where there is a church, Kilchoustand, called after his name. His festival, in the Calendars of both Scotland and Ireland, is March 11. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 371, note c.

<sup>5</sup> Aedh Dubh. — "Black Hugh."

Aedh, son of Ainmire, being victor. And in which fell Libraen, son of Illannon, son of Cerbhall. Daigh, son of Cairill, died. Or, in this year, the death of Baetan,<sup>1</sup> son of Cairill, King of Uladh.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 27.) A.D. 587. The repose of [587.] Carlaen,<sup>2</sup> bishop of Armagh. The repose of Senach, bishop of Cluain-Iraird. The death of the grandsons of Geno.<sup>3</sup> The conversion of Constantine<sup>4</sup> to the Lord; and great snow; and the murder of Aedh Dubh,<sup>5</sup> son of Suibhne, in a ship.

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 9.) A.D. 588. The repose of [588.] Bishop Aedh, son of Brecc.<sup>6</sup> Aedh, son of Brendan, King of Tethba, died. (It was he that presented Dermhagh<sup>7</sup> to Colum-Cille.) And, in the same time, there was a scorching and drougthy summer.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 20.) A.D. 589. The death of [589.] Fedelmith, son of Tigernach, King of Munster. The battle of Lethreid *was gained* by Aedhan, son of Gabran. The battle of Magh-ochtair *was gained* by Brandubh, son of Echa, over the Ui-Neill. Or, in this year, the repose of Fergus, bishop of Druim-lethglaise,<sup>8</sup> who founded Cill-Bian.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 1.) A.D. 590. An eclipse of the [590.]

Lord of Dalaradia, and afterwards King of Ulster. The murder by him of Dermot MacCerbhaill, King of Ireland, is recorded above under the year 564. Adamnan gives a bad character of him (*Vit. Columbae*, i. 36).

<sup>6</sup> *Aedh, son of Brec*.—Better known as Aedh Mac Bric. Founder of Killeare, in Westmeath. Also venerated at Sliabh Liag (Slieveleague), in the Co. Donegal. He was also the founder and patron of Rathhugh, near Kilbeggan, in the Co. of Westmeath. His life has been published by Colgan

(AA., SS.), at Feb. 28th. See under 594 *infra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Dermhagh*.—Durrow, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County. Added as a gloss in A. Not in B. In the *Annals of the Four Masters*, at A.D. 585, Brenainn, the father of Aedh, is represented as the person who presented Durrow to St. Columba. But this is an error. The death of Aedh son of Brendan (or Brenann) is entered again under 594 *infra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Druim-lethglaise*.—See the entry under 583, where the name has been altered, so as to read Dun-lethglaise.

Directio polir .i. mane tenebrorum. Uel hic quier  
 Mic Niri abbaib Cluana mic Noir.

- b. Kt. Ianair. (3 p., l. 12.) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup>  
 Obitur Lugide lir moer. Natiuitar Cummen longi.  
 Matutina tenebrora. Incium regni Ceðā mic  
 Ainmireac.

Kt. Ianair. (5 p., l. 23.) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup>  
 ii.<sup>o</sup> Morr Cengura mic Cmalngado. Gregorius  
 natione romanus, ex patre Gordiano, redit annis  
 .xiii. mensibus .ii. diebus .x. Fuit tempore impera-  
 toris Mauricii et Phocati; secundo anno regni eius-  
 dem Phocati seu Phoe repulturn est in basilica  
 beati Petri apostoli ante reparatorium. Uel hoc  
 anno cað bealaig ðaite in quo cecidit Colman beag  
 mac Diarmoda a quo clann Cholmain .i. .h. Maie-  
 leachlainn et ceteri. Ceð mac Ainmireach uictor erat.

Kt. Ianair. (6 p., l. 4.) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup>  
 iii.<sup>o</sup> bellum Seirtide ri Cianachtæ; oc eudonn mor  
 ro mebaio. Piaçna mac Baetain uictor erat (.i.  
 Piaçna mac Baetain mic Cairill mic Muireadaið  
 muinndeirg.)

Kt. Ianair. (7 p., l. 15.) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup>  
 iii.<sup>o</sup> Quier Colum cille .ii. iour iunoi, anno aetatur

<sup>1</sup> *Mac Nissi*.—See under the year 584. This entry is added in a coarse hand in A. In text, in B.

<sup>2</sup> *Lismore*.—This is the Lismore of Scotland, whose founder, Molua (or Moluag, as the Scotch call him), was in after times the patron saint of the diocese of Argyle. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 371, note g.

<sup>3</sup> *Gregory*.—St. Gregory the Great. Styled *beolir*, "of the golden mouth," by the *Four Mast*. (A.D. 590); a name given to him by the Irish so early as 634; for Cumman writes in his Paschal Epistle of that year—"Ad Gregorii papæ, urbis Romæ epis-

copi (a nobis in commune suscepti, et *oris aurei* appellatione donati) verba me converti." (Ussher, *Sylog.* xi; Wks. vol. iv., p. 439). Gregory the Great was consecrated on Sunday, the 3rd of Sept., 590, in the 9th year of the Emperor Mauricius. He was buried on the 12th of March, 604, in the 3rd year of the Emperor Phocas, having governed the See of Rome for 13 years, six months, and ten days. Gregory was son of Gordian, a wealthy senator, and Sylvia, a lady of rank and piety. O'Connor adds "Sed secundum Bedam, Gregorius quieuit xiv. anno ab hoc loco infra." (*Rer. Hib.*

sun, that is, a dark morning. Or, in this year, the repose of Mac Nissi,<sup>1</sup> abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois.

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 12.) A.D. 591. The death of [591.]  
Lugaid of Lismore.<sup>2</sup> The birth of Cummen the Tall.  
A dark morning. The beginning of the reign of Aedh,  
son of Ainmire.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 23.) A.D. 592. The death of [592.]  
Aengus, son of Amalgaid. Gregory,<sup>3</sup> a Roman by  
birth, son of Gordian, sat 13 years, 6 months, and 10  
days. He was [Pontiff] in the time of the Emperors  
Mauricius and Focas. In the second year of the reign of  
the same Foccas, or Foca, he was buried in the church of  
Saint Peter the Apostle, in front of the sacristy. Or, in  
this year, the battle of Bealach-Dhaithe,<sup>4</sup> in which fell  
Colman Bec, son of Diarmait, from whom [are descended]  
the Clann-Colmain,<sup>5</sup> viz., the Ui-Maelechlainn and  
others. Aedh, son of Ainmire, was victor.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 4.) A.D. 593. A battle [against] [593.]  
Geirtide, King of Cianachta.<sup>6</sup> At Eudon-mor it was won.  
Fiachna, son of Baetan (*i.e.*, Fiachna,<sup>7</sup> son of Baetan, son  
of Cairill, son of Muiredhach Muinderg), was victor.

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 15.) A.D. 594. The repose of [594.]  
Colum-Cille,<sup>8</sup> on the 5th of the Ides of June, in the 76th

*Script.*, vol. 4, p. 32). But this is not in any of the texts. See under 605 *infra*, and O'Donovan's note x, *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 590.

<sup>4</sup> *Bealach-Dhaithe*. — O'Donovan states (*Four Mast.*, 572, note n) that the site of this battle was Ballaghanea, par. of Lurgan, co. Cavan. The name of the place is written (in the genitive case) *Daethe* (or *Doethe*) under 586 *supra*, where see note.

<sup>5</sup> *Clann-Colmain*. — This sept were really descended from Colman Mór (brother of Colman Bec), whose death is entered *supra*, at 554 and 557.

<sup>6</sup> *Cianachta*. — The *Cianachta* of

Brega; a tribe occupying the S.E. portion of the county Meath, probably the barony of Duleek.

<sup>7</sup> *Fiachna*. — The parenthetic clause, which is in the marg. in A, occurs by way of gloss in B. Fiachna was lord of Dalaradia, king of Ulidia. The death of his father, Baetan, is entered at 580 *supra*, and his own death at 625 *infra*. See Reeves's *Eccl. Ant.*, pp. 202, 340, 353.

<sup>8</sup> *Repose of Colum-Cille*. — Regarding the date of St. Colum-Cille's death, see the learned note of Dean Reeves, *Adamnan*, p. 309, sq.



pue lxx. ui. Morp Eugain mic Gabrain. Uel hoc anno quier eppcoip Aeðā mic ðrice 7 Aeðā mic ðrenainn.

.b.

Fol. 21bb.

¶ Ct. Ianair. (1 p., l. 26.) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º ui.º bellum Raðo in ðruað. bellum Aipð renðaim. iugulatio piliorum Aeðain .i. ðrain 7 Domangairt. bellum Copainn.

¶ Ct. Ianair. (3 p., l. 7.) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º ui.º Occipio Cumarcas mic Aeðo la ðrannuð mac n-Eðac i n-Dun ðuacat. bellum montip Cuac in regionibus Mumen, ubi fiaçna mac ðactain uictor erat. Morp Tibratiti pilu Calggaig.

¶ Ct. Ianair. (4 p., l. 18.) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º ui.º Quier ðaeiçeni abbatip iae. Occipio (aliar bellum) Duin bolg ubi cecidit Aeð mac Ainnipeç la ðranduð mac Eðac, 7 ðeacc mac Cuanaç rex nepotum micc Uair. Eoço abb Aipð maça quieuit. Augurtip uenit in Angliam. Inicium regni Colmain riçmeðo 7 Aeðā flaine rimul.

¶ Ct. Ianair. (5 p., l. 29.) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º

<sup>1</sup> *Eugan*.—In the valuable "Genealogical Table of the Dalriadic Kings," compiled by Dean Reeves, facing p. 438, in his splendid edition of Adamnan's Life of St. Columba, the name is 'Eoghanan.' The Dean identifies him with 'Iogenanus,' the brother of Aedan (son of Gabran), whom St. Columba wished to inaugurate as King of the Scotch Dalriada, in the place of his brother Aedan (lib. iii., cap. v.)

<sup>2</sup> *Bishop Aedh*.—His obit is entered above, under 588.

<sup>3</sup> *Aedh, son of Brenann (or Bren-dan)*.—See above, under 588.

<sup>4</sup> *Rath-in-druadh*.—*Aed-Sendaim*.—The sites of these battles have not been satisfactorily identified.

<sup>5</sup> *Aedan*.—A marginal note in A.

adds that he was the son of Gabran, son of Domangart.

<sup>6</sup> *Dun-Buchat*.—Dunboyke, par. of Hollywood, co. Wicklow. See O'Donov. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 593, note d, and Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, p. 29

<sup>7</sup> *Sliabh-Cua*.—The ancient name of the range of mountains now known by the name of Knockmellown, in the N.W. of the co. Waterford. This battle is again entered at 602.

<sup>8</sup> *Calggach*.—First written "Gal-gaig" (genit. of "Galggach") in A. But the copyist has written a C over the first G, by way of suggesting that the name should be "Calggaig" (nom. "Calgach.") This name has been rendered classical by Tacitus' account of the battle fought between

year of his age. The death of Eugan,<sup>1</sup> son of Gabran. Or, in this year, the repose of Bishop Aedh,<sup>2</sup> son of Brecc, and of Aedh, son of Brenann.<sup>3</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 26.) A.D. 595. The battle of Rath-in-druadh.<sup>4</sup> The battle of Ard-Sendaim. Murder of the sons of Aedan,<sup>5</sup> viz. :—Bran and Domangart. The battle of Corann. [595.]

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 7.) A.D. 596. The slaying of Cumascach, son of Aedh, by Brandubh, son of Eocha, in Dun-Buchat.<sup>6</sup> The battle of Sliabh-Cua,<sup>7</sup> in the regions of Munster; in which Fiachna, son of Baetan, was victor. The death of Tibraitte, son of Calggach.<sup>8</sup> [596.]

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 18.) A.D. 597. The repose of Baitheni,<sup>9</sup> abbot of Ia. The slaughter (or battle<sup>10</sup>) of Dun-bolg,<sup>11</sup> in which fell Aedh, son of Ainmire, by Brandubh, son of Echa, and Bec, son of Cuanu, King of Ui-mic-Uais.<sup>12</sup> Eecho,<sup>13</sup> abbot of Armagh, rested. Augustin came to England. The beginning of the joint reign of Colman Righmidh and Aedh Slaine. [597.]

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 29.) A.D. 598. Ailither, abbot [598.]

Galgacus and Agricola, at the Grampian Hills. The ancient name of Derry was *Daire Calgaich*, which is Latinized by Adamnan *Roboretum Calgachi* (lib. i., cap. ii.)

<sup>9</sup> *Baitheni*.—See, regarding this person, Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 372.

<sup>10</sup> *Or battle*.—Added as a gloss in A. For 'occisio,' B. reads 'bellum.'

<sup>11</sup> *Dun-bolg*.—'Fort of Sacks.' For the situation of this place, and the causes which led to the battle, see O'Donov. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 594, note *h.*, where a full summary is given from the account of the battle of Dun-bolg contained in the *Bórama Tract*, *Book of Leinster*, p. 294, *b.*, *sq.*

<sup>12</sup> *Ui-mic-Uais*.—A name borne by

a powerful sept of the Airghialla, who were settled in or near the present county of Armagh, a branch of which emigrated southwards, and gave name to the district now corruptly called the barony of *Moygoish*, county Westmeath. See Reeves's *Eccl. Ant.*, p. 387.

<sup>13</sup> *Eecho*.—In the List of the *Comarbs* of St. Patrick, *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 3, he is called Eochaid son of Diarmait, and the length of his abbacy is limited to *three* years, which differs considerably from the period assigned in other ancient Lists published by Dr. Todd. (*St. Patrick*, pp. 177, 179).

iii.º Αἰλιθερ ἀβ Clono mic Noir παυρατ. Quier  
Cainniḡ in Ἀῖαιρ βό ut Cuana docet.

b. 1.º Ct. 1anaip. (6 p., l. 10.) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º  
ix.º Quier Cainniḡ παντι, 7 bellum Saxonum in quo  
uictur επτ Αῖδαν. Iugulatio Suibne mic Colmaen  
moer (mic Διαρμωδα δειρḡ mic Περḡυρα ceppbeoil  
mic Conaill cpeḡtainne mic Neill .ix. ḡiallaiḡ), la  
hἈῖḡ plane, 1 m-ḡpυ sam por Suaniu .i. piuulur.

1.º Ct. 1anaip. (1. p., l. 21.) Anno domini ccccc.º Τερ-  
remoetur 1 m-ḡairchiu. Mopp ḡpenḡain mic Coirpri  
[mic] Πειḡeni. Sic inueni in libro Cuanaḡ. bellum  
Slemne, 7 bellum Cule coil, 7 paupa Comḡaill, 7 mopp  
Oḡdaḡ mic Αῖδα in ιρτο anno perfecta επρε. Uel  
hoc anno quier Choluum ḡille in nocte dominica.

Fol. 22aa. 1.º Ct. 1anaip. (2. p., l. 2.) Anno domini dc.º 1.º Quier  
Comḡaill ḡennḡair. bellum Slennae in quo Colman  
pimio rex generis Eugain uictor επατ, 7 Conall cuu  
mac Αῖḡo mic Αἰnmipeḡ pugitiuup επαρτ. bellum  
Cule coil in quo Πιαḡna mac ḡemain puiḡit.  
Πιαḡna mac ḡaetain uictor επατ. Mopp hḡataḡ  
mic Αῖḡo. bellum Eḡpoy.

<sup>1</sup> *Repose of Cainnech*.—See under 526 *supra*, note 3.

<sup>2</sup> *Battle of the Saxons*.—This seems to be the battle recorded in the Saxon Chronicle at A.D. 603, as fought between Aegthan, King of the Scots, against [*recte* with] the Dalreods, against Æthelferth, King of the Northumbrians, at Dægsanstan (Dawston in Cumberland), where all his (Aegthan's, or Aedan's) army is said to have been slain. Bede also refers this battle to the year 603. (*Hist. Eccl.* i., 34.)

<sup>3</sup> *Son*.—The original of this clause is interlined in A. and B. in very old writing.

<sup>4</sup> *Suanu*.—Supposed to be the an-

cient name of a river near Geshill, in the King's County. See O'Donov. *Four Mast.*, under 596, note o.

<sup>5</sup> *Coirpre* [*son of*] *Feichen*.—The name is Coirpri Feicheni in A., but 'Coirpri mic Feicheni' ('C. son of Feichen') in B., and in the *Four Mast.* Clar. 49 has 'Cairbre St. Feichin,' which is a blunder. In the Geneal. Table of the Hy-Maine, given by O'Donovan (facing p. 97, *Tribes &c. of Hy-Many*) Cairpri Mac Fechine is set down as the son of a Feradach, and 5th in the line of descent from Maine Mor, from whom the Hy-Many sept was named. See also the Work referred to, at p. 15.

<sup>6</sup> *Slemain, Cuil-coil, Comgall, Odda*.

of Cluain-mic-Nois, rested. The repose of Cainnech<sup>1</sup> in Achadh-bó, as Cuana states.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 10.) A.D. 599. The repose of [599.] Saint Cainnech;<sup>1</sup> and the battle of the Saxons,<sup>2</sup> in which Aedan was vanquished. The killing of Suibhne, son of Colman Mor (son<sup>3</sup> of Diarmaid Derg, son of Fergus Cerr-beoil, son of Conall Cremthainne, son of Niall Nine-hos-tager), by Aedh Slane, in Bri-dam on the Suaniu,<sup>4</sup> *i.e.* a stream.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 21.) A.D. 600. An earthquake [600.] in Bairche. The death of Brendan, son of Coirpre [son of] Feichen.<sup>5</sup> Thus I have found in the Book of Cuanu: the battle of Slemain,<sup>6</sup> and the battle of Cuil-coil,<sup>6</sup> and the rest of Comgall,<sup>6</sup> and the death of Odda<sup>6</sup>, son of Aedh, took place in this year. Or, in this year, the repose of Colum-cille, on Sunday night.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 2.) A.D. 601. The repose of [601.] Comgall<sup>7</sup> of Bangor. The battle of Slemain,<sup>8</sup> in which Colman Rimidh, King of Cinel-Eogain,<sup>9</sup> was victor, and Conall Cu, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, escaped by flight.<sup>10</sup> The battle of Cul-coel, in which Fiachna, son of Deman, fled. Fiachna, son of Baetan, was victor. The death of Uata,<sup>11</sup> son of Aedh. The battle of Echros.<sup>12</sup>

—These entries are recorded under the next year, which is the correct date according to the enumeration of these Annals.

<sup>7</sup> *Comgall*.—His birth is entered at 515, and again at 519, *supra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Of Slemain*.—Slenne, for Slemne, A. B. Supposed to be now represented by Slanemore and Slanebeg, in the parish of Dysart, near Mullingar, county Westmeath.

<sup>9</sup> *King of Cinel-Eogain*.—But also joint-monarch of Ireland. See above under 597.

<sup>10</sup> *Escaped by flight*.—Fugituir euaire, A. Fugituir euaire, B.

The death of Conall Cu is recorded *infra*, under 603.

<sup>11</sup> *Uata*.—Written Ουτατ, gen. of Ουτα, under last year. In the Chron. Scot., at A.D. 592, where he is called King of Connaught, the name is written *Uadu*; but *Uata* by the *Four Mast.*, 597. From him was derived the name *Clann-Uadach*, “descendants of Uadu,” the tribe-name of the O’Fallons of Roscommon, whose patronymic was also derived from Fallomhan, the great-grandson of Uadu.

<sup>12</sup> *Echros*.—See under next year.

Íct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 13.) Anno domini dc.º 11.º  
 Quier Finnatain filii nepotum Eððað. Bellum Eððoir  
 imMuiruirce inter genum Coirppu 7 nepotes Fiaðrað  
 Muirpce. Maelcothais rex nepotum Fiaðrað in  
 pugnam eueppur ert. Omnia que scripta sunt in  
 anno subrequeunte inueni in Libro Cuanað in isto eppe  
 perfecta. Sinell episcop campi ðili [quieuit.] Cað  
 íleibðe Cua imMuñain.

b.

Íct. 1anair. (4 p., l. 24.) Anno domini dc.º 11.º  
 iugulatio Colmain pimeðo (mic ðaðeðain bpuzi mic  
 Muirceptais mic Earca) a uiro de genere suo qui  
 uocatur ert Locan 'Diolmana:—

Ceðu riðe ceðu peçt,  
 Ceðu nept for riðraða,  
 Inuð Colmain pumio ri  
 Rombi Locan ðiðnaða.

iugulatio Ceðo plane (mic 'Diarmoda ðeipz mic  
 Peargura Ceppðeoil mic Conaill Cpeñtainne mic  
 Neill noigiallað) o Chonall mac Suibne, qui reg-  
 nauerunt Temoriam aequali potestate simul.  
 iugulatio Ceðo poim rex nepotum Fialzi 1 paeçzi  
 mic Meccnaen for bpu Loça Seimðoðe, eodem die  
 quo iugulatur ert Ceð pláne. (Ceð gurtan comalta

<sup>1</sup> *Battle of Echros.* — O'Donovan identifies this place with Aughris, a townland in the parish of Templeboy, bar. of Tireragh, co. Sligo. *Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 138.

<sup>2</sup> *Muirisc*, i.e., the "Sea Plain." — A district in the bar. of Tireragh, co. Sligo. For its exact situation, see O'Donovan's *Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 257, note b, and the Map prefixed to the same Work.

<sup>3</sup> *Magh-Bile.* — Now Movilla, near Newtownards, in the co. Down. See O'Donovan's important note on *Magh-Bile*, *Four Mast.*, 602, note t.

<sup>4</sup> *Sliabh-Cua.* — Already entered under 596.

<sup>5</sup> *In Munster.* — imMuğain, A. More correctly imMuñain, B.

<sup>6</sup> *Son of Baetan, &c.* — This clause is interlined in A. and B. by later hands.

<sup>7</sup> *Who was called.* — The equivalent of this clause, "qui dictus est Locan Diolmana," is interlined in *al. man.* in A.

<sup>8</sup> *Dithnada.* — A variation of the epithet Dilmana. These lines, which are not in B., are written in the lower margin of fol. 21b in A., with a mark

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 13.) A.D. 602. The repose of [602.]  
 Finntan son of Ua-Echdach. The battle of Echros<sup>1</sup> in  
 Muirisc,<sup>2</sup> between the Cinel-Coirpri and the Ui-Fiachrach  
 of Muirisc.<sup>2</sup> Maelcothaig, King of the Ui-Fiachrach, was  
 put to flight. All things which are written in the fol-  
 lowing year, I find in the Book of Cuanu to have taken  
 place in this. Sinell, bishop of Magh-Bile,<sup>3</sup> [rested]. The  
 battle of Sliabh-Cua<sup>4</sup> in Munster.<sup>5</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 24.) A.D. 603. Assassination of [603.]  
 Colman Rimidh ('son of Baetan Brigi, son of Muircher-  
 tach Mac Erca), by a man of his kindred (who was called<sup>7</sup>  
 Locan Dilmana).

Notwithstanding kingship, notwithstanding law,  
 Notwithstanding power over chieftains;  
 Behold! Colman Rimid, a king—  
 Locan Dithnada<sup>8</sup> slew him!

Assassination of Aedh Slane (son of Diarmaid<sup>9</sup> Derg, son  
 of Fergus Cerrbheoil, son of Conall Cremthainne, son of  
 Niall Nine-hostager), by Conall, son of Suibne. They [*i.e.*  
 Colman Rimidh and Aedh Slaine] reigned<sup>10</sup> together at  
 Tara with equal power. The assassination of Aedh Roin,  
 King of the Ui-Failgi, in Faethgi-mic-Meccnaen<sup>11</sup> (on the  
 brink of Loch-Semdidhe), on the same day in which

of reference to their proper place in  
 the text.

<sup>9</sup> *Son of Diarmaid, &c.*—This  
 clause is interlined in A. and B.  
 O'Connor has created some confusion  
 in his edition of these Annals, by  
 making this clause a continuation of  
 that above given (see note 6) in con-  
 nexion with the name of Colman  
 Rimidh; thus giving both kings the  
 same pedigree, which is wrong.

<sup>10</sup> *Reigned.*—This entry is very  
 loosely constructed in both A. and B.  
 The events are recorded by the *Four*  
*Mast.*, under A.D. 600, in a much  
 more simple and intelligible way.

<sup>11</sup> *Faethgi-mic-Meccnaen.* — "The  
 Fair-green of Mac Meccnaen." *Faith-*  
*che-mic-Meccnain*, Chron. Scot. (604;  
*F. mic Meccnain*, *Four M.* (600).  
 The so-called Translator of Clar. 49  
 renders it by "the field of Macnaen."  
 The parenthesis which follows (inter-  
 lined in A. and B.) fixes the *faithche*  
 as on the brink of Loch-Semdidhe, or  
 Lough-Sewdy. The name is now  
 obsolete, but there can be little doubt  
 that the "green" occupied the site of  
 the present village of Ballymore-  
 Lough-Sewdy, barony of Rathcon-  
 rath, co. Westmeath.



Conaill, 7 baetal bile, ponḡonraḡar), unde dictum  
ert:—

Νῖρ' bo αἰρῆνιτ ἰνῶ αἰρῆ  
Ḍona h-ogaid tuaid tuirḡne;  
Conaill ro bi Ḍeḡ ḡlāne;  
Ḍeḡ ḡlāne ro bi Suibne.

Ḍeḡ būrḡ ḡ cenḡul Maeni [occipit ert]. Morḡ  
Chonaill Chuu mic Ḍeḡa mic Ḍinnḡreḡ. Cuu cen  
maḡair morḡui ḡunt.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dc.º iii.º bellum  
slaeḡre in quo uictur ert ḡranduḡ mac Eaḡaḡ.  
Nepoter Neill uictoreḡ erant, .i. Ḍeḡ Ḥareḡac, in  
quo tempore ḡegnauit. Iugulatio ḡranduib ḡegir  
Ḥagen a ḡenere ḡuo per solum (mac Eaḡach mic  
Ḥuireaḡaḡ mic Ḍeḡa mic ḡeḡḡlim mic Enna Ceinn-  
ḡealḡ mic Ḥabḡraḡa mic ḡḡearail belḡ mic  
ḡiaḡa baiceaḡa mic Caḡair ḡoir.) Ḥḡiginta annir  
ḡegnauit in Ḥaḡḡia, 7 a caḡ na Ḍamcluana ro  
maḡḡaḡ. No ḡomaḡ e Saḡan ḡaeḡoreḡ .i. oḡḡinneaḡ  
Seanḡoḡe ḡine ḡoḡḡairḡeḡ, ut poeta dicit .ḡ.

Saḡan ḡaeḡoreḡ ḡeḡ co ḡe,  
Oḡḡinneach Senḡoḡe ḡine;  
E nḡ ḡalḡ ḡan ḡrandal ḡraḡ,  
Ro ḡaḡḡ ḡranduḡ mac Eaḡach.

Ḥoccar annir .iii. ḡegnauit. Obitur Ḥairḡen abbatir  
1ae.

<sup>1</sup> *Aedh*.—This clause is added in  
*al. man.* in A. Interlined in B.

<sup>2</sup> *Of which was said*.—Unde dictum  
est, A. Not in B. The verses which  
follow (and which also are not in B.)  
are in the top marg. of A., fol. 22a;  
another, but more corrupt, copy being  
written in the lower margin, fol. 21b.

<sup>3</sup> *Tuath-Tuirmhe*. — O'Donovan  
(*Four Mast.*, 600, note g) says that

this was a Bardic name for Bregia,  
'from Tuirbhe, or Turvey, near  
Swords, in the county of Dublin.'

<sup>4</sup> *Aedh Buidhe*.—He was king, or  
chieftain, of the Cinel-Maine (or des-  
cendants of Maine, son of Niall Nine-  
hostager), whose territory was in  
later times known as Tethbha, or  
Teffia, a district comprising the  
western part of the present county of

Aedh Slane was assassinated, (Aedh<sup>1</sup> Gustan, Conall's foster-brother, and Baethal Bile, that killed him); of which was said :<sup>2</sup>—

Not wise was the counsel  
For the heroes of Tuath-Tuirmhe ;<sup>3</sup>  
Conall that slew Aedh Slánè ;  
Aedh Slanè that slew Suibne.

Aed Buidhe,<sup>4</sup> King of Cinel-Maini, [slain]. Death of Conall Cuu,<sup>5</sup> son of Aedh, son of Ainmire. Cu-cen-mathair<sup>6</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 604. The battle of Slaebhre, in which [604.]  
Brandubh, son of Eacha, was vanquished. The Ui-Neill were victors, (*i.e.*, Aedh Uaridnach, who then reigned). The killing of Brandubh, King of Leinster, by his own tribe, through treachery : (son of Eacha, son of Muiredach, son of Aedh, son of Fedhlim, son of Enna Cennselach, son of Labraidh, son of Bresal Belach, son of Fiacha Baicceda, son of Cathair Mor). He reigned thirty years in Leinster, and in the battle of Damcluain he was slain. Or it may have been Saran 'Saebhderg,' *i.e.*, the 'Herenagh' of Senboth-sine, that killed him, as the poet said :—

False-eyed Saran, a guide hitherto,  
'Herenagh' of Senboth-sine,  
Was he, no falsehood, without bright judgment,  
That killed Brandubh son of Eacha.

Foccas<sup>7</sup> reigned seven years. Death of Laisren abbot of Ia.

Westmeath, with adjacent parts of Longford and King's cos. See O'Donov. *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 1207, note z, and Ir. Topog. Poems, note 35. The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 600) and the *Chron. Scot.* (604) state that Aedh was slain by Conall son of Suibhne, on the same day on which Aedh Slane was killed.

<sup>5</sup> *Conall Cuu.*—Said to have been defeated in the battle of Slemain, *supra*, 601. O'Connor thinks the name

signifies 'Conallus placidus,' and not 'Conallus canis,' as O'Donovan suggests (*Four Mast.* 600, note k).

<sup>6</sup> *Cu-cen-mathair*, *i.e.*, "Canis sine matre." The record of his obit here is decidedly wrong, and for "mortui sunt", we should probably read "natus est," as his death is recorded *infra*, at 664.

<sup>7</sup> *Foccas.*—The Emperor Phocas. This and the following entry are not in B., nor in Clar. 49.

Ʒct. Ianair. Anno domini dc.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup> Quier Deugnai abbatir Denuoir. Morir Aethain mic Gabrain (mic Domangairt, nix Alban). Iugulatio filiorum Baetain .i. mic Cairill. Secundo anno Poccas imperatoris, Gregorius papa secundum Deam migravit ad domum. Domitatio rogante statuit redem romanæ et apostolicæ ecclesiæ caput esse omnium ecclesiarum, quia ecclesia Constantinopolitana primum re omnium ecclesiarum scribebat.

Ʒct. Ianair. Anno domini dc.<sup>o</sup> ui.<sup>o</sup> Uel ut alii dicunt hic migravit Gregorius ad Christum, scilicet hoc anno.

Fol 22ab

.b. Ʒct. Ianair. (2 p., l. 9.) Anno domini dc.<sup>o</sup> ui.<sup>o</sup> Morir Fiachra cait mic Baetain la Cruithnu, 7 quier Aetha mic Daill. Sabunianur natione Turcor redem Petri tenuit anno .i. mensibus .ii., diebus .ix., et sepultus est in basilica Petri.

Ʒct. Ianair. (4 p., l. 20.) Anno domini dc.<sup>o</sup> ui.<sup>o</sup> Occirio Sechnurais mic Gabrain, 7 morir Conaill mic Daimein, 7 quier Lugda mic U Ocha.

<sup>1</sup> *Beogna*.—Written Deugnai (the gen. case) in A. and B. O'Connor has erroneously printed the name 'Begnai,' and Latinized it *Benignus*, in his ed. of these Annals. His festival is given as 22 Aug., in the *Martyr. of Donegal*, where the name is Beoghna.

<sup>2</sup> *Aedhan*.—The *Chron. Scotorum*, in giving his obit at the year 606, adds that this was the 37th year of Aedhan's reign, and the 88th, or 86th, of his age. But Aedhan died in the 74th year of his age, according to Tigernach.

<sup>3</sup> *Sons of Baetan*.—The death of this Baetan is entered, *supra*, under the years 580 and 586. The *Chron. Scot.*, which records the murder of

Baetan's sons at the year 606, adds that they were slain in 'Dun-Mogna,' *a filio matris suæ*. In the *Book of Leinster* (p. 330. col. 4), the slayer of the sons of Baetan is stated to have been his brother, Maelduin, and the place where they were slain is called *Dún-Mugnae*.

<sup>4</sup> *According to Bede*.—See Bede's *Eccl. Hist.*, Book II., chap. I.

<sup>5</sup> *He, i.e.*, the Emperor Phocas. Vid. Paul. Diacon., *de Gest. Reg. Longobard.*, lib. 4, cap. 37.

<sup>6</sup> *Fiachra Caech, i.e.*, 'Fiachra the one-eyed.' Craic (gen. of craic), A. Written Fiachra craic in B., and printed *Fiachrait* by O'Connor, who has fused the name and the epithet into one. Skene prints the

Kal. Jan. A.D. 605. The repose of Beogna,<sup>1</sup> abbot of Bangor. The death of Aedhan,<sup>2</sup> son of Gabran, son of Domangart, King of Alba. Assassination of the sons of Baetan,<sup>3</sup> son of Cairill. In the second year of the Emperor Phocas, Pope Gregory migrated to the Lord, according to Bede.<sup>4</sup> At the request of Boniface, he<sup>5</sup> had decreed the See of Rome and of the Apostolic Church to be the head of all Churches, for the Constantinopolitan Church used to describe itself the first of all Churches. [605.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 606. Or, as others say, in this place Gregory migrated to Christ; to wit, in this year. [606.]

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 9.) A.D. 607. The death of Fiachra Caech,<sup>6</sup> son of Baetan, by Cruithni; and the repose of Aedh, son of Dall.<sup>7</sup> Sabinian, by birth a Tuscan, held<sup>8</sup> the See of Peter one year, five months, and ten days, and was buried in the Church of Peter. [607.]

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 20.) A.D. 608. The killing of Sechnasach,<sup>9</sup> son of Garban, and the death of Conall, son of Daimin, and the repose of Lugaid Mac-Ui-Oche.<sup>10</sup> [608.]

entry of Fiachra Caech's death (*Chron. of the Picts and Scots*, p. 346,) as if he regarded Fiachra as a Scottish personage; but Fiachra was evidently the son of the Baetan above mentioned (580, 586).

<sup>7</sup> *Son of Dall.*—*Ḍall* (gen. of *Ḍall*) A. and B. O'Connor prints *Domhnaill* ('of Domhnall'); and Clar. 49 has 'Donill.' The word *quiet* would imply that the person referred to was an ecclesiastic. There is no corresponding entry in the *Ann. Four Mast.*

<sup>8</sup> *Held.*—The words *petri tenuit*, in the original text, omitted in A., are supplied from B.

<sup>9</sup> *Sechnasach.*—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (605), and *Chron. Scot.* (609), Sechnasach is stated to have been

King of Cinel-Boghaine, a tribe located in the district corresponding to the present barony of Banagh, co. Donegal.

<sup>10</sup> *Lugaid Mac-Ui-Oche*, i.e., 'Lugaid, son of the descendant of Oche.' His birth is entered under the year 553, *supra*. He is better known by his *alias* name Molua, which is the form used in *Tigernach*. His father was one Carthach, of the Munster tribe Corco-Oche, mentioned *supra*, at 551. Hence the description Mac-Ui-Oche. Lugaid, or Molua, founded the church of Cluain-ferta-Molua, or Clonfert-Mulloe, now known as Kyle, in the barony of Clandonagh, Queen's co. O'Connor erroneously prints the name *L. mac Cuochae*.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 1.) Anno domini dc.º ix.º Mop̃r  
 Aed̃o mic Colggen pegir na n-Air̃ter. Mop̃r Sillan  
 mic Cumminn abbatir ðenncoir, 7 mop̃r Aed̃ain anco-  
 ritae ðenncoir, 7 mop̃r Maelhumai mic ðaetain.  
 Senač (o cluain uAingriđi), abb Air̃o mača, quieuit.  
 Finir cronici luebu.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 12.) Anno domini dc.º x.º  
 Pulminatur ert exercitur Uloč im mðair̃ciu pulmine  
 terribili. Mop̃r Maeladuun mic Alleni pegir Mog-  
 doirnae, 7 mop̃r Euzain mic Ecač Laiβ. Quier Colman  
 Elo. Sic ert in libro Cuanach, Aed̃ roin 7 Aed̃ Laiđen.

b. ¶ Ct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 23.) Anno domini dc.º xi.º  
 Mop̃r Aed̃o alðain fili Domnaill pegir Tempo.  
 bellum Oðbae pe n-Oengur mac Colmain, in quo  
 cecidit Conall laeđbređ filiur Aed̃o pláne. Maelcođa  
 pegnae incipit hoc anno.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 4.) Anno domini dc.º xii.º Quier  
 Finntain Oentraiβ abbatir ðenncoir. Mop̃r Colmain  
 uač[aiđ]. bellum Cairpe legion ubi p̃ancti occipi-  
 runt, 7 cecidit Solon mac Conaen rex Britanorum.  
 Epaclur annir .xxii. pegnat.

<sup>1</sup> *Aedan*.—This entry, which is not in B., is in Clar. 49.

<sup>2</sup> *Cluain-U-Aingriđi*.—In the List of Successors of St. Patrick, contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, cols. 3-4), Senach, who is called *garbh* ('rough') is stated to have been from *Cluain. h. mic Gricci* ('Plain of the descendant of Gricci's son'), and of the Ui-Niallain; and it is further added that Senach was 'a blacksmith in Orders, from Kilmore.' The Kilmore here referred to is probably Kilmore, in the bar. of O'Neilland West, co. Armagh. See Todd's *St.*

*Patrick*, p. 180. The clause is not in B.

<sup>3</sup> *Chronicle of Eusebius*.—This cannot refer to the genuine chronicle of Eusebius, who died A.D. 340, but may possibly allude to some copy thereof, with additions, known to old Irish Annalists.

<sup>4</sup> *Echa Laiβh*.—The *Echodius Laiβ* of Adamnan (*Vit. Columb.*, i., 7). See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 33, note *h*.

<sup>5</sup> *Aedh Roin—Aedh Laighen*.—The preceding statement, "Thus it is in the Book of Cuanu," seems to refer to the imperfect conclusion of the

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 1.) A.D. 609. Death of [609.]  
Aedh, son of Colgu, King of the Airthera. Death of  
Sillan, son of Cummin, abbot of Bangor; and death of  
Aedan,<sup>1</sup> anchorite of Bangor; and death of Maeluma, son  
of Baetan. Senach (from Cluain-U-Aingrighi<sup>2</sup>), abbot of  
Armagh, rested. End of the Chronicle of Eusebius.<sup>3</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Frid. m. 12.) A.D. 610. The army of [610.]  
Uladh was struck by terrible thunder in Bairche. The  
death of Maelduin son of Alen, King of Mogdorna; and  
the death of Eugean, son of Echa Laibh.<sup>4</sup> The repose of  
Colman Elo. Thus it is in the Book of Cuanu. Aedh  
Roin<sup>5</sup> and Aedh Laighen.<sup>5</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 23.) A.D. 611. Death of Aedh [611.]  
Aldan,<sup>6</sup> son of Domnall, King of Tara. The battle of  
Odba *was gained* by Oengus, son of Colman, in which  
fell Conall Laegh-bregh, son of Aedh Slánè. Maelcobha  
begins to reign in this year.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 4.) A.D. 612. The repose of [612.]  
Finntan of Oentraibh,<sup>7</sup> abbot of Bangor. The death of  
Colman Uath[ach]<sup>8</sup>. The battle of Caer-legion,<sup>9</sup> in which  
holy men<sup>10</sup> were slain, and Solon son of Conaen, King of  
the Britons, fell. Heraclius reigns 26 years.

entry that follows, and not to the  
"quies" of Colman Elo (St. Colman  
of Linn-Elo, or Lynally, in the  
King's Co.), the date of whose death  
is given in the Irish Annals generally  
as 610. Of Aedh Roin and Aedh  
Laighen, nothing is known, at least  
to the Editor.

<sup>6</sup> *Aedh Aldan*.—An *alias* name for  
Aedh Uaridnach, King of Tara. See  
under the year 604 *supra*. The  
accession to the throne of the real  
Aedh Aldan (or Aedh Allan) is entered  
at the year 733 *infra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Oentraibh*.—The Irish form of the  
name of Antrim.

<sup>8</sup> *Uathach*.—"The hateful." Writ-  
ten *uath*. in A. and B.; but *uathach*  
(genit. of *uathach*) in Chron. Scot.  
(613).

<sup>9</sup> *Caer-legion*.—Chester. The An-  
glo-Saxon Chron. records this battle  
under the year 606. See Thorpe's  
ed., London, 1861. See also Bede's  
account of it, *Eccl. Hist.*, Book 2,  
Chap. 2.

<sup>10</sup> *Holy men*.—*ŷcī*, for *sancti*,  
A., B.



Fol. 22ba. **Κ**τ. Ιαναῖρ. (3 p., l. 15.) Anno domini dc.º xiiii.º  
Τολρα ποτα abb Cluana mic u Noir παυρατ. Stella  
uir a ep̃t hora uiuua d̃iei.

**Κ**τ. Ιαναῖρ. (4 p., l. 26.) Anno domini dc.º xiiii.º  
Iugulatio Maelicoba mic Aeðo in bello montir (beal-  
gaðain) Tueð (uel cað Sleib̃e truim). Suibni menn  
uictor erat et regnauit poɽt eum. Quies Diarmato  
tertiū abbatir Cluana ip̃air̃. Bellum fionaiḡi ei  
legg in riada. Coeman brecc quieuit.

b. **Κ**τ. Ιαναῖρ. (5 p., l. 7.) Anno domini dc.º xu.º  
Morr Suibne mic Craeðeni regir Cianaðtae ḡlinne  
ḡaiñin, 7 morr Aeðain mic Mongain regir Dalriata  
(no araid̃e), 7 morr Petrain ep̃rc̃oir l̃urcan. Eo  
[anno] Aeð 7 Cr̃itan ar̃eni obierunt. Comburtio  
ðenncoir.

**Κ**τ. Ιαναῖρ. (7 p., l. 18.) Anno domini dc.º x.º u.º i.º  
Comburtio martirum Ega. Comburtio Donnain Ega  
hi xu. **Κ**al. Mai cum .cl. martiribur, 7 occirio Torchae,  
7 lorcað Conoiri. Urque hunc annum p̃cip̃rit Iri-  
oɽur Cronicon ruum, ita dicenr, Eraclius dehinc  
quintum annum aḡit imperii, hoc ep̃t anno quinto

<sup>1</sup> *Tolua*.—Τολρα, A., B., and Clar. 49. But "Tolua" in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, which have his obit under the year 609.

<sup>2</sup> *Sliabh-Tueth*.—Originally written moñ tueth in A., over which a second hand has added τῖρ bealgaðain, as if to correct the name to *montis Bealgadhain*, or Sliabh-Belgadain (as in MS. B.) The alias reading which would fix the site of the battle at Sliabh-Truim (now known as "Bessy Bell" Mountain, in the bar. of Strabane) is added in the margin in A. and B. Clar. 49 has simply "in bello Montis Belgadhain." But the *Four Masters* write the name Sliabh-Toadh; and the Chron. Scot.

has "in bello montis Toath (or Taeth)"; whilst in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 25a) Maelcobha is stated to have been slain in the battle of Sliabh-Toad. Keating writes "Sliabh-Bealgadain."

<sup>3</sup> *At*.—ei (for ec, or ic) A., B. O'Connor prints ic ("at.") Clar. 49 has "at Legg-in-Riada." The name signifies "the stone of punishment." The place has not been identified.

<sup>4</sup> *Coeman Brec*.—His birth is recorded *supra*, at the year 528; so that he lived to the age of 86.

<sup>5</sup> *Dalriata* or [*Dal*]araide.—Over the name δαλριατα, in A., the copyist has written ὁ ἀραιδ̃e (or *araide*) rightly correcting the name to *Dala-*

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 15.) A.D. 613. Tolua<sup>1</sup> the Tall, [613.]  
 abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, rests. A star was seen the  
 eighth hour of the day.

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 26.) A.D. 614. The killing of [614.]  
 Maelcobha son of Aedh, in the battle of Sliabh-Tueth<sup>2</sup>  
 (Sliabh-Belgadain ; otherwise, the battle of Sliabh-  
 truim.) Suibne Menn was victor, and reigned after him.  
 The repose of Diarmait, third abbot of Cluain-Iraird.  
 The battle of Fidnacha, at<sup>3</sup> Legg-in-riaddai. Coeman  
 Brec<sup>4</sup> rested.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 7.) A.D. 615. The death of [615.]  
 Suibne, son of Crachen, King of the Cianachta of Glenn-  
 gaimhin, and the death of Aedhan son of Mongan, King  
 of Dalriata or [Dal]araide<sup>5</sup>; and the death of Petran,  
 bishop of Lusca. In the same year<sup>6</sup> Aedh, and Critan  
 Areni, died. Burning of Bangor.

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 18.) A.D. 616. The burning of [616.]  
 the martyrs of Egg. The burning of Donnan<sup>7</sup> of Egg,  
 on the 15th of the Kalends of May, with 150 martyrs ;  
 and the devastation of Torach,<sup>8</sup> and the burning of  
 Condere. Isidore wrote his Chronicle down to this year,  
 thus saying :—Heraclius completed the fifth year of his  
 reign from this time,<sup>9</sup> which is in the fifth year of the

raide, of which Aedhan was King.  
 See Reeves' *Eccl. Antiqq.*, p. 340.

<sup>6</sup> *In the same year.*—Eo in A. and  
 B., the word anno being omitted in  
 both MSS. Clar. 49 has *eo an*.  
 O'Connor, in his ed. of these Annals,  
 has joined Eo to the following name  
 OCeò, and formed from the conjunc-  
 tion the unusual form of name "Eac-  
 haedh."

<sup>7</sup> *Donnan.*—The original of this  
 entry is added over that of the pre-  
 ceding entry in A., and partly in B.  
 Regarding St. Donnan of Egg (or  
 Donnan Ega, as he is generally called),

see Reeves' *Adamnan*, Additional  
 Note K., p. 303, where much curious  
 information on the subject is given.

<sup>8</sup> *Devastation of Torach.*—occipio  
 is the word used for "devastation,"  
 in A., B., and Clar. 49. The *Chron.*  
*Scot.* has uarpatio. Torach is Tory  
 Island, off the N.W. coast of Donegal.  
 The devastation of Torach is men-  
 tioned under the year 612 by the  
*Four Mast.*, who have no notice of  
 the massacre of Donnan's people above  
 recorded.

<sup>9</sup> *From this time.*—oehinc, A., B.,  
 and Clar. 49.

imperii Eraclii et quarto religiosissimum principem  
Sesibutu; sunt ab exordio mundi anni usque ad Eraclii  
annum presentem, hoc est quintum, ū. dccc. xiiii.

Κτ. Ιαναρ. (1 p., l. 29.) Anno domini dc.º x.º uii.º  
Int immarpecc in Eiluin in die parca. Iugulatio  
Colggen mic Suibni 7 morr Riacrae mic Conaill, 7  
iugulatio Fergura filii Colmain magni .i. o Anfortach  
hu Mercain do muinntir Blatine:—

Μαι dom ιρεδρα com tech,  
hlla Mercain Anfortach,  
Uirque torbach tombetur do,  
Robit gono Fergurro.

IN tan doregat buirne  
Ceniuil Colmain rech cuilne,  
Iarmuioiret uifuiui  
Sil Mercain im Blatinu.

Coemgin glinne da locha 7 Comgall eprcop, 7 eprcop  
Eogan Raeta rithe, quiescunt. Intraeð Maeta, et  
terremotur in Gallia.

Κτ. Ιαναρ. (2 p., l. 10.) Anno domini dc.º x.º uiii.º  
Liber abbas Achair bo Caimuig. Morr Sillani  
abbatis campu bili. Morr Aeðo Bennain 7 Ringin  
mic Riacrae.

<sup>1</sup> *Of the most religious.*—Religiosissimus, A. Sesibutus was King of the West Goths in Spain, A.D. 612–620.

<sup>2</sup> *Eiluin.*—Eiluinu, in B., which O'Connor inaccurately prints *Eili unn*, and he then translates the entry "*Disceptatio in Eili hoc anno in Die Pasche*," which is worse. The place alluded to was not any of the territories called Eile. Elphin, in the co. Roscommon, may possibly have been intended.

<sup>3</sup> *Colggu.*—The killing of this person, whose name is written *Colggen*

in the genit. case in A. and B., is entered in *Ann. Four Mast.*, under the year 613.

<sup>4</sup> *Anfortach Ua Mescaim.*—This name is written *Anfartech .h. Mescill* in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 1), where it stated that he slew Fergus "in the battle of *Blatteine*."

<sup>5</sup> *Blatini.*—See last note.

<sup>6</sup> *Coemgin of Glenn-da-locha.*—St. Kevin of Glendalough. The *Chron. Scot.*, and the *Martyr of Donegal* (at June 3), give his age as 120 years. This and the remaining entries for

reign of Heraclius, and the fourth of the most religious<sup>1</sup> prince Sesibutus. From the beginning of the World to the present year, that is the fifth, of Heraclius, there are 5814 years.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 29.) A.D. 617. The conflict in [617.] Eiluin<sup>2</sup> on Easter Day. The killing of Colggu,<sup>3</sup> son of Suibne; and the death of Fiachra, son of Conall; and the killing of Fergus, son of Colman Mór, by Anfartach Ua Mescaín,<sup>4</sup> of Muintir-Blatini.

If to me, to my house, should come  
Mescaín's descendant, Anfartach,  
Poisonous water I would give him,  
Because of the slaying of Fergus.

When bands of the Cinel-Colman  
Shall go past Cuilne,  
They will question, therefor,  
The Sil-Mescaín in Blatini.<sup>5</sup>

Coemgin of Glenn-da-locha,<sup>6</sup> and Bishop Comghall,<sup>7</sup> and Bishop Eogan, of Rath-sithe,<sup>8</sup> rested. The devastation of Macha,<sup>9</sup> and an earthquake in Gallia.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 10.) A.D. 618. Liber,<sup>10</sup> abbot [618.] of Achad-bo-Cainnigh [rested]. The death of Sillan, abbot of Magh-bile. The death of Aedh Bennain,<sup>11</sup> and of Fingin son of Fiachra.

this year, added in the margin in A., are partly illegible. The text is therefore taken from MS. B. See under the year 621.

<sup>1</sup> *Comghall*.—In Clar. 49, Comghall is called Bishop of Daire (Derry). But this must be an error.

<sup>8</sup> *Rath-sithe*.—Now Rashee, bar. of Upper Antrim, co. Antrim. O'Connor, in his ed. of these Annals, prints this entry very inaccurately, and translates "Comgall Episcopus et Episcopus Eogan Ecclesiæ Sancti collis spiritum, seu lemorum, quieverunt in Raedmacha." He seems to have taken

the *inopaeð maça* ("devastation of Macha") of the following entry for the name of a place. See Reeves' *Eccl. Antiqq.*, p. 68, note p.

<sup>9</sup> *Devastation of Macha*. *inopaeð maça*.—See last note. Possibly *Macha* may be for *Ard-Macha* (Armagh).

<sup>10</sup> *Liber*.—Printed "Libren," with characteristic inaccuracy, by O'Connor.

<sup>11</sup> *Aedh Bennain*.—King of West Munster. His death is entered in *Ann. Four Mast.*, under the year 614, as is also that of Fingin son of Fiachra.

Fol. 22bb.

.b.

Κτ. Ιαναίρ. (3 p., l. 21.) Anno domini dc.º x.º ix.º  
Occurio (i. immaiz flecht i crich Conacht) generus  
baetain .i. Ailealla mic Baetain, 7 Maeleuin mic  
Perfura mic Baetain, 7 morr fiaċraċ mic Ciapain  
filiu Ainmepeċ mic Setni.

Κτ. Ιαναίρ. (5 p., l. 2.) Anno domini dc.º xx.º  
Senac garb abbat Cluana perca moritur. Iugulatio  
Aengura mic Colmain magni .i. regis nepotum Neill.  
Duncaċ mac Eugain, Neċtan mac Canonu, 7 Aċo  
obierunt.

Κτ. Ιαναίρ. (6 p., l. 13.) Anno domini dc.º xx.º i.º  
Bellum Curo uelguden. Conall mac Suibne uictor  
erat. Duo filii Librain mic Illanodon mic Cerpbaill  
cecidierunt. Conaing mac Aċoain uimeppur erit:—

Tonna mora mogalna,  
Sruan rodbatoigretar,  
Fru curac flegc fann  
For Conaing coirretar.

Morr Mailembracċo mic Rimeċo mic Colmain filii  
Cobċaiz 7 Ailello mic Cellaiċ. Bellum Lindair.  
Quier Coemgin glinne da loċa. Bellum Cenbuizi in  
quo cecidit Colman mac Cobċaiz. Iugulatio Ailello  
mic Cellaiċ. Morr Colggen mic Ceallaiċ.

Κτ. Ιαναίρ. (7 p., l. 24.) Anno domini dc.º xx.º ii.º  
Obitur Perfura abbatir lae. Quier mic Larre abba-

<sup>1</sup> *Magh-slecht*.—The ancient name of a plain in the present bar. of Tullyhaw, co. Cavan. This clause is added by way of gloss in A., over the word occurio.

<sup>2</sup> *Ui-Neill*.—The southern Ui-Neill. In the list of the Kings of Uisnech, contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 1), Aengus is stated to have reigned 7 years, and to have been slain by one Domnall son of Mur-[chadh].

<sup>3</sup> *Eugan*.—Apparently the Eugan (or Eungan), son of Gabran (King

of Dalriada), whose death is entered at the year 594 *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Neċtan*.—A Pictish king.

<sup>5</sup> *Conaing son of Aedhan*, i.e., son of Aedhan Mac Gabhrain, King of Alba, whose death is entered above at the year 605. The verses that follow, referring to the drowning of Conaing, and which are not in B., are so corrupt that they could scarcely be set right without the expenditure of more time and trouble than the subject is worth. They are much more correctly given in the *Chron*.

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 21.) A.D. 619. The murder (in [619.]  
Magh-slecht,<sup>1</sup> in the territory of Connaught) of the  
family of Baetan, viz., of Ailill, son of Baetan, and of  
Maelduin, son of Fergus, son of Baetan; and the death  
of Fiachra, son of Ciaran, son of Ainmire, son of Setna.

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 2.) A.D. 620. Senach Garbh [620.]  
abbot of Cluain-ferta, dies. The killing of Aengus, son  
of Colman Mór, *i.e.*, King of the Ui-Neill.<sup>2</sup> Duncath son  
of Eugan,<sup>3</sup> Nechtan<sup>4</sup> son of Canon, and Aedh, died.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 13.) A.D. 621. The battle of [621.]  
Cenn-delgden. Conall, son of Suibne, was victor. Two  
sons of Libran, son of Illandan, son of Cerbhall, were  
slain. Conaing, son of Aedhan,<sup>5</sup> was drowned:—

Great bright sea waves,  
[And] the sun, that killed him,  
At his weak wicker skiff,  
Arrayed themselves against Conaing.

The death of Maelbracha, son of Rimidh, son of Colman,  
son of Cobthach, and of Ailill, son of Cellach. Battle  
of Lindair.<sup>6</sup> The rest of Coemgin,<sup>7</sup> of Glenn-da-locha.  
Battle of Cenbuigh,<sup>8</sup> in which Colman, son of Cobthach,  
was slain. Murder of Ailill, son of Cellach. Death of  
Colgu, son of Cellach.

Kal. Jan. (Sat. m. 24.) A.D. 622. The death of [622.]  
Fergna,<sup>9</sup> abbot of Ia. The rest of Mac Laisre,<sup>10</sup> abbot of

*Scot.*, under the year 622. Skene  
has published them as they appear in  
*Tigernach*, with a translation; and  
both text and translation are very  
inaccurate. (*Chron. Picts and Scots*,  
p. 69.)

<sup>6</sup> *Lindair*.—Not identified.

<sup>7</sup> *Rest of Coemgin*.—A marginal  
note in *al. man.* in A. adds “secun-  
dum alios.” St. Kevin’s death is  
entered before under the year 617.

<sup>8</sup> *Battle of Cenbuigh*.—The *Four*  
*Mast.*, who record this battle under  
the year 617, write the name of the

place *Cenn-gubha* (or *Cenn-bughbha*),  
which O’Donovan identifies with  
Cambo, in the co. Roscommon.

<sup>9</sup> *Fergna*.—Or, as he is sometimes  
called Fergna Brit, fourth Abbot of  
Ia. See Reeves’ *Adamnan*, p. 372.

<sup>10</sup> *Mac Laisre*.—Some old annotator  
wrote the alias name of MacLaisre in  
the margin in A.; but only the letters  
ερρ . . . ι. ραβα . . . (Bishop .i.  
Daba . . .) can be read. Ware com-  
plains that his “proper name is no  
where mentioned.” (Harris’s *Ware*,  
Vol. i., p. 39.)



τιρ Αρθ μαῆαε, 7 υinei abbatir neir. Expugnatio  
Rath guali la Fiachna mac Daetain.

Rogab tene Rait n-guali,  
Taircic biucatan uairi,  
Ir dian adranuat ino uile  
Tenio iprait Aeda buile.

.b. Kt. 1anair. (1 p., l. 5.) Anno domini dc.º xx.º iii.º  
Morr Ronan mic Colman, 7 Colman rcellaen obuit,  
7 iugulatio doir mic Aedo Aldan. Natuitar Adom-  
nani abbatir lae.

Kt. 1anair. (3 p., l. 16.) Anno domini dc.º xx.º iiii.º  
Annur tenebrofur. Aedan mac Cumurcail, 7 Colman  
mac Comgellain ad Dominum migrant, 7 Ronan mac  
Tuathail, rex na n-Airter, 7 Mongan mac Fiac[h]ae  
Lurgan moriuntur:—

Lann Cluana airter inoiu,  
Ampa cetnar forruadac,  
Cormac [caem] fpi imocair  
Ocur ilann mac Fiacach.

IN diar aile  
Forgniat mor di tuathail,  
Mongan mac Fiachna Lurgan,  
Ocur Ronan mac Tuathail.

Maedoirce fearna quieuit.

Fol. 23aa Kt. 1anair. (4 p., l. 27.) Anno domini dc.º xx.º u.º

<sup>1</sup> *Rath-Guali*.—These lines, which are not in B., are written on the top marg. of fol. 22b in A.

<sup>2</sup> *Ronan*.—King of Leinster. In the *Book of Leinster* (p. 39, col. 2), Ronan son of Colman, King of L., is stated to have died *de rith folá*, "of the bloody flux."

<sup>3</sup> *Colman Stellain*.—Abbot of Terryglass, co. Tipperary.

<sup>4</sup> *Aedh Aldan*.—The same as Aedh

Uaridnach, King of Tara, whose death is recorded at the year 611, *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Ia*.—I-Columcille. Not in B.

<sup>6</sup> *Colman, son of Comgellan*.—Clar. 49 has 'Comgellan mac Colmain,' which is an error. Regarding Colman, son of Comgellan, see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 92, note c.

<sup>7</sup> *Mongan, son of Fiachna Lurgan*.—In the List of Kings of Dal-Araide contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p.

Armagh, and of Vineus, abbot of Neir. The destruction of Rath-Guali by Fiachna, son of Baetan.

Fire seized Rath-Guali,<sup>1</sup>  
Save ye a little from it.  
Vehemently the wicked have ignited  
Fire in the Rath of Aedh Bolc.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 5.) A.D. 623. The death of [623.]  
Ronan,<sup>2</sup> son of Colman; and Colman Stellain<sup>3</sup> died; and  
the murder of Doir, son of Aedh Aldan.<sup>4</sup> The birth of  
Adamnan, abbot of Ia.<sup>5</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 16.) A.D. 624. A year of dark- [624.]  
ness. Aedhan, son of Cumuscach, and Colman, son of  
Comgellan,<sup>6</sup> pass to the Lord; and Ronan, son of Tuathal,  
King of the Airthera, and Mongan, son of Fiachna  
Lurgan,<sup>7</sup> die.

The church of Cluain-airthir<sup>8</sup> to-day—  
Famous the four on whom 'twas closed—  
Cormac [the mild], through suffering,  
And Illann son of Fiacha.

And the other pair,  
Whom many tribes obeyed—  
Mongan, son of Fiachna Lurgan,<sup>9</sup>  
And Ronan, son of Tuathal.

Maedhocc<sup>10</sup> of Ferns rested.

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 27.) A.D. 625. The battle of [625.]

41, col. 5), the name of Fiacha Lurga (as it is there written) occurs after that of Aedh Dubh, whose death is entered under the year 587, *supra*. Fiachna is also in the List of Kings of Ulad in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 3).

<sup>8</sup> *Cluain-airthir*. — Dean Reeves thinks is the place now called Magheracluone, in the co. Monaghan. Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 373, note k.

The Irish text of the first of the foregoing stanzas (neither of which is in B.) is written in the lower margin of fol. 23a in A., and the second in low. marg. 22b, in orig. hand.

<sup>9</sup> *Lurgan*.—*Lurgan*, A.

<sup>10</sup> *Maedhocc*.—St. Mogue, as the name is now usually written. See O'Donovan's *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 624, note p.

bellum lethet midind, in quo cecidit Fiachna Lurgan. Fiachna mac Demmain uictor erat. Obsequio boile luatha a nepotibus Neill.

¶ Et. Ianair. (5 p. l. 9.) Anno domini dc.º xx.º ui.º bellum arda Corran, Dalriatai uictores erant, in quo cecidit Fiachna filiur demain. bellum Cairn Feraðais i Cliu, ubi Faelbe flann Féimin uictor erat. Suibne Aíthe fugit Conall mac Maeluith fugit, 7 cecidit rex nepotum Maeni:—

Hi torcáir di Connaétaib,  
Hic atcumai ino féirir,  
Maeluin, Maelruain, Maelcalcaic,  
Conall, Maeluib, Maelbperail.

Uirio quam uidit Furpreur religiorur episcopur.

.b. ¶ Et. Ianair. (6 p. l. 20.) Anno domini dc.º xx.º ui.º (aliar 28º). bellum boile luatha, in quo Faelan filiur Colmain rex Laegen uictor erat. bellum boe in quo Suibne menn mac Fiachna uictor erat, 7 Domnall mac Ceo fugit. Occurio Suibne menn mic Fiachna mic Feraðais mic Muirpeðais mic Eogain, ri Epenn, i Taepir breni (.i. la Congal caeð mac Scannlain). Þaura

<sup>1</sup> *Lethet-Midind*.—The *Four Mast.* (an. 622) say that the battle of Lethet-Midind was fought at a place called Drung. In the *Book of Leinster* the battle is simply called caeð drung, "battle of Drung," (fol. 41, col. 3). Neither place has been identified.

<sup>2</sup> *Bolg-luatha*.—"Sack of Ashes." A nickname applied to Crundmael, son of Ronan, King of South Leinster (or Ui-Cennselaigh), as appears from a marginal note in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 316. He is called Crunnmael *erbuilg*, C. of the big "sack," or "belly," in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at 650, and "Crunnmael Builg-luatho" at the year 646 *infra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Ard-Corann*.—This place is also mentioned as battle-ground at the years 464, 506, and 510, *supra*. See note<sup>3</sup> under the year 464. According to the *Four Mast.* (624) and *Chron. Scot.* (627), this battle of Ard-Corrann was gained, and Fiachna slain, by *Conadh Cerr*, king of the Scotch Dalriads (and son of Eochaid Buidhe, son of Aedhan, son of Gabhran). The death of Conad Cerr is entered under the year 628 *infra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Carn-Feradhaigh in Cliu*.—Cliu (or Cliu Mail mic Ugaini, *i.e.*, Cliu of Mal son of Ugaini) was the d Irish name of a territory in the S.E. of the present co. Limerick. Carn-Feradhaigh, "Feradach's Cairn," is

Lethet-Midind,<sup>1</sup> in which fell Fiachna Lurgan. Fiachna son of Deman was victor. The besiegement of Bolg-luatha<sup>2</sup> by the Ui-Neill.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 9.) A.D. 626. The battle of [626.] Ard-Corann.<sup>3</sup> The Dalriata were victors; in which fell Fiachna son of Deman. The battle of Carn-Feradhaigh in Cliu,<sup>4</sup> in which Failbhe Flann of Feimin was victor. Guaire Aidhne fled. Conall, son of Maeldubh, fled; and the King of Ui-Maini was slain.

There fell<sup>5</sup> of the Connaughtmen,  
At Ath-cuma-ind-seisir,<sup>6</sup>  
Maelduin, Maelruain, Maelcalcaigh,  
Conall, Maeldubh, Maelbresail.

The vision which Fursa,<sup>7</sup> the devout bishop, saw.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 20.) A.D. 627 (alias 28).<sup>8</sup> The [627.] BIS. battle of Bolg-luatha,<sup>9</sup> in which Faelan,<sup>10</sup> son of Colman, King of Leinster, was victor. The battle of Both,<sup>11</sup> in which Suibne Menn, son of Fiachna, was victor, and Domnall, son of Aedh, fled. The killing of Suibne Menn, son of Fiachna (son<sup>12</sup> of Feradach, son of Muiredach, son

supposed by O'Donovan to be the old name of Seefin, a hill in the bar. of Coshlea, in that county. *Four Mast.*, A.M. 3656, note *g*.

<sup>5</sup> *There fell.*—*Ἡ τορῆαιρ* ("there fell not"), A., which seems a mistake for *Ἡ τορῆαιρ*. The *Four Mast.* have *τορῆαιρ*, which is better.

<sup>6</sup> *Ath-cuma-ind-seisir.*—The "ford of the slaughter of the Six." Not identified. The orig. text of these lines (a fragment of some poem) is added, in orig. hand, in the lower marg. of fol. 23a, in A. It is not in B. The account of this battle is more fully given in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (622), where the names of the Connaughtmen slain are mentioned in the prose entry. The *Chron. Scot.* account (627) is somewhat confused.

<sup>7</sup> *Fursa.*—The death of St. Fursa is entered at the year 660 *infra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Alias 28°.*—Added in very old hand in A. Not in B.

<sup>9</sup> *Bolg-luatha.*—See above under the year 625, and under 646 *infra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Faelan.*—In the list of the Kings of Leinster in the *Bk. of Leinst.* (p. 39, col. 2), Faelan, who is stated to have reigned 30 years, is called *παλτα* *Caemgin*, or St. Kevin's "foster-son," he having been educated by that Saint.

<sup>11</sup> *Both.*—Pronounced *Boh*. Not identified.

<sup>12</sup> *Son.*—The original of the parenthetic clause, interlined in B., is added in an old hand in the margin in A.

Columbani filiū dairdadaeni, abbatī Clono. iugulatio Cummeni filiū Colmain. uarpatio Lagen la Domnall. Domnall mac Aedā mic Ainmireadā pēgnare incipit.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (1 p., l. 1.) Anno domini dc.º xx.º iiii.º bellum feda euiū, in quo Maelcaich mac Scannail rex Cruithne uictor fuit. Dal Riati ceciderunt. Conro cerr rex Dal Riati cecidit. bellum Duin ceithirnn in quo Congal caech fugit ⁊ Domnall mac Aedā uictor erat, in quo cecidit Guairne mac Forindain. Uel bellum feda euiū ubi ceciderunt nepotes Aedāin, Rigullon faelbae. Morp Eedāch buidhe regis pictorum, filiū Aedāin. Sic in libro Cuanaich inueni. Uel sic in libro Duibdaletē narratur: bellum Leithirbe etir Ceniul mic Eirca ⁊ Ceniul fepadaiḡ, in quo Maelpītrich cecidit. Ernaine mac fīačna uictor erat.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 12.) Anno domini dc.º xx.º ix.º bellum Leithirbe inter genū Eugain inuicem, in quo Maelpītrich cecidit, ⁊ bellum Mitani. Taepp breni comburitur, ⁊ iugulatio bhanduib mic Maelcoco.

Fol. 23ab. ¶ Ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 23.) Anno domini dc.º xxx.º bellum filiū Ailli, ⁊ morp Cinedon filiū Lugbreni regis pictorum.

<sup>1</sup> *Taerr-Breni*.—A., B., and Clar. 49. O'Connor renders it "in regione Brefniæ!" But *Taerr-Breni* should be "Traig-Breni" ("strand of Bren"), as in the *Four Mast., Chron. Scot., Book of Leinster* (25a), and other authorities. O'Donovan identifies Traig-Breni (or Brena) with a strand on the shore of Lough Swilly, in the bar. of Inishowen, co. Donegal. *Four Mast.*, at 623, note n. The place is again referred to at the year 629.

<sup>2</sup> *Cluain*, i.e., Clonmacnoise.—The *Four Masters* (at 623) write the name of Columban *Colman Mac Ui Bard-dani* ("C. son of the descendant of Bar-

dani"), and add that he was of the Dal-Barrdaine.

<sup>3</sup> *Fidh-coin*.—"John's Wood," or the "Bird's Wood." Not identified.

<sup>4</sup> *Maelcaich*.—His death is entered at the year 665 *infra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Conad Cerr*.—See note 3, p. 96, *supra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Dun. Ceithirnn*.—Now known as the "Giant's Sconce," a cyclopean stone fort on the summit of a hill in the par. of Dunboe, co. Londonderry.

<sup>7</sup> *Rigullon* [and] *Failbe*.—Rigullon was the son of Conang, son of Aedan Mac Gabhrain; and Failbe son of Eochaidh Buidhe, Conang's brother.

of Eoghan), King of Ireland, in Taerr-breni,<sup>1</sup> by Congal Caech, son of Scanlan. The rest of Columban, son of Barrdaeni, abbot of Cluain.<sup>2</sup> Murder of Cummen, son of Colman. The wasting of Leinster by Domnall. Domnall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, begins to reign.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 1.) A.D. 628. The battle of [628.] Fidh-eoin,<sup>3</sup> in which Maelcaich,<sup>4</sup> son of Scannal, King of the Cruithni, was victor. The Dalriata were slain. Conad Cerr,<sup>5</sup> King of Dalriata, fell. The battle of Dun-Ceithirnn,<sup>6</sup> in which Congal Caech fled, and Domnall, son of Aedh, was victor; and in which fell Guaire, son of Forindan. Or, the battle of Fidh-eoin,<sup>3</sup> in which fell Aedan's grandsons, Rigullon [and] Failbe.<sup>7</sup> The death of Eochaidh Buidhe, King of the Picts, the son of Aedan. So I find in the Book of Cuanu. Or thus<sup>8</sup> it is related in the Book of Dubhdalethe: the battle of Lethirbhe,<sup>9</sup> between the Cenel-mic-Erca and the Cenel-Feradaigh, in which Maelfithrich fell. Ernaine, son of Fiachna, was victor.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 12.) A.D. 629. The battle of [629.] Lethirbhe, between the Cinel-Eoghain themselves, in which Maelfithrich fell; and the battle of Mitán. Taerr-breni<sup>10</sup> is burned; and the killing of Brandubh, son of Maelcobha.

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 23.) A.D. 630. The battle of [630.] the son of Alli,<sup>11</sup> and the death of Cined,<sup>12</sup> son of Lugtren, King of the Picts.

Aedan's death is entered at the year 605 *supra*, and Conang's at 621. O'Connor prints the names of Rigullon and Failbe *re guillon Faelbe*, and translates "a servo Falbi!"

<sup>8</sup> *Or thus*.—The orig. of this entry, which is in the text in B. (at 628), is added in the margin in A. Clar. 49 has no notice of it.

<sup>9</sup> *Lethirbhe*.—This place has not been identified.

<sup>10</sup> *Taerr-breni*.—See this place referred to at 627, and note there.

<sup>11</sup> *Son of Alli*.—Eadwin, son of Ælla, King of Northumbria, who was slain in A.D. 633, according to the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.*

<sup>12</sup> *Cined* (genit. *Cinedon*).—The "Cinieth filius Lutrin" of the Pictish Chronicle. See Skene's *Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 7, *et passim*.



b. |ct. 1anair. (4 p., l. 4<sup>a</sup>.) Anno domini dc.<sup>o</sup> xxx.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup> bellum Caſloen regis Britonum 7 Anfrith. Comburtio Bennchoir moer in Britannia, 7 iugulatio Ronain mic Baetain. bellum aſo aublo in quo cecidit Diſuill mac Fergura tuile la Mumain. Inſola Medgoeth fundata ert. Mor muſhan ingean Aeſa beannain morua ert.

|ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 15.) Anno domini dc.<sup>o</sup> xxx.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup> bellum iuduir regis Britonum. bellum Aeſo goan i n-iaptar Lipi, in quo cecidit Cremtann mac Aeſo rilu Senaiſ ril Lagenorum.

|ct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 26.) Anno domini dc.<sup>o</sup> xxx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> iugulatio duorum filiorum Aeſa plane la Conall mac Suibne ecc loſ Threitu ap Fpreuin .i. Congal ril breg, 7 Alilil cruiripe penatair ril Olutais.

|ct. 1anair. (1 p., l. 7<sup>a</sup>.) Anno domini dc.<sup>o</sup> xxx.<sup>o</sup> iiii.<sup>o</sup> Occurio Conall mic Suibne i tiſ mic Nappaiſ la Diarmait mac Aeſa plane. bellum Cuile coelaen pe n-Diarmait mac Aeſa plane, in quo cecidit Maelumai mac Oengurra. Eccleſia Reſrann fundata ert. Nix magna occidit multor in campo breſ. Quier Pintain

<sup>1</sup> *Cathloen*.—Cadwalla. Regarding this king, see Reeves' *Adamnan* (notes at pp. 13, 14, 16, 34).

<sup>2</sup> *Anfrith*.—Eanfrith, son of Æthelfrith, King of Bernicia. Slain by Cadwalla, King of the Britons (in the year 634, according to *Flor. of Worcester*).

<sup>3</sup> *Ath-abla*.—"Ford of the Apple-tree." Not identified.

<sup>4</sup> *Fergus Tuile*.—O'Connor, in his ed. of these Annals, separates the epithet *Tuile* (which signifies a "flood") from the proper name Fergus, and prints *Tuile la mumain*, which he translates "Inundationes in Momonia!"

<sup>5</sup> *Inis-Medgoeth*.—Farne, or Lindisfarne (Holy Island), off the coast of Northumberland. For evidence as to

which of these islands is meant, see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 374, note r. The *Four Mast.* have the entry at the year 627; but the correct date is 635.

<sup>6</sup> *Mor-Mumhan*.—Mor mugan, A. Mor mugan, B. Mor-Mumhan ("Mor of Munster") was wife to Finghin, King of Munster, ancestor of the O'Sullivans. She is described as the paragon of the Irishwomen of her time, in several old authorities. A very curious account of her life and adventures is contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 274, sq.

<sup>7</sup> *Ath-goan in Iarthar Liſi*.—Ath-goan has not been identified. *Iarthar-Liſi*, or "West of Liffey," was a name for that part of the co. Kildare lying along the river Liffey on the west.

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 4.) A.D. 631. The battle of [631.] <sup>BIS</sup> Cathloen,<sup>1</sup> King of the Britons, and of Anfrith.<sup>2</sup> The burning of Great Bangor, in Britain; and the killing of Ronan, son of Baetan. The battle of Ath-abla,<sup>3</sup> in which Dichuill, son of Fergus Tuile,<sup>4</sup> was slain by Munstermen. Inis-Medgoeth<sup>5</sup> was founded. Mor-Mumhan,<sup>6</sup> daughter of Aedh Bennan, died.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 15.) A.D. 632. The battle of [632.] Iudris, King of the Britons. The battle of Ath-goan in Iarthar-Lifi,<sup>7</sup> in which fell Crimthann,<sup>8</sup> son of Aedh, son<sup>9</sup> of Senach, King of the Leinstermen.

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 26.) A.D. 633. The murder of [633.] two sons of Aedh Slanè, by Conall son of Suibhne, at Loch-Treithni on Fremhuin,<sup>10</sup> viz.:—Congal, King of the Brega, and Ailill Cruitire,<sup>11</sup> ancestor of Sil-Dluthaigh.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 7.) A.D. 634. Murder of Conall son [634.] of Suibhne, in the house of the son of Nafraech, by Diarmait son of Aedh Slanè. The battle of Cuil-Caelain by Diarmait, son of Aedh Slanè, in which fell Maelumai son of Oengus.<sup>12</sup> The church of Rechra<sup>13</sup> was founded. A great snow killed many in Magh-Bregh. The repose of Fintan<sup>14</sup>

<sup>8</sup> *Crimthann*.—In the list of the Kings of Leinster contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 39, col. 2), he is called “Crimthand Cualand” (“C. of Cualand”), and the duration of his reign set down as 28 years. The death of his predecessor, Ronan son of Colman, is given by the *Four Mast.* at 610, and in *Chron. Scot.* under 615.

<sup>9</sup> *Son*.—*ṫṫṫ* (*ṫṫṫṫ*) for *ṫṫṫ*, A., B.

<sup>10</sup> *Loch-Treithni on Fremhuin*.—Loch-Treithni (now called Lough-Drin, a little to the east of the town of Mullingar, co. Westmeath,) is not on the hill of Fremhuin (or Frewin), but about a mile and a half to the east of it.

<sup>11</sup> *Ailill Cruitire*, i.e., “Ailill the Harper.”

<sup>12</sup> *Oengus*.—This was Aengus (or Oengus), son of Colman Mór, whose “Jugulatio” is entered at the year 620 *supra*.

<sup>13</sup> *Rechra* (gen. *Rechrann*).—Lambay Island, a few miles to the north of Howth, co. Dublin. See Reeves’ *Adamnan*, p. 164, note b.

<sup>14</sup> *Fintan son of Telchan*.—Otherwise called Munnu, or Mundu. He was the founder of the monastery of Tech-Munna, now Taghmon, in the county of Wexford. In the *Felire of Aengus*, at his festival (21 October), his father, Tulchan (or Telchan), is stated to have been a Druid.

mic Telčain, 7 Ernain mic Cpereni. Mop̃r Sarp̃tain mic Foit̃. Ečuið Lirr moir obuit. Bellum Segurpe in quo ceciderunt Ločene mac Nectain cennipotai, 7 Cumurcač mac Aengurro, 7 Sarp̃tainith mac [F]oit̃h.

.b; Ict. Ianair. (2 p., l. 18.) Anno domini dc.º xxx.º u.º Iugulatio Ernani mic Fiačae qui uicit Maelričpič filium Aed̃o alodain, aliar uairiðnaiğ, in bello Leičirbe, 7 epugatio Carptaiğ to Raithiun in diebur parca.

Fol. 23ba. Ict. Ianair. (4 p., l. 29.) Anno domini dc.º xxx.º ui.º Bellum Roč 7 bellum Saitirpe in una die facta runt. Conall coel mac Maelecobo, rociur Domnaill, uictor erat de genere Euag̃ain in bello Saelirpe, 7 mop̃r Faelbe plainn Feimin regir Muman. Muchautu Rač̃in paup̃at.

Ict. Ianair. (5 p., l. 10.) Anno domini dc.º xxx.º ui.º Bellum Glinne Muperon 7 obrep̃io Etin. Cronan mac U Loeg̃dae abbar Cluana mic U Moir obuit.

Ict. Ianair. (6 p., l. 21.) Anno domini dc.º xxx.º

<sup>1</sup> *Ernaine*.—Otherwise called Mer-nocce (=Mo-Ernocce). According to the *Felire of Aengus* (18th Aug.), he was the founder of the churches of Rathnew (co. Wicklow), and Kildreenagh) co. Carlow.

<sup>2</sup> *Gartnan son of Foith*.—The "Garnard filius Wid" of the *Chron. Pictorum*. See note <sup>6</sup> *infra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Lis-mor*.—The Lismore in Scotland is here referred to; not Lismore, co. Waterford.

<sup>4</sup> *Seguis*.—See under the year 501 *supra*, note <sup>5</sup>.

<sup>5</sup> 'Cennfota'.—"Long-head."

<sup>6</sup> *Gartnaith son of Foith*.—This is also in B., and in Clar. 49. But it is probably only a repetition of the record of the death of *Gartnan son of Foith*, just given (see note <sup>2</sup>),

as it is not found in *Tigernach*, nor in the *Chron. Scot.*

<sup>7</sup> *Vanquished*.—See under the year 629.

<sup>8</sup> *Flight*.—epugatio, A. epugatio, B. Do ionnarbaoh ("was banished"), *Four Mast.* (631.)

<sup>9</sup> *Carthach*.—Otherwise called Mochuta. See note <sup>14</sup> *infra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Raithin*.—Rahan, in the bar. of Ballycowan, King's co.

<sup>11</sup> *Battle of Roth*.—Adamnan writes the name *Roth* (*Vit. Columb.* iii., 5). Better known as the "battle of Magh-rath." The place where this famous battle was fought is now known as Moira, a village in a parish of the same name, bar. of Lower Iveagh, co. Down. A romantic, but valuable, account of the battle has been edited

son of Telchan, and of Ernaine<sup>1</sup> son of Cresen. The death of Gartnan son of Foith.<sup>2</sup> Eochaidh of Lis-mor<sup>3</sup> died. The battle of Seguis,<sup>4</sup> in which fell Lochene son of Nechtan 'Cennfota,'<sup>5</sup> and Cumuscach son of Aengus, and Gartnaith son of Foith.<sup>6</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 18.) A.D. 635. The killing of [635.] BIS. Ernaine son of Fiacha, who vanquished<sup>7</sup> Maelfithrich son of Aedh Aldan (alias Uairidnach), in the battle of Leth-irbhe; and the flight<sup>8</sup> of Carthach<sup>9</sup> from 'Raithin,'<sup>10</sup> at Easter-tide.

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 29.) A.D. 636. The battle of [636.] Roth,<sup>11</sup> and the battle of Saeltirè, were fought on the same day; Conall Cael, son of Maelcoba, colleague<sup>12</sup> of Domnall, of the Cinel-Eogain, was victor in the battle of Saeltirè; and the death of Failbhe Flann of Femhin,<sup>13</sup> King of Munster. Mochuta<sup>14</sup> of Raithin rests.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 10.) A.D. 637. The battle of [637.] Glenn-Mureson<sup>15</sup> and the siege of Etin.<sup>15</sup> Cronan Mac U Loeghde, abbot of Clonmacnoise, died.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 21.) A.D. 638. The killing of [638.]

by O'Donovan, from the *Yellow Book of Lecan*, for the Irish Archæol. Soc. (Dublin, 1842.) See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 200, note n.

<sup>12</sup> *Colleague*.—*ρociup*. Conall Cael ("Conall the Slender") was not the colleague of King Domhnall son of Aedh in the sovereignty, but of his own brother Cellach. See under the year 642 *infra*.

<sup>13</sup> *Failbhe Flann of Femhin*.—For the situation of Femhin, see p. 64, note <sup>1</sup>. Failbhe Flann was the ancestor of the powerful Munster sept of the MacCarthys.

<sup>14</sup> *Mochuta*.—*Μοχουτα*, A. Corrected to *Μοϋτα* in the margin. After his "effugatio" from Rahan (see notes <sup>9</sup>, <sup>10</sup>), St. Mochuta, or

Carthach, founded a religious establishment at Lismore, co. Waterford, which subsequently became a bishop's see, and was united to that of Waterford, A.D. 1363. Lanigan gives a very interesting account of St. Mochuta. *Eccl. Hist. of Ireland*, vol. 2, pp. 350-6.

<sup>15</sup> *Glenn-Mureson — Etin*. — Dean Reeves thinks Glenn-Mureson was the name of "a tract in the debatable ground of West Lothian," and that by Etin was not meant Edinburgh, as some suppose, but "*Cair-Eden* . . . . . now Carriden, a parish on the Forth, in Linlithgowshire." *Adamnan*, p. 202, note.

unū.<sup>o</sup> iugulatio Congaile mic Dunchada. Obitus  
 Duinriðæ uxoris Domnall. bellum Orubaldi regis  
 Saxonum. Quies Cridaen i Noendruim 7 Aeda duið  
 abbaio Cille dapo, episcoporum. Dolairi mac Cui-  
 nide abbaþ Leitðlinne paupauit. Morþ Ailella mic  
 Aedo róen. Eraclay cum matre sua Martina annis  
 .ii. pugnauit.

.b. |ct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 2.) Anno domini dc.<sup>o</sup> xxx.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup>  
 bellum Caðrað cinnðon. Oenður liaðdana uictor  
 erat. Maelduin mac Aeda bennain fuðit.

|ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 13.) Anno domini dc.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup>  
 Morþ Maeluðir caid regis Orientalium. Morþ ðruioi  
 fili þoið. Domnall mac Aeda cartametatur er  
 i n-Druium náo. Naupragium paphæ familie læ.  
 Obperio Rithæ. Comburtio Maelduin in inrola  
 Cairni. iugulatio Maelduin mic Þergura 7 Mael-  
 duin mic Colmain.

|ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 24.) Anno domini dc.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup>  
 Morþ Domnall mic Aedo regis Hibernie in fine  
 1anuari. Þorþea Domnall brecc in bello ppað  
 Cairuin in fine anni in Decembri interfectur er  
 ab hoan rege ðritonum; annis .xii. pugnauit. iugu-

<sup>1</sup> *Domnall*.—Domnall son of Aedh, King of Ireland.

<sup>2</sup> *Saxons*.—Oswald was King of the Northumbrians. He was slain by Penda, King of the 'Southumbrians,' in the year 642, according to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.

<sup>3</sup> *Nendruim*. — Otherwise "Naendruim." Nendrum, or Mahee Island, in Strangford Lough.

<sup>4</sup> *Aedh Dubh*.—"Black Aedh." Originally King of Leinster, which position he is stated to have resigned in the year 591, afterwards becoming abbot of Kildare. His name occurs under the form "Aed Cerr" in the

List of Kings of Leinster contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 39, col. 2.

<sup>5</sup> *Dolaissi, son of Cuinid*.—Mac Cuimðæ, A. Dolaissi is a variation of Molaissi, and Laisren, by either of which names the Saint is better known. His festival in the Calendar is 18 April. In the *Book of Leinster*, (p. 349, col. 4), and in other old authorities, the father of St. Molaissi is called Cairill.

<sup>6</sup> *Heraclas*. — Eraclay, A., B. Apparently Heracleonas, son of the Emperor Heraclius. (See under 616)

<sup>7</sup> *Cathair-Cinncon*. — O'Donovan says that this was the name of a stone

Congal, son of Dunchad. The death of Duinsech, wife of Domnall.<sup>1</sup> The battle of Oswald, King of the Saxons.<sup>2</sup> The repose of Cridan in Nendruim,<sup>3</sup> and of Aedh Dubh,<sup>4</sup> abbot of Cill-dara, bishops. Dolaissi, son of Cuinid,<sup>5</sup> abbot of Leithglinn, rested. Death of Ailill, son of Aedh Róen. Heraclas,<sup>6</sup> with his mother Martina, reigned two years.

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 2.) A.D. 639. The battle of [639.] *Bis.* Cathair-Cinncon.<sup>7</sup> Aengus Liathdana was victor. Mael-duin, son of Aedh Bennan, fled.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 13.) A.D. 640. Death of [640.] Maelodhar Caech, King of the Airthera. Death of Bruide son of Foith.<sup>8</sup> Domnall, son of Aedh, pitched his camp in Druim-Náo. Wreck of a boat of the family of Ia. Siege of Ritha.<sup>9</sup> Burning of Maelduin in Inis-Cain.<sup>10</sup> Murder of Maelduin son of Fergus, and of Maelduin son of Colman.

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 24.) A.D. 641. The death of [641.] Domnall, son of Aedh, King of Ireland, in the end of January. Domnall Brecc<sup>11</sup> was slain afterwards, at the end of the year, in December, in the battle of Srath-Caruin<sup>12</sup> (by Hoan,<sup>13</sup> King of the Britons). He reigned 15 years. The killing of Ailill, son of Colman, King of

fort near Rockbarton, bar. of Small County, co. Limerick. (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 636, note *t.*) See under the year 642 *infra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Bruide son of Foith.*—The “Breidei filius Wid” of the *Chron. Pictorum*.

<sup>9</sup> *Ritha.*—Not identified.

<sup>10</sup> *Inis Cain.*—Inishkeen, co. Louth, according to O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 636, note *x*).

<sup>11</sup> *Domnall Brecc.*—The 11th King of the Scotch Dalriada, and son of Eochaidh Buidhe (8th King), whose

obit is given above at the year 628. See under 685 *infra*, where the death of Domnall Brecc is again entered.

<sup>12</sup> *Srath-Caruin.*—The “*Srath*” (=stratum), or holm, of “Carun.” Dean Reeves thinks that this battle was fought in the valley of the Carron in Stirlingshire. *Adamnan*, p. 203, note.

<sup>13</sup> *Hoan.*—Probably the *Auin*, the obit of whose son Domnall, “King of Ailcluaite,” is recorded under 693 *infra*. The orig. of this clause, added in the margin in A., is in the text in B.



Fol. 236b.

latio Cilello mic Colmain, pegir zenerir Loiğaire.  
 Constantinus filiur Epaclii menribur .ui. pegnauit.  
 Bellum Orru contra Britones.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (4 p., l. 5.) Anno domini dc.º xl.º ii.º  
 Morr hUairle filiae Suibni. Quier Cronain epircor  
 Noinorommo. Bellum Cinncon. Lorcoť 1arinnboiob  
 mic Ġartnaiť. Cellať 7 Conall c[α]el, 7a mac Mail-  
 čoba mic Aeda mic Cinmipeť, pegnare incipiunt ut alii  
 dicunt. Constantinus filiur Constantini annur .xx.  
 uiu. pegnauit. Hic dubitatur quir pegnauit porť  
 Domnall. Dicunt alii hirtoriazgraphi pegnarre uiu.  
 pegir .i. Cellať 7 Conall c[α]el, 7 duo filii Aedo Slane  
 (mic Diarmada mic Persura cerrybeoil mic Conall  
 Crenhtainde mic Neill .ix. ġiallaig) .i. Diarmaic 7  
 blaťmac, per commixta pegna.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 16.) Anno domini dc.º xl.º iii.º  
 iugulatio duorum nepotum bogaine .i. Maelbperail 7  
 Maelanpait. Ġuin Flainn aenaiġ. Morr bperail  
 mic Sečnaraiť.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 27.) Anno domini dc.º xl.º iiu.º  
 Morr Furudrain mic Decce mic Cuanať pı uā micc  
 Uair. Ločeni mac Pingin pı Cruitne obuit.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (1 p., l. 8, aliar 9.) Anno domini dc.º  
 xl.º u.º Ġuin Scannail mic Decce mic Piacrať pegir  
 Cruitne. Mac Larpe abb Bennčair quieuit.

<sup>1</sup> *Constantine*.—The word *impe-*  
*ratōr* is added in the margin in A.

<sup>2</sup> *Against*.—MS. A. has the ab-  
 breviation for "contra," MS. B. that  
 for "inter."

<sup>3</sup> *Britons*.—Probably the Britons  
 of Strathclyde. This battle is not  
 noticed in the Anglo-Sax. Chron.

<sup>4</sup> *Uaisle*, daughter of *Suibhne*.—  
 The *Four Mast.* (642), and the  
*Chron. Scot.* (641), state that she  
 was queen of Faolan, King of Leinster,

whose obit is given by the F. M. at  
 the year 665.

<sup>5</sup> *Battle of Cenn-con*.—Apparently  
 an inaccurate repetition of the entry  
 under the year 639, where the name  
 is more correctly written "Cathair-  
 Cinncon."

<sup>6</sup> *Gartnat*.—Evidently the "Gart-  
 nan son of Foith," referred to under  
 the year 634 *supra*. O'Connor has  
 strangely misunderstood this entry,  
 which he prints wrongly, and renders

Cinel-Loeghaire. Constantine,<sup>1</sup> son of Heraclius, reigned six months. The battle of Ossa [Oswy] against<sup>2</sup> the Britons.<sup>3</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 5.) A.D. 642. Death of Uaisle, [642.] daughter of Suibhne.<sup>4</sup> The repose of Cronan, bishop of Nendruim. The battle of Cenn-con.<sup>5</sup> The burning of Iarnbodb, son of Gartnat.<sup>6</sup> Cellach and Conall Cael (*i.e.*, two sons<sup>7</sup> of Maelcoba, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire), begin to reign, as others say. Constantine, son of Constantine, reigned twenty-eight years. Here it is doubted who reigned after Domhnall. Other historiographers say that four kings reigned, viz., Cellach and Conall Cael, and the two sons of Aedh Slane (son of Diarmait,<sup>8</sup> son of Fergus Cerrbheoil, son of Conall Cremthainn, son of Niall Nine-hostager), viz. :—Diarmait and Blathmac, in joint sovereignty.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 16.) A.D. 643. Murder of two [643.] grandsons of Boghaine, viz. :—Maelbresail and Maelan-faith. The killing of Flann Aenaigh. The death of Bresal, son of Sechnasach.

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 27.) A.D. 644. Death of Furu- [644.] dran, son of Becc,<sup>9</sup> son of Cuanu, King of Ui-Mic-Uais. Locheni, son of Fingin, King of the Cruithni,<sup>10</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 8, alias 9.) A.D. 645. The [645.] wounding of Scannal, son of Becc, son of Fiachra, King of the Cruithni.<sup>10</sup> Mac Lasre, abbot of Bangor, rested.

by "Comburitur postea propter boyes filii Garthnat!"

<sup>7</sup> *Sons*.—The orig. of this clause, added in *al. man.* in the margin in A., is not in B., nor in Clar. 49.

<sup>8</sup> *Son of Diarmait*.—The orig. of this clause, which also is neither in B. nor in Clar. 49, is interlined in A.

<sup>9</sup> *Becc*.—This person was slain in the battle of Dun-bolg, along with

King Aedh, son of Ainmire. See above, at the year 597.

<sup>10</sup> *Cruithni*.—These were the Cruithni (or Picts) of Ireland. Skene thought the Picts of Scotland were meant, as he has included these two entries in the extracts regarding Scotch events, taken by him from these Annals. *Chron. Picts and Scots*, (p. 348). See Reeves *Adamnan*, p. 94, note *h*, and Todd's *Irish Nennius*, Add. Notes, p. xlvii.

Ἰκτ. 1αναιρ. (2 ρ., l. 19, ἀλιαρ 20.) Ἀννο τομινι  
 το.° ἁλ.° υι.° Μaelcoḃo mac Fiaḃna iugulatur ep̃t,  
 rex Uloḃ. Duncat̃ auḃ Ronain iugulatur. bellum  
 Colḡan mic Crunnmael builḡḡ luat̃o riḡ huḃ Ceinn-  
 relaiḡ.

.b. Ἰκτ. 1αναιρ. (3 ρ., l. 30, ἀλιαρ 1.) Ἀννο τομινι το.°  
 ἁλ.° υιι.° Fupru ep̃aiḃdeḃ ob̃iṭ.

Fol. 24aa. Ἰκτ. 1αναιρ. (5 ρ., l. 11, ἀλιαρ 12.) Ἀννο τομινι  
 το.° ἁλ.° υιιι.° Suin Raḡallaiḡ mic h̃lataḃ riḡ Con-  
 nach̃t. bellum Cairnn Conaill ubi Suair̃e fugit, 7  
 Diarmait uictor̃ ep̃at, mac Aeḃo r̃lane. Mor̃r  
 Oengura b̃ronbaḃl̃ae r̃egir̃ Ceñiul̃ Coir̃p̃p̃i. Cocaḃ  
 huḃ n-Aeḃain 7 ḡar̃t̃naiḃ mic Aeḃiḃain. Quier̃  
 Fup̃ri in ḃar̃p̃una.

Ἰκτ. 1αναιρ. (6 ρ., l. 22, ἀλιαρ 23.) Ἀννο τομινι  
 το.° ἁλ.° ια.° bellum Orru r̃ri p̃ante. bellum tuin  
 Craum̃tain in quo cec̃iḃiṭ Oengur̃ mac Dom̃naill.  
 F̃il̃i Maelcoḃa uictor̃ep̃ ep̃ant̃ .i. Ceallaḃ 7 Conall  
 c[α]el. Mor̃r Caḃur̃aiḡ mic Dom̃naill b̃ricc. Mor̃r  
 Croñain maiḡi ḃile. Hoc anno ḃeḃa nat̃ur̃ ep̃t.

Ἰκτ. 1αναιρ. (7 ρ., l. 3, ἀλιαρ 4.) Ἀννο τομινι το.°  
 l.° Quier̃ Aeḃain ep̃ĩrcop̃i Saxonum 7 iugulatio  
 tuorum̃ r̃iliorum̃ ḃlaim̃icc mic Aeḃo r̃lane .i. Dun-  
 chaḃ 7 Conall.

<sup>1</sup> *Crunnmael Bolg-luatha*.—Men-  
 tioned by his epithet "*Bolg-luatha*"  
 under 625 and 627 *supra*, where see  
 notes. The death of a "*Crunnmael*  
*Erbuilg*," King of the Leinstermen, is  
 entered *infra*, at the year 655, who  
 seems to be the same person, *Erbuilg*  
 (of the "big sack" or "belly") being  
 probably a variation of the epithet  
*Bolg-luatha*.

<sup>2</sup> *Fursa*.—Repeated under the next  
 year.

<sup>3</sup> *Guaire*.—Guaire Aidhne, King of

Connaught, whose obit is given by  
 the *Four Mast.*, and also *infra*, at A.D.  
 662. On the lower margin of MS. A.,  
 fol. 23b, four stanzas in Irish are  
 written (which are not in B.), without  
 any sign to indicate where they should  
 be introduced into the text, if they  
 were intended to be so introduced. The  
 three first are ascribed to Cumeni, and  
 the fourth to Guaire. But as they are  
 somewhat corrupt, and contain no his-  
 torical fact, it has not been considered  
 necessary to reproduce them here.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 19, alias 20.) A.D. 646. Maelcobha, son of Fiachna, King of Ulad, was slain. Duncath, descendant of Ronan, slain. The battle of Colgu, son of Crunnmael Bolg-luatha,<sup>1</sup> King of the Ui-Ceinn-selaigh. [646.]

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 30, alias 1.) A.D. 647. Fursa<sup>2</sup> [647.] BIS. the Pious died.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 11, alias 12.) A.D. 648. The [648.] killing of Raghallach, son of Uada, King of Connaught. The battle of Carn-Conaill, where Guaire<sup>3</sup> fled, and Diarmait, son of Aedh Slanè, was victor. The death of Oengus Bron-bachal,<sup>4</sup> King of Cinel-Coirpri. The war of the descendants of Aedan,<sup>5</sup> and of Gartnat son of Accidan. The repose of Fursa<sup>6</sup> in Peronne.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 22, alias 23.) A.D. 649. The [649.] battle of Ossu [Oswiu] against Pante [Penda]. The battle of Dun-Cremtain, in which fell Oengus son of Domnall. The sons of Maelcobha were victors, viz.:—Cellach and Conall Cael. The death of Cathasach, son of Domnall Brecc.<sup>7</sup> Death of Cronan of Magh-bilè. In this year Bede was born<sup>8</sup>.

Kal. Jan. (Saturd., m. 3, alias 4.) A.D. 650. The [650.] repose of Aedan, bishop of the Saxons; and the killing of two sons of Bla[th]macc, son of Aedh Slanè, viz.:—Dunchad and Conall.

<sup>1</sup> *Oengus Bron-bachal*.—The "Oingusius cujus cognomentum Bronbachal" of *Adamnan* (i., 13). See Reeves' ed., p. 41, note *a*.

<sup>5</sup> *Aedan*.—Aedan son of Gabran, King of the Scotch Dalriads, whose death is recorded at the year 605 *supra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Fursa*.—His death is entered under the previous year, and also at

660 *infra*. The 'Vision' of St. Fursa is entered above under the year 626.

<sup>7</sup> *Domnall Brecc*.—"Domnall the speckled," King of Dalriada in Scotland, whose death is recorded above at the year 641, and again, by a great mistake, under 685.

<sup>8</sup> *Born*.—This entry is added in *al. man.* in A. B. has merely πατρισταρ θεοε. See under the year 653 *infra*.

Ὀλατμαc mac Αεδα, in ru,  
 Ruc α mac ap διγιη;  
 Ὀεραὶο hiru α τα mac  
 Ina διγαίλ ap Ὀλατμαc.

Maelodran cecinit.

CC muilinn,  
 Ce ro milc mor δι τυρινn,  
 Nι bo comailc far ferbainn  
 [CC] ro milc for uib Cephail.

CCn men meilep in muilinn,  
 Nι corca acht oepgeuirinn;  
 Ir δι foglu in cruinn mair  
 Fotα muilinn Maelodrain.

1ugulatio Oirreni mic Oirirg.

.b. |ct. 1anair. (i. p., l. 14, aliar 15.) Anno domini  
 dc.º l.º i.º Obitur Segeni abatis 1ae .i. filii Riacnae,  
 7 quier Aiologo mic Camain abatis Cluana mic Noir,  
 7 dormitatio Mancheni abatis Menothoic. 1mai-  
 ricc Cule corpe in quo cecidit Culene mac Forindain.  
 Maeldeich 7 Oncu uictorep erant.

|ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 25, aliar 26.) Anno domini  
 dc.º l.º ii.º (aliar 3º). Morp Ferit mic Tothlain, 7  
 Tolairg mic Foorit regip Pictorum. 1ugulatio Conaill

<sup>1</sup> *Blathmac*.—The original of this stanza is written on the lower margin of fol. 22*b* in A.; but it seems to belong to this place. It is not in B.

<sup>2</sup> *O, mill*.—CC muilinn. These words should be repeated, to complete the line, according to a practice frequently followed by Irish Poets. In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (647), the authorship of these verses is ascribed to Maelodran. But in a curious account of the catastrophe, and the cause thereof, contained in the MS. Rawlinson, B. 502, Bodleian Lib.

(fol. 73, *b* 2), the composition is attributed to Ultan (*i.e.*, St. Ultan of Ardrackan). In this account, three persons are stated to have been killed, viz.:—Dunchad, Conall, and Maelodhar, who are represented as the sons of Diarmait MacCerbhaill (sl. 564 *supra*). But this last statement must be an error. The event is thus referred to in Mageoghegan's Transl. of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the year 648. "The two sons of Hugh Slane, Donogh and Conell, were killed by the Lynstermen, near Mollingar,

Blathmac,<sup>1</sup> son of Aedh, the King,  
 Gave his sons for . . . . .  
 Jesus shall take his two sons  
 From Blathmac, in revenge therefor.

Maelodran sang :—

O, mill,<sup>2</sup>  
 Though much of wheat thou didst grind,  
 It was not the grinding of oats  
 Thou didst grind on Cerbhall's descendants.

The stuff which the mill grinds  
 Is not oats but red wheat.  
 Of the saplings of the great tree  
 Is the 'feed' of Maelodrain's mill.

The killing of Oissen son of Osirg.<sup>3</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 14, alias 15.) A.D. 651. Death [651.] <sup>BIS.</sup>  
 of Segene, abbot of Ia, *i.e.*, son of Fiachna ; and the repose  
 of Aedlug, son of Caman, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois ; and  
 the falling asleep of Manchen, abbot of Menadrochit.<sup>4</sup> The  
 conflict of Cul-corra,<sup>5</sup> in which Culene,<sup>6</sup> son of Forindan,  
 was slain. Maeldeich and Onchu were victors.

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 25, alias 26.) A.D. 652 (alias 653). [652.]  
 The death of Ferith son of Totholan, and of Tolarg son  
 of Foith,<sup>7</sup> King of the Picts. The murder of Conall

in the mill of Oran, called Mollen-Oran." See O'Donov. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 647, note *d*.

<sup>3</sup> *Oissen son of Osirg.*—Oswine, son of Osric, King of Deira from 647 to 651, when he was slain. See *Anglo-Sax. Chron.*, and Bede's *Eccl. Hist.*, III., 14.

<sup>4</sup> *Menadrochit.*—Now Mondrehid, parish of Offerlane, in the Queen's co.

<sup>5</sup> *Cul-corra.*—The "recess of the weir." O'Donovan states that this place is now known as Coolarn, near Galtrim, co. Meath.

<sup>6</sup> *Culene.*—It is stated in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (648), and *Chron. Scot.* (649), that Culene was King of Ui-Failghe, or Offaly.

<sup>7</sup> *Tolarg son of Foith.*—Foith is the form in which the Irish writers generally represent the "Wid" of the Pictish Chronicle, in which the name of Talorc (for Tolarg) appears after the names of "Garnard filius Wid," and "Breidei filius Wid," with the addition "frater eorum." See Skene's *Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 7.



cail. bellum Connacht in quo cecidit Marcan filius Tomaini.

¶ Ct. 1 Ianair. (4 p., l. 6, aliar 7.) Anno domini dc.° l.° iii.° iugulatio Conaill mic Moelocoḃa .i. la Diarmuid mac Aeḃa plane. Colman episcopus mace U Deluibh, 7 Orpene pōta, duo abbates Cluano ipairto, obierunt. Duchuae loḃrae abb Fernann quieuit. iugulatio Fergurro mic Domnaill, 7 Fergurro mic Rogailinḡ, 7 Aeḃo beḃri, 7 Cummeni. bellum Spāto eḃairt ubi Duncat mac Conaing cecidit. [Morr] Aeḃo poim mic Maelcoḃo. Deḃa hoc anno natuḃ erit.

Fol. 24ab.

¶ Ct. 1 Ianair. Anno domini dc.° l.° iiii.° Nem mac hui ḃirn paupat.

¶ Ct. 1 Ianair. Anno domini dc.° l.° u.° bellum Cumarcaig mic Ailello in quo cecidit. Cunnmael Mac Suibne uictor erat. bellum pante regis Saxonum. Orru uictor erat. bellum Annæ. Morr

<sup>1</sup> *Conall Cael*.—Joint-King of Ireland. See under the next year.

<sup>2</sup> *Marcan*.—It is stated by the *Four Mast.* (649), and the *Chron. Scot.* (650), that Marcan was chief of Ui-Maine (Hy-Many).

<sup>3</sup> *Conall*.—The Conall Cael who shared the sovereignty of Ireland with his brother Cellach. Their accession is entered at the year 642 *supra*. The *Four Masters* give Conall's death under the year 656, the same year in which they have his brother Cellach's obit. See *Chron. Scot.*, p. 92, note 6, and *infra*, under the year 657.

<sup>4</sup> *By*.—The original of this clause is added by way of gloss in A. and B. It is not in Clar. 49.

<sup>5</sup> *Mac-Ui-Telduibh*.—Son of "Ua Telduibh" ("descendant of Teldubh.") *Deuibh* in orig. texts.

<sup>6</sup> *Duchua Lochra*.—Duchua (or Dachua) of "Luachair." Also called Mochua and Cronan. His festival is given as 22nd June in the Calendar, at which date the *Martyr. Donegal* has "Cronan, that is Mochua of Luachair, Abbot of Fearn (Ferns, co. Wexford").

<sup>7</sup> *Aedh Bedri* — *Cummen*. — The *Four Masters* (649), and the *Chron. Scot.* (651), state that Aedh Bedri (or *Beathra*) was the son of Cummen.

<sup>8</sup> *Srath-Ethairt*. — The *Srath* (or *Strath*=stratum), or "holm," of Ethart. Not identified. Dean Reeves thinks it was the name of a place in Perthshire. *Adamnan*, p. 375, note u. The record of this battle is more fully given in the *Chron. Scot.*, at the year 651.

<sup>9</sup> *Conang*.—The Conang, son of

Cael.<sup>1</sup> The battle of Connaught, in which fell Marcan,<sup>2</sup> the son of Tomain.

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 6, alias 7.) A.D. 653. The [653.] killing of Conall,<sup>3</sup> son of Maelcobha, *i.e.*, by<sup>4</sup> Diarmait, son of Aedh Slane. Bishop Colman Mac-Ui-Telduibh,<sup>5</sup> and Ossene Fota, two abbots of Cluain-Iraird, died. Duchua Lochra,<sup>6</sup> abbot of Ferns, rested. The killing of Fergus, son of Domnall, and of Fergus, son of Rogailnech, and of Aedh Bedri,<sup>7</sup> and of Cummen.<sup>7</sup> The battle of Srath-Ethairt,<sup>8</sup> in which Duncath, son of Conang,<sup>9</sup> was slain. [The death] of Aedh Roin, son of Maelcobha. Beda<sup>10</sup> was born in this year.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 654. Nem Mac-Ui-Birn<sup>11</sup> rests.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 655. The battle of Cumascach<sup>12</sup> son of [654.] Ailill, in which he fell. Crunnmael son of Suibhne was [655.] victor. Battle of Pante,<sup>13</sup> King of the Saxons. Ossu<sup>14</sup> was victor. Battle of Anna.<sup>15</sup> The death of Crunnmael Erbuile,<sup>16</sup> son of Ronan, King of the Leinstermen. The

Aedhan, whose death by drowning is entered under the year 621 *supra*.

<sup>10</sup> Beda.—This entry is added in *al. man.* in A. B. has *Uel hic natiuitas* *Uede*. The birth of Bede is also recorded at the year 649 *supra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Nem Mac-Ui-Birn*.—"Nem, son of the descendant of Birn." O'Connor very inaccurately prints the name *Nein mc hui Ibirubir!* The *Four Masters* state (654) that Nem was a successor of Enne of Ara. (St. Enna, or Enda, of Aranmore Island, in Galway Bay). Nem's day in the Calendar is June 14.

<sup>12</sup> *Battle of Cumascach*.—The *Four Mast.* (650) call this the battle of Flescach, and add that Cumascach, son of Ailill, was Chief of Ui Cremh-thainn. The site (Flescach) has not been identified. By "battle of Cumas-

cach," the Annalist meant that it was a battle in which Cumascach was slain. There are numerous examples of this practice throughout these Annals.

<sup>13</sup> *Battle of Pante* (*i.e.*, Penda).—This is one of the examples referred to in the last note. Penda was slain in the battle of Widwinfield (Wingfield), in the year 655, according to the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.*

<sup>14</sup> *Ossu*.—Oswiu, King of the Northumbrians, whose death is entered in the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* at the year 670.

<sup>15</sup> *Battle of Anna*.—By this is meant that Anna (King of the East Angles) was slain in a battle. The *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* has Anna's death under the year 654. See note <sup>13</sup>.

<sup>16</sup> *Crunnmael Erbuile*.—See at the year 646 *supra*.

Crunnmael erbuaile mic Ronain pegir Lagenenrium. Morp Maelaiðein Tipe da glar. Suin Raðallach mic Uadað rið Connacht. Uel hic Furra recundum alior. Moðoemog Leith moir quieuit.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (1 p., l. x.) Anno domini dc.º l.º ui.º Obitur Subni mic Cupteri abbatir 1ae, 7 Ultain mic U Choncobair. Bellum Delenn in quo interfectur ert Maeldeith mac Conaill. Morp Tolargain mic Anfrith pegir Pictorum. Morp Cellceni Lothri. Opa ert vacca illaepuð ðriuun que .iiii. vitulos peperit.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 21.) Anno domini dc.º l.º ui.º Morp Ceallais mic Maelecoðo, 7 Cellais mic Sapaín (no Ronain), 7 Piacrað telnain, 7 Blaiðmice mic Ronain mic Columb. Morp Supert pegir Clodluaðe, Pargaila que pilu Domnaill. Uentur maðnur. Tomain mac Taiðeni moritur.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 2.) Anno domini dc.º l.º ui.º. Dimma nizep eppcop Conðipe, 7 Cummen eppcop Náenðroma, 7 Duncað mac Aeðo plane, mortui sunt, 7 iugulatio Opeðoit mic Sechnrað 7 Concenn mic Laiðgnein 7 Flotubuir rex Francorum.

<sup>1</sup> *Raghallach*.—The killing of Raghallach is entered also above at the year 648. This and the two following entries, added in *al. man.* in A., are in the text in B.

<sup>2</sup> *Fursa*.—The death of St. Fursa is entered above, under the years 646 and 647. O'Connor prints *frosa* for Fursa, and translates "Pluvia mirabilis"! But his own blunder is more wonderful. This entry is not in Clar. 49.

<sup>3</sup> *Mac-Ui-Conchobair*.—"Son of the descendant of Conchobar." See O'Donovan's *F. Mast.*, at 656, note d, *Martyrology of Donegal*, at September 4th, and under 662 *infra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Delenn*.—This is in the genit. form. The nomin. form should probably be *Deliu*. O'Donovan thinks

that Delenn may be *Telenn*, in the west of the co. Donegal. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 654, note a.

<sup>5</sup> *Maeldeith son of Conall*.—The *Four Masters* (654) and the *Chron. Scot.* (653) have "Maeldoid son of Conaing"; to which the latter authority adds "or of Conall."

<sup>6</sup> *Tolargan son of Anfrith*.—The "Talorcen filius Enfret" of the *Pictish Chron.*

<sup>7</sup> *Lothra*.—Lorrha, in the bar. of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary.

<sup>8</sup> *Lathrach-Briuin*.—Now Laragh-bryan, bar. of North Salt, co. Kildare. This prodigy is noticed in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 25, col. 1), thus:—"Vacca quatuor vitulos in una die peperit."

death of Maelaichthen of Tir-da-glas. The killing of Raghallach<sup>1</sup> son of Uada, King of Connaught. Or, in this year [the death of] Fursa,<sup>2</sup> according to others. Mochaemhog of Liath-mor rested.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 10.) A.D. 656. The death of [656.] Suibne, son of Curthri, abbot of Ia, and of Ultan Mac-Ui-Conchobair.<sup>3</sup> The battle of Delend,<sup>4</sup> in which Maeldeith son of Conall<sup>5</sup> was slain. Death of Tolargan, son of Anfrith,<sup>6</sup> King of the Picts. Death of Cellcen of Lothra.<sup>7</sup> There appeared a cow at Lathrach-Briuin,<sup>8</sup> which calved four calves.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 21.) A.D. 657. Death of Cel- [657.] lach<sup>9</sup> son of Maelcobha, and of Cellach, son of Saran (or Ronan),<sup>10</sup> and of Fiachra Telnan, and of Blathmac, son of Ronan, son of Columb.<sup>11</sup> Death of Guret, King of Al-Cluathe,<sup>12</sup> and of Fergal<sup>13</sup> son of Domnall. A great storm. Tomain, son of Taithen, dies.

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 2.) A.D. 658. Dimma Dubh,<sup>14</sup> [658.] bishop of Connor, and Cummeni, bishop of Naendruim, and Dunchadh son of Aedh Slanè, died; and the slaying of Ordoith son of Sechnasach, and of Concenn son of Ladgnen, and of Flodubur<sup>15</sup> King of the Franks.

<sup>9</sup> *Cellach*.—King of Ireland conjointly with his brother Conall, whose death is entered above at the year 653 (where see note), and again at 663.

<sup>10</sup> *Or Ronan*.—This is the name in B. But the *Four Mast.* say that Ceallach was son of Saran, and abbot of Othan-mór, now Fahan, bar. of Inishowen, co. Donegal.

<sup>11</sup> *Columb*.—"Colman," Clar. 49.

<sup>12</sup> *Al-Cluathe*, genit. form *Alo-Cluathe*.—The *Petra Cloithe* of Adamnan (ii., 15). Now Dumbarton in Scotland. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, pp. 43, 44, and at the years 693, 721, 779 and 869, *infra*.

<sup>13</sup> *And of Fergal*.—Fergaile que,

a curious combination of *Fergaile*, the genit. case of the name *Fergal*, and the Lat. conjunction *que*.

<sup>14</sup> *Dubh*.—The "black." Latinized *niger* in the origl. texts. But Dimma is better known to the student of Eccl. History as *Dimma Dubh*.

<sup>15</sup> *Flodubur*.—Ϝλοδουβυρι, in the genit. case, in A. and B. (although O'Connor prints "*Clodubuir* [Clodovai.]" The date of the entry might probably indicate that Clovis II. (ob. 655) was meant, rather than his son, Clothair III. (ob. 670.) But an Irish writer would be more likely to represent *Clothair* than *Clovis* by the form in the text.

- b. Ict. 1anair. (4 p., l. 13.) Anno domini dc.º l.º ix.º. Obitus Finnani episcopi filii Rimedo, 7 Colman Glinne da locho quieuit, 7 Daniel episcopus Cinnagaradh. Morir Eodaic mic Blaitmice. Conall crannamna moritur. Euzanan mac Tothalaín defunctus est.

Fol. 24ba

Ict. 1anair. Anno domini dc.º lx.º. Tommene (.i. mac Ronan) episcopus Arda mačae, 7 Conainn nepos Daint abb imlecho 1bair, 7 Laiðggen rapientir mac Daiðbannaið, defuncti sunt. Furrú in Peppuna pau-rauit.

Ict. 1anair. Anno domini dc.º lx.º i.º. Cummení longur (lxxii.º anno etatis sue quieuit) 7 Sapan nepos Crítain, rapienter, dormierunt. Bellum Ogomain ubi ceciderunt Conaing mac Congaile, 7 Ultan mac Ernaine rex Cianachte, 7 Cennfraelað mac Sepríde. Ullamac mac Ceðo uictus est, socius Diarmada. Maelduin mac Furuðrain mic Decce mortuus est. Maenač mac Fingini (mic Ceða duib mic Criméainn

<sup>1</sup> *Finnan*.—The Finan who succeeded St. Aedan (ob. 650, *supra*), in Lindisfarne, and who was himself succeeded by Colman. See Bede's *Ecc. Hist.*, Book III., chap. 25. His day in the Calendar is variously given as Jan. 8th and Jan. 9th. Neither O'Donovan at *Four Mast.*, A.D. 659), nor Ussher (*Index Chron.*, at the years 651, 661), seems to have perceived the identity of this Finan with the successor of St. Aedan.

<sup>2</sup> *Colman*.—His obit is recorded in *Ann Four Mast.*, under 659, where it is stated that he died on December 2. But his festival is given in the *Martyr. of Donegal*, as Dec. 13.

<sup>3</sup> *Cenngaradh*.—Kingarth, in Bute. The *Martyr. of Donegal* gives his festival as Feb. 18.

<sup>4</sup> *Conall Crannamna*.—Son of Eo-

chaidh Buidhe, son of Aedan, and 12th King of the Scotch Dalriads.

<sup>5</sup> *Totholan*.—The name is otherwise written Tuathalan, and is a diminutive of the name Tuathal. This is the last entry on fol. 24a of MS. A., on the upper margin of which a stanza in Irish is written, and two on the lower margin, without any marks to indicate the place in the text where they should be introduced. It is doubtful if they have any particular connection with the text at all, as they do not occur in MS. B., nor in Clar. 49. [They do not seem worth printing.

<sup>6</sup> *Ronan*.—This clause, added by way of gloss in *al. man.* in A., is not in B. or Clar. 49.

<sup>7</sup> *Conainn Ua Daint*.—“Conainn descendant of Dant.” The Latin equivalent for *Ua* (*nepos*) is written

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 13.) A.D. 659. The death of [659.] BIS. Bishop Finnan,<sup>1</sup> son of Rimid; and Colman<sup>2</sup> of Glenn-dalocha rested, and Daniel, bishop of Cenngaradh.<sup>3</sup> Death of Eochaidh, son of Blathmac. Conali Crannamna<sup>4</sup> dies. Euganan, son of Tothalan,<sup>5</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 660. Tommene (*i.e.*, son of Ronan<sup>6</sup>), [660.] bishop of Armagh, and Conainn Ua Daint,<sup>7</sup> abbot of Imlech-Ibair, and Laidhggen the Wise, son of Baethbannach, died. Fursa rested in Peronne.<sup>8</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 661. Cummeni the Tall<sup>9</sup> (in the 72nd [661.] year<sup>10</sup> of his age he rested) and Saran Ua Critain,<sup>11</sup> sages, fell asleep. The battle of Ogoman,<sup>12</sup> in which fell Conaing son of Congal, and Ultan, son of Ernaine, King of Cianachta, and Cennfaeladh son of Gerthide.<sup>13</sup> Bla[th]mac son of Aedh, Diarmaid's colleague,<sup>14</sup> was vanquished. Maelduin, son of Furudran, son of Becc, died. Maenach, son of Finghin (son<sup>15</sup> of Aedh Dubh, son of Crimthann, son

*nepotis* in A. and B., but *nepos* in Clar. 49. For the name "Conainn," the *Four Mast.* and *Chron. Scot.* (657) have "Conaing."

<sup>8</sup> *In Peronne.*—In *perpuna*, A. In *pruna*, B. Clar. 49 has "in prisona," although O'Connor states (note 2, ad. an.) that this MS. reads "in propria persona!" The death of St. Fursa is noticed above under the years 646 and 647. The present entry is added in *al. man.* in A. But it is part of the original text in B.

<sup>9</sup> *The Tall.*—The orig. of this clause, added in *al. man.* in A., is part of the text in B. *longur*, MSS.

<sup>10</sup> *In the 72nd year.*—The birth of St. Cummeni the Tall, or Cummen *fota* ("long," "tall"), is entered at the year 591 *supra*. Much curious information regarding the alleged incestuous origin, and history, of St. Cummeni *Fota* has been published by

Dr. Todd. See *Book of Hymns*, pt. I., pp. 81-93.

<sup>11</sup> *Saran Ua Critain.*—"Saran descendant (*nepos*) of Critan." St. Saran is patron of Tisaran, in the bar. of Garrycastle, King's co.

<sup>12</sup> *Ogoman.*—The *Four Mast.* (660) add that Ogoman was *oc cinn corbadan*, "at Cenn Corbadan;" but neither place has been identified. See note <sup>14</sup>.

<sup>13</sup> *Gerthide.*—See under the year 593, *supra*.

<sup>14</sup> *Diarmaid's colleague.*—*ƿocuƿ Diarmada*. The battle of Ogoman seems to have been fought between the two brothers, Diarmaid and Blathmac (sons of Aedh Slainé), who were Joint-Kings of Ireland at this time, and whose death is entered under the year 664 *infra*.

<sup>15</sup> *Son, &c.*—The original of this clause is interlined in A. and B.



mic Peirðlimið mic Aengura mic Naðppraich), rex Muman, mortuus est. iugulatio Maelepuataiḡ filii Egnani. Scannlan abb Luḡmaið quieuit.

¶ Ct. Ianair. (1 p., l. 16.) Anno domini dc.º lx.º ii.º Quier Segain mic U Chuind abb Benncoir, 7 moir Guaire Aíðne. iugulatio duorum filiorum Domnall filii Aedó .i. Conall 7 Colgu. Moir Gartnaið filii Domnall, 7 Domnall mic Toðolain. Moir Tuatail mic Morgaind. Tuenos filius Finnatin abb Fernann. Indercað episcopus, Díma episcopus, quierceperunt. Ultan mac U Choncuðair quieuit secundum alium librum.

.b. ¶ Ct. Ianair. (2 p., l. 27.) Anno domini dc.º lx.º iii.º Te[ne]brae in Ct. Mai in nona hora, 7 in eadem aetate coelum ardere uirum est. Mortalitar in hiberniam peruenerit in Ct. Augurri. bellum Luðo feirnn .i. i Fortrenn. Moir Cernaiḡ filii Diarmato mic Aedó plane mic Diarmato cernbeoil mic Conall crenčainne, et terreremotus in Brittaniam, 7 Comgan mac U Teimne, 7 Deprað ab Benncair. Baetan macc U Cormaicc abb Cluano obiit. In campo l̃eo Potart exarrit mortalitar primo in hibernia. A morte Patricii cc.ª .iii. prima mortalitar .cxii. Ceallað mac Maeilecoða moritur hic secundum alium librum.

<sup>1</sup> *Segain Mac-Ui-Chuind*—"Segain, son of Cond's descendant." His name is written "Seighin" in the *Martyr. of Donegal*, where his festival is given at September 10.

<sup>2</sup> *Guaire Aidhne*.—King of Connaught, celebrated for his hospitality. He is mentioned at the years 626 and 648 *supra*; and his obit is again entered under the year 665 *infra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Domnall, son of Aedh*.—King of Ireland. His obit is entered above under the year 641.

<sup>4</sup> *Gartnaidh*.—A Pictish king. The

"Gartnait filius Donnel" of the Pictish Chronicle.

<sup>5</sup> *Finntin*.—*Fintain* (gen. of Fintan), *Four Mast.* (662).

<sup>6</sup> *Indercach*.—This name seems comp. of *in* (the defin. article in Irish) and *dercach* ("charitable").

<sup>7</sup> *Ultan*.—See above, at the year 656. This entry, added in *al. man.* in A., is in the original text in B.

<sup>8</sup> *Luth-feirnn, i.e., in Fortrenn*.—Luth-feirnn has not been identified. Fortrenn was "one of the seven provinces of the Picts, and lay to the west of the River Tay," according to

of Fedhlimidh, son of Aengus, son of Nadfraech), King of Munster, died. The slaying of Maelfuataigh, son of Ernain. Scannlann, abbot of Lughmadh, rested.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 16.) A.D. 662. The repose of [662.] Segain Mac-Ui-Chuind,<sup>1</sup> abbot of Bangor; and death of Guaire Aidhne.<sup>2</sup> The killing of two sons of Domnall son of Aedh,<sup>3</sup> viz., Conall and Colgu. The death of Gartnaidh,<sup>4</sup> son of Domnall, and of Domnall, son of Totholan. Death of Tuathal, son of Morgand. Tuenog, son of Finntin,<sup>5</sup> abbot of Ferns; Indercach,<sup>6</sup> a bishop, Dima, a bishop, rested. Ultan<sup>7</sup> Mac-Ui-Conchobair rested, according to another Book.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 27.) A.D. 663. Darkness on [663.] BIS. the Kalends of May, at the ninth hour; and in the same summer the sky seemed to be on fire. A pestilence reached Ireland on the Kalends of August. The battle of Luth-feirnn, *i.e.*, in Fortrenn.<sup>8</sup> Death of Cernach, son of Diarmait, son of Aedh Slanè, son of Diarmait Cerrbeoil, son of Conall Cremthainne; and an earthquake in Britain; and Comgan Mac-Ui-Teimhne,<sup>9</sup> and Berach abbot of Bangor, [died]. Baetan, son of Ua Cormaic, abbot of Cluain,<sup>10</sup> died. The mortality raged at first in Ireland in Magh Itho of Fothart. From the death of Patrick,<sup>11</sup> 203 [years]; the first mortality,<sup>12</sup> 112 [years]. Ceallach, son of Maelcobha dies in this year,<sup>13</sup> according to another Book.

Skene. *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Preface, p. cxx. But Dean Reeves thinks the name was applied to all Pictland. *Adamnan*, pp. 202, 332.

<sup>9</sup> *Comgan Mac-Ui-Teimhne*.—"Comgan, son of the descendant of Teimhne." In the *Martyr. of Donegal*, which gives his festival at Feb. 27, the name of Comgan is written "Commán."

<sup>10</sup> *Cluain*.—Clonmacnoise.

<sup>11</sup> *Patrick*.—The Patrick referred to here must be "Old Patrick" (or

*Sen-Patrick*), whose death is entered *supra*, at the year 457, and again (as "Patrick" only) under 461; and not "Patrick the Archbishop," whose *quievit* is recorded at the year 492 (=493). See under 457 *supra*, note <sup>6</sup>; and under 570, note *b*.

<sup>12</sup> *Mortality*. — μορταλιτα, A. The plague, or leprosy, called *Samthros*, mentioned at the year 553 *supra*, is probably here referred to.

<sup>13</sup> *In this year*.—h<sub>1</sub> (for h<sub>1</sub>c) A. B. See under the year 657 *supra*.

Fol. 246b. *¶* Ct. 1a nair. (4 p., l. 8.) Anno domini dc. lx.º iii.º Mortalitar magna. Diarmait mac Aedo plane, 7 Blaimac, 7 Maelbperail filiur Maelouin, mortui sunt. .i. don buide chonail. Ultan mac Caunga, ab Cluana iraird. Dormitatio Feicheni Fabair (.i. de eodem morbo .i. don buide chonail), 7 Ailepain rapientir, 7 Cronani filii Silni. Cu cen matair mac Cañail (mic Aedā mic Cairbri mic Crimēain) ri Muman moritur. Blaimac Teēbae, Oengur Ulaē, Mančan Leiē, episcopi abbatēque atque alii innumerabiles mortui sunt. Colman capr abb Cluana mic Noair, Cummenī abb Cluano mic U Noir, dormierunt.

*¶* Ct. 1a nair. (5 p., l. 20.) Anno domini dc.º lx.º u.º Morir Ailella plainnerro filii Domnail filii Aedō filii Ainmepeaē. Maelcaic mac Scannail di Cruicēnī, Maelouin filiur Scannail rex generir Coirppi, obierunt. Eochaid iarlaiē rex Cruicēne moritur. Dubinnrecht mac Dunchada rex .h. mōruin Aī moritur. Morir Ceallaiē mic Suairē. Suairē Aīōne mortuū ēt recundum alium librum.

*¶* Ct. 1a nair. (6 p., l. 1.) Anno domini dc.º lx.º iii.º Mortalitar in hibernia. Bellum Aene itir Arada 7 hū fīōgenti, ubi cecidit Eugen filiur Crunnmail. Cearnaē rotal mac Diarmata quieuit.

<sup>1</sup> *Diarmait—Blathmac.*—Brothers, and Joint-Kings of Ireland.

<sup>2</sup> *Buidhe-chonail.*—The original of this clause is added by way of gloss (though a little displaced) in A. and B.

<sup>3</sup> *Ultan the son of Cunga.*—Ultan m caunga, A. B. The *Four Masters* write the name mac hui cunga ("son of the descendant of Cunga.")

<sup>4</sup> *Buidhe-chonail.*—The orig. of this, not in A. or Clar 49, is added by way of gloss in B. See note <sup>5</sup>, p. 54 *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Son of Silne.*—Called "Cronán, son of Sinill" in the *Martyr. of Donegal*, at the 11th of Nov., where his festival is given.

<sup>6</sup> *Son.*—The original of this clause, which is added by way of gloss in A., is not in B.

<sup>7</sup> *Dies.*—The obit of Cu-cen-mathair ("Canissine matre") is wrongly entered above at A.D. 603, instead of his birth.

<sup>8</sup> *Liath.* — *Liath-Manchain*, or Lemanaghan, King's co.

<sup>9</sup> *Other persons.*—Aī, B. Not in A.

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 8.) A.D. 664. A great mortality. [664.]  
 Diarmait,<sup>1</sup> son of Aedh Slane, and Bla[th]mac,<sup>1</sup> and  
 Maelbresail, son of Maelduin, died (*i.e.*, of the 'Buidhe  
 chonaill').<sup>2</sup> Ultan the son of Cunga,<sup>3</sup> abbot of Cluain-  
 Iraird, [died]. The 'falling asleep' of Feichen of Fabhar  
 (*i.e.*, from the same distemper, *i.e.*, the 'Buidhe chonaill'),<sup>4</sup>  
 and of Aileran the Wise, and of Cronan, son of Silne.<sup>5</sup>  
 Cu-cen-mathair, son of Cathal (son<sup>6</sup> of Aedh, son of Cairbre,  
 son of Crimthan), King of Munster, dies.<sup>7</sup> Bla[th]mac of  
 Tethba, Oengus Uladh, Manchán of Liath,<sup>8</sup> and bishops  
 and abbots, and other persons<sup>9</sup> innumerable, died. Colman  
 Cas, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, [and] Cummení, abbot of  
 Cluain-mic-Nois, slept.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 20.) A.D. 665. The death of [665.]  
 Ailill Flannessa, son of Domnall, son of Aedh, son of  
 Ainmire. Maelcaich,<sup>10</sup> son of Scannal, of the Cruithni,<sup>11</sup>  
 [and] Maelduin, son of Scannal, King of Cinel-Coirpri,  
 died. Eochaid Iarlaithi, King of the Cruithni,<sup>11</sup> dies.  
 Dubhinnrecht, son of Dunchad, King of Ui-Briuin-Ai,  
 dies. Death of Cellach son of Guaire.<sup>12</sup> Guaire Aidhne<sup>13</sup>  
 died, according to another Book.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 1.) A.D. 666. A mortality in [666.]  
 Ireland.<sup>14</sup> The battle of Aine<sup>15</sup> between the Arada and  
 Ui-Fidhgenti, in which fell Eugen son of Crunnmael.  
 Cernach Sotal,<sup>16</sup> son of Diarmait, rested.

<sup>10</sup> *Maelcaich*.—Mentioned at 628  
*supra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Cruithni*.—The Cruithni (or  
 Picts) of Dalaraide, co. Antrim.

<sup>12</sup> *Guaire*.—The Guaire Aidhne  
 (King of Connaught) referred to in  
 the next entry.

<sup>13</sup> *Guaire Aidhne*.—See at the year  
 662, *supra*, where the death of Guaire  
 is already noticed. This entry is  
 added in *al. man.* in A. B. has  
 merely Uel huc G̃uape aĩone.

<sup>14</sup> *In Ireland*.—in hibernia, B.  
 The same words seem to have been  
 added as a gloss over μορταλιταρ in  
 A.; but they are now almost illegible.

<sup>15</sup> *Aine*.—Any, or Knockany, in  
 the barony of Smallcounty, co. Lime-  
 rick.

<sup>16</sup> *Cernach Sotal*.—The Cernach,  
 son of Diarmait, son of Aedh Slane,  
 &c., whose death is entered above  
 under 663. This entry is added in  
 the later hand in A.

b. |Ct. 1anair. ( p., l. .) Anno domini dc.º lx.º uii.º  
Mortalitat magna .i. an buiðe ðonail. bellum  
fertri inter Ultu 7 Cruithne, ubi cecidit Caſuraċ mac  
Lurſſeni. Nauigatio Columbanī epīſcopī [cum] reli-  
quīſ ſanctorum ad inſulam uaccæ albae, in qua  
fundauit aeccleriam, 7 nauigatio filiorum Ġarſnaið  
ad Ĥiberniam cum plebe ſceċ. Ferſur mac Muccedo  
morruir er. Diarmaid 7 ðlaċmacc da riġ Erenn, 7  
ſeichin ſoðair, 7 alii multi mortui ſunt .i. don buið  
ðonail, ſecundum alium librum.

|Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dc.º lx.º uiu.º Obitur  
Cummenī aibī abbatīſ 1ae, 7 Cruitanī abbatī� Ĥenn-  
ċair, 7 Mucuae micc Ĥuīſt, 7 morīſ Maelſeotartaiġ  
mic Ģuiðne regiſ nepotum Tuīſtri.

Cennſaelað cecinit :—

Ni dila  
Nach ri Ĥimra alailu,  
O bſeċa Maelſeotartaiġ  
Ina ġeimnen do ðairiu.

1tarſnan 7 Corinðu apud Pictoreſ deſuncti ſunt.  
1uġulatio Maelſeouin mic Maenaiċ.

<sup>1</sup> *A great mortality.*—The words magna .i. an buiðe ðonail, which are not in B., are added as gloss over mortalitat in A. The writing is now extremely faint. Clar. 49 has "Mortalitas magna called Buichoinnell." See note <sup>5</sup>, p. 54 *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Fertais.*—Fertri (genit. of fer-  
tarī). See O'Donovan's *Four Mas-  
ters*, A.D. 665, note a, where the  
Editor expresses the opinion that from  
this "Fertais" the name of Belfast  
(beġ fertri; "mouth of the ford"),  
has been derived.

<sup>3</sup> *Colman.*—Columbanī (in the

genit. case), A., B., and Clar. 49; in  
which latter MS. an old hand has  
written *Colmanī* in the margin.  
Colman's death is recorded at the  
year 675 *infra*.

<sup>4</sup> *With the relics of the Saints.*—  
reliquīſ ſcopum, A., B., and Clar  
49. O'Conor, however, prints "cum  
reliquis Scotor." The entry of Col-  
man's retirement to Ireland in the  
*Book of Leinster* (p. 24, col. 1), has  
cum reliquīſ ſcopī. The *Four  
Masters* say (667) ġo naomāib oile  
imaille ſſur, "together with other  
Saints."

Kal. Jan. A.D. 667. A great mortality,<sup>1</sup> *i.e.*, the [667.] BIS. 'Buidhe chonaill.' The battle of Fertais<sup>2</sup> between the Ulaid and the Cruithni, in which fell Cathusach son of Lurgein. Voyage of Bishop Colman,<sup>3</sup> with the relics of the Saints,<sup>4</sup> to Inis-bo-finde, in which he founded a church; and the voyage to Ireland of the sons of Gartnat, with the people of Sceth.<sup>5</sup> Fergus son of Muccid died. Diarmaid<sup>6</sup> and Blathmacc, the two Kings of Ireland, and Feichin of Fobhar,<sup>7</sup> and many others died, *i.e.*, of the 'Buidhe chonaill,' according to another Book.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 668. Death of Cummene the Fair, [668.] abbot of Ia, and of Critan, abbot of Bangor, and of Mocua son of Ust; and the death of Maelfothartaigh, son of Suibhne, King of the Ui-Tuirtri.

Cennfaeladh sang<sup>8</sup> :—

Not dearer  
Is either king than another to me,  
Since Maelfothartaigh was borne  
In his bier to Derry.

Itarnan<sup>9</sup> and Corindu died<sup>10</sup> among the Picts. Assassination of Maelduin, son of Maenach.

<sup>5</sup> *Sceth*.—The Isle of Skye. In the *Book of Leinster* (p. 358, col. 3), the name is written *ŕcetha*. For various other forms of this curious name consult Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 62, note *b*. See Armstrong's *Gaelic Dictionary*, under the word *sgiathanach*, where a good deal of nonsense regarding the etymology of the name "Skye" is printed.

<sup>6</sup> *Diarmaid*.—This entry is represented in B. by *Uel hic Diarmait 7 Blaimac 7 Fechin morctui runt .i. don buíoe conaill*. ("Or in this year Diarmait, and Blai[th]mac, and Fechin died, *i.e.*, of the 'Buidhe-

chonaill.'") The decease of all three is entered above at the year 664.

<sup>7</sup> *Fobhar*.—Fore, in the bar. of the same name, co. Westmeath. For some curious notices regarding Fore, see O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 1176, note *s*.

<sup>8</sup> *Cennfaeladh sang*.—The following stanza, which is not in B., is written on the lower margin of fol. 25a in A.

<sup>9</sup> *Itarnan*.—O'Connor mistook this name for the name of a place. See his ed. of these Annals at the same date.

<sup>10</sup> *Died*.—*deputui runt runt*, A.



Fol. 25aa. **¶** Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dc.º lx.º ix.º Nix magna facta ert. Orcolt mor. iugulatio Moeleuain nepotir Ronain. Morr blaemicc mic Maelcofo, 7 iugulatio Cuanaí filii Cellaiḡ. Uenit genur Tarp[et]hait de hibernia. iugulatio Brain finn mic Maelpoṡar-taiḡ. Morr Dunchado hui Ronain.

**¶** Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dc.º lxx.º Morr Orru filii Eitilbrith pegir Saxonum. Pergus mac Crunnmail moritur. iugulatio Sechnaraiḡ filii Blaimic pegir Temoirie, initio hiemir;

ba rrianaic, ba echlarcaic  
 A tech ambro Sechnarach;  
 ba himda fuidel for rlatat  
 hi taiḡ i m-bith mac [b]laimeicc.

Dubdun rex genirir Coirpri iugulauit illum; 7 Brann finn mac Maelcoṡaraiḡ moritur. bellum Droma cepair. Mailrubai in Britanniam nauigat.

.b. **¶** Ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 26.) Anno domini dc.º lxx.º 1.º bellum Dungaile mic Maelcuile, 7 combustio Airo maḡae 7 domur Tailli filii Segeni, delecti sunt iboig Morr Cummarcaic mic Ronain. Mer mor. Cenn-

<sup>1</sup> *Fell.*—facta ert, A. Not in B.

<sup>2</sup> *Famine.* — Orcolt. Otherwise written arcalt (see *Chron. Scot.* at A.D. 962). See also Stokes's ed. of *Cormac's Glossary*, p. 1. O'Connor erroneously prints *Scol mor.*, and more erroneously translates "mortalitas magna armentorum." Clar. 49 reads "Great sleaing of chattle."

<sup>3</sup> *Family of Gartnat.* — genur Tarp[et]hait. See under 667. Regarding the identity of this Gartnat, see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 290.

<sup>4</sup> *Son of Maelfothartaigh.*—The death of another "Bran Finn," stated to have been the son of a "Maelochtraich," is entered under the next year.

<sup>5</sup> *Ossu.*—Oswiu, King of the Northumbrians.

<sup>6</sup> *Eitilbrith.*—Æthelfrith, slain in 617, according to the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.*

<sup>7</sup> *Full of bridles.*—The original of this stanza, which is not in B., is written on the lower margin of fol. 25a in A.

<sup>8</sup> *Cinel-Coirpre*, i.e., the race of Cairbre, son of Niall Nine-hostager, who were at this period seated in the present bar. of Granard, co. Longford, but whose descendants afterwards gave name to the districts now represented by the baronies of Carbury, in the cos. of Kildare and Sligo.

<sup>9</sup> *Bran Finn.*—Bran the "Fair."

Kal. Jan. A.D. 669. Great snow fell.<sup>1</sup> A great famine.<sup>2</sup> [669.]  
The murder of Maelduin Ua Ronain. The death of Blathmac, son of Maelcobha, and the murder of Cuana, son of Cellach. The family of Gartnat<sup>3</sup> comes from Ireland. The assassination of Bran Finn, son of Maelfothartaigh.<sup>4</sup> The death of Dunchad Ua Ronain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 670. The death of Ossu,<sup>5</sup> son of Eitilbrith,<sup>6</sup> [670.]  
King of the Saxons. Fergus, son of Crunnmael, dies. The assassination of Sechnusach, son of Bla[th]mac, King of Tara, in the beginning of winter:—

Full of bridles,<sup>7</sup> full of horse-whips, was  
The house where Sechnasach was wont to be.  
Many were the leavings of plunder,  
In the house in which Blathmac's son used to be.

Dubhduin, King of Cinel-Coirpre,<sup>8</sup> slew him. And Bran Finn,<sup>9</sup> son of Maelochtraich, dies. The battle of Druim-Cepais.<sup>10</sup> Maelruba<sup>11</sup> passes over to Britain.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 26.) A.D. 671. The battle of [671.] his.  
Dungal,<sup>12</sup> son of Maeltuile; and the burning of Armagh, and of the house of Taille,<sup>13</sup> son of Segene. [Many] were destroyed there.<sup>14</sup> The death of Cummascach, son of Ronan. Great fruit. Cennfaeladh, son of Blathmac, begins to reign.

The assassination of a "Bran Finn." son of Maelfothartaigh, is recorded under the preceding year.

<sup>10</sup> *Druim-Cepais*. — Not identified. Clar. 49 has "Druim-cexais."

<sup>11</sup> *Maelruba*. — See under the year 672.

<sup>12</sup> *Battle of Dungal*. — *bellum Dungaile*. — This idiomatic form of expression is used very frequently in these Annals, to indicate that the person whose battle is thus noticed was himself slain therein. This battle is called the battle of Tolach-ard ('high hill') in *Three Fragments of Annals*, at A.D. 672.

<sup>13</sup> *The "House of Taille."* — *Tech-Taille*. Now *Tehelly*, in the par. of Durrow, bar. of Ballycowan, King's co. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 670, note *u*. The *τομουρ ταιλλι* of the original text is printed *do mgtalli* by O'Conor, who translates it "duo Mactallii!"

<sup>14</sup> [*Many*] *were destroyed there*. — The original, *σελετι ρυντ ιβουγ*, seems corrupt, and should probably be corrected to *ετ μυλτι σελετι ρυντ ιβι* (or *ιβουεμ*). For *ιβουγ*, O'Conor reads *ibi*, as does the "translator" (?) of Clar. 49.

raelað mac ðlaðmaic pegnape incipit. Expulsiō  
 ʒopoto de pegno, 7 comburcio ðennčair ʒrittonum.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dc.º lxx.º ii.º Comburtio  
 maige Lunge. 1ugulatio ʒomangairt mic ʒomnaill  
 ʒrice pegir ʒal Riatai. ʒabail Eliuin mic Cuirp 7  
 Conamail filii Canonni, 7 Cormacc [mac] Maele-  
 ročartaiḡ moritur. Nauigatio ʒaelbei abbatir 1ae  
 in ʒiberuam. Mailrubai fundauit aeccleriam  
 Aporecrooran. Constantinur filius superior Con-  
 stantini pegnauit annis x. 7 iii.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dc.º lxx.º iii.º 1ugulatio  
 Congaile cennpoti mic ʒunchado, pegir uloč. ʒecc  
 ʒairche interpretum. 1ugulatio ʒoir mic Maeluib  
 pegir Cianačte. Morir Scannlain mic Finḡin pegir  
 .h. Meič. Nuber tenuir 7 tremula ad ꝑpeciem celestir  
 arcus .iiii. uigilia noctir ui.ª ꝑeria ante ꝑarča ab  
 oriente in occidentem ꝑer repenum coelum apparuit.  
 Luna in ranguinem uerpa erit.

[Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 29.) Anno domini dc.º lxx.º iii.º  
 Fol. 25ab. bellum Cinðraelað filii ðlaðmaic filii ʒeðo ꝑlane,  
 in quo Cinðraelað interpretur erit. Finechta mac  
 ʒunchada uictor erat. 1ugulatio ʒirmeðaiḡ hui  
 ʒuair. Morir Née mic ʒanel. Morir filii ʒante.

<sup>1</sup> *Magh-luinge*. — The “Campus Lunge” of *Adamnan* (i., 30; ii., 15). An establishment founded by St. Colum-Cille in the island of Tiree. See Reeves’ *Adamnan*, p. 59, note f, and *Ulster Jl. of Archæol.*, Vol. II., pp. 233–244.

<sup>2</sup> *Domnall Brecc*. — See under the year 641 *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Of Elvin, son of Corp*. Eliuin mc Cuirp, A., B. — The translation of this clause in Clar. 49 is “the captiuitie of Eolvin mc Cairbre and Conmaoil mc Canonni. Cormac Maile

fothart moritur.” But this is plainly wrong. Although the text of B. is at one with A., O’Conor incorrectly prints *Gabhail Eluan mc Coirpre*, &c. (“Capture of Elua, son of Coirpre,” &c.)

<sup>4</sup> [*Son.*] — See *Fragments of Annals*, p. 69.

<sup>5</sup> *To Ireland*. — The return of Failbhe from Ireland is entered under the year 675.

<sup>6</sup> *Aporerosan*. — Applecross, in Ross-shire, Scotland. The death of St. Maelrubha, in the 80th year of his age, is recorded at the year 721 *infra*.

Expulsion of Drost from the kingship; and the burning of Bangor of the Britons.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 672. The burning of Magh-luinge.<sup>1</sup> [672.]  
The killing of Domangart, son of Domnall Brecc<sup>2</sup> King of Dalriata. The capture of Elvin son of Corp,<sup>3</sup> and Conamail son of Cano; and Cormac, [son<sup>4</sup>] of Maelfothartaigh, dies. Voyage to Ireland<sup>5</sup> of Failbhe, abbot of Ia. Maelruba founded the church of Aporcrosan.<sup>6</sup> Constantine,<sup>7</sup> son of the previous Constantine, reigned<sup>8</sup> seventeen years.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 673. The assassination of Congal Cennfota,<sup>9</sup> son of Dunchad, King of Uladh. Becc Bairche<sup>10</sup> [673.] killed him. The assassination of Doir, son of Maeldubh, King of Cianachta. Death of Scannlan, son of Fingin, King of Ui-Meith. A thin and tremulous cloud, in the form of a rainbow, appeared at the fourth watch of the night, on the Friday<sup>11</sup> before Easter Sunday, [extending] from east to west, in a clear sky. The moon was turned into blood.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 29.) A.D. 674. The battle of Cennfaeladh, son of Blathmac, son of Aedh Slanè, in [674.] which<sup>12</sup> Cennfaeladh was slain. Finachta, son of Dunchad was victor. The assassination of Airmedach, descendant of Guaire. Death of Noe, son of Danel. Death of the

His festival appears in the Calendar at April 21.

<sup>1</sup> *Constantine*.—This was Constantine III., Emperor of the East, who reigned from 668 to 685. *Art de V. les dates*, t. 1, p. 417.

<sup>8</sup> *Reigned*.—*regnar*, for *regnat*, or *regnauit*, A., B., and Clar. 49.

<sup>9</sup> *Congal Cennfota*.—"Congal Long-head."

<sup>10</sup> *Becc Bairche*.—In the list of the Kings of Ulad, contained in the *Book of Leinster*, (p. 41, col. 3), Becc

Bairche is stated to have been king of that province for 24 years, and to have died in pilgrimage.

<sup>11</sup> *Friday*.—*u<sup>a</sup> p<sup>e</sup>p<sup>i</sup>a*, or sixth day of the week. The *Chron. Scot.* has *u<sup>a</sup> p<sup>e</sup>p<sup>i</sup>a*, or Thursday.

<sup>12</sup> *In which*.—The original of this clause, which is part of the text in B., is interlined in *al. man.* in A. Cennfaeladh only commenced to reign in A.D. 671, and was succeeded in the kingship by his slayer, Finachta, who was Cennfaeladh's second cousin.

Morþ Scannlain mic Fingon pegyr nepotum Meið. Finachta pegnape incipit, ꝛc. licet Finachta fleaðaċ mac Duncada mic Aeda rlane.

b. ꝛct. 1anair. (3 p., l. x.) Anno domini dc.º lxx.º u.º Columbanus episcopus inrolas uaccas albas, 7 Finan filius Airennan paupant. Iugulatio Maeleduin filii Rigullan 7 Doib filii Ronan hoi Congaile. Multi pictores diuersi sunt illaind abas. Distructio Ailce pringrenn la Finechtae. Paelbe de Hibernia reuertitur. Congal mac Maeleduin, 7 filii Scannail, 7 Airþulæ iugulati sunt.

ꝛct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 21.) Anno domini dc.º lxx.º iii.º Stella cōmeter uirā luminorā in menre septimbrii 7 octimbrii. Dunchad mac Ultain occiditur ert i n-dun Forssgo. Bellum inter Finþnecta 7 Lagenor in loco proximo Locho gabar, in quo finþnechta uictor erat. Iugulatio Cuandai mic Eoganain. Congreppio Cule

<sup>1</sup> *Son of Penda.* — Apparently Wulfhere, son of Penda, King of Mercia, whose obit the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* has at A.D. 675. The name of Penda is written Pante in the MSS.

<sup>2</sup> *Scannlan.* — The death of this Scannlan is already entered under the year 673.

<sup>3</sup> *Finachta the Festice.* — Finachta fleaðaċ. The original of this clause is added in *al. man.* in A., and in the original hand in B. For some curious information regarding King Finachta, see *Fragments of Irish Annals* under the year 677.

<sup>4</sup> *Columban.* — This is the Colman whose voyage (from Lindisfarne) to Inis-bo-finde (*Inishbofin*, off the W. coast of Mayo) is entered at the year 667 *supra*. Bede devotes a good

deal of attention to St. Colman, *Eccles. Hist.*, Book III., caps. 25, 26.

<sup>5</sup> *Finan.* — The festival of this Finan is given in the *Martyr. of Donegal* under Feb. 12, where his father's name is written "Erannan," a mere variation of "Airennan."

<sup>6</sup> *Son.* — fñi, A., B.

<sup>7</sup> *Rigullan.* — This was probably the Rigullan whose death is noticed at the year 628 *supra*, and who was son of Conang (see at A.D. 621), son of Aedan Mac Gabrain, King of the Scotch Dalriads (whose obit is given above at the year 605).

<sup>8</sup> *Ronan Ua Congaile.* — Ronan hoi Congaile, A., B. But O'Conor blunderingly prints hoi (*nepotis*) "hoc est." Ronan Ua Congaile means "Ronan descendant of Congal."

son of Penda.<sup>1</sup> Death of Scannlan,<sup>2</sup> son of Fingin, King of Ui-Meith. Finachta begins to reign, viz., Finachta the Festive,<sup>3</sup> son of Dunchad, son of Aedh Slanè.

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 10.) A.D. 675. Columban,<sup>4</sup> [675.] BIS. bishop of Inis-bo-finne, and Finan,<sup>5</sup> son<sup>6</sup> of Airennan, rested. The assassination of Maelduin, son of Rigullan,<sup>7</sup> and of Bodb, son of Ronan Ua Congaile.<sup>8</sup> A great many Picts were drowned in Land-abae.<sup>9</sup> The destruction of Ailech-Frigrenn<sup>10</sup> by Finachta. Failbhe<sup>11</sup> returned from Ireland. Congal son of Maelduin, and the sons of Scannal, and Aurthula, were slain.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 21.) A.D. 676. A bright comet [676.] was seen in the months<sup>12</sup> of September and October. Dunchad<sup>13</sup> son of Ultan was slain in Dun-Forgo. A battle between Finachta<sup>14</sup> and the Leinstermen, in a place near Loch-gabar, in which Finachta<sup>14</sup> was victor. The assassination of Cuanda son of Eoganan. The encounter

The *Four Masters*, who often ignore events connected with Scotch history, have no reference to the death of Maelduin son of Rigullan, or of Bodb son of Ronan Ua Congaile, having apparently regarded them as members of the Gaelic family of Alba (or Scotland).

<sup>9</sup> *Land-abae*.—Not identified. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 60, note *b*. Skene (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, Index v. *Lindabae*), says it is "Lundaff now Kinloch, Perthshire," without vouchsafing any authority for the statement.

<sup>10</sup> *Ailech Frigrenn*. — Ailech, or Elagh, as the name is now written, near Lough Swilly, in the bar. of Inishowen West, co. Donegal.

<sup>11</sup> *Failbhe*.—The voyage to Ireland

of Failbhe is noticed at the year 672. His obit appears under 678 *infra*.

<sup>12</sup> *In the months*.—in menye, A., B., and Clar. 49. The appearance of this comet is noticed in the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* at the year 678, where it is stated that it shone every morning for three months like a sun-beam. Its appearance is likewise recorded in the *Chron. Scot.* and *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, at the year 673, but under 677 (which is the proper year) in Tigernach.

<sup>13</sup> *Dunchad*. — The *Four Masters* state that Dunchad was chief of the Oirghialla.

<sup>14</sup> *Finachta*.—Ἰνῆνεχτα ("white-snow"), in original. This was Finachta, King of Ireland. See under the year 674.



Maeni, ubi ceciderunt filii duo Maeleaičoin. Beccan ruimm quieuit.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 2.) Anno domini dc.º lxx.º un.º (alıar un.) Morr Colssen mic Faelbei plainn pegir Muman. Daircill mac Cupetai eprcop Glinne da loča, Coman eprcop Fernann, paupant. Interfectio genegir Loairnn i Tirinn. Toimrnamo rex Oppaiği. Bellum Duin ločo, 7 bellum liacc Moelain, 7 doirao Eilino. Morr Doroto filii Domnall. Bellum i Calatpor in quo uictur ert Domnall brecc.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 13.) Anno domini dc.º lxx.º un.º Quier Faelbi abbatir 1ae. Cennraelađ mac Cilella mic Baetain, rapient, paupauit. Bellum Finrnechta contra Deicc mDairče. Dormitatio Nectain neir. Domnall mac Suibni la hultu moritur.

Fol. 25ba.  
.b.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dc.º lxx.º ix.º Colman abar Benncair paupat. Iugulatio Fiannamla mic Maeletuile pegir Lagenorum. Cačal mac Roğail-liğ moritur. Bellum Saxonum ubi cecidit Cilmine

<sup>1</sup> *Cul-Maini*. — According to O'Donovan, Cuil-Maini (or Cuil-Maine), was the ancient name of the parish of Clonmany, in the north-west of the barony of Inishowen, co. Donegal. (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 1499, note k.) But as there were other places of the name, it is not certain that the Cul-Maini above referred to was the Clonmany in Donegal.

<sup>2</sup> *Beccan Ruimm*.—Plainly so written in A. and B. But Clar. 49 incorrectly reads *Ruimim*, whilst O'Conor prints *Beccan puim* . . . . The *Four Masters*, who write the name "Becan Ruimind," state (675) that he died in Britain, on March 17th, which is his festival day in the *Martyr. of Donegal*.

<sup>3</sup> *Slain*.—Clar. 49, and O'Conor following it, have "quievit" which is wrong. The *Four Masters* (at 676), state that "Tuaimsnamha" was slain by Faelan Seanchostol. Faelan Senchustul is in the list of Kings of the Ui-Cendselaig in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 1, where he is stated to have fought seven battles against the Ossorians, in the last of which Tuaimsnamha was slain.

<sup>4</sup> *Battle in Calathross*.—This entry is quite out of place here, and should appear under the year 634 *supra*. The death of Domnall Brecc is recorded above at the year 641, and again inaccurately at 685 *infra*. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 202, note.

<sup>5</sup> *Faillbhe*.—Abbot of Hi from 669

of Cul-Maini,<sup>1</sup> in which two sons of Maelaichdin were slain. Beccan Ruimm<sup>2</sup> rested.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 2.) A.D. 677 (alias 678). The [677.] death of Colggu, son of Failbhe Flann, King of Munster. Daircill, son of Cureta, bishop of Glenn-da-locha, and Coman, bishop of Ferns, rest. Slaughter of the Cinel-Loarnn, in Tirínn. Toimsnamho, King of Ossory, [slain.]<sup>3</sup> The battle of Dun-locha, and the battle of Liacc-Moelain, and the enslavement of Elend. The death of Drost son of Domnall. A battle in Calathross,<sup>4</sup> in which Domnall Brecc was vanquished.

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 13.) A.D. 678. The repose of [678.] Failbhe,<sup>5</sup> abbot of Ia. Cennfaelad,<sup>6</sup> son of Ailill, son of Baetan, a wise man, rested. The battle of Finsnechta<sup>7</sup> against Becc Bairche. The falling asleep of Nechtan Neir. Domnall, son of Suibne, dies by the Ulaid.<sup>8</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 679. Colman, abbot of Bangor, rests. [679.] MS. The assassination of Fianamail,<sup>9</sup> son of Maeltuile, King of the Leinstermen. Cathal, son of Raghallach, dies. A battle of the Saxons, in which Ailmíne son of Ossu<sup>10</sup> was

to 679, and predecessor of Adamnan. Failbhe is mentioned above at the years 672, 675.

<sup>6</sup> *Cennfaelad*.—This seems to have been the remarkable man who lost his "brain of forgetfulness" (*inchind dermata*), through a wound received in the head, at the battle of Magh-Rath (A.D. 636, *supra*). See O'Donovan's ed. of the account of this battle, published by the *Irish Archaeol. Society* (Dublin, 1842), p. 278, note e.

<sup>7</sup> *Battle of 'Finsnechta'* (or 'Finachta'.)—The *Four Masters* (at the year 677) call this the battle of "Tailltiu" (now Teltown, co. Meath.)

<sup>8</sup> *Dies by the Ulaid*.—"Killed by the northern men." *Clar.* 49.

<sup>9</sup> *Fianamail*.—In the *Ann. Four*

*Mast.*, at A.D. 678, Fianamail is stated to have been slain by one of his own people, at the command of Finachta *Fledach*. But in the list of Leinster Kings in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 39, col. 2), Fianamail (the term of whose reign is given as 12 years), is stated to have been slain by the Ui-Cend-selaigh in the battle of Aife, or of Selga, in the *fortuatha* ("borders") of Leinster, or by one of his own people. In the *Fragments of Irish Annals*, the beginning of Fianamail's reign is erroneously entered under the year 679.

<sup>10</sup> *Ailmíne son of Ossu*.—*Elfwine* son of Oswy. See *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* at the year 679.

ῥίλιυρ Οῖρρυ. Obreprio Duin baitte. Dunchad ῥίλιυρ Euganaan iugulatur εῖτ. Μορρ Μαελεποῖταρταιῖς εῖρκοιρ Ἀρδ ῥραῖο. Bellum i m-bodbgnu ubi cecidit Conall oirgneh. Leppa grauirima in hibernia que uocatur bolgach.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dc.º lxxx.º Comburtio regum i n-dun Ceithirnn .i. Dungal mac Scannail rex Cruithne, 7 Cennraelad rex Cianachtae, .i. mac Suibni, in iuuio aertatir, la Maelduin mac Maelepiriḗ. Bellum blairleib portea in iuuio hiemir, in quo interfectur εῖτ Maelduin ῥίλιυρ Maelepiriḗ. Iugulatio Conaill ḗoil ῥίλι Dunchado i Ciunn tīre. Iugulatio Sechnaraiḗ mic Airmedaiḗ 7 Conaing mic Congaile. Obreprio duin Foither.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dc.º lxxx.º 1.º Iugulatio Cinnraelad mic Colgen pegir Conacht. Bellum paḗa more maiḗi line contra ḡritoner, ubi ceciderunt Caḗuraḗ mac Maeleduin ῥί Cruithne, 7 Ultan ῥίλιυρ Dicolla, 7 iugulatio Muirmoin in mano. Obitur Suibne ῥίλι Maeleumai principir Corcoiḗi. Orcaḡer delectae sunt la ḡruide.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dc.º lxxx.º 11.º Dunchad

<sup>1</sup> *Dun-Baitte*.—Not identified. Apparently the name of some place in Scotland.

<sup>2</sup> *Bodbgna*.—This was the name of a hilly district in the east of the present co. Roscommon. The name is still preserved in that of the well-known mountain *Sliabh-Badbgna* (anglicè, *Slieve Bawne*), in the barony of Roscommon.

<sup>3</sup> *Conall Oirgneh*.—"Conall the Plunderer." The *Four Masters* add that he was "Chief of the Cinel-Cairbre" (678).

<sup>4</sup> *'Bolgach'*.—The Irish name for the small-pox is *bolgach beg*, or "little *bolgach*."

<sup>5</sup> *Dun-Ceithirnn*.—Now known as the "Giant's Sconce," in the parish of Dunboe, in the north of the co. Londonderry.

<sup>6</sup> *Cruithni*. — The Cruithni (or Picts) of Ireland.

<sup>7</sup> *Cianachta*.—The "Cianachta of Glenn-Gaimhin," whose territory is now represented by the barony of *Keenaght*, co. Londonderry.

<sup>8</sup> *Bla-sliabh*.—Not identified.

<sup>9</sup> *Cenn-tīre*. — "Land's Head." Cautyre, in Scotland.

<sup>10</sup> *Dun-Foither*. — Now known as "Dunnottar in the Mearns" (Scotland), according to Skene. *Chron.*

slain. The siege of Dun-Baitte.<sup>1</sup> Dunchad, son of Eunganan, was slain. The death of Maelfothartaigh, bishop of Ard-Sratha. A battle in Bodbgna,<sup>2</sup> in which Conall Oirgnech<sup>3</sup> was slain. A most severe leprosy in Ireland, which is called 'bolgach.'<sup>4</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 680. Burning of the Kings in Dun-Ceithirnn,<sup>5</sup> viz., Dungal son of Scannal, King of the Cruithni,<sup>6</sup> and Cennfaelad, King of the Cianachta,<sup>7</sup> i.e., the son of Suibne, in the beginning of summer, by Maelduin son of Maelfitrich. The battle of Bla-sliabh<sup>8</sup> afterwards, in the beginning of winter, in which Maelduin, son of Maelfitrich, was slain. The killing of Conall Cael, son of Dunchad, in Cenn-tire.<sup>9</sup> The killing of Sechnasach, son of Airmedach, and of Conang, son of Congal. The siege of Dun-Foither.<sup>10</sup> [680.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 681. The slaying of Cennfaelad,<sup>11</sup> son of Colgu, King of Connaught. The battle of Rathmor of Magh-Linè<sup>12</sup> against Britons, in which fell Cathasach son of Maelduin, King of the Cruithni,<sup>13</sup> and Ultan son of Dicuill; and the killing of Murmin 'in mano.'<sup>14</sup> Death of Suibne, son of Maelduin, abbot of Corcach.<sup>15</sup> The Orkneys were destroyed by Bruide. [681.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 682. Dunchad Mursce,<sup>16</sup> son of Mael- [682.]

*Picts and Scots.* See the Index thereto, v. *Dunfother*.

<sup>11</sup> *Cennfaelad*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (680) it is stated that Cennfaeladh was slain after the house in which he was sheltered had been captured against him; and that his slayer was one Ulcha Derg ("Red Beard") of the "Conmaicne Cuile."

<sup>12</sup> *Rath-mor of Magh-Linè*.—Now Rathmore, par. of Donegore, bar. of Upper Antrim, co. Antrim. A place very famous in Irish history. See *Lebor na hUidre*, p. 133a; and Reeves' *Eccl. Antiqq.*, p. 69, note s.

<sup>13</sup> *Cruithni*.—The Cruithni (or Picts)

of Dalaraide in Antrim. Not the Picts of Scotland.

<sup>14</sup> *Murmin 'in mano.'*—Of the person called Murmin, or the addition 'in mano,' the Editor is unable to give any satisfactory explanation. Dean Reeves prints 'in manu.' *Adamnan*, p. 377.

<sup>15</sup> *Corcach*.—Cōrcōigī, the genit. form. Ware has no notice of this successor of St. Barra, or Finnbar, founder of the Monastery of Cork.

<sup>16</sup> *Dunchad Mursce*.—In his ed. of these Annals, O'Conor ignorantly renders *Mursce* by "Dux maritimus." But the epithet *Mursce* means that

murpce filiur Maelouið iugulatur ert. bellum  
Coraio in quo ceciderunt Colgu filiur ðlaimeic 7  
Perður mac Maelduin rex generur Corppi. Obrepio  
Duin att, 7 obrepio Duin duirn. Inotium mortali-  
tatur puerorum in menre Octimbur. Dormitatio  
Crimethaig na Craeiðe.

.b. Kt. Ianair. Anno domini dc.º lxxx.º iii.º Mortali-  
tar paruulorum. Morr Maini abbatir Noindromo,  
7 morr Depporðail. Morr Concoluim. bellum  
Cairril rinnbair. Loch Eacac do iouð hi fuil hoc  
anno.

Fol. 25bb.

Kt. Ianair. Anno domini dc.º lxxx.º iiii.º Uentur  
magnur. Terreretur in inrola. Saxoner campum  
ðreð uaptant, 7 aeccleriar plurimar, in menre iuni.  
Morr Congaile mic Suairc, 7 morr ðperail fili Per-  
ður morbo.

Kt. Ianair. Anno domini dc.º lxxx.º u.º bellum  
duin Nechtain uicirimo die menrir Mai rabbatu die  
factum ert, in quo Etpric mac Orru rex Saxonum,  
.xii.º anno regni sui consummata magna cum caterua

Dunchad (who was King of Con-  
naught) had lived, or been fostered,  
in the territory of "Muirisc," in the  
north of the present barony of Tire-  
ragh, co. Sligo. See O'Donovan's  
*Hy Fiachrach*, p. 314, note *f*.

<sup>1</sup> *Dun-Att.*—"Dunad, in the parish  
of Glassary in Argyle." Reeves'  
*Adamnan*, p. 377, note *b*.

<sup>2</sup> *Dun-Duirn.*—Dean Reeves thinks  
that this may be "Dundurn, at the  
east end of Loch-Earn in Perthshire"  
(*Adamnan*, p. 377, note *c*.)

<sup>3</sup> *Of October.*—October, B. See  
Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 182, note *a*, in  
which the learned Editor, with  
characteristic industry, has collected  
numerous references to the pestilences  
which prevailed in this country  
anciently.

<sup>4</sup> *Craebh.*—Craebh-Laisre, or the  
"Tree of St. Lasair," a monastery  
said to have been near Clonmacnoise.  
See Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 208,  
note *x*. The site of the monastery is  
not now known.

<sup>5</sup> *Of Noendruim.*—Clar. 49 reads  
"abb Aondromo," "abbot of Aon-  
druim." A very old hand, like that  
of Ussher, writes "Antrim" in the  
margin. But *Nendrum* (Mahee Is-  
land, in Strangford Lough) seems to  
have been meant. See Reeves' *Eccl.*  
*Antiqq.*, p. 149.

<sup>6</sup> *Death.*—morrr, A.

<sup>7</sup> *Loch Echach.*—Lough Neagh.  
The words hoc anno are omitted in B.

<sup>8</sup> *In the Island.*—in inrola, A., B.  
in inrola, Clar. 49. The *Chron.*  
*Scot.* (681=684) has in hiberia

dubh, was slain. The battle of Corand, in which were slain Colgu son of Blathmac, and Fergus, son of Mael-duin, King of the Cinel-Coirpri. The siege of Dun-Att,<sup>1</sup> and the siege of Dun-Duirn.<sup>2</sup> The beginning of the mortality of children, in the month of October.<sup>3</sup> The falling asleep of Airmedach of the Craebh.<sup>4</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 683. Mortality of children. The [683.] BIS. death of Maine, abbot of Noendruim;<sup>5</sup> and the death<sup>6</sup> of Derforgall. The death of Cucolum. The battle of Caissel-Finnbair. Loch Echach<sup>7</sup> was turned into blood in this year.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 684. A great storm. An earthquake [684.] in the Island.<sup>8</sup> The Saxons wasted<sup>9</sup> Magh-Bregh, and several churches, in the month of June. The death of Conghal son of Guaire, and the death of Bresal,<sup>10</sup> son of Fergus, from disease.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 685. The battle of Dun-Nechtain<sup>11</sup> was [685] fought on the 20th day of May, on Saturday, in which Etrith,<sup>12</sup> son of Oswy, King of the Saxons, the 15th year of his reign being ended,<sup>13</sup> was slain, together with a great

ἰνρολα ("in the Island of Ireland"), which seems more correct.

<sup>9</sup> *Wasted*.—Under this year, the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* states that "Ecgerth sent an army against the Scots, and Berht, his aldorman, with it; and miserably they afflicted and burned God's churches." Thorpe's *Translation*, London, 1861. Ecgerth succeeded his father Oswy (whose obit is entered at A.D. 670 *supra*), as King of the Northumbrians. See Bede's account of the transaction, *Eccl. Hist.*, Book 4, chap. 26. The death of Ecgerth (or *Etrith*, as the name is there written), is entered under the next year in these Annals.

<sup>10</sup> *Bresal*.—The *Four Masters* state (A.D. 683) that Bresal was chief of Cobha (or Ui-Echach-Cobha), now

represented by the baronies of Iveagh, co. Down. Reeves' *Eccl. Antiqq.*, pp. 348-352.

<sup>11</sup> *Dun-Nechtain*. — "Nechtan's Fort." Supposed to be "the modern Dunnichen, which is situated in a narrow pass in the range of the Sidlaw hills, which separate Strathmore from the plains of Forfarshire." Skene (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, Pref. cxix.)

<sup>12</sup> *In which Etrith*.—The "Ecgerth" of the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* See note under preceding year. O'Connor, in his ed. of these Annals (note 1, *ad an.*), wrongly observes that the words *in quo* are wanting in Clar. 49.

<sup>13</sup> *Ended*.—*conŕummat̃a*, in A., B., and Clar. 49. Probably a mistake for *conŕummat̃o*, as in Tigernach.



militum ruorum interpretur ert, 7 comburit tula aman  
duin Ollaiḡ. Talorḡ mac Acīḡaen, 7 Domnall brecc  
mac Echaḡ, morḡui runt. Iugulatio Rotachtaiḡ 7  
Dargarto mic Finnḡuine. Morḡ Banbain orcaḡ  
rapientir.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dc.º lxxx.º ui.º Iugulatio  
Peraḡdaiḡ mic Congaile. Quier Doḡumaiḡconoc abbatir  
uallir ḡa loḡo. Dormitatio Rorreni abbatir Corcaḡḡe  
mape. Morḡ Orreni epircopi monorḡterui Finnḡtin pilu  
Finnḡuine. Adomnanur captiuor pduxit ad Hiber-  
niam .lx.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dc.º lxxx.º ui.º Quier  
Seḡeni (o aḡaḡ ḡlaiḡib) epircopi Aḡḡomaḡḡae. Occirio  
Canonn pilu ḡartḡnaiḡ. Finḡnechta clericatum  
rurcepit. Bellum Imleḡo piḡ ubi ceciderunt Dub-  
ḡainber rex Aḡḡḡa Cianaḡḡa, 7 hḡarḡḡirḡe nepor  
Orreni, 7 Congalaḡ mac Conaḡḡ ruginur euarit.  
Niall mac Cernaiḡ uictor erat.

<sup>1</sup> *Tula-aman*.—The meaning of this is unknown to the Editor, who is unable to say whether it is the name of a person, or a term for some fiery element. O'Connor translates "*Tula regalia*"!

<sup>2</sup> *Dun-Ollaigh*.—Dunolly, in Argyllshire. Referred to as *Duin-onlaigh* (in the genit. form), at the year 700 *infra*, and in the accus. form *arcem ollaigh*, at the year 733. The nomin. form, *Dun-ollaigh*, occurs at the year 713.

<sup>3</sup> *Domnall Brecc*.—If this is the same Domnall Brecc referred to above at the years 641 and 677, as no doubt he is, there is much confusion regarding him, not only in these Annals, but also in the Annals of Tigernach. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, pp. 202-3.

The *Chron. Scot.*, at the year 682 (=685), records the death of Domnall Brecc in nearly the same words as are used in the entry at 641 *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Banban Oscach*.—The epithet *oscach* is possibly for *os cach*, "beyond all." He is called "Banban eḡnaidh," or "Banban the learned," at his festival day (9th May), in the *Martyr. of Donegal*, and "Banban sapiens" in the *Martyr. of Tallaght*. In the *Fragments of Annals*, at 686, Banban is called "Scribe of Kildare."

<sup>5</sup> *Corcach-mor*; or the "Great marsh." Now known as Cork, in the south of Ireland. *mape*, gen. of *map*, "great," A.; *maipe*, B.

<sup>6</sup> *Finntan son of Finnḡuine*.—The *Ann. Four Mast*, (685), and the

multitude of his soldiers; and Tula-aman<sup>1</sup> burned Dun-Ollaigh.<sup>2</sup> Talorg, son of Acithaen, and Domnall Brecc,<sup>3</sup> son of Eocha, died. The killing of Rothachtach, and of Dargairt, sons of Finnguine. The death of Banban 'Oscach' the Wise.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 686. The killing of Feradach, son of Congal. The repose of Dochuma-Conoc, abbot of Glenn-da-locha. The 'falling asleep' of Rosseni, abbot of Corcach-mor.<sup>5</sup> The death of Osseni, bishop of the Monastery of Finntan son of Finnguine.<sup>6</sup> Adamnan brought back 60 captives<sup>7</sup> to Ireland. [686.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 687. The repose of Segeni, from Achadh-claidib,<sup>8</sup> bishop of Ard-Macha. Murder of Cano, son of Gartnaid. Finsnechta<sup>9</sup> entered into religion. The battle of Imlech-Pich,<sup>10</sup> wherein fell Dubhdainbher, King of Ard-Cianachta,<sup>11</sup> and Uarcride<sup>12</sup> Ua Osseni; and Congalach, son of Conang, escaped by flight. Niall, son of Cernach,<sup>13</sup> was victor. [687.]

*Chron. Scot.* 683 (=687), state that Finntan (called *Munnu*) was the son of Tulcan. This Finntan was the founder of the monastery of Tech-Munnu, or Taghmon, co. Wexford. But Osseni is usually regarded as abbot of Clonenagh, Queen's co., with which Finntan (*Munnu*) was also connected.

<sup>7</sup> *Captives*.—In the *Frag. of Irish Annals*, it is stated that these were "the captives whom the Saxons had carried off from Ireland," on the occasion, apparently, of the depredation recorded above at the year 684.

<sup>8</sup> *Achadh-claidib*.—The situation of this place, which would be translated "Sword-field," is not known to the Editor.

<sup>9</sup> *Finsnechta*.—Finnachta, King of Ireland. The *Four Mast.* say that Finnachta went "on his pilgrimage." His return to the kingship is mentioned under the next year.

<sup>10</sup> *Imlech-Pich*.—Emlagh, in a parish of the same name, bar. of Lower Kells, co. Meath.

<sup>11</sup> *Ard-Cianachta*.—Now represented by the bar. of Ferrard, co. Louth.

<sup>12</sup> *Uarcride*.—The *Four Mast.* state that Uarcride was King of Conaille-Muirthemne, a district in the present co. Louth.

<sup>13</sup> *Cernach*.—This is the Cernach [Sotal, or "the haughty"], son of Diarmait, son of Aedh Slanè, whose death is noticed at the year 663 *supra*.

Ὁροναιῖς Conaillῃ ἰνδίου,  
 Δειτέβιν ποαῖδῃ ἱερὸν ἡ-ὑαῖρεσινδίου;  
 Ἡὶ βᾶ ἐλλῆνῃ βίᾳς ἕν  
 ἰ ἡ-Ἄϊρδ ἱερὸν ἡ-ὑὸβδαινβερ.

Σινεέταῖ,  
 Ὁροναν φίλῃ πορ τῇρ Ταῖδῃ;  
 Cen Dubcuile cen mac m-Ὁραν,  
 Cen Du bδαινβερ ἀρ αῖρδ.

Σινεχταῖ,  
 Sella πρῖα λέετ λεακκᾶ,  
 Παρ κοῖν, παρ μῖλκοῖν, παρ μῖνα,  
 Ὁβουῖδ λα παρ ἡ-εέτρᾶτα.

Mona ἱεῶδ δᾶμ ἀμνε,  
 Mac Cunnmael dom [ῥ]ῖνιχτε,  
 Ροπτῖρ ποῖα οὐρ ερδ  
 Mo δερ δο μαρβ ἱμβλεχο.

Ἰκτ. ἱαναιρ. Anno domini dc.º lxxx.º uiu.º ἰολαν  
 eprcop Cinnḡaraḡ obuit. Finḡnechta reuerḡitur ad  
 regnum. iugulatio Diarmato mḡdḡ pḡlḡ Ἀῖρμεδαιḡ  
 cecḡ. Morḡ Caḡurḡiḡ nepoḡḡr Domnaill bḡicc.  
 Obḡitur Docḡnnḡ Daḡre murḡḡairḡ. Morḡ Pḡraḡdaiḡ mḡc  
 Fol. 26aa. Tuḡḡḡalain. Morḡ Maeḡduin mḡc Conaill cḡannaḡḡna.  
 Obḡcḡurḡḡḡa epḡ paḡḡr poḡḡr.

Ἰκτ. ἱαναιρ. Anno domini dc.º lxxx.º ix.º Conḡal  
 mac Maeḡduin mḡc Ἀεḡḡo bennaḡn, rex ἱαρḡmuman, 7

<sup>1</sup> *Sad.* — The following stanzas, which are not in B., are written on the lower margin of fol. 25 b in A. The name of the author is not very legible; but it looks like "Gabaircenn." The first stanza occurs in the *Frag. of Irish Annals*, at the year 686, where the authorship is ascribed to "Gabhorcenn."

<sup>2</sup> *Ard.* — Put for "Ard-Cianachta."

<sup>3</sup> *The land of Tadhg.* — Τῇρ

Ταῖδῃ. A Bardic name for the land of the sept which gave name to *Ard-Cianachta*, and which was descended from Tadhg, son of Cian, son of Oilill Oluim (King of Munster in the 2nd century).

<sup>4</sup> *Cenngarath.* — Kingarth, in Bute, Scotland.

<sup>5</sup> *Returns to the kingship.* — See the entry under last year regarding Finnachta.

Sad<sup>1</sup> are the Conailli this day.  
 They have cause, after Uarcride.  
 Not readier shall be the sword  
 In Ard,<sup>2</sup> after Dubhdainbher.

Sorrowful,  
 The grief that is in the land of Tadhg,<sup>3</sup>  
 Without Dubcuile, without Bran's son,  
 Without Dubhdainbher over Ard.<sup>2</sup>

Sorrowful,  
 To look at their stony graves—  
 To see your dogs, your grayhounds, your women,  
 In the possession of your foes.

If Crundmael's son had not healed  
 My sorrow for me, truly,  
 Of blood and gore my tears would be,  
 For the dead of Imlech.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 688. Iolan, bishop of Cenngarath,<sup>4</sup> [688.]  
 died. Finnachta returns to the kingship.<sup>5</sup> The killing of  
 Diarmait of Midhe, son of Airmedach 'caech.'<sup>6</sup> Death  
 of Cathasach,<sup>7</sup> grandson of Domnall Brecc. Death of  
 Dochinni of Daire-murchaisi.<sup>8</sup> Death of Feradach, son  
 of Tuathalan. The death of Maelduin, son of Conall  
 Crannamhna.<sup>9</sup> Part of the Sun was darkened.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 689. Congal, son of Maelduin, son of [689.]  
 Aedh Bennan, King of Iar-Mumha, and Duinechaid son

<sup>6</sup> *Airmedach 'caech,' i.e., Airmedach "the blind." cecí, for caécí, A., B.*

<sup>7</sup> *Cathasach.*—This was Cathasach, the son of Domangart (sl. 672 *supra*), who was son of Domnall Brecc.

<sup>8</sup> *Daire-murchaisi.*—O'Connor absurdly translates this "Monasterii Roboreti maritimi." The *Four Masters* (688) write the name, and probably more correctly, "Daire-Bruchaisi," which O'Donovan identi-

fies (note *e, ad. an.*) with "Derry-brughis, *alias* Killyman, in the county of Armagh."

<sup>9</sup> *Maelduin, son of Conall Crannamhna.*—Maelduin was the 14th King of the Scotch Dalriads. His father, Conall Crannamhna (whose obit is entered above at the year 659), was the 12th King of the same important tribe, and son of the 8th King, Eochaidh Buidhe (ob. 628 *supra*).

Ἰουινεῶν μακ Οἰρδοιῶ, 7 Αἰλὶλλ μακ Ὀνγκαίλε Εἰλνε  
 mic Scandail, iugulati sunt. Comburtio aipod Machae.  
 Μορρ Πῖνγκυινε longi 7 Περὰδαιῆ μεῖτ mic Nechtleicc;  
 7 Choblaiῆ φίλια Canonni μοριτυρ. Ὀοβέκοκ Cluana  
 aipod paupauit. Iurpinianur minor φίλιur Conſταντινὶ  
 annur .x.

Κτ. Ιαναῖρ. Anno domini dc.º xc.º Cronan mac  
 u Chualne, abbas Bennchuir, obiit. Theodorur episcopur  
 Brittaniae quieuit. Dalriati populati sunt  
 Cruithiu 7 Ultu. Ρῖτσελλαῶ mac Flainn rex hila  
 Maine μοριτυρ. Uentur magnur .xiii. Κτ. Octimbruῖ  
 quorðam .ii. ex familia lae merpuit.

Κτ. Ιαναῖρ. (2 p., l. 7.) Anno domini dc.º xc.º i.º  
 Adomnanur .xiiii.º anno post paupam Pailbei ad  
 Hiberniam pergit. Conḡaḡ episcopur μοριτυρ. Περḡsur  
 mac Aedain rex in cōicid obuit. Iugulatio Maeleditraiḡ  
 mic Euganain. Luna in ranguineum colorem in natali  
 panti Martini uerpa erit. Obſeruo Duin deauae dibri.

Κτ. Ιαναῖρ. Anno domini dc.º xc.º ii.º Ὀρμυδε mac  
 Bili rex Fortrend μοριτυρ, 7 Αλφῖν μακ Nectin.

<sup>1</sup> *Orcdoith*.—Probably the Orcdoith, son of Sechnasach, whose death is noticed above, at the year 658.

<sup>2</sup> *Dungal of Eilne*.—He was probably the son of the Scannal referred to above, at the year 665, and was called "Dungal of Eilne," from a territory so called, in the present county of Antrim. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 557, note *i*. In the corresponding entry in the *Chron. Scot.*, 686=689, Dungal's son, Ailill, is called King of the [Irish] "Cruithne," or "Picts." His name occurs also in the list of Kings of Dalaraide, in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 5.

<sup>3</sup> *Tall*.—Or the "Long."

<sup>4</sup> *Dobécoc of Cluain-ard*.—Dobécoc was also called Mobécoc, both being

devotional forms of the name *Becan*. The church, anciently called *Cluain-ard-Mobecoc*, is now known, according to O'Donovan, as the old church of Kilpeacan, in the bar. of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary. (*Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 689, note *f*.) This Becan is wrongly said to be of Cluain-Iraird (Clonard, co. Meath), in Tigernach (690), *Four Mast.* (687), and *Frag. of Irish Annals* (690).

<sup>5</sup> *Justinian*.—This entry is somewhat out of place, as Justinian the younger began to reign A.D. 685.

<sup>6</sup> *Of Bangor* [in Down].—Bennchuir, A., B.

<sup>7</sup> *Dalriata*. — "It is doubtful whether these were the people of Scotch or Irish Dalriada. The scene of their depredation was the territo-

of Ordoith,<sup>1</sup> and Ailill, son of Dungal of Eilne,<sup>2</sup> son of Scannal, were slain. The burning of Armagh. The death of Finguine the Tall,<sup>3</sup> and of Feradach the Fat son of Nechtlecc; and Coblaith daughter of Cano dies. Dobécoc of Cluain-ard<sup>4</sup> rested. Justinian<sup>5</sup> the younger, son of Constantine, [reigns] ten years.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 690. Cronan son of Ua Chualne, abbot [690.] of Bangor,<sup>6</sup> died. Theodore, bishop of Britain, rested. The Dalriata<sup>7</sup> spoiled the Cruithni and the Ulaid. Fithchellach, son of Flann, King of Ui-Maine, dies. A great storm, on the 16th of the Kalends of October, overwhelmed some six persons of the community of Ia.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 7.) A.D. 691. Adamnan comes [691.] to Ireland in the fourteenth year<sup>8</sup> after the death of Failbhe. Conchad the bishop dies. Fergus son of Aedan, King of the Province,<sup>9</sup> died. The killing of Maeldith-raibh son of Eoganan. The moon was turned<sup>10</sup> into the colour of blood on the Nativity of St. Martin. The siege of Dun-Deavæ *dibsi*.<sup>11</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 692. Bruide son of Bili, King of [692.] Fortrenn, dies, and Alphin son of Nechtin. The death<sup>12</sup> of

ries of the Cruithne and Ulidians, now the county of Down, and the southern half of Antrim." Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 377, note *d*.

<sup>8</sup> *Fourteenth year*.—The Abbot Failbhe died on the 22nd March, 679. His death is entered above under the year 678=679.

<sup>9</sup> *Fergus son of Aedan, King of the Province*.—By "the Province," is meant Ulidia, generally designated in Irish Annals the coicir, "fifth," or Province. The *Four Masters* (689, O'Donovan's ed.) have "Fergus son of Lodan." The *Frag. of Ir. Annals* (692) have "Fergus son of Aodhan." But the name in the list of "Kings of Ulad" in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 3) is "Oengus son of Aedan,"

who is stated to have reigned 16 years.

<sup>10</sup> *Was turned*.—Uεrrα εrr. Omitted in A.

<sup>11</sup> *Dun-Deavæ 'dibsi'*.—This name must be corrupt, the last member thereof, '*dibsi*,' being quite unintelligible. Dean Reeves thinks that "Dundaff," south of Stirling (Scotland) may have been intended. *Adamnan*, p. 378, note *e*.

<sup>12</sup> *Death*.—Mονr, A. MS. B. has the abbrev. for "et" instead of monr, and makes the entry run on as a continuation of the previous sentence, which ends with "Nechtín," in A. Clar. 49 does not exactly agree with A. or B. But the variations are of no importance.



Fol. 26ab. Mory Dīraē epīscopī Fernann, 7 ōran nepor Faelaen rex Laginentium mortui sunt. Ceallach mac Ronain moir moritur. bellum inter Oppaiḡi ocyr Laighiu in quo cecidit Faelcar nepor Maeleodrae. Jugulatio Aīnḡiḡ 7 nieē Neill 7 filiūm Boendo. Mory Doergairt mic Finguine. bellum contra [filiūm] Pante.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dc.º xc.º iii.º Cron becc abbar Cluana mic U Noir obiit. Beccpola epīscopur quieuit. Jugulatio Cerpail mic Maeleodrae. Obserio tuin foēer. Mory Fercair mic Conaē cīrr. Domnall mac Aūin rex Allocluaē moritur hūitreni campī dile quieuit. Obitur Cronanī balni.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (ui. p., luna x.) Anno domini dc.º xc.º iii.º Fīnḡneachta rex Temro 7 ōpēal filiur eīur iugulati sunt (as ḡpeallaiḡ tollaiḡ) apud (alīar ab) Aēō mac Oluḡaiḡ (mic Allella mic Aēōa plaine) 7 a Congalaē mac Conaiḡ (mic Congaile mic Aēōa plaine).

<sup>1</sup> *Of the Leinstermen.*—Laginentiam, A.

<sup>2</sup> *Died.*—mortui sunt, for mortuū ē, in A. Omitted in B.

<sup>3</sup> *Dies.*—mor, for moritur, or mortuū ē, in A. mortui sunt, in B.

<sup>4</sup> *Grandson of Maelodar (or Maelodhar).*—Faelchar was son of Forandal, son of Maelodhar, son of Scanlan Mór (King of Ossory; whose obit the *Four Mast.* give under A.D. 640).

<sup>5</sup> *Aīnḡeḡ.*—Nieth-Neill—Boenda.—The bearers of these names have not been identified by the Editor.

<sup>6</sup> *Doergart.*—Apparently the Dar-

gart son of Finguine, whose killing ("Jugulatio") is noticed above at the year 685. This Finguine may have been the same as Finghin, fourth in descent from Conall (son of Comghall), 6th King of the Scotch Dalriads. See Reeves' *Adamnan, Geneal. Table of Dalriadic Kings.*

<sup>7</sup> *Against [the son of] Penda.*—contra Pēda, A., B., and Clar. 49. But Penda had been at this time thirty-eight years dead. (See at the year 655, *supra*). The *Chron. Scot.* (689) more correctly reads contra filiūm pēda ("against the son of Penda.") This son of Penda must have been Æthelred, who succeeded to

Dirath, bishop of Ferns, and Bran grandson of Faelan, King of the Leinstermen,<sup>1</sup> died.<sup>2</sup> Cellach, son of Ronan Mor, dies.<sup>3</sup> A battle between the Osraighi and the Leinstermen, in which fell Faelchar, grandson of Maelodar.<sup>4</sup> The killing of Ainftech,<sup>5</sup> and of Nieth-Neill,<sup>5</sup> and of the sons of Boenda.<sup>5</sup> The death of Doergart,<sup>6</sup> son of Finguine. A battle against [the son of] Penda.<sup>7</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 693. Cron Becc, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Beccfhola, a bishop, rested. The killing of Cerbhall, son of Maelodar. The siege of Dun-Fother.<sup>8</sup> Death of Ferchar,<sup>9</sup> son of Connadh Cerr. Domnall, son of Auin,<sup>10</sup> King of Al-Cluaithe, dies. Huidreni of Maghbilè, rested. The death of Cronan of Balna.<sup>11</sup> [693.]

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 10.) A.D. 694. Finsnechta,<sup>12</sup> King of Tara, and Bresal his son, were slain (at Grellach-dollaigh<sup>13</sup>), by<sup>14</sup> Aedh, son of Dluthach (son<sup>15</sup> of Ailill, son of Aedh Slanè), and by Congalach, son of Conang (son<sup>15</sup> of Congal, son of Aedh Slanè). [694.]

the Kingship of the Mercians in 675, on the death of his brother, Wulfhere. But the last battle Æthelred is stated to have fought was a battle against King Ecgferth of Northumbria, in 679 (*Anglo-Sax. Chron.*) In this case, the above entry is somewhat out of place. See Lappenberg's *England under the Anglo-Saxon Kings*. (Thorpe's Transl.), London, 1845, vol. i., p. 291.

<sup>8</sup> *Dun-Fother*.—See above, at the year 680.

<sup>9</sup> *Ferchar*.—He was the 10th King of the Scotch Dalriads.

<sup>10</sup> *Auin*.—See a note on this name, under the year 641 *supra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Balna*.—Now Balla, bar. of Clanmorris, co. Mayo.

<sup>12</sup> *Finsnechta*, i.e., *Finnachta*.—An old hand has added *ῥεσθαι* ("the Festive,") in the margin in A.

<sup>13</sup> *At Grellach-Dollaigh*.—O'Donovan thought this the place now called Girley, two miles to the south of Kells, co. Meath. *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 693, note *q*. The name of the place is twice added in A., firstly, *α ηςρεαλλαις δολλαις* ("in Greallach-Dollaigh") over the name of *Finsnechta*, and again, *ας ηςρεαλλαις δολλαις* ("at G— D—"), over the words *ῥιλιυρ ειυρ*.

<sup>14</sup> *By*.—*αυτο, αλιαρ ab*, in A. *ab*, in B.

<sup>15</sup> *Son*.—The original of these clauses is interlined in A. and B.

Moling lochair cecinit:—

Da díríran do fínnnecta,  
Inniu laigíó crolige;  
Rambe la ríru nime,  
Dílgud ina boráime;

In bern forrímbíť fínnnecta  
Immarreítir rígríadaí,  
Aed doith géríra do éail,  
Astorrolaic nígríadaí.

Occirio Tairgss mic Paelbei in ualle pellir. Quier Minnbairenn abbatir Achair bo. Gaimíde Lusmaíð dorrmíut. Morr Órain mic Conaill bicc. Tomnat uxor Ferčair morítur. Morr Conaill rílu Tuatáil.

b. **I**ct. Ianair. Anno domini dc.º xc.º u.º iugulatio Domnaill rílu Conaill crandamnaí. Fínnguine mac canir ríne matre, rex Muman, morítur. Ferzal Aíðne et Fíannaímaí mac Mennaič moriuntur. Ločeni menn rapíenr, abbat Cille dapa, iugulatur ert. Cummene Mugdoríne paúrať. Congalach mac Conaing rílu Congaile rílu Aedó ríane morítur. Loinsreč mac Aengura pegnape incipit.

**I**ct. Ianair. Anno domini dc.º xc.º ui.º Taračín de pegno expulrur ert. Fercaí róta morítur. Aedom-

<sup>1</sup> *Moling Lochair* (or *Moling Luachra*), founder, and patron, of Tech-Moling, or St. Mullin's, co. Carlow. The stanzas following, not in B., are written in the lower margin of fol. 26a in A., with a mark of reference to their place in the text.

<sup>2</sup> *Boramu.*—A large tribute exacted by the Kings of Ireland from the Leinstermen, from the time of King Tuathal Techtmar, in the second century, to the time of Finnachta. The circumstances attending the imposition of the *Bórama*, and the way in which St. Moling succeeded in obtaining its remission from King

Finnachta, form the subject of a long tract in the *Book of Leinster* p. 294b, sq.

<sup>3</sup> *Aed.*—The original text seems corrupt, and therefore difficult of translation.

<sup>4</sup> *Glenn-gaimhin.* — Or “Glenn-geimhin.” In ualle pellir, A. B. “Vallis pellis” is an accurate translation of the name Glenn-geimhin, which was the old name of the vale of the River Roe, near Dungiven (Dun-geimhin), in the county of Londonderry.

<sup>5</sup> *Mimnbairenn.* — The name is “Meann Boirne” (Meann of Boirend), in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (693).

Moling Lochair<sup>1</sup> sang :—

It were sad for Finsnechta  
To lie to-day in his gory bed.  
May he be with the men of Heaven,  
For the remission of the ' Borama.'<sup>2</sup>

The gap in which Finsnechta was slain—  
Round which kingly cavalcades would ride—  
Aed<sup>3</sup> . . . . .  
Since it has hidden him, he'll not ride over it.

The killing of Tadhg, son of Failbhe, in Glenn-gaimhin.<sup>4</sup>  
The repose of Minnbairenn,<sup>5</sup> abbot of Aehadh-bó.  
Gaimide of Lugmadh<sup>6</sup> slept. Death of Bran, son of  
Conall Becc.<sup>7</sup> Tomnat, wife of Ferchar,<sup>8</sup> dies. Death  
of Conall, son of Tuathal.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 695. The assassination of Domnall,<sup>9</sup> [695.] BIS.  
son of Conall Crandamna. Finngwine, son of Cu-cen-  
mathair,<sup>10</sup> King of Munster, dies. Fergal of Aidhne,<sup>11</sup> and  
Fiannamhail, son of Mennach, died. Locheni Menn, the  
Wise, abbot of Kildare, was slain. Cummene, of Mug-  
dorna, rests. Congalach, son of Conang, son of Congal,  
son of Aedh Slanè, dies. Loingsech, son of Aengus, begins  
to reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 696. Tarachin<sup>12</sup> was expelled from the [696.]  
kingship. Ferchar the Tall<sup>13</sup> dies. Adamnan proceeded

<sup>6</sup> *Lugmadh*.—Now Louth, in the county of the same name.

<sup>7</sup> *Conall Becc*; i.e., "Conall the Little."

<sup>8</sup> *Wife of Ferchar*.—Apparently the Ferchar, son of Conad Cerr (King of the Scotch Dalriads), whose death is entered under the preceding year.

<sup>9</sup> *Domnall*.—This was Domnall Donn (or "Brown Domnall"), 13th King of Dalriada.

<sup>10</sup> *Cu-cen-mathair*.—"Canis sine matre." His death is recorded under the year 664 *supra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Fergal of Aidhne*.—He was King of Connaught, and grandson of Guaire Aidhne, whose obit is given above at the year 662.

<sup>12</sup> *Tarachin*.—King of the Picts of Scotland. Referred to under the form "Tarain" at the year 698. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 134, note a.

<sup>13</sup> *Ferchar the Tall*.—Or "Ferchar the Long" (περκαρ ποτα). Ferchar was the first Prince of the House of Loarn who became King of the Dalriads, having succeeded to the position on the death (in 688, *supra*)

Fol. 266a. nanur ad hiberniam pergit et dedit legem innocentium populis. Echu nepos Domnall iugulatur est. Mael-rothartaig mac Maeluig rex na n-Áirgialla moritur. Immairecc Crannachae ubi cecidit Papatad mac Maeledoit. Bellum uilcon. Eompar mac Congaile mic Guaire iugulatur est. Moling Lochair dormiuit. Britones et Ulaid uartauepunt campum Muirteinne. Carran reirba o Lurca quieuit. Iugulatio Concoibo.

¶ Et. Ianair. Anno domini dc.º xc.º iiii.º Bellum i Perennmuis ubi ceciderunt Concobor Machae mac Maeleduin ocuŕ Aed airto rex dail Áraide. Bellum inter Saxones et Pictos ubi cecidit Berniŕ qui dicebatur Drectriu. Comburtio Duin Onlaig. Expulŕio Áirŕcellaig filii Percair de regno, et uinctur ad hiberniam uechitur. Morŕ Forannain abbatŕ Cille dapo, ocuŕ Maeleduin mic Mongain. Morŕ Muirŕura mic Maeleduin, regŕ generŕ Corppri.

¶ Et. Ianair. Anno domini dc.º xc.º iiii.º Bouina rtrager in Saxonia. Bellum Fíannamla mic Orreni. Tarain ad hiberniam pergit.

of Maelduin, son of Conall Crannamna, (14th King of Dalriada), and the last King of the line of Fergus Mor Mac-Erca, second King of Dalriada.

<sup>1</sup> *Law of the Innocents*. — See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 179. The *Frag. of Annals*, at 696, state the law was against killing children or women.

<sup>2</sup> *Echu*. — Eucha, B. "Eucha," Clar. 49.

<sup>3</sup> *Crannach*, i.e. "a place full of trees." Not identified. The word immairecc (translated "conflict") is rendered by "Scirmish" in Clar. 49.

<sup>4</sup> *Battle of Uilcon*. — Uael (for bellum) A. For Uilcon, Clar. 49 has Ulcor. O'Connor prints *Julcon*, and thinks there is something omitted. The Editor cannot explain the entry.

<sup>5</sup> *Congal*. — The death of a

"Conghal, son of Guaire," is entered above at the year 684.

<sup>6</sup> *Moling Lochair*. See under the year 694 *supra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Cassan*. — This is the same as the "Caisin" of the *Four Masters* (at the year 695). See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 781.

<sup>8</sup> *Cucobha*. — "The hound of Cobha." Probably some chieftain of the race of Eochaidh Cobha, from whom the tribe of Ui-Echach-Cobha derived their descent. See Reeves' *Eccl. Antiqq.*, p. 349.

<sup>9</sup> *Fernmagh*. — Now represented by the barony of Farney, co. Monaghan. The *Four Masters* state (696) that this battle was fought in "Tuloch-Garroisg" in Fernmagh, which place has not been identified.

to Ireland, and gave the 'Law of the Innocents'<sup>1</sup> to the people. Echu,<sup>2</sup> grandson of Domnall, was slain. Maelfothartaigh, son of Maeldubh, King of the Airghialla, dies. The conflict of Crannach,<sup>3</sup> in which fell Feradach, son of Maeldoith. The battle of Uilcon.<sup>4</sup> Ecomras, son of Congal,<sup>5</sup> son of Guaire, was slain. Moling Lochair<sup>6</sup> slept. The Britons and Ulidians devastated Magh-Muirthemhne. Cassan,<sup>7</sup> scribe of Lusk, rested. The murder of Cucobha.<sup>8</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 697. A battle in Fernmagh,<sup>9</sup> in which [697.] Conchobar of Macha, son of Maelduin, and Aedh Aird,<sup>10</sup> King of Dal-Araide, were slain. A battle between Saxons and Picts, in which fell Bernith, who was called Brectrid.<sup>11</sup> The burning of Dun-Ollaigh.<sup>12</sup> The expulsion of Ainfcellach,<sup>13</sup> son of Ferchar, from the kingship, and he was carried<sup>14</sup> in chains to Ireland. The death of Forannan, abbot of Kildare; and of Maelduin, son of Mongan. The death of Muirges, son of Maelduin, King of Cinel-Coirpri.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 698. A mortality of cows in Saxon- [698.] land.<sup>15</sup> The battle of Fiannamail son of Osseni. Tarain<sup>16</sup> proceeds to Ireland.

<sup>10</sup> *Aedh Aird*.—"Aedh of Ard." "High Hugh," Clar. 49. The name is written *Aedh Airedh* in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (696), and *Aed Airech vel [Aed] Ared*, in the list of the Kings of Dalaraide in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 5), where Aed is stated to have been slain in the battle of Fernmag. The entry of this battle in the *Frag. of Annals* (697) is very inaccurate.

<sup>11</sup> *Bernith, who was called Brectrid*.—The "Berctus," or "Behrt," who wasted the plain of Bregia in 684. See above under that year. The *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* has the death of "Eorht the aldorman" at the year 699 (*Thorpe's Translation*).

<sup>12</sup> *Burning of Dun-Olliagh*.—*Com-burtri tuin Onlaig*, A. The name of Dunolly (see note under the year 685 *supra*) is also written *tuin Onlaig*, in the genit. case, at the year 700 *infra*.

<sup>13</sup> *Ainfcellach*.—The son of Ferchar Fota (or "Ferchar the Tall.") He was of the House of Loarn Mor, and 17th King of the Scotch Dalriads. The death of Ainfcellach, in the battle of Finn-glenn, is recorded under the year 718 *infra*. See under the years 733 and 735.

<sup>14</sup> *Carried*.—*uechtur*, B. *Vehitur*, Clar. 49.

<sup>15</sup> *Saxon-land*.—*Saxonia*. England.

<sup>16</sup> *Tarain*.—Apparently the Tara-



.b. Ict. Ianair. Anno domini dc.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup> Accenra erc bouina mortali tar in hibernia i Ict. Februi in campo Trego i Teibai. Quier Aeðo anchorite o Sleibtiu. Dormitatio Iarnlaiḡ abbatir lir moir. Fiannamail nepor Dunchado, rex Dal riati, ocur Flann mac Cindraelað mic Suibne, iugulati punt. Curthuile nepor Crunnmail de regno expulsiur in Britanniam pergit. Pamer et peritlentia .iii. annir in hibernia pacta erc, ut homo hominem comederet. Flann albur mac Maeletuile .i. de genere Eugain, nepor Crunnmail (.i. mic Suibne mino) moritur.

Ict. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.<sup>o</sup> Bouina mortali tar. Colman auae Oirc, Ceallað mac Maelepracho eppcop, Diccuill abbat Cluana auir, moritui punt. Fol. 266b. Cilill mac Con cen maðair rex Muman moritur. Feidelmioð mac Ferḡura mic Aeðain moritur. Iugu latio Aeðo Oðbae. Aeð mac Oluthaiḡ, Congal mac Euganain, moritui punt. Imbairecc i Scu ubi cec-

chin, whose expulsion from the kingdom [of the Picts of Scotland], is mentioned at the year 696 *supra*.

<sup>1</sup> *Aedh*.—O'Donovan says (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 698, note *b*), that "this was the Aidus of Sleibte [Sleaty, bar. of Slievemargy, Queen's county], mentioned in Tirechan's Annotations on the Life of St. Patrick, preserved in the Book of Armagh."

<sup>2</sup> *Iarnlach*.—Skene copies this entry (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 352), under the impression that Iarnlach was abbot of Lismore in Scotland. But Colgan regarded him as connected with Lismore, in the co. Waterford, and the same as the Iarlugh whose festival is given at the 16th January, in the *Martyr. of Donegal*. (*A.A. SS.*, p. 155.)

<sup>3</sup> *Fiannamail Ua Dunchada*.—"F. descendant of Dunchad." Probably

the same as the "Fiannamail son of Osseni," mentioned under the preceding year.

<sup>4</sup> *Dal-Riata*.—The Irish Dal-Riata, or Dalriads.

<sup>5</sup> *Flann*.—The *Four Mast.* state (A.D. 698), that Flann had been chief of the Cinel-Eoghain.

<sup>6</sup> *Kingship*.—The kingship, or chieftaincy, of the Cinel-Eoghain.

<sup>7</sup> *Suibne Mend*.—The death of Suibne Mend (or Suibhne Menn), who had been king of Ireland, is recorded above at the year 627. This clause, added by way of gloss in A., is not in B.; but it is in the text of Clar. 49.

<sup>8</sup> *Mortality of Cows*.—"Bovina adhuc mortalitas," Clar. 49.

<sup>9</sup> *Colman Ua Oirc*, i.e., "Colman, grandson (or descendant) of Orc. The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 700) call

Kal. Jan. A.D. 699. A cow mortality broke out in [699.] MS. Ireland, on the Kalends of February, in Magh-Trega in Tethba. The repose of Aedh,<sup>1</sup> anchorite, of Sleibhte. The falling asleep of Iarnlach,<sup>2</sup> abbot of Lis-mor. Fian-namail Ua Dunchada,<sup>3</sup> King of Dal-Riata,<sup>4</sup> and Flann,<sup>5</sup> son of Cennfaeladh, son of Suibhne, were slain. Aurthuile, grandson of Crunnmael, having been expelled from the kingship,<sup>6</sup> goes into Britain. A famine and plague prevailed during three years in Ireland, so that man would eat man. Flann Fiun, son of Maelthuile, *i.e.*, of the Cinel-Eoghain, grandson of Crunnmael (*i.e.*, son of Suibne Mend),<sup>7</sup> dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 700. A mortality of cows.<sup>8</sup> Colman [700.] Ua Oirc,<sup>9</sup> Cellach son of Maelracha, a bishop, [and] Dicuill,<sup>10</sup> abbot of Cluain-eois, died. Ailill, son of Cu-cen-mathair,<sup>11</sup> King of Munster, dies. Feidelmídh, son of Fergus, son of Aedhan,<sup>12</sup> dies. The assassination of Aedh Odbha.<sup>13</sup> Aedh, son of Dluthach,<sup>14</sup> [and] Congal, son of Eoganan, died. A conflict in Scii<sup>15</sup>, in which Conaing, son

him Colman Ua hEirc ("C. grandson or descendant) of Erc," and state that he was abbot of Cluain-Iraird (Clonard in Meath.) The *Martyr of Donegal* has his festival at Dec. 5.

<sup>10</sup> *Dicuill*.—O'Connor, in a note on this ecclesiastic (*ad an.*) says that this was the author of the well-known work *De Mensura Orbis Terræ*. But this work was not written before 825. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 169, note.

<sup>11</sup> *Cu-cen-mathair*.—Lit. "Motherless Hound." His obit is entered above at the year 664.

<sup>12</sup> *Aedhan*.—This was possibly Aedhan, son of Mongan, son of Fiachna Lurgan (King of Ulad). See note 7, at the year 624 *supra*, and *Book of Leinster*, p. 535, col. 7. The death of Aedhan, son of Mongan, is entered above at the year 615, where he is said to have been King of Dalaraide.

<sup>13</sup> *Aedh Odbha*.—"Aedh of Odbha." Regarding the situation of Odbha, see O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.M. 3502, note i.

<sup>14</sup> *Aedh son of Dluthach*.—See above under the year 694, where Aedh is mentioned as one of the persons engaged in killing King Finachta.

<sup>15</sup> *A conflict in Scii*.—Imbairecc 1 Scii. Dean Reeves translates this "bellum navale" (*Adamnan*, 378), and Skene "Water battle" (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 353). Both were no doubt misled by O'Connor, who wrongly prints *Imbairecc iscu*, and translates "prælium navale," confounding the words *iscu* ("in Skye") with *uisce*, the Irish for "water." The name of Skye is written "Scia" in *Adamnan* (lib. i., cap. 33). See Reeves' ed., p. 62, note b.

deperunt Conaing mac Dunchado et filius Cuandai. Dyrpuctio duin Onlaiġ apud Sealbač. Iugulatio generis Cačboč. Iugulatio Conaill mic Suibne regis na n-Deiri. Conall mac Donennaiġ rex nepotum Finngenti moritur. Occisio Neill mic Cernais. Irgalac nepos Conaing occidit illum.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º 1.º Muirthead campi Ai (aliaz mullač leathan, mac Fergusa) moritur. Irgalac nepos Conaing a Britonibus iugulatur est in inri mac Negan. Paolobor Cločair dormiuit. Macenra rex nepotum Ečtač Ulat, Aiill mac Cinnraclad rex Ciannachta, mortui sunt, ocur Garban Miče, ocur Colġsu mac Moenaiġ abbas Lurcan, ocur Luač roigde ocur Cračerrair, rapientes, mortui sunt. Tiberius ceras annis .iii. pregnauit.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º 11.º Bellum campi Culind in arto nepotum n-Ečdaiġ, inter Ulta et Britones, ubi filius Račġainn cecidit, [aruerarair]

<sup>1</sup> *Dunchad*. — Probably Dunchad, son of the Conaing, son of Aedhan, whose death by drowning is entered at the year 621, *supra*. The death of Dunchad (or Duncath, as the name is also written), is noticed above at the year 653.

<sup>2</sup> *Dun-Ollaigh*. — Dunolly, near Oban, in Scotland. This place is mentioned at the years 685, 697, *supra*, and at 713, 733, *infra*.

<sup>3</sup> *By*. — apud. Used also in the same sense at the year 713.

<sup>4</sup> *Selbach*. — Son of Ferchar Fada (of the House of Loarn), 15th King of Dalriada, whose death is entered above under the year 696. On the death of his brother, Ainfcellach, in 719, Selbach succeeded to the kingship.

<sup>5</sup> *Of the Cinel-Cathbotha*. — Generis cačboč. Cinel-Cathbotha (or

Cinel-Cathbaid) was the tribe-name of the descendants of Cathbad, grandson of Loarn Mor, 1st King of the Scotch Dalriads.

<sup>6</sup> *Ui-Fidgenti*. — For Finngenti, A. and B. incorrectly read finngenti (which would mean "Fair Gentiles," and was the name applied by the Irish to one class of the Norse invaders of Ireland). For the situation and history of the Ui-Fidgenti, see O'Donovan's *Four Masters*, note m, at A.D. 1178.

<sup>7</sup> *Niall, son of Cernach*. — The *Four Masters* (699) have *Nial Ua Cearnaigh* ("Niall, grandson of Cernach"), which is probably wrong. The Niall here referred to was seemingly the Niall, son of Cernach, mentioned above at the year 687; the death of whose father, Cernach [Sotail], is entered under 663, *supra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Irgalach Ua Conaing*. — "Irgalach,

of Dunchad,<sup>1</sup> and the son of Cuanna, were slain. The destruction of Dun-Ollaigh<sup>2</sup> by<sup>3</sup> Selbach.<sup>4</sup> The killing of the Cinel-Cathbotha.<sup>5</sup> The assassination of Conall, son of Suibhne, King of the Desi. Conall, son of Donennach, King of the Ui-Fidgenti,<sup>6</sup> dies. The killing of Niall, son of Cernach.<sup>7</sup> Irgalach Ua Conaing<sup>8</sup> killed him.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 701. Muiredach of Magh-Ai (alias 'mullach leathan,'<sup>9</sup> son of Fergus), dies. Irgalach<sup>10</sup> Ua Conaing was slain by Britons, in Inis-mac-Nesan.<sup>11</sup> Faeldobhar, of Clochar, slept. Maccnia, King of Ui-Echach-Ulad, [and] Ailill son of Cennfaeladh, King of Cianachta, died; and Garbhan of Midhe, and Colgu son of Maenach, abbot of Lusk, and Luath-foigde, and Crach-erpais, sages, died. Tiberius<sup>12</sup> Caesar reigned seven years. [701.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 702. The battle of Magh-Culind in Ard-Ua-nEchach,<sup>13</sup> between Ulidians and Britons, in which fell the son of Radhgann [the enemy<sup>14</sup>] of God's [702.]

descendant (or grandson) of Conaing." The *Four Masters* (699) state that Irgalach was "son of Conaing," as in the *Frag. of Irish Annals* (A.D. 700, 702). In the latter authority, at the year indicated, some very curious particulars are given regarding this remarkable character, and his strange contest with Adamnan. See also Reeves' *Adamnan*, pp. liii., liv., 179. Irgalach's death is entered under the next year; and his son, Cinaeth, is mentioned at 723.

<sup>9</sup> "Mullach leathan."—This nickname signifies "of the broad crown;" or "latus vertex." The clause is not in B., or in Clar. 49.

<sup>10</sup> Irgalach.—See note <sup>8</sup>.

<sup>11</sup> Inis-mac-Nesan.—"The Island of the sons of Nesan." The old name of Ireland's Eye, near Howth, co. Dublin.

<sup>12</sup> Tiberius.—Tiberius Absimarus, Emperor of the East from 698 to 705.

<sup>13</sup> Magh-Culind, in Ard-Ua-nEchach.—Magh-Culind has not been identified. Ard-Ua-nEchach ("the height of the Ui-Echach") was probably the name of a district in the present baronies of Upper and Lower Iveagh, co. Down, which represent the Ui-Echach-Ulad (or "descendants of Eocha of Ulster").

<sup>14</sup> The enemy.—The word ἀνταγωνιστής, which seems to have been omitted in A., B., and Clar. 49, occurs in the *Chron. Scot.* (at 699), and in the *Frag. of Annals* (703). The name of Rathgann (or Radgund, as it is written in the *Frag. of Ann.*) is omitted in the *Chron. Scot.* O'Connor, with his usual inaccuracy, prints in place of the above clause, "Ecclesiarum Dei [Vindicatores] Ulait victores erant."

aeccleriarum Dei. Ulaiē uictorep epant. bellum Corainn, in quo ceciderunt Loingreð mac Oengura mic Domnaill mic Aedó mic Áinmíreach, rex Hibernie, cum tribus filiis suis (.i. La Ceallach loca Cime mac Raðallaiḡ), et duo filii Colgen, et Dubtoibergs mac Dungaile et Fergur porcpaiē, et Congal gabra, et ceteri multi ducer; iii. id. iulii, vi.<sup>a</sup> hora diei sabbati hoc bellum confectum est. Colman mac Finnbarp, abbas Lir moir, mortuus est. Áilen daingen aedificatur. Fergurran mac Maelcon mortuus est. Obreprio Riče.

- .b. Kt. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.<sup>o</sup> vi.<sup>o</sup> Strager dal Riati in ualle Limnae. Aðomnanur .lxx.<sup>o</sup> vii.<sup>o</sup> anno aetatis sue, abbas Iae, paupat. Alorpiē mac Orru, sapiens, rex Saxonum, moritur. bellum por Cloenaē ubi uictor fuit Ceallač Cualann, in quo cecidit Doobcaē Míde mac Dermato. Počartach nepos Cernaiḡ fugit. Feraðač mac Maeleduin rex generis Loegaire cecidit.

Fol. 27aa. Kt. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.<sup>o</sup> vii.<sup>o</sup> Cennpaelađ nepos Aedó bpioc, abbas Benncair, dormiebat. bellum

<sup>1</sup> *Corann*.—Another account of this battle is added, in an old hand, on the lower margin of fol. 26 b, in A.:—Cat Corainn in quo cecidit Loingreð mac Oengura, ri Epenn, cum tribus filiis suis, 7 ri Cairpri thoma cliab, 7 ri .h. Conaill gabra, 7 .x. ríḡ do ríḡaib Epenn imaille riu fein, hi cloinfind hi cinn Oenais loḡa itir Cinel Conaill 7 Connacht. Cellach Cime mac Raḡallaiḡ mic Uatach, ri Connacht [ ].

"The battle of Corand in which fell Loingsech, son of Oengus, King of Ireland, with his three sons, and the King of Cairpri of Drium-cliaibh, and the King of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, and ten kings of the kings of Ireland

along with them. In Cloenfind, at the head of Oenagh-Logha [it was fought], between the Cinel-Conaill and Connaughtmen. Cellach Cime, son of Raghallach, son of Uata, King of Connaught [ ]." A few words have been cut off by the binder.

<sup>2</sup> *Saturday*.—The criteria above given indicate that the true date of the battle of Corann was A.D. 704, when the 4th of the Ides (or 12th) of July fell on a Saturday. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 432.

<sup>3</sup> *Ailen-daingen*.—This name would signify "a strong island," or the "island of two daughters" (*Ailen-da-ingen*). It has not been identified. Its destruction is recorded at the year 713 *infra*.

churches. The Ulidians were victors. The battle of Corann,<sup>1</sup> in which were slain Loingsech, son of Oengus, son of Domnall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, King of Ireland, together with his three sons, (*i.e.*, by Cellach of Loch-Cime, son of Raghallach), and two sons of Colgu, and Dubhdiberg son of Dungal, and Fergus Forcraith, and Conall Gabhra, and many other chieftains. On the 4th of the Ides of July, at the 6th hour of Saturday,<sup>2</sup> this battle was fought. Colman, son of Finnbarr, abbot of Lis-mor, died. Ailen-daingen<sup>3</sup> is built. Fergusson, son of Maelcon, died. The siege of Rithe.<sup>4</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 703. Slaughter of the Dal-Riata in [703.] BIS Glenn-Limna.<sup>5</sup> Adamnan, abbot of Ia, rests in the 77th year of his age. Aldfrith the Wise, son of Oswiu,<sup>6</sup> dies. A battle at Cloenath,<sup>7</sup> where Cellach Cualann was victor; in which fell Bodbeath of Meath, son of Diarmait. Focartach,<sup>8</sup> grandson of Cernach, fled. Feradach, son of Maelduin, King of Cinel-Laeghaire, was slain.<sup>9</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 704. Cennfaeladh descendant of Aedh [704.] Brecc, abbot of Bangor, slept. The battle of Core-

<sup>1</sup> *Siege of Rithe.*—Obcepio, A. Obcepio, B. The situation of Rithe does not seem to be known; but it is probably in Scotland.

<sup>5</sup> *Glenn-Limna.*—in ualle Limnae. Dean Reeves thinks that this is the Valley of the Levin Water, which runs from Loch Lomond to Dumbarton. *Adamnan*, p. 378, note *g*.

<sup>6</sup> *Aldfrith . . . . . son of Oswiu.*—Aldfrith, who was King of the Northumbrians, spent some time in Ireland, where he was known under the name of *Flann Fina*. Tigernach, at the year 704, in recording his death says: *Alfrith mac Orru .i. Flann fina la Gaedel*, "Alfrith son of Oswiu, *i.e.*, *Flann fina* with the

*Gaedil.*" A good deal regarding Aldfrith is collected in Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 185, note *l*. The death of Aldfrith is entered in the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* under the year 705.

<sup>7</sup> *Cloenath.*—Now Clane, co. Kildare.

<sup>8</sup> *Focartach.*—Wrongly written *ƿocartaiġ* (the genit. form) in A. and B. Focartach, afterwards King of Ireland (see under the years 713, 715, 723 *infra*), was the son of Niall, son of Cernach Sotail. See above at 687.

<sup>9</sup> *Was slain.*—Cecidit, A. This entry is wrongly given in *Clar.* 49, which has "Fergus mac Laoghaire, rex gentis Maileduin, cecidit."



Copemotruađ ubi cecidit Celečair mac Comain. Ceallač mac Rogallaiğ, rex Conačt, port clericatum obiit. Iugulatio Conamlo mic Canonni. Congall (cinnmagair) mac Fergurra (.i. Fanat) regnare incipit.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup> (alias ui.<sup>o</sup>). Douchanna Daire, et Orrene filiur Galluir, abbat Cluana mic u Noir, paupant. Bruide mac Derili moritur. Concobar mac Maeleduin, rex generur Coirpri, iugulatur ert. Cellan mac Sechnurais, rapient, obiit.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.<sup>o</sup> ui.<sup>o</sup> Conodor Robair obiit. Occurio Inorechtaiğ mic Dunchada Muirce. Fergal mac Maeleduin, ocu Fergal mac Loingriğ, ocu Conall menn rex gennitir Coirpri, occiderunt eum. Dec nepor Duncado iugulatur ert. Corobenač erpcor Airđ rračto quieuit. Duo terreremotur reptimana in eadem in menre Decimbrī in aquilonali parte hiberniae. Bachall beicce bairče. Morp

<sup>1</sup> *Son of Raghallach.* — mac Rogallaiğ, for mac Rogallaiğ, A. and B. Clar. 49 has "mac Raghalla." See above under the year 702.

<sup>2</sup> *Conamail, son of Cano.*—The name of Cano (who was also called *Cugarbh*, and *Cano-garbh*), is usually printed "Canonni" by modern editors. But *Canonni* is the genit. case of Cano. The form in the *Frag. of Annals* (686=687) is *Cana*. The death of Cano is recorded above under the year 687; and his son Conamail is mentioned at 672.

<sup>3</sup> *Cennmagair-Fanat.*—The original of these two clauses is added by way of gloss in A. and B. Cennmagair is now known as Kinnaweir, in the bar. of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal; and Fanat is a well-known district in the same barony. Clar. 49, which O'Connor quotes approvingly, has "Congal . . . . regnare in-

cipit in Cennmagair, i.e., Fanad," which is not correct. See *Ann. Four Mast.* at A.D. 702, where the accession of Congal is noticed.

<sup>4</sup> *Alias 706.*—Added in an old hand in A. Not in B. or Clar. 49.

<sup>5</sup> *Daire*; i.e., *Daire-Dachonna*, or *Daire-Mochonna* (Dachonna's, or Mochonna's, "Oak-wood"). The form of the saint's name, Conna, was changed into Da-chonna and Mochonna, by the use respectively of the devotional prefixes *da* ("thy") and *mo* ("my"). The *Martyr. of Donegal*, at the 12th of April, has "Conda, abbot of Daire-Dachonna, in Ulster."

<sup>6</sup> *Bruide.*—He was King of the Picts of Scotland. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, App. to Pref., p. li; and Skene's *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Introd., p. cxxi. The fettering of his brother Nechtan, by King Drust, is entered at the year 725 *infra*.

Modruadh, in which Celechair, son of Coman, was slain. Cellach, son of Ragallach,<sup>1</sup> King of Connaught, died after entering religion. The slaying of Conamail, son of Cano.<sup>2</sup> Congal (of Cennmagair),<sup>3</sup> son of Fergus (of Fanat),<sup>3</sup> begins to reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 705 (alias<sup>4</sup> 706.) Dachonna of Daire,<sup>5</sup> [705.] and Ossene, son of Gallust, abbot of Cluain-mic-Ui-Nois, rest. Bruide,<sup>6</sup> son of Derili, dies. Conchobar, son of Maelduin, King of Cinel-Coirpri, was slain. Cellan the Wise, son of Sechnasach,<sup>7</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 706. Conodar of Fobhar<sup>8</sup> died. Murder of Indrechtach, son of Dunchad Muirscé.<sup>9</sup> Fergal son of Maelduin, and Fergal son of Loingsech, and Conall Menn, King of Cinel-Coirpri, slew him. Bec Ua Dunchada,<sup>10</sup> was slain. Coibdenach,<sup>11</sup> bishop of Ard-sratha, rested. Two earthquakes<sup>12</sup> in one week, in the month of December, in the northern part of Ireland. The 'bachall'<sup>13</sup> of Becc Bairche. Death of Colman, descendant of

<sup>7</sup> *Of Sechnasach.*—Σεκυραῖς, A.

<sup>8</sup> *Conodar of Fobhar.*—Conodar was abbot of Fobhar, or Fobhar-Feichin, now Fore, co. Westmeath.

<sup>9</sup> *Dunchad Muirscé.*—Dunchad, who was King of Connaught, was called "Muirscé," from having lived, or been fostered, in Muirisc, a district in the north of the bar. of Tireragh, co. Sligo. See above under the year 682.

<sup>10</sup> *Bec Ua Dunchada.*—Bec, grandson, or descendant (*nepos*) of Dunchad. But it is uncertain who this Dunchad was.

<sup>11</sup> *Coibdenach.*—Written *coibdenac* in A. and B.; but "Coivdenach" in Clar. 49, which is nearer the correct form "Coibdenach," as the name is generally written.

<sup>12</sup> *Earthquakes.*—Τετρίμοτον, A.

<sup>13</sup> *Bachall.*—This is for "baculum." Clar. 49 has "the Crostaf [Cross-staff] of Becc Bairche." The entry means that Becc Bairche, assumed the pilgrim's staff; in other words, became a pilgrim. The *Four Masters*, under the year 704, state that he died on his pilgrimage 12 years afterwards. In the list of the Kings of Ulad in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 3, Becc Bairche, who is stated there to have reigned 24 years, is said to have "died in pilgrimage (éc 1 n-aibíthri). In his Ed. of the *Ann. Ult.*, at this year (note 1), O'Connor gives much unnecessary information on the subject of penance. This Becc Bairche, who was a famous character in Irish History, is referred to above under the years 673 and 678.

Colmain aui Suibni. Slogađ Congaile fili Persura  
for Laigniu. Dunchad principatum Iae tenuit.

b. Ict. Ianaip. Anno domini dcc.º uii.º Canir Cuarani  
rex Cruithne iugulatur ert. Douina rtrager iterum  
incendit. Croen filiur Maroit mortuus ert.

Fol. 27ab. Ict. Ianaip. Anno domini dcc.º uiii.º Bellum dolo  
in compo Eilni, ubi iugulati sunt Leclabap mac  
Ecdac, Cúallaiđ, ocuŕ Cuoinairc. Bellum Selsgae hi  
poŕtuađaiđ Laignen, contra nepotes Cennrelaiđ, in quo  
cecidērunt .ii. fili Ceallaiđ Cualann, Piađra et  
Piaannañail, et Luirgđ cum Ħritomibur Ceallaiđ, et  
poŕt paululum Coirppi mac Concoluinn iugulatur  
ert. Maeldoborcon eŕpcop Cille dapo paupauit.  
Bellum for Orcaib, in quo filiur Artabláir iacuit.  
Peŕtir que dicitur baccach cum uenturp ppoŕluio  
in Ħibernia. Macnio mac Duibdaibber moŕitur.  
Iugulatio Conaill mic Peŕadaíđ.

<sup>1</sup> *Congal*.—The King of Ireland at the time.

<sup>2</sup> *Dunchad*.—This entry is a little out of place, as Dunchad did not become abbot of Ia (or I-Colum-Cille) until A.D. 710. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 379.

<sup>3</sup> *Cucuarain*.—Canir cuarani, A., B. The *Four Masters*, at A.D. 706, say that Cucuarain was "King of the Cruithni (*i.e.*, the Picts of Dalaraide, in Antrim), and the Ulaid," and that the name of his slayer was Fionnchu Ua Ronain. The *Chron. Scot.* (704) agrees with the *Four Mast.*, except as to the name of Cucuarain's destroyer, whom it calls "Finchu Ua Rebain." In the list of the Kings of Ulad contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 3, "Cuc-huain" (as the name is represented in the Facsimile), is stated to have been 'son of Dungal,' to have reigned two years, and to have been

slain by one "Scandal Find Ua Redain of the Dalaraide." Elsewhere in the latter authority, however (p. 25, col. 1), the same person is described as Cucuárain ní Ulao 7 Cruithentuaithe ("Cuchuarain, King of Ulad and Pictland"). The name of Cucuarain is correctly included in the list of the Kings of Ulad in Reeves' *Eccl. Antiqq.*, p. 354, where the length of his reign is given as five years.

<sup>4</sup> *Battle of Dolo*.—"Bellum Dolo," in A., B., and Clar. 49. The *Four Mast.*, at 707, have catĥ dola ("battle of Dola"). But the *Chron. Scot.* (705) has cat māige ele pep dolum ("Battle of Magh-Ele, through treachery").

<sup>5</sup> *Magh-Elni*.—"Magh-Ele," in *Four Mast.*, and *Chron. Scot.* This was the name of a plain on the east side of the River Bann, about Coleraine, in the co. Antrim. See Reeves'

Suibhne. A hosting of Congal,<sup>1</sup> son of Fergus, upon the Leinstermen. Dunchad<sup>2</sup> held the government of Ia.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 707. Cucuarain, King of the Cruithni,<sup>3</sup> [707.] BIS. was slain. A great cattle-mortality again raged. Croen, son of Masot, dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 708. The battle of Dolo<sup>4</sup> in Magh- [708.] Elni,<sup>5</sup> in which were slain Lethlabar son of Echaidh, Cú-allaidh, and Cudinaisc. The battle of Selga<sup>6</sup> in the borders of Leinster,<sup>7</sup> against the Ui-Cennselaigh, in which were slain two sons of Cellach Cualann, Fiachra and Fiannamhail, and Luirgg<sup>8</sup> with Cellach's Britons; and after a little time Coirpri, son of Cucoluinn, was slain. Maeldoborcon, bishop of Kildare, rested. A battle against the Orkneys, in which the son of Artablár was slain. The plague which is called 'baccach,'<sup>9</sup> with dysentery,<sup>10</sup> in Ireland. Macnio, son of Dubh-da-inber, dies. The killing of Conall, son of Feradach.

*Eccl. Antiqq.*, p. 330, and O'Donovan's *Four Mast.* (A.D. 557, note *i*, and 707, note *m*).

<sup>6</sup> *Selga*.—Selga, or Selggae (as the name is written in the MS. A.), is the genit. form of *selg*, "hunting," "chace." O'Donovan states (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 707, note *n*), that Selgge was "the name of a place near Glendalough, in the county of Wicklow." See next note.

<sup>7</sup> *In the borders of Leinster*.—*h*<sub>1</sub> *for* *tuath* *laigen*, A. B. Translated "in the outwarde parte of Leinster," in *Clar.* 49. In the list of the Kings of Leinster in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 39, col. 2), the death of Fiannamail son of Maeltuili, King of that Province (sl. 679, *supra*), is stated to have occurred *i cath aife no selga* . . . . . *i for* *tuath* *laigen* *breg*, "in the battle of Aife, or Selga, . . . . . in the borders of Brega." The *For-*

*tuatha of Leinster* comprised that part of the present county of Wicklow containing Glendalough and the Glen of Imaal.

<sup>8</sup> *And Luirgg*.—*et Luirgg*, A. B., and *Clar.* 49. Evidently used as a proper name. But nothing seems known respecting such a person. The corresponding passage in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (707) is *7 araid ro bnechnuib tangetar hi fornaide Ceallais*, "and some of the Britons who had joined Cellach's army." Ceallach Cualann, who was ancestor of the Ui-Cellaigh-Cualand, a tribe seated in the north of the present co. Wicklow, was rather a famous person in his time. See at the year 703 *supra*; and again at 714, where his death is recorded.

<sup>9</sup> *Baccach*, i.e., "Lameness."

<sup>10</sup> *With dysentery* (or *diarrhœa*).—*cum uentriy profluxio*, A. B. *profluxio*, *Clar.* 49.

Κτ. ΙΑΝΑΙΡ. Anno domini dcc.º ix.º Conamail mac Pailb̃i abbat̃ 1ae paup̃at̃. Comburtio Cille dapo. Congal .i. Congal c̃inn maḡair mac P̃ergura Pañat̃, [mic Domnail̃ mic Aeda mic Ainmirec̃ mic Sedna mic P̃ergura cinnpoda] mic Conail̃ sulbain, ið er̃t rex Temoriae, rubita morte perit̃ (.i. do b̃iðḡ). Immbairecc apud genur Comḡail̃, ubi .ii. filii Nec-tain mic Doirḡarto iugulat̃i runt̃. Oengur mac Maeleanp̃at̃ inrei iugulatur̃ er̃t. P̃iacra mac Dungaile apud Cruic̃ne iugulatur̃ er̃t. Colman mac Sechnur̃aḡ abbat̃ Loḡri moritur̃. Iur̃tinianur̃ pecuñtur cum Tiberio filio annir̃ .iii. p̃egnauit̃. P̃ergal mac Maileduin p̃egnap̃e incipit̃.

Κτ. ΙΑΝΑΙΡ. Anno domini dcc.º x.º Paelan nepor̃ Silni moritur̃. Bellum nepotum Meiḡ ubi Tnuḡaḡ mac Moḡloingre rex nepotum Meiḡ, et Cupoi filius Aed̃o filii Oluḡaiḡ, ceciderunt̃. Strager̃ Pictorum in campo Manonn apud Saxones, ubi P̃inguine filius

<sup>1</sup> *Son of Domnall, &c.*—The original of the clause within the brackets is not in A., B., or Clar. 49. Its omission would leave the entry very inaccurate, as Congal, King of Ireland, who died in A.D. 709, would appear described as the grandson (!) of Conall Guiban, whose death is recorded in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, under A.D. 465. The geneal. matter supplied has been taken from the authentic pedigree sources.

<sup>2</sup> *Of a fit.*—do b̃iðḡ. Not in B., nor in Clar. 49. In the *Book of Leinster*, p. 25, col. 1, Congal is stated to have died do b̃iðḡ oen uair̃e "of a fit of one hour." Keating, in his brief account of the reign of Congal of Cenn-Maghair, states that the King's sudden death was in consequence of his having burned Kildare, iðir̃ cill̃ et t̃uait̃, "both church and territory." The burning

of Kildare is the second entry under this year.

<sup>3</sup> *Cinel-Comghaill.*—Genur Comḡail̃. The descendants of Comghall (4th King of the Scotch Dalriads), whose death is recorded above at the year 537. The Cinel-Comghaill gave name to the district now known as Cowall, in Argyllshire, in Scotland.

<sup>4</sup> *Dargart.*—Probably the "Dargart son of Finguine," referred to above under the year 685, who was the fifth in descent from Comghall, *a quo* "Cinel-Comghaill;" and who is mentioned again at 711 *infra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Maelanfaid 'insci.'*—Maelanfaid 'of the speech.' Clar. 49 has "Maelanfa *in Sci*," as if to convey that Maelanfaid had been slain in Skye. O'Connor, with his usual inaccuracy, misprints "Maelanfaid *insci*" *Maelean for insci*, and translates *for insci* "supra insulam"!

Kal. Jan. A.D. 709. Conamail, son of Failbhe, abbot [709.]  
of Ia, rests. The burning of Kildare. Congal, *i.e.*, Congal  
of Cenn-Maghair, son of Fergus of Fanad [son<sup>1</sup> of Domnall,  
son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, son of Sedna, son of Fergus  
Cenn-foda], son of Conall Gulban, *i.e.*, King of Tara, died  
suddenly (*i.e.*, of a fit).<sup>2</sup> A battle among the Cinel-  
Comghaill,<sup>3</sup> in which two sons of Nectan, son of Dargart,<sup>4</sup>  
were slain. Oengus, son of Maelanfaid '*in sci*,'<sup>5</sup> was slain.  
Fiachra, son of Dungal, was slain by the Cruithni. Colman,  
son of Sechnasach, abbot of Lothra, dies. Justinianus<sup>6</sup> II.,  
with his son Tiberius, reigned six years. Fergal, son of  
Maelduin, begins to reign.<sup>7</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 710. Faelan Ua Silni<sup>8</sup> dies. The [710.]  
battle of the Ui-Meith,<sup>9</sup> wherein were slain Tnuthach,<sup>10</sup>  
son of Mochloingse, King of the Ui-Meith, and Curoi, son  
of Aedh,<sup>11</sup> son of Dluthach. A slaughter of the Picts in  
Magh-Manonn,<sup>12</sup> by the Saxons, wherein Finngwine son of

Skene copies this entry (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 353), as if he thought that "Oengus, son of Maelanfaid," was a Scottish character, apparently without having taken the trouble of ascertaining whether he was Scottish or Irish.

<sup>6</sup> *Justinianus*.—ΙΟΥΣΤΙΑΝΟΥ, A., B. The death of Justinian II., Emperor of the East, is generally referred to A.D. 711.

<sup>7</sup> *Begins to reign*; *i.e.*, as King of Ireland. The death of Fergal is recorded under the year 721 *infra*. O'Flaherty refers the accession of Fergal to the year 711. *Ogygia*, p. 432.

<sup>8</sup> *Faelan Ua Silni*; *i.e.*, Faelan, grandson (nepos) or descendant of Silne.

<sup>9</sup> *Ui-Meith*.—There were two tribes of this name descended from Muiredach Meth ("the fat"), son of Imchad,

son of Colla Da-crioch; one of which gave name to the district called Ui-Meith-Tire (in the present co. Monaghan), and the other Ui-Meith-Mara (in the co. Louth). The sept of Ui-Meith-Mara is probably here referred to. See O'Donovan's ed. of *Leabhar na g-Ceart*, p. 148, note a.

<sup>10</sup> *Tnuthach*.—This name, which signifies "envious," was originally written ΤΥΘΑĆ in A., but has been corrected by an old hand to ΤΝΥΤΑĆ (as in B). Clar. 49 has *Tudach*.

<sup>11</sup> *Aedh*.—This is the Aedh, son of Dluthach, whose obit is given above at the year 700.

<sup>12</sup> *Magh-Manonn*.—See note 8, under the year 581 *supra*, on Manonn. This battle is recorded in the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* at 710, thus: "The same year the aldorman Beohrtfrith fought against the Picts between Hæfe and Cære."



Deilepoit inmatúra morte iacuit. Cenníaelad abbar robair moritur. Congreio bñitonum et Dal Riati for Lorgg ecclet, ubi bñitoner deuicti. Murgal filiur Noe moritur. Corcpad nepotum Neill uc Cuinciu robairgi, in quo ceciderunt filiur Condi et filii Dibceini. Diccolan rapient 7 Ultan mac Cummeni eppcop telcae Olaind mortui sunt.

- b. **¶** Et. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º x.º i.º Coedoi episcopur lae paupar. Comburtio Tairperit boitter. Congal mac Doirgarto moritur. Obreio Aberte apud Selbačum. Bellum inter duos nepotes Ceđo plane, in quo Mane mac Neill iugulatur est. Flann mac Ceđo mic Olufaiğ uictor fuit. Ulait pportrati, ubi Dubčad filiur Decce bairce occubuit. Duo filii Ferađaiğ mic Maeleduin in cede generis Loegaire perierunt. Bellum apud Laginenrer deteriorer, ubi bñan nepos Maeleduin et filiur eius ceciderunt

<sup>1</sup> On *Lorgg-ecclet*.—for Lorgg ecclet, A., B. O'Connor, however, wrongly prints *forloingg ecclet*, and translates "in navibus apud Cleti."

<sup>2</sup> *Destruction*.—Corcpad. This word is represented by "fight" in Clar. 49.

<sup>3</sup> *Cuince-Robairgi*.—Not identified. In the *Táin bó Cuailnge* (*Leb. na hUidre*, p. 65a) there is mention of a place called cuince (explained as a *rlab*, or "mountain"), in the district of Cuailnge, in the north of the present co. Louth. The name of Quin, in the co. Clare, was anciently written "Cuinche."

<sup>4</sup> *Were slain*.—ceciuit, A. ceci, B.

<sup>5</sup> *Telach-Olaind*.—Incorrectly written *Teclae Olaind* (for *Telcae Olaind*, the genit. form), in A and B. Sometimes written *Tulach-Uallann*, and *Telach-Ualand* (as at 730,

*infra*.) Not identified. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 709, note s.

<sup>6</sup> *Tairperi-boitter*.—Dean Reeves thinks that this was probably the Tarbert which gave name to East and West Lochs Tarbert, the inlets of the sea which nearly insulate Cantyre on the north. *Adamnan*, p. 380, note l. It is again referred to at 730, *infra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Doergart*.—Apparently the "Dargart" mentioned above at 709.

<sup>8</sup> *Aberte*.—"Traces of the old castle of *Dunaverty*, standing on a precipitous rock nearly surrounded by the sea, are to be seen on Dunaverty Bay, at the S.E. extremity of Cantyre, opposite Sanda." Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 380, note m.

<sup>9</sup> *Niall*.—This Niall was son of Cernach (ob. 663, *supra*), son of Diarmait, son of Aedh Slanè (sl. 603 *supra*). The entry of this event is

Deileroth, was untimely slain. Cennfaeladh, abbot of Fobhar, dies. An encounter of Britons and Dalriata, on Lorgg-ecclet,<sup>1</sup> where the Britons were defeated. Murgal, son of Noe, dies. The destruction<sup>2</sup> of the Ui-Neill at Cuince-Robairgi,<sup>3</sup> in which the son of Condi, and the sons of Dibhcein, were slain.<sup>4</sup> Diccolan the Wise, and Ultan, son of Cummeni, bishop of Telach-Olaind,<sup>5</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 711. Coeddi, bishop of Ia, rests. The [711.] BIS. burning of Tairpert-boitter.<sup>6</sup> Congal, son of Doergart,<sup>7</sup> dies. The siege of Aberte,<sup>8</sup> by Selbach. A battle between two descendants of Aedh Slanè, in which Mane, son of Niall,<sup>9</sup> was slain. Flann, son of Aedh, son of Dluthach was victor. The Ulidians were overthrown, where Dubthach, son of Becc Bairche,<sup>10</sup> was slain. The two sons of Feradach, son of Maelduin, perished in the slaughter of the Cinel-Loeghaire.<sup>11</sup> A battle among the Lower Leinstermen,<sup>12</sup> wherein Bran Ua Mailduin and his son were

inaccurately given by the *Four Mast.* (710), who represent Niall as having been slain in the conflict. But Niall had been dead very many years at that date.

<sup>10</sup> *Becc Bairche*.—King of Ulidia. See above, under the year 706, where Becc Bairche is stated to have assumed the pilgrim's staff; or, in other words, gone on a pilgrimage. His obit is entered at 717 *infra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Cinel-Loeghaire*.—There were two tribes known by this name, both descended from Loeghaire (ob. 462 *supra*), monarch of Ireland in St. Patrick's time; the one, called Cinel-Loeghaire of Midhe (or Meath), and the other, Cinel-Loeghaire of Brega (or Bregia, in the S. part of the present co. Meath). The former tribe would seem to be here referred to. In the Pedigree of the Cinel-Loeghaire contained in the *Book of Leinster*

the Feradach mentioned in the foregoing entry is set down as seventh in descent from said King Loeghaire, and Cainelban (from whom the territory of the Cinel-Loeghaire of Midhe was sometimes called O'Coindelbhain's country) as fifth in descent from Feradach. See O'Donovan's ed. of *O'Dubhagain*, note 14 (p. iv.)

<sup>12</sup> *Among the Lower Leinstermen*.—*apud ʁaʁinenʁeʁ ʁeʁioneʁ* (for *ʁeʁeʁioneʁ*), A., B. "Apud Low Leinster," Clar. 49. The *Four Masters* (712) have *ʁa ʁaʁmʁ ʁeʁʁa-baʁ* ("by the South Leinstermen"). *ʁeʁeʁioneʁ* is obviously a mistake for *ʁeʁeʁeʁioneʁ*, or 'Southern.' In a copy of *Tigernach* contained in the MS. H. 3, 18, Trin. Coll., Dublin, the reading is *ʁaʁenenʁeʁ ʁeʁeʁeʁioneʁ*, over which Roderick O'Flaherty has written *ʁaʁʁm ʁeʁʁabaʁ*.

Dubgualai abbat Glinne da locha perit. Olučac mac Ričcellaiğ igne uritur. Beda fecit librum magnum.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º x.º ii.º Baetan episcopus Inrolae uaccae albae obiit. Paelbeur modicur abbat Cluana mic u Noir paupat. Pilia Orru in monasterio ilo moritur. Ciniod mac Derili et filius Maičgerinain iugulati sunt. Dorbeni Kačeoram lae obtinuit, et .u. menribur peractur in pprimatu, .u. ¶ Ct. Nouimbriur die rabbatu obiit. Cormac mac Ailello rex Muman in bello iugulatur erit. Tolargg filius Dorotain ligatur apud fratrem suum Nectan regem. Cučercac rex Orraiğ moritur. Sečnurac rex h. Mane mortuus erit.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º x.º iii.º bellum imereč in campo Singittae ut Diliu čeneč in Arral, ubi Flann filius Aičo mic Olučaiğ et Dubdoin nepos Decce ceciderunt in altera conspeccione belli, et Colgu et Ačč mac Dermato in prima conspeccione belli interfecti sunt. Dun Ollaiğ contriuitur apud

<sup>1</sup> *Beda.*—The original of this entry, which is not in Clar. 49, is part of the text in B. A marg. note in A., in an old hand, reads Beda librum magnum hoc anno fecit.

<sup>2</sup> *Inis-bo-finne.* — Inrola uaccae albae; i.e., "Island of the White Cow." Now Boffin (or Bophin) Island, or Inishbofin, off the S.W. coast of the co. Mayo.

<sup>3</sup> *Daughter of Ossu.* — Ælflæd, daughter of Oswiu (or Oswy), King of Bernicia (ob. 670, *supra*).

<sup>4</sup> *Monastery of Ild.*—The monastery of St. Hilda, at Whitby in Yorkshire, of which Ælflæd was abbess. See Lappenberg's *History of England*, I., 289, and Bede's *Eccl. Hist.*, III., chap. xxiv.

<sup>5</sup> *Ciniod.*—This name would now be

written "Kenneth." Ciniod was apparently the brother of Brude, son of Derilè (705, *supra*), King of the Picts of Scotland.

<sup>6</sup> *Obtained.*—obtenuit, A. O'Donovan erroneously observes (*Four Mast.*, at A.D. 713, note f'), that the obit of Dorbeni "is not in the Annals of Ulster." The correct date is 713, according to the criteria. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 381, note n.

<sup>7</sup> *Slain in battle.*—In a list of the Christian Kings of Munster contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 320, col. 1), Cormac, son of Ailill, son of Maenach (*supra*, 661), is stated to have been slain, after a reign of nine years, in the battle of Carn-Feradhaigh, gained over the *Deis Tuaiscert* (or "Northern Deis.") See above,

slain. Dubhguala, abbot of Glenn-da-lacha, perished. Dluthach, son of Fithchellach, was burned by fire. Beda<sup>1</sup> composed a great book.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 712. Baetan, abbot of Inis-bo-finne,<sup>2</sup> [712.] died. Failbhe Bec, abbot of Cluain-mic-U-Nois, rests. The daughter of Ossu<sup>3</sup> dies in the monastery of Ild.<sup>4</sup> Ciniod,<sup>5</sup> son of Derilè, and the son of Mathgernan, were slain. Dorbeni obtained<sup>6</sup> the chair of Ia, and having spent five months in the primacy, died on Saturday, the fifth of the Kalends of November. Cormac, son of Ailill, King of Munster, was slain in battle.<sup>7</sup> Tolargg, son of Drostan, was fettered by his brother, King Nectan. Cucherca, King of the Osraighi, dies. Sechnasach, King of Ui-Maine, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 713. A battle, '*imesech*,'<sup>8</sup> in Magh-Singittae,<sup>9</sup> at Bile-thenedh in Assal,<sup>10</sup> wherein Flann, son of Aedh, son of Dluthach, and Dubhduin descendant of Becc, were slain in the latter encounter of the battle; and Colgu, and Aedh son of Diarmait, were killed in the first encounter. Dun-Ollaigh<sup>11</sup> is constructed by Selbach. [713.]

at A.D. 626, where Carn-Feradhaigh is said to be in *Cliu*, a district in the co. Limerick. For the situation of the *Deis* or *Deise*, see O'Donovan's *Suppl. to O'Reilly's Dictionary*, under *Deise beag*. In the *Annals of the Four Masters* (710), this battle is stated to have been gained by the Northern Deis, and Cormac is incorrectly said to have been the son of Finghin, who was really Cormac's grandfather.

<sup>8</sup> '*Imesech*.'—A variation of the Irish adv. *fa-sech* (*fo-sech*, or *mo-sech*), meaning "about," "by turns," "alternately." O'Connor translates it "atrox"; Clar. 49, has "Bellum about Essech." But both are wrong. A battle *imesech* would mean a "free fight."

<sup>9</sup> *Magh-Singittae*.—The "Plain of Singitta." Not identified. O'Connor incorrectly prints "in campo *Ettechgittea*."

<sup>10</sup> *Bile-thenedh in Assal*.—O'Donovan says that Bile-thenedh is now represented by "Billywood," in the par. of Moynalty, bar. of Lower Kells, co. Meath. *Four Mast.*, A.M. 3503, note k. The old church of Dulane, situated a little to the north of the town of Kells, was on the *Slige-Assail* (or "Road of Assal"), an ancient road which led westwards from Tara, through Westmeath to the Shannon.

<sup>11</sup> *Dun-Ollaigh*.—See above, at the year 700, where the destruction of Dun-Ollaigh by the same Selbach, 18th King of Dalriada, is recorded.

Selbačum. Alen daingen dirtruitur. Fogartač .h. Cernaič de regno expulsiur ert, in Britanniā iuit. Corcpad .i. Garbpačā imMioiu, in quo cecidit Forbapā nepor Cončaič, rex .h. Poilči, apud uiror Mioe, uno die et bellum pꝛedictum. Siccitar magna. Bellum inter duor 'pilior Bece Bairče et pilium Bꝛepail regem nepotum Ečdač, in quo uictoreꝝ erant pilu Bece. In hoc anno interfecti sunt peregrini apud Mumnener, id ert, in Claraineč cum omni familia sua. Nox lucida in autumno.

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¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º x.º iiii.º Ceallač Cualann rex Lagen, Plann febla (mac Sgannlain, do ič Meič) abbat Airo mačae, Cillen episcopus, abbat Fernann, mortui sunt. Iugulatio Murčādo mic Dꝛemato pilu [Airmedač] cecit, regiꝝ nepotum Neill. Aeč duč rex nepotum Fiočente, Plaičnia mac Colčgen, rapient, et Mochonno čueru, dormierunt. Sločāč Murchada mic Bꝛain du Chairril.

.b. ¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º x.º u.º Iugulatio regiꝝ Saxonum, Orrut pilu Ačoprič nepotiꝝ Orru.

<sup>1</sup> *Alen-daingen*. — The building of this place is recorded above at the year 702, where see note. The ignorant "translator" of Clar. 49, taking this entry as a continuation of the entry preceding it, joins both together, and out of them makes "Dun olla construitur apud Selvacum, and destroyed by his daughter Alena"!.

<sup>2</sup> *Ua Cernaigh*. — "Grandson of Cernach." Fogartach, afterwards King of Ireland, (see 715 and 723 *infra*), was son of Niall, son of Cernach Sotal (ob. 663 *supra*).

<sup>3</sup> *Garbsalach*. — Not identified. The name would signify the "Rough-dirty" (or the "Dirty-rough") place. Though evidently the name of a

place, O'Conor understood *Garbsalach* to mean "fæda contentio."

<sup>4</sup> *Descendant*. — nepor. Clar. 49 has "nephew," which is incorrect, as in this Chronicle nepor is used to represent "grandson," or "descendant."

<sup>5</sup> *Becc Bairche*. — See above, at A.D. 706.

<sup>6</sup> *Pilgrims*. — peregrini, A., B. Clar. 49 reads "In hoc anno interfecti peregrini apud Mumnenses, that is called Clarainech, cum omni sua familia." The Annals of Clonmacnoise state (710) that "there were certain pilgrims killed by the Mounstermen, viz., Clarinach with all his family."

Alen-daingen<sup>1</sup> was demolished. Fogartach Ua Cernaigh,<sup>2</sup> was banished from the Kingdom, and went into Britain. The slaughter of Garbsalach<sup>3</sup> in Midhe, in which Forbasach descendant<sup>4</sup> of Congal, King of the Ui-Failghe, was slain by the men of Midhe, on the same day as the afore-said battle. Great drought. A battle between two sons of Becc Bairche,<sup>5</sup> and the son of Bresal, King of Ui-Echach, in which the sons of Becc were victors. In this year pilgrims<sup>6</sup> were slain by Munstermen, viz., the Clarainech, with his whole family. A bright night in Autumn.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 714. Cellach Cualann,<sup>7</sup> King of Leinster; Flann Febla, son<sup>8</sup> of Scannlan, of the Ui-Meith, abbot of Armagh, and Cilleni, bishop, abbot of Ferna, died. The killing of Murchadh, son of Diarmait, son of [Airmedach] Caech,<sup>9</sup> King of the Ui-Neill.<sup>10</sup> Aedh Dubh, King of the Ui-Fidhgente; Flaithnia the Wise, son of Colggu, and Mochonna Cuerni,<sup>11</sup> slept. The hosting of Murchadh, son of Bran,<sup>12</sup> to Cashel. [714.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 715. The killing of the King of the [715.] MS. Saxons, Osrid,<sup>13</sup> son of Aldfrid, grandson of Oswiu. Garnat

<sup>1</sup> *Ceallach Cualann*. — See above, under the year 703.

<sup>8</sup> *Son*. — The original of this clause is added in the margin in A., where Flann is called "bishop" of Ard-macha (or Armagh). It is not in Clar. 49. The words *māc Sgann-lāin* ("son of Sgannlan"), are part of the text in B., in which *do iū meit* ("of the Ui-Meith") is interlined in the original hand.

<sup>9</sup> [Airmedach] *Caech*. — "Airmedach the Blind" (or "One-eyed.") The MSS. A. and B., which omit the name of Airmedach, have *ceci* for *caeci*. The *Four Mast.* (713) state that Murchadh was chief of the Ui-Neill of Clann-Colmain. But in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 1), his

name occurs in the list of the Kings of Uisnach. See under A.D. 688 *supra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Ui-Neill*. — See last note.

<sup>11</sup> *Mochonna Cuerni*. — The *Four Mast.* (713) write *Mochonna Cluana Airdne* ("Mochonna of Cluain-Airdne.") The festival of Mochonna is given under Sept. 30 in the *Martyr. of Donegal*. But the situation of Cluain-Airdne is not known to the Editor.

<sup>12</sup> *Murchadh, son of Bran*. — King of Leinster. His death is entered at the year 726 *infra*.

<sup>13</sup> *Osrid*. — King of the Northumbrians, and son of Aldfrid, son of Oswiu (ob. 670. *supra*). See the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.*, A.D. 716.



Ἰαρνατ φίλιυρ Ὀελεροῖτ μορίτυρ. Ῥοῖαρταῖ nepor  
Cepnaiḡ iterum regnat. Παρῶα commutatur in Θοα  
ciuitate. Ρaelḡu mac Ὀorbeni Ἰαῖῶραμ Columbæ  
.lxx. iiii. αετατιρ ρue anno, iii .iiii. Ἰct. Septimbr̃i,  
die sabbati, ρurcepit. Obιτυρ Celi Τίγερναιḡ abbatιρ  
Cluana aμιρ. Flann Foirbḡe mac Ῥοῖαρταῖτ μορί-  
τυυρ ερτ. Μορίρ Ἀρῑβραῖν mic Μαλεδουῖν.

Ἰct. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.º x.º iii.º Ὀunchao  
mac Cinnḡaelaḡ abbaρ Ιαε obιτ. Etulb mac Ecuilb  
obιτ. Conḡalach mac Conaῖḡ, rex nepotum Crum-  
tain, iugulatur ερτ. Expulsiο ρamiliaε Ιαε τραῖρ  
dorr̃um Ὀριττανῖαε α Nectano ρεγε. Congrepiο  
Ὀalḡiaτi et Ὀριτtonum in lapide qui uocatur  
Minuirc, et Ὀριtoner deuicti ρunt. Commixtio  
agonιρ Talten Ια Ῥοῖαρταῖ, ubi ceciderunt φίλιυρ  
Rubai et φίλιυρ Ὀuibḡleiḡe.

Ἰct. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.º x.º iiii.º φίλιυρ  
Cuḡdine rex Saxonum μορίτυρ. Decc Ὀairḡe obιτ.  
bellum Ceninñro, ubi Tuat̃al nepor Ρaelḡon, et  
Cellaḡ διαῖτραῖ, et Ἰormḡal mac Ἀεḡa mic Ὀluḡaiḡ,

<sup>1</sup> *Fogartach*.—There is some confusion regarding the length of Fogartach's reign. According to the *Ann. Four Mast.* (719), he was only one year King of Ireland. O'Flaherty, who gives 722 as the date of Fogartach's accession, gives him a year and some months. *Ogygia*, p. 432. Fogartach's expulsion from the Kingdom (*de regno*) is noticed above under the year 713, and his return from his exile in Britain is mentioned by the *Four Mast.* at 714. If he "reigned again" in 715, as above stated, he must have reigned as the rival of Fergal son of Maelduin, who was King of Ireland, according to these Annals, from 709 to the death of Fergal in 722 (*infra*, 721), when

Fogartach became undisputed monarch.

<sup>2</sup> *Easter is changed*.—*comotat* τυρ, A., B. Regarding this change in the observance of Easter, see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 28, note.

<sup>3</sup> *Chair of Columba*, i.e., the abbacy of Ia, or Iona.

<sup>4</sup> *Of his age*.—αετατιρ ρue, B. ρue is omitted in A. Clar. 49 agrees with B.

<sup>5</sup> *Flann Foirbthe*.—"Old Flan," Clar. 49. But *foirbthe* means "perfect," not "old."

<sup>6</sup> *Conḡalach, son of Conaḡ*.—Clar. 49 has "Connalach son of *Crimthain*," but this is incorrect.

<sup>7</sup> *Dorsum Britanniæ*.—In Irish *Druim-Bretain*, the "Back (or Ridge)

son of Deleroth, dies. Fogartach,<sup>1</sup> grandson of Cernach, again reigns. Easter is changed<sup>2</sup> in the Monastery of Ia. Faelchu, son of Dorbeni, assumes the chair of Columba,<sup>3</sup> in the 74th year of his age,<sup>4</sup> on the 4th of the Kalends of September, on Saturday. Death of Celi-Tigernaigh, abbot of Cluain-eois. Flann Foirbthe,<sup>5</sup> son of Fogartach, died. Death of Artbran, son of Maelduin.

Kal Jan. A.D. 716. Dunchad, son of Cennfaeladh, [716.] abbot of Ia, died. Etulb, son of Etulb, died. Condalach son of Conang,<sup>6</sup> King of the Ui-Crimthainn, was slain. Expulsion of the community of Ia across Dorsum Britanniae,<sup>7</sup> by King Nectan.<sup>8</sup> A meeting of the Dalriata and Britons, at the rock called Minuirc;<sup>9</sup> and the Britons were defeated. The disturbance<sup>10</sup> of the Fair of Tailtiu<sup>11</sup> by Fogartach, wherein the son of Ruba<sup>12</sup> and the son of Dubhsleibhe, were slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 717. The son of Cuidin,<sup>13</sup> King of the [717] Saxons, dies. Becc Bairche<sup>14</sup> died. The battle of Cenannus,<sup>15</sup> wherein fell Tuathal grandson of Faelchu, and Cellach Diathraibh, and Gormgal, son of Aedh son

of Britain." The great mountain chain dividing Perthshire and Argyll, terminating in the Grampian Hills. Also called *Druim-Alban*. (Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 64, note a.) Dr. O'Brien states that *Druim-Alban* was otherwise called *Braid-alban*. *Irish Engl. Dictionary*, voce *Drom-saileach*.

<sup>8</sup> *King Nectan*.—King of the Picts. The "Naiton" of Bede. *Eccl. Hist.* V., 22.

<sup>9</sup> *Minuirc*.—This place has not been identified.

<sup>10</sup> *Disturbance*. — Κοιμησις, A., B. Clar. 49 reads "burning"!

<sup>11</sup> *Tailtiu*.—The genit. form is *Tail-tem*, from which comes the present name of the place, *Teltown*, in the par. of the same name, bar. of Upper

Kells, co. Meath, where there are some remarkable remains of antiquity.

<sup>12</sup> *Son of Ruba*.—The *Four Masters* (A.D. 715) have "Maelruba." But the *Frag. of Annals* say "the son of Maelruba," which is probably more correct. "Ruba" is not found as a proper name.

<sup>13</sup> *Son of Cuidin*.—This was evidently Cenred, son of Cuthwine, who succeeded Osrid (ob. 715 *supra*), as King of the Northumbrians, and died after a reign of two years.

<sup>14</sup> *Becc Bairche*.—See at the year 706 *supra*.

<sup>15</sup> *Battle of Cenannus*.—Ceminnno (genit. form of Ceminnar, for Cenannar, the ancient name of Kells, in the co. Meath).

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et Añmalngairð .h. Conaing, et Fergal pater eius ceciderunt. Conall grant uictor erat, et Conall grant nepos Cernaið in fine duorum mensium post bellum interfectur est la Fergal mac Maeleuin. Cronan Ua Eoain abbas Lir moir moritur. Rian-namail nepos Doðaine mic Finn, inrolae princeps Maige samh, et Dubdun nepos Faelain, episcopus, abbas Cluana irairðo, Conri mac Congaile cennfota, ocus Ailill mac Finnecht, iugulati sunt. Pluit proir melo for Oithin becc. Pluit proir sanguinis rupe forram laginam. Inde uocatur Niall pro-rað, qui tunc natus est, mac Fergaile. Eclipse lunae in plenilunio suo.

¶ Et. Ianair. (p. 7.) Anno domini dcc.º x.º uiii.º Airmedað mac Tairðg, et Cruðan rex nepotum mic Uair, iugulati sunt; et Ertuile mac Fergura suill iugulatur est. Oportan dairtaige quiescit i n-ard Breccain. Cui dimersgo moritur. Tuibride .h. Dunchada iugulatur est. Congerrio apud Lage-

<sup>1</sup> *Conall Grant*, i.e., Conall "the grey."—He was the grandson of Cernach Sotal, whose obit. is given above at the year 663.

<sup>2</sup> *Fergal*.—King of Ireland. See under 721 *infra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Cronan Ua hEoain*, i.e., "Cronan descendant of Eoan." The festival of this Cronan, abbot of Lismor Mochuda (Lismore, co. Waterford), is entered in the *Martyr. of Donegal* under the 1st of June. See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 303.

<sup>4</sup> *Inis-Maighe-Samh*. — Inishmac-saint, bar. of Magheraboy, co. Fermanagh. For inrolae princeps maige samh, Clar. 49 has "primus Episcopus campi Saimh." But "princeps" is frequently used in these *Annals* to signify a superior or abbot

of an ecclesiastical establishment. O'Connor, in his ed., incorrectly prints "*Maigi Samhin*" (for *Maigi Samh*), note <sup>2</sup>, *sub an.*, and translates "*Campi Solis*"!

<sup>5</sup> *Congal Cennfota*.—Probably the Congal Cennfota, or "Congal Long-head," mentioned above at A.D. 673.

<sup>6</sup> *Othan becc*. — "Little Othan." Apparently a place near Othan-mor, or "Big Othan" (now Fahan, barony of Inishewen, co. Donegal.) O'Connor translates "*supra genistas spinosas parvas*"!

<sup>7</sup> *On the 'foss' of the Leinstermen*. — rupe forram laginam. Translated "upon the borders of Leinster," in Clar. 49. The shower of blood is stated in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 274, a), to have fallen

of Dluthach, and Amalgaidh, grandson of Conaing, and his brother Fergal. Conall Grant<sup>1</sup> was victor. And Conall Grant,<sup>1</sup> grandson of Cernach, was slain at the end of two months after the battle, by Fergal,<sup>2</sup> son of Mael-duin. Cronan Ua hEoain,<sup>3</sup> abbot of Lis-mor, dies. Fiannamail, descendant of Boghaine, son of Finn, abbot of Inis-Maighe-Samh,<sup>4</sup> and Dubhduin, descendant of Faclan, bishop, abbot of Cluain-Iraird; Conri, son of Congal Cennfota,<sup>5</sup> and Ailill, son of Finsnechta, were slain. It rained a shower of honey upon Othan-becc.<sup>6</sup> It rained a shower of blood upon the 'foss'<sup>7</sup> of the Leinstermen. Hence Niall 'Frosach,'<sup>8</sup> son of Fergal, who was born then, was so called. An eclipse of the moon at its full.<sup>9</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Saturd.<sup>10</sup>) A.D. 718. Airmedach, son of Tadhg, and Crichan, King of Ui-Mic-Uais, were slain; and Ertuile, son of Fergus Goll, was slain. Drostan of the oratory<sup>11</sup> rested in Ard-Breccain.<sup>12</sup> Cu-dimeriggio dies. Tuibride, descendant of Dunchadh, was slain. A battle among the Leinstermen, in which Aedh, son of Cellach,<sup>13</sup>

on glenno lügen. (the "glen," or "valley," of Leinster.)

<sup>8</sup> Niall 'Frosach.'—"Niall of the showers," or "N. the Showery." These showers, with some variation in their number and character, are again noticed at the date of Niall Frosach's accession to the monarchy of Ireland, A.D. 763 *infra*. In the *Book of Leinster* (p. 25, col. 2) the showers—one of white silver, one of honey, and one of wheat—are stated to have occurred *in the reign* of Niall Frosach, not at his birth or accession. They were probably meteoric phenomena.

<sup>9</sup> *At its full*.—in plenilunio suo, A., B., and Clar. 49.

<sup>10</sup> *Saturday*.—p. 7 (for "seventh

day of the week"), added in *al. man.* in A. Not in B.

<sup>11</sup> *Drostan of the oratory*.—Ὀροσταίον, A. Ὀαρταίγε is the genit. form of Ὀαρτεχ (variously written Ὀαρτεχ, οὐρτεχ, οὐρτεχ) which signifies an oratory, or house of penitence. Absurdly translated "manse" in Clar. 49, under the year 1116.

<sup>12</sup> *Ard-Breccain*.—Ἀρὸ βρεκκαν, A. "Breccan's Height." Now Ard-braccan, co. Meath. The festival of the founder, St. Breccan, occurs at the 16th of July in the Calendar.

<sup>13</sup> *Cellach*.—This was Cellach Cualann, King of Leinster, whose obit is entered at the year 714 *supra*. See Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, General Table at p. 138.

nenper ubi Aed mac Ceallaiḡ cecidit .i. bellum Finn-  
ubraē. Bellum Finnḡlinne inter duor filior Ferchar  
poṭti, in quo Ainfceallaē iugulatur est die quintae  
periæ, iii. id. septimbrii. Bellum maritimum Ardae  
nerbi, inter Dunchad m-becc cum genere Gabrain et  
Selbačum cum genere Loairn, et uerum est super  
Selbačum, ppri. non. Septimbrii (uel Octobrii), die  
.iii. periæ, in quo quidam comites conuerunt. Iugu-  
lacio in da tigeṛna illoē hūaitne, .i. da mac Maele-  
poṭarṭaiḡ, li a m-brāčair .i. Cremtann corpaē.  
Iugulacio familie Suibne i n-Ard mača. Aertar  
picca.

b. Kt. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º x.º ix.º Aertar  
pluualir. Sinaē inṑolo Cročṑrann dormiuir. Mur-  
briuēt mar in menre Octobrii. Teodorur anno .i.

Kt. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xx.º Dunchad  
becc rex Cinnṑire moritur. Terrimotur in Octimbri.  
Bellum inter Conachta et Corco Daircinn, ubi cecidit

<sup>1</sup> *Finnabhair*.—This name would be pronounced Finner, Fennor, or Finure. The site of the battle was most probably Fennor, par. of Duncany, co. Kildare.

<sup>2</sup> *Finn-Glenn*.—Dean Reeves observes that there is a Finglen in Campsie in Stirlingshire, but that the place here mentioned seems to have been in Argyle, in the territory of Lorn. *Adamnan*, p. 381, note r.

<sup>3</sup> *Ferchar Fota*; i.e., "Ferchar the Tall" (or "Long"), 15th King of the Scotch Dalriads (ob. 696 *supra*). The opponents in this battle were Ainfcellach 17th King of the Dalriads (who was slain therein), and his brother Selbach, 18th King, whose obit is given at the year 729 *infra*, and who is also mentioned under the years 700, 711, 713 and 722

<sup>4</sup> *The 6th*.—Interlined in *al. man.* in A. Not in B., or Clar. 49.

<sup>5</sup> *Ard-esbi*.—Not identified. It was apparently the name of some place on the S.W. coast of Scotland.

<sup>6</sup> *Dunchad Becc*.—"Dunchad (or Duncan) the Little." Called rex Cinn ṑire, or King of Cantyre, under the year 720 *infra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Or October*.—uel Octimbrii, in orig. hand. in A. Octobrii, B. Om. in Clar. 49.

<sup>8</sup> *Loch Uaithne*.—Lough Ooney, bar. of Dartry, co. Monaghan.

<sup>9</sup> *By their brother*.—li a mbrāčair, A., B. "By their cossen." Clar. 49.

<sup>10</sup> *Suibhne*.—Apparently Suibhne, son of Crunnmael, bishop of Armagh, whose obit is given at the year 729 *infra*. The *Four Masters* have no reference to the outrage here alleged

was slain, *i.e.*, the battle of Finnabhair.<sup>1</sup> The battle of Finn-glenn<sup>2</sup> between two sons of Ferchar Fota,<sup>3</sup> in which Aincellach was slain, on Thursday, the 6th<sup>4</sup> of the Ides of September. The marine battle of Ard-esbi,<sup>5</sup> between Dunchad Becc<sup>6</sup> with the Cinel-Gabrain, and Selbach with the Cinel-Loarn; and it was gained over Selbach, on the first of the Nones of September (or October),<sup>7</sup> on Friday; in which some nobles fell. The assassination of the two lords in Loch-Uaithne,<sup>8</sup> viz., two sons of Maelfothartaigh, by their brother,<sup>9</sup> *i.e.*, Crimthann Corrach. The killing of the family of Suibhne,<sup>10</sup> in Armagh. A dry<sup>11</sup> summer.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 719. A rainy summer. Sinach of [719.] BIS. Inis-Crothrann<sup>12</sup> slept. A great sea-burst<sup>13</sup> in the month of October.<sup>7</sup> Theodore,<sup>14</sup> one year.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 720. Dunchad Becc,<sup>15</sup> King of Cenn-tire,<sup>16</sup> dies. An earthquake in October. A battle between the men of Connaught and the Corca-Baiscinn,<sup>17</sup> in which [720.]

to have been committed on the family, or community, of Bishop Suibhne. Neither is it referred to in Tigernach's Annals, or in the *Chron. Scotorum*.

<sup>11</sup> Dry.—*γίκαρ*, A., B. *Sicca*, Clar. 49.

<sup>12</sup> Inis-Crothrann—. Rectè *Inis-Cloth-rann*. An island in the expansion of the Shannon called Loch-Ribh, or Loch-Ree, and within the limits of the co. Longford. It is said to have been called Inis-Clothrann, from Clothra, the mother of Lugaid Riabnèrg, 109th King of Ireland, (*Ogygia*, p. 289), and daughter of Eochaid Feidlech (104th King, *ib.*, 267). The *Book of Leinster* (p. 124b) has a curious account of the killing of the famous Queen Medb of Connaught, by Furbaide, son of King Conor Mac Nesa, the particulars of which remind one strongly of the legend of William Tell. See O'Curry's *Manners and*

*Customs*, Vol. 2, pp. 290-1. O'Donovan erroneously states (*Four Mast.*, 719, note c) that the foregoing entry "is not in the Annals of Ulster."

<sup>13</sup> Sea-burst.—*Μυρβρυχτ*. Incorrectly printed *inmbracht* by O'Conor.

<sup>14</sup> Theodore.—By mistake for Theodosius (III.), Emperor of the East. For anno .i., O'Conor prints "anno primo," as in Clar. 49.

<sup>15</sup> Dunchad Becc.—See under the year 718.

<sup>16</sup> Cenn-tire. — "Land's Head." Cantyre, in Scotland.

<sup>17</sup> Corca-Baiscinn. — A sept descended from Cairbre-Baschain, son of Conaire II., King of Ireland (*Ogygia*, p. 322), which at the above date occupied the territory now represented by the baronies of Clonderlaw, Moyarta, and Ibrickan, in the S.W. of the co. Clare.



mac Talamnaiḡ. iugulatio Conḡinairc pili Roḡ[e]ḡ-  
 ταιḡ. Moḡr Mainaiḡ abbatir Lanne leri. Martatio  
 Fol. 28ab. maiḡi ḡreḡ du Caḡal mac Finngaine ocyr do Murchad  
 mac ḡrain. Moḡr Cuannai Roir eu. Innped Laiḡen  
 la Peral, ocyr maiḡm inna boraime, ocyr maiḡm na  
 ḡḡiallne Laiḡen ppi Peral mac Maileduin. Inmepaḡ  
 pelegiorur legem cum pace Chpirtu rupeḡ inrolam  
 hibermae conpituḡ.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.º xx.º i.º Maelrubai  
 in Aprur ḡporon anno .lxxx. etatir. Colḡḡu pi aipḡe  
 Laḡrann iugulatur epḡ. Maelcorḡir o ḡruim inḡ,  
 ḡile mac Eilḡin rex Clodluate, moriuntur. Peralach  
 mac Congalaiḡ obit. Cuanan Cille deilḡe, ocyr Derur  
 Dam inḡe nepor Collae, Cuana ḡromma Cuilinn,  
 Cillenḡ loḡo ḡerḡ, moriuntur. Perialimḡ principatum  
 lae tenuit. Paelan Martarḡaiḡi, Siḡal ḡroma  
 Laiḡḡḡin, mortui punt. bellum Clmuine .iii. id.

<sup>1</sup> *Maenach*.—The gen. form, “Main-  
 aigh,” is incorrectly printed *Mamaiḡ*  
 by O’Conor. The festival of Maenach  
 is given in the *Martyr. of Donegal*,  
 at Oct. 17.

<sup>2</sup> *Lann-leri*.—Dunleer, co. Louth.  
 See *Chron. Scot.* (ed. Hennessy), p.  
 136, note 2, and Todd’s *Cogadh*  
*Gaedhel re Gallaiḡh*, Introd., p. xl.,  
 note 2. O’Donovan thought that  
 Lann-leri was the place now called  
 Lynn, in the barony of Fartullagh,  
 co. Westmeath. (*Four Mast.*, A.D.  
 740, note *w*, and 825, note *g*.) But  
 he was mistaken.

<sup>3</sup> *Ros-co*.—The “wood of the yews.”  
 Now Rush, in the par. of Lusk, co.  
 Dublin. See the *Felire of Oengus*  
 at the 10th of April.

<sup>4</sup> *Exaction*.—A. and B. have maiḡm  
 (“breach,” “defeat”), which is evi-  
 dently by mistake for naḡm,  
 “exaction,” “binding,” as in the

*Chron. Scot. and Ann. Four Mast.*  
 (717). Clar. 49 has “The praying of  
 Leinster by M’Maileduin, and the  
 slaughter of the Boroive, and the  
 slaughter of Gialne in Leinster,”  
 which is very wrong. Regarding the  
 ‘borama’ (or ‘cow-tribute’), see  
 note 2 at p. 18 *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> *By*.—ppi (“against”), A., B.  
 Clar. 49 has “by.” The *Four Mast.*  
 have la, “with,” or “by”; which  
 seems more correct.

<sup>6</sup> *Maelruba*.—See under the years  
 670 and 672, *supra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Apurcrossan*; otherwise written  
 “Aporcrossan.” See under A.D. 672,  
*supra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Maelcorgais*.—Apparently the  
 Maelcorghais whose festival is noted  
 at March 12th, in the *Martyr. of*  
*Donegal*.

<sup>9</sup> *Druim-ing*.—“Probably the  
 place now called Dromin, situated

the son of Talamhnach was slain. The assassination of Cudinaise, son of Rothe[c]tach. Death of Maenach,<sup>1</sup> abbot of Lann-leri.<sup>2</sup> The laying waste of Magh-Bregh, by Cathal son of Finnguine, and Murchad son of Bran. Death of Cuanna of Ros-eo.<sup>3</sup> The wasting of Leinster by Fergal, and the exaction<sup>4</sup> of the 'borama,' and the exaction<sup>4</sup> of the hostages of Leinster, by<sup>5</sup> Fergal, son of Maelduin. Inmesach the Devout established a Law, with the peace of Christ, over the island of Ireland.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 721. Maelruba<sup>6</sup> [died] in Apurcrossan,<sup>7</sup> [721.] in the 80th year of [his] age. Colgu, King of Ard-Lathrann, was slain. Maelcorgais,<sup>8</sup> of Druim-ing,<sup>9</sup> and Bilè, son of Elpin, King of Al-Cluathe,<sup>10</sup> died. Ferdacrigh, son of Congalach, died. Cuanan of Cill-deilge;<sup>11</sup> Derir of Dam-inis,<sup>12</sup> a descendant of Colla; Cuana of Druim-cuilinn,<sup>13</sup> and Cilleni of Loch-Gerg,<sup>14</sup> died. Fedhlimidh held the government of Ia. Faelan of Martartech,<sup>15</sup> Sidal of Druim-Laidggin,<sup>16</sup> died. The battle of Almuin,<sup>17</sup> on the

near Dunshaughlin, in the county of Meath." O'Donovan (*Four Masters*, A.D. 834, note d). The *Dinnsenchas* account of Druim-ing (*Book of Leinster*, p. 194b) would lead one to think that its situation was much nearer to Dublin.

<sup>10</sup> *Al-Cluathe*.—See note <sup>12</sup>, at A.D. 657, *supra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Cill-deilge*.—Kildalkey, co. Meath.

<sup>12</sup> *Dam-inis*.—Devenish, co. Fermanagh.

<sup>13</sup> *Druim-cuilinn*.—Now Drumcullen, bar. of Eglis, King's county.

<sup>14</sup> *Loch-Gerg*.—This was the old name of Lough Derg, in which is situated the Island of St. Patrick's Purgatory. See *Martyr. of Donegal*, Todd's ed.; App. to Introd., p. xl.

<sup>15</sup> *Martartech*.—"House of Relics."

The genit. case of the name, μαρταρ-ται, would be Anglicised "Martaray," "Martary," or "Martry;" forms which are represented in the Townland Index. (Census of Ireland, 1861.) But the particular place referred to here has not been identified.

<sup>16</sup> *Druim-Laidggin*.—Not identified.

<sup>17</sup> *Almuin*.—Now known as the Hill of Allen, a few miles to the north of the town of Kildare. Called *Almu Lagen* ("Almu of Leinster"), *Book of Leinster*, p. 202a. The Hill of Allen is celebrated in Irish legends as one of the residences of Finn Mac Cumhail, the Fingal of Macpherson's *Ossian*. This battle is entered in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, and *Chron. Scot.* under the year 718; but Tigernach notices it at 722, which is the proper year, as indicated by the criteria.

Decimbris die vi<sup>o</sup>. periae, in quo ceciderunt (.i. la Murchad mac m-Brain) Perſgal mac Maeleduin (mic Maileſiſiſ mic Aeða uairiðnaič), ocyr Conall menn rex generis Corppi, Cločſno mac Colſſen, Dubdacrif, Flann mac Rogellnaič, Aeð Laiſen mac Pičcellaič rex nepotum Maini, [Niall] mac Muirſiſo, Huaðo mac Dunchada, Eicneč mac Colſſen rex Orientalium Perſgal nepor Aitechtai.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup> Comburtio Clona mic U Noir. Morr Cilchon moniſtrech buiti. Inſpechtach mac Muireðaič, rex Conacht, moritur. Clericatur Selbach. Sinač Tailten moritur.

b.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> Paelču mac Dorbeni abbat lae dormiuit. Cillenur longur ei in principatum lae puceſſit. Cucongalt .h. Conmelode, Murdobur ſpanairc, moriuntur. Bellum Cinn Deilſſden in quo cecidit Poſartac Ua Cernaič, mac Neill mic Ceapſnaič hſotail mic Diarmoda mic Aeða plaine. Cinaeč mac Irgalaič uictor erat. Cunnler abbat Cluana mic Nooir obiit. Inſulatio

<sup>1</sup> *The sixth.*—vi<sup>a</sup>, A.

<sup>2</sup> *Son of Bran.*—mac Brain, A., B., and Clar. 49. But it should be mac Brain. The death of Murchad, son of Bran, King of Leinster, the victor in the battle of Almuin, is entered at the year 726, *infra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Son.*—The original of this clause, added in the margin in A., is in a gloss in B. It is not in Clar. 49.

<sup>4</sup> *Dubhdacrif.*—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (718), and *Chron. Scot.* (id. an.), Dubhdacrif is stated to have been the son of Dubhdainbher, King of Ard-Cianachta (*supra* A.D. 687). For “Dubhdainbher,” the *Frag. of Annals* (722) have “Dubhdabhairn,” which seems incorrect.

<sup>5</sup> [Niall].—Supplied from *Frag. of Annals* (A.D. 722).

<sup>6</sup> *Airthera.*—The name of this district is still preserved in the baronies of Lower and Upper Orior, in the co. of Armagh. The names and number of the principal persons who were slain in the battle of Almuin are more fully given in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, and *Chron. Scot.* (718), and *Ann. Clonmacnoise* (720).

<sup>7</sup> *Death of Aelchu.*—Morr Cilchon. Cilchon is the genit. form of Aelchu. His name is not found in the ordinary lists of the abbots of Monasterboice.

<sup>8</sup> *Manistir-Buti.*—Monasterboice, co. Louth.

<sup>9</sup> *The entrance into religion of Selbach.*—Clericatu (for clerica-tur, as in Tigernach), A., B. This entry has been misunderstood by

third of the Ides of December, the sixth<sup>1</sup> day of the week, in which were slain (*i.e.*, by Murchad, son of Bran<sup>2</sup>), Fergal, son of Maelduin (son<sup>3</sup> of Maelfithrich, son of Aedh Uaridnach), and Conall Menn, King of Cinel-Coirpri; Clothgno, son of Colgu; Dubhdacrich;<sup>4</sup> Flann, son of Rogellnach; Aedh Laigen, son of Fithcellach, King of Ui-Maine; [Niall<sup>5</sup>] son of Muirges; Nuadha, son of Dunchad; Eicnech, son of Colgu, King of the Airthera,<sup>6</sup> and Fergal Ua Aitechta.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 722. The burning of Cluain-mic-U-Nois. The death of Aelchu,<sup>7</sup> of Manistir-Buti.<sup>8</sup> Indrechtach, son of Muiredach, King of Connaught, dies. The entrance into religion of Selbach.<sup>9</sup> Sinach, of Taittiu,<sup>10</sup> dies. [722.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 723. Faelchu, son of Dorbeni, abbot of [723.] *DIS.* Ia, 'fell asleep.' Cillene the Tall succeeded him in the government of Ia. Cucongalt Ua Conmelde, Murdobur of Granasc,<sup>11</sup> died. The battle of Cenn-Delgden,<sup>12</sup> in which fell Fogartach, grandson of Cernach, (son of Niall, son of Cernach Sotail,<sup>13</sup> son of Diarmait, son of Aedh Slanè). Cinaeth,<sup>14</sup> son of Irgalach, was victor. Cuinnles, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. The killing of Lethaithech,<sup>15</sup>

O'Connor (*Rerum Hib. Script.*, iv., p. 78), and by O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 719, note d). The former thus blunderingly jumbles three entries into two: "*Indrechtach mac Muireadaig rex Connacht moritur in clericatu. Selbaic Sianac Tailten* [Selbach genealogus Taltinensis] *moritur*"! O'Donovan, who ought to have known better (and in whose ed. of the *Four Mast.*, the obit of "Sinach of Taittiu is given under the year 720) follows the incorrect reading of O'Connor. The Annalist simply meant to convey that Selbach (18th King of the Scotch Dalriads, ob. 729, *infra*) assumed the religious habit, or went on a pilgrimage, in the year 722 (=723 *Tig.*)

<sup>10</sup> *Taittiu*. — Teltown, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

<sup>11</sup> *Granasc*. — Not identified.

<sup>12</sup> *Cenn-Delgden*. — Another battle at the same place (which has not been identified) is referred to under the year 621 *supra*.

<sup>13</sup> *Cernach Sotail*. — His obit is entered above at A.D. 663.

<sup>14</sup> *Cinaeth*. — He was at the time Monarch of Ireland. His death in battle is recorded at the year 727, *infra*.

<sup>15</sup> *Lethaithech*. — In the *Chron. Scot.*, and *Ann. Four Mast.* (718), and *Frag. of Annals* (722), Lethaithech is stated to have been slain in the battle of Almuin (*supra*, A.D. 721).

Fol. 28ba. Leṭaṭiṣ mic Concarat. Caeṣ reuili reṣiba Daire Calṣaiḏ quieunt.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xx.º iiii.º Cilleneni nepor Collae, abbar Oṭnae, Alodcu Doimliaṣṣ, moriuntur. Ailen mic Craiḥ conṣtruntur. Simul filiur Druiṣt conṣtringitur. Colman h-uamaḥ reṣiba aipṑo Maḥae, Rubin mac Connaḏ reṣiba Muṣṣan, filiurque Ḑroccain o ṭaiṣ ṭeille, qui magiṣter bonur euangelii Chriṣti erat, et Colman banban reṣiba Cille ṑapo, omnes dormierunt. Morṣ Ḑrain Muimniṣ ocuṣ Chaiṣr Chobo. Luna tenebrosa et sanguinea.xiiii. ¶ Ct. Ianuarii. Conṣal mac Maeleanṣaiḥ. Ḑrecc Forṣrenṑ, Oan pṣinceṣ Eṣo, moriuntur.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xx.º u.º Hectan mac Deirile conṣtringitur apud Druiṣt pegem. Douchonna craibdeḥ epiṣcopur Condepe morṑuṣ erṑ. Tolapṣṣan maphan morṑuṣ erṑ. Iuṣulatio Craumṭain fili Cellaiṣ in bello Ḑealaiṣ licce immatura aetate.

<sup>1</sup> *Daire-Calgaidh*.—Derry, or Londonderry. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, page 160, note 1.

<sup>2</sup> *Othan*.—Othan-mor, or "Othan Mura" (Othan of St. Mura); now Faban, near Lough Swilly, in the barony of Inishowen, co. Donegal. See under the years 717, *supra*, and 763, *infra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Damliag*.—Duleek, co. Meath.

<sup>4</sup> *Ailen M'Craich*.—"Mac Crach's Island." Not identified. It was probably the name of some island-fortress in Scotland. O'Connor rashly suggests the translation "*Monasterium Insulae caorach, seu ovis*"? For conṣtruntur, as in A. and B.; Clar. 49 has "constringitur"!

<sup>5</sup> *Son of Drust*.—filiur Druiṣt, A., B., and Clar. 49.

<sup>6</sup> *Colman Uamach*.—"Colman of

the Cave" (*uaim*, a "cave"). The *Martyr. of Donegal*, at November 24, identifies Colman Uamach with Colman, son of Lenin [founder and abbot] of Cloyne, co. Cork; in Irish *Cluain uama* (the *cluain*, or meadow) of the cave. But they were different persons, as the death of Colman, son of Lenin, is given in the *Ann. Four Mast.* under A.D. 609. See Harris's *Ware*, p. 573, and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 539, note <sup>15</sup>.

<sup>7</sup> *Tech-Theille*.—See at A.D. 671, *supra*, where the name is "Tech-Taille," or "House of Taille."

<sup>8</sup> *Colman Banban*.—The death of Colman Banban is entered in the *Ann. Four Mast.* at the year 720, and in the *Frag. of Annals* at 725. In the latter authority he is called *saoi* (or "sage") of Cill-Dara (Kil-

son of Cucarat. Caech-scuili, scribe of Daire-Calgaidh,<sup>1</sup> rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 724. Cillenení Ua Colla, abbot of [724.] Othan,<sup>2</sup> and Aldchu of Damliag,<sup>3</sup> died. Ailen M'Craich<sup>4</sup> is built. Simul, son of Drust,<sup>5</sup> is fettered. Colman Uamach,<sup>6</sup> scribe of Armagh; Rubin, son of Conna, scribe of Munster, and the son of Broccan, of Tech-Theille,<sup>7</sup> who was a good master of Christ's Gospel, and Colman Banban,<sup>8</sup> scribe of Kildare—all 'fell asleep.' The death of Bran, a Munsterman, and of Cass of Cobha.<sup>9</sup> A dark and blood-red<sup>10</sup> moon on the 18th of the Kalends of January. Congal, son of Maelanfaith; Brecc<sup>11</sup> of Fortrenn;<sup>12</sup> Oan, superior of Eg,<sup>13</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 725. Nectan,<sup>14</sup> son of Derile, was put [725.] in fetters by King Drust. Dachonna the Pious, bishop of Condere, died. Tolarggan 'maphan'<sup>15</sup> died. The killing of Crimthan, son of Cellach,<sup>16</sup> in the battle of Belach-licce, at an immature age. The repose of Manchein of

dare). He was probably the same as the "Banban *egnaidh*" ("Banban the Wise"), whose festival is given in the *Martyr. of Donegal* at May 9. The *Felire of Oengus*, at 26 Nov., mentions a "Banban," bishop of Leighlin, of the Corco-Duibhne, who is not noticed in Ware's list of the bishops of that diocese.

<sup>9</sup> *Cobha*.—Probably put for Magh-Cobha, or Ui-Echach-Cobha (Iveagh, co. Down). See Reeves' *Eccl. Antiqq.*, 349-350. The name "Cass" does not appear in the ordinary pedigrees of the septs anciently inhabiting that territory.

<sup>10</sup> *Blood-red*.—*τenebρορὰ ἐτ ρανγίνα*, A., B. *Sanguinea*, Clar. 49.

<sup>11</sup> *Brecc*.—O'Connor took this name as an epithet ("maculatus") connected with the name which precedes it.

<sup>12</sup> *Fortrenn*.—Pictland. See note at A.D. 663, *supra*.

<sup>13</sup> *Eg*.—Now Eigg, an island off the coast of Inverness, Scotland. See note 7, at the year 616 *supra*.

<sup>14</sup> *Nectan*.—The Nectan referred to under the year 716 *supra*, as having expelled the community of Ia, or Iona, across Dorsum Britanniae. See Skene's *Chron. of the Picts and Scots*, Preface, p. clvii.

<sup>15</sup> *Tolargan* 'maphan'.—Tolargan is a Pictish name; but the meaning of the epithet 'maphan' is not known to the Editor.

<sup>16</sup> *Ceillach*.—This was the Cellach Cualann, King of Leinster, whose obit is given at the year 714 *supra*. See Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, Geneal. Table, No. 7.



Quier Mancheine Leſglinne. iugulatio Ailello mic  
Bodbchoða Miðe.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xx.º ui.º Morr  
Ailēon abbatir Cluana ipairto. bellum Opoma  
fornochit inter genur Conaill et Eugain, ubi Plann  
mac Aurtaille et Snetgur derſſ nepor m[b]raçit  
iugulati sunt. Congreppio Irroir Foichne, ubi qui-  
dam ceciderunt denoið Airghiallaib, inter Selbaçam  
et familiam Eðdaç nepotir Domnaill. Conall mac  
Moudain martirio coronatur. Adomnani reliquiae  
transſeruntur in Hiberniam et lex penouatur.  
bellum moī itir dia bullaiſniu, in quo cecidit  
Lairgnean mac Conmaelðae. Dunchad uictor fuit.  
Murchad mac ðrain, rex Laginenrium, moritur.

<sup>1</sup> *Leth-glenn*.—Now Leighlin, or Old Leighlin, co. Carlow. See Harris's *Ware*, Vol. I., p. 453.

<sup>2</sup> *Bodbchadh*.—This name is written "Bodbchar" in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 43 a. See under the year 703, *supra*, where he is described as "Bodbchadh Mide (B. of Meath) son of Diarmait."

<sup>3</sup> *Druim-fornocht*.—The "Naked (or exposed) Ridge." O'Donovan thought that this was "the Druim-fornocht mentioned in the foundation charter of the abbey of Newry, and which comprises the present townlands of Crobane and Croreagh, in the Lordship of Newry." (*Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D., 721, note o.) But in O'Clery's *Pedig.* (p. 31) *Druim-fornocht* is stated to have been the name of a place in the "Lagan" [in the barony of Raphoe, co. Donegal], which is more likely to be correct, considering that the battle in question is stated to have been fought between the Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eogain,

who occupied respectively the present counties of Donegal and Tyrone.

<sup>4</sup> *Ua Braichidi*.—"Descendant of Braichid." Clar. 49 has "nepos Inrachta." But the *Four Mast.* have "Ua Brachaidhe."

<sup>5</sup> *Irros-Foichne*.—Irroir Foichne. Dean Reeves correctly observes that this place, the name of which he prints "Ros-foichne," has not been identified, and that it is doubtful whether the place was in Scotland or Ireland. (*Adamnan*, p. 383, note x.) But Skene identifies it with a "Ross-feochan," the situation of which he does not give. (*Chron. Picts and Scots.*, Preface, p. cxxx.) As there is no notice of the conflict in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, it may be presumed that the compilers of that Chronicle considered it to have taken place in Scotland; although the killing of "some of the Airghialla" (see next note) would imply that the fight had occurred in Ireland.

<sup>6</sup> *Of the Airghialla*.—denoið Air-

Leth-glenn.<sup>1</sup> The killing of Ailill, son of Bodbchadh<sup>2</sup> of Meath.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 726. Death of Aelchu, abbot of Cluain-Iraird. The battle of Druim-fornocht,<sup>3</sup> between the Cinel-Conaill and [Cinel]-Eogain, wherein Flann son of Urthaile, and Snedgus 'Derg' Ua Braichidi,<sup>4</sup> were slain. The encounter of Irros-Foichne,<sup>5</sup> wherein some of the Airghialla<sup>6</sup> were slain, between Selbach<sup>7</sup> and the family of Echaid Ua Domnaill.<sup>8</sup> Conall son of Moudan was crowned with martyrdom. The relics of Adamnan were translated to Ireland, and the Law<sup>9</sup> was renewed. The battle of Moin between . . . . in Leinster,<sup>10</sup> in which fell Laidgнен<sup>11</sup> son of Cumelde. Dunchad was victor. Murchad son of Bran,<sup>12</sup> King of the Leinstermen,

ḡiallaib. denoib seems an error for denib, donoib, or donoib ("of the"; see Ebel's Zeuss, p. 216.) Dean Reeves renders denoib ḡiallaib by "utrorumque Airghialla" (*Adamnan*, p. 383), and Skene, like Clar. 49, "of the two Airghiallas" (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 355.) But there were not two tribes of Airghialla.

<sup>7</sup> *Selbach*.—This could scarcely have been Selbach, 18th King of Dalriada, whose *clericatus* (or entrance into religion) is noticed under the year 722 *supra*, and whose obit is given at 729 *infra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Echaid Ua Domnaill*.—Echaid, descendant of Domnall. Skene thinks that Echaid, or Echa, was the son of Echa, grandson of Domnall Brecc [11th King of Dalriada, sl. 641 *supra*.]

<sup>9</sup> *The Law*, i.e., the "Law of Adamnan." For the provisions of this "Law," see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 179, and App. to the Pref. thereto, p. 1.

<sup>10</sup> *Battle of Moin between . . . .*

*in Leinster*.—This entry is decidedly corrupt, the words *ḡiallaib* especially so. The *Frag. of Annals*, in the corresponding place (A.D. 727), have *Cat Maistiú ríur laigib* réin ("battle of Maistiú," or Mullaghmast, "between the Leinstermen themselves.")

<sup>11</sup> *Laidgнен*.—The *Frag. of Irish Annals* (at A.D. 727) call him "Laidcend Mac Connella, King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh." In the list of the Kings of Ui-Cendselaigh contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 40, col. 1), Laidcend Mac Connella is stated to have reigned during ten years.

<sup>12</sup> *Murchad son of Bran*.—He was victor in the battle of Almain ("Hill of Allen," co. Kildare), recorded at the year 721 *supra*. See *Chron. Scottorum*, and *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 718; *Ann. Clonmacnoise*, at 720; and the very romantic account of the battle given in *Frag. of Annals*, p. 33 sq.

Fol. 286b. Dubdairnber mac Congalaid, rex Cruithne, iugulatur  
 ert. bellum Bairne, no inre Bregainn, in quo ceci-  
 derunt Etirrcel mac Cellaid Cualann, ocyr Congal  
 mac Dairn. Faetan uictor fuit. Dormitatio Ceili  
 Cruith.

b. **Ict. Ianair.** Anno domini dcc.º xx.º uii.º bellum  
 Orma corcain inter Flaithbertač mac Loingrič et  
 Cinaed filium Irgalaid (mic Conaing čumaich mic  
 Congalaid mic Aeda rlane), in quo Cinaed et Eudur  
 mac Ailello, Maeluin mac Peadar, Dunchad mac  
 Cormac ceciderunt. bellum Ailenne inter .ii. ger-  
 manor filior Murčadō mic Dairn, 7 Dunchad senior  
 iugulatur ert. iunior Faetan pignat. Flann  
 Ointirib abbat Benncuir obiit. bellum Mōno čroiib  
 inter Pictorey inuicem, ubi Oengur uictor fuit, et  
 multi ex parte Eilpini regis perempti sunt. bel-  
 lum lacrimabile inter eorūdem septum ert iuxta  
 cartellum Cred, ubi Eilpinus efugit. Domnall mac  
 Cellaid rex Connacht moritur. Quier fili bečad  
 uiri papienit Muman.

**Ict. Ianair.** Anno domini dcc.º xx.º uiii.º Eicbericč  
 Churri miles inn parca die paupat. bellum Monič  
 carno iuxta rtagnum Loogdae, inter hortem Nectain

<sup>1</sup> *Cruithni*.—The Picts of Ireland are evidently here referred to.

<sup>2</sup> *Bairin*—*Inis-Bregainn*. — Bairin seems to be here put for "Bairend," a name now represented by the river Burren, in Carlow. The other name (*Inis-Bregainn*, or Bregann's Island, some islet in the river Burren), has not been identified.

<sup>3</sup> *Cellach Cualann*.—See under the year 714 *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Congal*.—He was brother of Murchad son of Bran. See note<sup>12</sup>, last page.

<sup>5</sup> *Faetan*.—The Faetan mentioned under the next year.

<sup>6</sup> *Cele-Crist*.—The *Martyr. of Done-*

*gal*, at March 3, mentions a Cele-Crist, bishop of Cill-Cele-Crist, in Ui-Dunchadha, i pporcailb i laig-  
 noib (for i pporcailb i laignoib, in Fortuatha ["border territories"] in Leinster). The territory of Ui-Dunchadha comprised the district through which the river Dodder flows. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 1044, note l.

<sup>7</sup> *Druim - Corcain*. — "Corcan's Ridge." The *Four Mast.* have "Druim-Corcain." Keating (in his account of the reign of Cinaedh) calls it "Druim-Carrthoinn." The place has not been identified.

dies. Dubhdainbher, son of Congalach, King of the Cruithni,<sup>1</sup> was slain. The battle of Bairin,<sup>2</sup> or of Inis-Bregainn,<sup>2</sup> in which Etirscel son of Cellach Cualann,<sup>3</sup> and Congal<sup>4</sup> son of Bran, were slain. Faelan<sup>5</sup> was victor. The 'falling asleep' of Celi-Crist.<sup>6</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 727. The battle of Druim-Corcain,<sup>7</sup> [727.] BIS. between Flaithbertach son of Loingsech, and Cinaedh, son of Irgalach (son of Conang Cumach,<sup>8</sup> son of Congalach, son of Aedh Slanè), in which Cinaedh, and Eudus son of Ailill, Maelduin son of Feradach, and Dunchad son of Cormac, were slain. The battle of Ailinn between two brothers, sons of Murchadh son of Bran,<sup>9</sup> and Dunchad, the elder, was slain. Faelan,<sup>10</sup> the younger, reigns. Flann of Ointrebh,<sup>11</sup> abbot of Bangor, died. The battle of Monidicroibh<sup>12</sup> between the Picts themselves, wherein Oengus was victor, and a great many were slain on the side of King Elpin. A lamentable battle was fought between the same persons, near Castle-Credi,<sup>13</sup> where Elpin fled. Domnall, son of Cellach, King of Connaught, dies. The repose of Mac-Bethach, a wise man of Munster.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 728. Egebericht,<sup>14</sup> a soldier of Christ, [728.] rests on Easter Day. The battle of Monith-carno,<sup>15</sup> near

<sup>8</sup> *Cumach*.—This epithet is more correctly given "Cuirri" by the *Four Masters* (A.D. 720). The original of this clause, which is not in B., is interlined in *al. man.* in A.

<sup>9</sup> *Son of Bran*.—See note <sup>12</sup>, p. 179.

<sup>10</sup> *Faelan*.—See note <sup>5</sup>, *supra*, and *Book of Leinster*, p. 39, col. 2.

<sup>11</sup> *Ointrebh*.—Antrim, in the co. Antrim.

<sup>12</sup> *Monidicroibh*.—According to Dean Reeves, this was the old name of Moncrieffe, in the barony of Dunbarny, in Perthshire. *Adamnan*, p. 383, note *y*.

<sup>13</sup> *Castle-Credi*.—Now "Boot-hill" (*rectè* "Moot-hill"), near Scone, in

Scotland. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 383, note *z*.

<sup>14</sup> *Egebericht*.—The Egbert, or Egeberct, through whose exertions the change in the time of keeping Easter is stated to have been effected in Ia, or Iona (*supra*, A.D. 715). See Bede's *Eccl. Hist.*, Book 3, chap. 4, and Book 5, chaps. 22, 23; and Reeves' *Adamnan* (*App. to Preface*, p. 1), and 379. The death of St. Ecgberht, "in Iona," is entered in the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.*, at A.D. 729.

<sup>15</sup> *Monith-carno*.—This place has not been satisfactorily identified. Skene thinks that Monith-carno was the name of a mountain pass in the Mearns,

et exercitum Oengura, et exactatores Nectain ceciderunt, hoc ert diceot mac Moneit et filiur eiur, Pinguine mac Orortain, Peroť mac Pinguinne, et quidam multi; et familia Oengurra triumphauit. Bellum Oromo dergs blaťuus in regionibus Pictorum, inter Oengur et Orurt regem Pictorum, et cecidit Orurt. Iugulatio Caťail cuire fili Neill.

Kt. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xx.º ix.º Terremotus .ii. id. Februarii, iii. feria. Reuerrio reliquiarum Adomnani de Hibernia in mense Octobris. Oran filiur Eugain, Selbať mac Percain, mortui sunt. Suibne nepos Mruicťeraiť (aliar mac Crunnmail) episcopus Airťo maťae, mac Oncon scriba Chille dapo, in gall o Lĩcať, filiur Concumbu scriba Cluana mic U Noir dormierunt. Oiteťde mac Baiťeťde fili blaťmice, Oengur mac Dece bairťe, qui euerunt. Interpretio fili Cınadon. Commixtio dunaid for Domnall mac Murťaťo i culaiť, id ert

Fol. 29aa.

called Cairn o' Mounth (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, Preface, p. lxxxii.) See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 64, note b, and 383, note c.

<sup>1</sup> *Loch-Loegde*.—Loch loogťae, A.

<sup>2</sup> *'Exactors.'*—exactatores, A., and Clar. 49. exactores, B.

<sup>3</sup> *Family of Oengus*.—This Oengus was the head of the Cinel-Oengusa, one of the four chief tribes of the Scotch Dalriads. See *Chron. Picts and Scots*, pp. 316-317; and Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 434.

<sup>4</sup> *Triumphed*.—ťrihumťauit, B.

<sup>5</sup> *Druim-Dergblathug*.—Chalmers identifies this place with "Drumderg, an extensive ridge, on the western side of the river Ila [the Isla, in Forfarshire.]" *Caled.*, i., p. 211.

<sup>6</sup> *Relics*.—Their 'translation' to Ireland is noticed at the year 726 *supra*. The note Ueda clarpuit is

added in the margin in A., in *al. man*.

<sup>7</sup> *In*.—Supplied from B.

<sup>8</sup> *Selbach*.—He was the 18th King of Dalriada. The 'clericatus' (or entrance into religion) of Selbach is entered above at the year 722.

<sup>9</sup> *Suibhne*.—This was evidently the Suibhne referred to above under A.D. 718, where his family is stated to have been slain in Armagh. As the Lists of Comarbs of St. Patrick (or Bishops of Armagh) generally give 15 years as the length of his episcopacy, Suibhne must have been bishop of that See at the time of the outrage (which outrage, it may be added, is not noticed by the *Four Masters*). The death of Ferdacrich, son of Suibhne, who succeeded Celepetair as abbot or bishop of Armagh, in A.D. 757, is given at 767 *infra*.

Loch-Loegdae,<sup>1</sup> between the host of Nectan and the army of Oengus; and the 'exactors'<sup>2</sup> of Nectan were killed, viz., Biceot son of Monet, and his son; Finguine son of Drostan; Feroth son of Finguine, and many others; and the family of Oengus<sup>3</sup> triumphed.<sup>4</sup> The battle of Druim-Dergblathug<sup>5</sup> in the country of the Picts, between Oengus, and Drust King of the Picts, and Drust was slain. The killing of Cathal Core son of Niall.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 729. An earthquake on the 6th of the Ides of February, the fourth day of the week. Return of the relics<sup>6</sup> of Adamnan from Ireland, in<sup>7</sup> the month of October. Bran son of Eugan, Selbach<sup>8</sup> son of Fercar, died. Suibhne,<sup>9</sup> descendant of Mruichesach (alias son of Crunnmael),<sup>10</sup> bishop of Armagh; Mac Onchon, scribe of Kildare; the Gall from Lilcach,<sup>11</sup> and Mac Concumba, scribe of Cluain-mic-Nois, 'fell asleep.' Oitechde, son of Baithechde, the son of Blathmacc, and Oengus son of Becc Bairche, rested. The killing of the son of Cinadon. A camp melee against Domnall son of Murchad,<sup>12</sup> in the Cula, *i.e.*, 'adaigh noidhe nephain,'<sup>13</sup> or of Imlech-Senaich. [729.]

<sup>10</sup> *Crunnmael*.—This clause, which is not in B., is added in *al. man.* in A. In the list of Bishops of Armagh contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 3), it is stated that Suibhne was the son of Crunnmael, son of Ronan; and of the Ui-Niallain, a local tribe which furnished many bishops to the See of Armagh.

<sup>11</sup> *The Gall [or Foreigner] from Lilcach*.—The copy of *Tigernach* in the MS., H. 1, 18, T. C. D., at 729, has an *Gall ulcach* ("the bearded Foreigner"), and it is added that he was the most astute man of his time. After the word *lilcac* in A., there is a mark like *†*, which seems to have no special signification, unless it represents the abbrev. for *et*.

<sup>12</sup> *Domnall, son of Murchad*.—His accession to the Sovereignty of Ireland is recorded at the year 742, *infra*.

<sup>13</sup> '*Adaigh noidhe nephain*.'—This is unintelligible to the Editor, and seems corrupt. Skene has printed this entry among his extracts from this Chronicle, in his *Chron. Picts and Scots* (p. 356), and has given a translation which is quite inaccurate. Dr. O'Connor, in his edition of part of these Annals (at 729), also attempts a translation, which is even worse than that of Skene, for he renders the entry by, "*Prælium Dunad, contra Domhnaldum filium Murcadi, in locis Saltibus obsitis in angustiis viarum Nephain, vel Imlecho Senaic*;" a translation entirely misleading.



αἰαῖς νοῖδε nephain, no imlecho Senaich. Cochl oðor  
 pcriba familie ðenncair dormitauit. Bellum Fern-  
 muiḡi in quo cecidit Cetomun.

Κε. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.º xxx.º Comburtio  
 Cuile paitin. Clepiscatur Eðdač filii Cuidini, rex  
 Saxon, et constringitur. Comburtio Tairpirt boit-  
 tir apud Dunḡal. Bellum inter Cruithne et dal  
 Riati in Murbuilḡs, ubi Cruithni deuicti fuerunt.  
 Bellum inter filium Oengurra et filium Congurra,  
 rex ðruirdeur uicit Talorcum fugientem. Donnḡal  
 mac Congaile filii Persura moritur. Paeltoobur  
 becc papienr Pobair, Adomnanus episcopus Račō  
 maiḡe oinaḡ, Colman nepos Littain pelegionir doctor,  
 paupauerunt. Iugulatio Moenaḡ mic Sechnuḡaiḡ.  
 Morr Eðdač mic Colḡsen ančoritae aipso Mačae.  
 Colman Telčā h-Ualano, ðrecc ðerḡā, dormitabant.  
 Coblaič filia Ceallaič Cualano moritur.

Κε. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.º xxx.º 1.º Morr  
 Flaino pinnae aui Collae, abbatir Cluana mic Nuir.  
 Iugulatio Daičgurra mic ðaič, regir na n-Deirre.  
 Duðdalečē mac Dunchon, Flann cuirpḡḡ mac Aitečðai,  
 moriuntur. Bellum Connacht in quo cecidit Muredač  
 mac Indrechtaiḡ. Pontifex maiḡe hEu Saxonum  
 ḡaraalt obiit. Magnus piloroḡor hiberniae, nepos

<sup>1</sup> *Fernmagh*.—Farney, in the co. Monaghan.

<sup>2</sup> *Cuidin*. — This was probably Cuthwine (son of Leodwald), King of Bernicia. See Lappenberg's *England under the Anglo-Saxon Kings*, Vol. I., p. 289. O'Connor prints the name *Eudini*, for *Cudini*.

<sup>3</sup> *Tairpert-boitter*.—See above, at the year 711.

<sup>4</sup> *Cruithni and Dal-Riata*. — The Irish tribes so called, situated respectively in the cos. of Antrim and Down; not the Scotch tribes similarly named.

<sup>5</sup> *Murbulgg*.—This place gave name to Murlough Bay, on the N.E. coast of the co. Antrim.

<sup>6</sup> *Rath-maighe-oenaiḡh*. — O'Donovan supposes this place to be represented by the "Church of Rath . . . near Manor-Cunningham, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal," *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 779, note x.

<sup>7</sup> *Cluain-mic-Nois*. — Cluana in Nuir, A. Cluana in cunoir, B.

<sup>8</sup> *Indrechtach*. — Probably the Indrechtach, King of Connaught, whose

Cochul-Odhor, scribe of the family of Bangor, 'fell asleep.' The battle of Fernmagh,<sup>1</sup> in which Cetomun was slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 730. The burning of Cul-rathin. The [730.] entry into religion of Echaid, son of Cuidin,<sup>2</sup> King of the Saxons; and he was put in fetters. The burning of Tairpert-boitter<sup>3</sup> by Dunghal. A battle between the Cruithni and Dal-Riata,<sup>4</sup> in Murbulgg,<sup>5</sup> wherein the Cruithni were vanquished. A battle between the son of Oengus and the son of Congus; but Bruide conquered Talorg, who fled. Donngal, son of Congal, son of Fergus, dies. Faeldobur Becc, the Wise, of Fobar; Adamnan, bishop of Rath-maighe-oenagh,<sup>6</sup> and Colman Ua Littain, doctor of religion, rested. The killing of Moenach, son of Sechnasach. The death of Echaid, son of Colggu, anchorite, of Armagh. Colman of Telach-Ualand, [and] Brecc Berbha, slept. Coblaith, daughter of Cellach Cualand, dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 731. The death of Flann Sinna, [731.] descendant of Colla, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois.<sup>7</sup> The killing of Dathgus, son of Baeth, King of the Deise. Dubhdalethe son of Dunchu, Flann Cuirrigh son of Aithechda, died. The battle of Connaught, in which Muiredach son of Indrechtach<sup>8</sup> was slain. The pontiff of Magh-Eo of the Saxons,<sup>9</sup> Gerald, died. A great philo-

obit, "*in clericatu*," is entered above at the year 722. His son, Muiredach, whose death is here recorded, is stated by the *Four Mast.* (A.D. 726), and other authorities, to have been bishop of Magh-Eo; an error which owes its origin to the fusion into one of the above two distinct entries regarding Muiredach, son of Indrechtach, and Gerald of Magh-Eo. O'Connor, for instance, prints both entries as one, thus:-- "*Bellum Connacht in quo cecidit . . . Muredach mc Inrehtaig Pontifex Maigi heu Saxonum Geraalt obiit.*"

<sup>9</sup> *Magh-Eo of the Saxons.*—Mayo, the seat of an ancient bishopric, in the parish of Mayo, and county of the same name. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 726, note *b*, where some strange mistakes regarding the date of the death of St. Gerald of Mayo, committed by Colgan, Dr. O'Connor, and others, are corrected. For some further account of St. Gerald, who was an Englishman, see Lanigan's *Eccl. Hist.*, Vol. III., pp. 166–168.

*Fol. 29 ab.* Μιτρεβῆα, extinctur ert. Ceallač ingen Dunchada  
 δι αuib Liathain, regina optima et benigna, dormitavit.  
 Teimnen Cille Garadh, religiosus clericus, quiescit.  
 Cellach mac Tuathail, rex nepotum Craumtain, iugu-  
 latur ert. Bellum inter genus Conaill et Euzain, in  
 quo filius Persaile Aio (i. Aedh) de Flaitbertach filio  
 Loingrič (mic Aengusa mic Domnaill mic Aedha mic  
 Cinmiread) triumphavit; huius duobus ceteris a ditione  
 eius, Flann gohan filius Congaile mic Persurra,  
 Flaitgur mac Duibuibergs. Tomaltač mac Duinecho  
 moritur. Bellum inter Laighiu dergaibair et Muim-  
 nechu, in quo Aedh mac Colggen victor erat. Sebthann  
 filia Chuirce, dominatrix Cille dapo, obijt. Persur  
 mac Conaill oipenič, ocus Persdomnach pcriba aipso  
 Mačae, obierunt. Congalach Cnucho moritur.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.° xxx.° ii.° Dungal  
 mac Selbaid dehonoravit Toraid cum traxit brudeum  
 ex ea, et eadem vice inrola Cuilen ruzi inuarriz.  
 Muireadach mac Cinrcellaich pegnum generis Loairno  
 arripuit. Congreppio iterum inter Aedh mac Persaile  
 et genus Conaill in campo lto, ubi ceciderunt Conaing  
 mac Congaile mic Persurro et ceteri multi. Natiui-  
 tar Donnchada mic Domnaill. Occipio Aedo mic

<sup>1</sup> *Ui-Liathain*.—A tribe descended from Eochaidh Liathanach (son of Daire Cerba, ancestor of the Ui-Fidhgeinte), whose territory embraced the greater part of the present barony of Barrymore, co. Cork. The name of the territory and tribe is partly represented by that of the present town of Castlelyons, in the aforesaid barony.

<sup>2</sup> *Cill-Garadh*.—Probably the Cinn-Garadh (Kingham, in Bute), referred to above at the years 659, 688, and *infra* at 736, 789.

<sup>3</sup> *Devout*.—religiosus, A. Reli-giosus, B.

<sup>4</sup> *Aedh*.—Aedh. Added in *al. man.* in A., over the form Aio. Clar. 49 writes "Hugh," the English form. Aedh became King of Ireland in A.D. 733, as stated *infra* at that year.

<sup>5</sup> *Over Flaitbertach*.—Monarch of Ireland. de Flaitbertach, A. de Flaitbertaco, B.

<sup>6</sup> *Son of Aengus*.—The original of this clause, which is interlined in *al. man.* in A., is not in B. It is rather inaccurately written in Clar. 49.

<sup>7</sup> *Aedh, son of Colgu*.—Aedh was King of the Ui-Ceinnseiligh, or South Leinstermen.

sopher of Ireland, Ua Mithrebtha, died. Cellach, daughter of Dunchad, of the Ui-Liathain,<sup>1</sup> a most excellent and gracious queen, slept. Teimnen of Cill-Garadh,<sup>2</sup> a devout cleric,<sup>3</sup> rested. Cellach, son of Tuathal, King of the Ui-Crimthain, was slain. A battle between Cinel-Conaill and [Cinel]-Eogain, in which the son of Fergal, Aid (*i.e.*, Aedh),<sup>4</sup> triumphed over Flaithbertach,<sup>5</sup> son of Loingsech (son of Aengus,<sup>6</sup> son of Domnall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire), of whose force these leaders were slain: Flann Gohan, son of Congal, son of Fergus, [and] Flaithgus, son of Dubhdiberg. Tomaltach, son of Duinechdo, dies. A battle between the South Leinstermen and the Munstermen, in which Aedh, son of Colgu,<sup>7</sup> was victor. Sebdann, daughter of Core, abbess<sup>8</sup> of Kildare, died. Fergus son of Conall Oircnech,<sup>9</sup> and Ferdomnach, scribe of Armagh, died. Congalach of Cnucha dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 732. Dungal,<sup>10</sup> son of Selbach profaned Torach, when he took Brude out of it; and on the same occasion he invaded the island of Cuilen-rigi.<sup>11</sup> Muiredach, son of Aincellach, assumed the government of the Cinel-Loairnd. Another encounter<sup>12</sup> between Aedh, son of Fergal, and the Cinel-Conaill, in Magh-Itha, wherein were slain Conaing, son of Congal, son of Fergus, and many others. The birth of Donnchad,<sup>13</sup> son of Domnall.

[732.]

<sup>8</sup> *Abbess.* — ὁμονατριῶν. Clar. 49 renders this by "Lady."

<sup>9</sup> *Conall Oircnech.*—"Conall the Plunderer." O'Conor translates the epithet οἰρνεχ "Præpositus, vulgo *Erenach*," which is incorrect, as οἰρνεχ is an adj. derived from οἰρᾱν, or οἰρῶν, "plunder," "destruction," &c.

<sup>10</sup> *Dungal.*—Referred to again under the years 733 and 735.

<sup>11</sup> *Cuilen-rigi.*—Originally written κυρην ριγι in A., but corrected to κυλρην ριγι, or κυλρην ριγι, the

form in which the name is given at 802 *infra*. Dean Reeves considers it to be probably the island called Inch, off Inishowen, co. Donegal. *Adamnan*, p. 384, note *f*. MS. B. has κυλρην ριγι.

<sup>12</sup> *Another encounter.*—Cognep-ριο ιτερῶν. The first encounter, or battle, is noticed under the preceding year (731).

<sup>13</sup> *Donnchad.*—Afterwards King of Ireland. His obit is given at the year 796 *infra*.

Cona[n]ce pegir yrloŋrae. Occirio eŋdaŋ cobo rilu  
 ȝreparil. Corepaŋ Caŋail do Domnall a Tailtae, ocur  
 corepaŋ Pallomuun do Chatal a Tlaŋtgu. Iugulatio  
 Dunlainege rilu Dunŋon. Flann fine abbar Cluana  
 mic U Noir obuit. Doŋumai bolggan ancorita airtu  
 Maŋae paupauit. Uacca uira ept i n-Delggenuir  
 Cualann, re corpa leae .i. da corpa iar n-iarŋur, oen  
 ŋenn rair; doomlaŋt po tpu ol nair caŋ m-bleguin.

Fol. 29<sup>b</sup>a. | Ct. Ianaiꝛ. Anno domini dcc.° xxx.° iii.° Reċtabrae  
nepoꝛ Caṡaraiz ꝑex nepotum Tuirtri moꝛitur.  
Eclippit Lunae in .xj. | Ct. Febꝛuarii. Commotatio  
maꝛtium Petri oꝓur Phoil oꝓur Phatꝛaice ad Legem  
peꝛficiendam; et occisio Coibdenaiz filiꝛ Flainn hui  
Congaile. Caintigeꝛno ingen Ceallaiz Cualann moꝛi-  
tur. Talongg mac Congurro a ꝑatꝛe ſuo uinctur  
ert, traditur in manꝛ ꝑictorum, et cum illis in  
aqua demerſus ert. Talonggan filius Oꝛoptani  
comprehenditur alligatur iuxta arcem Ollaiꝫ. Dun  
leiṡṑinn diſcruitur poꝛt uulnerationem Dungaile,  
et in Hiberniam a poteꝛtate Oengurro ꝑugatur ert.  
Congeꝛrio in campo lēo inter Flaitebeꝛtach filium  
Loingrich et Aed Allain mac Peꝛgaile, ubi nepotes  
Ecdač (do cinel Eogain) ceciderunt, et cetꝛi. Taičleač

The killing of Aedh, son of Conai[n]g, King of Ir-Luachair.<sup>1</sup> The killing of Echaid Cobo, son of Bresal. The spoiling of Cathal by Domnall,<sup>2</sup> in Taitiu;<sup>3</sup> and the spoiling of Fallomun by Cathal, in Tlachtga.<sup>4</sup> The killing of Dunlaing, son of Dunchu. Flann Finè, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Dochuma Bolggan, anchorite of Armagh, rested. A cow was seen in Delginis-Cualand,<sup>5</sup> having six legs,<sup>6</sup> viz. :—Two bodies hindwards, one head in front. If milked thrice [in the day], the produce of each milking was greater.<sup>7</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 733. Rechtabra Ua Cathasaigh, King [733.] of the Ui-Tuirtri, dies. An eclipse of the Moon on the 11th of the kalends of February. Transposition<sup>8</sup> of the relics of Peter, and Paul, and Patrick, to fulfil the Law; and the killing of Coibdenach, son of Flann Ua Congaile. Caintigernd,<sup>9</sup> daughter of Cellach Cualand, dies. Talorg son of Congus, was manacled by his brother, delivered into the hands of the Piets, and drowned by<sup>10</sup> them. Talorgan, son of Drostan, was taken and manacled, near Dun-Ollaigh. Dun-Leithfinn<sup>11</sup> was destroyed, after the wounding of Dungal; and he fled to Ireland from the power of Oengus. An encounter in Magh-Itho, between Flaithbertach,<sup>12</sup> son of Loingsech, and Aedh Allan, son of Fergal, wherein the descendants of Echaid (of the Cinel-Eogain<sup>13</sup>), and others, were slain. Taichlech, son of

produce of each successive milking was greater than the previous one. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 727, note *h*.

<sup>8</sup> *Transposition*. — *Commutatio*, for *commutatio*, A., B. By "commutatio martyrum" is meant the disinterring and enshrining of relics, according to Dean Reeves (*Adamnan*, p. 313, note *c*, and 441, v. *Commutatio*).

<sup>9</sup> *Caintigernd*.—The St. Kentigerna of Inch-cailleoch ("Nuns' Island") in Loch Lomond, who is

commemorated in the Scotch Calendar at Jan. 9. The obit of her father, Cellach Cualann, King of Leinster, is given above at the year 714.

<sup>10</sup> *By*.—cum, A., B. *Ab.*, Clar. 49.

<sup>11</sup> *Dun-Leithfinn*.—Not identified.

<sup>12</sup> *Flaithbertach*.—King of Ireland at the time. See under 731 *supra*. The *Four Masters* (729=733 of this Chronicle) state that he died in Armagh, having resigned his kingdom to lead a religious life.

<sup>13</sup> *Of the Cinel-Eogain*. — The



mac Cinnpaelađ rex Luígne moritur. Aed̃ ollan regnare incipit.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xxx.º iiii.º Ogedchar episcopus Nointhomma pausat. bellum in regionibus Murtheimhne inter nepotes Neill 7 Ultu, ubi Aed̃ poim rex Ulađ 7 Conchađ mac Cuanađ, rex Cobo, ceciderunt. Aed̃ mac Fergaile uictor fuit. bellum inter Muman 7 Laighiu, ubi multi di Laighiú 7 pene innumerabiles de Mume perierunt, in quo Ceallađ mac Paelcáir rex Orraigí cecidit; rex Cađal filius Fingine, rex Muman, euarrit. Airchtađ nepos Duncado Murce, rex nepotum Fiađrađ, 7 Cađal filius Muireadaig, rex Connacht (a quo clann Cađail muiđi hÁi), moriuntur. iugulatio Flainn mic Conaing, abbatís Cille more diđriú. Oraco ingeny in fine autumnu cum tonitruo magno port re uirur ert. betha rapieny Saxonum quieuit.

- .b. [Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xxx.º u.º Oengur mac Fergurro rex Pictorum uartauit regioney Dailriatai, 7 obtenuit Dun at, 7 comburrit Creic, 7 duoy filioy Selbaic cateniy alligauit .i. Donngal 7 Feraođ; 7 paulo port bpuđeur mac Oengura filiu Fergurro obiit.

original of this clause, which is not in B., is added in *al. man.* in A.

<sup>1</sup> *Ogedchar*.—The so-called translator of these Annals, whose version is contained in the MS. Clar. 49, represents this name by "Hugh Edchar."

<sup>2</sup> *Murtheimhne*.—Otherwise called Magh-Muirtheimhne, "Plain of Muirtheimhne." See above at the year 696. A large plain comprising nearly the whole of the district forming the present co. of Louth.

<sup>3</sup> *Aedh Roin*.—In the list of the Kings of Ulad contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 3), it is stated

that Aedh Róin, after a reign of 26 years, fell by Aedh Allan "in the battle of Fochard" (now Faughard, a village about two miles to the north of Dundalk, co. Louth). The *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 732, calls this battle the "battle of Fochart in Magh-Muirtheimhne." See last note.

<sup>4</sup> *King of Cobo*.—In the *Frag. of Annals*, at A.D. 732, Conchad is called "King of the Cruithne" (or Picts, of Ulster).

<sup>5</sup> *Aedh*.—Aedh Allan, King of Ireland, who assumed the sovereignty in the preceding year.

Cennfaeladh, King of Luighne, dies. Aedh Allan begins to reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 734. Ogedchar,<sup>1</sup> bishop of Nendrum, [734.] rests. A battle in the regions of Murtheimhne,<sup>2</sup> between the Ui-Neill and the Ulidians, in which Aedh Roin,<sup>3</sup> King of Uladh, and Conchad, son of Cuanu, King of Cobo,<sup>4</sup> were slain. Aedh,<sup>5</sup> son of Fergal, was victor. A battle between the Munstermen and Leinstermen, in which perished many of the Leinstermen, and Munstermen<sup>6</sup> almost without number; in which Ceallach, son of Faelchar, King of Ossory, was slain; but Cathal, son of Finnguine, King of Munster, escaped. Airechtach, grandson of Dunchadh Muirsee,<sup>7</sup> King of the Ui-Fiachrach, and Cathal, son of Muiredach, King of Connaught (from whom are the Clann-Cathail of Magh-Ai<sup>8</sup>), die. Murder of Flann, son of Conang, abbot of Cillmor-dithribh.<sup>9</sup> A huge dragon was seen in the end of autumn, with great thunder after it. Beda, the wise man of the Saxons, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 735. Oengus, son of Fergus, King of [735.] BIS. the Picts, devastated the regions of Dalriata, and seized Dun-At,<sup>10</sup> and burned Creic;<sup>11</sup> and bound two sons of Selbach in chains, viz.:—Donngal<sup>12</sup> and Feradach. And soon after, Brude, son of Oengus, son of Fergus, died.

<sup>6</sup> *Munstermen*. — *ve mume*, A.; *ve momonia*, B.

<sup>7</sup> *Dunchad Muirsee*.—The killing of this person is recorded above at the year 682.

<sup>8</sup> *Clann Cathail of Magh-Ai*.—Clann-Cathail was the tribe-name of the O'Flanagans of the co. Roscommon, whose territory was anciently included in the great plain of Magh-Ai, in the district now forming that county. The original of this clause, which is not in B., is added in *al. man.* in A.

<sup>9</sup> *Cillmor-dithribh*. — The "Great church of the Wilderness." Now Kilmore, in the barony of Ballintober

North, co. Roscommon. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 99, note *g*.

<sup>10</sup> *Dun-At*, or *Dun-Att*, as the name is otherwise written. See above at the year 682. O'Connor incorrectly renders *Dun-At* by "arces," not considering it a proper name.

<sup>11</sup> *Creic*. — Skene says that this place is Creich, in the Ross of Mull, opposite the Sound of Iona. *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Preface, p. cxxxi. O'Connor, mistaking the name *creic* for *cruch* (a "territory" or "border"), renders it by *regiones*.

<sup>12</sup> *Donngal*. — The Dungal mentioned above at 732 and 733.

Fol. 29bb. *bellum Cnuicc Coirppri i Calathros uc Etarlindou, iur*  
*Dalriatai 7 Fortrenn, 7 Talorggan mac Fergurro*  
*piliu Ainfceallaið fugientem cum exercitu perre-*  
*quitur; in qua congressione multi nobiles concu-*  
*perunt. Morr Fianamla mic Septinid abbatir Cluana*  
*Irairid, 7 morr Crunnmail piliu Colggen abb Lurcan.*  
*Danel mac Colmain inidin abb airdreccain, 7 Colman*  
*mac Murcon abb maigi ðile, quieuerunt. Iugulatio*  
*Maelepoðartaið piliu Maeletuile to Laignið. Uir*  
*parienr 7 anchorita Inrole uaccaæ albae, Dublittir,*  
*7 Samron nepor Corcraín, dormierunt. Ðodbēač mac*  
*Conaill gabrai, rex Coirppri, moritur.*

*kt. Ianair. Anno Domini dccº. xxxº. uº. Morr*  
*Ronain abbatir Cinngharað. Paelbe piliur Suairne .i.*  
*heper Maelpubi [Apor]cporan in propundo pelagi*  
*timeppur ert, cum suis nautis numero xx. ii. Conmal*  
*nepor Locheni abbat Clona mic U Noir paupat.*  
*Congressio inuicem inter nepotes Aedº plane, ubi*  
*Conaing mac Amaalgaio Cernačum uicit, 7 Catál mac*  
*Aedº cecidit; iuxta lapidem Ailbe ab orientali parte*  
*serta ert. Muirgír mac Fergurro porcraio iugulatur*  
*ert. Ðrepat mac Concobair airdº occipitur ert.*

<sup>1</sup> *Calathros*.—Mentioned above at the year 687. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 202, note. Skene suggests that Calathros was the Celtic name of the district comprising the Carse of Falkirk. *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Pref., p. lxxx.

<sup>2</sup> *Etarlindu*.—This place, the situation of which has not been identified, signifies "between linns (or lakes)."

<sup>3</sup> *Fortrenns*.—The Picts of Fortrenn, in Scotland, are frequently designated by the name of their territory, Fortrenn, in the Chronicles. See note <sup>2</sup>, p. 118, *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Talorgan*.—The Talorgan mentioned as having been slain in the

battle of Cat, at the year 749 *infra*, where he is stated to have been the brother of Oengus [king of the Picts], whose obit is given at the year 760.

<sup>5</sup> *Son of Ainfcellach*.—This must have been Muiredach (called *Uaignech*, or "the Lonely"), son of Ainfcellach, 17th king of Dalriada (sl. 718 *supra*). Muiredach, who was of the House of Loarn, became king of Dalriada and Lord of Lorn, in the year 733 (732, *supra*).

<sup>6</sup> *Fianamail*.—His obit is in the *Ann. of the Four Masters* under A.D. 731, where his father's name is given as "Gertidh." Fianamail was brother

The battle of Cnoc-Coirpri in Calathros<sup>1</sup> at Etarlindu,<sup>2</sup> between the Dalriata and Fortrenns,<sup>3</sup> and Talorgan,<sup>4</sup> son of Fergus, with an army, pursued the son of Ainfcellach,<sup>5</sup> who fled; in which encounter many noble persons were slain. The death of Fianamail<sup>6</sup> son of Gertind, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, and of Crunnmael son of Colgu, abbot of Lusk. Danel, son of Colman 'Indinin,'<sup>7</sup> abbot of Ard-Brecain, and Colman, son of Murcu, abbot of Magh-Bilè, rested. The killing of Maelfothartaigh, son of Maeltuile, by Leinstermen. Dublittir, a wise man and anchorite of Inis-bo-finne, and Samson, descendant of Corcran, slept. Bodbthach, son of Conall Gabra,<sup>8</sup> king of Coirpri, dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 736. Death of Ronan, abbot of Cenn-garadh.<sup>9</sup> Failbhe, son of Guaire, *i.e.* successor<sup>10</sup> of Mael-ruba of [Apor]crosan,<sup>11</sup> was submerged in the depth of the sea<sup>12</sup> with his sailors, twenty-two in number. Conmal, descendant of Locheni, abbot of Clonmacnoise, rests. A conflict between each other, among the descendants of Aedh Slanè, in which Conaing, son of Amalghaidh, vanquished Cernach, and Cathal, son of Aedh, was slain: near Lic-Ailbhe,<sup>13</sup> on the east side, it was fought. Muirgis, son of Fergus Forcraidh,<sup>14</sup> was slain. Bresal, son of Concobhar of Ard, was slain.<sup>15</sup> Oengus, son of Ailill, king

[736.]

of Cellach Cualann, king of Leinster, whose obit is entered at the year 714 *supra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Indinin*. — Printed *indmin* by O'Connor. "Indinin" is probably a mistake for *Ind-eidhnen*, "the little ivy" (or ivy-covered church). See *Chron. Scot.* ed. Hennessy, p. 162, note 2.

<sup>8</sup> *Conall Gabra*.—Called "Congal Gabra" at the year 702 *supra*.

<sup>9</sup> *Cenngaradh*.—Kingarth, in Bute.

<sup>10</sup> *Successor*.—The Latin equivalent, *heres*, is misplaced in the entry.

<sup>11</sup> *Maelruba of [Apor]crosan*.—See note <sup>6</sup> at the year 672 *supra*.

<sup>12</sup> *Of the sea*.—*πῖλας*, A.

<sup>13</sup> *Lic-Ailbhe*.—This was the name of a large stone which stood in the plain of Magh-Ailbhe, in Meath (the name of which plain seems still preserved in that of the townland of Moynalvy, par. of Kilmore, bar. of Lower Deece, co. Meath). The falling of this stone is noticed at the year 998 *infra*, where it is stated that four mill-stones were made of it by King Malsechlainn.

<sup>14</sup> *Fergus Forcraidh*.—The death of this person, in the battle of Corann, is recorded above at the year 702.

<sup>15</sup> *Was slain*.—*occipitur ep̄t*, A.

Oengur mac Ailello ru airdae Ciannačta morutur. Morur Draiñniž abbatir imlečo fia. Dal itir Aeđ n-alđoan 7 Cačal oc Tir da glar. Lex patrui tenuit hiberniam. Fiangalač mac Murcađo, rex hui Mail, morutur.

Fol. 30aa. Ict. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° xxx.° iii.° Paelan nepos DRAIN, Laginenrium rex, immatura aetate ac inopinata morte interuit. Tole episcopus Cluana ipaird, dignur Dei miles, paupar. Cernač filiur Požartaiž a ruir pceleratur pocur dolore iugulatur, quem uaccarum uitul 7 inprimi orbir mulierer tediore fleuerunt. Bellum ađo Senaič (.i. cađ Učbađ .xiii. reptimbir die .ui. peria) inter nepotes Neill 7 Laginenrer crudeliter gertum ert, in quo binaler peger celri uigour pectorur armur alternatim congerrirunt .i. Aeđ alđoan ru Temrach 7 Aeđ mac Colggen .i. ru Lagen, e quibur unur ruperpter uulneratur uixit, .i. Aeđ allan: aliu uero, .i. Aeđ mac Colgan, militari mucrone capite truncatur ert. Tunc nepotes Cuinn immenra uictoria ditati sunt cum Lagenor ruor emulor inpolito more in pugam mittunt, calcant, rternunt, rubuertunt, confumunt, ita ut urque ad internicionem unuerfur hortilir pene deletur exercitur, paucir nuntur penuntiantibur; 7 in tali bello

<sup>1</sup> *Graiphnech*.—Gen. form Graiph-nigh. This name signifies "writer." The *Four Masters*, at A.D. 732, write the name "Graiphnidh."

<sup>2</sup> *Imlech-Fia*.—Now Emlagh, in a parish of the same name, barony of Lower Kells, co. Meath.

<sup>3</sup> *Aedh Aldan*; or Aedh Allan. King of Ireland at the time.

<sup>4</sup> *Cathal*.—*Cathal Mac Finguine*, king of Munster, whose obit is given within at the year 741. Cathal is the hero (or rather the Gargantua) of a remarkable story, written in the Rabelaisic style, contained in the

old Irish MS. known as the *Leabhar Breac*, called "Mac Conglinne's Vision"; a translation of which, by the Editor of the present work, was published in *Fraser's Mag.* for September, 1873.

<sup>5</sup> *Tir-da-glas*.—Terryglass.

<sup>6</sup> *Ui-Mail*.—The tribe-name of the descendants of Maine Mal, ancestor of most of the ancient septs of the district now represented by the co. Wicklow. The well-known Glen of Imaile, in the barony of Upper Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, derives its name from the Ui-Mail.

of Ard-Cianachta, dies. Death of Graiphnech,<sup>1</sup> abbot of Imlech-Fia.<sup>2</sup> A meeting between Aedh Aldan<sup>3</sup> and Cathal,<sup>4</sup> at Tir-da-glas.<sup>5</sup> The 'Law' of Patrick held Ireland. Fiangelach, son of Murchadh, king of Ui-Mail,<sup>6</sup> dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 737. Faelan, grandson<sup>7</sup> of Bran, king [737.] of the Leinstermen, died at an unripe age, and unexpectedly. Tole,<sup>8</sup> bishop of Cluain-Iraird, a worthy soldier of God, rests. Cernach, son of Fogartach,<sup>9</sup> is treacherously slain by his own wicked associates; whom the calves of the cows, and the women of this lower world, in long continued sadness bewailed. The battle of Ath-Senaigh<sup>10</sup> (*i.e.*, the battle of Uchbadh,<sup>11</sup> on the 14th of September, the 6th day of the week), was obstinately fought between the Ui-Neill and the Leinstermen, wherein the two kings respectively, men of heroic valour,<sup>12</sup> encountered each other in single combat, namely, Aedh Aldan, king of Tara, and Aedh son of Colgu, king of Leinster; one of whom, Aedh Aldan, left the field alive, though wounded, while the other, Aedh son of Colgu,<sup>13</sup> had his head severed by the sword<sup>14</sup> of battle. Thereupon the race of Conn enjoyed a signal victory, whilst with unwonted measure they routed, trampled, crushed, overthrew, and consumed their adversaries of Leinster, insomuch that almost their entire army perished, and was only saved from utter annihilation by the escape of a few, who bore away the tidings of the disaster; and

<sup>7</sup> *Grandson*.—Faelan was the son of Murchad (king of Leinster, ob. 726, *supra*), son of Bran, king of Leinster (ob. 692, *supra*), and the same person stated to have been successful against his brother in the battle of Ailinne, recorded above at the year 727.

<sup>8</sup> *Tole*.—This name should be pronounced Tó-lè. The *Four Masters* write the name *Tola*, at A.D. 733.

<sup>9</sup> *Fogartach*.—See above, at the year 723,

<sup>10</sup> *Ath-Senaigh*.—Now Ballyshannon, in the parish of the same name, barony of West Offaly, co. Kildare.

<sup>11</sup> *Uchbadh*.—Another name for Ath-Senaigh. This clause, added in original hand in A., is not in B.

<sup>12</sup> *Of heroic valour*.—*celci pú-  
gour pectonep*, A.; B. Clar. 49 has *celsi vigores rectores*.

<sup>13</sup> *Aedh son of Colgu*.—The original of this is not in B.

<sup>14</sup> *By the sword*.—*mocpone*, A.



տանոր cecidisse ferunt quantor per transecta petro  
 recula in uno subcubuisse impetu 7 feroci puiſſe  
 conflictu non comperimus. Ceciderunt autem in hoc  
 bello optimi duces .i. Աեծ mac Colſgen, Ծրան becc  
 mac Մարճաճո (.i. ծա րից Լալցեն), Քերցր mac Մոյնալճ,  
 Դոսթաբիճ mac աւի Շելալճ mic Երեւն, ծա շիցընա  
 Բոթարտա, Բանգալաճ .h. Մաւեւալճեն, Շոնալլ .h.  
 Աւեւեւալ, շեւթը մեւի Քլաւնն աւի Շոնգաւ, Շլաւաճ աւի  
 Մաւլաւիճ, 7 ceteri multi qui compendii causa omiſſi  
 sunt. Inſulatio Քերցրա mic Շրաւմեւն. Մորր  
 Շոքրալճ mic Նոյնճեւալճ թէր Ճաւնց. Bellum inſeo  
 in quo cecidit Քերնբեւո. Մորր Տոճաճալճ աւի  
 Մաւեւալլ. Տոգաւ Շաճալ mic Քոնցւոյն շո Լալցոյն  
 շո թաւ ճալլա Օ Քաւալ, 7 շոքաւ մաւն թաւ.

Իւտ. Լաւար. Anno domini dcc. xxx. uiii. Քերցր  
 ճաւտ, rex Շոճո, թրուր յեւեւալճ մաւթիւօրոյն հոմի  
 նոյն Օնու. Շաւա թոք Ծրրան թրիւա Երեւն  
 թաւաւ. Դոքմաւաւ Տաճաւնն շաւո Ծրոնալճ, 7  
 Դոքմաւաւ թոք Մաւեւալճենն երթոք. Շո  
 խաւաւ մաւննթը Շոնալլ 1 m-Ծոճրալճ, ubi cecidit  
 Աւալլ Ծրէր Լեւի in domo cenae. Մորր Աւալլո mic  
 Եւալլ, թէր թոքոյն Շրեւալ. Քլաւն mac Շեւ-

<sup>1</sup> *Aedh*.—Aedh, son of Colgu, other-  
 wise called Aedh Menn, was only  
 king of Ui-Cendselaig, or Southern  
 Leinster, according to a list of kings of  
 that province contained in the Book  
 of Leinster, p. 40, col. 1.

<sup>2</sup> *Fotharta*.—The principal tribes of  
 the Fotharta at the time of the above-  
 mentioned battle, were the two septs  
 who gave name to the districts now  
 represented by the baronies of Forth  
 in the cos. of Carlow and Wexford.

<sup>3</sup> *Who*.—qui. Represented by 7,  
 the sign for *et* or *ocur*, in A. and B.  
 Clar. 49 reads *qui*.

<sup>4</sup> *Of Inis*.—Inſeo. Inis means an

"Island." But there is nothing in  
 either MS. to indicate what island is  
 here referred to.

<sup>5</sup> *Cathal, son of Finguine*.—King  
 of Munster. See under the year  
 736.

<sup>6</sup> *Ui-Faelain*.—This was the tribe-  
 name of the powerful sept descended  
 from Faclan, king of Leinster, whose  
 obit is given among the entries for  
 this year. The name was also applied  
 to the territory occupied by the clan,  
 which included the northern part of  
 the co. of Kildare until shortly after  
 the English invasion, when they were  
 driven out of this district, and settled

such was the carnage in this battle, that more are reported to have fallen in it than we read of ever having perished in any one onslaught and fierce conflict of all preceding ages. The best captains, also, were slain in this battle, viz. :—Aedh,<sup>1</sup> son of Colgu, and Bran Bec, son of Murchadh (two kings of Leinster), Fergus, son of Moenach, and Dubhdacrich, son of the grandson of Cellach, son of Trien, two Lords of Fotharta ;<sup>2</sup> Fiangelach Ua Maelaitheen ; Conall Ua Aitechta ; the four sons of Flann, descendant of Congal ; Eladach, descendant of Maeluidhir, and many others who,<sup>3</sup> for the sake of brevity, are omitted. The killing of Fergus, son of Cremthan. The death of Coscrach, son of Noindenach, king of the Galenga. The battle of Inis,<sup>4</sup> in which Fernbeand was slain. Death of Sothcathach, descendant of Maeltuili. A hosting by Cathal, son of Finnguin,<sup>5</sup> to the Leinstermen, when he carried off the hostages of the Ui-Faelain,<sup>6</sup> and great spoils.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 738. Fergus Glutt, king of Cobha, [738.] died from the envenomed spittles<sup>7</sup> of evil men. Cuana, descendant of Bessan, scribe of Treoit,<sup>8</sup> rests. The 'falling asleep' of Samhthann of Cluain-Bronaigh ; and the 'falling asleep' of Ua Maeledathnen, bishop. The burning of the family of Domnall<sup>9</sup> in Bodbrath,<sup>10</sup> where Ailill of Brig-Leith was slain in the banquet-house. Death of Ailill, son of Tuathal, king of the Ui-Cremthainn. Flann,

in the east of the present county of Wicklow. In later times the most respectable representatives of the sept were the families of O'Byrne and Mac Eochaidh (or Keogh). The *Four Masters* (A.D. 733) state that the hostages were taken from Bran Bec ("Bran the Little"), whose death is recorded under this year.

<sup>7</sup> *Envenomed spittles*.—*ῥputιῥ uenenaῥιῥ*. A. The *Four Masters* explain this curious entry by stating (A.D. 734) that it appeared to

Fergus Glut that wicked people used to cast spittles, in which they put charms, in his face, which was the cause of his death.

<sup>8</sup> *Treoit*.—Trevet, in the barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

<sup>9</sup> *Domnall*.—Apparently the Domnall, son of Murchad, whose accession to the monarchy of Ireland is recorded at the year 742 *infra*, and who is also referred to above at 729.

<sup>10</sup> *Bodbrath*.—Not identified.

laig fili Crundmail, epiropur Rečrainne, moritur. Talorggan mac Dportain rex Ač poile dimeppur .i. la Oengur. Morp Ač fili Garbain.

Fol. 30ab.

.b.

¶ Ct. lanair. Anno domini dcc.º xxx.º ix.º In clep-  
catum Domnall exiit. Iugulatio nepotir Ailello  
tigerna ceniul Piačā. Terrimotur in li .ii. id.  
Appilur. Flann nepor Congaile moritur ert. Cubre-  
tan mac Congurro moritur ert, 7 morp Cellaiḡ fili  
Secñoi, abbatir Cluano mic Hoair. Dubdabairenn  
abbay Pobair. Dormitatio Mančeine tomæ greine.  
Dormitatio panti ġrain lanne Ela. Flann feblae  
abbay ġoirte chonaich moritur.

¶ Ct. lanair. Anno domini dcc.º xl.º Morp Conli  
Tečba 7 Amalḡaġo pegir Conaille. Iugulatio Mur-  
chada fili Perḡaile fili Maeleuin, 7 Conall mac  
Iaplaiti moritur. Morp Flann Aigle, epiropi  
Ečpoma. Morp Fuirpectaiḡ pñcipir innreo Coil.  
ġepail ingen Sečnuraiḡ moritur. Bellum Forborop  
in quo ceciderunt .ii. fili Piannamlo .i. Inḡpectač 7  
Conall, 7 ceteri. Iugulatio ġnani nepotir ġcuilp.  
Bellum cairn Perāġaiḡ in quo cecidit Torcan timireio.

<sup>1</sup> *Rechra*.—It is not certain whether the place here intended is Rechra, now known as the Island of Lambay, to the north of Howth, co. Dublin, or Raghery (otherwise called Rathlin Island), off the north coast of the co. Antrim. The name "Rathlin," applied to this island, is a corruption of "Rechrainne," the genit. form of "Rechra."

<sup>2</sup> *Ath-Foithle*.—Athol, in Perthshire. For other forms of the name, see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 385, note j.

<sup>3</sup> *By Oengus*.—O'Cenor reads the orig. (la Oengur) "in *Laaengi*," and translates "in nave"!

<sup>4</sup> *Domnall*.—Evidently Domnall, son of Murchadh, who became king of

Ireland in 742, and who is elsewhere referred to in these Annals by his Christian name (Domnall) merely. The re-entrance of Domnall into religion is recorded at the year 743 *infra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Cinel-Fiachach*.—Usually Anglicised Kenaliagh. The territory of the descendants of Fiacha, son of Niall Nine-hostager, which comprised some of the southern part of the present co. Westmeath, and a large portion of the King's county adjoining. It was in later times known as "Mageoghegan's Country." See O'Donovan's ed. of O'Dubhagáin, note 30.

<sup>6</sup> *Ile*.—The Island of Islay, Scotland.

<sup>7</sup> *Flann Ua Congaile*. "Flann, de-

son of Cellach, son of Crundmael, bishop of Rechra,<sup>1</sup> dies. Talorgan, son of Drostan, king of Ath-Foithle,<sup>2</sup> was drowned, viz., by Oengus.<sup>3</sup> Death of Aedh, son of Garbhan.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 739. Domnall<sup>4</sup> entered into religion. [739.] *ms.* The killing of Ua Ailella, lord of Cinel-Fiachach.<sup>5</sup> An earthquake in Ile,<sup>6</sup> on the 2nd of the Ides of April. Flann Ua Congaile<sup>7</sup> died. Cubretan, son of Congus, died; and the death of Cellach, son of Secde, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois. Dubdabairenn, abbot of Fobhar, [died]. The 'falling asleep' of Mancheine of Tuaim-greine.<sup>8</sup> The 'falling asleep' of Saint Bran of Lann-Ela. Flann Febhla, abbot of Gort-chonaich, dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 740. Death of Conla of Tethba, and [740.] of Amalgaidh, king of Conaille. The killing of Murchadh, son of Fergal,<sup>9</sup> son of Maelduin; and Conall, son of Iarlaith, dies. Death of Flann Aighle, bishop of Echdruim.<sup>10</sup> Death of Fuirechtach, superior of Inis-Coil.<sup>11</sup> Befail, daughter of Sechnasach, dies. The battle of Forboros,<sup>12</sup> in which Fiannamail's two sons, viz., Indrechtach and Conall, and others, were slain. The killing of Ernaine, son of Eculp. Battle of Carn-Feradhaigh,<sup>13</sup> in

scendant of Congal;” the same person referred to above under the year 737, where four of his sons are stated to have been slain in the battle of Ath-Senaigh. The obit of Flann is given by the *Four Masters* at A.D. 746.

<sup>8</sup> *Tuaim-greine*.—Tomgraney, in the barony of Upper Tulla, co. Clare. The *Chron. Scot.*, at A.D. 964, refers the erection of its *cloigtech* (or Round Tower) to Gormac Ua Cillin, whose obit is given at that year in the same Chronicle. The entry is remarkable as being the first record occurring in the Irish Annals, indicating the date of the erection of a Round Tower.

<sup>9</sup> *Fergal*.—Fergal, king of Ireland,

whose death in the battle of Allen (co. Kildare) is recorded at the year 721 *supra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Echdruim*.—Now Aughrim, in the co. Galway, the site of the famous “battle of Aughrim,” fought on July 12th, 1691, between the Jacobite and Williamite armies, in which the Jacobites were defeated.

<sup>11</sup> *Inis-Coil*.—Now Inishkeel, an island on the south side of Gweebarra Bay, in the barony of Boylagh, co. Donegal.

<sup>12</sup> *Forboros*.—This place has not been identified.

<sup>13</sup> *Carn-Feradhaigh*.—See note <sup>4</sup> at the year 626 *supra*.

1ugulatio Ailello corraiz mic Flainn, pegir Oa Failge. Bellum thoma Caemal inter Cruithni 7 Dalriata pri inthrechtac. Percussio Dalriata la hOengur mac Forssurro. Corp Petronille in fine Peatair d'athu-  
 gar hoc anno, 7 na foccail ro d'fagbail peripha do  
 litir Peatair fein annan adlacad marmuir ar ar  
 togar h1 .i. area Petronille dilectissime filie.

1ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º xl.º 1.º Morp  
 Ainechtaz filii Cuanae principis Fernand. Forthe  
 cenuil fiaac 7 Delmne la Opraiz. Morp Caail  
 mic Pinnguine pegir Cairil. Morp Maileoctriz abba-  
 tir Cille pobriz. Morp Cuirgile periba 7 abbatir  
 Luigmaid. Morp Ceo bair pegir Conacht .i. mac  
 inthrechtaz mic Muireadaz. Strangulatio Conaing  
 mic Amalgaid pegir Ciannaetae. 1ugulatio Artac  
 filii Aiteadai, riz nepotum Craumtainn. Lepra in

<sup>1</sup> *Flann*.—Better known to the students of Irish (MS.) history as Flann-Dachongal, king of the Ui-Failge for fourteen years. See *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 3.

<sup>2</sup> *Cruithni—Dalriata*.—It is not certain whether these were the Picts (*Cruithni*) and Dalriads of Scotland, or those of Ireland. But they were probably the Pictish and Dalriadic septs of Ireland. "Dalriata" is written *Dal peti* in A., *Dal riati* in B., and *Dalriada* in Clar. 49.

<sup>3</sup> *'Smiling.'*—*percussio*, A. *percussio*, B. "Percussio," Clar. 49.

<sup>4</sup> *Petronilla*.—There can be no doubt that there was a very early martyr or confessor of this name, which is a diminutive—not of Peter, as is supposed, but of Petronius, and formed in the same manner as Drusilla and Priscilla; although in French it is *Perrine*. She was probably of the noble Roman "familia Petronia." And as to her relationship to St. Peter,

it may, as Baronius suggests, have been in the same sense as "Marcus filius meus." This writer treats of her under the year of Christ 69, (cap. xxxiii.—*Annales*, tom. i., p. 640 b—ed. Lucae 1738). She is commemorated at the 31st of May, in the Roman and other Martyrologies; and all the particulars that are known or conjectured of her history are to be found in the Actt. SS. of the Bollandists at that day. Of her translation (above represented by *athu-gar*) the earliest authority is the chronicle of Sigebert of Gemblours, who died in 1113, and, at 758, has the following entry:—"Corpus Sanctae Petronillae, Petri apostoli filiae, a Paulopapa transponitur, in cuius marmoreo sarcophago, ipsius apostoli Petri manu sculptum legebatur: Aureae Petronilae, dilectissimae filiae. —Pistorius, *Rer. Germ. Script.*, tom. i., p. 776 (ed. Ratisb. 1726). According to most ancient authorities the 'translation' of the remains of St. Petronilla

which fell Torcan Tinireid. The killing of Ailill Corrach, son of Flann,<sup>1</sup> king of the Ui-Failghe. The battle of Druim-Cathmail, between the Cruithni<sup>2</sup> and Dalriata,<sup>3</sup> against Indrechtach. The 'smiting'<sup>3</sup> of the Dalriata by Oengus, son of Forgas. The body of Petronilla,<sup>4</sup> daughter of Peter, was translated in this year; and these words were found written, in Peter's own handwriting, in the marble tomb out of which it was taken, viz.:—"the place [of rest] of Petronilla, most dearly beloved daughter."

Kal. Jan. A.D. 741. Death of Airechtach, son of [741.] Cuanu, superior of Ferns. The devastation of Cinel-Fiachach<sup>5</sup> and Delbna,<sup>6</sup> by the Osraighe. Death of Cathal, son of Finngwine, King of Cashel. Death of Maelochtraigh, abbot of Cill-Fobrich. Death of Cudgilè, scribe and abbot of Lughmadh. Death of Aedh Balb, son of Indrechtach, son of Muiredach, King of Connaught. The strangling of Conaing,<sup>7</sup> son of Amalgaidh, King of Cianachta. The killing of Artru, son of Aithechda, King of the Ui-Cremthainn. A leprosy in Ireland. Besiege-

was effected by Pope Paul I., who was under the fear that the cemetery in which they were deposited might, with other cemeteries, be desecrated. "Erat inter alia (Baronius says) vetus cœmeterium, S. Petronillæ dictum, ex quo idem Pontifex sacrum corpus ejusdem sanctæ sublatum, transtulit apud basilicam Vaticanam hoc anno." *Annales*, J. C. 758 (tom. 12, p. 644). See Stoke's ed. of the *Felire of Aengus*, p. xci.; *Obits and Martyrology of Christ Church, Dublin*, p. 121; and *Book of Lismore*, fol. 52, b, 1. The Pontificate of Pope Paul (I.), 757-766, embraces the date of 'Translation' of St. Petronilla's remains, as given by Sigebert, but is 18 years later than the date in these Annals. It is to be further observed, that the motto said to have been found on her tomb, as

given by Aringhi (*Roma Subterranea*) and older writers, commences with the word *aureæ*, whereas these Annals read *area*, in which case the word was probably supposed to bear the interpretation of cœmeterium, or sepulchrum.

<sup>5</sup> *Cinel-Fiachach*.—See note under A.D. 739.

<sup>6</sup> *Delbna*.—*Deilmne*, A., B. *Delvna*, Clar. 49. There were several territories in Ireland known by this name. The territory here referred to was probably Delbna-Ethra, in later times called MacCochlan's country, and now represented by the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's county, which adjoined the territory of Cinel-Fiachach.

<sup>7</sup> *Conaing*.—Apparently the Conaing mentioned above at the year 736.



híbernia. Obsequio Aulium filii Cruip. iugulatio  
Cenuil Choipperi i n-Granairer.

Fol. 30ba. **It. 1an.** Anno domini dcc.º xl.º ii.º Mory Arru-  
cae dominatricis Cille dano. bellum Daim derg  
in quo ceciderunt Dungal mac Flaind, ri Cul, 7  
Perdur mac Ortič. Innečtač nepor Conaing uictor  
erat. Mory Cumene nepotir Ciaraín, abbatir Reč-  
rainne. bellum Sepečmaiže (.i. i Cenannar, la  
Domnall mac Mupčaða), in quo ceciderunt Aed  
oldain mac Pergaile, 7 Cumurcač mac Concobair  
ri na n-Asrčep, 7 Moenač mac Conlaič rex nepotum  
Cremčain [7], Muiredač mac Perdura porcpairč, rex  
nepotum Tuirtri.

Tiugrand Aedā Aldain ro :—

Dia nommanreo mo Dia oil,  
For bru loča sailcedam,  
Iarum diambemneri rri col,  
Ropač main ar mod m'anacol.

bellum itir auu Maine, 7 ua fiačpač Aīōne. bellum  
Luirs hitir uu Ailello 7 Sailengo. haec .iiii. bella  
pene in una aetate perfecta sunt. Lex nepotir

<sup>1</sup> *Son of Crop.* — filii Cruip, A. Cruip (of Corp) B. Cruip, Clar. 49.

<sup>2</sup> *Granairer.*—"Granard" [co. Longford], Clar. 49.

<sup>3</sup> *Abbess.* — dominatrix, A., B., and Clar. 49, for dominatricis.

<sup>4</sup> *Dam-Derg.*—This place has not been identified. The *Four Mast.* (738) state that it was in Breagh. See next note. The name would signify "Red Ox" (or Red Deer).

<sup>5</sup> *Cul.*—In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at the year 738, where the battle of Dam-Derg is entered, this name is represented by Fer Cul (genit. of Fir Cul) the name of a district otherwise called Feara Cul Dnež,

comprising the baronies of Upper and Lower Kells, in the co. Meath.

<sup>6</sup> *Rechra.*—Either Lambay Island, to the north of Howth, co. Dublin, or Rathlin Island, off the north coast of Antrim.

<sup>7</sup> *Cenannas.*—This was the old Irish name of Kells, co. Meath. This clause, which is added in *al. man.* in A., is not in B. Clar. 49 has "Bellum Sretmai at Kelles by Daniell M'Murchaa." A marg. note in A. has Domnall mac Mupchada uictor fuit.

<sup>8</sup> *Aedh Aldan*, or *Aedh Allan*—Monarch of Ireland.

<sup>9</sup> *Airthera.*—The Oriors. The name of this district, which is often referred

ment of Ailivin, son of Crop.<sup>1</sup> The killing of the Cinel-Coirpri in Granairét.<sup>2</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 742. Death of Affrica, abbess<sup>3</sup> of Kildare. The battle of Dam-Derg,<sup>4</sup> in which Dungal, son of Flann, King of Cul,<sup>5</sup> and Fergus, son of Ostech, were slain. Indrechtach, descendant of Conaing, was victor. Death of Cumene, descendant of Ciaran, abbot of Rechra.<sup>6</sup> The battle of Sered-magh (*i.e.*, at Cenannas,<sup>7</sup> by Domnall, son of Murchad), in which fell Aedh Aldan,<sup>8</sup> son of Fergal, and Cumuscach, son of Conchobar, King of the Airthera,<sup>9</sup> and Moenach, son of Conlaech, King of the Ui-Cremthainn, and Muiredach, son of Fergus Forcraidh,<sup>10</sup> King of the Ui-Tuirtri. [742.]

This is Aedh Aldan's last verse <sup>11</sup>:—

“If my dear God protected me,  
On the brink of Loch-Sailcedan;<sup>12</sup>  
If I were afterwards given to sin,  
My protection would be beyond rule.”

A battle between the Ui-Maine and Ui-Fiachrach of Aidhne. The battle of Lorg,<sup>13</sup> between the Ui-Aillello,<sup>14</sup> and Gailenga.<sup>15</sup> These four battles were fought almost

to as “Orientales,” *i.e.*, the eastern parts of the ancient territory of the Oirghialla, is still represented by the baronies of Lower and Upper Orior, in the co. Armagh.

<sup>10</sup> *Fergus Forcraidh*.—The death of this person is recorded at the year 702, *supra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Last verse*. — The lines which follow here are written in the top margin of A., fol. 30 d. They are not in B.

<sup>12</sup> *Loch-Sailcedan*. — Now Lough-sallagh, in the parish of Dunboyne, co. Meath, according to O'Donovan. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 738, note i.

<sup>13</sup> *Lorg*.—This place has not been identified.

<sup>14</sup> *Ui-Aillello*. — “Descendants of Ailill.” The tribe name of the sept that inhabited the district forming the present barony of Tirerrill (in Irish *Ṭír Ailello*, or the land of Ailill).

<sup>15</sup> *Gailenga*. — This was the tribe name of a clan descended from Oilill Oluim, King of Munster, who occupied a large district embracing part of the present counties of Mayo and Sligo. The name of Gailenga is still preserved in that of the barony of Gallen, co. Mayo.

Suanaiǵ. Concenn ingen Cellaiǵ Cualann moritur. Iugulatio Duibdoithre regis nepotum huius. Appiať abbar Maiǵi bile [moritur]. Commotatio martirum Treno Cille deilge, 7 in bolgach. Domnall mac Murchada regnare incipit.

- b. **¶** Et. Ian. Anno domini dcc.º xl.º iii.º Iugulatio Laidgnein filii Doinnennaiǵ, episcopi, abbatir Saiǵrae, Domnall in clericatum iterum. Iugulatio Colmain episcopi Lerrain, la u Tuirtri. Bellum Cliać in quo cecidit Concobar di auib p̄ogenti. Bellum Ailiuin daberrać in quo cecidit Dubdadoir mac Murgale. Da aua Ceallaiǵ cualand, Caćal 7 Ailill, intercepti sunt. Iugulatio Muirgiurra filii Anluain i Tuilain. Forrothe Corcumuoruać don Deirr. Lex Ciapain filii artoiricir, 7 lex hrendain simul, la Ferǵur mac Ceallaiǵ. Morir Ferǵurra mic Colmain cutlaiǵ rapientir.

**¶** Et. Ian. Anno domini dcc.º xl.º iii.º In nocte rignum horribile 7 mirabile uirum ert in rcellir. Forannan abbar Cluana ipairto obuit, 7 Conǵur anćorita Cluana tibrinne. Cummaene aua Moenaiǵ, abbar Lainne leipe, moritur. Bellum inter nepoter

<sup>1</sup> *Ua Suanaiǵ*.—"Descendant of Suanach." The "Fidhmuine . . . nepos Suanach," whose "quies" is recorded at the year 756, *infra*. The 'Law' of Ua Suanaiǵ is again mentioned at the year 747.

<sup>2</sup> *Dubhdoithre*.—The "Black [man] of the Dothra" (the river Dodder, co. Dublin). This river runs through part of the old territory of the Ui-Briuin-Cualand.

<sup>3</sup> *Bolgach*.—See above, at the year 679.

<sup>4</sup> *Saighir*.—Seirkieran, a parish in the barony of Ballybritt, King's County.

<sup>5</sup> *Again*.—iterum. This seems to

have been the second effort of Domnall [son of Murchad, Monarch of Ireland] to assume the religious state. See above, at the year 739. But *clericatus* is sometimes applied to a "pilgrimage," and does not always mean the state of being in priest's orders.

<sup>6</sup> *Lessan*.—Now Lissan, in the parish of the same name, barony of Dunganon Upper, co. Tyrone.

<sup>7</sup> *Clu*.—See note <sup>4</sup>, at A.D. 626, *supra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Ailen-daberrach*.—The "two-peaked Island." Situation unknown. The *Four Mast*. (O'Don. ed.) at A.D. 739, write the name *Ailen* (gen. *Ailiuin*) *da bernach* ("two-gapped Island").

in one summer. The 'Law' of Ua Suanaigh,<sup>1</sup> Conchenn, daughter of Cellach Cualann, dies. The killing of Dubhdoithre,<sup>2</sup> King of the Ui-Briuin. Affiath, abbot of Magh-Bilè, [dies]. Translation of the relics of Trian of Cill-Deilge; and the 'bolgach.'<sup>3</sup> Domnall, son of Murchadh, begins to reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 743. The killing of Laidgnen, son of [743.] BIS. Doinennach, a bishop, abbot of Saighir.<sup>4</sup> Domnall enters again<sup>5</sup> into religion. The killing of Colman, bishop of Lessan,<sup>6</sup> by the Ui-Tuirtri. The battle of Cliu,<sup>7</sup> in which fell Conchobar of the Ui-Fidgenti. Battle of Ailendaberrach,<sup>8</sup> in which fell Dubhdadoss, son of Murgal. Two grandsons of Cellach Cualann,<sup>9</sup> Cathal and Ailill, were slain. The killing of Muirges, son of Anluan, in Tuilan.<sup>10</sup> Devastation of the Corca-Modhruadh by the Deisi. The 'Law' of Ciaran,<sup>11</sup> son of the Carpenter, and the 'Law' of Brendan,<sup>12</sup> at the same time, by Fergus,<sup>13</sup> son of Cellach. Death of Fergus, son of Colman Cutlach, a wise man.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 744. A terrible and wonderful sign [744.] was seen in the stars at night. Forannan, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, died; and Conghus, anchorite of Cluain-Tibrinne.<sup>14</sup> Cummaene, grandson of Moenach, abbot of Lann-leire,<sup>15</sup> dies. A battle between the Ui-Tuirtri and

<sup>9</sup> *Cellach Cualann*.—King of Leinster. His obit is given above, under the year 714.

<sup>10</sup> *Tuilan*.—*Tuilan*, A., B. Clar. 49 has "at the hill Tula aoin." The place in question was probably Tuilen, now known as Dulane, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

<sup>11</sup> *Ciaran*.—Founder and patron of Clonmacnoise. His obit occurs at the year 548, *supra*.

<sup>12</sup> *Brendan*.—St. Brendan of Clonfert (ob. 576, *supra*).

<sup>13</sup> *Fergus*.—King of Connaught at the time.

<sup>14</sup> *Cluain-Tibrinne*.—Now known as Clontivrin, in the par. of Clones, co. Monaghan.

<sup>15</sup> *Moenach, abbot of Lann-leire*.—The obit of a Maenach, abbot of Lann-leire, is given above at the year 720. He was probably the same as the Moenach here referred to. Lann-leire, which O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 740, note *w*) would identify with Lynn, in the parish of the same name, barony of Fartullagh, co. Westmeath, has been proved by Dean Reeves to be the place now known as Dunleer, co. Louth. See Todd's *Cogadh*

Туиртү 7 на һАирѣру. Congal mac Eicniḡ uictor  
ruit; 7 Cuḡcongalt filiur nepotir Caḡaraiḡ fugitiuur  
euarrit; 7 ceciderunt Doḡaill mac Concoḡair, 7 Ailill  
nepor Caḡaraiḡ. 1 n-uir itir da Dabul gertum ert.  
Morr Conaill folḡain feribae. Morr Cinnḡaelad  
ppincipir Oromo Cuilinn. Morr fili inḡferḡaisre  
abbatir tiḡe Taille.

Fol. 30 bb

¶ Ct. lanair. Anno domini dcc.º xl.º u.º Dormitatio  
Cormaicc Aḡo Truim. Oraconer in coelo uiri sunt.  
Morr Doḡaill Aḡro achaiḡ. Imthoitim Dungaile  
reillae 7 Muirceḡaiḡ fili Caḡail. Conmaicne cec-  
iderunt, 7 ferḡsur uictur euarrit. Ar .h. Druim in  
deirceirḡ la ferḡsur. Morr Maeleanḡaiḡ Cille aḡaiḡ  
orommo foto. Pinḡal Lirr moer. Morr Duibḡaḡaireno  
nepotir Deccan, abb Cluana auir. Morr Oengura fili  
Tippairi, abbatir Cluana foto, 7 Ciallroḡ abbaḡ  
ḡlairre noide moritur. Morr Seḡnuraiḡ mic Colḡgen  
reḡir nepotum Cennreaiḡ. Saruḡaḡ domnaiḡ Phat-  
raice, ui. cimmidi cruciaḡi.

*Gaedhel re Gallaih, Introd.*, p. xl., note 2, and *Chron. Scot.* (ed. Hennessy), page 136, note 2.

<sup>1</sup> *Airthera*.—Clar. 49 translates Airthera by "the East partes." See note under the year 742.

<sup>2</sup> *Congal*.—His death is recorded under 747, *infra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Inis-itir-da-Dabul*.—The "Island between two Dabals." In Clar. 49 it is stated that the battle was fought "at Inis between the two Davuls." Dabhal was the ancient Irish name of the River Blackwater, which forms the boundary, for a long distance, between the counties of Armagh and Tyrone. A tributary to this river, called the "River Tall," which joins the Blackwater, after a circuitous

course, a few miles to the north of Charlemont, in the county of Armagh, may be the second Dabhal.

<sup>4</sup> *Conall Foltchain*.—"Conall of the fair (or beautiful) hair."

<sup>5</sup> *Druim-Cuilinn*.—Drumcullen, in the south of the barony of Eglis, King's County.

<sup>6</sup> *Mac-ind-ferthaigse*.—This name would signify "Son of the Œconomus (or steward)." See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 365.

<sup>7</sup> *Tech-Taille*.—See note 13, under the year 671, *supra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Ath-truim*.—Trim, co. Meath.

<sup>9</sup> *Ard-achadh*.—"High-field." Ardagh, co. Longford.

<sup>10</sup> *Escaped*.—The Author of the version of these Annals in Clar. 49

the Airthera.<sup>1</sup> Congal,<sup>2</sup> son of Eicnech, was victor; and Cuchongalt, son of Ua Cathasaigh, escaped by flight; and Bochaill, son of Conchobhar, and Ailill Ua Cathasaigh, were slain. In Inis-itir-da-Dabul<sup>3</sup> it was fought. Death of Conall Foltchain,<sup>4</sup> a scribe. Death of Cennfaeladh, superior of Druim-Cuilinn.<sup>5</sup> Death of Mac-ind-ferthaigse,<sup>6</sup> abbot of Tech-Taille.<sup>7</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 745. The 'falling asleep' of Cormac of Ath-truim.<sup>8</sup> Dragons were seen in the sky. Death of Beochall of Ard-achadh.<sup>9</sup> The falling by one another of Dungal Feille, and Muirchertach, son of Cathal. The Conmaicne were slain, and Fergus, who was vanquished, escaped.<sup>10</sup> A slaughter of the Ui-Briuin, of the South,<sup>11</sup> by Fergus.<sup>12</sup> Death of Maellanfaith of Cill-achaidh of Druim-fota.<sup>13</sup> Fingal of Lis-mor [died]. Death of Dubhdabhairenn, descendant of Beccan, abbot of Cluain-eois. Death of Oengus, son of Tipraití, abbot of Cluain-fota;<sup>14</sup> and Cialltrogh, abbot of Glais-noide,<sup>15</sup> dies. Death of Sechnasach, son of Colgu, King of the Ui-Cennselaigh. Profanation of Domnach-Patraicc,<sup>16</sup> and six prisoners tortured.<sup>17</sup>

[745.]

seems to have quite misunderstood this entry, for he renders *Ṗeṡṡur uictur euarrit* by "Fergus went away conqueror."

<sup>11</sup> *Ui-Briuin of the South*.—Probably the Ui-Briuin-Seola, who were seated in the present barony of Clare, co. Galway; and therefore the most southern of all the septs of the Ui-Briuin in Connaught.

<sup>12</sup> *Fergus*.—This must have been the Fergus, son of Cellach, King of Connaught, mentioned above at the year 743.

<sup>13</sup> *Cill-achaidh of Druim-fota*.—"The church of the field of the long ridge." Now Killeigh, in the parish of Geashill, King's County.

<sup>14</sup> *Cluain-fota*.—Now Clonfad, in the barony of Farbill, co. Westmeath.

<sup>15</sup> *Glais-noide* — *Rectè* "Glaisnoiden." Glasnevin, near Dublin.

<sup>16</sup> *Domnach-Patraicc*. — Donaghpatrick, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath. See under the year 749, *infra*.

<sup>17</sup> *Six prisoners tortured*.—*uī. cim-mīoi cpucī* (for *cpuciati*), A., B. The entry is translated in Clar. 49, "The forcible entry (*ṛapuṡarō*) of Donagh Patrick, and 6 prisoners crucified or tormented." O'Connor renders it by "Violatio Ecclesiae Dunpatric. Sex primariorum Midiae suspensi."!



†ct. 1an. (i p., l. xu.) Anno domini dcc.º xl.º iii.º  
 aliar 747. Mop̃r Abbeil abbat̃y Imlecho Fea. Mop̃r  
 Muiread̃ munn, peg̃y nepotum Meit̃. Cuanan Glinne  
 abbat̃y maigi bile mortuuy ep̃t. Ceõ muindeg̃ mac  
 Flait̃bertaig̃ rex in tuairc̃ipt [obit̃]. Sechnurac̃ mac  
 Colgen rex Laigen obit̃. Cucuimne rap̃ieny obit̃.  
 Muime concuimne ceciñit:—

Cucuimne  
 Roleg̃ r̃uite co t̃puimne;  
 Al̃leith naill h̃iãpãta  
 Roleic̃i an c̃ailleca.

Anto Concuimne p̃omb̃oi  
 Imp̃ual̃aro de coñro r̃oi;  
 Roleic̃ c̃ailleca hã r̃aill,  
 Roleig̃ al̃aill ap̃ithm̃boi

Ruman mac Colmain poeta optimus quiescit. Mop̃r  
 Sapãin abbat̃y Benncair. Bellum Cairn ailẽs la  
 Mumain, in quo cecidit Cairp̃pi mac Coñdinaire.  
 Mop̃r Dunlaing̃i fil̃u Duñcon, peg̃y ceñuul Ãp̃rõg̃ail.  
 Mop̃r Tuac̃alain abbat̃y Ciñp̃ig̃monai. Iugulatio  
 Ceõã duib̃ fil̃u Cãc̃ail. Paup̃atio Comain relig̃ioy .i.  
 into Roer, 7 quies F̃ir̃oac̃p̃ic̃ abbat̃y D̃air̃iñre. Mop̃r

<sup>1</sup> *Alias 747.*—Added in *al. man.* in A.

<sup>2</sup> *Imlech-Fea.*—The same as the Imlech-Pich mentioned above at the year 687, where see note.

<sup>3</sup> *Magh-Bile.*—The plain of the *bile*, or sacred tree. Now Movilla, in the par. of Newtownards, co. Down.

<sup>4</sup> *Tuaiscert.*—"The North." This term was anciently applied to the North of Ireland in general; but in later times it was used to indicate the northern part of the co. Antrim, with the country about Coleraine in Lon-

donderry. For the limits of *Tuaiscert*, see Reeves' *Eccl. Antiq.*, pp. 71, 324.

<sup>5</sup> *King of Leinster.*—The name of Sechnasach does not appear in the list of the Kings of Leinster, contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 39); but his name is included among the Kings of Ui-Cendselaig (or South Leinster) in p. 40, col. 1, where he is stated to have reigned two years.

<sup>6</sup> *Cucuimne.*—The original of these lines, which are not in B., are added in the lower margin, fol. 30 b, in A.

Kal. Jan, (Sund., m. 15.) A.D. 746, alias 747.<sup>1</sup> Death [746.] of Abel, abbot of Imlech-Fea.<sup>2</sup> Death of Muiredach Menn, King of the Ui-Meith. Cuanan of Glenn, abbot of Magh-Bilè,<sup>3</sup> died. Aedh Muinderg, son of Flaithbertach, King of the Tuaiscert,<sup>4</sup> [died]. Sechnasach, son of Colgu, King of Leinster,<sup>5</sup> died. Cucuimne, a wise man, died. Cucuimne's nurse sang:—

Cucuimne<sup>6</sup>  
Read knowledge half through;  
The other half . . . .  
He abandoned for hags.

Well for Cucuimne, as he was,  
When it chanced that he was a sage,  
He abandoned hags,  
He read again whilst he lived.

Ruman,<sup>7</sup> son of Colman, the best poet, rested. Death of Saran, abbot of Bangor. The battle of Carn-Ailche<sup>8</sup> in Munster, in which Cairpre, son of Cudinaisc, was slain. Death of Dunlang, son of Dunchu, King of Cinel-Artgail. Death of Tuathalan, abbot of Cinnrighmona.<sup>9</sup> The killing of Aedh Dubh, son of Cathal. The rest<sup>10</sup> of Coman the Pious, *i.e.*, of the Róes,<sup>11</sup> and the rest of Ferdacrich, abbot of Dairinis.<sup>12</sup> The death of Rudgal, of the Leinstermen.

<sup>1</sup> *Ruman*.—Called the "Virgil of the Gaedhil."

<sup>8</sup> *Carn-Ailche*. — O'Donovan suggests (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 742, note 1) that this was probably the place now called Carnelly, near the town of Clare, in the county of Clare.

<sup>9</sup> *Cinnrighmona*. —Called "Cell-Rigmonaig" in the *Felire of Aengus*, at October 11. It was the ancient name of St. Andrews, in Scotland. See Reeve's *Adamnan*, p. 385, note 1.

<sup>10</sup> *Rest*.—ῥαυρατῖο.

<sup>11</sup> *Róes*.—Ἰνδο ροιρ, "of the Ros," *Four Mast.* (A.D. 742). Supposed, but on no sufficient authority, to be *Ros-Comain*, now Roscommon, in the co. Roscommon. See O'Donovan's ed. of the *Four Mast.*, A.D. 746, note i.

<sup>12</sup> *Dairinis*.—"Oak Island." Otherwise called *Dairinis-Maelanfaidh*. Now known as Molana, an island in the Blackwater, a few miles to the N.W. of Youghal.

Ruðgaile το Luignib. Quier Iacobi 1 Parannain, ppe-  
catoris maximi tempore suo.

b. Ict. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xl.º uii.º Daðuo  
Ararcaið abaid Muicinnre Reguil. Quier Cuain  
cainb rapientir. Nix inrolitae magnitudinis, ita ut  
pene pecora deleta sunt totius hibernie; ut portea  
inrolita pccitate mundus exarrit. Moris Inoreac-  
taið nepotir Conaing pegir Ciannaçte. Dormitatio  
Dodimóc ançoritae, abbatir Cluana irairto 7 Cille  
ðaro. Documai rapientir, Muirenn filia Cellaið  
Fol. 31aa. Cualann, pegina Irçalaið, moriuntur. Occipio Con-  
çaike mic Eicnið, pegir na n-airçer, irraiç Ercelai.  
Lex aui Suanaic for leiç Cuinn. Flann forbçe mac  
Rogertaið, Cuain anchoiritas o Lilcað, moriuntur.

Ict. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xl.º uiii.º Iugulatio  
Caçuraið filii Cilello irraiç ðeicçeg pegir Cpuicne.  
Moris ðnerail mic Colçgen, abbatir Fernano. Com-  
burcio Cluana perçta ðrendain. Comburtio Cille  
moire Aedain filii Oengurra. Bellum airde Cian-  
nachtae, in quo cecidit Cilill mac Duibðacpið, pi  
Arðda oa Cinnraelað, in quo cecidit Domnall mac  
Cinaedon 1 ppiðguin, io èrt rex qui uicit ppiur. Moris

<sup>1</sup> *Jacob.*—This entry, which is added in *al. man.* in A., is not in B.; but it is in Clar. 49.

<sup>2</sup> *Mucinis Riagail.*—"Riagal's Pig-island." The festival day of St. Riagal, who gave name to this island, is set down in the Calendars of Donegal and Aengus at October 16; and it is stated that the place was in Loch-Deirgdeirc, now Lough-Derg, an expansion of the Shannon between Portumna and Killaloe. O'Conor entirely misunderstood the name *Riagail*, which he renders by "ab alienigenis," as if he thought it represented the words *ria gallaib*, "by Foreigners."

<sup>3</sup> *Dodimóc.*—"Thy little Dimma."

This name is also written *Modimóc*, "My little Dimma."

<sup>4</sup> *Docmuai.*—"Thy Cumai." Also written *Mocumai*, "My Cumai." O'Conor wrongly prints *Dochumai do chuain*, and translates "mœrore," thinking that the Annalist intended to represent *Dodimóc*, referred to in the preceding entry, as having died "of grief"! O'Donovan falls into the same error. (*Four Mast.*, Vol. I., p. 347, note o).

<sup>5</sup> *Muirenn.*—She was the mother of Cinaedh, King of Ireland, whose death is recorded above, at the year 727.

<sup>6</sup> "Law" of *Ua Suanaigh*—See above at the year 742

The rest of Jacob,<sup>1</sup> descendant of Forannan, the greatest preacher in his time.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 747. Drowning of Arascach, abbot of [747] MRS. Mucinis-Riagail.<sup>2</sup> The rest of Cuan Cam, a wise man. Snow of unusual quantity, so that almost all the cattle of Ireland were destroyed; and the world afterwards was parched from unusual drought. Death of Indrechtach Ua Conaing, King of Cianachta. The 'falling asleep' of Dodimóc,<sup>3</sup> anchorite, abbot of Cluain-Iraird and Cill-dara. Documai,<sup>4</sup> the Wise, Muirenn,<sup>5</sup> daughter of Cellach Cualann, queen of Irgalach, died. The slaying of Congal son of Eicnech, King of the Airthera, in Rath-escla. The 'Law' of Ua Suanaigh<sup>6</sup> over Leth-Chuinn.<sup>7</sup> Flann Forbthe,<sup>8</sup> son of Fogartach, and Cuan, anchorite from Lilcach, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 748. The killing of Cathasach, son of [748.] Ailill, King of the Cruithni,<sup>9</sup> in Rath-beithech.<sup>10</sup> Death of Bresal, son of Colgu, abbot of Ferna. Burning of Cluain-ferta-Brendain. Burning of Cill-mor of Aedan<sup>11</sup> the son of Oengus. The battle of Ard-Cianachta, in which Ailill, son of Dubhdacrich, King of Ard-Ua-Cinnfaelaidh, was slain, and in which fell Domnall, son of Cinadon,<sup>12</sup> in

<sup>1</sup> *Leth-Chuinn*.—"Conn's Half." The northern half of Ireland.

<sup>2</sup> *Flann Forbthe*.—The death of a "Flann Forbthe, son of Fogartagh," is entered under the year 715 *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Cruithni*.—The Cruithni, or Picts, of Ulad. The *Four Masters*, who record the death of Cathasach at the year 749, call him "King of Ulad." His name occurs as one of the kings of that province in the list contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 3).

<sup>10</sup> *Rath-beithech*.—O'Donovan considered this place to be Rathbeagh, a townland in the barony of Galmoy, co. Kilkenny. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 749, note *w*. But he was probably in

error. The name is written *Rath-betha* in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 3.

<sup>11</sup> *Cill-mor of Aedan*.—The *Martyr of Donegal*, at Aedan's day (Nov. 2), states that this church was in Ui-Meith-Macha, a district in the co. Monaghan. The name seems to be now represented by Kilmore, a parish in the barony and county of Monaghan.

<sup>12</sup> *Cinadon*.—Cᵢᵃᵈᵒ (for Cᵢᵃᵈᵒᵒᵐ), the genit. form, A., B. "Ciandon," Clar. 49. The *Four Mast.* (744) write the name "Cionaodo" (gen. form), i.e., "of Cionadh," or Cinaedh, which is probably more correct.

Coirppu mic Murcaðo Míðe 7 ðecc ðaili mic Eðað,  
7 Libir abbatir maiði ðile ; 7 uentur magnur. Dimep-  
rio familie íae. Morp Conaill abbatir Tome greine.  
Nauer in æpe uiræ runt cum ruir uirir, of cinn  
Cluana mic Noir.

Íct. Íanaip. Anno domini dcc.º xl.º ix.º Comburtio  
Fobair 7 comburtio Domnaið Phatraig. Morp Suair-  
lið eprcoip Fobair. Quier Congurro eprcoip aipð  
Maðae. Bellum Cato hic inter Pictones 7 Brittones,  
in quo cecidit Talorðgan mac Ferðsurra, ppatet  
Oengurra. Morp Caðail Mainmaiðe, pegir nepotum  
Maine. Cu inir ðerepitur. Morp au Cuir Cille  
ðaro. Morp comarpaið filu Ceallain, abbatir Cille  
more Einir. Morp Conðinairc nepotir Ferðsurro, vi  
auib Fiaðpað. Iugulatio Fiaðpað mic Aleni pegir  
Moðairne, 7 ðperail mic Aððo. poin. Aððe plaðo  
Oengurra. Morp Duððaleiði abbatir cille Scipe.  
Mac Nemnaill abbatir ðipor morpuur ept. Morp  
Conðoðaið filu Moimíð.

Íct. Íanaip. Anno domini dcc.º l.º Morp Flainð  
nepotir Conðaile pegir nepotum Foilði. Morp  
Ferðura filu Fogerðaið pegir ðeircepo ðpeg. Com-

<sup>1</sup> *Family*.—The *Four Mast.*, at 744, say "a great number of the family."

<sup>2</sup> *Fobhar*.—Fore, in the barony of Fore, co. Westmeath; where there are some fine ruins of a monastery, and other ancient remains.

<sup>3</sup> *Domnach - Patraic*. — Donaghpatrick, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath. See above, at year 745, where a curious entry regarding Donaghpatrick is given.

<sup>4</sup> *Congus*. — In the list of the *Comarbs*, or successors, of St. Patrick contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 3), Congus is distinguished by the epithet ῥεγραβνιρ, or "scribe." See Todd's *St. Patrick*,

p. 181. The *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 732, have some Irish verses attributed to Congus.

<sup>5</sup> *Cato*. — The MSS. A. and B. have Catohic; but Clar. 49 has "Bellum Cato hic." *Catohic* may possibly be a mistake for *Catonic*. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 385, note *m*.

<sup>6</sup> *Au-inis*. — The "Island of Au." Not identified.

<sup>7</sup> *Ua Cuirc*. — "Descendant (or grandson) of Corc." This person, whose real name is not known, is not found in the ordinary lists of the abbots or ecclesiastics of Kildare.

<sup>8</sup> *Cill-mor-Einir*. — Or Cill-mor-

the heat of battle, to wit, the king who conquered at first. Death of Coirpre, son of Murchadh Mide, and of Becc Baili son of Echa, and of Liber abbot of Magh-Bilè; and great wind. Drowning of the Family<sup>1</sup> of Ia. Death of Conall, abbot of Tuaim-greine. Ships, with their crews, were seen in the air, over Clonmacnoise.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 749. Burning of Fobhar,<sup>2</sup> and burning of Domnach-Patraic.<sup>3</sup> Death of Suairlech, bishop of Fobhar.<sup>2</sup> The rest of Congus,<sup>4</sup> bishop of Ard-Macha. The battle of Cato,<sup>5</sup> in this year, between the Picts and Britons, in which fell Talorgan son of Fergus, the brother of Oengus. Death of Cathal of Maenmagh, King of the Ui-Maine. Au-inis<sup>6</sup> is deserted. Death of Ua Cuirc,<sup>7</sup> of Cill-dara. Death of Comarpach son of Ceallan, abbot of Cill-mor-Enir.<sup>8</sup> Death of Cudinaisc, descendant of Fergus, of the Ui-Fiachrach. The killing of Fiachra son of Alen, King of Moghdarna, and of Bresal son of Aedh Roen. End<sup>9</sup> of the reign of Oengus.<sup>10</sup> Death of Dubhaleithe,<sup>11</sup> abbot of Cill-Scirè.<sup>12</sup> Mac Nemhnaill, abbot of Birr, dies. Death of Cucothaigh son of Moenach.

[749.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 750. Death of Flann descendant of Congal,<sup>13</sup> King of the Ui-Failghi. Death of Fergus<sup>14</sup> son of Fogartach, King of the South of Brega. Burn-

[750]

Maighe Einir, the "big church of Magh-Einir." Now Kilmore, a few miles to the east of the city of Armagh.

<sup>9</sup> *End.*—*anēbe*; lit. ebb, decay, or extinction. O'Connor inaccurately renders the entry by "Atbii ducis Oengusii."

<sup>10</sup> *Oengus*—Seemingly Oengus, son of Fergus, King of the Picts, referred to above at the years 728, 730, 733, 735, and 740.

<sup>11</sup> *Dubhdaleithe.*—The *Four Mast.*, who give his obit at A.D. 745, call him Dubhdá'leithe "of the writing." He

was probably the compiler of the work from which a quotation is given in this Chronicle at the year 628 *supra*.

<sup>12</sup> *Cill-Scire.*—Kilskeery, co. Meath.

<sup>13</sup> *Congal.*—Flann descendant of Congal. The Flann Ua Congaile mentioned above at the year 737.

<sup>14</sup> *Fergus.*—Originally written *ƿenǵaile* (gen. of *ƿenǵal*) in A., over which name uel *ƿenǵura* appears in the original hand; with which correction MS. B. agrees. Clar. 49, however, has "Mors Fergail."



Fol. 31ab. *burzio lethairle Cluana irairdo in ballenio. Mory Eðdað Cille tomæ. Mory Celi Dulassi o Daiminir. Mory Colman na m-ðretan mic Paelain, abbatir Slaine, 7 ðran mac ðaetbetri moritur. Mory Nuadæ filii Duibhleithe, abbatir Cluana auir. Mory Furru abbatir Lecnae Midhe. Mory Maeleimorðair eprcoir Eððroma.*

.b *†ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º l.º i.º Mory Cillene droctið anðorutæ 1æ. Caðal mac Forinðain abbar Cille ðaro, Cummene nepor ðecce religiorur Ego, moritui sunt. Mory Diçolla filii Meniti, abbatir innre Muireðaið, 7 mory Conðurro ceci rcribae, abbatir leið moir Moçomec. Mory Piaçna nepotir Macniad, abbatir clona perta ðrenainn. Mory Flaitbertaið filii Conaill minn, pegir generur Coirpui. Inðpechtað mac Muireðaið minn moritur. Mory Forðminn mic Pallaiz, pegir Conaile Murteimne. Mory Cillenii filii Congaile in hi. Mory Conaing nepotir Duibðuin, pegir Coirpui Teðbae. Mory Maeletuile abbatir Tui ða glar. Mory Orðrain*

<sup>1</sup> *'leth-airle.'*—"half-airle." This means the "half of the granary," according to O'Donovan. (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 746).

<sup>2</sup> *In ballenio.*—"In vellenio," *Tigernach*. The meaning is not very clear. *Clar.* 49 has "Combustio lethairle Cluana Iraird m Ballenio," where 'Ballenio' is taken for a man's name. The record possibly means that half the corn of the establishment was burned in the kiln.

<sup>3</sup> *Cele-Dulassi.*—This name signifies the "cele" (*socius*) of "Dulassi," a variation of the name of Molassi, or Molaisse, the founder and patron of Daimhinis, or Devenish (in Loch-erne).

<sup>4</sup> *Cluain-eois.*—Clones, co. Monaghan.

<sup>5</sup> *Lecan-Midhe.*—"Lecan of Meath." Now Leckin, "an old church, near Bunbrusna, in the bar. of Corkaree, co. Westmeath." See *Four Mast.*, O'Donovan's ed., A.D. 746, note *g*.

<sup>6</sup> *Echdhrum.* — "Horse-ridge." Now Aughrim, in a parish of the same name, and barony of Kilconnell, co. Galway.

<sup>7</sup> *Cillene 'droctech.'*—"Cillene the 'bridge-maker.'" Although here called merely "anchorite," Cillene appears to have been abbot of Ia, or Iona. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 382. The number 320 is added in the margin in A., probably to signify

ing of the 'leth-airle'<sup>1</sup> of Cluain-Iraird in 'ballenio.'<sup>2</sup> Death of Echaid of Cill-toma. Death of Cele-Dulassi<sup>3</sup> of Daimh-inis. Death of Colman of the Britons, son of Faelan, abbot of Slane; and Bran, son of Baeth-bethri, dies. Death of Nuadu son of Dubhsleibhe, abbot of Cluain-eois.<sup>4</sup> Death of Fursu, abbot of Lecan-Midhe.<sup>5</sup> Death of Mael-imorchair, bishop of Echdhruim.<sup>6</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 751. Death of Cillene 'droctech,'<sup>7</sup> [751] bis. anchorite of Ia. Cathal, son of Forandan, abbot of Cill-dara, and Cummene descendant of Becc, a devout man of Egg,<sup>8</sup> died. Death of Dichuill, son of Menid, abbot of Inis-Muiredhaigh;<sup>9</sup> and death of Conghus 'Caech,' scribe, abbot of Liath-mor of Mochoemoc.<sup>10</sup> Death of Fiachna, descendant of Macniadh, abbot of Clonfert-Brendan. Death of Flaithbertach, son of Conall Menn, King of the Cinel-Coirpri. Indrechtach, son of Muiredach Menn, dies. Death of Foidmenn, son of Fallach, King of Conaille Murteimhne. Death of Cillene,<sup>11</sup> son of Congal, in Hi. Death of Conang Ua Dubhduin, King of the Coirpri of Tethbha.<sup>12</sup> Death of Maeltuile, abbot of Tir-

that this year is the 320th year from the commencement of these Annals (431).

<sup>8</sup> *Devout man of Egg.*—*peleḡiorpur* *Ḃgo*, A. *peleḡiorpur*, B., which omits *Ḃgo*. The copy of the entry in *Clar.* 49, though confused, is in agreement with A. By Egg is meant the island of Eigg, off the coast of Inverness, Scotland. See above, at the year 616.

<sup>9</sup> *Inis-Muiredhaigh.*—Inishmurray, a well-known island off the coast of the barony of Carbury, co. Sligo, containing some remarkable remains of its ancient importance.

<sup>10</sup> *Liath-mor of Mochoemoc.*—Now Leamokevoe, in the parish of Two-

Mile-Borris, barony of Eliogarty, co. Tipperary. The obit of its founder, Mochoemhoc, or 'Pulcherius,' is given above at the year 655.

<sup>11</sup> *Cillene.*—Dean Reeves thinks that this Cillene, son of Congal, was probably brother to "Slebhine, son of Congal," abbot of Iona from A.D. 752 to 767. *Adamnan*, p. 385.

<sup>12</sup> *Coirpri of Tethbha.*—The territory of this branch of the powerful tribe of Cinel-Coirpri, is now partly represented by the barony of Granard, in the county of Longford. Tethbha, sometimes written *Tebhtha*, was in later times known as "Teffia," See O'Donovan's ed. of O'Dubhagain's *Topog. Poem*, note <sup>35</sup>.

anċorite 7 episcopu Cluana creañā. Mopp Recta-  
brat nepotir Ğuairē, abbatir Tommae ġreine. Mopp  
Ɔedimi nepotir Liġain, rapientir Cluana. Ɔoirċobe  
ġrecriġe Ɔo ċeniul Coirpri 1 telaiġ Ɔindin. Ɔoirċobe  
Caillriġe Luirġ la uu ġriuin.

Ɔct. Ianair. Anno domini Ɔcc.º l.º ii.º Sol tene-  
broſur. Ɔormitatio Maccoiġed abbatir Lirr Moir.  
Quier Lucrĩġ abbatir clona mic U Noir. Lex Colum  
cille la Domnall Mide. Mopp Cellain abbatir  
cluana Ɔerta ġrenainn. Mopp Scannlain ġuin leġ-  
ġlairi. Eċaiġ nepor Moiraiġ rex nepotum maccu  
Uair moritur. Mopp Mobai. Mopp Ɔerblai mic  
Narġura, rapientir. Interfectio nepotum Cllello  
la ġreccraiġi. Mopp Scannlaiġi cluana ġairenn.  
Mopp Ɔuirri Ɔppo mac n-Ɔirc. Mil mor Ɔorala Ɔocum  
tirē 1 m-ġairċiu inġ aimir Ɔiaċnai mic Clēġa Ɔoin riġ  
Ulaġ, 7 tpi Ɔiacla oir ina ċhinn, 7 .l. unġa in ġach  
Ɔiaail Ɔiġ, Ɔo ruġaġ Ɔiaail Ɔiġ, Ɔo Ɔaibi Ɔor altoir  
ġennċair an bliadain ri, Ɔcilicet anno domini 752.

<sup>1</sup> *Tir-da-glass*.—This name signifies the "land of the two streams." Terry-glass, in the barony of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary.

<sup>2</sup> *Cluain-creamha*.—Now Cloon-craff, in the parish of the same name, barony and county of Roscommon. The name *Cluain-creamha* signifies the "Lawn (or meadow) of the Wild Garlic."

<sup>3</sup> *Cluain*, i.e., Clonmacnoise, in the King's county.

<sup>4</sup> *Brecraighe*.—This was the name of a tribe situated in Magh-Brecraighe, in the N.W. of the co. of Westmeath, adjoining the county of Longford, in which the Cinel-Coirpri were at this time located. O'Conor blunders most egregiously regarding this entry, in his ed. of these Annals.

<sup>5</sup> *Telach-Findin*.—This place, the

name of which would now be written Tullafinneen, or Tullyfinneen, has not been identified.

<sup>6</sup> *Calraighe of Lurg*.—A sept of the Calraighe, seated in the district of Magh-Luirg, or Moylorg, co. Roscommon.

<sup>7</sup> *Domnall of Meath*.—This was Domnall, son of Murchad, King of Ireland, whose accession is recorded above, at the year 742. He was probably called *Domnall Mide* ("Domnall of Meath"), from having been the first of the Meath branch of the Ui-Neill who became King of Ireland. See *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 1.

<sup>8</sup> *Dun-lethglaisi*.—Downpatrick, co. Down. See note <sup>1</sup>, at the year 583, *supra*.

<sup>9</sup> *Ui-mic-Uais*.—See note <sup>12</sup>, at A.D. 597, *supra*.

da-glas.<sup>1</sup> Death of Osbran, anchorite and bishop of Cluain-creamha.<sup>2</sup> Death of Rechtabrat, descendant of Guaire, abbot of Tuaim-greine. Death of Dedimus, grandson of Ligan, sage of Cluain.<sup>3</sup> The annihilation of the Brecrighe<sup>4</sup> by the Cinel-Coirpri, in Telach-Findin.<sup>5</sup> The annihilation of the Callrighe of Lurg,<sup>6</sup> by the Ui-Briuin.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 752. A dark sun. The 'falling' asleep [752.] of Macoiged, abbot of Lis-mor. The rest of Lucridh, abbot of Cluain-mic-U-Nois. The 'Law' of Colum Cille by Domnall of Meath.<sup>7</sup> Death of Cellan, abbot of Clonfert-Brendan. Death of Scannlan of Dunlethglaisi.<sup>8</sup> Echaidh, descendant of Moenach, King of the Ui-mac-Uais,<sup>9</sup> dies. Death of Mobai. Death of Ferbla son of Nargus, a wise man. The killing of the Ui-Ailella<sup>10</sup> by the Greccraighi.<sup>11</sup> Death of Scannlach of Cluain-Bairenn.<sup>12</sup> Death of Fursa of Es-mac-nEirc.<sup>13</sup> A whale was cast ashore in Bairche,<sup>14</sup> in the time of Fiachna son of Aedh Roin, King of Ulad, which had three teeth of gold in its head, and 50 ounces in each tooth of them, and one of the teeth was taken to, and was on the altar of Bennchair<sup>15</sup> this year, to wit, A.D. 752.

<sup>10</sup> *Ui-Ailella*. — "Descendants of Ailill." See above at the year 742, note.

<sup>11</sup> *The Greccraighi*. — Otherwise called the "Greccraighi of Loch-Techet." Loch Techet was the ancient name of Lough-Gara, between the counties of Sligo and Roscommon. The territory of the Greccraighi is believed to have comprised the entire of the present barony of Coolavin, co. Sligo, and a portion of the co. Roscommon. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part III., cap. xlv.

<sup>12</sup> *Cluain-Bairenn*. — Now known as Cloonburren, in the barony of Moycarnan, co. Roscommon.

<sup>13</sup> *Es-mac-nEirc*. — The "Cascade of the sons of Erc." Also called "Es-Dachonna" and "Es-Ui-Fhloinn."

Now known as Assylin, near Boyle, co. Roscommon.

<sup>14</sup> *Bairche*. — Dean Reeves has satisfactorily proved that this was the ancient name of the territory now forming the barony of Mourne, co. Down. *Eccl. Antiq.*, p. 205 sq. The Mourne Mountains were known as *Benna Bairche*, the "Peaks of Bairche." The *Four Masters* record this prodigy at the year 739. But Fiachna son of Aedh Roin was not then King of Ulad. His obit is given at the year 788 *infra*; and as the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 3) gives the duration of Fiachna's reign as 38 years, he could not have been King of Ulad before A.D. 750. Clar. 49 has no notice of the prodigy.

<sup>15</sup> *Bennchair*. — Bangor, co. Down.

Fol. 31ba. **Κ**τ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.º l.º iii.º Μορρ  
 πλαινδ φίλιν Concobair pegir μαίγι Αη. Loingreč  
 mac Flaitēbertaiǵ rex generis Conaill moritur.  
 Sleibene abbar Ιαε in Hiberniam uenit. Quier  
 Ceppain Doimliacc. Iugulatio Cinnpaelađ nepotir  
 Cuileni. Poirthe Počart peae do Orrigiu. Bellum  
 airtod Noircan inter nepotes Đriuun 7 genur Coirppri,  
 in quo ceciderunt multi. Μορρ Abeil ατο Omnae.  
 Bellum inter nepotes Tuirtri inuicem.

**Κ**τ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.º l.º iiii.º Μορρ  
 Flaitēriađ mic Tnučaiǵ, pegir nepotum Meitč. Com-  
 burtio cluana mic Noir in xii **Κ**τ. Αρριλιρ. Μορρ  
 Piacrač Martarčaiǵe. Pelemaire mac Comgail,  
 Cačal mac Diarmata rapient, Doelgur abbar cille  
 Scire, mortui punt. Inŕpectač mac Olučaiǵ rex  
 nepotum Mani, Flaitēria mac Flainn nepotir Conǵaile  
 rex nepotum Foilǵi, Piangalač mac Annmchađa φίλιν  
 Maelecuraič, abb Innre bo finne for loč Rí, Macc  
 Rončon di čenul Coirppri, Sneičceirt abb n-Oinŕpoma,  
 mortui punt.

.O. **Κ**τ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.º l.º u.º Comburtio  
 Đennčair moep in řeria Patricii. Pergus mac  
 Ceallaiǵ (no Fothaiđ ǵaiđeirǵ mic Muiređaiǵ) ri  
 Connačt, Ailgal ancorita Cluana Cormaic, řorindan  
 epircopur mečuir tuirm, Đaečallač mac Colmain

<sup>1</sup> *Daim-liacc*.—"Stone-house" (or "church"). Duleek, co. Meath.

<sup>2</sup> *Fotharta-Fea*.—The tribe-name of a sept inhabiting the district now represented by the barony of Forth, co. Carlow.

<sup>3</sup> *Ard-Noiscan*.—Ardnyskine, near Ardagh, co. Longford, according to O'Donovan; *Four Mast.*, A.D. 749, note t. But the site of the battle may have been *Ardneaskan*, in the barony of Tirerrill, co. Sligo.

<sup>4</sup> *Martar-tech*.—This name signi-

fies "House of relics," or "Relic-house." It has not been identified.

<sup>5</sup> *Cill-Scirė*.—Kilskeer, in the parish of the same name, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

<sup>6</sup> *Bangor the Great*.—Đennčair moep. The great monastery of Bangor in the co. of Down.

<sup>7</sup> *Fothad gai-deirg*; i.e. "Fothad of the red dart" (or "spear").—The original of this clause is added in the margin in A., in a later hand. B. does not mention Cellach, but describes

Kal. Jan. A.D. 753. Death of Fland son of Concho- [753.]  
bar, King of Magh-Ai. Loingsech son of Flaithbertach,  
King of Cinel-Conaill, dies. Sleibene, abbot of Ia, comes  
to Ireland. The rest of Cerpan of Daim-liacc.<sup>1</sup> The  
killing of Cennfaeladh descendant of Culeni. The devas-  
tation of the Fotharta-Fea,<sup>2</sup> by the Osraigi. The battle  
of Ard-Noiscan,<sup>3</sup> between the Ui-Briuin and the Cinel-  
Coirpri, wherein many were slain. Death of Abel of Ath-  
omna. A battle among the Ui-Tuirtri, between each other.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 754. Death of Flaithnia son of [754.]  
Tnuthach, King of the Ui-Meith. Burning of Cluain-mic-  
Nois, on the 12th of the Kalends of April. Death of  
Fiachra of Martar-tech.<sup>4</sup> Felcmaire son of Comgall;  
Cathal son of Diarmaid, a wise man; Doelgus, abbot of  
Cill-Scirè,<sup>5</sup> died. Indrechtach son of Dluthach, King of  
the Ui-Maine; Flaithnia, son of Flann Ua Congaile,  
King of the Ui-Failghi; Fiangalach, son of Anmchad,  
son of Maelcuraich, abbot of Inis-bo-finde on Loch-Ri;  
Mac Ronchon, of the Cinel-Coirpri, and Sneithcheist  
abbot of Nendrum, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 755. Burning of Bangor the Great,<sup>6</sup> [755] BIS.  
on the festival of Patrick. Fergus son of Cellach (or of  
Fothadh Gai-deirg,<sup>7</sup> son of Muiredach), King of Con-  
naught; Ailgal, anchorite<sup>8</sup> of Cluain-Cormaic;<sup>9</sup> Forindan,  
bishop of Methus-tuirm,<sup>10</sup> and Baethallach, son of Colman

Fergus as the son of Fothadh Red-  
spear, son of Muiredach. Clar. 49  
says "Fergus son of Cella," and  
does not notice the alteration suggested  
in A. The *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 751, give  
the obit of "Fergus, son of Ceallach,  
King of Connaught." Fergus is also  
called "son of Cellach" (mac  
Ceallaigh) in the *Book of Leinster*,  
(p. 41, col. 1). He was probably  
the "Fergus son of Cellach" men-  
tioned at the year 743 *supra*, in con-

nection with the 'Law' of St. Ciaran,  
and the 'Law' of St. Brendan.

<sup>8</sup> *Anchorite*.—ἀγκυριστα, A.

<sup>9</sup> *Cluain-Cormaic*.—The "Lawn  
(or meadow) of Cormac." The *Four  
Mast.*, at A.D. 751, say that Ailgal  
was anchorite of Imlech-Fordeorach.  
But neither place has been identified.

<sup>10</sup> *Methus-tuirm*.—So in A. and B.  
"Methius-truim," Clar. 49. "Methas-  
Truim" in *Four Mast.* (A.D. 751).  
This place has not been identified.



nepotir Suibne, moritui runt. Slogar Laiſen la  
Domnall ppi Niall, co rabadar i maiſ Muipeimne.  
Naufpaxium Delbnae in ptagno Ri epſa ducem .i.  
Diumarač, (.i. xxx. ečar, 7 ni tepna dib acht lucht  
aen ečair). bellum Gronnae magnae in quo genur  
Coirppi pporpaturum ep̄t.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º l.º iii.º Quier  
Pioimne ancoritae Račín, id ep̄t nepotir Sunač.  
Eoalbald rex Saxonum moritur. Comburtio Cille  
móre dičraiβ o auib Cpemčainn. Mopp Pínčon  
abbatir Lirr moir. bellum Cinn febrat inter  
Muimnenſep inuicem, in quo cecidit Doobgal p̄rinn-  
cepp Munſairp. Dormitatio Siačail linde duačail.  
Perſur mac Conſaile, Tomaltač p̄i Ciamnachta glinne  
ſaiim, Cuičgal ancorita, Ailtoobur abbar Muccirp,  
moritui runt. Iugulatio Duinn mic Cumurcaič p̄i  
.h. mōruin in deirceirp. Lex Columbae cille la  
Steibene.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º l.º iii.º Niallſur  
mac Doič rex na n-Deirpe m-ōpeſ, Muirpeač mac  
Cormaic plana abbar Luſmaioč, Cačal p̄i nepotum  
Cennrelaič, Domnall mac Flainn deirpſe, Elpín  
ſlaipre noide, Aeč mac Cormaic lečp̄i Ciamnačt,  
P̄iōbač Cille deilſe, moritui runt. Celepetar (a

<sup>1</sup> *Over against.* — epſa, A. B. The *Four Mast.* (751) say im a  
čtiſepna, “with their lord.”

<sup>2</sup> *Boats.* — The original of this  
clause is interlined in *al. man.* in A.,  
by way of gloss. B. has “xxx  
etar p̄reter unum,” which sub-  
stantially agrees with the addition in  
A.

<sup>3</sup> *Gronn-mor.* — Gronnae magnae,  
A. B. Clar. 49 reads *Grane magnæ*.  
The place has not been identified.

<sup>4</sup> *Ua Suanaigh.* — “Descendant (or  
*nepos*) of Suanach.” See above at

the years 741 and 747, where the  
‘Law’ of Ua Suanaigh” is men-  
tioned; and *Martyr. Donegal* at May  
16.

<sup>5</sup> *Cill-mor-dithraibh.* — See note on  
this name under the year 734 *supra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Cenn-Febrat.* — “This was the  
ancient name of a part of the moun-  
tain of Sliabh Riach, to the south of  
Kilmallock, on the confines of the  
counties of Limerick and Cork.”  
O’Donov. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 186, note x.

<sup>7</sup> *Between each other.* — inuicem,  
A. B.

Ua Suibne, died. The hosting of Leinster by Domnall, against Niall, until they were in Magh-Murtheimne. Shipwreck of the Delbhna in Loch-Ri, over against<sup>1</sup> their leader, *i.e.*, Diumasach (viz., 30 boats,<sup>2</sup> and only the company of one boat of them escaped). The battle of Gronn-mor,<sup>3</sup> in which the Cinel-Coirpri was overthrown.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 756. Rest of Fidhmuine, *i.e.*, Ua Suanaigh,<sup>4</sup> anchorite of Rathin. Æthelbald, King of the Saxons, dies. Burning of Cill-mor-dithraibh<sup>5</sup> by the Ui-Cremthainn. Death of Finnchu, abbot of Lis-mor. Battle of Cenn-Febrat<sup>6</sup> among the Munstermen, between each other,<sup>7</sup> in which Bodbgal, superior of Mungairt,<sup>8</sup> was slain. The 'falling asleep' of Siadhal of Linn-Duachail. Fergus, son of Congal; Tomaltach, King of Cianachta of Glenn-geimhin;<sup>9</sup> Cuidghal, an anchorite, and Aildobur, abbot of Muccert, died. The killing of Donn, son of Cumuscach, King of the Ui-Briuin of the South. The 'Law' of Colum-Cille, by Sleibene.<sup>10</sup> [756.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 757. Niallghus, son of Boeth, King of the Deisi-Bregh;<sup>11</sup> Muiredach, son of Cormac-Slana,<sup>12</sup> abbot of Lughmadh; Cathal, King of Ui-Cennselaigh; Domnall, son of Flann Deirge; Elpin of Glais-Noiden;<sup>13</sup> Aedh, son of Cormac, half-king of Cianachta, and Fidhbadhach of Cill-deilge, died. Cele-Petair (from Crich-Bresail),<sup>14</sup> [757.]

<sup>8</sup> *Mungairt*.—Now Mungret, a few miles to the S.W. of the city of Limerick.

<sup>9</sup> *Cianachta of Glenn-geimhin*.—See note 7 under the year 680, and note 4 under 694, *supra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Sleibene*.—Abbot of Ia from 752 to 767. The 'Law,' or tribute, of St. Colum-Cille is referred to again at the year 777.

<sup>11</sup> *Deisi-Bregh*.—The territory of this tribe, which was otherwise called *Deisi-Temrach* (or "Deises of Tara"), is now represented by the baronies of

Upper and Lower Deece, in the county of Meath.

<sup>12</sup> *Slana*. "Of Slane."—The *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 753, write the word *Slaine* (in the genit. case).

<sup>13</sup> *Glais-Noiden*.—Glasnevin, near Dublin.

<sup>14</sup> *From Crich-Bresail*.—The original of this clause, which is not in B., is added in *al. man.* in A. In the List of the *comarbada*, or successors, of St Patrick contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 3), Cele-Petair is stated to have been "from Druim-

crích ὀρεαράιλ) abbar arto Mačae [obuit]. Marčū filia maice Dubain, dominatrix Cille dapo, obuit. bellum Ὀρωναροβαίḡ inter nepotes Piacrach 7 nepotes Ὀριμιν, in quo ceciderunt Ταδḡ mac Muiruibuir 7 nepotes tper Cellaič, Cačpannač, Cačmuḡ, Αρτβραν. Αἰλἰλλ nepor Ὀuncodā uictor fuit.

kt. 1 Ianar. Anno domini dcc.º l.º uiii.º Slogadač mac Donnḡaile de genere čoirppi, Ečaič mac Conaill minn abbar Poibrain, Porouban lipečaire, Domnall mac Aečā laḡen, Siadaíl mac Luaič doctor, Ečaič mac Piacrač rapienr, mortui sunt. bellum Emnae Mačae, ubi Dungal nepor Conaing 7 Donnbo interpreti sunt. Piacna mac Aečō poín uictor fuit.

Nimatulaḡ Donn bo bare

Co farḡaib a riḡe ;

Conio fail in adbai huire,

1ar cat Chuile círe.

Techt hī rliab dāp eiri,

No ac deirḡi in dāim liac ;

Ὀollotar hī ciunn hitaat ;

Suili caich nočiat.

chetna in Ui-Bresail." Ui-Bresail, or Clann-Bresail, was the name of a tribe (and also of their territory) situated in the present barony of Oneilland East, in the county of Armagh.

<sup>1</sup> *Abdess.* — dominatrix, A., B., and Clar. 49.

<sup>2</sup> *Grandsons of Cellach.*—The *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 753, state that the three persons, whose names follow in the entry, were sons of Fergus, son of Roghallach. But this is incorrect, as their father Fergus [vid. 744, *supra*] was son of Cellach [King of Connaught, ob. 704, *supra*], son of Raghallach [also K. of Connaught], whose death is entered above at the year 648.

<sup>3</sup> *Dunchadh, i.e.*, Dunchadh Mursce, or "Dunchadh of Muirisc." See note <sup>16</sup>, under the year 682, *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Foibhran.*—At the year 815 *infra*, (where the name is written *Foibrein*, (genit. of *Foibren*), the place is referred to as in the territory of Graicraigi (or Gregraidhi), which anciently comprised the present barony of Coolavin, co. Sligo, and a considerable portion of the N.W. of the co. Roscommon.

<sup>5</sup> *Emain-Macha.*—Now the Navan fort, about two miles to the west of Armagh. For much useful information as to the way in which several present Irish topographical names, beginning with the letter N, are formed from old names beginning with vowels (as

abbot of Armagh, [died]. Marthu, daughter of MacDubhain, abbess<sup>1</sup> of Cill-dara, died. The battle of Druim-Robaigh, between the Ui-Fiachrach and the Ui-Briuin, in which fell Tadhg, son of Muirdibur, and three grandsons of Cellach<sup>2</sup>—Cathrannach, Cathmugh, Artbran. Ailill, grandson of Dunchadh,<sup>3</sup> was victor.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 758. Slogadach, son of Donngal, of [758.] the Cinel-Coirpri; Echaidh, son of Conall Menn, abbot of Foibhran;<sup>4</sup> Fordubhan Liphechaire; Domnall, son of Aedh Lagen; Siadhail, son of Luath, doctor, and Echaidh, son of Fiachra, a wise man, died. The battle of Emain-Macha,<sup>5</sup> in which Dungal Ua Conaing, and Donnbo,<sup>6</sup> wereslain. Fiachna,<sup>7</sup> son of Aedh Roin, was victor.

Not well<sup>8</sup> did Donn-bo go [on his] career  
Until he left his kingship;  
Wherefore he is in a house of clay,<sup>9</sup>  
After the battle of Cul-Círé.<sup>10</sup>

Going into a sliabh afterwards,  
On abandoning the daim-liac,<sup>11</sup>  
They went to the point where they are—  
The eyes of all see them.

Navan from *Emain*), see Joyce's *Irish Names of Places*, First Series, p. 83.

<sup>6</sup> *Donnbo*.—Probably the same as the Donnbo, son of Cubreatan, by whom Congal, son of Eigneoh, lord of the Airthera (or Oriors) was slain in A.D. 743, according to the chronology of the *Four M*. The killing of Congal is entered in these Annals at the year 747; but the name of his slayer is not given. The *Frag. of Irish Annals*, at A.D. 722 (p. 33, sq.), give a harrowing, and apparently apocryphal, account of the history of another Donnbo.

<sup>7</sup> *Fiachna*.—See the note on Fiachna son of Aedh Roin, at the year 752, *supra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Not well*.—*nímaíuair*, probably

for *nímaíuair* ("not well did he go"), a form of expression not yet satisfactorily examined or explained, seems cognate with the forms *nímaíuairam*, *nímaíuairam*, *nímaí[u]* *gabramair* ("not well have we gained," "—passed," "—taken"). See *Chron. Scot.*, A.D. 827. These stanzas, which are not in B., or in Clar. 49, are written in the lower margin of fol. 31 d in A., with a sign referring to their place in the text.

<sup>9</sup> *House of clay*, i.e., a grave.

<sup>10</sup> *Cul-Círé*.—Not known. The name may possibly be only a local name for the exact site of the battle of Emain-Macha.

<sup>11</sup> *Daim-liac*.—The name 'Daim-liac,' which means "stone-church,"

Sírran duit a cheirchen chochláic,  
 Ár nar idir nátraić,  
 T'etan fúas bodbair nócraic,  
 'Do éul fúir in catraic.  
 'Du leirne fúir loća eirne,  
 hErim duit i Míde,  
 Ir do leirne alaille  
 Fúir Gleann roglaich ríge.

lugulatio Rectabrat mic 'Dunčon, pegir Mužďorpe.  
 Dubďorumman abbar Tuiliain moritur. Aertar  
 pluuiatir. Benn Muilt expuicit amnem cum pircibur.  
 lugulatio Ferdamail mic Cinnfaelad.

- .b. **Íct.** 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º l.º ix.º Nix magna  
 hi iiii. nonas Febuarii. Imairecc Foling in quo  
 ceciderunt 'Dunchad mac Cačail 7 Ceičernač mac  
 'Dočairď. Morir Taircelltaic rapientir. Occirio  
 Congalacic mic Conaill pegir 'Diačraič. Morir  
 Muirėdaič nepotir Ħrain pegir Lagen. Famer 7  
 merr mar. Morir Concoďair nepotir Taircđđ teimn;  
 7 Conait abbar Lir moer, 7 Ħaimďibail abbar airne  
 Endai, morui punt. Bellum hitir muirtir Clono 7  
 Ħiror, imMoin choirre blaē. Condam cluana Cuirčim  
 moritur.

when not used in connexion with any  
 establishment in particular, is usually  
 understood as indicating "Daim-  
 liac-Chianain," or Duleek, co Meath.

<sup>1</sup> *Amongst worms.*—**idir nátraić.**  
 Nátraić is put for nátraič, to  
 rhyme with catraic, the last word  
 in the stanza. The proper form of  
 the accus. plural of nathir (*natrī*),  
 however, is nathpacha.

<sup>2</sup> *The city, i.e., the "city" of Ar-  
 magh; or probably by "the city" was  
 meant Emain-Macha, or Emania, the  
 ancient seat of royalty in Ulster.*

<sup>3</sup> *Glenn-rige.*—This was the old  
 name of the valley of the Newry

river. See Reeves' *Eccl. Antiqq.*,  
 p. 253.

<sup>4</sup> *Benn-muilt.*—The "point of  
 molt" (*molt* being the Irish for a  
 "wether"; comp. Fr. *mouton*, old Fr.  
*moulton*, or *multon*). Clar. 49 describes  
*Benn-muilt* as "a mountain," but  
 gives no clue as to its situation.

<sup>5</sup> *Conflict of Foling.*—Clar. 49 has  
 "the Skirmish of Foling"; but  
 O'Connor, in his ed. of these Annals,  
 renders "*Imairec Foling*" by "*Con-  
 flictus cruentus*." Foling was, how-  
 ever, the name of a place, which has  
 not been identified. This entry is not  
 given by the *Four Masters*.

Alas ! for thee, thou hooded little black man ;  
 'Tis a shame [thou should'st be] amongst worms !<sup>1</sup>  
 Thy face towards thy hateful foes,  
 Thy back towards the city.<sup>2</sup>

Thy side towards the Lakes of Erne,  
 (A journey thou hadst to Meath) ;  
 And thy other side  
 Towards the angry Glenn-rige.<sup>3</sup>

The killing of Rechtabrat, son of Dunchu, King of Mughdhorna. Dubhðrumman, abbot of Tuilen, dies. A rainy summer. Benn-muilt<sup>4</sup> poured forth a stream with fishes. The killing of Ferdamal, son of Cennfaelad.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 759. Great snow on the fourth of the [759.] <sup>BIS.</sup>  
 Nones of February. The conflict of Foling,<sup>5</sup> in which Dunchad son of Cathal, and Ceithernach son of Dothadh, were slain. Death of Taircelltach, a wise man. Murder of Congalach, son of Conall, King of Diathraibh.<sup>6</sup> Death of Muiredach, grandson of Bran,<sup>7</sup> King of Leinster. Famine, and abundance of acorns. Death of Conchobhar, son of Tadhg Teimin ; and Conait,<sup>8</sup> abbot of Lis-mor, and Gaimdibail, abbot of Ara-Enda,<sup>9</sup> died. A battle between the 'families' of Cluain<sup>10</sup> and Biror,<sup>11</sup> in Moin-Coisse-Blae.<sup>12</sup> Condam of Cluain-Cuifthin<sup>13</sup> dies.

<sup>6</sup> *Diathraibh*.—The situation of this tribe (or territory) is unknown to the Editor. The entry is not in the *Ann. Four Mast.* O'Connor blunders, as usual, and for "*Diathraibh*" prints *dia thib*, and translates "a latere ejus"!

<sup>7</sup> *Muiredach, grandson of Bran*.—Muiredach (ancestor of the Ui-Muir-edaigh, the tribe name of the O'Tooles) was the son of Murchad (ob. 726 *supra*), son of Bran Bec (otherwise called Bran Mut), whose death is recorded above at the year 737. See Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, Geneal. Table at p. 138.

<sup>8</sup> *Conait*.—This name is written

"Condath" by the *Four Mast.* (A.D. 755).

<sup>9</sup> *Ara-Enda*.—Ara of St. Enna (or Enda). Now Aranmore Island, in Galway Bay.

<sup>10</sup> *Cluain*; i.e. Clonmacnoise. This entry is not given by the *Four Mast.*, who persistently ignore incidents of this nature.

<sup>11</sup> *Biror*.—Birr; or, as it is now generally called, Parsonstown.

<sup>12</sup> *Moin-Coisse-Blae*.—This name, which means the "Bog at the foot of (or along) the [river] Bla," is now forgotten in the district.

<sup>13</sup> *Cluain-Cuifthin*.—Now Clonguffin,



Fol. 32aa.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.º lx.º Mορρ Pιrνεcτi pιliu Pογερταιγ, nepοτiу Cερnαιγ. bellum αcο cοmai iνter υltu 7 nepοter Ecac, in quo cecidit αilill mac Pειδελmεο. bellum beluit γabrain in quo ceciderunt Donngal mac Laiεgnaen, rex nepotum Ceinnrelaiγ, 7 alii peger. Mορρ Oengura mic pεrγurra, pεγiу Pictorum.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.º lx.º i.º Nix magna 7 luna tenebrosa. Occurio Eutiγiуn episcopi a pac-epdote, i n-derταιγ Cille παρο. Quier Copmaic abbatιу cluana mic υ Noiу. Nox lucida in autumnno. bellum Caille tuibig ubi Luigni pportrati sunt. Cenel Coirppi uictoriam accepit. Pερpιο mac Pabri rapieny, abay Compaipe Mide obit. bellum montiу Tpuim. Roδapταc mac Cuanac, princepy Oεnae, mortuus est.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.º lx.º ii.º Mορρ Domnaill mic Murchara, (mic Διαρμαδα γυεβιnn, mic Oipmeaδαιγ cαειc, mic Conaill mic Suiεne mic Colmaiη mοiу mic Διαρμαδα mic Pεργura cερpεoiλ), pεγiу Temopiae; in xii. Kalendas Decembriу mortuus est. Dec laithne ab Cluana ipairto, 7 Paelcu Pinnglairpi, 7 Pιδaipe Oa Suanac, abb Raεin, mortui sunt. Mορρ Reoεaiу abb Pερnann. Mορρ

in the parish of Rathcore, co. Meath. See at the year 770 *infra*, where the name is Cluain-Cuibhtin.

<sup>1</sup> *Fogartach*. — See above, under the year 723.

<sup>2</sup> *Ath - duma*. — “Ford of the Mound.” Not identified.

<sup>3</sup> *Belut-Gabrain*. — The “Pass (or Road) of Gabran.” The Ballygaveran of early Anglo-Norman documents. Now Gowran, in the co. Kilkenny.

<sup>4</sup> *Oengus*. — The *aithbe* (“ebb,” or “decay”) of the sovereignty of an Oengus, son of Fergus, is recorded

above at the year 749; and the death of another Oengus, son of Fergus, King of Fortrenn (Pictland), is entered at the year 833 *infra*.

<sup>5</sup> *A dark moon*. — An eclipse of the moon occurred in the year 762.

<sup>6</sup> *Caill-Tuidbig*. — The “Wood of Tuidbeg.” O'Donovan suggests that this place is probably Kiltabeg, near Edgeworthstown, in the county of Longford. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 757, note *f*, and *Addenda* to vol. I., p. 1192.

<sup>7</sup> *Luigni*. — Clar. 49 has “Luigni of Connacht” [*i.e.* the ancient inhabit-

Kal. Jan. A.D. 760. Death of Finsnechta, son of [760.]  
Fogartach,<sup>1</sup> grandson of Cernach. The battle of Ath-  
duma,<sup>2</sup> between the Ulaid and the Ui-Echach, in which  
Ailill, son of Feidhilmidh, was slain. The battle of Belut-  
Gabrain,<sup>3</sup> in which fell Donngal son of Ladgnen, King  
of the Ui-Cennselaigh, and other Kings. Death of  
Oengus<sup>4</sup> son of Fergus, King of the Picts.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 761. Great snow, and a dark moon.<sup>5</sup> [761.]  
The killing of Eutigern, a bishop, by a priest, in the  
oratory of Kildare. The 'repose' of Cormac, abbot of  
Cluain-mic-U-Nois. A bright night in autumn. The  
battle of Caill-Tuidbig,<sup>6</sup> where the Luigni<sup>7</sup> were over-  
thrown, and the Cinel-Coirpri obtained the victory.  
Ferfio, son of Fabre, a wise man, abbot of Comrair-Midè,<sup>8</sup>  
died. The battle of Sliabh-Truim.<sup>9</sup> Robhartach, son of  
Cuanu, superior of Othan,<sup>10</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 762. Death of Domnall, son of [762.]  
Murchad (son of Diarmaid Guthbhinn,<sup>11</sup> son of Airmedach  
Caech, son of Conall, son of Suibhne, son of Colman the  
Great, son of Diarmaid, son of Fergus Cerrbheoil), King  
of Tara. On the 12th of the Kalends of December he  
died. Bec-Laitne,<sup>12</sup> abbot of Cluain-Iraird, and Faelchu  
of Finnglais,<sup>13</sup> and Fidairle Ua Suanaigh, abbot of  
Rathin,<sup>14</sup> died. Death of Reothaide, abbot of Ferns.

ants of the present barony of Leyny, co. Sligo.] But the "Luigni of Meath," who gave name to the barony of Lune in the latter county, were evidently meant.

<sup>8</sup> *Comrair - Midè*. — "Comrair of Meath." Now Conry, a parish in the barony of Rathconrath, co. Westmeath.

<sup>9</sup> *Sliabh-Truim*. — See note <sup>2</sup> under the year 614 *supra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Othan*. — Otherwise called *Othan-Mura*. Fahan, in the present barony of Inishowen West, co. Donegal.

<sup>11</sup> *Diarmaid Guthbhinn*. — Diarmaid "of the sweet voice." This clause, which is interlined in *al. man.* in A, and which also occurs in Clar. 49, is not in B.

<sup>12</sup> *Bec-Laitne*. — "Bec of the Latin." No specimens of his Latin appear to have survived.

<sup>13</sup> *Finnglais*, i.e. the "Bright Stream." Now Finglas, a village a little to the north of Dublin.

<sup>14</sup> *Rathin*. — Otherwise called Rathin-Ui-Suanaigh. Now Rahan, in the parish of the same name, barony of Ballycowan, King's County.

Ἀνταδῶν abbatyr Linne Duacail. Sol tenebrosus  
in hora tertia diei. Morr Flainn garadh pegir  
generis mic Ercae. Duceta Lothri. Strager Cuilnise  
mare, ubi Connacta pportrati runt. Bellum hitir  
.h. p̄ogenti 7 Corcumpuað 7 corco baircainn.  
Druide rex Fortrenn moritur. Niall pporrað  
p̄ogare incipit.

.b. Fol. 32ab. ¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º lx.º iii.º Nix magna  
tribus p̄re menibus. Quier Ronain abbatyr Cluana  
mice U Noir. Morr Cormaic mic Ailella, abbatyr  
mainirp̄eð buitti. Int arcalt mor 7 p̄amer. Morr  
Duibdeilise rapientir. Bellum Arsgamain inter  
familiam Cluana mice U Noir 7 Depmaisi, ubi ceci-  
derunt Diarmait dub mac Domnaill, 7 Oiglað mac  
Duiblirr, 7 .cc. uiri de familia Depmaise. D̄peral  
mac Murchada uictor exp̄etit cum familia Cluana.  
Siccit̄ magna ultra modum. Ailill auu Duncada,  
rex Connacht, moritur ert. Scannlan Feimin, mac  
Aedgaile, moritur. Riuth pola in tota hibernia.  
Iugulatio D̄perail mic Murchada. Bellum Duimbile  
p̄ Donnchad for p̄iru Telað. Morr Fiaðrað mic

<sup>1</sup> *Duceta of Lothra.*—*Duceta* Lothri, A. B. *Duceta* Lothra, Clar. 49. O'Conor prints *duceta* Lothri as part of the preceding entry recording the death of Flann Garadh, and translates "*occisi a Lothriensibus*," which is surely wrong. *Duceta* is not mentioned by Tigernach or the *F. M.* *Lothra* is now known as Lorrha, in a parish of the same name, barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary.

<sup>2</sup> *Fortrenn.*—Pictland, in Scotland. See note <sup>8</sup>, under the year 663 *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Niall Frossach.*—"Niall of the Showers." O'Flaherty Latinizes *Frossach* "*Nimbosus*." *Ogygia*, p. 433. See under the next year.

<sup>4</sup> *Of Clonmacnoise.*—*Cluana m̄cu-*

*noir*, A. *Cluana m̄ noir*, B. *Cluana m̄ Nois*, Clar. 49. The Irish form of the name of Clonmacnoise is variously written *Cluain-mic-U-Nois* (the "meadow of the son of Nois's descendant"), and *Cluain-mic-Nois* (the "meadow of the son of Nois"); and it is difficult to say which is the more correct form, as the etymology of the name, which is sometimes found written *Cluain-muc-Nois* (the "meadow of Nois's pigs"), is uncertain.

<sup>5</sup> *Manistir-Buiti.*—Now Monasterboice, in the co. Louth; a few miles to the N. W. of Drogheda.

<sup>6</sup> *Famine.*—Probably a return, or continuation, of the famine mentioned above at the year 759.

Death of Anfadan, abbot of Linn-Duachail. A darkened sun at the third hour of the day. Death of Flann Garadh, King of Cinel-Mic-Erca. Duceta of Lothra<sup>1</sup> [died]. The slaughter of Cuilnech-mor, where the Connaughtmen were overthrown. A battle between the Ui-Fidgenti, and the Coreumruadh and Corco-Baiscinn. Bruide, King of Fortrenn,<sup>2</sup> dies. Niall Frossach<sup>3</sup> begins to reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 763. Great snow for nearly three [763.] BIS. months. Repose of Ronan, abbot of Clonmacnoise.<sup>4</sup> Death of Cormac, son of Ailill, abbot of Manistir-Buiti.<sup>5</sup> The great scarcity and famine.<sup>6</sup> Death of Dubhdeilge the Wise. The battle of Argaman, between the 'family' of Clonmacnoise<sup>4</sup> and [the 'family' of] Dermagh,<sup>7</sup> wherein<sup>8</sup> fell Diarmait Dubh, son of Domnall, and Dighlach, son of Dubhliss, and 200 men of the family of Dermagh.<sup>7</sup> Bresal, son of Murchad, remained victor, with the family of Cluain.<sup>9</sup> Great drought beyond measure. Ailill, grandson of Dunchad,<sup>10</sup> King of Connaught, died. Scannlan of Feimin, son of Aedhgal, dies. The bloody-flux<sup>11</sup> in all Ireland. The killing of Bresal,<sup>12</sup> son of Murchadh. The battle of Dun-bilè,<sup>13</sup> by Donnchad, over the Fera-Tulach.<sup>14</sup> Death

<sup>1</sup> *Dermagh*. — Otherwise written *Dairmagh*, Durrow, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County. For an account of the foundation of the monastery of Durrow, by St. Columcille, see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 23, note *b*. This entry, like others of the same kind, has been intentionally omitted by the *Four Masters*.

<sup>8</sup> *Wherein*.—*uiribí*, A. The words "nota bene" are added in the margin in B.

<sup>9</sup> *Cluain*, i.e., Clonmacnoise.

<sup>10</sup> *Dunchad*, i.e., Dunchad Mursce (sl. 682 *supra*). Ailill was the son of Innrechtach, son of Dunchad Mursce. See O'Donovan's *Hy-Fiachrach*, Geneal. Table, facing p. 476.

<sup>11</sup> *Bloody flux*.—*muith folá*. Clar.

49 has "A runinge flood of blood in whole Ireland." This seems to be the first mention of the prevalence of the bloody flux, or true dysentery, in Ireland.

<sup>12</sup> *Bresal*.—Apparently the Bresal referred to a few lines before, as engaged in the fight between the 'families' of Clonmacnoise and Durrow.

<sup>13</sup> *Dun-bilè*.—This place, the name of which signifies the "Fort of the ancient tree," and which was evidently in the present co. Westmeath, has not been identified.

<sup>14</sup> *Fera-Tulach*. Or *Fir-Tulach*.—The tribe-name of a people who occupied the district now represented by the barony of Fartullagh, co. Westmeath.

ῥοῦαιῶ abbatyr ὁαρlice. Murcāð mac Inrechtaig  
(sic). Tṛi ῥpopa do ῥepṛain i cṛich Muireadaig i n-ṛnir  
Eugain .i. ῥpopy ὁ'arṣut ṣil, 7 ῥpoy do cṛuiṛniuchṛ, 7  
ῥpoy do ṛnīl.

Tṛi ῥpopa aṛpṛ Uilinne,  
Ar ṣpað Neill do nim;  
ῥpoy arṣait, ῥpoy tuṛinne,  
Ocup ῥpoy do ṛnīl.

Mac ῥepṣail ba ῥepaṛnail,  
Oc laechṛaṛṛ a ṣairm;  
O ῥuair cach oia lenaṛnain,  
Niall ῥpoyach a anim.

Cet n-ṣiall ar caṛ oen coiceṛṛ  
Ro ṛobaiṣ Niall ní;  
Robo cṛoṛṛa in ῥaep baepṛṛ  
Oc tobach ῥoṛṛí.

ῑct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º lx.º iiii.º In nocte  
rignum horribile 7 mirabile in rcellir uirum epṛ.  
Mopy ῥlaṛtṛepṛaiṣ mic loingṛiṛ, ῥepir Temopie, in  
cleṛicaṛu. Quier Tolai aṛpṛ ὁṛecaṛn. iugulaṛio  
Suibne mic Murcoṛṛa, cum duobus ῥilur ῥuir.

<sup>1</sup> *Baslec*.—Baslick, barony of Castlereagh, co. Roscommon.

<sup>2</sup> *Three showers*.—This is possibly an amplification of the entry above given, at the year 717, of the falling of *two* showers (one of honey, and one of blood), in celebration, as the story goes, of the birth of Niall Frossach in that year. The record of the accession of Niall Frossach to the monarchy of Ireland is the last entry under the year 762; wherefore it would appear that the prodigy above mentioned was regarded by the

Annalist as signaling Niall's elevation to the throne. In the *Book of Leinster* (p. 25, col. 2), the three showers are merely stated to have fallen in the reign of Niall (ṛnna ῥlaṛṛ). But at p. 274<sup>a</sup>, the same MS. contains the statement that the "shrines and precious things" of the saints of Ireland were covered with the silver which fell. These showers may really have been only some phenomena, like showers of shooting stars.

<sup>3</sup> *Ard-Uilinne*. — Not identified. The original of these stanzas, which

of Fiachra, son of Fothad, abbot of Baslec.<sup>1</sup> Murchad, son of Innrechtach, [died]. Three showers<sup>2</sup> were shed in Crich-Muiredaigh in Inis-Eogain, viz. :—a shower of white silver, a shower of wheat, and a shower of honey.

The three showers of Ard-Uilinne<sup>3</sup>  
From Heaven for love of Niall [fell] :  
A shower of silver, a shower of wheat,  
And a shower of honey.

Fergal's son was manly ;  
With heroes was his calling ;  
Since he found all to follow him —  
Niall Frosach his name.

A hundred pledges from each Province  
The hero Niall exacted.  
Brave was the noble, who boasted  
That he had thrice exacted them.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 764. In the night a terrible and [764.]  
wonderful sign<sup>4</sup> was observed in the stars. Death of  
Flaithbertach son of Loingsech, King of Tara, in the  
religious state.<sup>5</sup> The repose of Tola of Ard-Breacain.  
The killing of Suibhne son of Murchadh, with his two  
sons. The battle of Carn-Fiachach<sup>6</sup> between two sons

are not in B., is written in the top margin of fol. 32 <sup>a</sup> in A. with a mark indicating the place in the text where they might be introduced.

<sup>4</sup> *Sign*.—A similar prodigy is recorded above at the year 744.

<sup>5</sup> *Religious state*.—The *Four Mast.*, who incorrectly give the obit of Flaithbertach at the year 729 of their reckoning (=734), and enter it again at A.D. 760 (=765), say that he died in Armagh. At the year 729 the *F. M.*, instead of giving the death of Flaithbertach, should

have recorded his retirement from the kingship, and entrance into the religious state, in which he continued until his death. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 433.

<sup>6</sup> *Carn-Fiachach*.—The "Carn (or monumental heap) of Fiacha." This Fiacha, who was son of Niall Nine-hostager, was ancestor of the tribe called Cinel-Fiachach, whose territory lay in the S. of the present co. of Westmeath. Carn-Fiachach, now called Carn, is situated in the barony of Moycashel in the said county.



bellum cairn fiaċaċ inter duor filior Domnall, id est, Donnchad 7 Murchad. Fallomon la Donnchad, Ailgal la Murchad. In bello cecidit Murchad; Ailgal in pugam uerrur est. Polaċtaċ abbar ĥipor mortuur est. Loarinn abbar Clona ipaird quieuit. Cellbil cluana ĥronaiġ [obuit]. Deſectio panir.

Κτ. Ιαναῖρ. Anno domini dcc.º lx.º u.º Dormitatio Craumtain abbatir Cluana per̃ta. Iugulatio Polla-m̃ain mic Concongalt, regir M̃idi, dolore. bellum Spuċrae itir .h. ĥruin 7 Conmaicniu, ubi plurimi ceciderunt di Conmaicniġ, 7 Aċċ duġ mac Toiċliċ cecidit. Dubinnreċt mac Caċail uictor fuit. bellum itir M̃idi 7 ĥregu, ubi ceciderunt Maelum̃ai mac Toċail 7 Donñgal mac Doſeit. Morir Cernaiġ mic Caċail 7 Cernaiġ mic Flainn. Suibne abbar Iae in Ĥiberniam uenit.

Fol. 32ba.

Κτ. Ιαναῖρ. Anno domini dcc.º lx.º ui.º. Conbrann abbar Cille aċċ mortuur est. Iugulatio Mupċarda mic Flaiċber̃taiġ riġh ceniul Conaill. Fiobaċaċ abbar Ĥenncair quieuit. Dubd̃ainber mac Coptaic abbar mainir̃reċ ĥuiti. Quier Sleibeni Iae. Mac ino ģaer, abbar Enaiċ duġ [obuit]. Glainuibur abbar laċraiġ ĥruin paup̃at. Cellaċ mac Coirpp̃i fili

<sup>1</sup> *Domnall*; i.e. Domnall son of Murchad, king of Ireland, whose obit is entered above at the year 762.

<sup>2</sup> *Donnchad*.—He became king of Ireland in the year 770.

<sup>3</sup> *Falloman*.—The entry of this battle in *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 760, differs somewhat from the foregoing entry. The *F. M.* represent Falloman as having been *slain by* Donnchad, in place of having assisted Donnchad. The death of 'Follamhan' is the second entry under the next year in these Annals.

<sup>4</sup> *Cluain-Bronaigh*.—The "Lawn (or Meadow) of Bronach." Now

Clonbroney, near Granard, in the county of Longford.

<sup>5</sup> *Failure*.—DEPECTIO, A. DEPECTUR, B.

<sup>6</sup> *Cluain-ferta*; i.e. Cluain-ferta-Brenainn (Clonfert-Brendan); Clonfert, in the barony of Longford, co. Galway.

<sup>7</sup> *Follamhan*.—This name is written Falloman in an entry under the preceding year, where see note.

<sup>8</sup> *Sruthair*.—O'Donovan identifies this place with Shrule, or Abbey-shrule, in the barony of Shrule, co. Longford. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 761, note *w*.

of Domnall,<sup>1</sup> to wit, Donnchad<sup>2</sup> and Murchad. Falloman<sup>3</sup> was with Donnchad; Ailgal with Murchad. Murchad was slain in the battle. Ailgal was put to flight. Folachtach, abbot of Birr, died. Loarn, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, rested. Cellbil of Cluain-Bronaigh,<sup>4</sup> [died]. Failure<sup>5</sup> of bread.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 765. The 'falling asleep' of Cremthan, [765.] abbot of Cluain-ferta.<sup>6</sup> The killing of Follamhan,<sup>7</sup> son of Cucongalt, king of Meath, treacherously. The battle of Sruthair,<sup>8</sup> between the Ui-Briuin and the Conmaicni, where great numbers of the Conmaicni fell, and Aedh Dubh, son of Toichlech, was slain. Dubhinnrecht,<sup>9</sup> son of Cathal, was the victor. A battle between the men of Meath and the Brega, where Maelumha son of Tothal, and Donngal son of Doreith, were slain. Death of Cernach son of Cathal, and of Cernach son of Flann. Suibhne, abbot of Ia, comes to Ireland.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 766. Conbrann,<sup>10</sup> abbot of Cill-achaidh,<sup>11</sup> [766.] died. The killing of Murchad, son of Flaithbertach, King of Cinel-Conaill. Fidbadach, abbot of Bennchair,<sup>12</sup> rested. Dubhdainbher son of Cormac, abbot of Manistir-Buiti,<sup>13</sup> [died]. The repose of Sleibene<sup>14</sup> of Ia. Mac-ind-sair,<sup>15</sup> abbot of Enach-dubh,<sup>16</sup> [died]. Glaindibur, abbot of Lathrach-Briuin,<sup>17</sup> rests. Cellach, son of Coirpri,

<sup>9</sup> *Dubhinnrecht*.—The name is written "Dubhindrechtach" by the *Four Mast.* (A.D. 761). The obit of Dubhinnrecht appears under the year 767.

<sup>10</sup> *Conbrann*.—The name of this ecclesiastic is written "Cubran" in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 762. The genit. form of "Cubran" is "Conbran."

<sup>11</sup> *Cill-achaidh*.—The "Church of the Field." Now Killeigh, in the barony of Geashill, King's County.

<sup>12</sup> *Bennchair*.—Bangor, in the county of Down.

<sup>13</sup> *Manistir-Buiti*.—The "Monastery of Buite" (ob. 518, *supra*). Now Monasterboice, co. Louth. According to the *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 762), Dubhdainbher was drowned in the river Boyne.

<sup>14</sup> *Sleibene*.—Abbot of Ia (or Iona) from A.D. 752 to 767. He is mentioned at the years 753 and 756 *supra*.

<sup>15</sup> *Mac-ind-sair*.—"Son of the Carpenter."

<sup>16</sup> *Enach-dubh*.—Annaduff, in the parish of the same name, co. Leitrim.

<sup>17</sup> *Lathrach-Briuin*.—Laraghbryan, near Maynooth, co. Kildare.

Ῥοῡεptaῖḡ a latrone iugulatur ept. Flaṭḡur mac  
Ῥiaḡpaḡ mic Caṡail iugulatur ept dolope. Lex  
Ῥatpiciu.

- b. | Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º lx.º uii.º Dubinn-  
recht mac Caṡail, rex Connaḡt, mortuur ept .i. a  
fluxu sanguinis. ḡormgal mac Ḳilello mortuur ept.  
Ḳiṡain abbaṙ Lir moir, hUae Miannaiḡ abbaṙ rruithi  
Cluana mic Noir, mortui sunt. Ῥepṡacriḡ mac  
Suibne abbaṙ aipṡo Maḡae quieuit. Eithne ingen  
Ḳreṡail Ḳreḡ, regina regum Temṡoriae, regnum celepte  
atipirici meruit poṡt poenitentiam. Coibṡenaḡ abbaṙ  
cille Tomaḡ paupat. Bellum i Ῥoṡtṡinn itir Ḳeṡṡ  
7 Cinaḡṡ.

| Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º lx.º uiu.º Coṡpaṡṡ  
itir Oṡraiḡi inuicem, ubi filii Ceallaiḡ filii Paclair  
in pugam uerpi sunt. Toimṡnama uictor euarrit.  
Bellum Ῥernano, in quo cecidit Dubcalḡḡaiṡ mac  
Laiṡḡnen. Cennṡelaiḡ uictor fuit. Quier Muṡḡaile  
mic Ninṡedo abbaṡir Reḡṡainne. Encopaḡ huae  
Ṳoaṡain, abbaṙ ḡlinne ṡa loḡa, mortuur ept. Longur  
Coirṡpi mic Ῥoῡeptaῖḡ re n-Donnchaṡ. Teṡṡemotur 7  
ṡameṡ, 7 moṡbur Lepṡae multoṡ inuaṡit. hḲbunṡantia

<sup>1</sup> The 'Law' of Patrick.—Regarding the nature of this 'Law,' or system of collecting tribute, see Dean Reeves' observations, *Colton's Visitation*, Pref., p. III., sq.

<sup>2</sup> *Dubhinnrecht*.—Mentioned above at the year 765.

<sup>3</sup> *Aedan*.—Written Ḳiṡain in A. and B., and "Aoan" in Clar. 49. The *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 763, have Ḳeṡṡan, which seems more correct. The form Ḳiṡain in the text is the genit. of Ḳiṡan, or Ḳeṡṡan.

<sup>4</sup> *Ua Mianniagh*, i.e., a "descendant (or grandson) of Miannach." The *Four Mast.* (at A.D. 763) have ṡoṡḡla rruithi (the "majority of the

*sruithi*," or "religious seniors," as O'Donovan translates). But this is surely wrong. In note *g*, appended to this entry in the *Four Mast.* by O'Donovan, he states that Clar. 49 (ad. an. 767) has "Lyne *sapiens* Cluana-mic-Nois"; whereas this latter authority has really "*Hue* (for *Ua*) abbas et sapiens," the name *Mianniagh* being omitted after *Ua*.

<sup>5</sup> *Suibhne*.—This is the Suibhne, bishop of Armagh, mentioned above at the years 718 and 729.

<sup>6</sup> *Of kings*.—regum, A. B. "Of the kings," Clar. 49. The *Four Masters* (A.D. 763) say ben ṡi Temṡraḡ; which O'Donovan renders "wife

son of Fogartach, was slain by a robber. Flathgus, son of Fiachra, son of Cathal, was treacherously slain. The 'Law' of Patrick.<sup>1</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 767. Dubhinnrecht,<sup>2</sup> son of Cathal, [767.] BIS. King of Connaught, died, *i.e.*, from 'bloody flux.' Gormgal, son of Ailill, died. Aedan,<sup>3</sup> abbot of Lis-mor, Ua Miannaigh,<sup>4</sup> the most learned abbot of Clonmacnoise, died. Ferdacrich, son of Suibhne,<sup>5</sup> abbot of Armagh, rested. Eithne, daughter of Bresal Bregb, the queen of kings<sup>6</sup> of Tara, deserved to obtain the heavenly kingdom, after penance. Coibdenach, abbot of Cill-Toma, rests. A battle in Fortrenn,<sup>7</sup> between Aedh and Cinaedh.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 768. A destructive fight<sup>8</sup> among the [768.] Osraighi themselves, where the sons of Cellach, son of Faelchar, were put to flight. Toimsnamha escaped victorious. The battle of Ferna,<sup>9</sup> in which fell Dubhcalgaidh, son of Ladgnen. Cennselach<sup>10</sup> was victor. Repose of Murgal, son of Nindidh, abbot of Rechra.<sup>11</sup> Encorach Ua Dodain, abbot of Glenn-da-locha, died. The banishment of Coirpre, son of Fogartach, by Donnchad.<sup>12</sup> An earthquake, and a famine; and a leprous disease attacked

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of the King of Teamhair [Tara].” But Eithne may have been the wife of more than one King of Tara.

<sup>1</sup> *Fortrenn*. — For Fortrenn, a name for the country of the Scotch Picts, see note <sup>8</sup>, under the year 663 *supra*. The *Four Mast.* (at A.D. 763) imply that this Fortrenn was in Leinster; which seems doubtful. Skene quotes the entry (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 358), as an incident in Scotch history; but it does not follow, from Skene's quotation, that the scene of the battle was in Scotland.

<sup>2</sup> *Destructive fight*. — Κορρηαὶο. The *Four Mast.* (at the year 764) use the term ἰομαρπεcc, which means “conflict.”

<sup>9</sup> *Ferna*. — Ferns, co. Wexford.

<sup>10</sup> *Cennselach*. — Cennselach (for “Ui-Cennselaigh,” the tribe-name of the people of South Leinster), A., B. Clar. 49 has *Cinnselach*. The death of Cennselach, son of Bran (the person meant, no doubt, in the foregoing entry) is recorded among the events of the next year.

<sup>11</sup> *Rechra*. — Dean Reeves thinks that Rathlin, off the coast of Antrim, was meant (*Eccl. Antiqq.*, p. 249). But Lambay Island, off the east coast of Dublin county, also called Rechra, may have been intended.

<sup>12</sup> *Donnchad*. — King of Ireland at the time.

βαιρμερα. Comman Enaiḡ daṡe, Cončobur mac Cumar-  
caiḡ rex Aṡḡne, mortui punt.

Fol. 326b.

Ἰct. Ιαναρι. Anno domini dcc.º lx.º ix.º Margal  
mac Natrluaiḡ mortuus ert a fluxu ranguinis.  
Toimrnamha mac Flainn, rex Oppaisi, iugulatur ert.  
Arṡgal, abbar Cločair mac Doimheni, mortuus ert.  
Bellum inter Laginenrer inuicem por aṡ Orc, ubi  
Ceallaḡ mac Dunchada uictor fuit, 7 ceciderunt  
Cinaeḡ filiur Flainn 7 frater eiur Ceallaḡ, 7 Caṡnio  
mac Decce, 7 ceteri multi. Piačrai Granairit, Perpgil  
Cille more enir, Perḡur episcopus filiur Caṡail,  
mortui punt. Polačtach tige Tuae, abbar Clona  
macc U Noir, mortuus ert. Bellum inter nepoter  
Cennrelaiḡ, ubi cecidit Cennrelach mac ḡrain, 7  
Etirrcel mac Aeḡa filii Colḡgen uictor fuit. Con-  
ḡperrio etir Donnchad mac Domnaill 7 Cellaḡ mac  
n-Donnchada, 7 exiit Donnchad cum exercitu nepotum  
Neill cu Laighiu, 7 effugerunt eum Laginenrer, 7  
exierunt i Sciaiḡ Nečtin; 7 manerunt hui Neill .iii.  
diebur i paič Aṡlinne, 7 accenderunt igni omner  
terminor Laginentium. Coreraḡ Duilḡs boinne por  
piru deirceirḡ ḡreg, ubi ceciderunt Flaitberṡaḡ mac  
Flainn filii Rogellniḡ, 7 Uarceirḡe mac ḡaič, 7

<sup>1</sup> *Acorns*.—βαιρμερα, genit. of  
βαιρμερ, "oak fruit."

<sup>2</sup> *Enach-Dathe*.—This place has not  
been identified.

<sup>3</sup> *Toimsnamha*.—Or *Tuaimsnama*,  
See Shearman's *Ossorian Genealogy*,  
Part I. (*Loca Patriciana*, p. 264).

<sup>4</sup> *Clochar-mac-Doimheni*.—Clogher,  
in the county of Tyrone.

<sup>5</sup> *Ath-Orc*.—The "Ford of Orc."  
Not identified. It was probably the  
name of some ford on the Liffey, or  
Barrow.

<sup>6</sup> *Cellach*.—King of Leinster, and  
son of Dunchad, whose death is re-  
corded above at the year 727.

<sup>7</sup> *Granairit*.—Granard, in the co.  
Longford.

<sup>8</sup> *Cill-mor-Enir*.—Now Kilmore, in  
the parish of the same name, barony  
of Oneilland West, co. Armagh.

<sup>9</sup> *Tech-Tua*.—The "House of St.  
Tua." Now Taghadoo, in the par.  
of the same name, barony of North  
Salt, co. Kildare.

<sup>10</sup> *Cennselach*.—See note <sup>10</sup>, under  
the preceding year.

<sup>11</sup> *Donnchad*.—King of Ireland at  
this time.

<sup>12</sup> *Cellach*.—King of Leinster. See  
note <sup>6</sup>.

<sup>13</sup> *Sciach - Nechtin*.— "Nechtán's

many. Abundance of acorns.<sup>1</sup> Comman of Enach-Dathe,<sup>2</sup> Conchobar son of Cumascach, King of Aidhne, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 769. Nargal, son of Natsluagh, died [769.] of the 'bloody flux.' Toimsnamha,<sup>3</sup> son of Flann, King of Ossory, was slain. Artgal, abbot of Clochar-mac-Doimheni,<sup>4</sup> died. A battle between the Leinstermen themselves, at Ath-Orc,<sup>5</sup> where Cellach<sup>6</sup> son of Dunchad was victor; and where Cinaedh son of Flann, and his brother Cellach, and Cathnio son of Becc, and a great many others, were slain. Fiachra of Granairt,<sup>7</sup> Fergil of Cill-mor-Enir,<sup>8</sup> Fergus son of Cathal, a bishop, died. Folachtach of Tech-Tua,<sup>9</sup> abbot of Clonmacnoise, died. A battle among the Ui-Cennselaigh, in which Cennselach<sup>10</sup> son of Bran was slain, and Etirscel, son of Aedh, son of Colgu, was victor. An encounter between Donnchad<sup>11</sup> son of Domnall, and Cellach<sup>12</sup> son of Donnchad; and Donnchad proceeded to Leinster with the army of the Ui-Neill. And the Leinstermen eluded him, and went to Sciach-Nechtín.<sup>13</sup> And the Ui-Neill remained seven days in Rath-Alinne,<sup>14</sup> and burned all the borders of the Leinstermen with fire. The slaughter<sup>15</sup> of Bolg-Boinne against the men of South Brega, in which fell Flaithbertach, son of Flann, son of Rogellnach,<sup>16</sup> and Uarcridhe son of Baeth, and Snedgus son of Ainftech,<sup>17</sup>

Bush." The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 766) write the name γειὰ Νεαχταίν, which O'Donovan correctly translates "Neachtain's Shield (note *b*, *ad an.*). But *Sciach Nechtín* seems more correct.

<sup>14</sup> *Rath-Alinne.* -- The "Rath of Alinn." Now the hill of Knockaulin, in the parish of Kilcullen, co. Kildare.

<sup>15</sup> *Slaughter.*—corcpaō. Clar. 49 has "one sett," for "onset," and O'Donovan (*F. M.* 765) translates corcpaō "battle." But corcpaō signifies more than a battle. See O'Donovan's *Suppl. to O'Reilly, v. corcpaō*. The so-called translator

of these Annals, however, in the MS. Clar. 49, renders the word by "skirmish."

<sup>16</sup> *Son of Rogellnach.*—The *F. M.* (at 765) have mic Rogallaiḡ, "son of Roghallach," which is probably correct, although the name is written Rogellnaiḡ, in the genit. case (nom. Rogellnac), in these Annals at the year 721 *supra*.

<sup>17</sup> *Son of Ainftech.*—mac Ccinḡtiḡ (for mac Ccinḡtiḡ, "son of Ainbhtech," in A). The form in B. would represent mac Ccinḡpitiḡ, "son of Anfritech," which would be incorrect.



Sneidgusur mac Ainriū, 7 Cernac mac Flainn foribē. Corcpad aṭa Cliaṭ rīa Ciannacht for hū Teig. Ar mor ti laiguiḃ. Robbaḏad rochaioti ti ḃiannacht illan mora oc tinnituro. Gormman ingen Flainn mic Aḃḏa mortua ert. Crunnmael episcopus, abbat Cille more einir, quieuit. Morp Conmaiḃ mic ḃrendain, abbatir Cluana dochre. Maeluain mac Duibinnrecht iugulatur ert. Morp hui decce abbatir Pobair.

¶ Et. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º lxx.º Morp Flainn hui Doḃuae, abbatir iniri cain Deḡa. Aḃḏgen Pobair obuit. Decce mac Conlai, rī Teḃbae, mortuus ert. Coirppri mac Fogertais, rex ḃreḡ, mortuus ert. Forbaraḃ nepor Cernaiḡ, abbat Cluana mic U Noir [obuit]. Oengusur mac Fogertais, rī ceniul loeḡaire, rubita morte peruit. Caṭal mac Conail minn, rī Coirppri moir, Tungalach mac Taiḃliḃ, dux luigne, mortui sunt. Coblaiṭ ingin Caṭail, dominatrix Cluana cuiḃtin obuit. Allcellaḃ telḃa Olanḏ, 7 Aiḃleḃ huae Cindriacḃ, obierunt. Sloḡaḏ irin Poḃla la Donncharḏ.

¶ Et. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º lxx.º 1.º Morp Airleḏo Cluana irairḏ. Iugulatio Concobair .h. Maeleuain. Sloḡaḏ Donncharḏa co enoc m-ḃane.

Fol. 33aa.

<sup>1</sup> *Flann Fairbthe*. — His obit is entered above at the year 715, at which date Clar. 49 calls him "Old Flann m<sup>c</sup> Fogarta."

<sup>2</sup> *Ath-cliaith*. — Dublin.

<sup>3</sup> *Cianachta*. — The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 765) say "Cianachta-Bregh"; a sept descended from Cian (*a quo* "Cianachta"), son of Oilill Oluim, King of Munster, whose territory seems to have comprised the present town of Duleek, co. Meath, and a large portion of the surrounding country.

<sup>4</sup> *The full tide*. — "In a sea tide," Clar. 49. The situation of the place where this drowning occurred is left to conjecture. But it was probably in the tidal part of the river Liffey,

across which the Cianachte, in their return home, would probably have had to pass.

<sup>5</sup> *Cill-mor-Einir*. — See note <sup>8</sup>, p. 236.

<sup>6</sup> *Cluain - Dochre*. — "Cluain-Tochne," in the *Four Mast.* (A.D. 765). The *Chron. Scot. and Ann. Four Mast.* (at A.D. 977) mention a "Cluain-Deochra," which is stated in O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 11th January, to have been in the co. Longford, although Archdall (*Monast. Hib.*, p. 708) identifies it with Clon-rane, in the bar. of Moycashel, co. Westmeath. It may be the place now called Cloondara, in the parish of Killashee, bar. and county of Longford.

and Cernach son of Flann Foirbthe.<sup>1</sup> The massacre of Ath-clíath,<sup>2</sup> by the Cianachta, against the Ui-Teig. A great slaughter of the Leinstermen; and numbers of the Cianachta,<sup>3</sup> were drowned in the full tide<sup>4</sup> when returning. Gorman, daughter of Flann, son of Aedh, died. Crunnmael, a bishop, abbot of Cill-mor-Einir,<sup>5</sup> rested. Death of Conmach, son of Brendan, abbot of Cluain-dochre.<sup>6</sup> Maelduin, son of Dubhinnrecht, was slain. Death of Ua Becce, abbot of Fobhar.<sup>7</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 770. Death of Flann Ua Dachua, [770.] abbot of Inis-cain-Degha.<sup>8</sup> Aedgen of Fobhar<sup>7</sup> died. Becc, son of Conla, King of Tethba, died. Coirpri, son of Fogartach, King of Bregh, died. Forbasach Ua Cernaigh, abbot of Clonmacnoise, [died]. Oengus, son of Fogartach,<sup>9</sup> King of the Cinel-Loeghaire, died suddenly. Cathal, son of Conall Menn, King of Coirpri-mor,<sup>10</sup> [and] Dungalach, son of Taichlech, chief of Luighne, died. Coblaith, daughter of Cathal, abbess of Cluain-Cuibhtin,<sup>11</sup> died. Ailcellach of Telach-Olaind,<sup>12</sup> and Aichlech Ua Cindfiaech, died. A hosting into the Fochla<sup>13</sup> by Donnchad.<sup>14</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 771. Death of Airlid of Cluain-Iraird. [771.] The killing of Conchobar Ua Maeleduin. A hosting by Donnchad to Cnoc-mBanè.<sup>15</sup> The "Fair of the clapping

<sup>1</sup> *Fobhar*.—Fore, in the barony of Fore, co. Westmeath.

<sup>8</sup> *Inis-cain-Degha*.—Inishkeen, in the barony of Farney, co. Monaghan; giving name to the parish of Inishkeen, situated partly in the county of Monaghan, and partly in Louth county.

<sup>9</sup> *Son of Fogartach*.—The *Four Mast.* (at 766) have mac Feparaig, "son of Feradhach."

<sup>10</sup> *King of Coirpri-mor*.—*ṛí Coirpri mori*, "king of the great Coirpri (o Cairbri)," A. B. has *ṛí Coirpri mori* (for "king of Coirpri, moritur" (or "mortuus est")). *Clar.* 49 has also "moritur." But the reading in

A. is probably correct. The territory (or tribe) of "Coirpri-mor" is mentioned in the *Ann. Four Mast.* at the years 949, 974, 1029, and 1032.

<sup>11</sup> *Cluain-Cuibhtin*.—See note at the year 759 *supra*, where the name is "Cluain-Cuifthin."

<sup>12</sup> *Telach-Olaind*.—See this place referred to above at the years 710 (note <sup>5</sup>, p. 160) and 730.

<sup>13</sup> *Fochla*.—The north of Ireland.

<sup>14</sup> *Donnchad*.—King of Ireland at the time.

<sup>15</sup> *Cnoc-mBanè*.—The "Hill of Banè." See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.* at A.D. 111, note *g*.

Oenač ina lamcomarčae, in quo ignis 7 tonitru  
rimilitudine diei iudicii. Ino lamcomarτ hi feil Míchel  
dianeppeo in tene di nom. Moir Suibne abbatir  
lae. Aenirτ Goidil da tpeoan immelle, 7 oen p̃raino  
etarpu, ar om̃un in teinib̃. Quier Maelaičthin abb  
cluana Eib̃nig̃. Lex Comain 7 Aedain recuñda por teopa  
Connacht. Aed̃ aic̃gin rex hile Mane, Arτ mac  
Flait̃ñiač rex Aib̃ne, iugulati runt. Lep̃gur mac  
Duibcombair mor̃tuur ep̃t.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° lxx.° ii.° Moenač  
mac Colmain, abbat Slane 7 cille Foib̃rič, a fluxu  
ranguinir mor̃tuur ep̃t. Daniel nepor Foileni, r̃criba  
Letubai, quieuit. Donncočaič rex Connačt mor̃tuur  
ep̃t. Inrolita r̃iccitar 7 ar̃dor polir, ut pene panir  
om̃nir deperit. Deir̃merr mor̃ inna deat. Martan  
inre Eib̃neč, Aedain ep̃ir̃copur maiḡe h̃eθ, Ceic̃ernač  
huae Ep̃umon oabbar cluana p̃erta Ćrenainn, mor̃tui  
runt. Lep̃tan dominat̃rix Cille dapo obit. Luna  
teneb̃pora in .ii. nonar decimb̃rir. Aed̃ mac Coir̃p̃ri,  
p̃rincep̃ Rečrainne, mor̃tuur ep̃t.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° lxx.° iii.° Moir  
Albrain mic Foim̃io, abbatir Treoir̃ moir, in p̃exta

<sup>1</sup> "Fair of the clapping of hands."  
—This evidently refers to a celebra-  
tion of national games somewhere,  
during which the people present  
thereat were so terrified by excessive  
thunder and lightning, that they  
clapped their hands in token of horror  
and despair. Dr. O'Connor, and the  
so-called 'translator' of Clar. 49,  
considered *lamcomairt* ("clapping of  
hands") as the name of the place in  
which the *oenach* (or "fair") was  
held. But they were clearly mistaken.  
A similar incident is noticed at the  
year 798, *infra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Fasted*.—aenirτ (for aenirτ), A.  
B. The so-called "translator" of  
these Annals in Clar. 49 renders this

entry "Irishmen fasted for feare of  
theire destruction, one meale among  
them in awe of the fyre." Dr.  
O'Connor (Ann. Ult. ad an.) translates  
aenirτh "consensio spontanea,"  
which is as bad. But the translation  
given in the *Census of Ireland* for  
1851 (Part V. vol. 1, p. 57), where  
aenirτ is rendered by "all in one  
place" (as if the original was aen  
r̃iτh) is even worse.

<sup>3</sup> Two 'tredans'; i.e. two fasts of  
three days each. See *tredan*, i.e. *tre-  
denus*, i.e. tres dies. Gloss in *Fel. of  
Oengus*, at Nov. 16.

<sup>4</sup> *Cluain - Eidhnech*. — Clonenagh,  
near Mountrath, in the Queen's  
County.

of hands,"<sup>1</sup> in which occurred lightning and thunder, like unto the day of judgment. The 'clapping of hands'<sup>1</sup> on the festival of St. Michael, of which was said the "fire from Heaven." Death of Suibhne, abbot of Ia. The Goidhil fasted<sup>2</sup> two 'tredans'<sup>3</sup> together, and only one meal between them, through fear of the fire. Repose of Maelaichthin, abbot of Cluain-Eidhnech.<sup>4</sup> The 'Law' of Coman and of Aedan, a second time,<sup>5</sup> over the three divisions of Connaught. Aedh Aithgin, King of the Ui-Maine, and Art son of Flaithniadh, King of Aidhne, were slain. Lergus, son of Dubhcomair, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 772. Moenach, son of Colman, abbot of Slane and Cill-Foibrigh, died of the 'bloody flux.' Daniel Ua Foileni, scribe of Letuba,<sup>6</sup> rested. Donncothaidh, King of Connaught, died. An unusual drought and heat of the sun, so that almost all food failed. A great abundance of acorns after it. Martan of Inis-eidnech, Aedan bishop of Magh-Eo,<sup>7</sup> [and] Ceithernach Ua Erumono, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, died. Lerthan, abbess<sup>8</sup> of Cill-dara, died. A dark moon on the second of the Nones of December. Aedh son of Coirpri, abbot<sup>9</sup> of Rechru, died. [772.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 773. Death of Albran, son of Foidmed, abbot of Treoid-mor,<sup>10</sup> on the sixth day between the two [773.]

<sup>1</sup> *A second time.*— $\pi\alpha$  (for  $\pi\epsilon\kappa\upsilon\nu\theta\alpha$ ) A. B. O'Connor prints *fa*. Clar. 49 ignores it. The beginning of the third "Law" (*Lex*, or tribute) of Coman and Aedan is noticed under the year 779 *infra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Letuba.*—This place, which has not been identified, is again referred to at the year 778 *infra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Magh-Eo.*—The "Plain of the Yew." Mayo, barony of Clanmorris, co. Mayo.

<sup>8</sup> *Abbess.*— $\delta\omicron\mu\iota\alpha\tau\pi\iota\chi$ . A. B.

<sup>9</sup> *Abbot.*— $\pi\pi\iota\mu\epsilon\pi\pi$ , A. B. Clar. 49 has "prince"; but  $\pi\pi\iota\mu\epsilon\pi\pi$

seems used throughout these Annals to signify the abbot or superior of a monastery.

<sup>10</sup> *Treoid-mor*; or "Great Treoid." But there is no mention in these Annals, or in any other authority known to the Editor, of a *Treoid-beg*, or "little Treoid." The place referred to is now known as Trevet, in the parish of the same name, barony of Skreen, and county of Meath. The old name of the place was *Duma-dergluachra* ("Mound of the red rushy-place"), according to a statement in *Lebor-na-hUidri*, p. 119a.

Fol. 33ab.

pepua inter duo parcha. ultan .h. berodeirg, abbar Oēnae mópe, Eipennač mac Eičin abbar Leit-  
 glinne, Forinnain pcpiba 7 epircopur Treoit, perierunt.  
 Dunlaid ingen Pođerταιg obuit. Tomaltač mac Mur-  
 gaile, rex Cruačna Ai, doobčad mac Ectgura, rex  
 ceniuil filii Epcae, mortui sunt. Suairleč .h. Con-  
 ciarain, abbar Lirr moir, imraičēč glinne Cloitighe,  
 anchorita, mortui sunt. Plačpuae mac Piačpač, rex  
 Cruithne, mortuus. Comuatio agonur la Donnchađ.  
 Eusan mac Colmain a fluxu ranguinir mortuus est,  
 7 ceteri multi ex isto dolore mortui sunt.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc°. lxx°. iiii°. Mort  
 Cinađon regis Pictorum; 7 Donngal mac Nuadac  
 abbar Luđmađ, 7 Pīanču abbar Luđmađ, 7 Conall  
 maiđe Luingi, 7 Suairleč abbar Linne, perierunt. Com-  
 burtio aird Mačae. Comburtio Cille dařo. Com-  
 burtio Glinne da loča. Congreppio inter Mumanen-  
 rer 7 nepoter Neill, 7 pecit Donnchađ uarationem  
 magnam in finibus Muminenrium, 7 ceciderunt multi  
 ti Muimnečaiđ. Imairecc i Cluain ipairđo itir  
 Donnchađ 7 muintir Cluana ipairđo. Quier Ciarain  
 cpařobtiđ .i. belaiđ duin. bellum ačaiđ lias inter

<sup>1</sup> *Two Easters; i.e.* Easter Sunday and Low Sunday.

<sup>2</sup> *Othan-mor.* — "Great Othan." Now Fahan, barony of Inishowen, co. Donegal.

<sup>3</sup> *Leithglenn.* — Now known as Old-Leighlin, the site of a Bishop's See, in the barony of Idrone West, co. Carlow.

<sup>4</sup> *Treoit.* — Trevet, bar. of Skreen, co. Meath.

<sup>5</sup> *Of Cruachan-Ai.* — The *Four Mast.* (at A.D. 769) have Maiđe hAi, "of Magh-Ai," the name of a well-known district in the co. Roscommon.

<sup>6</sup> *Glenn-Cloitighe.* — O'Donovan

thought that this was probably the vale of the river [Clody], near Newtown-Barry, in the county Wexford. (*Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 769, note o.) But this is doubtful. O'Conor absurdly translates the name "vallis illustrium heroum."

<sup>7</sup> *Cruithni, i.e.,* the Cruithni, or Picts, of Dalaraide, in Ireland; although Skene copies the entry as referring to the Scotch Picts (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 358).

<sup>8</sup> *Fair.* — O'Conor thought that the Fair (or assembly) meant was the Fair of Tailltiu (or Teltown), co. Meath; and he was possibly right in this instance.

Easters.<sup>1</sup> Ultan Ua Berodeirgg, abbot of Othan-mor<sup>2</sup>; Eirennach, son of Eichen, abbot of Leithglenn,<sup>3</sup> [and] Forinnan, scribe and bishop of Treoit,<sup>4</sup> died. Dunlaith, daughter of Fogartach, died. Tomaltach, son of Murgal, king of Cruachan-Ai,<sup>5</sup> [and] Bodbchad, son of Echtgus, king of Cinel-mic-Era, died. Suairlech Ua Conciarain, abbot of Lis-mor, [and] Imraithech of Glenn-Cloitighe,<sup>6</sup> an anchorite, died. Flathree, son of Fiachra, king of the Cruithni,<sup>7</sup> dies. Disturbance of a fair<sup>8</sup> by Donnchad. Eogan, son of Colman, died from the 'bloody flux,' and many others died from that disorder.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 774. Death of Cinadhon, king of the Picts; [774.] and Donngal, son of Nuada, abbot of Lughmadh,<sup>9</sup> and Fianchu, abbot of Lughmadh, and Conall of Magh-luinge,<sup>10</sup> and Suairlech, abbot of Linn,<sup>11</sup> died. Burning of Ard-Macha. Burning of Cill-dara. Burning of Glenn-da-locha. A battle between the Munstermen and the Ui-Neill, and Donnchad<sup>12</sup> committed great devastation in the borders of the Munstermen; and many of the Munstermen were slain. A conflict in Cluain-Iraird, between Donnchad<sup>12</sup> and the 'family' of Cluain-Iraird. The repose of Ciaran the pious, *i.e.*, of Belach-duin.<sup>13</sup> The battle of Achadh-liag,<sup>14</sup> between the Ui-Briuin and the [Ui]-Maine, where the [Ui]-Maine

<sup>9</sup> *Lughmadh*.—Louth, in the co. Louth.

<sup>10</sup> *Magh-luinge*.—See note <sup>1</sup>, at the year 672, *supra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Linn*.—This should evidently be Linn-Duachaill, a place which O'Donovan identifies with Magheralin, in the co. Down; but on no sufficient authority, so far as the Editor can see. The *Martyr. of Donegal*, at the 23rd of April, has "Suairlech, abbot of Linn-Duachaill, A.D. 774."

<sup>12</sup> *Donnchad*.—Monarch of Ireland at the time.

<sup>13</sup> *Belach-duin*.—The "Pass" of the "*dun*" (or "fort"). This was the old name of Disert-Chairain, or Castlekeeran, in the barony of Upper Kells, and county of Meath.

<sup>14</sup> *Achadh-liag*.—The "Field of the Stones." Dr. O'Connor (in *Ann. Ult. ad. an.*) states that this place was Athleague [in the bar. of Athlone, co. Roscommon]. But O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 770, note x) thought that the place referred to was "the place now called Achadh-leaga, situated on the east side of the river Suck," in the same barony.



nepotē Ὀρμυῖν 7 Maíne, ubi Maíne p̃p̃õt̃p̃at̃ur ep̃t̃. Strazē nepotum filiōrum Ὀρὸς in tempore Colggen mic Cellaiḡ. Comburtio inrole ὀαιṡeni.

- .b. **¶** Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º lxx.º u.º Quier Colmain f̃inn ancoritae. Morp ḡorid Cluana irair̃. Morp Forburaiḡ abbatir paṡo Aṡo. Morp Collbraiñ abbatir Cluana micc U Noir. Comotatio martirum p̃ancti Ep̃ce Slane, 7 comotatio martirum Uiniāni Cluana irair̃. Morp Maelemanaiḡ abbatir Cinnḡaraḡ. Bellum inter dal n-Air̃ide inuicem, i pleib M̃irp, in quo cecidit Nīa mac Conalta. Bellum Ὀruiḡ iterum in eodem anno, itir dal n-Air̃ide, in quo ceciderunt Cīnaiḡ cairḡḡe mac Caṡaraiḡ, 7 Dungal .h. Ferḡura porḡraiḡ. Tomaltaḡ mac Iñp̃echtaiḡ 7 Eḡaiḡ mac Fīaḡñae uictorep̃ erant. Cellaḡ mac Dunchaṡa, rex Laiḡen, mortuur ep̃t̃. **Fol. 33ba.** Bellum Aṡa dumaṡ itir na hAṡirṡep̃u 7 .h. Eḡoḡ Coḡo, in quo cecidit ḡormḡal mac Conaill ep̃ui, rex Coḡo. Eugan mac Roncinn abbat̃ L̃irp̃ m̃oir, 7 Maeṡruḡai .h. Moīnaiḡ, perierunt. Caṡcor[c]raṡ itir U Neill 7 Muime, in quo familia D̃ep̃maiḡi fuit, 7 fili Tobaiṡ, id ep̃t̃ Duīneḡaiḡ 7 Caṡp̃annaḡ, 7 alii de filiur

<sup>1</sup> *Were overthrown.*—p̃p̃õt̃p̃at̃ur ep̃t̃, A. and B., with which Clar. 49 agrees. But the name of Maíne (or Maíne), ancestor of the sept, is put for the sept itself in these authorities. The *Four Mast.* (at A.D. 770) have more correctly in p̃o meab̃ar̃o p̃op̃ Uib̃ Maíne ("in which the Uí-Maíne were defeated").

<sup>2</sup> *Colgu.*—King of the Uí-Cremthainn. His obit is given at the year 780, *infra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Inis-Baithin.*—Now Ennisboyne, in the barony of Arklow, co. Wicklow.

<sup>4</sup> *Cluain-Iraid.*—Clonard in the

barony of Upper Moyfenrath, co. Meath.

<sup>5</sup> *Rath-Aedha.*—Now Rahugh, in the parish of the same name, barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath.

<sup>6</sup> *Of Finian.*—Uiniāni, A. F̃inniāni, B. "Finiani," Clar. 49, which seems more correct.

<sup>7</sup> *Cenngaradh.*—Kingarth in Scotland.

<sup>8</sup> *Themselves.*—inuicem, A. B. For *inuicem* the *Four Masters* generally use p̃ep̃in ("themselves"), as in this case.

<sup>9</sup> *Sliabh-Mis.*—Slemish, a moun-

were overthrown.<sup>1</sup> A slaughter of the Ui-Mac-Brocc, in the time of Colgu,<sup>2</sup> son of Cellach. Burning of Inis-Baithin.<sup>3</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 775. The repose of Colman Finn, [775.] DIS. anchorite. Death of Goidel of Cluain-Iraird.<sup>4</sup> Death of Forbasach, abbot of Rath-Aedha.<sup>5</sup> Death of Colbrand, abbot of Clonmacnoise. 'Translation' of the relics of St. Erc of Slane, and 'translation' of the relics of Finian<sup>6</sup> of Cluain-Iraird. Death of Maelmanach, abbot of Cenngaradh.<sup>7</sup> A battle among the Dalaraide themselves,<sup>8</sup> at Sliabh-Mis,<sup>9</sup> in which Nia, son of Cualta, was slain. A battle of Drung<sup>10</sup> again in the same year, among the Dalaraide, in which fell Cinaedh Cairgge, son of Cathasach, and Dungal, grandson of Fergus Forcraidh.<sup>11</sup> Tomaltach,<sup>12</sup> son of Indrechtach, and Echaidh,<sup>13</sup> son of Fiachna, were victors. Cellach, son of Dunchad, King of Leinster, died. The battle of Ath-duma<sup>14</sup> between the Airthera and the Ui-Echach-Cobha, in which fell Gormgal, son of Conall Cruí, King of Cobha. Eügan, son of Ronchenn, abbot of Lis-mor, and Maelrubha Ua Moenaigh, died. A destructive battle between the Ui-Neill and Munstermen,<sup>15</sup> in which were the 'family' of Dermagh,<sup>16</sup> and the sons of Tobath, *i.e.* Duinechaidh and Cathrannach, and others of the sons of

tain in the barony of Lower Antrim, in the co. of Antrim.

<sup>10</sup> *Drung*.—See note<sup>1</sup>, p. 96, *supra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Fergus Forcraidh*.—The death of this person is recorded above under the year 702.

<sup>12</sup> *Tomaltach*.—This Tomaltach, son of Indrechtach, is mentioned among the kings of Ulad in the list in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 3), and also in the list of kings of Dalaraide (p. 41, col. 5). See under the year 789 *infra*.

<sup>13</sup> *Echaidh*.—Called "Eocho" in the *Book of Leinster* list of the kings

of Ulad (p. 41, col. 3), where he is stated to have reigned 10 years.

<sup>14</sup> *Ath-duma*.—A battle of Ath-duma between the Ulidians and the Ui-Echach is mentioned above at the year 760. The place has not been identified.

<sup>15</sup> *Munstermen*.—*Muime*, A. B. has the abbrev. for *Muimneću* (accus. pl. of *Muimneč*, a "Munsterman").

<sup>16</sup> 'Family' of *Dermagh*.—The community of Durrow, in the King's county. The *Four Masters* do not give this entry.

Domnaill; 7 ceciderunt multi de Mume, 7 uictories puerunt nepotes Neill. Conbað inna con.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º lxx.º ui.º Iugulatio mac Cumaraic oc oðraib, alius uixit alius mortuus est. Comproio cathimaircecc iuir da ua Cernaiğ, io est Niall 7 Cumuraic, in quo ceciderunt Ectğur mac ðaic, 7 ceteri multi, hi paicci Calatpomo. Slogao lagen la Donnchara for ðrega. Ino ule gaim irrinio rampað .i. flečoð mor 7 gaeð mor. Flaðruí rili Donnnaill pegir Connact. Cumurec ino oenaiğ la Donnchara for Ciannaic. In coecað iuir Donnchara 7 Congalaic. Strager Calpaiğ la hU Fiacraic. ðanboðğni rapieny obuit. Ino puic pola. Galpai imðai olchena, pene mortaliyar. In bo ar mair.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º lxx.º ui.º In coecað ceona iuir Donnchara 7 Congalaic .i. mac Conaing, 7 bellum forcalair inna forciunn, ubi ceciderunt Congalaic mac Conaing, 7 Cuau mac Ecnio, 7 Dermaid mac Cloğni, 7 Dunchara mac Aléni, 7 Flañia mac Maeleuin, 7 ceteri multi. Donnchara uictor fuit.

<sup>1</sup> *Combat of the Cu's.*—Obað (for conbað, or combað) inna con. This would also mean "battle of the dogs," *cu* (gen. pl. and sg. *con*.) a "dog," being frequently used in the formation of the names of remarkable Irishmen in ancient times. This entry may have some reference to the 1st and 2nd entries under the next year.

<sup>2</sup> *'Jugulatio.'*—This word as used in the Irish Annals always means a death inflicted by violence. The *Four Masters*, who have the entry of this event at the year 772, say that the one killed the other; in other words, that they fell by each other.

<sup>3</sup> *Odhra.*—Now Odder, in the parish of Tara, barony of Skreen, and county of Meath.

<sup>4</sup> *Cernach.*—The Cernach, son of Diarmait, son of Aedh Slané, whose death is entered above at the years 663 and 666.

<sup>5</sup> *Caladruim.*—Now Galtrim, in the par. of the same name, barony of Lower Deece, co. Meath.

<sup>6</sup> *King.*—pegir, A. B. Clar. 49 has 'rex.' But the older MSS. are probably correct, and as the forms rili and pegir are used in connection with "Flathruí" (the genit. form of Flathrue, or Flathru), it follows

Domnall; and many of the Munstermen were slain; and the Ui-Neill were victors. Combat of the Cu's.<sup>1</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 776. The 'jugulatio'<sup>2</sup> of Cumuscach's sons, at Odhra,<sup>3</sup>—one lived, another died. A mutual battle between two descendants of Cernach,<sup>4</sup> viz., Niall and Cumuscach, in which fell Echtgus, son of Baeth, and many others, in the fair-green of Caladruim.<sup>5</sup> The hosting of Leinster by Donnchad upon Breg. Winter altogether in the Summer, viz., great rain and great wind. Flathrui, son of Domnall, King<sup>6</sup> of Connaught. Disturbance of the fair,<sup>7</sup> by Donnchad, against the Cianachta. The war between Donnchad and Congalach.<sup>8</sup> Slaughter of the Calraighi by the Ui-Fiachrach. Ban-Bodbhgna,<sup>9</sup> a wise man, died. The 'bloody flux.' Many diseases besides; a mortality almost. The great mortality of cows. [776.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 777. The same war between Donnchad and Congalach (*i.e.*, son of Conaing<sup>10</sup>); and the battle of Forcalad at the end of it, in which were slain Congalach, son of Conaing, and Cuanu, son of Ecned, and Diarmait, son of Clothgna, and Dunchad, son of Aléne, and Flaithnia, son of Maelduin, and many others. Donnchad was victor. [777.]

that some word like *mopry*, or *obitry*, has been omitted before *Flathrui*. But the death of Flaithruae, King of Connaught (the same name a little altered), is entered under the year 778.

<sup>1</sup> *The fair.* — The "Fair" (or "national games") celebrated annually in Tailtiu, or Teltown, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath. See above, at the year 716. O'Connor entirely misunderstood this entry, which he translates in his ed. of these Annals (ad. an.), "Levis pugna, seu

velitatio, facta apud Doenag, a Dunnchado rege contra Ciannachtenses."

<sup>8</sup> *Congalach.*—The same personage mentioned under the next year.

<sup>9</sup> *Ban-Bodbhgna.*—"Ban of 'Bodbhgna.'" Bodbhgna is now known as Sliabh-Baune, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>10</sup> *Son of Conaing.*—The original of this clause is added by way of gloss in B. It is in the text in Clar. 49. Congalach, son of Conaing, was King of the Brega, in Meath.

Ἐο ἔατῃ φορκαλατ φοροίρετ  
 Domnach dubač derach;  
 ὅα ἰμοῦα ματαίρ βοεῶ βροναῖ  
 In luan iar na darach.

Comburzio cluana micc U Noir hi .ui. iour luil. Ino  
 riuč pola. In bo ar mār. Lex Colum Cille la  
 Donnchad 7 dperal. Morp Etirceili mic Aeðo mic  
 Colggene, pegir .h. Cennrelaiğ. Dormitatio Ainrčel-  
 laiğ, abbatir Connore 7 lanne elā. Niall pporač  
 mac Pergaile (ann 1 colaim cille), 7 Niall mac Conaill  
 grait rex derceirt dpeğ, 7 Tuatā mac Creñtain  
 rex Cualand, 7 Flannabpa rex .h. Mail, 7 Aeð pinn  
 mac Ečdač rex Dal Riati, omney mortui punt.  
 Sičmaič abatiṛa cluana dairenn mortua ep. Finan  
 abbat Cluana auir, 7 Conrtanr rapienr loča n-ēirne,  
 quieuerunt. Cedir nepotum Mani in campo Dairben,  
 ubi Artgā uictor erat. Eični inžen Cinačon mortua  
 ep.

Fol. 336b.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.º lxx.º uiu.º Morp  
 Pulartaiğ epircepi Cluana irairō. Oengur mac Aleni

<sup>1</sup> *Forcalad*.—O'Donovan was uncertain whether this should be "Forcalad," or *for Calad* ("upon Calad"); which ("Calad") he regarded as "probably the . . . Caladh of Calraighe . . . in the present parish of Ballyloughloe [co. Westmeath]. *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 773, note o. This stanza, which is not in B., is added, in the original hand, in the lower margin of fol. 336 in A., with a mark of reference to its place in the text.

<sup>2</sup> *Donnachad*.—Monarch of Ireland. The enforcement, or promulgation, of the 'Law' (or tribute) of St. Colum-Cille by his father Domnall, also

monarch of Ireland, is recorded above at the year 752.

<sup>3</sup> *Lann-Ela*.—Now Lynally, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's county.

<sup>4</sup> *Niall Frosach*.—Niall "of the Showers." His accession to the kingship of Ireland is recorded above at the year 762 (=763). In the *Book of Leinster* (p. 25, col. 2), Niall is stated to have died in Ili (Iona), na ailethri, "in his pilgrimage;" and it is added that three remarkable showers fell in his reign, namely, a shower of "white silver," a shower of honey, and a shower of wheat. See under the years 717 and 763, *supra*.

By the battle of Forcalad<sup>1</sup> was caused  
A sorrowful, tearful Sunday.  
Many a fond mother was sad  
On the Monday following.

Burning of Clonmacnoise on the 6th of the Ides of July. The 'bloody flux.' The great mortality of cows. The 'Law' of Colum-Cille by Donnchad<sup>2</sup> and Bresal. Death of Etirscel, son of Aedh, son of Colgu, King of Ui-Cennselaigh. The 'falling asleep' of Ainfcellach, abbot of Connor, and of Lann-Ela<sup>3</sup>. Niall Frosach,<sup>4</sup> son of Fergal, (in I-Colum-Cille<sup>5</sup>), and Niall son of Conall Grant,<sup>6</sup> King of the South of Bregh, and Tuathal son of Cremthan,<sup>7</sup> King of Cualand, and Flannabra, King of Ui-Mail, and Aedh Finn son of Echaidh, King of Dalriata<sup>8</sup>—all died. Sithmaith, abbess of Cluain-Bairenn,<sup>9</sup> died. Finan, abbot of Cluain-ais,<sup>10</sup> and Constans, a wise man, of Loch-Eirne,<sup>11</sup> rested. A slaughter of the Ui-Mani, in Magh-Dairben,<sup>12</sup> where Artgal<sup>13</sup> was the victor. Eithni, daughter of Cinadhon,<sup>14</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 778. Death of Fulartach, bishop of [778.]  
Cluain-Iraird. Oengus son of Alene, King of Mughdorne;

<sup>5</sup> *I-Colum-Cille*. — Iona. This clause is interlined in A and B.

<sup>6</sup> *Conall Grant*; i.e. Conall "the Gray." See under the year 717, *supra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Cremthan*.—The Crimthan, son of Cellach Cualand, whose death is entered above at the year 725.

<sup>8</sup> *Dalriata*; i.e. the Irish Dalriata, in the co. of Antrim. See Reeves' *Eccl. Antiqq.*, p. 318, *sq*.

<sup>9</sup> *Cluain-Bairenn*. — Cloonburren, in the parish of Moore, barony of Moycarn, and county of Roscommon.

<sup>10</sup> *Cluain-ais*. — Otherwise written Cluain-eois; now Clones, county Monaghan.

<sup>11</sup> *Loch-Eirne*.—Lough Erne, in

the co. Fermanagh. But this is probably a mistake. The *Martyr. of Donegal*, at Nov. 14, give the festival of "Constans, Priest and Anchorite, of Eo-inis, in Loch-Eirne in Uladh, A.D. 777;" evidently the same person. But according to the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 1231, Eo-inis [Eanish, O'Donov. note *e ad an.*] was in Lough Oughter [co. Cavan; an expansion of the River Erne further south].

<sup>12</sup> *Magh-Dairben*. — Somewhere in Connaught. Not identified.

<sup>13</sup> *Artgal*.—King of Connaught. See under the year 781 *infra*.

<sup>14</sup> *Cinadhon*.—King of the Scotch Picts, whose obit is given above at the year 774.



rex Muğdorne, Conall hua Orpeni abbat Letubai, Ainméri abbat Raño nuae, Conna mac Conain, Moiman mac Cormaic abbat caēraē Fupri i Francia, Flathruae rex Connacht, defuncti sunt. Douum mortalitatar non derinit, 7 mortalitatar hominum de pennuria. Comburtio Cille dapo hi .iii. iour iuin. Comburtio cluana moep Maeðocc. Comburtio Cille deilgge. In bolggach por Erin hui. Uentur maximur in pine autumnu. Muirēdaē mac Oengura, rex arda Cianachta, iugulatur ep. Sloğaē la Donnchaō ipin Foēla, co tuce giallu o Domnall mac Aeðo muindeirg, rege aquiloni. Bellum Mumen inuicem, ubi cecidit Pergal mac Eladaiḡ rex Derrymuman. Breislen Berri uictor fuit. Forboraē mac Maeletolai, abbat Roir chaimm, moritur.

¶ Et. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º lxx.º ix.º Comburtio Alcluade in Kalendur Ianuarii. Comburtio cluana Bairenn 7 comburtio Balni. Morr Murchoða mic Duibdaetuaē. Bellum do maðmair pe Colḡgen mac Cellaiḡ porr na hAipēru, ubi ceciderunt multi ignobiler. Eilpin rex Saxonum moritur. Mac Leinne abbat innre Bairenn obit. Fuga Ruatōraē a Oētur ochaē, 7 Coirppi mic Laiðḡnein, cum duobur generibur

<sup>1</sup> *Letuba*.—This monastery is mentioned above at the year 772.

<sup>2</sup> *Fursa's City*. — Peronne, in France. St. Fursa is referred to at the years 626, 647, 648, 655, and 660, *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Flathrua*.—See under the year 776.

<sup>4</sup> *Ceased not*.—non derinit, A. non desinit, Clar. 49. Omitted in B.

<sup>5</sup> *Fochla*.—A name for the North of Ireland.

<sup>6</sup> *Des-Mumha*.—Desmond.

<sup>7</sup> *Breislen of Berre*.—Berre is now represented by the barony of Bear, in

the N.W. of the co. Cork. The obit of Breislen of Berre is entered under the year 798 *infra*, and that of his son Maelbracha, lord of Corca-Loighde (a territory to the south of Berre, in the same county), is given by the *Four Masters* at A.D. 800 (=805).

<sup>8</sup> *Ros-caimm*. — Plainly written roir chaimm (in the genit. case) in A. and B., and "Roischaim" in Clar. 49. The *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 774, have πορ Comáin ("of Roscommon"). But the place intended may be Roscam, in the parish of Oranmore, co. Galway. It certainly could not have

Conall Ua Osseni, abbot of Letuba;<sup>1</sup> Ainmeri, abbot of Rath-nua; Conna, son of Conan; Moenan, son of Cormac, abbot of Fursa's City<sup>2</sup> in France, [and] Flaithrúa,<sup>3</sup> King of Connaught, died. The mortality of cattle ceased not;<sup>4</sup> and a mortality of men from want. Burning of Cill-dara on the 3rd of the Ides of June. Burning of Cluain-mor-Maethog. Burning of Cill-deilgge. The small-pox throughout all Ireland. A very great wind in the end of Autumn. Muiredach, son of Oengus, King of Ard-Cianachta, was slain. A hosting by Donnchad into the Fochla,<sup>5</sup> so that he brought hostages from Donnall, son of Aedh Muinderg, King of the North. A battle among the Munstermen themselves, in which fell Fergal, son of Eladach, King of Des-Mumha.<sup>6</sup> Breislen of Berre<sup>7</sup> was the victor. Forbasach, son of Maeltola, abbot of Ros-caimm,<sup>8</sup> dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 779. Burning of Al-Cluadhe,<sup>9</sup> on the [779.] Kalends of January. Burning of Cluain-Bairenn,<sup>10</sup> and burning of Balne.<sup>11</sup> Death of Murchadh, son of Dubh-datuath. A battle was broken<sup>12</sup> by Colgu, son of Cellach upon the Airthera, where many ignoble persons were slain. Eilpin, King of the Saxons,<sup>13</sup> dies. Mac-Leinne, abbot of Inis-Bairenn, died. The flight of Ruaidhri from Ochtar-Ocha,<sup>14</sup> and of Coirpre, son of Ladhgnen, with the

been intended for Ros-Comain (Ros-common).

<sup>9</sup> *Al-Cluadhe*.—Also written *Al-Cluaithe*, or *Al-Cluathe*. Dumbarton, in Scotland. See note 12 at the year 657 *supra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Cluain-Bairenn*.—Cloonburren, co. Roscommon.

<sup>11</sup> *Balne*.—Or *Balna* (Latinized in the genit. form *Balni*). Now Balla, in the barony of Clanmorris, co. Mayo. See above under the year 693.

<sup>12</sup> *Was broken*.—*Do marbaim*. Dr. O'Connor, in his ed. of these An-

nals (*ad an.*), mistaking this expression for the name of a place, translates "*Praedium Domadmanense*"!

<sup>13</sup> *King of the Saxons*.—This seems a mistake, as Elpin was a Pictish King. See Skene's *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Pref., p. cxxvi. note.

<sup>14</sup> *Ochtar-Ocha*.—Or *Uachtar-Ocha* ("upper Ocha"). Some place in Leinster; but not identified. O'Donovan says (*Ann. F. M.* A.D. 765, note s) that Ocha was the ancient name of a place near the hill of Tara, in Meath. See note <sup>4</sup> under the year 482 *supra*. Some lines of poetry referring to

Laſinentium. Donnchad perſecutus eſt eos cum ſuis  
 rociis, uariis uero 7 comburiſt pines eorum 7 aeclē-  
 rias. Nix magna in Aprilio. Perſur Maigi ſumai  
 mortuus eſt. Forbflaiē ingin Connlai, dominatrix clu-  
 ana hronaiſ, mortua eſt. Auguſtin hennāir, 7 Seoraē  
 mac Sobarēain, 7 Naſarēu rapienſ, mortui ſunt.  
 Congreſſio ſenodorum nepotum Neill Laſinentiumque  
 in opido Tempo, ubi ſuerunt ancoritae 7 ſcribe multi,  
 quibus uox erat Dubhlitter. Macno mac Ceallaiſ,  
 abbaſ Duin leſglairri, quieuit. Lex tertia Commain  
 7 Ceſdāin incipit.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° lxxx.° Dungalaē  
 mac Conſaile mortuus eſt. Magna comitatio in apido  
 Fol. 34aa. Machae, in quinquageſima die, in qua cecidit Con-  
 dalaē mac Cillello. Senāan abbaſ Imleō Ibaſ, 7  
 Oraē abbaſ Lir moer, abbaſ innre Daime, 7 Saerſal  
 hue Eſairngnae abbaſ cluana ſep̄ta Moluae, 7  
 Duſinnrecht mac Perſura abbaſ Pernaann, 7 Cileſnaō  
 epiſcopus ap̄o Breccan, 7 Moenaē .h. Monaiſ abbaſ  
 Lanne leire, 7 ſectaē abbaſ Foſair, 7 Colſgu mac  
 Cellaiſ ri .h. Cſem̄tain, 7 Cilebran .h. Lugaton abbaſ  
 cluana Dolcain, Nuada .h. Dolcain abbaſ Tommae  
 da olann, Dungal mac Flaiēnaō rex .h. Mail, Soerſal

Ochtar-Ocha are written in the top margin of fol. 34a in A. But they are not worth printing.

<sup>1</sup> *The two tribes of the Leinstermen*, i.e., the North Leinstermen proper, and the South Leinstermen, or Ui-Cennselaigh. Ruaidhri was King of Leinster (see his ob. at 784 *infra*), and Coirpri King of Ui-Cennselaigh. (*Book of Leinster*, p. 39, col. 2, and p. 40, col. 1.)

<sup>2</sup> *Donnchad*.—King of Ireland at the time.

<sup>3</sup> *Of the synods*.—ſenodorum, A. and B., (though O'Conor prints

from the latter MS. "Sinodorum"). "Synodorum," Clar. 49.

<sup>4</sup> *Dubhlitter*.—Probably Dubhlitter, abbot of Finglas (near Dublin), whose obit is given *infra* at the year 795.

<sup>5</sup> *President*.—dux. Clar. 49 translates "Captain."

<sup>6</sup> *Third*.—The "Lex secunda," or second promulgation of the 'Law,' or tribute, of Coman and Aedan, is recorded above at the year 771.

<sup>7</sup> *Quinquagesima*.—"Shrovetide," *Ann. Clonmacnoise*, A.D. 778.

<sup>8</sup> *Imlech-Ibhair*.—Emly, in the barony of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary.

two tribes of the Leinstermen.<sup>1</sup> Donnchad<sup>2</sup> pursued them, with his confederates, and wasted and burned their territories and churches. Great snow in April. Fergus of Magh-duma dies. Forbflaith, daughter of Connla, abbess of Cluain-Bronaigh, died. Augustin of Bennchair, and Sedrach, son of Sobarthan, and Nadarchu, a wise man, died. A congress of the synods<sup>3</sup> of the Ui-Neill and the Leinstermen, in the town of Tara, where were several anchorites and scribes, over whom Dubhlitter<sup>4</sup> was president.<sup>5</sup> Macnio, son of Cellach, abbot of Dunlethglaisi, rested. The third<sup>6</sup> 'Law' of Coman and Aedan begins.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 780. Dungalach, son of Congal, died. [780.] Great confusion in Ard-Macha on Quinquagesima<sup>7</sup> day, in which Condalach, son of Ailill, was slain. Senchan, abbot of Inlech-Ibhair;<sup>8</sup> Orach, abbot of Lis-mor; the abbot of Inis-Daimle;<sup>9</sup> Saerghal Ua Edairngnae, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Molua<sup>10</sup>; Dubhinnrecht, son of Fergus, abbot of Ferns; Ailgnadh, bishop of Ard-Brecain; Moenach Ua Monaigh, abbot of Lann-leire;<sup>11</sup> Fechtach, abbot of Fobhar;<sup>12</sup> Colgu, son of Cellach, king of the Ui-Cremthain; Ailbran Ua Lugadon, abbot of Cluain-Dolcain;<sup>13</sup> Nuada Ua Bolcain, abbot of Tuaim-da-olann;<sup>14</sup> Dungal, son of Flaithniadh, king of Ui-Mail;<sup>15</sup> Saergal Ua Cathail, a

<sup>9</sup> *Inis-Daimle*.—In the *Martyr. of Donegal*, at July 4, Inis-Daimle (or Inis-Doimhle, as the name is there written) is described as between Ui-Cennselaigh [county of Wexford] and the Deisi [co. Waterford]. Dr. Todd thought Inis-Daimle was probably the same as "Little Island," in the expansion of the Suir, near Waterford. *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., xxxvii., note <sup>2</sup>.

<sup>10</sup> *Cluain-ferta-Molua*.—See note <sup>10</sup>, p. 85, *supra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Lann-leire*,—Or *Lann-leri*, as

written above at the year 720, where see note <sup>2</sup>.

<sup>12</sup> *Fobhar*.—Fore, co. Westmeath.

<sup>13</sup> *Cluain-Dolcain*.—Clondalkin near Dublin. Other members of the Ua Lugadon family seem to have been abbots of Clondalkin. See under the years 789 and 800, *infra*.

<sup>14</sup> *Tuaim-da-olann*.—A variation of the name Tuaim-da-ghualann; Tuam, co. Galway.

<sup>15</sup> *Ui-Mail*.—This territory comprised the well-known Glen of Imaile, in the present county of

.h. Caṡail rapienr, 7 Pergus mac Eṡaṡ ri Dal Riati, omney deſuncti ſunt. bellum riḡe re ſepaiṡ ḡreḡ ſor Laiḡniu, die ſamnae, in quo cedidit Cucongalt ri Raṡo inbhir. Diarmaic mac Conaing 7 Conaing mac Dunḡaile, da ua Conaing, 7 Maelouin mac Pergus 7 Roſertaṡ mac Cumaraḡ, duo nepoter Cernaḡ, uictorer erant belli Riḡi.

Lotar Laiḡin ar ſamain  
Do ṡaiḡ daḡſir naṡ caprat;  
Nirrogab luḡa diḡi,  
ſor bſu Riḡi ro anrat.

Eicneṡ mac Eirtenaiḡ equonimur Doimliacc, 7 Cudinaire .h. Ciarpaiḡe, moriuntur.

kt. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º lxxx.º 1.º huapcriṡe .h. Mailetoile, 7 Cormac mac ḡſepail abbar aipṡo ḡſeccain 7 aliarum ciuitatum, 7 Dubṡolarḡḡ rex pictorum ciṡra Monoṡ, 7 Muireṡaṡ mac huapḡaile equonimur 1ae, 7 beccan Lippeṡairi, 7 Scannal nepor Taiṡḡḡ abbar Aṡhair bo in ſepia Comḡaill, dominatur xl.º iii anno, 7 ḡan[ban] abb Cloento, 7 Aṡḡan abbar poirſ Commain, 7 Ultan equonimur ḡennṡair, 7 ſepdomnaṡ Tomae da ḡualann, omney perierunt.

Wicklow. The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 776) have "Umhall," now represented by the baronies of Murresk and Burishoole, co. Mayo; which seems wrong.

<sup>1</sup> *Righe*.—O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 776, note *g*) says that this is the River Rye, which unites with the Liffey at Leixlip, after forming the boundary for several miles between the counties of Kildare and Meath. But Shearman would identify it with the King's river, in the centre of Wicklow. *Loca Patriciana*, p. 121.

<sup>2</sup> *Rath-inbhir*.—The "Rath (or 'fort') of the Estuary." According

to the Irish life of St. Patrick in the *Leabar Breac* (p. 28, col. *a*) Rath-inbhir was in the country of the Ui-Garchon, which comprised Rathnew, Glenealy, and other places in the present barony of Newcastle, co. Wicklow. It was probably the old name of the present town of Wicklow, which is situated at the mouth (or estuary) of Inbher-Dea, the ancient name of the Vartry river.

<sup>3</sup> *Samhain*.—Allhallowtide.

<sup>4</sup> *Desire of drink* [i.e., *thirst*] seized them not.—O'Donovan translates this line "They left not the

wise man, and Fergus, son of Echa, king of Dalriata—all died. The battle of Righe<sup>1</sup> [gained] by the men of Bregh over the Leinstermen, on the day of Allhallows, in which were slain Cucongalt, king of Rath-inbhir,<sup>2</sup> Diarmait son of Conaing, and Conaing son of Dungal—two descendants of Conaing—and Maelduin, son of Fergus, and Fogartach, son of Cumascach—two descendants of Cernach—were victors in the battle of Righe.<sup>1</sup>

The Leinstermen went on Samhain<sup>3</sup>  
To the house of a good man they loved not ;  
Desire of drink seized them not ;<sup>4</sup>  
They remained on the brink of Righe.<sup>1</sup>

Eicnech, son of Eistenach, steward<sup>5</sup> of Daimliacc, and Cudinaisc Ua Ciarraighe, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 781. Uarcridhe Ua Mailetoile ; Cormac [781.]  
son of Bresal, abbot of Ard-Brecain and other monasteries ; Dubhtolarg, King of the Picts on this side of Monoth ;<sup>6</sup> Muiredach, son of Uargal, steward<sup>7</sup> of Ia ; Beccan Liffechaire ; Scannal Ua Taidg, abbot of Achadh-bo (on the festival of Comghall, in the 43rd year of his government) ; Ban[ban],<sup>8</sup> abbot of Cloenad ;<sup>9</sup> Aedhan, abbot of Ros-Comain ; Ultan, steward of Bennchair, and Ferdornach of Tuaim-da-ghualann<sup>10</sup>—all died. The

least of drink" (*Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 776). But this is clearly wrong. The poet meant to convey that the army which remained on the brink of the river *Righe* could not have suffered from thirst.

<sup>5</sup> *Steward.* — Or House-steward. *equonimur*, for *oeconomur*, A., B., and Clar. 49.

<sup>6</sup> *Monoth.*—One of the two mountain ranges in Scotland called the "Mound," or "Mounth." See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 387, note r.

<sup>7</sup> *Steward.* — *equonimur*, MSS. The *Four Mast.* (at A.D. 777), have *ppuoir*, or "Prior." See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 365.

<sup>8</sup> *Ban[ban].* — Ban, A., B. "Ban-ab," Clar. 49 ; which adds the title "Airchinn," for *Airchinnech*, "Herenach," or "Erenach." The name is written *Banbhan* in the *Ann. F. M.*, which is probably the correct form.

<sup>9</sup> *Cloenad.* — Clane, co. Kildare.

<sup>10</sup> *Tuaim-da-ghualann.* — Tuam, co. Galway.



bačall Artgaille mic Cačail pegir Connacht, perigrinatio eius in frequenti anno ad inrolam iae. bellum Cuirrič in confinio Cille dapo in ui. Kalendary septimbriy, tertia feria, itir Ruadraič mac Paelain 7 Ħran mac Muireadaič, ubi ceciderunt Mugron mac Flainn rex .h. foilč, 7 Dubdacič mac Laičgnein, hi pprecur. Ruaičri uictor fuit. Ħran captiuus ductus est.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.° lxxx.° ii.° Occurio Domnall fili Flaitniač, pč .h. foilč, cluain Conaire Maelduibh i n-geirlinnu. Oengur mac Cunnmāil abbar Doimliacc, 7 Alilil .h. Tippiati, 7 Suairleč ancorata celibriy Lirr moer, 7 bačallač rapieny Senčuae, 7 Domnall mac Ceiternaič rex nepotum Carrcon in clericatu, 7 Rectlaiten Ročair rapieny, 7 Aloron rapieny, 7 Paelgur mac Tnučgaille rapieny Cluana irairto, 7 Pergus episcopuys Doimliacc, 7 Becc mac Cumurcaič, omnes mortui sunt. Comburtio airto Mačae 7 maič hēu raxonum. Ignis horribilis tota nocte rabbat, 7 tonitruum, hi .iiii. nonas augurti, 7 uentus magnus 7 ualidissimus diripuit monasterium cluana Ħronaič. bellum Dumai ačāč inter Dal nČraiče inuicem, in quo cecidit focarta nepor

<sup>1</sup> 'Bachall' of Artgal.—This is an idiomatic way of saying that Artgal assumed the pilgrim's staff (*bachal*=baculum). See a similar expression used in reference to Becc Bairche, King of Ulad, at the year 706 *supra*. The obit of Artgal (whose victory in the battle of Magh-Dairben, over the Ui-Maine, is recorded above at the year 777) is given under 790 *infra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Ia*.—Iona, in Scotland.

<sup>3</sup> *Cuirrech*.—The Curragh of Kildare.

<sup>4</sup> *In mutual combat*.—hi pprecur, A., B. Literally meaning "in response" (or "in opposition"). The blundering author of the version in

Clar. 49 makes a proper name out of hi pprecur, and writes "Duvdaciach Mc Laignen O'Frecar."

<sup>5</sup> *Cluain-Conaire-Maelduibh*.—The "Cluain-Conaire" ("Conary's meadow") of Maeldubh, a saint whose festival is mentioned in the *Martyr. of Donegal*, under Dec. 18. Now Cloncurry, in the parish of the same name, barony of East Offaly, co. Kildare; and not Cloncurry, in the barony of Ikeathy and Oughterany, in the same county, which was anciently known as *Cluain-Conaire-Tomain*. See the *Felire of Oengus* at Sept. 16, and *Book of Leinster*, p. 43a.

<sup>6</sup> *In geislinne*. — i ngeirlinnu,

'bachall' of Artgal,<sup>1</sup> son of Cathal, King of Connaught, and his pilgrimage to the Island of Ia<sup>2</sup> in the following year. The battle of Cuirrech<sup>3</sup> in the vicinity of Kildare, on the 6th of the Kalends of September, the third day of the week, between Ruaidhri son of Faelan, and Bran son of Muiredach, in which Mugron son of Flann, King of Ui-Failghi, and Dubhdacrich son of Ladgnen, were slain in mutual combat.<sup>4</sup> Ruaidhri was the victor. Bran was led away captive.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 782. The slaying of Domnall son of Flaithniadh, King of Ui-Failghi, in Cluain-Conaire-Maelduibh,<sup>5</sup> in 'geislinne.'<sup>6</sup> Oengus, son of Crunnmael, abbot of Daimliacc; Ailill Ua Tipraiti; Suairlech, a celebrated anchorite, of Lis-mor; Bathallach, a wise man, of Senchua; Domnall, son of Ceithernach, King of the Ul-Carrcon, in religion; Rechtlaiten of Fobhar, a wise man; Aaron, a wise man; Faelgus, son of Tnuthgal, a wise man, of Cluain-Iraird; Fergus, bishop of Daimliacc,<sup>7</sup> and Becc, son of Cumascach—all died. Burning of Armagh, and of Magh-eo<sup>8</sup> of the Saxons. Terrible lightning during the entire night of Saturday,<sup>9</sup> and thunder, on the 4th of the Nones of August; and a great and mighty wind destroyed the monastery of Cluain-Bronaigh. The battle of Duma-achadh<sup>10</sup> among the Dalaraidhe them-

[782.]

A., B. "in Geislinne," Clar. 49, where "Geislinne" seems to be regarded as the name of a place. Dr. O'Connor, in his ed. of these Annals (*ad an.*), altogether misrepresents both the text and its meaning.

<sup>1</sup> *Daimliacc*.—Duleek, co. Meath.

<sup>8</sup> *Magh-eo*.—Mayo, in the county of Mayo. See notes 8 and 9, under the year 731, pp. 184-5 *supra*.

<sup>9</sup> *Saturday*. — nocte rābbati. Translated "night of Sunday," in the extract from these Annals published in the *Table of Cosmical Phenomena*, &c., Census of Ireland for the year

1851 (Part V., Vol. I., p. 57). The year 782 of this chronicle corresponds to the year 783 of the common reckoning, the Dominical Letter of which being E., the 3rd of August was Sunday, and the fourth of the Nones (or 2nd) of August was therefore a Saturday.

<sup>10</sup> *Duma-achadh*.—The "mound of the field." O'Donovan, observing that this name is written "Dunai-achaidh" [the gen. case], in the Annals of Ulster, identifies the place with a fort in the parish of Dunaghy, co. Antrim. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 778,

Conalta. Bellum hī fernaē moer inter abbatem 7 equonimum, id est, Cačal 7 fīannachtač. Moinach nepor Moinaič rex nepotum filiū Cuiar, mac flaitniad abbat Cluana fepeta, mortui sunt. Scamač. Porur čano patrici hī Cpuachnič, la Dubdaleiči 7 la Tipraiti filium Taičg.

- b. [Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º lxxx.º iii.º Rečtnia abbat cluana macc U Noir obiit. Maelouin mac Oengura, pī cenel loičaire, 7 innrechtač mac Dunchara, 7 Ciapan abb Račō maiče oenaič 7 tiče Morinnu, 7 Aečgal pī hUmail, 7 Cernač mac Suibne equonimur aipō Mačae, 7 Coirenmeč nepor ppedeni rex nepotum Ečdač Ulaič, 7 Maelcaeč mac Cypcraič minn, 7 Conall mac Cpuunmail abbat Lurcan, 7 Cugaīnnae mac Noennenač rex generi čoirpī, omnes defuncti sunt. Comburtio Ačō trui. Bellum pē n-Domnall mac Aečō muindeirg por cenel mBočaine. Bačall Duncado mic Duibdačuač, regis nepotum Maine. Flann episcopus rapier, abbat inire cain Dečō, ueneno mortificatur est. Bellum cairn Conall in Ačōnu, ubi Tipraiti uictor, 7 nepoter fiačrač uicti. Ričdal itir Donnchara mac n-Domnall

note *t*. But "Duma-achadh" is the form in A. and B. Clar. 49 has "Duma-acha."

<sup>1</sup> *Ferna-mor*.—Ferns, co. Wexford. This battle is not noticed in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, the compilers of which generally omitted entries of this kind, apparently from a disinclination to notice events calculated to bring discredit on the church of which they were such devout members.

<sup>2</sup> *Son of Flaithniadh*.—The corresponding entry in the *Ann. Four Masters*, at A.D. 776, has Flaithniadh, son of Congal, and not *mac Flaithniadh*, or "son of Flaithniadh."

<sup>3</sup> *Scamach*.—Under the year 785, in the MS. Clar. 49, *scamach* is explained by "*scabes*." But *scamach* seems connected with *scaman*, which in the "Lorica of Gildas" (Stokes's *Old Irish Glossaries*, p. 141,) appears to signify "lungs," *cum pulmone* being glossed *cusin scaman* ("with the lungs."). See the same work, p. 150, No. 221.

<sup>4</sup> *Dubhdaleithi* — *Tipraiti*. — The former was Archbishop of Armagh at the time, and the latter King of Connaught. This entry seems to have been quite misunderstood by O'Connor and by the so-called 'translator' of

selves, in which fell Focarta Ua Conalta. A battle in Ferna-mor,<sup>1</sup> between the abbot and the steward, viz:—Cathal and Fiannachtach. Moinach Ua Moinaigh, King of Ui-Mac-Uais, [and] the son of Flaithniadh,<sup>2</sup> abbot of Cluain-ferta, died. The 'Scamach.'<sup>3</sup> The promulgation of Patrick's 'Law' in Cruachna, by Dubhdaleithi,<sup>4</sup> and by Tipraiti<sup>4</sup> son of Tadhg.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 783. Rechtnia, abbot of Clonmac-[783.] BIS. noise, died. Maelduin, son of Oengus, King of Cinel-Loeghaire; Innrechtach, son of Dunchad; Ciaran, abbot of Rath-maighe-oenaigh and Tech-Mofinnu; Aedhgal, King of Umhall; Cernach, son of Suibhne, steward of Armagh; Coisenmech Ua Predeni, King of Ui-Echach of Uladh; Maelcaich, son of Cuscrad Menn; Conall, son of Crunnmael, abbot of Lusca, and Cugamhna, son of Noenenach, King of Cinel-Coirpri—all died. Burning of Ath-truim. A battle [gained] by Domnall,<sup>5</sup> son of Aedh Muinderg, over the Cinel-Boghaine. The 'bachall' of Dunchad,<sup>6</sup> son of Dubhdatuath, King of Ui-Maine. Flann, a wise bishop, abbot of Inis-cain-Dego, was put to death by poison.<sup>7</sup> The battle of Carn-Conaill<sup>8</sup> in Aidhne,<sup>9</sup> where Tipraiti<sup>10</sup> was victorious, and the Ui-Fiachrach were defeated. A royal meeting between

these Annals whose version is contained in Clar. 49.

<sup>5</sup> *Domnall*. — Originally written *Donncharo* in A., but properly corrected to *Domnall*.

<sup>6</sup> *The 'bachall' of Dunchad*. — This is an idiomatic way of saying that Dunchad assumed the 'baculum' or pilgrim's staff; in other words went on a pilgrimage. See above, under the year 706, where a similar entry regarding Becc Bairche, King of Ulidia, is recorded; and under the year 781, in connection with the

name of Artgal, King of Connaught.

<sup>7</sup> *By poison*. — *uenino*, A.

<sup>8</sup> *Carn-Conaill*. — See under the year 648 *supra*, and O'Donovan's ed. of the *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 645, note x.

<sup>9</sup> *Aidhne*. — This was the ancient name of a district co-extensive with the diocese of Kilmacduagh, in the county of Galway.

<sup>10</sup> *Tipraiti*. — King of Connaught at the time. His obit is entered under the year 785 *infra*.

7 Πιαχναε mac nAeðo poen, oce 1nnyri nappuð 1  
n-aipepeu ðpeð.

Oppy bpuð

1n ðál oce 1nnyri na puð;

Donnchað n1 ðicheτ pop muip,

Πιαχνα n1 tuioecht hi tpu.

Aduentur peliquiarum pili Eire ad ciuitatem  
Tailten.

Fol. 34 la Kt. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º lxxx.º iiii.º Dunchað  
nepor Daimeni rex nepotum Mani, Maeloçtapaið  
mac Conaill abbar cille Cuilinn 7 cille Manað  
pripa, 7 Maeluinn mac Pergusu rex loça gabop, 7  
Poelgur nepor Roiçlið rapienr, 7 Muðtipepno mac  
Cellaið rapienr abbar 1nnyre celtpae, 7 Iopeð .h.  
Poileni rapienr abbar ðipop, 7 Ruaiopu mac Paelain  
rex cunctorum Laginencium, 7 Concobap mac Colgen,  
omnes perierunt. Commotatio peliquiarum Ultani.  
Bellum Muaipe, ubi Tipraiτi uictop fuit. Eçaio  
mac Pocaptauð, abbar Poçlado 7 1nnyri Cpoçpann,  
mortuup epτ. Ellbpuð abatuipra cluana ðponaið  
mortua epτ.

Kt. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º lxxx.º u.º Maeluinn  
mac Aeða bennain rex Iploçpe, Scannlan mac Plainn

<sup>1</sup> *Donnchad.* — Monarch of Ire-  
land.

<sup>2</sup> *Fiachna.* — King of Ulidia. His  
obit is recorded under the year 788  
*infra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Inis-na-righ.* — The "Island of  
the Kings." Some island off the  
N.E. coast of the county of Dublin;  
probably one of the group near  
Skerries.

<sup>4</sup> *Of what.* — Oppy, A. The *Four  
Mast.* write Cipy, which is un-  
doubtedly more correct. This stanza,  
which is not in B., is added in the  
lower margin of fol. 34a in A., with

a sign of reference to the proper place  
in the text.

<sup>5</sup> *Would not come.* — n1 tuioecht  
is seemingly a mistake for n1 tuiochet,  
the proper form.

<sup>6</sup> *Of the son.* — pti, for pili, A.  
and B. Dean Reeves, however,  
prints "filiurum Eire" ("of the sons  
of Erc"). *Adamnan*, p. 387, note t.

<sup>7</sup> *Tailtiu* (gen. *Tailten*). — Teltown,  
in the parish of the same name,  
barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.  
See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 194,  
note d.

<sup>8</sup> *Cill-manach.* — The *Four Mast.*

Donnchad,<sup>1</sup> son of Domnall, and Fiachna<sup>2</sup> son of Aedh Roen, at Inis-na-righ,<sup>3</sup> in the eastern parts of Bregh.

Of what<sup>4</sup> effect

Was the meeting at Inis-na-righ?

Donnchad would not go upon the sea?

Fiachna would not come<sup>5</sup> ashore.

Arrival of the relics of the son<sup>6</sup> of Ere at the city of Tailltiu.<sup>7</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 784. Dunchad Ua Daimeni, King of Ui-Maine; Maelochtraigh son of Conall, abbot of Cill-Cuillinn and Cill-manach,<sup>8</sup> a scribe; Maelduin son of Fergus, King of Loch-gabhor; Faelgus Ua Roichlich, a wise man; Mughthigernd son of Cellach, a wise man, abbot of Inis-Celtra; Joseph Ua Foileni, a wise man, abbot of Biror; Ruaidri<sup>9</sup> son of Faelan, King of all the Leinstermen, and Conchobar son of Colgu—all died. 'Translation' of the relics of Ultan.<sup>10</sup> The battle of Muaidh,<sup>11</sup> where Tipraiti was victor. Echaidh son of Focartach, abbot of Fochladh and Inis-Clothrann,<sup>12</sup> died. Ellbrigh, abbess of Cluain-Bronaigh, died. [784.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 785. Maelduin, son of Aedh Bennan, king of Ir-Luachair,<sup>13</sup> Scannlan, son of Flann, king of [785.]

(at A.D. 780=785) write "Cill-namanach," the "Church of the monks;" now Kilnamanagh, in the barony of Crannagh, co. Kilkenny. For a weird story, regarding the transformation of human beings into wolves, through the curse of St. Natalis, patron of Kilnamanagh, see Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 204, note p, and Girald. Cambr. *Topogr. Hibern.*, Dist. II., cap. 19.

<sup>9</sup> *Ruadri*. — In the list of the Kings of Leinster contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 39, col. 2, Ruadri is set down as next in suc-

cession to Cellach son of Dunchad, whose obit is given above at the year 775.

<sup>10</sup> *Ultan*. — St. Ultan, patron of Ardbraccan, co. Meath. See above at the years 656 and 662.

<sup>11</sup> *Muaidh*. — The River Moy, in Connaught.

<sup>12</sup> *Inis-Clothrann*. — Inishcloghran, an island in Lough Ree, in the Shannon. The name is wrongly written *innri Cnothpenn* in A., B., and Clar. 49.

<sup>13</sup> *Ir-Luachair*. — See note<sup>1</sup>, p. 188 *supra*.



μη .h. pīðgenti, 7 Tīppaiti mac Pērcāir abbar cluana  
 pēpta ðpenainn, 7 Cellač mac Moinaið, 7 Tīppaiti  
 mac Taiðss μη Connacht, Sneiðriaðail abbar cluana  
 mac Noir, Cellač mac Cormaic μη αρδαε Ciannachta,  
 moriuntur. Uentur maximur in Ianuario. Inundatio  
 in Ðairiniy. Uirio terribilī hī cluain mac Noir, 7  
 poenitentia magna per totam Hiberniam. Bellum  
 inter Orraige inuicem, in quo cecidit Paelan mac  
 Forbaraið. Feborðaič abbar Tuilian iugulatur er, 7  
 ultionem eiur (.i. Tuilean, Ðonnchað uictor fuit).  
 Bellum Liacpīnð inter Ðonnchað 7 genur Aeða plane,  
 in quo ceciderunt Pīačrai mac Cačail, 7 Fogartač mac  
 Cumarcaið rex Loča gaðor, 7 duo nepotes Conaing, id  
 er, Conaing 7 Ðiarmait. Bellum Cenonð itir .h.  
 Ečač [7] Conaille, in quo ceciderunt Cačrue rex  
 Muððorñae, 7 Rimið mac Cernaið. Morr Forbaraið  
 mic Sečnuraið, pēgīr gentīr ðógaine. Pērtir que  
 dicītur rcamač.

kt. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º lxxx.º iii.º Colssu  
 mac Cruinnāil abbar Lurcan, Clemenr mac Corbbeni,  
 Lepður nepor Pīðcain rapienr čille Maiðnenn,  
 Robartač mac Móinaið equonimur Slane 7 abbar  
 cille Foibrið, Muireðač mac Cačail abbar Cille Ðapo,

<sup>1</sup> *Died.*—moriuntur, A., B., (though O'Connor prints moritui punt). "moriuntur," Clar. 49.

<sup>2</sup> *Dairinis.*—"Oak-island." This seems to be the Dairinis, otherwise called Dairinis-Maelanfaidh, from St. Maelanfaidh, its patron; now known as Molana, an island in the southern River Blackwater, a couple of miles to the north of Youghal.

<sup>3</sup> *Tuilan.*—Dulane, in a parish of the same name, barony of Upper Kells, and county of Meath. The original of the parenthetic clause is added in the margin in A.

<sup>4</sup> *Killed.*—The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 781=786) represent Faebordaith as having died naturally. See next note.

<sup>5</sup> *And the avenging of him.*—7 ultionem eiur. This entry is very loosely given in the MSS.

<sup>6</sup> *Donnchad.*—Called "Donnchad, son of Murchad," by the *Four Mast.* (A.D. 781=786). But according to the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42 col. 1), the Donnchad here referred to was Donnchad (son of Domhnall, son of Murchadh), King of Ireland at the time.

Ui-Fidhgenti; Tipraiti, son of Ferchar, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brenainn; Cellach, son of Moenach; Tipraiti, son of Tadhg, King of Connaught; Sneidriaghail, abbot of Clonmacnoise, [and] Cellach, son of Cormac, King of Ard-Cianachta, died.<sup>1</sup> A very great storm in January. An inundation in Diarinis.<sup>2</sup> A terrible vision in Clonmacnoise, and great repentance throughout all Ireland. A battle between the Osraighe themselves, in which Faelan, son of Forbasach, was slain. Faebordaith, abbot of Tuilan,<sup>3</sup> was killed;<sup>4</sup> and the avenging of him<sup>5</sup> (i.e., at Tuilan;<sup>3</sup> Donnchad<sup>6</sup> was victor). The battle of Liac-find, between Donnchad<sup>6</sup> and the race of Aedh-Slanè, in which fell Fiachra son of Cathal, and Fogartach, son of Cumuscach, king of Loch-Gabhor,<sup>7</sup> and two descendants of Conaing, viz.:—Conaing and Diarmait. The battle of Cenond,<sup>8</sup> between the Ui-Echach [and] the Conaille, in which Cathrae, King of Mughdorna, and Rimidh son of Cernach, were slain. Death of Forbasach, son of Sechnasach, King of Cinel-Boghaine. The plague which is called 'scamach.'<sup>9</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 786. Colgu, son of Crunnmael, abbot [786.] of Lusca; Clemens, son of Corbben; Lerghus Ua Fidhcain, a wise man of Cill-Maighnenn;<sup>10</sup> Robhartach son of Moenach, steward<sup>11</sup> of Slane, and abbot of Cill-Foibrigh;<sup>12</sup> Muiredach, son of Cathal, abbot of Cill-dara;

<sup>1</sup> *Loch-Gabhor*.—An ancient lake, long dried up; now represented by the townlands of Lagore Big and Lagore Little, in the parish and barony of Ratoath, co. Meath.

<sup>2</sup> *Cenond*.—The site of the battle is not mentioned by the *Four Mast*. (A.D. 784).

<sup>3</sup> *'Scamach.'*—Written *skawaghe* in Mageoghagan's Translation of the Ann. Clonmacnoise (at A.D. 783). See note <sup>3</sup>, p. 258 *supra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Cill-Maighnenn*; i.e., the Church

of St. Maighnenn; now Kilmainham near the City of Dublin. St. Maighnenn's day in the Calendar is December 18.

<sup>11</sup> *Steward*. — equonimur (for oeconomur), MSS.

<sup>12</sup> *Cill-Foibrigh*.—Written "Kill-favar," in Clar. 49; but incorrectly. O'Donovan thought to identify it with the place now known as Kilbrew, in the barony of Ratoath, co. Meath. *Four Mast*. A.D. 768, note k.

Fol. 34 *ba*. Lomtuili episcopur Cille dapo, Snerobrian episcopur  
 Cille dapo, Aldcu ancorita Račo oinbo, Conall mac  
 Riðgaile rex nepotum Mani, mortui sunt. Bellum  
 inter genur Conall 7 Eogain, in quo uictor fuit  
 Maeluain mac Aedā alodain, 7 Domnall mac Aedā  
 muintheirs in pugam uerur er. Bellum Goli in  
 quo nepotes Briuin uicti sunt. Cačmuš mac  
 Duinncočaiš, 7 Dubtheirs mac Cačail, inuicem  
 ceciderunt. Dubdačairenn abbar Cluana irairto  
 aduirtauit paručiam cričae Muman. Ar nepotum  
 Briuin hūmil apud nepotes Riachā Muirce, ubi  
 omnes optimi circa regem Flačgalum filium Plan-  
 nabrat ceciderunt. Rechtabra mac Duibčombair  
 abbar Ečdroma obiit.

- b. Jct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° lxxx.° un.° Morp  
 Maeleduin mic Aedā alodain regis ino fočlai.  
 Morp Cernaiš mic Cačail. Morp Ectgaile filii Daič,  
 abbatir Muccirt. Luna rubra similitudine sanguinis  
 in .xii. Kalendar Martii. Macoac abbar Saigre  
 mortuus er. Colum mac Faelgura episcopur Ločri  
 mortuus er. Morp Suairc mic Dungalaiš regis  
 nepotum Briuin Cualand. Dubdačuač episcopur

<sup>1</sup> *Aldcu*. — Aldcu, A. "Allchu," Clar. 49. The name is Aldhcu (Aladhcu) in the *Four Mast.* (782).

<sup>2</sup> *Rath-oenbo*. — The "Fort (or Rath) of one cow." Not identified.

<sup>3</sup> *Died*. — moř 2, for mortuus er, A. and B. "mortui sunt," Clar. 49.

<sup>4</sup> *Ui-Briuin*. — There were several septs the tribe-name of which was Ui-Briuin ("descendants of Brian"). But the site of the battle (Goli) not having been identified, it is impossible to specify the sept here referred to.

<sup>5</sup> '*Parochia*.' — 'Parochia' (now understood as simply meaning 'parish'), was used in old Irish records to

signify 'diocese,' the corresponding (loan) form in Irish being *parče*. But as regards its use in the above context, Dean Reeves observes "in monastic language a *parochia* was the jurisdiction of a Superior over the detached monasteries of the order." *Adamnan*, p. 336, note g.

<sup>6</sup> *Ui-Briuin of Umal*. — The descendants of Brian, son of Eochaidh Muidhmedhoin (King of Ireland in the 4th cent.), who were seated in the 'Owles,' in the co. Mayo. The prevailing surname in later times was (and is) O'Malley.

<sup>7</sup> *Where all*. — ube omnes, A. ubi homines, B. Clar. 49, trans-

Lomthuili, bishop of Cill-dara; Sneidbran, bishop of Cill-dara; Aldchu,<sup>1</sup> anchorite of Rath-oenbo,<sup>2</sup> and Conall son of Fidhgal, King of Ui-Maine, died.<sup>3</sup> A battle between the Cinel-Conaill and [Cinel]-Eoghain, in which Maelduin, son of Aedh Aldan, was victor, and Domnall, son of Aedh Muinderg, was put to flight. The battle of Goli, in which the Ui-Briuin<sup>4</sup> were defeated. Cathmugh son of Donncothaigh, and Dubhdiberg son of Cathal, fell by each other. Dubhdabhairenn, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, visited the 'parochia'<sup>5</sup> of the territory of Munster. A slaughter of the Ui-Briuin of Umal<sup>6</sup> by the Ui-Fiachrach-Muirisce, where all<sup>7</sup> the noblest were slain around the king, Flathgal son of Flannabhra. Rechtabra, son of Dubhchomair, abbot of Ehdruim,<sup>8</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 787. Death of Maelduin, son of Aedh [787.] <sup>BIS.</sup> Aldan, King of the Fochla.<sup>9</sup> Death of Cernach, son of Cathal. Death of Echtgal, son of Baeth, abbot of Muccert. The moon was red, like blood, on the 12th of the Kalends of March. Macoac, abbot of Saigir,<sup>10</sup> died. Colum, son of Faelgus, abbot of Lothra,<sup>11</sup> died. Death of Guaire, son of Dungalach, King of the Ui-Briuin-Cualand.<sup>12</sup> Dubhdatuath, a bishop, abbot of Rath-

lates "where all the chiefest;" thus agreeing with A.

<sup>8</sup> *Ehdruim*.—Aughrim, in the county of Galway.

<sup>9</sup> *Fochla*.—This was a term for the northern part of Ireland, or province of Ulster.

<sup>10</sup> *Saigir*; or Saigir-Chiarain.—Seirkieran, in the barony of Ballybrit, King's County.

<sup>11</sup> *Lothra*.—Now Lorrha, in the parish of the same name, barony of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary.

<sup>12</sup> *Ui-Briuin-Cualand*.—In his ed. of part of these Annals, O'Conor (note (2) ad. an.) states that "the

O'Byrne's of the co. of Wicklow were meant. But he was wrong. Ui-Briuin-Cualand was the tribe-name of a powerful sept descended from Brian Lethderg (descended in the fourth generation from Cathair Mor, King of Leinster), whose territory comprised the greater part of the present barony of Rathdown, co. Dublin, and a portion of the northern part of the co. Wicklow. The churches of Killiney, co. Dublin, and Delgany in the co. Wicklow, were included in this territory. See Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, p. 156.

abbay pažo Aíðo, paupat. Lex Ciaraíni pop Connachta. Comburtio Daire čalžaið.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º lxxx.º iiii.º Moyp Murgaile abbatyr cluana macc U Noir. Fiačnae mac Aeðo roen, rex Ulad, mortuus est. Feðac mac Cormaic, abbay Lužmaið 7 Slane 7 Doimliacc, 7 Sloižeðac rex Conailli, mortui sunt. Gormgal mac Elaðaiž, rex Cnoðbai, in clericatu obiit. Ferpužaił episcopur cluano Dolcain [obiit]. Comburtio Cluana irairðo in nocte parca. Nix magna .iii. Kalendar Maii. Contentio i n-apð Mačae, in qua iugulatur est uir in hortio oratorii lapidei. Bellum inter Ultu inuicem, in quo cecidit Tomaltač mac Cačail. Ečuið uictor fuit. Occurio cluano pertae Moňžain la Oengur mac Mugroin, in qua cecidit Aeð mac Tomaltač, 7 oratorium comburtum. Bellum inter Pictor ubi Conall mac Taiðž uictur est 7 euarit, 7 Conrtantini uictor fuit. Bellum Cloitigi inter genur Eugain 7 Conaill, in quo genur Conaill proptatum

Fol. 35aa.

<sup>1</sup> *Rath-Aedha*.—Now Rahugh (or Rath-Hugh), barony of Moycashel, co. Westmeath.

<sup>2</sup> *The 'Law' of Ciaran*.—See above under the year 743; and Reeves' *Colton's Visitation*, Introd., p. iv. Mageoghegan, in his translation of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise* (at A.D. 785), says "The rules of St. Keyran were preached in Connaught."

<sup>3</sup> *Daire-Calgaidh*.—Derry, or Londonderry.

<sup>4</sup> *Cnodhba*.—This name is now represented by Knowth, near Slane, co. Meath.

<sup>5</sup> *Cluain-Dolcain*.—Clondalkin, near Dublin.

<sup>6</sup> *Easter night*.—In nocte parca A. "At Easter eve," Clar. 49.

<sup>7</sup> *Oratory*.—In Clar. 49 this entry is translated "A contention in Ard-macha, wherein a man was killed with a stone in the oratorie doore."

<sup>8</sup> *Son of Cathal*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (at 787=792), Tomaltach is stated to have been the "son of Innrechtach," which is supported by the entry in the List of the Kings of Ulad in the *Book of Leinster*, (p. 41, col. 3), where the length of Tomaltach's reign is given as 10 years. This notice seems out of place, if the entry in the *Book of Leinster* is correct, which represents Tomaltach as reigning 10 years after Fiachna son of Aedh Roen, whose obit is the second entry above given under this year.

Aedha,<sup>1</sup> rests. The 'Law' of Ciaran<sup>2</sup> over the Con-naughtmen. Burning of Daire-Calgaidh.<sup>3</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 788. Death of Murgal, abbot of Clonmacnoise. [788.] Fiachna, son of Aedh Roen, King of Ulad, died. Fedhach, son of Cormac, abbot of Lughmadh, Slane, and Daimliacc, and Sloighedhach, King of Conailli, died. Gormgal, son of Eladhach, King of Cnodbha,<sup>4</sup> died in religion. Ferfughail, bishop of Cluain-Dolcain,<sup>5</sup> [died]. Burning of Cluain-Iraird, on Easter night.<sup>6</sup> Great snow on the 3rd of the Kalends of May. A quarrel in Ard-Macha, in which a man was killed in the doorway of the stone oratory.<sup>7</sup> A battle among the Ulidians themselves, in which Tomaltach son of Cathal<sup>8</sup> was slain. Echaidh<sup>9</sup> was victor. The destruction<sup>10</sup> of Cluain-ferta-Mongain,<sup>11</sup> by Oengus,<sup>12</sup> son of Mugron, in which Aedh, son of Tomaltach, was slain; and the oratory was burned. A battle among the Picts, where Conall son of Tadhg was vanquished, and escaped,<sup>13</sup> and Constantine was victor. The battle of Cloitech<sup>14</sup> between the Cinel-Eoghain and [Cinel]-Conaill, in which the Cinel-

<sup>9</sup> *Echaidh*.—The son of the Fiachna referred to in the last note. According to the *Book of Leinster* list, he succeeded Tomaltach, and reigned 10 years. His obit is given at the year 809 *infra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Destruction*. — Occiprio, A. Translated "burning," Clar. 49.

<sup>11</sup> *Cluain-ferta-Mongain*.—Probably an error for Cluain-ferta-Mughaine, now Kilclonfert, in the barony of Lower Philipstown, King's County, part of the territory of Ui-Failghe.

<sup>12</sup> *Oengus*.—The name of Oengus son of Mugron appears in the list of the Kings of Ui-Failghe at this period, in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 3.

<sup>13</sup> *Escaped*. — ευαγγελιζ, A. This battle is again referred to under the next year.

<sup>14</sup> *Cloitech*.—The *Four Mast.* (at A.D. 784=789) have ιομαριπεcc κλαιουige ("battle of Claidech," which place O'Donovan, note d, *ad an.*, identifies with "Clady, a small village on the Tyrone side of the River Finn, about four miles to the south of Lifford." A marginal note in MS. B. has K. Cletis ια ηCceο οipnige (the "battle of Cletech by Aedh Oirdnidhe"). But Cletech was the name of a place on the Boyne, in Meath, whereas the battle in question must have been fought in the north of Ireland.



εἶτ, 7 Domnall euaṛit. Comburtio innre cáin Dego. Feirgil abbar Ἀκαῖῷ boο μορτυρ εἶτ. Bellum inter Lagenenreṛ deṛgabair, in quo cecidit Oengur mac Murchada. Bellum inter Connachta, id εἶτ Opoma goire, quo Fogartaḱ mac Caṭail uictur euaṛit. Strager Luigne la .h. Ailello in Ἀḱᾶῷ ablae. Sarugad baḱlu ipu 7 minn patrαιc, la Donncharo mac n-Domnall, oc paṛt aṛtṛir aṛ oenaḱ.

¶ Kt. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º lxxx.º ix.º Mopp Noe abbatir Cinnḡaraḱ. Cormac mac Feṛgaile, Dungal mac Loegaire abbar Duin leṭḡlairi, Maelcombair abbar ḡlinne da loḱa, Maeltuile mac Oengura, Siadaṛil abbar Duiblinne, Cinaeṭ mac Ἀnmchara pṛ .h. Liaṭan, Tomaltaḱ mac Innpechtaḡ pṛ daḱ n-Ἀpαιde, μορτυρ pṛnt omner. Bellum Ἀṱo poir pe n-Oaib Ailello poṛ Luḡniu, in quo cecidit Duḡḡatuiaḱ mac Flaṭḡgura, dua na tṛi pṛloinnṛe. Comburtio EḱOpoma mac n-Ἀeḱo. Comotatio peliquarum Coimḡin 7 Mochuae mic U Lugedon. Caeder

<sup>1</sup> *Domnall*.—The Domnall, son of Aedh Muinderg, King of the North of Ireland, referred to above at the year 786.

<sup>2</sup> *Inis-cáin-Dega*. — Inishkeen, in the county of Louth.

<sup>3</sup> *Fergil*.—The *Four Mast*. (A.D. 784) style him an ḡometep ("the geometer"). Regarding this remarkable man, see Ware's *Writers of Ireland* (Harris's ed.), p. 49, and O'Connor's *Rerum Hibern. Script.*, tom. iv., p. 173. The so-called 'translator' of these Annals in Clar. 49 writes the name "Ferall," thus indicating his ignorance of the identity of "Fergil the geometer" with the "Virgilius Solivagus" of history.

<sup>4</sup> *Cathal*.—Son of Muiredach of Magh-Ai (King of Connaught), whose obit is entered above at the year 701.

<sup>5</sup> *Luighni*. — Otherwise called "Luighni-Connacht;" a sept that gave name to the district now represented by the barony of Leyny, co. Sligo; known in later times as the country of O'Hara.

<sup>6</sup> *Ui-Ailella*. — A tribe descended from Cian, son of Oilill Oluim, King of Munster in the second century. The territory occupied by this tribe is now represented by the barony of Tirerril, co. Sligo.

<sup>7</sup> *Achadh-abla*.—The "Field of the apple-tree." According to the Life of St. Finnian of Clonard, contained in the *Book of Lismore* (fol. 26, page 1,

Conaill was overthrown, and Domnall<sup>1</sup> escaped. Burning of Inis-cáin-Dega.<sup>2</sup> Fergil,<sup>3</sup> abbot of Achadh-bo, died. A battle between the South Leinstermen, in which Oengus, son of Murchad, was slain. A battle between the Connaughtmen, *i.e.*, [the battle] of Druim-Goise, from which Fogartach son of Cathal<sup>4</sup> escaped, vanquished. A slaughter of the Luighni,<sup>5</sup> by the Ui-Ailella,<sup>6</sup> in Achadh-abla.<sup>7</sup> Dishonouring of the Bachall-Isu<sup>8</sup> and the relics of Patrick, by Donnchad,<sup>9</sup> son of Domnall, at Rath-airthir,<sup>10</sup> at a fair.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 789. Death of Noe, abbot of Cenn-garadh.<sup>11</sup> Cormac, son of Fergal; Dungal, son of Loegaire, abbot of Dun-lethglaise; Maelcombair, abbot of Glenn-da-locha; Maeltuile, son of Oengus; Siadail, abbot of Dubhlinn;<sup>12</sup> Cinaeth, son of Anmchad, King of Ui-Liathain, and Tomaltach, son of Innrechtach, King of Dalaraide—all died. The battle of Ath-rois [gained] by the Ui-Ailella<sup>7</sup> over the Luighni,<sup>5</sup> in which fell Dubhdatuath, son of Flaithgus, chief of the Three Tribes.<sup>13</sup> Burning of Echdruim-mac-nAedha.<sup>14</sup> Translation of the relics of Coemgin and of MochuaMac-U-Lugedon.<sup>15</sup>

[789.]

col. b.), there was a place called "Achadh-abhall" in Corann [now the barony of Corran], co. Sligo.

<sup>8</sup> *Bachall-Isu.*—"Baculus Iesu," the name of St. Patrick's crozier. For some account of this remarkable relic, see *Annals of Loch Ce*, at A.D. 1538, and Todd's *Obits, &c., of Christ Church*, Introd., p. viii., sq.

<sup>9</sup> *Donnchad.*—King of Ireland at the time.

<sup>10</sup> *Rath-airthir.*—The "Eastern Rath (or Fort)." Now Oristown [in the barony of Morgallion, co. Meath], according to O'Donovan, *Four Masters*, A.D. 784, note f.

<sup>11</sup> *Cenngaradh.*—Kingsarth, in Bute.

<sup>12</sup> *Dubhlinn.*—Dublin. The name signifies "black-pool."

<sup>13</sup> *Three Tribes.*—*να τρι ρλοινντε*; lit. the "three denominations." Probably a variation of the term "*Teora Connacht*" ("Tripartite Connaught," or "Three Connaughts"), applied to the three aboriginal septs of Connaught, called the "Gamanraide of Irras [Erris]," the "Fir-craibhi," and the "Tuatha-Taidhen." See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 175. Clar. 49 renders *να τρι ρλοινντε* by "The Three Surnames."

<sup>14</sup> *Echdruim-mac-nAedha.*—Aughrim, in the par. of the same name, bar. and co. of Roscommon.

<sup>15</sup> *Mac-U-Lugedon.*—"Son of the descendant of Lugedo." The names of other members of this family are mentioned at the years 780 and 800.

magna Ulao la dal n-Αἰραιδε. Bellum Conaill 7 Cyprianin hic scriptum est in aliis libris.

**Κτ. 1an.** Anno domini dcc.º xc.º Cernach mac Muireadaiḡ, p̃reccmarc epr̃cop Lurcan, Cudinairc mac Conaraiḡ abbaṛ ap̃o Maḡae, Donnḡal mac Doḡallo rex na n-Αἰρτερ, Αἰρḡal mac Caḡail rex Connaḡt in h1, Soerberḡḡ abbaṛ cluana macc U11oir, Caincompacc epr̃cop F̃innḡlairri, S̃irne abbaṛ Bennḡair, Muireḡaḡ mac Oengura ab Lurcan, omney depuncti sunt. Baḡaill mac Tuḡaill mor̃tuur est. Amalḡaiḡ rex .h. Mani mor̃tuur est. Bellum ap̃o ablae, ubi cecidit Diarmait mac Deicce rex Teḡbae, 7 Fergur mac Αἰḡaile uictor fuit. Caḡḡorepaḡ re n-Donncharo a Tailti du cairn mic Cairḡin, for Αḡḡ ñngor, in quo ceciderunt Caḡal mac Eḡḡaḡ rex nepotum C̃reḡḡain, Maelpoḡartaiḡ mac Αἰρḡaḡ, 7 Domnall mac Colḡḡen. D̃inertac mac Moḡaḡadaiḡ, ancop̃ta, paup̃auit.

Fol. 35 ab.

**b.** **Κτ. 1anair.** Anno domini dcc.º xc.º 1.º Maelruain Tamlaḡtai, Αἰḡain Raḡain, Αḡḡan .h. Concumbu, epr̃copi 7 militer Ch̃r̃r̃ti, in pace dormierunt; 7 Soer̃nuḡ Eḡaiḡ duib mor̃tuur. Bellum p̃ruḡḡ Cluana arḡai ubi cecidit C̃inaeḡ mac Αἰρḡaile, 7 Muirḡur mac Tomalḡaiḡ uictor fuit, 7 initium p̃ḡni euir.

<sup>1</sup> *Slaughter*.—Caer̃ir, A. C̃eḡer, B.

<sup>2</sup> *Conall and Constantine*.—Conall son of Tadhḡ, and Constantine son of Fergus, Kings of the Picts of Fortrenn. The “Jugulatio” of Conall is recorded under the year 807, and the death of Constantine (or “Custantin,” as the name is generally written in Irish texts) under 820 *infra*.

<sup>3</sup> *In other books*.—in αἰṛ lib̃r̃ir, A. p̃ecundum αἰṛ lib̃r̃or, B.

<sup>4</sup> *Conasach*.—Called “Concas, descendant of Cathbath son of Echaid,” in the list of the “Comarbs” (or

successors) of Patrick, in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 3.

<sup>5</sup> *Artgal*.—The assumption of the pilgrim’s staff by Artgal is recorded above at the year 781, as well as his pilgrimage to the island of Ia, or Hi-Coluim-Cille.

<sup>6</sup> *Ard-abla*.—The “height (or hill) of the apple tree.” O’Donovan identifies this place with “Lis-ard-abhla,” now Lissardowlin, in the parish of Templemichael, co. Longford. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 786, note q.

<sup>7</sup> *By Donnchad*.—re n-Donncharo. The so-called ‘translator’ of these

A great slaughter<sup>1</sup> of the Ulidians by the Dalaraide. The battle of Conall<sup>2</sup> and Constantine<sup>3</sup> is written in this place in other<sup>3</sup> books.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 790. Cernach, son of Muiredach; [790.] Freccmarc, bishop of Lusca; Cudinaise, son of Conasach,<sup>4</sup> abbot of Ard-Macha; Donnghal, son of Bochar, King of the Airthera; Artgal,<sup>5</sup> son of Cathal, King of Connaught, in Ia; Saerberg, abbot of Clonmacnoise; Caencomracc, bishop of Finnglais; Sirne, abbot of Bennchair, and Muiredhach son of Oengus, abbot of Lusca—all died. Bachaill, son of Tuathal, died. Amalgaidh, King of Ui-Maine, died. The battle of Ard-abla,<sup>6</sup> where Diarmait son of Becc, King of Tethba, was slain, and Fergus son of Ailgal was victor. A destructive battle [gained] by Donnchad,<sup>7</sup> from Taitiu to Carn-mic-Cairthin,<sup>8</sup> over Aedh Ningor, in which were slain Cathal son of Echaid, King of Ui-Cremthain, and Maelfothartaigh son of Artri, and Domnall son of Colgu. Dinertach son of Mogadach, an anchorite, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 791. Maelruain of Tamlacht,<sup>9</sup> Aedhan [791.] MIS. of Rathin, Aedhan Ua Concumba, bishops, and solders of Christ, slept in peace; and Saermhugh of Enachdubh<sup>10</sup> died. The battle of Sruth-Cluana-argai,<sup>11</sup> where Cinaedh, son of Artgal,<sup>12</sup> was slain, and Muirghis son of Tomaltach was victor; and the beginning of his [Muir-

Annals in Clar. 49, mistaking the preposition *pe-n* for a proper name, calls this battle "the battle of *Ren*."

<sup>8</sup> *Carn-mic-Cairthin*; i.e., the "Cairn (or monumental heap) of Cairthin's son." This entry was greatly misunderstood by O'Connor, who took *Carn* for a man's name!

<sup>9</sup> *Tamlacht*.—Tallaght, co. Dublin.

<sup>10</sup> *Enagh-dubh*; i.e., the "Black Marsh." Now Annaduff, in the parish of the same name, co. Leitrim.

<sup>11</sup> *Sruth-Cluana-argai*.—The "river of Cluain-argai" (or "Cluain-argaid," the nomin. form of the name as given by the *Four Masters*, A.D. 787). The name Cluain-argaid is now probably represented by that of Cloonargid, in the parish of Tibohine, county of Roscommon.

<sup>12</sup> *Artgal*.—The Artgal whose obit is given at the year 790. See note <sup>5</sup>, p. 270.

bellum Αἰρῶ μαίεεprime, ubi nepotes Αἰλελλο προ-  
τρατὶ sunt, 7 Concobar 7 Αἰρεχταῖ nepotes Κατὰιλ  
cecidērunt, 7 Caṣmuḡ mac Flaitḡbertaig, rex Coirpri,  
7 Cormac mac Dubḡdaicid, p̄i ḡreipni, cecidērunt.  
ḡrepaḡ mac Flaitḡri rex val Αἰραιḡe, Maelbneraḡil mac  
Αἰḡḡo p̄ili Cricḡain p̄i .h. Fiacrach, Donncoirci rex val  
Riatai, Caṣmuḡ rex Calp̄aiḡi, Terc princep̄ Corcaḡi  
more, obierunt.

kt. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xc.º ii.º Dubḡa-  
leiḡi mac Sinaiḡ abbaḡ aip̄o Maḡae, Crunnmaḡil  
ḡroma in aḡelann abbaḡ Cluana ip̄aip̄o, Coirpri mac  
Laiḡḡnein p̄i Laiḡen ḡergabaip̄, ḡoimteḡ princep̄  
Treoit moep̄, Cinaḡḡ mac Cumurcaiḡ abbaḡ ḡep̄m̄aiḡi,  
Flaitḡgel mac Taiḡliḡ abbaḡ ḡroma paḡae, perierunt.  
Lex Comain la Αἰḡḡobur 7 Muirḡiur, p̄or teopa  
Connaḡt. Lex Αἰḡḡi p̄or Mumain, 7 op̄dinatio  
Αḡτροiḡ mic Κατὰιλ in pegnum Mumen. Saḡugaḡ  
Fainḡelaiḡ la ḡormḡal mac n-ḡindanaiḡ, 7 eccur 7  
innep̄o aip̄o Maḡae, 7 ḡuin ḡuine ann la hU Cpeḡḡtain.  
Receptio Fainḡelaiḡ iterum i n-Αḡḡo Maḡae. Como-  
tatio peliquiapum Tol̄i.

<sup>1</sup> *Reign.*—i.e. as King of Connaught. The death of Muirghis is recorded at the year 814 *infra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Cathal.*—Probably Cathal, father of the Artgal mentioned at the years 781 and 790.

<sup>3</sup> *Ui-Fiachrach.*—O'Donovan states (*Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 787, note u) that the sept of Ui-Fiachrach of Ardsratha (Ardstraw, co. Tyrone), is here meant. See Reeves' *Colton's Visitation*, p. 9, note q.

<sup>4</sup> *Corcach-mor.*—Cork, in Munster.

<sup>5</sup> *Dubhdaleithi.*—In the list of the successors of Patrick in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 3, Dubhdaleithi is stated to have ruled during 18 years. Ware gives him only 15 years.

<sup>6</sup> *Druim-Inasclainn.*—Dromiskin, bar. and co. of Louth.

<sup>7</sup> *Ladhgnen.*—The words p̄i Laiḡḡnein, "King of Ladhgnen," are added in A. and B., through an oversight.

<sup>8</sup> *South-Leinster.*—Coirpri son of "Ladnen" is included in the list of Kings of Ui-Cennselaigh, in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 40, col. 1), where the length of his reign is given as 14 years.

<sup>9</sup> *Treoit-mor.*—"Great Trevet." Now Trevet, in the barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

<sup>10</sup> *The 'Law' of Coman.*—See above, under the year 779, for a record of the third imposition of this 'Law,' 'lex,' or tribute.

ghis's] reign.<sup>1</sup> The battle of Ard-mic-Rimè, where the Ui-Ailella were overthrown, and Conchobar and Airechtach, grandsons of Cathal,<sup>2</sup> were slain; and Cathmugh son of Flaithbertach, King of Coirpri, and Cormac son of Dubhdacrich, King of Breifni, were slain. Bresal, son of Flathri, King of Dalaraide; Maelbresail, son of Aedh, son of Crichan, King of Ui-Fiachrach;<sup>3</sup> Donncorci, King of Dalriada; Cathmugh, King of Calraighe, and Ternoc, superior of Corcach-Mor,<sup>4</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 792. Dubhdaleithi,<sup>5</sup> son of Sinach, [792.] abbot of Ard-Macha; Crunnmael of Druim-Inasclainn, abbot of Cluain-Iraird; Coirpri son of Ladhgnen,<sup>7</sup> King of South Leinster;<sup>8</sup> Doimtech, superior of Treoit-mor;<sup>9</sup> Cinaedh son of Cumuscach, abbot of Dermagh, [and] Flaithgel, son of Taichlech, abbot of Druim-ratha, died. The 'Law' of Coman,<sup>10</sup> by Aildobur<sup>11</sup> and Muirghis, over the three divisions<sup>12</sup> of Connaught. The 'Law' of Ailbhe over Munster; and the ordaining of Artri, son of Cathal, to the kingship of Munster. The profanation of Faendelach, by Gormghal<sup>13</sup> son of Dinnanach; and the preying and spoiling of Ard-Macha, and the killing of a man there, by the Ui-Cremthainn. Reception of Faendelach again in Ard-Macha. 'Translation' of the relics of Tole.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>11</sup> *Aildobur*. — He was abbot of Ros-Comain (Roscommon). His obit is entered at the year 799.

<sup>12</sup> *Three Divisions*. — See note <sup>13</sup> under the year 789 *supra*.

<sup>13</sup> *Gormghal*. — In the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 4, Gormghal is mentioned as one of the three *Airchinnechs* (or "Herenachs") who took the office of abbot by force, and who are not commemorated in the *Mass*. See Todd's *St. Patrick*, p. 181. The name of Gormghal is not included

in Ware's list of the Bishops of Armagh. But under the year 798, *infra*, he is stated to have imposed the 'Law' of Patrick over Connaught; and in the entry of his obit at the year 805, he is described as abbot of Armagh and Clones.

<sup>14</sup> *Tole*. — See note <sup>8</sup> under A.D. 737 *supra*. In the MS. *Clar.* 49, the words "Ep. Clunard" are added in the handwriting of Archbishop Ussher.



Fol 35 ba.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.º xc.º iii.º Αἰρετᾶς  
 .h. Faelain abbat aip̃o Μαῖᾶς, 7 Αῤῥιαῖ ἑπισκοπῦ  
 aip̃o Μαῖᾶς, in pace dormierunt in una nocte.  
 Tomas abbat Bennḃair, Iorēḃ nepor Cernᾶς abbat  
 cluana macc U Noir, obierunt. Caḃnia nepor Suairē,  
 abbat Tomᾶς ḡreine, 7 Lerben banaircinnēḃ cluana  
 Bairēnn, paup̃auerunt. Iugulatio Αῤῥιαῖ filii  
 Faelain. Commotatio reliquiarum Treno. Slogaḃ  
 la Donnchaḃ ad auxilium laginentium contra  
 Mumenenr̃er. Uarḡatio omnium inrolarum ḃritan-  
 niae a gentilibus. Inor̃et Mugdornne maḡen la  
 Αἰḃ mac Neill.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.º xc.º iii.º ḃrann  
 ap̃otcenn rex laginentium occip̃ur ept, 7 regina  
 eiur, Eḃne ingin Domnaill Miḃe. Finḡnechta  
 cetarḃer̃e, mac Ceallaḡ, occidit eor hi Cill ḃule  
 dumaḃ in sexta nocte poḡt Kalend̃ar Maḃ, iḃ ept  
 .iii. p̃ep̃ia. Occip̃io Cuinn mic Donnchaḃa hi ep̃iḃ  
 Oa n-Olecan la Flann mac Congalaḡ. Lor̃caḃ Reḃ-  
 raine o ḡeinnḡiḃ, 7 Sci dor̃eraḃ 7 do lom̃raḃ.

<sup>1</sup> *Ua Faelain*; i.e. descendant (or grandson) of Faelan. A later hand writes αἰαρ O φλεῶνḡ ("alias Ua Fleadhaigh"), as in B. Clar. 49 has O Fleai. But the orig. text in A. agrees with the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 3), in which Airectach Ua Faeláin is stated to have been of the Ui-Bresail (a sept which furnished many bishops to the See of Armagh), and his rule is limited to one year. The name of Airectach is not in Ware's list of the prelates of Armagh.

<sup>2</sup> *Abbess.* — banaircinnēḃ. The *Four Masters* seem to have misunderstood this entry, if they copied it from the original of these Annals, as out of Lerben banaircinnēḃ they make Learbanbhan aip̃c̃inḡ-each ("Learbanbhan, airchinneach,"

as O'Donovan renders it, *F. M.* 789). But the office of *airchinnech*, as O'Don. himself has explained (*Suppl. to O'Reilly* in voce) was an office filled by one of the male sex, whereas *banairchinnech* is Latinized "antestita" (for "antistita") in the St. Gall MS. (p. 66 a). Clar. 49 has "Lerben, the abbates of Cluan Bairēnn." Besides, Cluain-Bairēnn (now Cloonburren, in the barony of Moycarn, co. Roscommon) was undoubtedly a nunnery at this time. O'Connor, of course, also misunderstood the entry.

<sup>3</sup> *By Gentiles.* — α ḡentib̃us, B. The Annals of Clonmacnoise, at A.D. 791, say "by the Danes."

<sup>4</sup> *Mugdorna-Maghen.* — Now represented by the barony of Cremorne, in the county of Monaghan.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 793. Airectach Ua Faelain,<sup>1</sup> abbot of Ard-Macha, and Affiath, bishop of Ard-Macha, slept in peace on the same night. Thomas, abbot of Benn-chair, [and] Joseph Ua Cerna, abbot of Clonmacnoise, died. Cathnia Ua Guaire, abbot of Tuaim-greine, and Lerben, abbess<sup>2</sup> of Cluain-Bairenn, rested. The killing of Artri, son of Faelan. 'Translation' of the relics of Trian. A hosting by Donnchad, in aid of the Leinstermen against the Munstermen. Devastation of all the islands of Britain by Gentiles.<sup>3</sup> Devastation of Mughdorna-Maghen<sup>4</sup> by Aedh,<sup>5</sup> son of Niall. [793.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 794. Brann Ardcenn,<sup>6</sup> King of the Leinstermen was slain, and his queen, Eithne, daughter of Domnall of Meath, Finsnechta 'Cethar-derc,'<sup>7</sup> son of Cellach, slew them in Cill-chuile-duma,<sup>8</sup> on the sixth night after the Kalends of May, i.e., the fourth day of the week. The killing of Conn, son of Donnchad, in Crich-Ua-n Olcan,<sup>9</sup> by Flann son of Congalach. The burning of Rechra by Gentiles, and Sci<sup>10</sup> was pillaged and wasted. [794.]

<sup>1</sup> *Aedh*.—Aedh Oirdnidhe, whose accession to the sovereignty of Ireland is noticed under the year 796 *infra*. He was the son of Niall Frosach, King of Ireland, whose obit is recorded under the year 777 *supra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Brann Ardcenn*.—"Bran of the high head (or forehead)". The Bran, son of Muiredach, mentioned above under the year 781. See note <sup>8</sup>.

<sup>7</sup> *Cethar-derc*.—"Of the four eyes." See next note.

<sup>8</sup> *Cill-chuile-duma*.—The "Church of Cuil-duma." O'Donovan rashly suggests (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 790, note), that this was probably the place now called Kilcool, in the bar. of Newcastle, co. Wicklow. But in the *Book of Leinster* list of the Kings of Leinster (p. 39, col. 2), Bran Ardcenn, son of Muredach, and his wife, are stated to have been "burned" in

Cill-cule-dumai, in *Laignis-chuile*, which was a district in the present Queen's County.

<sup>9</sup> *Crich-Ua-n Olcan*.—The "territory of the Ui-Olcan." O'Donovan states (*Ann. F. M.*, A.D. 790, note m), that this was the name of "a small district in Meath." But he does not give any authority for the statement.

<sup>10</sup> *Sci*.—The Isle of Skye, in Scotland. The text of this clause in A. and B. has ῥεϣι (with a "punctum delens" under the letter ϣ) ὁϣεϣαὐ ῥαὐ, "Sci (Skye) was pillaged and wasted." For ῥεϣι (Skye) the *Four Masters* (at A.D. 790), have α ὁϣεϣινη ("its [Rechra's] shrines"), which seems an error. The compiler of these Annals evidently meant to say that Skye was pillaged and wasted.

Forndelach (mac Meanach) abbat aird Macae rubita morte perit. Murcað mac Peraðach, Tipraiti mac Ferðair o cloin ferpa ðrenainn, Suairē h. Tipraiti ab Cluana rota, obierunt.

¶ Ct. 1 Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xc.º u.º Dublittir Finnglaire, 7 Colggu nepor Duinecho, Olcoður mac Flainn filii Eire, rex Munan, peribae 7 episcopi 7 ancoritae, dormierunt. Offa rex bonus Anglorum mortuus est. Equonimus aird Macae, Ecu mac Cernach, mortuus est in matura morte. Senchan abbat Cille achaidh druma rota 7 ðipor, 7 Suibne abbat Acha trum, 7 Moenach mac Oengura rexar Lurcan, omnes obierunt. Mac Ferð[u]ra ri .h. mðruin, Duinechaidh hoia Daire dua Ciarradhe, mortui sunt. Cað Acha ren, ubi Muirgair euairt. Clothu episcopus 7 ancorita Cluana irairt in pace quierunt.

¶ Ct. 1 Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xc.º ui.º Mory Donnchada (mic Domnaill) regis Teihro 7 Innrechtaich mic Domnaill fratris eius.

O thur domain cialla cain,  
u. mile bliadan boirradais,  
1 for ir ret reirig rin,  
Co clor ec deig mic Domnaill.

Cumurcað mac Fogartach, rex ðeirceirt ðreg, in clericatu; Rotechtað Croibe, 7 Muiredað mac Flainn garad, rex gentis mic Eirae, 7 Crunmael mac Firdacrid, 7 Cupoi mac Oengura rex generis Loigaire,

<sup>1</sup> *Maenach*.—The form of the name (in the genit.) in A. and B. is Meanach, (nomin. Meanach). But in the *Book of Leinster* list (p. 42, col. 3), it is Moenach, in the genit. form; nomin. Moenach.

<sup>2</sup> *Dublittir*.—See above at the year 779.

<sup>3</sup> *Of Munster*.—Munan, A.; Munan, B.

<sup>4</sup> *Offa*.—King of the Mercians. His death is recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle at the year 794, and again at 796, which latter is the correct date.

<sup>5</sup> *Cill-achaidh of Druim-fota*.—Killeigh, in the barony of Geashill, King's county.

<sup>6</sup> *Ath-truim*.—Trim, co. Meath.

<sup>7</sup> *Ciarraidhe*.—The *Four Masters*

Foendelach (son of Maenach<sup>1</sup>), abbot of Ard-Macha, died suddenly. Murchadh, son of Feradhach; Tipraiti, son of Ferchar, from Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, and Guaire Ua Tipraiti, abbot of Cluain-fota, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 795. Dubhlittir<sup>2</sup> of Finn-glais, and [795.] Colgu Ua Duinechda, Olcobhur, son of Flann, son of Erc, King of Munster,<sup>3</sup> [and] scribes, and bishops, and anchorites, 'fell asleep.' Offa,<sup>4</sup> a good king of the English, died. Echú, son of Cernach, steward of Ard-Macha, died an untimely death. Senchan, abbot of Cill-achaidh of Druim-fota,<sup>5</sup> and of Biror, and Suibhne, abbot of Ath-truim,<sup>6</sup> and Moenach, son of Oengus, vice-abbot of Lusca—all died. Mac Fergg[u]sa, King of Ui-Briuin, [and] Duinechaidh Ua Daire, chief of Ciarraidhe,<sup>7</sup> died. The battle of Ath-fen,<sup>8</sup> where Muirgis got off. Clothcu, bishop and anchorite of Cluain-Iraird, rested in peace.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 796. Death of Donnchad (son of [796.] Domnall), King of Tara, and of Innrechtach, son of Domnall, his brother.

From the world's beginning, meanings fair,  
Five thousand momentous years,  
Here in happy way it was,  
'Till the death of Domnall's good son was heard.

Cumuscach, son of Fogartach, King of the South of Bregb, in religion; Rothechtach of Croebh, and Muiredach, son of Flann Garadh, King of Cinel-Mic-Ereca, and Crunmael son of Ferdacrich, and Curoi son of

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(at A.D. 791) write this name "Ciarraighe-Aí," the ancient name of a district near Castlereagh, in the county of Roscommon, subsequently known as Clann-Keherny.

<sup>8</sup> *Ath-fen*.—Probably the "Ath-féne" in Ciarraigi-Ai (see last note).

mentioned in *Lebor na hUidre*, p. 21 b.

<sup>9</sup> *From*.—The original of these lines (which is not in B.) is in the top margin of fol. 35 b in A., with a mark of reference to the place where it should be included in the text.

7 Αἰλμεῖταιρ equonimur cluana mic Noir, omnes mortui sunt. Bellum Ornoma rix, in quo ceciderunt duo filii Domnall, id est, Finnechtā 7 Diarmait hōdūr pater eius, 7 Finnechtā mac Pollamain, 7 alii multi qui non numerati sunt. Aed mac Neill filii Persaile victor fuit.

Clia dorocair Aed la Domnall, corcar cicar;  
Fui Aed finn fir i cat Ornoma rix no hicað.

Condal filia Murcoða, abatirra tige rruite Cille dapo, dormiuit. Uartatio Miroi la Aed mac Neill praprix, 7 inotium pēgni eius.

Κε. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.º xc.º uii.º. Eurur nepos Diçolla, abas Cille dapo, mortuus est. Comburtio inre Patraice o gennitið, 7 borime na crið do bpeið, 7 rcpun Doçonna do bpipeað doaið, 7 innpeða mara doaið cene, eitir Epunn 7 Albain. Popinnan Imleço fia, 7 Conomað mac Muirneðo nepos Suairpe Oironi, rcpiba Cluana mic Noir, perierunt.

<sup>1</sup> *Ailmedhair*. — O'Conor misprints this name "*Ailine-Daire* [Derrensis]," taking *Ailine* (rectè *Ailme*) as the full name, and *daire* (rectè *dhair*) as representing Derrensis ("Derry"). Clar. 49 gives the name, as it would be pronounced, "Ailmear."

<sup>2</sup> *Druim-righ*. — "Dorsum regis," or the "King's ridge." O'Donovan (*Ann. Four M.*, A.D. 793, note w) identifies this place with Drumree, in the barony of Ratoath, co. Meath.

<sup>3</sup> *Odur*. — Translated "yellowe," in Clar. 49.

<sup>4</sup> *That are not numbered*. — So in Clar. 49. The original of this clause is not in B., which goes to prove that the so-called translator of Clar. 49 did not follow the text of MS. B.

<sup>5</sup> *Aedh*; i.e., Aedh Oirdnidhe, son

of Niall Frasach, King of Ireland.

<sup>6</sup> *Aedh*: i.e., Aedh Allan (or Aedh Aldan), as a gloss over the name indicates. He was King of Ireland, and was slain (see above under the year 742) by Domnall, son of Murchad, who succeeded him in the sovereignty.

<sup>7</sup> *Domnall*. — A gloss over the name in A. has mac Mupchada ("son of Murchad"). See last note. These lines (which are not in B.) are written in the lower margin of fol. 35 b in A., with a mark of reference to the place where they should be inserted in the text.

<sup>8</sup> *Tech-sruithe*. — The 'translator' in Clar. 49 renders this term by "house of the wise." But over the word

Oengus, King of Cinel-Loeghaire, and Ailmedhair,<sup>1</sup> steward of Clonmacnoise—all died. The battle of Druim-righ,<sup>2</sup> in which were slain two sons of Domnall, viz.: Finsnechta, and Diarmait Odur,<sup>3</sup> his brother, and Finsnechta, son of Follaman, and many more that are not numbered.<sup>4</sup> Aedh,<sup>5</sup> son of Niall, son of Fergal, was victor.

Though Aedh<sup>6</sup> was slain by Domnall,<sup>7</sup> a fierce triumph;  
By the true, fair Aedh,<sup>5</sup> in the battle of Druim-righ,<sup>2</sup> it was avenged.

Condal, daughter of Murchadh, abbess of the Tech-sruithe<sup>8</sup> in Cill-dara, slept. The wasting of Midhe by Aedh,<sup>5</sup> son of Niall Frasach,<sup>9</sup> and the commencement of his reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 797. Eudus Ua Dicholla, abbot of [797.] Cill-dara, died. Burning of Inis-Patraicc<sup>10</sup> by Gentiles; and they carried off the preys of the districts; and the shrine of Dochonna was broken by them; and other great devastations<sup>11</sup> [were committed] by them both in Ireland and Alba. Forinnan of Imlech-Fia,<sup>12</sup> and Condmach, son of Muirmidh,<sup>13</sup> descendant of Guaire Aidhne,<sup>14</sup> scribe of Clonmacnoise, died.

"wise," an old hand, probably Ussher's, has written "q. fire"? *Tech-sruithe* means "house of seniors."

<sup>9</sup> *Frasach*. — *ῥαπαῖς* (the gen. form of *ῥαπαχ*, "of the showers"), added in B. See note <sup>8</sup>, p. 169, note <sup>2</sup>, p. 230, and note <sup>4</sup>, p. 248, *supra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Inis-Patraicc*. — "Patrick's Island." O'Donovan thought this was St. Patrick's Island, near Skerries, co. Dublin. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 793, note y. But Dr. Todd understood Peel, in the Isle of Man (which was anciently called *Insula Patricii*), to have been intended. *Cogadh Gaed*

*hel re Gallaibh*, *Introd.*, xxxv. note <sup>1</sup>.

<sup>11</sup> *Great devastations*. — *ἰννο-περα μαγα*. Wrongly translated "the spoyles of the sea," in *Clar.* 49, and also by Todd, *Cog. Gaedhel*, &c. *Introd.* p. xxxv.

<sup>12</sup> *Imlech-Fia*. — See note <sup>2</sup>, p. 194 *supra*.

<sup>13</sup> *Of Muirmidh*. — *Μυρμηροο*, A. B. The *Ann. Four Mast.* (at A.D. 793) have the name in the genit. form *Μυρμροθα*; the nomin. of which would be *Μυρμροθα*.

<sup>14</sup> *Guaire Aidhne*. — *Οἰονι*, in A. and B. See note <sup>2</sup>, p. 118 *supra*.



Fol 36 aa. **I**ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º xc.º iiii.º bellum Duin ganiba inter Connaçta inuicem, ubi Corcapač mac Duinn, 7 ġairceđač, 7 alii multi ceciderunt, 7 Muirġir mac Tomaltaiġ uictor fuit. bellum Finnubpač hi Tečba, ubi peger multi occirri punt, 10 erc, ġerġur mac Alġaile, Corcapač mac Ceičepnaič, peger ġenerir Coirppi .i. Dubinnpecht mac Arčġaile 7 Murchađ mac Conđmaiġ. Murchađ mac Domnall uictor fuit. iugulatio blačmic mic ġuaire, abbatir Cluana poa doetain, o Maelpuanaġ 7 o Pollamain filir Donnchada. Nix magna in qua multi homines 7 pecora perierunt. Domnall mac Donnchada dolore a fratribus suis iugulatur erc. ġepađač mac Seġeni, abbat Rečrainne, obiit. Anaili abbat cluana mic Noir, Ceičepnač abbat ġlinne da loča, 7 ġiađal .h. Comain abbat Cille ačaiđ, 7 ġiannačtač ġernann, 7 ġuibne Cille deilġse, 7 ġreirlen ġeirpe uitam finierunt. 1no lañcomart hi ġeil Mičeil, dia n-eppeđ in tene ri nim. Lex patrui sui Connaçta, la ġormġal mac Dindataġ. Alill mac Inđpechtaġ, rex .h. Maine Connacht, mortuus erc, Dunġlaič filia ġlaičbertaiġ mic loi[n]ġrič dormiuit.

**I**ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º xc.º ix.º Airmeađach abbat ġennčair, Connlae mac Arčġaile, Alđobur abbat poir Comain, Mimtenača abbat ġlinne da loča,

<sup>1</sup> *Dun-Ganiba*.—"Dun-Gainbhe," in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 794.

<sup>2</sup> *Themselves*.—inuicem, A., B. The corresponding word in the *Ann. Four Mast.* is ġerri, "themselves."

<sup>3</sup> *Muirghis*.—King of Connaught at the time.

<sup>4</sup> *Finnabhair*.—Supposed to be the place now called Fennor, in the parish of Rathconnell, bar. of Moyashel and Magheradernon, co. Westmeath.

<sup>5</sup> *Murchad*.—The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 794) write the name "Muiredach." The death of a "Muiredach son of Domnall, King of Meath," is entered at the year 801 *infra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Cluain-fota-Baetain*; i.e., "Baetan's long meadow." Now Clonfad, in the barony of Farbill, co. Westmeath.

<sup>7</sup> *Rechra*.—Genit. form "Rech-rann," or "Rechrainne." This was the old Irish name of Rathlin Island, off the coast of Antrim, and also of

Kal. Jan. A.D. 798. The battle of Dun-Ganiba<sup>1</sup> [798.] between the Connaughtmen themselves,<sup>2</sup> in which Coscrach, son of Donn, and Gaiscedhach, and many others, were slain; and Muirghis,<sup>3</sup> son of Tomaltach, was victor. The battle of Finnabhair<sup>4</sup> in Tethba, where many kings were slain, *i.e.*, Fergus son of Algal, Coscarach son of Ceithernach, [and] the Kings of Cinel-Coirpri, viz., Dubhinnrecht son of Artgal, and Murchad son of Condmach. Murchad,<sup>5</sup> son of Domnall, was victor. The killing of Blathmac, son of Guaire, abbot of Cluain-fota-Baetain,<sup>6</sup> by Maelruanaigh and Follaman, sons of Donnchad. Great snow, in which great numbers of men and cattle perished. Domnall, son of Donnchad, was treacherously slain by his brothers. Feradhach, son of Segeni, abbot of Rechra,<sup>7</sup> died. Anaili, abbot of Clonmacnoise; Ceithernach, abbot of Glenn-da-locha; Siadhál Ua Comain, abbot of Cill-achaidh;<sup>8</sup> Fiannachtach of Ferna; Suibhne of Cill-delge, and Breislen of Berre,<sup>9</sup> ended their lives. The ‘lamchomairt’<sup>10</sup> on the festival of St. Michael, of which was said the “fire from Heaven.” The ‘Law’ of Patrick<sup>11</sup> over Connaught, by Gormgal,<sup>12</sup> son of Dindatach. Ailill, son of Indrechtach, King of Ui-Maine of Connaught, died. Dunflaith, daughter of Flaithbertach,<sup>13</sup> son of Loingsech, ‘fell asleep.’

Kal. Jan. A.D. 799. Airmedhach, abbot of Bennchair;<sup>14</sup> [799.] Connla, son of Artgal; Aildobur,<sup>15</sup> abbot of Ros-Comain,

Lambay Island, off the coast of the co. Dublin; and it is uncertain which of these islands, in each of which there was an ecclesiastical establishment of Columbian foundation, is here meant.

<sup>8</sup> *Cill-achaidh*.—Killeigh, in the barony of Geashill, King's county.

<sup>9</sup> *Breislen of Berre*.—See under the year 778 *supra*.

<sup>10</sup> ‘*Lamchomairt*.’—See above under the year 771; p. 240, note <sup>1</sup>.

<sup>11</sup> *The Law of Patrick*.—See under the years 733, 736, 766, and 782 *supra*; and Reeves' *Colton's Visitation*, Introd., p. iv., sq.

<sup>12</sup> *Gormgal*.—See above, under the year 792.

<sup>13</sup> *Flaithbertach*.—King of Ireland. His death, “in clericatu,” is recorded under the year 764 *supra*.

<sup>14</sup> *Bennchair*.—Bangor, co. Down.

<sup>15</sup> *Aildobur*.—See under the year 792.

perierunt. Loingreč mac Fiačnae, abbat Duin leſ-  
glairi, Conomač mac Donit abbat Corcaige móre,  
perierunt. Feirgil nepor Tarōgg, rēribā Lurcan,  
dormiuit. Cilill mac Feirgura, rex deirceirt ōreſ,  
traiectur ert de equo ſuo in circio ferie fili Cuilinn  
Lurcan, 7 continuo mortuur ert. Belliolum inter  
genur Loiſaire 7 genur Ardgail, in quo cecidit  
Fiangalač mac Dunlainge. Conall mac Neill 7 Con-  
ſalač mac Cenſura uictoreſ erant, cauſa inter-  
fectioniſ fratruſ ſui, id ert Faelbi. Porcio reli-  
quiarum Conlaid hi ſerui ſiſ arſait. Cačcorerač  
itir na hAirtheru inuicem imMaſ Lingsen, ubi  
cecidereunt Maſločarač abbat Daire eiſniſ, 7 Connal  
mac Cernaiſ

Fol. 36 ab. <sup>1</sup>kt. Ianair. Anno domini mccc.<sup>o</sup> Porcio reliqui-  
arum Ronan fili Deric in arca auri 7 argenti.  
Ptolemy .h. Lugadon, abbat cluana Dolcan,  
mortuur ert. Bellum inter Ultu 7 nepoteſ Ečdač  
Coſo, in quo cecidit Eču mac Cilella rex Coſo, 7

<sup>1</sup> *Dun-lethglaise*.—Downpatrick, co. Down.

<sup>2</sup> *Corcach-mor*; i.e., the "Great marsh." Cork, in Munster.

<sup>3</sup> *On the festival of Mac Cuilinn*.—The obit of Mac Cuilinn (whose real name was Cuinnidh), patron of Lusk, co. Dublin, is recorded under the year 497, *supra*. His day in the Calendar is September 6.

<sup>4</sup> *A battle*.—*Belliolum*, A., B. The corresponding word in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 795, is *iomairpecc*, a "conflict," or "encounter."

<sup>5</sup> *His brother*, i.e., *Failbhe*.—Failbhe was apparently the brother of Fiangalach, who was slain in this battle, and therefore son of Dunlaing, chief of Cinel-Ardgail, whose obit is recorded at the year 746, *supra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Conlaid*.—First bishop of Kildare. His obit is given above under the year 591. Regarding the shrine in which his relics were placed, see Messingham's *Florilegium*, p. 199, and Petrie's *Round Towers*, pp. 194–201.

<sup>7</sup> *Airthera*.—A tribe inhabiting a district the name of which has been Latinized "Orientales," and "Regio Orientalium." The territory of this tribe is now represented by the baronies of Lower and Upper Orior, in the "east" of the county Armagh.

<sup>8</sup> *Magh-Lingsen*.—The "Plain of Lingsen." Obviously some plain in the district now forming the baronies of Orior, in the co. of Armagh. Not identified.

<sup>9</sup> *Daire Eithnigh*. — O'Donovan,

[and] Mímténacha, abbot of Glenn-da-locha, died. Loingsech, son of Fiachna, abbot of Dun-lethglaise;<sup>1</sup> Condmach, son of Donit, abbot of Corcach-mor,<sup>2</sup> died. Fergil Ua Taidhg, scribe of Lusca, slept. Ailill son of Fergus, King of the South of Breg, was thrown from his horse on the festival of Mac Cuilinn<sup>3</sup> of Lusca, and died immediately. A battle<sup>4</sup> between the Cinel-Loeghaire and Cinel-Ardgail, in which Fiangelach, son of Dunlaing, was slain. Conall son of Niall, and Conghalach son of Aengus, were victors. On account of the killing of his brother, i.e., Failbhe<sup>5</sup> [it was fought]. The placing of the relics of Conlaed<sup>6</sup> in a shrine of gold and silver. A destructive battle among the Airthera<sup>7</sup> themselves, in Magh-Lingsen,<sup>8</sup> where Maelochtaraigh, abbot of Daire-Eithnigh,<sup>9</sup> and Conmal, son of Cernach, were slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 800. The placing of the relics of Ronan,<sup>10</sup> son of Berach, in a shrine of gold and silver. Feidlimid Ua Lugadon,<sup>11</sup> abbot of Cluain-Dolcain,<sup>12</sup> died. A battle between the Ulaid and the Ui-Echach-Cobho,<sup>13</sup> in which fell Echu, son of Ailill, King of Cobho. And [800.]

following the *Martyr. Donegal* at November 3, and a note in the *Feliré of Oengus* at the same date, which state that there was a "Doire (or Daire)-Ednech," otherwise called "Daire-na-fflann," in Eoghanacht-Caisil, identifies this place with the townland of Derrynavlan, in the parish of Graystown, barony of Slievardagh, co. Tipperary. (*Four Mast*, A.D. 795, note h.) But the accuracy of this identification seems questionable.

<sup>10</sup> *Ronan*.—He was the patron of the church of Druim-Inasclainn, now Dromiskin, in the barony and county of Louth. His death, from the plague called the 'buidhe-conaill,'

otherwise called 'cron-conaill' (see note <sup>5</sup>, p. 54, *supra*) is entered at the year 664 in the *Ann. Four Mast.*; and in the *Chron. Scotorum* at A.D. 661-664.

<sup>11</sup> *Feidlimid Ua Lugadon*.—"Feidlimid, descendant of Lugadu." See under the years 780 and 789, for mention of other members of the family of Ua Lugadon, abbots of Cluain-Dolcain (Clondalkin, near Dublin).

<sup>12</sup> *Cluain-Dolcain*.—See last note.

<sup>13</sup> *Ui-Echach-Cobho*.—The descendants of Eochaid Cobha, from whom the baronies of Iveagh, (Ui-Echach), in the co. Down have been so called. See Reeves' *Eccl. Antiqq.*, p. 350.

ceciderit Cairneall mac Caṡail ex parte auerpra belli,  
7 exercitury eury uictor fuit. D̄peral mac Segein,  
abbas iae, anno principatur fui .xxxv.º dormiuit.  
Ruamnur abbas domnaiḡ Sechnaill mortuus est.  
Befail filia Caṡail, regina Donnchara, mortua est.  
D̄peral mac D̄ormgaile, de genere Loegaire, a fratru-  
bur fui dolore occidit. Caṡrannaḡ mac Caṡail  
Moenm̄aigi, 7 Ninioḡ ancorita, paupant. Certar  
pluuiat.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º i.º Muiredaḡ mac  
Domnaill p̄ M̄iḡe mortuus est. Sloḡaḡ la h Aed̄  
p̄or M̄iḡe, co po p̄ann M̄iḡe itir da mac Donnchara,  
iḡ est, Concoḡar 7 Ailell. Ailell mac Cormaic abbas  
Slane, p̄apient 7 iudex optimus, obiit. P̄ergal  
mac Anmcaḡa rex Orraiḡi mortuus est. Macoisḡ  
Apuirḡp̄oran abbas Bennḡair, Muiredaḡ mac Olcobair  
abbas cluana p̄erta D̄rendain, Corepaḡ nepos P̄roic̄  
abbas Luḡmaioḡ, Clemenḡ T̄ipe da ḡlar, omnes feliciter  
uitam in pace p̄miserunt. Aḡtri mac Ailella, rex  
Muḡḡorne magan, mortuus est. Euginur filia Donn-  
chara, regina regis Temoriae, mortua est. Toḡal

<sup>1</sup> *Bresal*.—See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 386.

<sup>2</sup> *Domnach - Sechnaill* ; i.e. the "church of Sechnall." Now Dunshaughlin, in the barony of Rathoath, co. Meath.

<sup>3</sup> *Befail*.—This name means "Woman of Fál," (Fál being a bardic name for Ireland). In the Tract on celebrated women in the *Book of Lecan* (p. 391a), where the name is written "Bebail," this lady is stated to have been the daughter of a "Cathal King of Ulad," and the mother of Aengus (the Oengus whose obit is given at the year 829 *infra*),

and of Maelruanaidh (ob. 842 *infra*). But the ancient lists of the Kings of Ulad have no king named Cathal.

<sup>4</sup> *Cathal*.—See last note.

<sup>5</sup> *Donnchad*. — King of Ireland. His obit is given above at the year 796.

<sup>6</sup> *Summer*.—C̄rtar, B.

<sup>7</sup> *Aedh*.—King of Ireland.

<sup>8</sup> *Aporcrosan*. — Applecross, in Ross-shire, Scotland. The foundation of the church of Aporcrosan by St. Maelrubha, abbot of Bangor in the co. Down, is recorded above at the year 672. Regarding the identification of Aporcrosan, and the etymology

Cairell, son of Cathal, fell on the other side of the battle; and his army was victorious. Bresal,<sup>1</sup> son of Segeni, abbot of Ia, 'fell asleep' in the 31st year of his government. Ruamnus, abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill,<sup>2</sup> died. Befáil,<sup>3</sup> daughter of Cathal,<sup>4</sup> queen of Donnchad,<sup>5</sup> died. Bresal, son of Gormgal, of the Cinel-Loeghaire, was deceitfully slain by his brothers. Cathrannach, son of Cathal of Maenmagh, and Nindidh, an anchorite, rest. A rainy summer.<sup>6</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 801. Muiredach, son of Donnall, [801.] King of Midhe, died. A hosting by Aedh<sup>7</sup> upon Midhe, when he divided Midhe between two sons of Donnchad, viz., Concobhar and Ailill. Ailill, son of Cormac, abbot of Slane, a wise man, and most excellent judge, died. Fergal, son of Anmchadh, King of the Osraighi, died. Macoigi of Aporcrosan,<sup>8</sup> abbot of Bennchair; Muiredach, son of Olcobhar, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brendain;<sup>9</sup> Coscrach Ua Froich, abbot of Lughmadh,<sup>10</sup> and Clemens of Tir-da-glas<sup>11</sup>—all ended<sup>12</sup> their lives happily in peace. Artri, son of Ailill, King of Mugdhorna-Magan,<sup>13</sup> died. Euginis,<sup>14</sup> daughter of Donnchad,<sup>15</sup> Queen of the King of

of the name, see the *Irish Ecclesiastical Journal*, July, 1849, pp. 299, 300.

<sup>9</sup> *Cluain-ferta-Brendain*.—Clonfert, in the barony of Longford, co. Galway.

<sup>10</sup> *Lughmadh*.—Louth, in the county of Louth.

<sup>11</sup> *Tir-da-glas*.—Terryglass, in the barony of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary.

<sup>12</sup> *All ended*, &c.—B. has merely omney defuncti. But Clar. 49 follows the MS. A.

<sup>13</sup> *Mugdhorna-Magan*.—Otherwise written Mughdorna - Maighen, and

Mughdorne. Now represented by the barony of Cremorne, co. Monaghan.

<sup>14</sup> *Euginis*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 797, the name is more correctly written Euginia for "Eugenia." But A., B., and Clar. 49 have "Euginis," although O'Donovan, in his ed. of the *Four Masters* (A.D. 797, note s), quoting from the version of this Chronicle in the MS., Clar. 49, prints *Euginia*.

<sup>15</sup> *Donnchad*; i.e. Donnchad, son of Donnall, King of Ireland, whose obit is recorded at the year 796, *supra*.



loča Riāc la Muirǵiur. 1 Columbae cille a gentibus comburta ert.

Ʒct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º ii.º Quier Flainn mic Nargāile, qui in temptatione doloris xii.º anno incubuit. Airpinnan abbat Taimlačtai Maelruain paupavit in pace. Dunchad mac Conǵaile, rex loča Cal, a fratribus suis iugulatur ert. Arsgal mac Cačūraiǵ, rex inrolae Culenrigi, de genere Eugain, iugulatur ert. Bellum ručai Conaill inter duos filios Donnchada, ubi Ailill cecidit et Concobar victor fuit. Oengur mac Muǵroin, rex nepotum Ʒailǵi, iugulatur ert dolore a rociur Finnečte filii Ceallaič, consilio regis sui. Belliolum inter Sogen et aicme Moenmaiǵi, in quo multi interfecti sunt.

b. Ʒct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º iii.º Domnall mac Aečā muincheirǵ, rex aquilonis, mortuus ert. Ʒiačra mac Tuāčail, rex nepotum Teirǵ, mortuus ert. Quier Capatbrain abbatir Ħipor. Cormac mac Conaill, equonimus Lurcan, mortuus ert. Uartatio Laginentionum apud filium Neill duabus vicibus in uno menſe. Ʒaelan mac Ceallaiǵ princeps Cille dapo, et Cernač mac Dunchada rex Muǵroine, perierunt. Congreppio renatorum nepotum Neill, cui duae erat Conōmač

<sup>1</sup> King of "Temoria"; (or K. of 'Tara'). See *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 797, and O'Donovan's note regarding this entry.

<sup>2</sup> *Loch-Riach*.—The structure here referred to as having been demolished must have been some fortress in Loch-Riach, the lake from which the town of Loughrea, co. Galway, has derived its name.

<sup>3</sup> *Muirghis*.—Muirghis, son of Tomaltach, King of Connaught, the beginning of whose reign is noticed at the year 791, *supra*. O'Conor, with his usual inaccuracy, translates

the proper name 'Muirghis' by 'prædonibus maritimis.'

<sup>4</sup> *Of Narghal*.—Nargāile, A. Clar. 49 has "Argaile" ("of Argal"). But the *Four Mast.* (798) have Nærgāile. MS. B. has Nargāile ("of Narghal.")

<sup>5</sup> *Tamlacht-Maelruain*.—Now Tal-laght, in the co. of Dublin.

<sup>6</sup> *Loch-Cal*.—Loughgall, co. Armagh.

<sup>7</sup> *Culen-rigi*.—See note <sup>11</sup>, p 187, *supra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Rubha-Conaill*.—Now Rathconnell, in the parish of the same

‘ Temoria,’<sup>11</sup> died. The demolition of Loch-Riach<sup>2</sup> by Muirghis.<sup>3</sup> I-Coluim-Cille was burned by Gentiles.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 802. The repose of Flann, son of Narghal,<sup>4</sup> who suffered for sixteen years from severe sickness. Airfhinnan, abbot of Tamlacht-Maelruain,<sup>5</sup> rested in peace, Dunchad, son of Conghal, King of Loch-Cal,<sup>6</sup> was slain by his brothers. Artgal, son of Cathasach, King of the Island of Culen-rigi,<sup>7</sup> of the Cinel-Eogain, was slain. The battle of Rubha-Conaill,<sup>8</sup> between two sons of Donnchad, where Ailill was slain, and Concobhar was victorious. Oengus, son of Mughron,<sup>9</sup> King of the Ui-Failghi, was deceitfully slain by the companions of Finsnechta,<sup>10</sup> son of Cellach, by their King’s advice. A little battle between the Sogen<sup>11</sup> and the sept of Maenmagh, in which many persons were slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 803. Domnall, son of Aedh Muinderg, King of the North,<sup>12</sup> died. Fiachra, son of Tuathal, King of the Ui-Teig,<sup>13</sup> died. The repose of Caratbran, abbot of Biror. Cormac, son of Conall, steward of Lusca, died. Pillaging of the Leinstermen, by the son of Niall,<sup>14</sup> twice in one month. Faelan, son of Cellach, abbot of Cill-dara, and Cernach, son of Dunchad, King of Mughdorna, died. An assembly of the senators<sup>15</sup> of the Ui-Neill, in Dun-

name, a mile and a half to the east of Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>9</sup> *Of Mughron.* — & Domnall (“or of Domnall”), as in the List of Kings of Ui-Falge, *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 3. *The Four Mast.*, at A.D. 798, write Ua Mughroin, “grandson of Mughron.”

<sup>10</sup> *Finsnechta.* — King of Leinster, (ob. A.D. 807, *infra*).

<sup>11</sup> *Sogen.* — *Maenmagh.* Septs of the powerful tribe of Ui-Maine (or Hy-Many). See O’Donovan’s *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, and map prefixed.

<sup>12</sup> *King of the North.* — περ ἀκραιφνέως, A., B. The words πρὶν τὴν ἐκείνην, the Irish equivalent, are added by way of gloss in B.

<sup>13</sup> *Ui-Teig.* — This was the tribe-name of the Ui-Cellaigh-Cualann (or “descendants of Cellach Cualann,” King of Leinster; ob. A.D. 714 *supra*), who were seated in the north of the present county of Wicklow.

<sup>14</sup> *The son of Niall, i.e.,* Aedh Oirdnidhe, King of Ireland, and son of Niall Frosach, also King of Ireland. See above at the years 762, 777.

<sup>15</sup> *Senators.* — ἡγεμόνες, A. The entry regarding this assembly is more

abbay Ἀββα μαῖα, ἡ ν-δυν ἔαε. Bellum inter nepotes Cremtain inuicem, ubi ceciderunt Ecu mac Caṡail et Domnall mac Eḡdaḡ, et Dubroir et alii multi, et Donnelloḡair mac Ἀρραḡ uictor fuit. Sloḡaḡ n-Ἀedo oirḡnḡḡi docum Laigen co ru ḡiall fḡnḡnechta ru Laigen do Ἀeḡ. Tomitruum ualidum cum uento 7 igni in nocte p̄cedenti periam Patricii diripante plurimor hominum, id est mille et decem uiror ἡ τῖν Corco b̄ascinn, et mare diuisit inrolam fḡtae in tres partes, et illud mare cum harena terram fḡtae ab̄condit, id est in eo da boḡ deac ḡi ḡir. Irin bliḡḡairi ḡana po f̄aepaḡ cleirich h̄ereno ar p̄echt 7 ar f̄luaiḡeo la h̄Ἀeo oirḡḡi, do ḡreith f̄athaiḡ na Canoine. Ταḡairt ḡeanannra cen ḡaḡ do ḡolum ḡille ḡeolach, hoc anno.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dccc.º iii.º Muireḡach mac Ἀμḡrḡin abbay Leiḡḡlinne, Dubduin mac h̄irḡura, moḡtu f̄unt. Cuana, abbay mainḡrḡeḡ ḡuittḡ, [ob̄it]. Moenaḡ mac Colḡen, abbay Lurcan,

fully given by the *Four Masters* (at A.D. 799) than in these Annals.

<sup>1</sup> *Dun-Cuair*.—O'Donovan identifies this place with Rath-Cuair, now Rathcore, in the barony of Lower Moyfenrath, co. Meath. *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 799, note d.

<sup>2</sup> *Son of Artri*.—mac Ἀρραḡ. Not in B.

<sup>3</sup> *Oirdnidhe*.—cop̄ḡḡi, A.; the words uel Oirḡnḡḡ being written over it. Oirḡnḡḡ, B.

<sup>4</sup> *Aedh*.—Here follows, in the text in B., the entry which is the last but one for this year in A.

<sup>5</sup> *Dispersing*.—diripante, MSS. The corresponding expression in *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 799) is ḡo po maḡ-

ḡaḡ ("so that there were slain"), and in the *Chron. Scotorum* (804) co po maḡb ("which killed"). The *Annals of Clonmacnoise* (Mageoghegan's Transl.) have "put assunder." This great disturbance of the elements forms one of the "Wonders of Ireland," a curious list of which is given in Todd's *Irish Nennius*, pp. 192-219.

<sup>6</sup> *Corco-Bascinn*.—The S.W. part of the co. Clare.

<sup>7</sup> *Island of Fita*.—O'Donovan says that, "according to the tradition in the country, this is the island now called Inis-caerach, or Mutton-Island, lying opposite Kilmurry-Ibrickan, in the west of the county of Clare." *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 799, note g.

Cuair,<sup>1</sup> of which Condmach, abbot of Ard-Macha, was leader. A battle among the Ui-Cremthain themselves, wherein were slain Echu son of Cathal, and Domnall son of Echaidh, and Dubhrois, and many others; and Donnclochair, son of Artri,<sup>2</sup> was the victor. A hosting by Aedh Oirdnidhe<sup>3</sup> to Leinster, when Finsnechta, King of Leinster, submitted to Aedh.<sup>4</sup> Great thunder, with wind and lightning, on the night before the festival of Patrick, dispersing<sup>5</sup> a great number of people, that is, a thousand and ten men, in the country of Corco-Bascinn<sup>6</sup>; and the sea divided the Island of Fita<sup>7</sup> into three parts. And the same sea covered the land of Fita with sand, to the extent of the land of 12 cows. In this year, moreover, the clergy of Ireland were exempted from expeditions and hostings, by Aedh Oir[d]nidhe, according to the judgment of Fathad-na-Canoine<sup>8</sup>. The giving of Cenannas<sup>9</sup> in this year, without battle, to Colum-Cille the musical.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 804. Muiredhach, son of Aimirgin, [804.]  
 abbot of Leithglenn, [and] Dubhduin, son of Irgus, died.  
 Cuana, abbot of Manistir-Buiti,<sup>10</sup> [died]. Moenach, son  
 of Colgu, abbot of Lusca, a good lector, unhappily,<sup>11</sup> and

<sup>8</sup> *Fathadh-na-Canoine*.—"Fathadh of the Canon" (or "the Canonist"). This entry, which is written in the marg. of A., in a later hand, forms part of the text in B. The exemption of Irish ecclesiastics from military service, through the alleged decision of Fathadh (or Fothadh) the Canonist, has been the subject of discussion by several writers on Irish History. See O'Donovan's *Four M.*, A.D. 799, note e, and the authorities there quoted; O'Curry's *MS. Materials*, p. 364, *sq.*; and Lanigan's *Eccl. Hist.*, III., 244. It is worthy of observation that the

compilers of these Annals seem to have attached but slight importance to an event regarded with such interest by many other Irish Historical writers, ancient and modern.

<sup>9</sup> *Cenannas*.—Kells, co. Meath. This entry, which is part of the text in B., and is added in the margin in A., in *al. man.*, seems to be a quotation from some poem; only that the final words (*hoc anno*) in A. (not in B.) would spoil the metre.

<sup>10</sup> *Manistir-Buiti*.—Monasterboice, co. Louth.

<sup>11</sup> *Unhappily*.—*imphelicion*. Not in B.

Fol. 36bb.

lector bonur, infelicitur et lacrimabiliter uitam finiuit. Fine abatiſſa Cille dapo obuit. Dubdabairenn .h. Dubain, princeps Cluana ipſo, patribus ſuis additur ert. Cernač mac Ferſurro, rex Loča gabor, mortuus ert. Slogač n-Oeča co Dun Cuair, co po rann Laiſniu itir da Muirečač, io ert, Muirečač mac Ruāčrač, 7 Muirečač mac Ůrain. iugulatio Cormaic mic Muirgiurra abbatir ɔarlice, et uarſatio porſea Ciaraiče la Muirſir. Muirſertač mac Donnſaile, rex Ůreibne, mortuus ert. Cell achair cum opatorio nouo arɔerit.

¶ Kt. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º u.º In quibus perſilencia magna in Hibernia inſola opɔa ert. Gormgal mac Dindagaio, abbas aipɔ Mačae 7 Cluana aipɔ, obuit. Conſgal mac Moenaiſ, abbas Slane, rapient, in uirginitate dormiuit. Finſnechta mac Ceallaiſ regnum ſuum accepit. Lex patrui la hAčeč mac Neill. Merr moer. Loičē doctur ɔennčair quieuit. Familia lae occipɔa ert a gentilibus, io ert .lxxiii. Connmač, iudea nepotum Ůriuin, mortuus ert.

<sup>1</sup> Was added.—αδοιτυ ert, A.

<sup>2</sup> Loch-Gabor.—Now Lagore, near Dunshaughlin, co. Meath.

<sup>3</sup> Dun-Cuair.—Rathcore, co. Meath. See under the year 803.

<sup>4</sup> Muiredach.—His obit is given at the year 828 *infra*.

<sup>5</sup> Muiredach.—Ob. 817 *infra*.

<sup>6</sup> Baslec.—Baslick, in the barony of Castlereagh, co. Roscommon.

<sup>7</sup> Ciarraidhe.—Or Ciarraidhe-Ai, afterwards called, and still known by the name of, Clann-Keherny; a district in the barony of Castlereagh, co. Roscommon. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, pt. III., c. 46.

<sup>8</sup> Muirgis; i.e. Muirgis son of Tomaltach, King of Connaught.

<sup>9</sup> Died.—mortui ſunt (for mortuus ert), A. B.

<sup>10</sup> Cill-achaidh.—Killeigh, in the parish and barony of Geashill, King's County.

<sup>11</sup> In which.—in quibus, A. Not in B. There is evidently some error.

<sup>12</sup> Broke out.—The words inſola opɔa ert are not in B.

<sup>13</sup> Gormgal.—See above at the years 792, and 798.

<sup>14</sup> Dindagad.—Written Dindanaigh in the genit. form (nomin. Dindanach), at 792 *supra*, and [D]indnataig (nom. [D]indnatach) in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42. col. 4.

<sup>15</sup> Cluain-avis.—A variation of the name usually written "Cluain-eois"; now Clones, co. Monaghan.

lamentably, ended his life. Finè, abbess of Cill-dara, died. Dubhdabairenn Ua Dubhain, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, was added<sup>1</sup> to his fathers. Cernach, son of Fergus, King of Loch-Gabor,<sup>2</sup> died. A hosting of Aedh to Dun-Cuair,<sup>3</sup> when he divided Leinster between two Muiredachs, viz :—Muiredach<sup>4</sup> son of Ruaidhri, and Muiredach<sup>5</sup> son of Bran. The killing of Cormac, son of Muirgis, abbot of Baslec;<sup>6</sup> and the devastation of Ciarraidhe<sup>7</sup> afterwards by Muirgis.<sup>8</sup> Muirchertach, son of Donngal, King of Breifni, died.<sup>9</sup> Cill-achaidh,<sup>10</sup> with the new oratory, was burned.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 805. In which<sup>11</sup> a great plague [805.] broke out<sup>12</sup> in the island of Ireland. Gormgal<sup>13</sup> son of Dindagad,<sup>14</sup> abbot of Ard-Macha and Cluain-auis,<sup>15</sup> died. Conghal, son of Moenach, abbot of Slane, a wise man, died in chastity. Finsnechta, son of Cellach, obtained his kingdom.<sup>16</sup> The 'Law' of Patrick by Aedh, son of Niall. Great abundance of acorns. Loithech, doctor, of Bennchair, died. The 'family' of Ia slain by Gentiles, that is, [to the number of] sixty-eight. Connmach, judge of Ui-Briuin, died. Flaithnia, son of Cinaedh, King of

<sup>16</sup> *Obtained his kingdom.* —*pegnum ruum accept.* Finsnechta became King of Leinster, in succession to Bran, son of Muridach, whom he put to death by burning in the year 794, as above recorded under that year. He seems to have afterwards incurred the hostility of the King of Ireland, for under the year 803, *supra*, the latter is stated to have made an expedition into Leinster, and received the submission of Finsnechta. But he seems to have resigned his kingship, or been deposed in the next year (804 of these Annals), when King Aedh is stated to have divided Leinster between "two Muiredachs." The

*Four Masters*, at A.D. 800 (=804 of these Annals, and 805 of the common reckoning), represent Finsnechta as having entered into religion. In the List of Kings of Leinster, in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 39, col. 2, Finsnechta is said to have again assumed his kingdom, after twice defeating the two sons of Ruaidhri (one of whom was probably the Muiredach son of Ruaidhri, who was made King of the half of Leinster by King Aedh, as stated at the year 804); which accounts for the use of the word "acceptit" in the text. The death of this turbulent prince, in Kildare, is noticed under the year 807 *infra*.



Flaithnia mac Cinaeda, rex nepotum Foilgi, iugulatur  
ert iprait Imgain. Tir da glar ardet.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º ui.º Conomač  
mac Duibdalet, ab aipō Mačae, rubita morte pepuit.  
Occipio Airtgaile mic Cačaraič, regir nepotum Cruinn  
na n-Airtčep. Iugulatio Conaill mic Taičg o Chonall  
mac Aedaein i Ciunn tipe. Conruptio nouae ciuita-  
tir Columbae cille hi Ceninnur. Elariur, ancorita  
et rcriba Loča creae, dormiuit. Luna in sanguinem  
uerpa ert. Murcharo mac Flainn, pi .h. pōgente,  
[obuit]. Gentiler comburepunt inrolam Muiredaič,  
et inuaderunt porr Comain. Bellum inter familiam  
Corcaide et familiam cluana pēpta brenōain, inter  
quar ceder innumerabilir hominum aeclepiarpticorum  
et publimium de familia Corcaiči.

.b. ¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º ui.º Obitur Tor-  
baič (aliar Kalčaič, o Cluain cracha) rcribae,  
abbatir Airtō Mačae. Tomar epircopur, rcriba,  
abbay Linne Duāčal, quieuit. Paelgur princepr Cille  
achaido dormiuit. Slogao Muirgiurra mic Tomałtaič  
co Connachtaič, la Cončobar mac n-Donnchara, corici

<sup>1</sup> *Rath-Imgain.* — Rathangan, co. Kildare.

<sup>2</sup> *Was burned.*—ardet. do loy-ccarō, "was burned," *Four Mast.* (A.D. 800=805).

<sup>3</sup> *Airthera.*—A territory now partly represented by the baronies of Orior, in the co. Armagh.

<sup>4</sup> *Cenn-tire.*—"Head of the land." Latinized "Caput Regionis" by Adamnan, *Vit. Columba*, i. 28. See Reeves' ed. p. 57, note e. Cantyre, or Kintyre, in Scotland.

<sup>5</sup> *Cenannus.*—hi Ceninnur, A. B. Kells, co. Meath. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 278. The corresponding entry in *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 802) represents the church as having been razed, or demolished.

<sup>6</sup> *Loch-Crea.* — Otherwise called Inis-Locha-Crea; now known as Monahincha, a couple of miles to the s. e. of Roscrea, co. Tipperary.

<sup>7</sup> *Inis-Muiredaigh.* — Inishmurray, off the coast of the barony of Carbury, co. Sligo.

<sup>8</sup> *Ros-Comain.* — Roscommon, co. Roscommon. It is not easy to understand how the "Gentiles" (or Foreigners), who generally committed their depredations from the sea, or from navigable rivers, could have made their way inland as far as the town of Roscommon. Instead of 'Ross-Comain,' the *Chron. Scot.*, (A.D. 807), has Roiss-caim (in the genit. form; nomin. Ross-cam).

<sup>9</sup> *Corcach.*—Cork, in Munster.

the Ui-Failghi, was slain in Rath-Imgain.<sup>1</sup> Tir-da-glas was burned.<sup>2</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 806. Condmach, son of Dubhdaleithe, [806.] abbot of Ard-Macha, died suddenly. The killing of Artgal, son of Cathasach, King of Ui-Cruinn of the Airthera.<sup>3</sup> The killing of Conall, son of Tadhg, by Conall son of Aedhan, in Cenn-tire.<sup>4</sup> Building of the new church of Colum-Cille in Cenannus.<sup>5</sup> Elarius, anchorite and scribe of Loch-Crea,<sup>6</sup> slept. The moon was turned into blood. Murchad, son of Flann, King of Ui-Fidhgente, [died]. Gentiles burned Inis-Muiredaigh,<sup>7</sup> and invaded Ros-Comain.<sup>8</sup> A battle between the 'family' of Corcach,<sup>9</sup> and the 'family' of Cluain-ferta-Brendain, among whom there was a countless slaughter<sup>10</sup> of ecclesiastical men, and of the noblest of the 'family' of Corcach.<sup>9</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 807. Death of Torbach (otherwise [807] <sup>DIS</sup> Calbhach<sup>11</sup> from Cluain-cracha), scribe, abbot of Ard-Macha. Thomas, a bishop [and] scribe, abbot of Linn-Duachail, rested. Faelgus, abbot of Cill-achaidh,<sup>12</sup> 'fell asleep.' An expedition by Muirgis<sup>13</sup> son of Tomaltach, with the Connaughtmen, accompanied by Concobhar<sup>14</sup> son of Donnchad, as far as Tir-in-oenagh.<sup>15</sup> And after three

<sup>10</sup> *Slaughter*.—*rcæoer*, for *cæoer* (*caæoer*), A., B.

<sup>11</sup> *Calbhach*.—The *alias* is added by way of gloss in A. But B. has *obitup Caluac*. The name of Torbach (or Calbhach) does not appear in the list of abbots or bishops of Armagh in the *Book of Leinster*, although it occurs in the other lists published by Dr. Todd from other old Irish MSS. (*St. Patrick*, 174–179). The *Ann. Four Mast.* have his obit at A.D. 807, where he is called "Torbach son of Gorman." The death of "Torbach, abbot of Ard-Macha," is also recorded in the *Chron. Scot.*, at A.D. 808.

<sup>12</sup> *Cill-achaidh*.—Killeigh, in the barony of Geashill, King's County.

<sup>13</sup> *Muirgis*.—King of Connaught.

<sup>14</sup> *Concobhar*.—Afterwards King of Ireland. His death is recorded at the year 832 *infra*.

<sup>15</sup> *Tir-in-oenagh*, i.e. the "land of the Fair." The place here referred to was probably Tailltiu (Teltown, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath), where a great national Fair, or assembly, was annually held on the first of August; and where, as O'Donovan alleges, "there is a hollow pointed out still called *Lug-an-aenagh*, i.e. the "hollow of the fair." *Four Mast.* A.D. 803, note y.

Fol. 37<sup>aa</sup>. ἔτι ἰν οὐναίῃ, ἐτ ρυγερυντ ρερεντε πορτ τρερ nocter ;  
 ἐτ μιγραιντ Ἀεῶ mac Neill ἰν ob[us]iam eorum, ἐτ  
 comburrit terminos Μιδοι, eorumque fuga caprar ἐτ  
 hinulir rimulata ερτ. Iugulatio Cinaeda filii Conco-  
 bair ἰν campo Cobo, ο Cruithniḡ. Finsnechta mac  
 Ceallaiḡ, rex Lagen, ἡ Cill dapa de picu mortuus ερτ.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini mccc.<sup>o</sup> uiii.<sup>o</sup> Dormi-  
 tatio Toichtiḡ (ἁλιαρ Ταιῆλιḡ, α Τιρ ιμῆλαιρ), abbatir  
 apud Maḡae. Bellum ἰτιρ U Cennrealaiḡ inuicem, ubi  
 cecidit Ceallaḡ toraḡ mac Donnḡaile, ρι ραῖα Etain.  
 Occurio Dunḡon principir Telḡa leirr, ἡ fail ρεrine  
 ρατραicc ι τιḡ abair Telḡa lirr. Baetan Cluana  
 tuaircir, Cuu quiaḡaen ρecnabb Cluana, dormierunt.  
 Ignir celertir ρercurir uirum ἰν opatorio Nodan.  
 Finbil abatira cluano ὀροναιḡ mortua ερτ. Inoreḡ  
 n-Υλατ λα ἡ Ἀεῶ mac Neill, δι ραρυγαν ρεrine ρατραicc  
 ρορ Dunḡoin.

Soirrit ραερ ραεῖ laechdaiḡ,  
 Υλατ λα ἡ Ἀεῶ ρορρυbταιρ,  
 Ιγ αντ ανριτ ρο melai  
 . . congail ὀρενι bpuḡmair.

<sup>1</sup> *Aedh*.—King of Ireland.

<sup>2</sup> *Cruithni*. — The Cruithni, or Picts, of Dalaraide, in the now county of Antrim. See Reeves' *Eccl. Antiqq.* 334-348.

<sup>3</sup> *Finsnechta*.—See the note regarding Finsnechta, at the year 805 *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Toichtech*.—The name of Toichtech does not appear in any of the old lists of abbots (or bishops) of Armagh published by Dr. Todd (*St. Patrick*, 174-182). But it occurs in the *Book of Leinster*, p 25, col. 2, among the names of the abbots of Armagh who 'rested during the reign of Aedh Oirdnidhe, King of Ireland from 796 to 818, according to the chronology of these Annals. In recording his obit, the *Four Masters* and *Chron.*

*Scotorum*, at A.D. 808, give him the title of "abbot of Armagh." But in the *Ann. Inisfall.*, at A.D. 795 (=808), he is merely called *pep-lesin*, or "Lector." His name is not in Ware's list of Archbishops of Armagh.

<sup>5</sup> *Taichlech*.—This is the name in B., which ignores the form "Toichtech." The clause within the parentheses is in A., not in B.

<sup>6</sup> *Cellach*. — The epithet *Tosach* means "the first." The name of "Cellach, son of Dungal," appears in the list of the Kings of Ui-Cennse-laigh (or South Leinster) in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 1, as successor to Coirpre, son of Laidnen, whose obit is given above under the year 792.

nights they fled suddenly. And Aedh,<sup>1</sup> son of Niall, marched against them, and burned the borders of Meath; and their flight was compared to [the flight of] goats and kids. The killing of Cinaedh son of Coneobhar, in Magh-Cobho, by Cruithni.<sup>2</sup> Finsnechta, son of Cellach, King of Leinster, died of 'emeroids,' in Cill-dara.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 808. The 'falling asleep' of Toich-tech<sup>4</sup> (alias Taichlech,<sup>5</sup> from Tir-Imchclair), abbot of Ard-Macha. A battle among the Ui-Cennselaigh themselves, where Cellach<sup>6</sup> Tosach, son of Donngal, King of Rath-Etain,<sup>7</sup> was slain. The killing of Dunchu, abbot of Telach-liss,<sup>8</sup> beside the shrine of Patrick, in the abbot's house of Telach-liss.<sup>9</sup> Baetan of Cluain-tuaiscert,<sup>9</sup> [and] Cuchiarain, vice-abbot of Cluain,<sup>10</sup> 'fell asleep.' Lightning killed a man in the Oratory of Nodan.<sup>11</sup> Finbil, abbess of Cluain-Bronaigh, died. The plundering of Ulad by Aedh, son of Niall, [in revenge] for the profanation of the shrine of Patrick against Dunchu.

Heroic<sup>12</sup> nobles return sadly,  
Ulidians, injured by Aedh.  
Where they stayed, under disgrace,  
Was [at]<sup>13</sup> . . . . of the active Brenè.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>7</sup> *Rath-Etain*. — The *rath*, or fort of Etan. "King of Rath-Etain" was but a bardic name for the king of South Leinster.

<sup>8</sup> *Telach-liss*. — Tullylish, in the parish of the same name, barony of Lower Iveagh, co. Down. O'Donovan was wrong in identifying this place with Tullalease, in the bar. of Orrery [and Kilmore], co. Cork (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 804, note c).

<sup>9</sup> *Cluain-tuaiscert*. — Now Cloontuskert, in the bar. of Ballintobber South, co. Roscommon.

<sup>10</sup> *Cluain*; i.e. Clonmacnoise, King's County.

<sup>11</sup> *Oratory of Nodan*. — O'Donovan thought, and rightly, that this oratory

was probably at "Disert-Nuadhan" (the "desert," or "hermitage," of Nuadu), now absurdly anglicised "Eastersnow," near Elphin, in the co. Roscommon. *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 804, note f, and 1330, note p.

<sup>12</sup> *Heroic*. — The original of these stanzas, not in B., is in the top margin of fol. 37a in A., with a mark of reference to the proper place in the text.

<sup>13</sup> [*At*] . . . . — The original seems like *ec congair* (the first letter being mutilated by the binder), or *ec congair* ("at Congal," *ec* for *ic*, *ac*, *oc*, forms of the Irish preposition signifying "at").

<sup>14</sup> *Brenè*. — "Frētum Brene" was the latinized form of the name of the

Τιησανρατ ιμτεαχτ χαλασ,  
 Ιη ραιτε υαλλαχ υλαχ ;  
 Ατσερρα ζυιβ κο η-ζηνεναιβ  
 Οε τεετ το σεαλλαιβ υλασ.

Μαελροτάρταιζ μακ Πλαινσ, αββαρ Πινδουβραε αβυε 7  
 εϊλλε Μοϊννι, οβιτ. Bellum la hultu etir da mac  
 Piacnae. Cairill uictor fuit. Echar euarit.

Ιετ. Ιαναρ. Anno domini dccc.º ix.º Caithna  
 abbar Doimliacc, et Tigernach fundator daira Meilli,  
 abbar Cille aith, et Maelpohtarraig mac Aethgale  
 prinncepr ind airecuil Dochiaroc feriba, Cathal mac  
 Piacrae rex Raio airtir et uirorum Cul, et Echar  
 mac Piacnae rex Uloth, et Maelduin mac Donn-  
 gale equonimur airo Macae, et Anlon mac Concobair  
 rex Aithne, Macoirbb filius Neutir, et Cellae .h.  
 Concotharig, moriuntur. Suair abbar Glinne da locha  
 dormiuit. Tardg et Plachna, duo filii Muirgiurro,  
 iugulati sunt o Luighnib. Martatio Luighne la Muirgiur.  
 Laeche de Luighnib Conachit cecinit :—

Ro marb Muirgiri mo macra,  
 Da romor rodomtheiri ;  
 Ir meiri imrubart caile  
 For bnaigait Tairg tar a eiri.

mouth of Strangford Lough, co. Down. See *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 6, note <sup>3</sup>, and Todd's *St. Patrick*, p. 406, n. <sup>4</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> *Beaks*; i.e. the beaks of birds of prey were seen with fragments of the slain.

<sup>2</sup> *Finnabhar-abha*. — Fennor, barony of Lower Duleek, co. Meath.

<sup>3</sup> *Cill-Moinni*. — Otherwise Cill-Moena, or church of St. Moena. Now Kilmoone, in the barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

<sup>4</sup> *Caithna*. — The name is "Caithnia in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 805 = 810).

<sup>5</sup> *Doimliacc*. — Duleek, co. Meath.

<sup>6</sup> *Daire-Meilli*. — Colgan states, (*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 796), that this establishment was founded by St. Tigernach for his mother, Mella, on the border of Lough-Melge (now Lough Melvin, in the north of the co. Leitrim). The place is not now known by this name.

<sup>7</sup> *Airecul-Dochiaroc*. — "Dochiaroc's Chamber." Now known as Errigal, in the parish of Errigal-Keerogue, co. Tyrone. This entry is very inaccurately given in O'Connor's edition of this Chronicle.

<sup>8</sup> *Rath-airthir*. — See above at A.D. 788.

They tried to go by the shore,  
The proud Ulidian host.  
Beaks<sup>1</sup> were seen, with fragments,  
Coming from the churches of Ulad.

Maelfothartaigh, son of Fland, abbot of Finnabhar-abha<sup>2</sup> and Cill-Moinni,<sup>3</sup> died. A battle among the Ulaid, between two sons of Fiachna. Cairill was victor. Echaid fled.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 809. Cathina,<sup>4</sup> abbot of Doimliacc;<sup>5</sup> [809.] and Tigernach, founder of Daire-Meilli,<sup>6</sup> abbot of Cill-achaidh; and Maelfothartaigh, son of Aedhgal, abbot of Airecul-Dochiaroc,<sup>7</sup> a scribe; Cathal, son of Fiachra, King of Rath-airthir,<sup>8</sup> and Fera-Cul;<sup>9</sup> and Echaidh, son of Fiachna, King of the Ulaid; and Maelduin, son of Donngal, house-steward<sup>10</sup> of Ard-Macha; and Anlon, son of Conchobar, King of Aidhne; Macoirb son of Neuter, and Cellach Ua Conchodaigh, died. Guaire, abbot of Glenn-da-locha, 'fell asleep.' Tadhg<sup>11</sup> and Flathnia, two sons of Muirgis,<sup>12</sup> were slain by the Luighni.<sup>13</sup> Devastation of the Luighni<sup>13</sup> by Muirgis.<sup>12</sup> A hero of the Luighni of Connaught sang:—

Muirgis slew my son,  
Which grieved me very much.  
It was I that placed a sword  
On Tadhg's neck therefor.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>9</sup> *Fera-Cul*.—The name of a tribe inhabiting the district comprising the present baronies of Upper and Lower Kells, co. Meath.

<sup>10</sup> *House-steward*. — equonimur (for oeconomur), A. B. The *Four Mast.* have (A.D. 805) περτιγῖρ, a title equivalent to "custos monasterii." See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 365.

<sup>11</sup> *Tadhg*.—ταεῖγγ, B.

<sup>12</sup> *Muirgis*; i.e., Muirgis, son of Tomaltach, King of Connaught,

whose death is recorded under the year 814 *infra*.

<sup>13</sup> *Luighni*; i.e. the Luighni of Connaught, whose territory is now represented by the barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo.

<sup>14</sup> *Therefor*.—ταρ α ειρρι. The *Four Mast.* write ταρ ειρρι. The original of these lines, not in B., is written in the lower margin of fol. 37a, in A., with a mark of reference to the place where they should be introduced in the text.



Fol. 37ab. **¶** Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º x.º Nuadhā abbar  
airto Maðae migrauit cu Connaçta cum lege Patricii  
et cum armario eius. Derbairt aige dia raðairinn  
oimig Tailten, cona peçt eð na carpat, la Aed mac  
Neill, io ert, muinnter Tamlaçta doðporbai iar  
parugad termainn Tamlaçtai Maeleruain duu Neill,  
et portea familie Tamlaçtae multa munera  
peðoita sunt. Admoer ingin Aida lagen in penectute  
bona mor tua ert. Dimman Apat, Muminenir anco-  
rita, uitam feliciter finiuit. Tuathal abbar rruith  
Cluana mortuus ert. Strager gentiliu apud Ultu.  
Dlaemac nepor Muiruibuir, abbar Dermairi, [obit].

b. **¶** Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º x.º 1.º Flann mac  
Cellaich abbar Finnghaire, reuba et ancorita et  
episcopur, rubita morte perit. Item Eðair episco-  
pur et ancorita prinncepr Tamlaçta, quieuit. Corpað  
mac Niallgura rex Garbroir, et Cernað mac Flaethia,  
rex Muighdornae mðres, mortui sunt. Nuadhā locha  
hlamae episcopur et ancorita, abbar airto Maðae,  
dormiuit. Flann mac Congalaigh rex Ciannaçtai  
mortuus. Oengur mac Dunlainge rex generur Art-  
gal, Flaithbertaich mac Coirpri, prinncepr Cille more

<sup>1</sup> *Nuadha* . . . . *went*.—migrauit, A. mori (for mortuus ert), B. The name of Nuadha does not occur in the *Book of Leinster* list (p. 42) of successors of St. Patrick in the abbacy of Armagh. But at p. 25 b of the same MS., "Nuado" is mentioned among the abbots of Armagh who died during the reign of "Aed Ordride," who began to reign in A.D. 796, and died in 818, according to these Annals. The *Chron. Scot.* has Nuadha's obit at the year 812. It is entered under the next year in this chronicle.

<sup>2</sup> *To Connaught*.—The MSS. A. and B. have cu cōnnaçta, the first

c in cōnnaçta being wrongly marked with the sign of 'infection.'

<sup>3</sup> *Tailtiu*.—Teltown, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

<sup>4</sup> *Tamlacht*; or Tamlacht-Maelruain. Tallaght, co. Dublin.

<sup>5</sup> *'Termon'*; i.e., the right of sanctuary, asylum, or protection. The term was also applied to a certain portion of the lands of a monastery. In *Clar*, 49 'Termann' is translated by "privilege."

<sup>6</sup> *Aedh Lagen*, i.e., "Aedh of Leinster." The death of Aedh Laigen, son of Fithcellach, King of Ui-Maine, is entered above at the year 721. In the corresponding entries in *Ann. F.M.*

Kal. Jan. A.D. 810. Nuadha, abbot of Ard-Macha, [810.] went<sup>1</sup> to Connaught,<sup>2</sup> with the 'Law' of Patrick, and with his shrine. Prevention of the celebration of the fair of Tailtiu,<sup>3</sup> on a Saturday, so that neither horse nor chariot arrived there, with Aedh son of Niall; i.e. the 'family' of Tamlacht<sup>4</sup> that prevented it, because of the violation of the 'Termon'<sup>5</sup> of Tamlacht-Maelruain by the Ui-Neill; and many gifts were afterwards presented to the 'family' of Tamlacht.<sup>4</sup> Admoer, daughter of Aedh Lagen,<sup>6</sup> died at a good old age. Dimman of Aradh,<sup>7</sup> a Munsterman, anchorite, ended his life happily. Tuathgal, a most wise abbot of Cluain,<sup>8</sup> died. A slaughter of Gentiles by the Ulidians. Blathmac Ua Muirdibhuir, abbot of Dermagh<sup>9</sup> [died].

Kal. Jan. A.D. 811. Flann, son of Cellach, abbot of [811] BIS. Finnglais,<sup>10</sup> a scribe, anchorite, and bishop, died suddenly. Echaidh, also a bishop and anchorite, abbot of Tamlacht, rested. Coscrach, son of Niallghus, King of Garbhros,<sup>11</sup> and Cernach, son of Flathnia, King of Mughdhorna-Bregh, died. Nuadha of Loch-Uamha,<sup>12</sup> bishop, anchorite, and abbot of Ard-Macha 'fell asleep.' Flann, son of Congalach, King of Cianachta, died. Oengus, son of Dunlaing, King of Cinel-Artgail, and Flaithbertach, son of Coirpre, abbot of Cill-mor-Enir,<sup>13</sup> died. Aedh Roen, King of Corco-

and *Chron. Scot.* (718), the same Aedh is stated to have been the descendant of Cernach, and one of the chiefs of the Southern Ui-Neill slain in the battle of Almuin, or Hill of Allen, in the present county of Kildare. The lady Admoer would therefore seem to have survived her father about 90 years.

<sup>1</sup> *Aradh*.—The old name of the district now forming the northern part of the barony of Owney [*Uaithne*] and Arra, co. Tipperary.

<sup>8</sup> *Cluain*, i.e. Clonmacnoise, in the King's County.

<sup>9</sup> *Dermagh*.—Durrow, in the King's County.

<sup>10</sup> *Finnglais*.—Finglas, near Dublin.

<sup>11</sup> *Garbhros*.—The situation of this place, the name of which signifies the rough "*Ross*" (or "*wooded district*") has not been identified.

<sup>12</sup> *Nuadha of Loch-Uamha*.—See note <sup>1</sup>, under previous year. According to Colgan (*Acta SS.* p. 373), *Loch-Uamha* (the "*lake of the cave*") was in the district now forming the county of Leitrim.

<sup>13</sup> *Cill-mor-Enir*.—See note <sup>8</sup>, p. 236 *supra*.

enir, moriuntur. Aed roen, ri corco baircinn, mor-  
tuur ert. Ar gennete la riru hUñail. Ar Conmaicne  
la genneti. Ar Calraigi Luirg la hU briuin. Ar Corco-  
roiðe Miðe la hUa Macuair. Ar gennete la Mumain,  
io ert, la Cobtað mac Maeleduin, ri loða Léin.  
Inroed in deirceird la Muirgiur mac Tomaltaið  
.i. ri Connacht. Lex Daru for Connachtu.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º x.º ii.º Conall  
mac Daimtið princep Treoit moritur. Peraðað mac  
Scannail ririba et racerdor, abbar Aðaið boo, fel-  
citer uitam finiuit. Ceallað mac Eðað, princep  
Cille tóme, mortuus ert. Ar nUmill la genneti, ubi  
cecidereunt Corpað mac Flaindoabrat, et Dunadað  
rex hUmill. Loigaire mac Congamna, rex generis  
Coirppi, moritur. Congaltað mac Eitguine, pecnab  
Cluana perta, moritur. Karalur rex Francorum,  
immo totius Europæ imperator, in pace dormiuit.  
Lex Daru la hU Neill.

Fol. 37ba.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º x.º iii.º Perid-  
mið abbar Cille Moinni et moep breg o þatrac,  
ancorita pprecipuus riribaque optimus, feliciter  
uitam finiuit. Tuatál filiur Durdubtae, pprecipuus

<sup>1</sup> *Umhall*.—A district known as the "Owles," and "O'Malley's country;" and comprising the baronies of Murresk and Burrishoole, in the co. Mayo.

<sup>2</sup> *Conmaicni*.—Otherwise called "Conmaicni-Mara," a name now represented by "Connemara," in the W. of the co. Galway.

<sup>3</sup> *Corca-Roidhe*.—A tribe which gave name to the barony of Corkaree, co. Westmeath.

<sup>4</sup> *Ui-Mac-Uais*.—"Descendants of the sons of [Colla] Uais." A sept of the old Oirgiallian stock, from which the name of the barony of Moygoish, co. Westmeath, is derived.

<sup>5</sup> *Loch-Léin*.—The Irish name of the Lakes of Killarney. King of Loch-Léin was a bardic term for "King of West Munster."

<sup>6</sup> *South*.—Apparently the South of Connaught, Muirgis being King of Connaught at the time. Under the year 813 *infra*, a hosting by Muirgis against the Ui-Maine "of the South" is recorded.

<sup>7</sup> *Son of Daimtech*.—O'Connor inaccurately prints *mac Dainlig*, "son of Dainlech."

<sup>8</sup> *Treoit*.—Trevet, in the parish of the same name, barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

Baiscinn, died. A slaughter of Gentiles by the men of Umhall.<sup>1</sup> A slaughter of the Conmaicni<sup>2</sup> by Gentiles. A slaughter of the Calraighi of Lurg, by the Ui-Briuin. A slaughter of the Corca-Roidhe<sup>3</sup> of Meath by the Ui-Mac-Uais.<sup>4</sup> A slaughter of Gentiles by Munstermen, *i.e.*, by Cobthach son of Maelduin, King of Loch-Léin.<sup>5</sup> Devastation of the South<sup>6</sup> by Muirgis son of Tomaltach, *i.e.*, King of Connaught. The 'Law' of Dari over Connaught.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 812. Conall, son of Daimtech,<sup>7</sup> abbot [812.] of Treoit,<sup>8</sup> died. Feradhach son of Scannal, scribe and priest, abbot of Achadh-bo, ended his life happily. Cellach son of Echaid, abbot of Cill-Toma,<sup>9</sup> died. A slaughter of [the men of] Umhall<sup>10</sup> by Gentiles, in which were slain Coscrach son of Flandabrat, and Dunadach, King of Umhall. Loegaire, son of Cugamna, King of the Cinel-Coirpri, died. Congaltach, son of Etguine, vice-abbot of Cluain-ferta,<sup>11</sup> dies. Charles,<sup>12</sup> King of the Franks, or rather Emperor of all Europe, slept in peace. The 'Law' of Dari<sup>13</sup> by the Ui-Neill.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 813. Feidilmidh, abbot of Cill-Moinne,<sup>14</sup> and steward<sup>15</sup> of Bregb on the part of Patrick, [813.] an eminent anchorite and most excellent scribe, ended his life happily. Tuathal, son of Dudubhta,<sup>16</sup> a famous

<sup>9</sup> *Cill-Toma*. — Kiltoom, in the barony of Fore, co. Westmeath.

<sup>10</sup> *Umhall*. — See under the preceding year; note <sup>1</sup>, last page.

<sup>11</sup> *Cluain-ferta*; *i.e.* Cluain-ferta-Brendain. Clonfert, in the barony of Longford, co. Galway.

<sup>12</sup> *Charles*. — Charlemagne. The correct date of Charlemagne's death is 28th Jan., 814.

<sup>13</sup> 'Law' of Dari.—The imposition of this 'Law' over Connaught is the last entry under the preceding year.

<sup>14</sup> *Cill-Moinne*. — Kilmoone, in the barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

<sup>15</sup> *Steward*. — moep; translated "Serjeant" in Clar. 49. The office of "steward" or "serjeant" (moep) here referred to, consisted in collecting Patrick's dues, or tribute, in Bregia, by the authority of the archbishop of Armagh.

<sup>16</sup> *Dudubhta*. — The *Four Mast*. (A.D. 809) have the name "Dubhta" which seems the more correct form.

reuba et doctor cluana mac U Noir, dormiuit. Eitirpel mac Ceallaiḡ, episcopus Glinne da loča et Cinaed mac Ceallaiḡ episcopus et abbas Trelie moer, obierunt. Maeluin episcopus, aircinneḡ Eḡdroma, iugulatur est. Suibne mac Moenaiḡ equonimus Slane, et ḡormgal mac Neill fili Fergaile, mortui sunt. Slogad la Muirgiur et Forceallaḡ for Uu mMaine deirpoice, ubi plurimi interfecti sunt innocentes. Forceallaḡ Pobair, abbas cluana mic Noir, et Orḡanaḡ abbas Cille pobric, Ronan nepos Loḡdeirc episcopus, omnes dormierunt. Bellum inter Lagenenses inuicem, ubi nepotes Cennrelaiḡ proptati sunt, et fili ḡrain uictoriam acceperunt. Ceallach abbas Iae, finita constructione templi Ceninora, reliquit principatum, et Diarmiciur alumnus Daigri pro eo ordinatur est. ḡroen mac Ruadraḡ rathara Lagenarum moritur. Lex Quirani for Cruaḡna eleuata est la Muirgiur. Saet mor 7 tromgallra. Niall mac Aeḡa, rex nepotum Cormaice, repentina morte moritur. Blaḡmac mac Ailgura abbas tpe da ḡlair, et Blaḡmac dalta Colḡgen, abbas inrolae uaccae albae, obierunt.

<sup>1</sup> *Trelie-mor*; i.e. "great Trelie." The place referred to is now called Trillick, and is in the barony of Omagh, co. Tyrone. Dr. O'Connor turns it into "Magni Tralee," taking Trelie as a form of the name of Tralee in Kerry. But he was wrong.

<sup>2</sup> *Steward*. — equonimus, for oeconomus. Muiredhach, son of Uargal, called equonimus of Ia, at the year 781 *supra*, is described as prior ("prior") in *Ann. Four M.*, at the corresponding date (A.D. 777). See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 365.

<sup>3</sup> *Muirgis*; i.e. Muirgis, son of Tomaltach, King of Connaught,

whose obit is the first entry under the next year.

<sup>4</sup> *Forchellach*. — Abbot of Clonmacnoise. See next entry.

<sup>5</sup> *Cill-Fobric*. — Or Cill-Fobrich. Probably Kilbrew, in the barony of Ratoath, co. Meath.

<sup>6</sup> *Cenannas*. — Kells, co. Meath. The genit. form Ceninora (nom. Ceninora) is wrong; the more usual nom. form being Cenanna (genit. Cenanna).

<sup>7</sup> *Diarmait*. — Diarmiciur, A. Diarmiciur, B.

<sup>8</sup> *Foster-son*. — alumnus. A. alumnus, B.

<sup>9</sup> *Ruadhri*. — Apparently the Ruai-

scribe and doctor of Cluain-Mic-U-Nois, 'fell asleep.' Etirscel, the son of Cellach, bishop of Glenn-dallocha, and Cinaedh son of Cellach, bishop and abbot of Trelic-mor,<sup>1</sup> died. Maelduin, a bishop, 'herenagh' of Echdruim, was slain. Suibhne son of Moenach, steward<sup>2</sup> of Slane, and Gormgal, son of Niall, son of Fergal, died. A hosting by Muirgis<sup>3</sup> and Forchellach<sup>4</sup> upon the Ui-Maine of the South, when many innocent people were slain. Forchellach of Fobhar, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, and Orthanach abbot of Cill-Fobric,<sup>5</sup> [and] Ronan Ua Lochdeirc, a bishop—all 'fell asleep.' A battle among the Leinstermen themselves, wherein the Ui-Cennselaigh were overthrown, and the sons of Bran obtained the victory. Cellach, abbot of Ia, the building of the church of Cenannas<sup>6</sup> being finished, resigned the abbacy; and Diarmait,<sup>7</sup> foster-son<sup>8</sup> of Daigre, was ordained in his place. Broen, son of Ruadhri,<sup>9</sup> a satrap of the Leinstermen, died. The 'Law' of Ciaran<sup>10</sup> was proclaimed over Cruachan<sup>11</sup> by Muirgis. Great suffering and heavy diseases.<sup>12</sup> Niall, son of Aedh, King of the Ui-Cormaic, died suddenly. Blathmac, son of Ailgus, abbot of Tir-da-glas,<sup>13</sup> and Blathmac, foster-son of Colgu, abbot of Inis-bo-finne,<sup>14</sup> died.

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dhri, son of Faelan, King of all the Leinstermen, whose obit is entered above at the year 784.

<sup>10</sup> *Of Ciaran*; i.e. St. Ciaran of Clonmacnoise. *quiarani*, A., B.

<sup>11</sup> *Cruachan*.—A famous plain in Roscommon, the principal fort (or *rath*) in which, Rathcroghan, near Belanagare, was anciently the chief seat of the Kings of Connaught. See above under the year 782, where the 'Law' of Patrick is stated to have been proclaimed *h1 Cruachnib*.

<sup>12</sup> *Heavy diseases*.—*trpmgalar*, "heavy disease," B.

<sup>13</sup> *Tir-da-glas*.—Terryglass, barony of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary.

<sup>14</sup> *Inis-bo-finne*.—"Island of the white cow." There are two islands thus named, seats of ancient ecclesiastical establishments, viz., Inishbofin, an island off the coast of the barony of Murrisk, co. Mayo (see above at the year 667), and Inishbofin in Lough-Ree (an expansion of the river Shannon), which is regarded as part of the barony of Kilkenny West, co. Westmeath, and is the island here referred to.



Ἰκτ. 1αναιρ. Anno domini dccc.º x.º iiii.º Μορρ  
Μuirgiura ριῖ Connact.

Ri deργ daigtheḗ cen dṽmbaiḡ,  
Muirgiur de Cruachain clannaiḡ,  
Ro fṽaiḡ mac Cellaiḡ cuirriḡ  
Ἀνδεr dṽn ḡerba bannaiḡ.

Cele iheru abbar cille Moinne [obit]. iugulatio  
Corcpaiḗ mic fṽirnecti. Conall mac Neill, rex deir-  
ceirḡ ḡreḡ, moritur. Colman mac Neill iugulatur  
ert a genere Conaill. Slogad la Ἀεḡ iarum ρor cenel  
Conaill, iorcpair Rogaiḡlneḗ mac Flaiḡgura. Mael-  
canaiḡ ancopita Luḡmaiḡḡ, Cellaḗ mac Congaile abbar  
1ae, dormierunt. Orḡain Cluana cpeḡḡa, 7 guin duine  
inḡi, do ρeraiḡ ḡreibne 7 do ρil Caḡail. ρocapṽa  
mac Cernaiḗ, leḡ ρi deirceirṽ ḡreḡ, moritur ert.

Fol. 37bb.  
b.

Ἰκτ. 1αναιρ. Anno domini dccc.º x.º u.º Dungal  
mac Cuanaḗ rex Roir, Tuatḗal mac Domnaill rex  
airter Liṽi, iṽgalaḗ mac Maelehuḡḡai rex corco  
Sogain, Conan mac Ruatḡraḗ rex ḡritonum, Caḡail  
mac Ἀρṽraḗ rex Muḡḡorṽnae, omner deṽuncti pṽnt.

<sup>1</sup> *Cruachan*.—See the entry regard-  
ing Cruachan under last year, and the  
note thereon (p. 303, note 11).

<sup>2</sup> *Son of Cellach*.—Probably Fin-  
snechta son of Cellach, King of Lein-  
ster, whose obit is given at the year  
807 *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Cuirrech*.—The Curragh of Kil-  
dare. The Kings of Leinster are  
sometimes styled "Kings of Cuirrech,"  
in bardic compositions.

<sup>4</sup> *Cill-Moinne*.—Kilmoone, in the  
barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

<sup>5</sup> *Aedh*, i.e. Aedh Oirdnidhe, King  
of Ireland.

<sup>6</sup> *Lughmadh*.—Louth, in the county  
of Louth.

<sup>7</sup> *Cluain-cremhā*.—See note 2, p.,  
216, *supra*. Dr. O'Connor, in his ed.  
of these Annals, makes a most extra-  
ordinary blunder regarding this entry,  
which is plainly written in A. And  
O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 810,  
note u) is scarcely more happy. It is  
a pity that the latter did not consult  
the MS. A. before constructing the  
note in question.

<sup>8</sup> *Men of Breifni*, i.e. the men of the  
Western Breifne, or Breifni-Ui-Ruairc  
(Brefny-O'Rourke).

<sup>9</sup> *Sil-Cathail*, i.e. the "Seed (or  
descendants) of Cathail." Otherwise  
designated by the name of Clann-  
Cathail. This was the tribe-name of

Kal. Jan. A.D. 814. Death of Muirgis, King of [814.]  
Connaught.

A fierce plundering king, without grief;  
Muirgis of fruitful Cruachan;<sup>1</sup>  
Who helped the son of Cellach<sup>2</sup> of Cuirrech,<sup>3</sup>  
From the south, from the flowing Barrow.

Celi-Isa, abbot of Cill-Moinne<sup>4</sup>, [died]. The killing of Coscrach, son of Finsnechta. Conall, son of Niall, King of the South of Bregh, died. Colman, son of Niall, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill. A hosting by Aedh<sup>5</sup> afterwards upon the Cinel-Conaill, in which Rogaillnech son of Flaithgus was slain. Maelcanaigh, anchorite of Lughmadh,<sup>6</sup> and Cellach son of Congal, abbot of Ia, 'fell asleep.' The plundering of Cluain-cremha,<sup>7</sup> and the killing of a man therein, by the men of Breifni<sup>8</sup> and the Sil-Cathail.<sup>9</sup> Focarta son of Cernach, half-king of the South of Bregh, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 815. Dungal, son of Cuanu, King of [815.]<sup>118.</sup>  
Ros;<sup>10</sup> Tuathal, son of Domhnall, King of Airther-Liphè;<sup>11</sup>  
Irgalach, son of Maelumhai, King of Corco-Soghain;<sup>12</sup>  
Conan,<sup>13</sup> son of Ruadhri, King of the Britons, and Cathal,  
son of Artri, King of Mughdorna—all died. Dubh-

a respectable branch of the great Sil-Muiredhaigh stock of Connaught, whose chief took the name of O'Flanagan, when the adoption of surnames became general. The Clann-Cathail were seated in the barony and county of Roscommon.

<sup>10</sup> *Ros*. — A district in the co. Monaghan, the name of which seems to be preserved in that of the parish of Magheross ("Machaire-Rois"), in the barony of Farney, in the same county.

<sup>11</sup> *Airther-Liphè*. — "East of Liphè

(or Liffey)." That part of the plain of Kildare lying to the east of the River Liffey.

<sup>12</sup> *Corco-Soghain*, i.e. the race of Soghan *sal-bhuidhe* ("yellow heel"), son of Fiacha Araidhe, King of Ulster. There were several distinct septs of this race in Ireland. See O'Donovan's *Hy-Many*, pp. 72, 159.

<sup>13</sup> *Conan*. — "Cinan rex moritur." (Ann. Cambriæ, A.D. 816). The obit of "Kynon," King, is entered in the *Brut y Tywysogion*, under 817.

Ἐυδαλειῶται mac Tomaltaiḡ dua namne, omnes perierunt. Morr lorēð rēribae poir Commain. Comburtio Cluana mic Noir de media ex maiore parte. Morr Suibne mic Cuanač, abbatir Cluana mic Noir. Ceallač mac Muirgírpa, abbatir Ḍromma capro, iugulatur ert o Sepridiu mac Tuatail. Uentur magnus in Kalentoir Nouembri. Bellum do maðmair for hū Piacrač Muirce re n-Ḍiarmait mac Tomaltaiḡ, 7 lorcað 7 orḡḡain Foibren i crič Graicraigis, ubi plurimi occurrunt ignobiles. Morr Cačail mic Ailillo regir nepotum Piacrač. Oratorium Pobair comburtum ert.

¶ Et. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º x.º ui.º Morr Dačail episcopi, rēribae et ancoritae, hui Duibleni. Morr Concruične rēribae principir Iainne Ela. Típpaiti abbatir cluana fēpta Ḍrentain, Cumurcač mac Cernaiḡ equonimur airtō Mačae, obierunt. Belliolum itir pīru deirceirt Ḍreg et Ciannachtu, i toreraðar il i čiannachtair. Bellum ante Cačal mac Dunlainḡe, et re muinntir tiḡi Munðu, for muinntir Fērnano, ubi .cccc. intercepti sunt. Maeltuile abbatir Ḍenncair exulat. Maelduin mac

<sup>1</sup> *Namne*.—This place (or tribe) has not been identified. Namne may have been written in mistake for U mane (Ui-Maine, or Hy-Many, in Connaught).

<sup>2</sup> *All died*.—omnes perierunt. Not in B., in which the next entry is joined to this one.

<sup>3</sup> *Death*.—morr. Not in B.

<sup>4</sup> *Ros-Comain*.—Roscommon, in the county of Roscommon. The words morrtui sunt are added in B., in which this entry forms part of the previous entry.

<sup>5</sup> *Of the half*.—de media. Not in B. The expression "*de media ex maiore parte*" occurs more than once

in the MS. A. text of this Chronicle. (See at the year 833 *infra*); but B. does not employ the words *de media*.

<sup>6</sup> *Druim-cara*.—Drumcar, in the parish of the same name, barony of Ferrard, and county of Louth. This place is called "*Druim-cara of Ard-Cianachta*" (the old name of the district now represented by the barony and name of *Ferrard*), under the year 869 *infra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Foibren*.—*Graicraighe*. See note <sup>4</sup>, p. 222, *supra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Ailill*.—This Ailill was son of Innrechtach, son of the Dunchad Mursce whose death is entered at the year 681. See note <sup>16</sup>, p. 133, *supra*.

daleithi, son of Tomaltach, chief of Namne,<sup>1</sup>—all died.<sup>2</sup> Death<sup>3</sup> of Joseph, scribe of Ros-Comain.<sup>4</sup> Burning of the greater part of the half<sup>5</sup> of Cluain-mic-Nois. Death of Suibhne, son of Cuanu, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois. Cellach, son of Muirghis, abbot of Druim-cara,<sup>6</sup> was slain by Gertide son of Tuathal. Great wind on the Kalends of November. A battle was gained over the Ui-Fiachrach of Muirisc by Diarmait son of Tomaltach; and the burning and plundering of Foibren<sup>7</sup> in the district of Graicraighe,<sup>7</sup> where a great number of the common people were slain. Death of Cathal, son of Ailill,<sup>8</sup> King of the Ui-Fiachrach. The oratory of Fobhar<sup>9</sup> was burned.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 816. Death of Dathal Ua Duibhleni, [8.6.] a bishop, scribe, and anchorite. Death of Cucruithne, a scribe, abbot of Lann-Ela.<sup>10</sup> Tipraiti, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brendain, Cumuscach son of Cernach, steward of Ard-Macha, died. A battle between the men of the south of Bregb and the Cianachta, wherein a great number of the Cianachta were slain. A battle by<sup>11</sup> Cathal,<sup>12</sup> son of Dunlaing, and by<sup>11</sup> the 'family' of Tech-Munnu,<sup>13</sup> against the 'family' of Ferna,<sup>18</sup> wherein 400 persons were slain. Maeltuile, abbot of Bennchair, lived in exile.<sup>14</sup> Maelduin, son of Cennfaeladh, abbot of

<sup>9</sup> *Oratory of Fobhar.* — *Oratorium Fobair.* For *oratorium* the *Four Mast.* (at A.D. 812), have *Depteac.* Fobhar is now known as Fore, in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>10</sup> *Lann-Ela.*—Lynally, in the parish of the same name, barony of Ballycowan, King's co.

<sup>11</sup> *By.*—*ante.* This is the ordinary Latin equivalent of Irish *ria*, or *rié*; but the Irish preposition *re*, with its variations *ria* and *ra*, has also the meaning of "by," and "with."

<sup>12</sup> *Cathal.* — King of Ui Cennse-

laigh, or South Leinster. His obit is entered in the *Ann. Four Mast.* under the year 817.

<sup>13</sup> *Tech-Munnu.*—*Ferna.* Taghmon and Ferns, in the present county of Wexford. The *Four Masters* have no notice of this battle.

<sup>14</sup> *Lived in exile.* — *exulatat* (for *exulat*, or *expulat*), A. B. The "quievit" of Maeltuile is entered at the year 819 *infra*. The *Four Masters* (at 812=816 of these *Annals*) record the obit of Maeltuile, and repeat it at the year 818.

Cinníaelaō princeps Rato boē, de familia Columbae cille, iugulatur etc. Muinntir Colum cille do dul i Temhair do ercuine Aeda. Maelduin rex Rois moritur. Dongall mac Tuathail, xi Ardae, moritur. Cillen abbap Fernann [obit]. Fergur ratha Lupai, abbap Finglairri, obit. Siadal, abbap et episcopus poirp Commair, dormiuit.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini mccc.º x.º ui.º Muireðac mac ðrain, leiðri Laiſen, moritur. Aig anaiſcenta Fol. 38 aa. 7 rneachta map robatar o notlaic rcellae co h-iriu. Imtech[τ] ðoinðe coraib tirmaið 7 alanaile n-abano. Fon oin cumai inð loðae. Ete 7 rianlaið i ar loð Eðoð. Oirp allti do ðorunn. Solaið ðaurðige iarmae o ðete iar loðaið Eirne a tirið Connaçt hi tiri hila Craumtain; aliaque incognita per gelu et grandiner in hoc anno facta. Ceallach mac Scannlain abbap cille Roibrið, Cernaç mac Congalaið rex Cnoðbai, moriuntur. Cuau abbap Lugmaið, co reriñ Moçtai, do dula a tiri Muman for longair. Artri airchinnech airð Maçae, co reriñ Patraice, do dul a Connaçta. Aeo mac Neill co rluagaið co Dun

<sup>1</sup> *Rath-both*.—Now Raphoe, the seat of an ancient bishopric, in the county of Donegal. Regarding the foundation of the monastery of Raphoe, see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 280.

<sup>2</sup> *Temhair*.—Tara, co. Meath.

<sup>3</sup> *To curse Aedh*, i.e. Aedh Oirdnidhe, King of Ireland. do ercuine (for do ercuine, "to curse") A., B. The cause of this 'cursing,' or excommunication, of Aedh may have been for his invasion of Cinel-Conaill as recorded above under the year 814, or for complicity in the murder of the abbot Maelduin. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 389, note x.

<sup>4</sup> *Ros*.—Otherwise written "Fera

(or Fir) Rois"; i.e., "Men of Ros." See note on the name, under the year 815; p. 305.

<sup>5</sup> *Ard*.—Ard-Cianachta, a district in the co. Louth, now represented by the barony of Ferrard.

<sup>6</sup> *Finglais*.—Finglas, near Dublin.

<sup>7</sup> *Epiphany*.—notlaic rcellae, "Christmas of the star," A., B. The *Four Mast*. (A.D. 815) have ó nottlaic, "from Christmas," as in Clar. 49.

<sup>8</sup> *Loch-Echach*.—Lough Neagh.

<sup>9</sup> *Roofing*.—Solaið. This word does not occur in any of the ordinary Irish Glossaries. It is rendered by "timber" in Clar. 49, in which the translation of the full entry is loosely

Rath-both,<sup>1</sup> of the 'family' of Colum-Cille, was slain. The 'family' of Colum-Cille went to Temhair,<sup>2</sup> to curse Aedh.<sup>3</sup> Maelduin, King of Ros,<sup>4</sup> died. Donngal, son of Tuathal, King of Ard,<sup>5</sup> died. Cilleni, abbot of Ferna, [died]. Fergus of Rath-Luraigh, abbot of Finnglais,<sup>6</sup> died. Siadal, abbot and bishop of Ros-Comain, 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 817. Muiredhach son of Bran, half-king of Leinster, died. Unprecedented frost and great snow from Epiphany<sup>7</sup> to Shrovetide. The Boyne and other rivers were traversed with dry feet, and the lakes in like manner. Herds and multitudes [went] upon Loch-Echach,<sup>8</sup> and wild deer were hunted. The roofing<sup>9</sup> of an oratory was afterwards [brought] by carriage-way<sup>10</sup> across the lakes of Erne, from the lands of Connaught to the land of Ui-Cremthainn; and other unprecedented things were done in this year through frost and hail. Cellach son of Scannlan, abbot of Cill-Foibrigh,<sup>11</sup> [and] Cernach son of Congalach, King of Cnodbha,<sup>12</sup> died. Cuanu, abbot of Lughmadh,<sup>14</sup> went in exile to the land of Munster, with the shrine of Mochta.<sup>15</sup> Artri, superior<sup>16</sup> of Ard-Macha, went to Connaught, with the shrine of Patrick. Aedh,<sup>17</sup> son of Niall, [went] with

made. But the construction of the original is very faulty.

<sup>10</sup> *Carriage-way*. — o cete. cete is explained by conap, yet, a "road," "way," in the *Féilire of Oengus* (Laud copy), at Dec., 20. See Stokes' ed., p. clxxix.

<sup>11</sup> *Cill-Foibrigh*.—See note <sup>12</sup>, p. 263 *supra*.

<sup>12</sup> *Cnodbha*.—See note <sup>4</sup>, p. 266 *supra*.

<sup>13</sup> *Cuanu*.—His obit is entered at the year 824 *infra*.

<sup>14</sup> *Lughmadh*.—Louth, in the co. Louth.

<sup>15</sup> *Mochta*.—The St. Mochta, abbot

or bishop of Louth, whose obit is recorded at the year 534 *supra*.

<sup>16</sup> *Superior*. — aīn (for aīrchinnech), A. B. In the entry of the obit of Artri, at A.D. 832 *infra* (where see note), Artri is described as abbot (abbay) of Ard-Macha. Regarding the meaning of the title aīrchinnech, see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 364, note m, and O'Donovan's *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 1179, note o. In the corresponding entry in the *Chron. Scotorum* (A.D. 818), Artri is called ppincepp ("abbot" or "superior").

<sup>17</sup> *Aedh*; i.e., Aedh Oirdnidhe, monarch of Ireland.



Cuair co ro rano Laigniu itir da huas ḡrain. Archinnech Cille moire Enir do iarugad, 7 Dubinnrecht a recnar do ġuin ar a incail, la Laigniu. Orġgain coccaes du Cellach mac Fogertaiċ for Concobar mac Muirpeðaiċ .i. mac riġ Lagen. Bellum actum ert in regione Delbnae Nodot, .i. caċ Forat, ubi nepoter Mani cum pege eorum io ert Caċal mac Murcaċo, et alii plurimi nobiles, propterea sunt. Reger nepotum ġruin, io ert Diarmait mac Tomaltaiġ 7 Maelcoċaiġ filiur Fogertaiġ, uictores erant. Rectaġra nepor Annola, abbaġ Daminnri, moritur. Cluen mac Noir iterum .xii. Kalendar Nouembriġ arripit tertia ex parte sui.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º x.º uiu.º Uartatio Lagen la hċeo mac Neill .i. tir Cualann urque Glenn duorum rtagnorum. Morġ Aċċa mic Neill iuxta uadum duarum uirtutum in campo Conaille. Bellolum inter genur Eugain 7 genur Conaill, in quo cecidit Maelbreail mac Murcaċo rex generis Conaill. Murcaċ mac Maeleduin fuit uictor. Bellolum itir Ultu inuicem, in quo cecidit Cairrell filiur Riċċnae, et Muirpeðaiċ mac Eċċa uictor fuit. Catal mac Dunlainge rex nepotum Cennrelaiġ et recnar ġernann moritur. Crunnmael mac Ailello prinncepġ

<sup>1</sup> *Dun-Cuair*. — See above, at the year 804.

<sup>2</sup> *Superior*. — archinnech. See note 16, p. 309.

<sup>3</sup> *Cill-mor-Enir*. — See note <sup>8</sup>, p. 212. *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Fought*. — actum ert, A. ġertum ert, B.

<sup>5</sup> *Delbna-Nodot*. — Delbnae Nodot, A. B. But the proper form is Delbna Nodot (= D. Nuadot), the ancient name of a district between the rivers Shannon and Suck, in the southern part of the co. Roscommon.

See O'Donovan's ed. of *Leabhar na g-ceart*, p. 105, note n.

<sup>6</sup> *Many*. — plurimi, A. multi, B.

<sup>7</sup> *Diarmait*. — The Diarmait son of Tomaltach, King of Connaught, whose obit is entered at the year 832 *infra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Daiminis*. — Devenish, in Lough Erne, in Fermanagh county.

<sup>9</sup> *Of the Kalends*. — Ct. vii, A. Ct., B.

<sup>10</sup> *Aedh*. — Monarch of Ireland.

<sup>11</sup> *Ath-da-ferta*. — iuxta uadum duarum uirtutum (Mirabilium,

armies to Dun-Cuair,<sup>1</sup> when he divided Leinster between two grandsons of Bran. The superior<sup>2</sup> of Cill-mor-Enir<sup>3</sup> was profaned, and its vice-abbot, Dubhinnrecht, was wounded whilst under his protection, by the Leinstermen. A battle—slaughter by Cellach, son of Fogartach, over Conchobar son of Muiredhach, *i.e.*, son of the King of Leinster. A battle was fought<sup>4</sup> in the country of Delbhna-Nodot,<sup>5</sup> *i.e.* the battle of Forath, wherein the Ui-Maine, with their king, *i.e.* Cathal son of Murchadh, and many<sup>6</sup> other nobles, were overthrown. The Kings of the Ui-Briuin, viz., Diarmait<sup>7</sup> son of Tomaltach, and Maelcothaigh son of Fogartach, were victors. Rechtabhra Ua Andola, abbot of Daiminis,<sup>8</sup> dies. Cluain-mic-Nois was again burned on the 12th of the Kalends<sup>9</sup> of November—the third part of it.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 818. The wasting of Leinster by Aedh<sup>10</sup> son of Niall, *i.e.* the country of Cualann as far as Glenn-da-locha. Death of Aedh<sup>10</sup> son of Niall, near Ath-da-ferta<sup>11</sup> in Magh-Conaille. A battle between the Cinel-Eoghain and Cinel-Conaill, in which Maelbresail son of Murchadh, King of the Cinel-Conaill,<sup>12</sup> was slain. Murchadh,<sup>13</sup> son of Maelduin, was victor. A battle among the Ultonians themselves, in which Cairell<sup>14</sup> son of Fiachna was slain, and Muiredhach son of Echaidh was victor. Cathal son of Dunlaing, King of Ui-Cennselaigh, and vice-abbot of Ferna,<sup>15</sup> died. Crunnmael son of

[818.]

O'Conor); over which an old hand has written ας ατ οα περτα (a literal translation), in A.

<sup>12</sup> *Cinel-Conaill*.—γενιμυ Conall, A.

<sup>13</sup> *Murchadh*.—King of the Cinel-Eoghain, or descendants of Eoghan, son of Niall Nine-hostager, who were otherwise known as the Ui-Neill of the North.

<sup>14</sup> *Cairell*.—According to a state-

ment in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 3), Cairell (or Cairill, as the name is there written) reigned nine years, and was slain in a battle between the Ulaid and the Ui-Echach-Cobha, fought at a place called Lapast, in Carn-Cantain. But the situation of Lapast, or of Carn-Cantain, is not now known.

<sup>15</sup> *Ferna*.—Ferns, in the county of Wexford.

Fol. 38 ab. Doimliacc, et Muireadaċ filiur Crunnmail abbat  
 diſcipulo Teornoc, defuncti ſunt. Congalaċ mac Fergura  
 rex Cul moritur. Cengciger aīrto Maċae cen aīgi cen  
 tucbaīl ſcpine, 7 cumurc ann 1 torċair mac Θċdaċ  
 mic Piaċnae. Poċuro poċnae moritur ert.

b. Ꝛct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º x.º 1x.º Dalad  
 mac Conġura, pīnnceſſ Doimliacc, moritur ert.  
 Slogad la Murchad do tpuim ino eiċ co n-Oib Neill  
 in tuaircipit. Concobar co n-Oib Neill in deircipit  
 andeſ, 7 co Laigniċ, donec deur eor ſeparauiſ per ſuam  
 magnam potentiam. Cuſtantiu mac Fergura, rex  
 Forſtrenn, moritur. Maeltuile abbat Bennċair  
 quieuit. ſeīdlimiċ mac Cſeīntain accepit regnum  
 Cairril.

Ꝛct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º xx.º Crunnmael  
 mac Oċrain, abbat Cluana irairto, obit. Comulſ  
 rex Saxonum moritur. Oſrgan Etir o ġenntib; ppaed  
 mor to mnaīċ do bīro arſ. Ceannſaelad mac  
 Ruman, ſcpiba et epīrcopur et ancorita, abb Aċo  
 tpuim, doſpmiuit. Slogad la Conċobur mac n-Donn-

<sup>1</sup> *Daimliag*.—Duleek, co. Meath.

<sup>2</sup> *Disert-Ternóc*.—The "desert," or hermitage, of Ternóc. In the *Martyr. of Donegal*, at Feb. 8, there is mention of Ternóc, an anchorite, whose place was on the west of the river Barrow. But the exact situation is not indicated.

<sup>3</sup> *Son of Fergus*.—The *Four Mast.* (at A.D. 817) have mac Fergaīle ("son of Fergal.")

<sup>4</sup> *Cul*; i.e. Fir-(or Fera-)Cul; otherwise called Fera-Cul-Bregh, a territory anciently comprising the barony of Kells, co. Meath. See note <sup>5</sup>, p. 202 *supra*, and O'Donovan's *Ann. F. M.*, A.D. 693, note p.

<sup>5</sup> *Whitsuntide in Ard-Macha*.—Cengciger aīrto Maċae (literally

"Whitsuntide of Armagh"). This entry is not found in the other Annals; not certainly in the *Ann. of the Four Masters*, the compilers of which studiously suppress notices of events calculated to reflect, in their opinion, on the character of churchmen.

<sup>6</sup> *Elevation of a shrine*.—tucbaīl ſcpine. Some Whitsuntide ceremony, or procession, at Armagh, of which no notice occurs elsewhere, as far as the Editor is aware.

<sup>7</sup> *Fothud of Fothan*.—Fothud (or Fothad) of Fahan, in the barony of Inishowen, co. Donegal. See note <sup>8</sup>, p. 289, *supra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Daimliag*.—Duleek, co. Meath.

<sup>9</sup> *Murchadh*; i.e. Murchadh son of Maelduin, King of Cinel-Eoghain.

Ailill, abbot of Daimliag,<sup>1</sup> and Muiredhach son of Crunnmael, abbot of Disert-Ternóc,<sup>2</sup> died. Congalach, son of Fergus,<sup>3</sup> King of Cul,<sup>4</sup> died. Whitsuntide in Ard-Macha<sup>5</sup> without celebration, and without the elevation of a shrine;<sup>6</sup> and a disturbance there, in which the son of Echaid, son of Fiachna, was killed. Fothud of Fothan<sup>7</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 819. Dalach, son of Congus, abbot of [819.] <sup>BIS</sup> Damliag,<sup>8</sup> died. A hosting by Murchadh<sup>9</sup> to Druim-ind-eich,<sup>10</sup> with the Ui-Neill of the North. Conchobar<sup>11</sup> [came] from the South, with the Ui-Neill of the South, and the Leinstermen, until God separated them by His great power. Custantin, son of Fergus, King of Fortrenn,<sup>12</sup> died. Maeltuile, abbot of Bennchair, rested. Fedhlimidh, son of Cremthan, obtained the kingdom of Cashel.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 820. Crunnmael son of Odhran, abbot [820.] of Cluain-Iraird, died. Comulf,<sup>13</sup> King of the Saxons, died. Plundering of Etar,<sup>14</sup> by Gentiles; a great prey of women being taken therefrom. Cennfaeladh son of Ruman, scribe, bishop, and anchorite of Ath-truim,<sup>15</sup> 'fell asleep.' A hosting by Conchobar<sup>16</sup> son of Donnchad to

<sup>10</sup> *Druim-ind-eich*. — The "ridge (or back) of the horse." O'Donovan suggests (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 818, note x), [that this is probably the place called Drimnagh, near Dublin.

<sup>11</sup> *Conchobar*. — King of Ireland at the time.

<sup>12</sup> *Fortrenn*. — Pictland. See note <sup>8</sup>, p. 118 *supra*.

<sup>13</sup> *Comulf*. — This name may be also read comulc, as Dr. O'Connor prints it from MS., B. The person whose 'moritur' is here recorded was evidently Cenwulf, King of the Mercians, whose obit is entered in the *Anglo-Saxon Chron.* at the year 819, and who was succeeded by his brother

Ceolwulf. See Lappenberg's *History of England*, Vol. I., p. 291.

<sup>14</sup> *Etar*. — This was the ancient name of the peninsula of Howth, to the N.E. of Dublin. The Hill of Howth is still called *Benn-Etair*, the "summit of Etar," by those who speak the native language. Dr. O'Connor represents οργαν ἑταιρ by *Orggan e tir*, which he most inaccurately translates "Devastatio Regni."

<sup>15</sup> *Ath-truim*. — The "Ford of the Elder-tree." Trim, on the Boyne, in the county of Meath.

<sup>16</sup> *Conchobar*. — King of Ireland. O'Flaherty refers the commencement

chara co h-aro ačar Sleihe fuait. Uartatio na n-Clirter copice Eñain Mačae.

Fol. 38 ba. | Ct. 1anair. Anno domini mccc.º xx.º 1.º Macriaghoil nepor Magleni, rcriba et epircopur, abbar Ħipor, peruit. Aig anaianta, 7 ruperet inna muire 7 inna loča 7 inna aibni, co ručta gpaige 7 eti 7 ředman iarmaiĦ. Sloiged la MurcaĦ mac Maileuin co řepaib ino řočli copici aip m-Ħrecan. EluĦ iapum do řepaib Ħreğ cuice .i. Ħiarmaid mac Neill co řil Ača řlane, co ruğiallrat ic Ħruim řergurro do MurcaĦ. Inořed řep m-Ħreğ la Concobar mac n-DonnčarĦa, conĦerriĦ ecc Ħualait. Inořed Ħerçeiřo Ħreğ leiř aičerpač in Kalentur Nouembur, co tořčair řluağ Ħimor leiř Ħe řepaib Ħerçeiřo Ħreğ, 7 co ruğiallrat Ħui Cernaig ar eicn. Mor řorburaič abbatir AčaiĦ bó Caimniğ. Cumurcač mac Tuatail, rex aipoe Ciannachta, iugulatur eřt la MurcaĦ. bellum Tarbgi inter Conačta inuicem. Nepoter Ħruim ppořerati řunt, plurimi nobileř interřecti řunt eřga ducer, io eřt, Ħunchar mac Moinaiğ et Ħormgal mac Ħuncaro. Nepoter Mani uictoreř eřant, et Ħiarmaid mac Tomaltaiğ. řtrager uirorum

of Conchobar's reign to the year 819. *Ogygia*, p. 433. His death is recorded under the year 832 *infra*.

<sup>1</sup> *Ard-achadh of Sliabh Fuaid*.—The name *Ard-achadh* would be Anglicised 'High-field.' *Sliabh-Fuaid*, the 'Hill of Fuad,' was the ancient name of a hill near the town of Newtown-Hamilton, in the county of Armagh, according to O'Donovan. *Four Mast*, A.D. 819, note b.

<sup>2</sup> *Airthera*.—See note <sup>1</sup>, p. 282, *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Macriaghoil*.—Supposed to be the scribe of the beautiful copy of the Gospels known as the Gospels of

MacRegol, preserved in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. See O'Connor's *Proleg. ad Annales*, Part II, p. cxlii.

<sup>4</sup> *Murchadh*.—Chief of Cinel-Eoghain.

<sup>5</sup> *Ard Breccain*.—Ardraccan, co. Meath.

<sup>6</sup> *Druim-Ferguso*.—The "Ridge (or Long Hill) of Fergus." The situation of this place is not known at present.

<sup>7</sup> *At Gualat*.—ecc Ħualait. The situation of Gualat has not been identified.

<sup>8</sup> *Ui-Cernaigh*; i.e. the "descendants of Cernach." A branch of the

Ard-achadh of Sliabh-Fuaid.<sup>1</sup> Devastation of the Air-thera<sup>2</sup> as far as Emhain-Macha.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 821. Macriaghoil<sup>3</sup> Ua Magleni, a scribe [821.] and bishop, abbot of Biror, died. Unusual frost; and the seas, and lakes, and rivers were frozen, so that droves, and cattle, and burdens, could be conveyed over them. A hosting by Murchadh<sup>4</sup> son of Maelduin, with the men of the North, as far as Ard-Brecain.<sup>5</sup> The men of Bregh thereupon went secretly to him, viz., Diarmait son of Niall, with the race of Aedh Slanè, and gave hostages to Murchadh at Druim-Ferguso.<sup>6</sup> The plundering of the men of Bregh by Conchobar,<sup>4</sup> son of Donnchadh, when he rested at Gualat.<sup>7</sup> The plundering of the South of Bregh by him again, on the Kalends of November, when a great multitude of the men of South Bregh were slain by him, and the Ui-Cernaigh<sup>8</sup> submitted through compulsion. Death of Forbasach, abbot of Achadh-bó-Cainnigh.<sup>9</sup> Cumuscach son of Tuathal, King of Ard-Cianachta,<sup>10</sup> was slain by Murchadh.<sup>11</sup> The battle of Tarbga among the Connaughtmen themselves. The Ui-Briuin were overthrown; a great many nobles were slain opposite<sup>12</sup> their leaders, viz., Dunchadh son of Moenach, and Gormgal son of Dunchadh. The Ui-Maini were victors, and Diarmait<sup>13</sup> son of Tomaltach. A slaughter of the men of Breifne, opposite<sup>12</sup> their King,

powerful sept of Sil-Aedha Slanè or "Race of Aedh Slanè" (see under A.D. 603 *supra*), who derived their tribe-name from Cernach (ob. A.D. 663 *supra*), son of Diarmait, son of Aedh Slanè (King of Ireland).

<sup>9</sup> *Achadh-bó-Cainnigh*.—The "Field of (St.) Cainnech's cows." Now Aghaboe, in the parish of the same name, Queen's county.

<sup>10</sup> *Ard-Cianachta*.—See note <sup>11</sup>, p. 137 *supra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Murchadh*.—Murchadh son of Maelduin, chief of the Cinel-Eoghain; referred to in the 3rd entry for this year.

<sup>12</sup> *Opposite*.—εργα, B. εργο, A.

<sup>13</sup> *Diarmait son of Tomaltach*.—His obit is given at the year 832 *infra*, where he is described as King of Connaught. But in the list of Kings of that province, contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 1) where the name of Diarmait occurs next after that of Muirghis son of Tomaltach



ὁρειβνε εργα πηγem ruum, ιο ερτ, Μαελουιν mac  
Εἰτγαίλε, λα cenel Feidilmto. Roiniuð for riru αιρω  
Ciannachta pe Cumurcaē mac Congalaig, ubi ceci-  
derunt Eudur mac Tigernaiğ et alii multi. Euču  
nepor Tuatail, ancorita et epircopur, abbar Lugmaio,  
dormiuit. Roiniuð pe n-oaib Ġarbain 7 Cuircniu 7  
Fellu for Delbnaí.

†ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º xx.º ii.º Dermait  
mac Donnchada, abbar Roiyr eē, obiit. Dubdaciū  
mac Maeletoli, abbar Cille achair, dormiuit. Peč-  
nuraē Loča cenoin, epircopur et ancorita, paupauit.  
Conaing mac Congail, rex Teēbae, moritur. Lex  
Patricii for Mumain la Feidilmto mac Cremtain,  
et la hAirtuig mac Concobair (.i. epircop apud Mača)-  
Ronan abbar cluana mic Noir reliquit principatum  
ruum. Aēri do ċenum do Murcað mac Maeleduin,  
la Niall mac Aēdo 7 la cenel n-Euğain. Ġennitler  
inuarepunt ċennčur mor. Ġalinne na m Ġretan

(ob. 814 *supra*), his father's name is stated to have been Tadc, who was the father of Tomaltach, father of Muirgis. From which it would appear that Diarmait was the uncle of Muirgis, his predecessor in the kingship of Connaught.

<sup>1</sup> *Ard-Cianachta*. — See note 11, p. 187 *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Euchu*. — This name is written Eocha by the *Four Mast.* (A.D. 820).

<sup>3</sup> *Anchorite*. — ancorita, A.

<sup>4</sup> *Lughmadh*. — Louth, in the county of Louth.

<sup>5</sup> *Cuircni*. — A tribe descended from Core, son of Lugaid, King of Munster in the 5th century; which gave name to the district of Cuircne, now represented by the barony of Kilkenny West, co. Westmeath, and was for some centuries known as "Dillon's Country."

<sup>6</sup> *Fella*. — A tribe inhabiting a territory bordering on the expansion of the Shannon called Loch-Ree, probably on the western side of the lake. O'Donovan identifies the territory of the Fella with Tuath-n-Ella. *Four Masters*, A.D. 927, note e.

<sup>7</sup> *Delbhna*. — The people here referred to were evidently that branch of the great tribe of the Delbhna (descended from Lugaidh Delbhaedh, son of Cas, ancestor of the Dal-Cais of Thomond), which occupied, and gave name to, the territory of Delbhnamor, now the barony of Delvin, co. Westmeath.

<sup>8</sup> *Loch-Cendin*. — This name is now corruptly represented by "Lough-Kinn," the name of a lake near Abbeylara, in the county of Longford.

<sup>9</sup> *Tethba*. — A territory comprising the most of the eastern part of the

*i.e.* Maelduin son of Echtgal, by the Cinel-Feidhilmtho. A victory over the men of Ard-Cianachta,<sup>1</sup> by Cumus-cach son of Congalach, in which fell Eudus son of Tigernach, and a great many others. Euchu<sup>2</sup> Ua Tuathail, an anchorite<sup>3</sup> and bishop, abbot of Lughmadh,<sup>4</sup> 'fell asleep.' A victory by the Ui-Garbhain, and the Cuireni,<sup>5</sup> and the Fella,<sup>6</sup> over the Delbhna.<sup>7</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 822. Dermait, son of Donnchad, [822.] abbot of Ross-ech, died. Dubhdacrigh, son of Maeltoli, abbot of Cill-achaidh, 'fell asleep.' Sechnasach of Loch-Cendin,<sup>8</sup> a bishop and anchorite, rested. Conaing son of Congal, King of Tethba,<sup>9</sup> died. The 'Law' of Patrick<sup>10</sup> [established] over Munster by Feidhlimidh<sup>11</sup> son of Crimthan, and by Artri son of Conchobar (*i.e.*, bishop<sup>12</sup> of Ard-Macha). Ronan, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, resigned his government. Murchadh, son of Maelduin, was deposed<sup>13</sup> by Niall<sup>14</sup>, son of Aedh, and the Cinel-Eoghain. The Gentiles invaded Bennchair the Great<sup>15</sup>. Gailinne<sup>16</sup>

county of Longford, and the western half of the co. Westmeath. It was divided by the River Inny into North and South Tethba (or Teffia). According to the *Táin bo Cualnge* story in *Lebor na hUidre* (p. 57, a), Granard (in the present county of Longford) was in *Tethba tuascirt*, or Northern Teffia. See O'Donovan's ed. of *O'Dubhagáin*, note <sup>85</sup>.

<sup>10</sup> 'Law' of Patrick.—See note <sup>1</sup>, p. 234 *supra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Feidhlimidh*.—King of Munster. His obit is given at A.D. 846 *infra*.

<sup>12</sup> *Bishop*.—See under the year 817 *supra*, where Artri is described as *airchinnech* of Armagh. The original of this clause, which is not in B., is added in *al. man.* in A. In the entry recording his death at the year 832 *infra*, Artri is described as "abbot" of Armagh.

<sup>13</sup> *Murchadh* . . . was deposed.—The original is αἰὲρ το ὄνενυμ δὸ Μυρράδ; lit. "an ex-king was made of Murchadh."

<sup>14</sup> *Niall*.—Niall Caille, son of Aedh Oirdnidhe. The beginning of his reign as King of Ireland is recorded at the year 832 *infra*.

<sup>15</sup> *Bennchair the Great*.—Bangor, in the co. Down.

<sup>16</sup> *Gailinne*.—Now Gallen, in the barony of Garrycastle, King's county. The church, or monastery, was called "*Gailinne na mBretan*" ("Gailinne of the Britons") from a tradition which attributed its foundation to a Saint Mochonóg, son of a king of Britain (or Wales). See *Mart. Donegal*, at Dec. 19, and Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, p. 156. Dr. O'Connor blunders greatly (note <sup>1</sup>, *Rer. Hib. Script.*, Vol. IV., p. 204) in thinking

exurpum ert o Feidlimidh, cum tota habitatione sua, et cum oratorio. Tene di nim forra foruē n-abbaō i n-arro Mačae, conuolourec.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º xx.º iii.º Niall mac Ferghusa dux nepotum Forindain moritur. Orghain Benncair ac airtiu o gentib, 7 coreraō a derēaigi, 7 reilgi Comgail do cročao ar a repin.

Urō fir fir,  
Do deoin airuig ina rui;  
Derēair mo cnama cen cron  
O Benncon bağa o'Oentrob.

Bellum inter uiror Teēbae inuicem, id ert bellum Findubrač, in quo ceciderunt Aeō mac Fogeraiğ et alii multi. Rorr Commain exurpum ert magna ex parte. Bellum inter Connačta inuicem, in quo ceciderunt plurimi. Belliolum inter Dunchao et Cumurcač duor peger Ciannachtae, in quo multi interfecti sunt. Dunchao uictor fuit; Cumurcač euarit. Eochao mac Ureppail, pi dal Achair in tuaircept, iugulatur ert a rociur fuit. Spelan mac Sloğadaiğ, rex Conaille Muirčemni, moritur. Eitgal Sceiligh a gentibus raptur ert, et cito mortuur ert fame et rici.

Fol. 38 bb.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º xx.º iii.º Cuauu Lugmaiō, rapient et episcopur, dormiuit. Diarmaic huae Aeōa roin, ančorita et religionur doctor totur

"Gailinne" the same as "Gallovigia" (or Galloway).

<sup>1</sup> *Burned*.—exurpum, apparently corrected to exurpum, A.; exhausurpum, B. The *Chron. Scot.*, which has a corresponding entry at A.D. 823 (the correct year), has exurpum.

<sup>2</sup> *Fedhlimidh*.—King of Munster. His obit is given at A.D. 846 *infra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Bennchair*. — Bangor, in the co. Down.

<sup>4</sup> *True*.—The original of these lines, not in MS. B., is in the lower margin of fol. 38b in A., with a mark to signify the place where it should be introduced into the text. It is stated in the *Ann. Four Mast*, at A.D. 822, that the composer was Saint Comghall himself.

<sup>5</sup> *Oentrobh*.—Antrim, in the county of Antrim.

of the Britons was burned<sup>1</sup> by Fedhlimidh,<sup>2</sup> with all its dwelling-place, and with the oratory. Fire from heaven fell on the Abbot's mansion in Ard-Macha, and burned it.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 823. Niall son of Fergus, chief of the Ui-Forindain, died. The plundering of Bennchair<sup>3</sup> in the Ards, by Foreigners, and the spoiling of its oratory; and the relics of Comghall were shaken out of their shrine. [823.]

'Twill be true, true,<sup>4</sup>

By the will of the supreme King of Kings,

My stainless bones shall be taken

From beloved Bennchair to Oentrobh.<sup>5</sup>

A battle among the men 'of Tethba<sup>6</sup> themselves, *i.e.* the battle of Finnabhair,<sup>7</sup> in which Aedh son of Fogartach, and many others, were slain. Ros-Comain was in great part burned. A battle among the Connaughtmen themselves, wherein a great many were slain. A battle between Dunchad and Cumuscach, two Kings of Cianachta, in which many persons were slain. Dunchad was victor; Cumuscach escaped.<sup>8</sup> Eochaid<sup>9</sup> son of Bressal, King of Dal-Araidhe of the North, was killed by his confederates.<sup>10</sup> Spelan son of Sloghadhach, King of Conaille-Muirthemnè, died. Etgal of Scelig<sup>11</sup> was carried off by Gentiles, and died soon after of hunger and thirst.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 824. Cuanu of Lughmadh, a wise man and bishop, 'fell asleep.' Diarmait, grandson of Aedh Roin, anchorite<sup>12</sup> and doctor of religion of all [824.]

<sup>6</sup> *Tethba*. — See note <sup>9</sup> under the year 822.

<sup>7</sup> *Finnabhair*. — Fennor, in the parish of Rathconnell, co. Westmeath.

<sup>8</sup> *Escaped*. — *euairrit*, A. *euairit*, B.

<sup>9</sup> *Eochaid*. — See *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 5.

<sup>10</sup> *By his confederates*. — *α ποριρ ριριρ*, A.

<sup>11</sup> *Scelig*; or *Scelig-Michil* ("St. Michael's Scelig"). The "Great Skellig" island, off the south-west coast of the county of Kerry. See Todd's *Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallaibh* (Introd.), p. xxxviii, note <sup>1</sup>, and p. 223, note <sup>1</sup>.

<sup>12</sup> *Anchorite*. — *ancorita*, B.

híberniae, obiit; et Cuimneð abbat Pínnsglaírrí, Aedán abbat Tamlaéctae, Flannabpa prínceps Maige bile moriuntur. Colman filius Ailello, abbat Slane et aliarum civitatum in Francia et in Hibernia, perit. Pergal mac Caérrannaiǵ, rex Locha Riach, moritur. Maelbreail mac Ailello Cobo, rex val Aíraide, moritur. Magna pestilencia in Hibernia insula senioribus et pueris et infirmis; magna famer et defectio panis. Oenǵur mac Maeleduin rex Locha gabor moritur. Slat Duin leǵglairí du genntib. Lorcué Maigi bile cona deǵigib o ǵentib. Roimiuð imMaig inir re.n-Últaib for genntib, in quo ceciderunt plurimi. Roimiuð for Orraigi re n-genntib. Flano mac Forceallaiǵ, abbat Lir moir, in pace dormiuit. Lex Patricii for teora Connaécta la Aírtiǵ mac Concobair (.i. episcopus apud Maéa). Orǵain innir Daimle o genntib. Pallomon mac Fogertaié iugulatur ert a fratre suo qui nominatur Ceallaé. Martre blaiúicc mic Flainn o genntib in h1 Colum Cille.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dccc.º xx.º u.º Διαρματ mac Neill, rex deircept breǵ, moritur. Niall mac Διαρματα, rex Míðe [obiit]. Mac Loingriǵ, abbat

<sup>1</sup> *Of all Ireland.* — τοιούρ hibernie, B.

<sup>2</sup> *Magh-Bile.* — See note <sup>3</sup>, p. 80 *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Pestilence.* — pestilencia, B. This entry is more briefly given in B., thus:—Magna pestilencia in híbernia, 7 magna famer panis.

<sup>4</sup> *Loch-Gabhor.* — See note <sup>7</sup>, p. 263 *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Dun-lethglaise.* — Downpatrick, in the present county of Down.

<sup>6</sup> *Over Gentiles.* — for genntib, A. for gentib, B.

<sup>7</sup> *The 'Law' of Patrick.* — See note <sup>11</sup>, p. 281 *supra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Three divisions of Connaught.* — See note <sup>13</sup>, p. 269 *supra*.

<sup>9</sup> *Artri.* — See above under the year 817, where Artri is described as arichinnech ("herenagh") of Ar-magh.

<sup>10</sup> *Bishop.* — The original of this clause, which is not in B., is added in *al. man.* in A., over the name Artri.

<sup>11</sup> *Inis-Daimhle.* — The situation of this island has not been satisfactorily identified. The *Martyr. of Donegal*, at July 4, states that it was between Ui-Cennselaigh [the co. Wexford] and the Deisi [the baronies of Decies in the south of the co. Waterford.]

Ireland,<sup>1</sup> died; and Cuimnech abbot of Finnghlais, Aedhan abbot of Tamlacht, Flannabra abbot of Magh-Bilè,<sup>2</sup> died. Colman son of Ailill, abbot of Slane, and of other churches in France and Ireland, died. Fergal son of Cathrannach, King of Loch-riach, died. Maelbresail, son of Ailill of Cobha, King Dal-Araidhe, died. A great pestilence<sup>3</sup> in the island of Ireland among the old people, children, and infirm; a great famine and failure of bread. Oenghus son of Maelduin, King of Loch-Gabhor,<sup>4</sup> died. Plundering of Dun-lethglaise<sup>5</sup> by Gentiles. Burning of Magh-Bilè, with its oratories, by Gentiles. A victory in Magh-inis by the Ulidians over Gentiles,<sup>6</sup> in which a great many were slain. A victory over the Osraighi by Gentiles. Fland son of Forcellach, abbot of Lis-mor, slept in peace. The 'Law' of Patrick<sup>7</sup> [was promulgated] over the three divisions of Connaught,<sup>8</sup> by Artri<sup>9</sup> son of Conchobar (*i.e.* bishop<sup>10</sup> of Ard-Macha). Plundering of Inis-Daimhle<sup>11</sup> by Gentiles. Falloman, son of Fogartach, was slain by his brother, who was named Cellach. Martyrdom of Blamacc,<sup>12</sup> son of Flann, by Gentiles, in I-Coluim-Cille.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 825. Diarmait, son of Niall, King of the South of Bregh, died. Niall,<sup>13</sup> son of Diarmait, King of Midhe, [died]. MacLoingsigh,<sup>14</sup> abbot of Ard-Macha, died [825.]

Dr. Todd (*Cogadh Gaedhel re Gal-laibh*, Introd., p. xxxvii., note 2), would identify it with *Little Island* in the river Suir, near Waterford. See O'Donovan's *Four Masters*, Index Locorum, *sub voce*; and *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 130, note 4.

<sup>12</sup> *Blamacc.*—The proper form of the name is "Blathmac." See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 389, note y.

<sup>13</sup> *Niall.*—In the list of the Kings of Uisnech [*i.e.* of Meath] contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 1, Niall is stated to have been the son of Diarmait son of Airmedach, and

to have been slain by his successor, Muridach son of Domnall, after a reign of seven years.

<sup>14</sup> *MacLoingsigh*; "son of Loing-sech".—The *Four Mast.* (at A.D. 825) give his proper name as "Flannghus." The *Chron. Scotorum* (at 823) has "Fergus," which is probably incorrect. It is worth remarking that the name "MacLoingsigh" does not appear in the list of the *Comarbs* (or successors) of Patrick in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, though it is in other ancient lists. See Todd's *St. Patrick*, pp. 177–182



apud Mačae, in pace obiit. Art mac Diarmata, rex Tečbae, per dolum iugulatur est. Clemen episcopus, abbas Cluana ipso, feliciter vitam finiuit. Adomnae mori pro herino n-uile .i. robuð plaiſe o mac Iellaen to Mumae. Maeluin mac Dornſaile, rex nepotum Meit, in clericatu obiit.

Fol. 39aa. Lorcað Deitne la Feidlimið, plogað Muman occo. Suin Artac mic Muirſera. niſ Tečbae. Lex Dari co Connacta iterum. Ruñnel princeps et episcopus cluana perita Brenaind moritur.

Ict. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º xx.º ui.º. Ectur princeps Tamlaçtae dormiuit. Sarugað Eugain i n-apud Mačae, la Cumurcað mac Catail 7 la Artuiſ mac Concobair. Orſgan Lurcan to ſennitib 7 a lorcað, 7 innreacð Ciannachta corici oçtar n-Ugan, 7 orſgan Gall ino Artur olçena. Bellum Leitì çaim re Niall mac Ceða, for hU Cremtain, 7 for Muirpeac mac Eaçdaç niſ n-Ulaç, in quo ceciderunt Cumurcað 7 Congalaç duo fili Catail, et alii peger multo dinalb Airſiallaib. Corerað oinaſ Tailten

<sup>1</sup> *Fears.* — adomnae. This rare form seems comp. of *ad*, an intensive particle (= *aith*, *ath*), and *omna*, plur. of *oman*, "fear."

<sup>2</sup> *By.* — o, omitted in B.

<sup>3</sup> *Mac Iellaen.* — "Mac Fellaen," Clar. 49. O'Connor prints "*dictae Jellame*," which is very incorrect. Nothing is known at present of this prophet.

<sup>4</sup> *Of Munster.* — to Mumae, A.; to Muimae, B. O'Connor wrongly prints *di muniea*.

<sup>5</sup> *Bethra* : i.e. *Dealbhna-Bethra*, otherwise *Dealbhna-Ethra*, a district comprising the present barony of Garrycastle, in the King's county, with the exception of the parish of Lusmagh, which belonged to the

neighbouring territory of the Sil-Anmchada (or O'Maddens), on the Connaught side of the Shannon.

<sup>6</sup> '*Law*' of Dari.—See above under the year 811.

<sup>7</sup> *Ruthnel.* — O'Connor inaccurately prints this name *Bathnell*. The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 824) write it "*Ruthmael*."

<sup>8</sup> *Cluain-ferta-Brenaind.* — "Clonfert of Brendan;" Clonfert, in the barony of Longford, co. Galway.

<sup>9</sup> *Abbot.* — princeps, A.

<sup>10</sup> *Eoghan* — Eoghan 'Mainistrech.' His name appears in the list of *comarbs* (or successors) of St. Patrick, in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 4), where he is stated to have been also the successor of St. Finnian, and of St. Buti (of Monasterboice). In this list

in peace. Art, son of Diarmait, King of Tethba, was slain through treachery. Clemens, a bishop, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, ended life happily. Great fears<sup>1</sup> throughout all Ireland, viz., a forewarning of a plague by<sup>2</sup> Mac Iellaen<sup>3</sup> of Munster.<sup>4</sup> Maelduin, son of Gormghal, King of Ui-Meith, died in religion. Burning of Bethra<sup>5</sup> by Feidlimidh; the army of Munster being with him. The killing of Artri, son of Muirghes, King of Tethba. The 'Law' of Dari<sup>6</sup> [proclaimed] to the Connaughtmen again. Ruthnel,<sup>7</sup> abbot and bishop of Cluain-ferta-Brenaind,<sup>8</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 826. Echtgus, abbot<sup>9</sup> of Tamlacht, [826.] 'fell asleep.' Dishonouring of Eoghan<sup>10</sup> in Ard-Macha, by Cumuscach, son of Cathal, and Artri<sup>11</sup> son of Conchobar. The plundering and burning of Lusca by Gentiles; and the devastation of Cianachta as far as Uactar-Ugan; and the plundering of all the Foreigners of the East.<sup>12</sup> The battle of Lethi-cam<sup>13</sup> by Niall, son of Aedh, over the Ui-Crimthain, and over Muiredach son of Echaid, King of the Ulaid, in which fell Cumuscach and Congalach, two sons of Cathal, and many other kings of the Airghialla. The destruction of the fair of Tailltiu,<sup>14</sup> against the

the name of Eoghan (whose term of government is set down as eight years) is placed after that of Artri son of Conchobar (see at the year 822), who is stated in the above entry to have assisted in "dishonouring" Eoghan. The account of this event in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (at A.D. 825), and in the *Chron. Scotorum* (at 827), is much fuller than that above given. There is much confusion regarding these ecclesiastics. The death of Artri (whose rule as abbot of Armagh lasted only two years, according to the list in the *Book of Leinster*) is entered at the year 832 *infra*; and that of Eoghan at the year 833. See Harris's *Ware*, Vol. I.,

pp. 43-45; O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 825, note z, and 832, note s.

<sup>11</sup> Artri.—See last note.

<sup>12</sup> *Foreigners of the East*, i.e., the *Gaill* (or Foreigners) of the eastern part of Meath.

<sup>13</sup> *Lethi-Cam*.—In the *Ann. F. M.* (A.D. 825), and in the *Chron. Scotorum* (A.D. 827), Lethi-Cam is stated to have been in Magh-Enir, a plain which included Kilmore (*Cill-mor-Enir*), a place a few miles to the east of the city of Armagh. See note <sup>8</sup>, 236 *supra*.

<sup>14</sup> *Fair of Tailltiu*.—The fair, or public games, celebrated annually at Teltown (*Tailltiu*), in the co. Meath

por Sailengaiß la Concobar mac n'Donnchada, in quo ceciderunt multi. Corepað oenaiß Colmain la Muire-ðac por Laiḡniu derḡabair, in quo ceciderunt plurimi. Moenað mac Cpunnmail, pecnap fer Roir, mortuus est. Abnier abbar Cille ac̃io dormiuit. Corepað tunaið Laiḡen do ḡentið, ubi ceciderunt Conall mac Concongalt, rex na Fortuað, et alii innumerales. Riḡðal occ ðirraib itir Feirlimioð 7 Concobair.

- b. **I**ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º xx.º uii.º hUaça mac Diarmata, ri Teððae, interpretur est. Robartað mac Caðaraiß princep cluana moep Arðdae, Muireðu abbar Drom[α] in arclaino, Clemenr abbar Linne Du[α]çail, dormierunt. Mucap mar di muccaið mora in aipep n-arðdae Ciannaçta o ḡallaið, 7 martpe Temnen ançorat. Suin Cinaeða mic Cumurcaiß, ri arðae Ciannaçtae, o ḡallaið, 7 lorcað Lanne leipe Cluana moep o ḡallaið. Caðpoineð pe leçlaðar mac Loingriß, ri ðal Araiðe, por ḡennti. Caðpoineð aile por ḡennti pe Coirppi mac Caðail, ri . h . Ceinnre-laiß, 7 pe muinntir tiḡe Munðu. Ar Deaðna hi pello.

Fol. 39ab.

**I**ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º xx.º uiii.º Muireðaç mac Ruaðpaç ri Laiḡen, Ac̃eð mac Ceallaiß princep Cille ðapo, Maeldoborçon abbar cille Ac̃raile,

<sup>1</sup> *Conchobar*.—King of Ireland at the time.

<sup>2</sup> *The Fair of Colman*.—O'Donovan states that this Fair was held on the present Curragh of Kildare. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 825, note 1, and 940 note r.

<sup>3</sup> *Muiredhach*.—Muiredhach, son of Ruaidhri, King of Leinster, whose obit. forms the first entry under the year 828 *infra*.

<sup>4</sup> *A great many*.—plurimi, A. mult, B.

<sup>5</sup> *Birra*.—Otherwise written *Biror* Birr (now generally known as Parsons' town), in the King's County.

<sup>6</sup> *Fedhlimidh*.—King of Cashel (or Munster).

<sup>7</sup> *Cluain-mor-Arda*.—Clonmore, a townland giving name to a parish, in the barony of Ferrard, co. Louth, which represents the name (and territory) of the *Fera-Arda-Cianachta*, or "men of Ard-Cianachta."

<sup>8</sup> *Abbot*.—ppinncepp, A.

<sup>9</sup> *Ard-Cianachta*.—See note 7.

<sup>10</sup> *Lann-leire*.—Dunleer, co. Louth. See note 15, p. 205 *supra*. This entry is not in B.

<sup>11</sup> *Tech-Munnu*.—Taghmon, co. Wexford.

<sup>12</sup> *In treachery*.—hi pello is a rude

Gailenga, by Conchobar<sup>1</sup> son of Donnchad, in which a great many were slain. Destruction of the Fair of Colman,<sup>2</sup> by Muiredhach,<sup>3</sup> against the South Leinstermen, in which a great many<sup>4</sup> were slain. Moenach son of Crunnmael, vice-abbot of Fera-Ros, died. Abnier, abbot of Cill-achaidh, 'fell asleep.' Destruction of the camp of the Leinstermen by Gentiles, where Conall son of Cuchongalt, King of the Fortuatha, and others innumerable, were slain. A royal meeting at Birra,<sup>5</sup> between Fedhlimidh<sup>6</sup> and Conchobar.<sup>1</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 827. Uatha, son of Diarmait, King of [827] RIS.  
Tethba, was slain. Robhartach, son of Cathasach, abbot of Cluain-mor-Arda;<sup>7</sup> Muirchu, abbot<sup>8</sup> of Druim-Inasclaind, [and] Clemens, abbot of Linn-Duachail, 'fell asleep.' A great slaughter of sea-hogs on the coast of Ard-Cianachta,<sup>9</sup> by Foreigners; and the martyrdom of Temhnen, anchorite. The killing of Cinaedh, son of Cumuscach, King of Ard-Cianachta,<sup>9</sup> by Foreigners; and the burning of Lann-leire<sup>10</sup> and Cluain-mor,<sup>7</sup> by Foreigners. A battle was gained by Lethlabhar son of Loingsech, King of Dal-Araidhe, over Gentiles. Another battle was gained over Gentiles by Coirpri, son of Cathal, King of Ui-Cennselaigh, and the 'family' of Tech-Munnu.<sup>11</sup> Slaughter of the Delbhna in treachery.<sup>12</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 828. Muiredach,<sup>13</sup> son of Ruadhri, King [828.]  
of Leinster; Aedh son of Cellach, abbot<sup>14</sup> of Cill-dara; Maeldoborchon, abbot of Cill-Ausaille;<sup>15</sup> Cinaedh son of

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way of representing, in Latin form, the Irish *peall* ("in treachery"). The ignorant so-called 'translator' of these Annals, whose version is contained in the MS. Clar. 49, in the British Museum, renders this entry thus:—"The slaughter of the Delvinians by murder or in guilefull manner."

<sup>13</sup> *Muiredach*.—See under the year 826 *supra*, p. 324, note 3.

<sup>14</sup> *Abbot*.—*ppunncepp*, A.

<sup>15</sup> *Cill-Ausaille*.—The church of (St.) Auxilius. Now Killashee, near Naas, in the co. Kildare. See note <sup>3</sup>, p. 19 *supra*.

Cinaed mac Muḡroin rex nepotum Pailḡi, Cormac mac Muirḡiurro princeps Sentraib, Cerball mac Fínnechtar in Delbna, Maelumai mac Ceiternaiḡ equonimus Fínubrach, Orucan mac Tairḡ rex nepotum Meit, omnes mortui sunt. iugulatio Conaing mic Ceallaiḡ o Eḡoiḡ mac Cernaiḡ, per volum. Diarmaid abbas ias do dūl a n-Clbain co minnaib Colum cille. Roineḡ for Connaḡta re feraiḡ Míde, in quo ceciderunt multi.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º xx.º ix.º Oengur mac Donnchara rex telach Míde mortuus. Cormac mac Suibne abbas Cluana irairto, repuba et episcopus, in pace quiescit. Ceallaḡ mac Concaḡraige, princeps Aḡiḡ ḡrimtain, mortuus. Lorcaḡ Forse la Ferolimiḡ. Polloḡan mac Donncaḡa iugulatur ert a Muiminenribus. Cumbae hūae mḡruin in deirceirt la Ferolimiḡ. Iosep mac Neḡtain abbas poirr Commain quiescit. Fínnechtar mac Doḡbcoḡa, rex generis filii Ercae,

<sup>1</sup> *Sentrebh*.—Lit. "old habitation." Now Santry, a village a few miles to the N. of the city of Dublin.

<sup>2</sup> *Delbhna*.—The *Four Mast*. (A.D. 827) write *Delbhna Beathra*, the old name of the district now represented by the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.

<sup>3</sup> *Steward*.—equonimus (for oeconomus), A. B. The *Four Mast*. (A.D. 827) write ppuoir, "Prior." See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 365.

<sup>4</sup> *Finnabhair*.—O'Donovan identifies this place with "Fennor, near Slane, in the county of Meath." (*Four Mast*, A.D. 827, note s.); but does not give his authority for the identification. There were many places called "Finnabhair."

<sup>5</sup> *By Echaidh*.—o Eḡoiḡ, A. o Eoch[air], B.

<sup>6</sup> *To Alba*.—a nClbain; i.e. to Scotland.

<sup>7</sup> *With the reliquaries*.—co minnaib, A. B. "With . . . reliques," Clar. 49. For the meaning of *minna* (plur. of *minn*, dat. *minnaib*), see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 315, note r.

<sup>8</sup> *Victory*.—Roineḡ (for rpoineḡ), lit. "breaking," or "dispersion," A. Roineḡ, B.

<sup>9</sup> *Telach-Midhe*.—O'Donovan explains this name by "Hill of Meath," which he would identify (*Four Mast*, A.D. 828, note w) with Tealach-ard, or Tullyard, near the town of Trim, in Meath. The name is corruptly written, as the proper genit. form of *Telach-Midhe*, should be *Telcha* (or *Telaig*)-Midhe.

<sup>10</sup> *Achadh-Crimthain*.—"Crimthan's Field." Not identified.

Mughron, King of Ui-Failghi; Cormac son of Muirghis, abbot of Sentrebh;<sup>1</sup> Cerbhall son of Finsnechta, King of Delbhna;<sup>2</sup> Maelumai son of Ceithernach, steward<sup>3</sup> of Finnabhair,<sup>4</sup> and Drucan son of Tadhg, King of Ui-Meith—all died. The killing of Conang, son of Cellach, by Echaidh<sup>5</sup> son of Cernach, by treachery. Diarmait, abbot of Ia, went to Alba,<sup>6</sup> with the reliquaries<sup>7</sup> of Colum-Cille. A victory<sup>8</sup> over the Connaughtmen by the men of Midhe, in which many were slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 829. Oengus, son of Donnchad, King of Telach-Midhe,<sup>9</sup> died. Cormac, son of Suibhne, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, a scribe and bishop, rested in peace. Cellach, son of Cucathraige, abbot of Achadh-Crimthain,<sup>10</sup> died. Burning of Foir,<sup>11</sup> by Fedhlimidh.<sup>12</sup> Follomhan, son of Donnchadh, was slain by the Munstermen. Destruction<sup>13</sup> of the Ui-Briuin of the South,<sup>14</sup> by Fedhlimidh.<sup>15</sup> Joseph, son<sup>16</sup> of Nechtan, abbot of Ros-Comain, rested. Finsnechta,<sup>17</sup> son of Bodhbchadh, King of Cinel-mic-Erca,

<sup>11</sup> *Foir*.—Fobhar, or Fore, in the barony of Fore, co. Westmeath.

<sup>12</sup> *Fedhlimidh*; i.e. Fedhlimidh, son of Crimthan, King of Castel (or Munster).

<sup>13</sup> *Destruction*.—Cumbæ. This word, which is of rare occurrence by itself, is often met in composition with the particle *aith* (or *ath*), in old and modern Irish texts, in such forms as *atcuma* ("wounding, laceration;" O'Don. *Suppl. to O'Rielly*), and *aithchumbe* (gl. "cauteria et combustiones," Ebel's ed. of *Zeuss* (p. 881). For Cumbæ (as in A.), MS. B. has Cuimbæ, which O'Connor wrongly translates "Conventio."

<sup>14</sup> *Ui-Briuin of the South*.—There were several septs in Connaught called "Ui-Briuin," who were descended

from Brian, brother of Niall Nine-hostager. The "Ui-Briuin of the South" was, apparently, another name for the "Ui-Briuin-Seola," otherwise called "Muintir-Murchadha," who were seated in the barony of Clare, co. Galway. On the assumption of surnames by the Irish, the principal family of this tribe took the name of O'Flaherty, from an ancestor Flaithbhertach, who flourished circa A.D. 970. See O'Flaherty's *Iar Connaught* (Hardiman's ed.), p. 368.

<sup>15</sup> *Fedhlimidh*; i.e. Fedhlimidh, the son of Crimthan, King of Munster, whose obit. is entered at the year 846 *infra*.

<sup>16</sup> *Son*.—mac. Omitted in B.

<sup>17</sup> *Finsnechta*.—Fínechta, B.



[obit]. Suibne mac Forannan, abbat duorum men-  
riorum i n-arpod Mačae, obit.

Fol. 39ba. <sup>1</sup>kt. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º xxx.º Diarmait  
do tiachtain i n-hÉirinn co minnab Coluim cille.  
Muirenn abatirra Cille dara dormiuit. Airmeđač  
princep Maizi bile dimeppur ep. Cernač mac  
Duncon, pcriba et papienr et pacerdor aipod Mačae,  
paupauit. Oenač Tailten do cumup oc popađab im  
pripin mic Cuilind 7 im minna Patraice, conoio apča  
ili de. Inopod Conaille do gennitib, conaprgabao  
Maibpugti arri, 7 Canannan a bračair, 7 co pucta  
illonga. Cač do mađmair i n-Áiğnečab pe gennitib,  
por muinntir n-airpod Mačae, conaprgabča počairoe  
mopa uib. Morp Dunchada pilu Conaing, pegir  
Cianačtae. Sapugao Eugain mainiporeach abbao  
aipod Mačae, hi poigallnais, la Cončobar mac  
n-Donnchada, conaprgabča a muinnter 7 copucta a  
graisi. Peiđlimiđ mac Cpeñtain co pluağ Muğan 7  
Laignen do čuiđecht i Pambur do innriuđ per m-Đpeğ.  
Inopod Lipi la Concobar.

<sup>1</sup> *Suibhne, son of Forannan.* — Suibne mac Fairneiz ("S. son of Fairnech"), in A. Called S. mac Forannan ("S. son of Forannan") in B. The name of this Suibhne does not occur in any of the ancient lists of the "Comarbs," or successors of St. Patrick. The *Four Mast.* however, in noticing his death under A.D. 829, agree with this Chronicle in stating that Suibhne was abbot of Ard-Macha for the space of two months.

<sup>2</sup> *Diarmait.* — Abbot of Hi (or Iona). See Reeves' *Adamnan*, pp. 315, 388. Another voyage of Diarmait, to Alba (or Scotland), is recorded above at the year 828.

<sup>3</sup> *Abbot.* — ppinncepp, A.

<sup>4</sup> *Tailtiu.* — Teltown, co. Mea h See note <sup>11</sup>, p. 167 *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Forads.* — In old Irish glossaries *fora* (or *foradh*) is explained by a "seat" or "bench" (*i.e.* the station) of the person who presided over an assembly, or celebration of national games. See O'Brien's *Ir. Dict.*, voce *popa*; O'Curry's *Mann. and Cust.*, I. ccxxxiii, and 3, 541, and *Leabh. Gabhala*, p. 44.

<sup>6</sup> *MacCuilind.* — Bishop of Lusk, in the county of Dublin. His obit is entered under the year 495 *supra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Aighnecha.* — The plural form of Aighnech, which was probably the name of a district in the n.e. of the county of Louth, near Carlingford Lough (the ancient Irish name of which was *Snamh-aighech*.) — See Reeves *Eccl. Antiqq.*, p. 252, note z). According to a statement in *Leb. na*

[died]. Suibhne, son of Forannan,<sup>1</sup> abbot for two months in Ard-Macha, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 830. Diarmait<sup>2</sup> came to Ireland, with the reliquaries of Colum-Cille. Muirenn, abbess of Cill-dara, 'fell asleep.' Airmedhach, abbot<sup>3</sup> of Magh-bilè, was drowned. Cernach, son of Dunchu, scribe and wise man, and priest of Ard-Macha, rested. Disturbance of the fair of Tailtiu,<sup>4</sup> at the Forads,<sup>5</sup> about the shrine of MacCuilind<sup>6</sup> and the reliquaries of Patrick, and a great many persons died thereof. The plundering of the Conailli by Gentiles; and their King, Maelbrihte, and his brother Canannan, were taken captive, and carried off in ships. A battle was gained in Aighnecha,<sup>7</sup> by Gentiles, over the 'family' of Ard-Macha, great numbers of whom were taken captive. Death of Dunchad, son of Conaing,<sup>8</sup> King of Cianachta. The dishonouring of Eogan Mainistrech,<sup>9</sup> abbot of Ard-Macha, in *foigaillnaig*,<sup>10</sup> by Conchobar<sup>11</sup> son of Donnchad, when his 'family' were made prisoners, and his herds were carried off. Fedhlimidh son of Crimthann, with the army of Munster and Leinster, came to Fiambur,<sup>12</sup> to plunder the men of Bregh. The plundering of Liphè by Conchobar.<sup>11</sup>

[830.]

*hUidre* (p. 75 b) *Fochaird* (Faughard in the barony of Lower Dundalk, co. Louth), remarkable as the birth-place of St. Bridget, and the scene of the death of Edward Bruce, in the year 1318, was anciently known by the name of Ard-Aigneach.

<sup>2</sup> *Son of Conaing*.—*ṛíu Conaill*, corrected to *ṛíu Conaing* in A.

<sup>9</sup> *Eogan Mainistrech*.—"Eogan of the Monastery" (i.e. Manistir-Buti, or Monasterboice, co. Louth). Eogan had been Lector of that Monastery. The entry of this incident in MS. B. is slightly inaccurate. Regarding the circumstances attending the elevation of Eogan from the Lectorship of

Monasterboice to the Abbacy of Armagh, see *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 825, and *Chron. Scot.* at 827.

<sup>10</sup> *In foigaillnaig*.—*hí roigaillnaig*. This clause, which is probably corrupt, is unintelligible to the Editor. Dr. O'Connor renders it by "incur-sione nocturna." *Rer. Hib. Script.*, Vol. IV., p. 208. The entry has been omitted by the *Four Mast.*

<sup>11</sup> *Conchobar*.—King of Ireland.

<sup>12</sup> *Fiambur*.—The *Four Masters*, in the corresponding entry (A.D. 829), write 'Fionnabhair-Bregh' (Fennor, near Slane, co. Meath), which is probably correct. In *Clar.* 49, the name is written "Finnuir."

b. **Ict.** 1anair. Anno domini dccc.<sup>o</sup> xxx.<sup>o</sup> 1.<sup>o</sup> Cétna orḡḡain aipṑ Mačae o ḡenntib fo tpi in oen m̃ir. Orḡḡain Mucīnama 7 Luḡmaiṑ 7 Oa Meiṑ 7 Orṑoma mic Ublae, 7 alanaile ceall. Orḡḡain Duimliacc 7 pini Ciannactai cona čellaiḡ huiliḡ o ḡenntib. Orḡabail Ailella mic Colḡen o ḡenntib. Tuat̃al mac P̃epaṑaiṑ ṑo b̃reiṑ ṑo ḡenntib, 7 p̃epin Aṑomnain, o Domnuṑ maḡan. Orḡḡain paṑa Lupaiḡ 7 Connipe o ḡenntib. Cinaeṑ mac Eṑṑaṑ, pi ṑal Aṑaiṑe in tuaipeir̃e, iuḡulatur̃ ep̃t p̃ep̃ ṑolum a rociur̃ p̃uir. Cinaeṑ mac Aṑṑiaṑ, p̃ex Cuaṑann, et Diaṑmair̃ mac Ruat̃oraṑ p̃ex aip̃ṑir̃ Lip̃i, moṑṑui p̃unt. Concoṑar mac Donnchaṑa, pi Or̃enn, moṑṑuṑ ep̃t.

**Ict.** 1anair. Anno domini dccc.<sup>o</sup> xxx.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup> Aṑṑi mac Concoṑair, abbaṑ aipṑ Mačae, et Concoṑar mac Donncoṑa p̃ex Teṑṑo, uno meñe moṑṑui p̃unt. Ruaiṑi mac Mãlepoṑarṑaiḡ, leiṑ pi .h. Cr̃eṑṑtain, moṑṑuṑ. Niall Cailli p̃eḡnaṑe incipit. Roimiuṑ p̃e Niall 7 p̃e Muṑcaṑ foṑ ḡallu i n-ṑaipe Calḡaiṑ. Orḡḡain cluana ṑolcan o ḡenntib. Caṑṑoiniuṑ foṑ muinnṑiṑ Cille ṑaṑo inna cill, p̃e Ceallaṑ mac Or̃ain, ubi

<sup>1</sup> *Kal. Jan.*—The number '400' is written in the margin in A., to indicate that this was the 400th year from the beginning of Chronicle.

<sup>2</sup> *Mucsnamh.*—Mucknoe, co. Monaghan.

<sup>3</sup> *Ui-Meith.*—Otherwise called "Ui-Meith-Macha." For the situation and extent of this territory, see O'Donovan's *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 1178, note c, and the authorities there cited.

<sup>4</sup> *Domnach-Maghen.*—Donaghmoyne, in the barony of Farney, co. Monaghan.

<sup>5</sup> *Rath-Luraigh.*—Now represented by Maghera, the name of a parish in the barony of Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry. See Reeves' *Down and Connor*, p. 27.

<sup>6</sup> *Conchobar.*—Added in later hand in A. See under the next year.

<sup>7</sup> *Artri.*—See note <sup>16</sup>, p. 309 *supra*. In the list of the *comarbs*, or successors, of St. Patrick in the abbacy (or episcopacy) of Armagh, contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42), Artri is stated to have ruled for two years, the term accorded to him in the several lists cited by Dr. Todd (*St. Patrick*, pp. 174–183). Ware fixes the beginning of his government in A.D. 822 (Harris's ed., vol. 1, p. 43). See *Chron. Scotorum*, at A.D. 827; and the references to Artri under the years 822 and 826 *supra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Ui-Crimhtain.*—Otherwise written Ui-Cremhtainn. A tribe of the

Kal. Jan.<sup>1</sup> A.D. 831. The first plundering of Ard-Macha by Gentiles, thrice in one month. Plundering of Mucsnamh,<sup>2</sup> and of Lughmadh, and of Ui-Meith,<sup>3</sup> and of Druim-mic-U-Blae, and of other churches. The plundering of Damliag, and of the territory of Cianachta with its churches, by Gentiles. Capture of Ailill, son of Colgu, by Gentiles. Tuathal, son of Feradhach, was carried off by Gentiles, and the shrine of Adamnan, from Domnach-Maghen.<sup>4</sup> Plundering of Rath-Luraigh<sup>5</sup> and Connere, by Gentiles. Cinaedh son of Echaid, King of the Dal-Araidhe of the North, was killed, through treachery, by his associates. Cinaedh son of Artri, King of Cualann, and Diarmait son of Ruadhri, King of Airther-Lifè, died. Conchobar<sup>6</sup> son of Donnchad, King of Ireland, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 832. Artri,<sup>7</sup> son of Conchobar, abbot of Ard-Macha, and Conchobar son of Donnchad, King of Temhair, died in the same month. Ruaidhri, son of Maelfothartaigh, half-King of Ui-Crimhtain,<sup>8</sup> died. Niall Cailli<sup>9</sup> begins to reign. A victory by Niall<sup>10</sup> and Murchadh over the Foreigners, in Daire-Chalgaidh.<sup>11</sup> The plundering of Cluain-Dolcain<sup>12</sup> by Gentiles. A battle was gained over the 'family' of Cill-dara, in their church, by Cellach<sup>13</sup> son of Bran, where many were slain, on St.

Oirghialla'seated in the present baronies of Upper and Lower Slane, in the county of Meath. See O'Donovan's *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 832, note t.

<sup>9</sup> *Niall Cailli.*—The *Four Masters* refer the accession of Niall Caille to A.D. 832. But O'Flaherty states that Niall began to reign in 833 (*Ogygia*, p. 434), which is the true year; thus agreeing with the present Chronicle, the chronology of which is ante-dated by one year at this period. The original of the foregoing entry, which is added in an old hand in the margin in A., forms part of the text in B.

<sup>10</sup> *Niall*; i.e. Niall Cailli, King of Ireland, mentioned in the previous entry.

<sup>11</sup> *Daire-Chalgaidh.* — The ancient name of Derry (or Londonderry). This victory is not noticed in the tract on the "War of the Gaedhel with the Gaill," edited by Dr. Todd.

<sup>12</sup> *Cluain - Dolcain.* — Clondalkin, near Dublin.

<sup>13</sup> *Cellach.*—Kfng of Leinster. See the *Book of Leinster*, p. 39, col. 2, and Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, geneal.; table 11. His obit is recorded under the next year.

Fol. 396b.

iugulati sunt multi in regia Iohannis in autumnus. Iugulatio muinntire cluana mic U Noir, 7 lorcuð a termuinn copici dorur a cille, la Feidlimið rið Cairil. Fon oen cumai muinnter Dermairi co dorur a cille. Morr Diarmota fili Tomaltair, pegir Connacht. Morr Cobðair mic Maileuin pegir Iarmuman. Lorcuð Lirr moer Moctu 7 ar Dermuman. Lorcuð Orma in arclaind o gennitir. Orsgain loða ðri-cerna for Congalach mac nEðað, 7 a marbat oc longair iarum. Reðtabra abbar Cille aðair obuit. Tiprait mac Ruamlur, princep domnaið Sechnaill, moritur.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini mccc.º xxx.º iiii.º Oengur mac Fergur, rex Fortrenn, moritur. Eogan Manir-treð, abb airto Maðae et Cluana Iairto, et Arpraic abaitra Cille dapo, dormierunt. Ceallaç mac ðrain, ri Laiðen. 7 Cinæð mac Conaing, rex Teðbae, moritur. Suiðne mac Artrað, rex Moð-ðorne n-uile, interfectur ert a fratribus suis. Concobar mac Ailello occitur ert a fratribus suis. Congalaç mac Oengur, rex generis Loegaire, moritur. Tuatðar episcopur et feriba Cilla dapo obuit. Cað for Gennitir pø n-Dunaðach mac Scannlain, rið .h.

<sup>1</sup> *Dermagh*.—Darrow, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County.

<sup>2</sup> *Lis-mor-Mochuta*.—"Mochuta's great fort" (or "inclosure"). Lis-more, co. Waterford.

<sup>3</sup> *Druim-Inasclaind*.—Dromiskin, in the parish of the same name, barony and county of Louth.

<sup>4</sup> *Loch-Bricerna*.—So in A and B. But the name should be "Loch-Bricrenn" (the "lake of Bricriu"), as in the *Four Mast.*; now corrupted to Loughbrickland, near a lake of the same name, in the barony of Upper Iveagh, co. Down. The name of this lake is stated to have been derived

from Bricriu, a chieftain who flourished in Ulster in the first century, and who, on account of his talent for sarcasm, is nick-named *Bricriu mem-thenga* ("Bricriu 'poison-tongue'") in the old Irish stories.

<sup>5</sup> *Cill-achaidh*.—Killeigh, barony of Geashil, King's County.

<sup>6</sup> *Ruamlus*. Under the year 800 *supra*, the obit of a 'Ruamnus,' abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill (Dunshaughlin, co. Meath) is given; who was probably the father of the Tipraite here referred to.

<sup>7</sup> *Fortrenn*.—Pictland. See note <sup>8</sup>, p. 118 *supra*.



John's day in Autumn. The killing of the 'family' of Cluain-mic-U-Nois, by Fedhlimidh, King of Cashel; and the burning of its 'termon' to the door of its church. In the same manner [did he treat] the 'family' of Dermagh,<sup>1</sup> to the door of its church. Death of Diarmait, son of Tomaltach, King of Connaught. Death of Cobhthach, son of Maelduin, King of West Munster. Burning of Lis-mor-Mochuta,<sup>2</sup> and the slaughter of South Munster. Burning of Druim-Inasclaind<sup>3</sup> by Gentiles. The plundering of Loch-Bricerna<sup>4</sup> against Congalach, son of Echaid, who was afterwards killed [by the Foreigners] at their ships. Rechtabra, abbot of Cill-achaidh,<sup>5</sup> died. Tipraite son of Ruamlus,<sup>6</sup> abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill,<sup>6</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 833. Oengus, son of Fergus, King of Fortrenn,<sup>7</sup> died. Eogan Mainistrech,<sup>8</sup> abbot of Ard-Macha and Cluain-Iraird, and Affraic, abbess of Cill-dara, 'fell asleep.' Cellach,<sup>9</sup> son of Bran, King of Leinster, and Cinaedh, son of Conang, King of Tethba,<sup>10</sup> died. Suibhne, son of Artri, King of all the Mughdhorna, was slain by his<sup>11</sup> brothers. Conchobar, son of Ailill, was slain by his<sup>11</sup> brothers. Conghalach, son of Oengus, King of Cinel-Loeghaire, died. Tuatchar, bishop and scribe of Cill-dara, died. A battle [was gained] over the Gentiles by Dunadhach,<sup>12</sup> son of Scannlan, King of the Ui-Fidgenti,<sup>13</sup>

<sup>8</sup> *Eogan Mainistrech*.—See the note on this name under the year 830.

<sup>9</sup> *Cellach*.—Mentioned under the preceding year, as the perpetrator of a great outrage against *muinntir*, 'family,' or community of Kildare.

<sup>10</sup> *Tethba*.—In later times called Teffia, a territory comprising adjoining portions of the present counties of Westmeath and Longford. The *Ann. Four Mast.* and the *Chron. Scotorum* state that Cinaedh, son of Conang, was King of Bregh, the ancient name of a district in the present county of Meath. A stanza in Irish regarding

Cinaedh, son of Conang, written in the top margin of fol. 39 b in MS. A., has been partially mutilated by the binder.

<sup>11</sup> *His*.—*ṛuiri*. Omitted in A.

<sup>12</sup> *Dunadhach*.—The name of this chieftain is written *Dunchadach* in B. (which O'Connor prints *Dunchach*), and *Dunchadh* in the *Chron. Scotorum*. But the *Four Mast.* write it *Dunadhach*. See the entry of his obit under the next year, where the name is written *Dunadhaigh*, in the genit. form (nomin. *Dunadhach*).

<sup>13</sup> *Ui-Fidgenti*.—A powerful tribe anciently inhabiting an extensive ter-



Προγενντι, ου ιτορεπαταρ ιλι. Ορζαιν Γλιννε θα λοθα ο Γενντιβ. Ορζαιν Σlane 7 Πιννουβραε habae ο Γεντιβ. Λορκαθ cluana mic U Noir demedia ex maiore parte. Σuin 6poccaim mic Centepcain ι η-Αιθniu.

Κε. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dccc.° xxx.° iiii.° Σλοζαθ λα Νιαλλ co Ulaighiu coporotigertar ηι ποραιβ .ι. 6pan mac Paelan. Cinaeθ mac Neill mic Aeθa iugulatur ert la hUlu. Ιντορεθ Μιρε λα Νιαλλ, co πολορκαθ conuici τεε Μaelchonoc. Cumurcaθ mac Oengura, pecnap cluana micc U Noir, moritur. Ορζαιν Περnann 7 cluana moep Moethoc ο Γενντιβ. Coemcluo ababo ι η-αρθ Μαθα .ι. πορινθαν (ο Ραε mic Malair) ι η-ιναθ Dermota (ο ειγεapnan). Ecαιθ mac Concon-galt rex nepotum Tuirtri, 7 Caincompac mac Siadail equonimur cille dapo, 7 6peral mac Cormaic princep Cille duma i glinn et aliarum ciuitatum, moriuntur, 7 Muirceptaθ mac Σormgaile, omnes mortui sunt. Περζυρ mac 6oθbcaθa, rex Cairge braθαiθe, iugulatur ert a Muminenribur. Μορρ 6unaθαiθ mic Scannlain pegir .h. Πιθgenti. Λορκαθ Cluana mac Noir τερτια parte ηui .ii. noim μαρτα. Λορκαθ Μungairit 7 αλα-

Fol. 40aa.

ritory which included the present barony of Coshma, in the co. Limerick. See the interesting note regarding the territory occupied by this tribe in O Donovan's *Annals of the Four Masters* (A.D. 1178, note m).

<sup>1</sup> *Finnabhair-abha*.—The ancient name of Fennor, in the parish of Fennor, barony of Lower Duleek, and county of Meath.

<sup>2</sup> *Of the greater part*.—The MS. A. has "de media ex maiore parte." But B. has merely "ex maiore parte." See note <sup>5</sup>, p. 306 *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Aidhne*.—The ancient name of a territory comprising the present barony of Kiltartan in the county of Galway.

<sup>4</sup> *Niall*; i.e. Niall Caille, monarch of Ireland.

<sup>5</sup> *When he ordained*.—The original in A. is copotigertar, and in B. also copotigertar, both MSS. in this case being obviously corrupt. The *Four Masters* (*ad an.*) more correctly write co ηo opoaiθ ("when he ordained").

<sup>6</sup> *Tech-Maelchonoc*.—The "House of Maelchonoc." In the *Ann. Four Masters*, under A.D. 834, the house of Maelchonoc, lord of Dealbhna Beathra (a territory now represented by the barony of Garrycastle, King's County), is stated to have been situated at a place called Bodhammar. But it has not been identified.

wherein many were slain. The plundering of Glenn-dallocha by Gentiles. The plundering of Slane and Finnabhair-abha,<sup>1</sup> by Gentiles. Burning of the greater part<sup>2</sup> of Cluain-mic-U-Nois. The mortal wounding of Broccan, son of Cendercan, in Aidhne.<sup>3</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 834. A hosting by Niall<sup>4</sup> to the Leinstermen, when he ordained<sup>5</sup> a King over them, to wit, Bran son of Faelan. Cinaedh, son of Niall, son of Aedh, was killed by the Ulidians. The ravaging of Meath by Niall,<sup>4</sup> when it was burned as far as Tech-Maelchonoc.<sup>6</sup> Cumuscach, son of Oengus, Vice-abbot of Clonmacnoise, died. The plundering of Ferna, and of Cluainmor-Moedhoic, by Gentiles. A change of abbots in Ard-Macha, to wit, Forinnan (from Rath-mic-Malais<sup>7</sup>) in the place<sup>8</sup> of Dermot Ua Tighernain.<sup>9</sup> Echaidh, son of Cuchongalt, King of the Ui-Tuirtri; and Caencomrac son of Siadal, steward of Cill-dara, and Bresal son of Cormac, abbot of Cill-duma-glinn<sup>10</sup> and other churches, died, and Muirchertach son of Gormghal—all died. Fergus son of Bodhbchadh, King of Carraig-Brachaidhe,<sup>11</sup> was slain by Munstermen. Death of Dunadach, son of Scannlan, King of Ui-Fidhgenti. Burning of the third part of Cluain-mac-Nois, on the second of the nones of March. Burning of Mungairit, and other churches of

[834.]

<sup>1</sup> *Rath-mic-Malais*. — The "fort" (or "rath") of the son of Malas. Added by way of gloss over the name Forindan, in A. and B. Now known as "Rackwallace," a townland in the parish and county of Monaghan, containing an old graveyard. The identification of this place is due to Dean Reeves. O'Connor did his best to prevent the possibility of identification, by printing the name *Raithinnmhalaís*.

<sup>2</sup> *In the place*. — 1 n-1nno. 1nno, A.; 1nnon, B.; both of which are

corrupt. The *Four Mast.* write 1 n-1nno, which is more correct.

<sup>9</sup> *Ua Tighernain*. — Descendant (or grandson) of Tighernan. Regarding these abbots (or bishops) of Armagh, see the lists published by Todd, *St. Patrick*, pp. 175-187; and Harris's *Ware*, vol. 1, p. 45. — And see also at the year 851 *infra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Cill-duma-glinn*. — Now Kilglinn, barony of Upper Deece, co. Meath.

<sup>11</sup> *Carraig-Brachaidhe*. — This was the name of a territory forming the north-west portion of the present barony of Inishowen, co. Donegal.

naile čeall 1pmumen o gentiḃ. Oꝛḡḡain ʒpoma hlunḡ o ḡallaibḡ.

- b. Ꝛct. 1anair. Anno domini ʒccc.º xxx.º uº. Suibne mac 1opeḡ abbaꝛ ḡlinne ʒa loča ; Soepḡur nepoꝛ Cuinneʒa abbaꝛ ʒermaiḡe, ʒorbuḡač epircopuꝛ et ancorita lurcan, omner ꝑelicitet uitam ꝑinierunt. ʒunlaing mac Caḡuḡaiḡ, ꝑꝑinceꝑꝛ Coꝑcaḡe moipe, moꝛtuuꝛ eꝛt ꝑine communione i Cairiul ꝑegum. ḡabail in ʒairčize i Cill ʒapa ʒoꝛ ʒorinʒan abbaio n-aepʒo Mačae, co ʒamač ʒatꝑaic olčena, la ʒeio-limič co cač 7 inʒnu, 7 ꝑo ḡabta i caet co n-anhumaloit ꝑꝑiu. ʒermaiḡ ʒo ʒul co Connačta cum lege et ueallir ʒatꝑicu. Ceall ʒapa ʒo oꝛḡain ʒo gentiḃ o 1nbiꝛ ʒeaae, 7 ꝑollopcač a leač na cille. Coiꝑꝑu mac Maeleuim, ꝑex loča ḡačor, iugulatuꝛ eꝛt o'Maelceꝑnai, et Maelceꝑna iugulatuꝛ eꝛt o Coiꝑꝑu in eadem hoꝛa ; et moꝛtuḡ ꝑunt ambo in una nočte. ꝑꝑima ꝑꝑeʒa gentiliu o ʒeirciuꝛt ʒꝑeḡ .i. o telcaib ʒꝑoman 7 o ʒermaiḡ ʒꝑitonum, et caꝑtiuor tam ꝑluꝑet ꝑoꝛtauerunt et moꝛtiꝑicauerunt multoꝛ et caꝑtiuor ꝑluꝑimoꝛ aꝑꝛtulerunt. Meꝛ moꝛ etir enomeꝛ 7 ʒauꝑmeꝛ, 7 ꝑo iač ḡlaꝛa coꝛ anḡat ʒi ꝑuē. Cač ʒꝑuing etir Connačta inuicem, ʒú iꝑoꝛčair Ceallač mac ʒoꝛbaḡaiḡ ꝑꝑinceꝑꝛ Roꝛꝑ caim, 7 Odoḡnan mac

<sup>1</sup> *Druim-hIng.*—O'Donovan thought that this was probably the place now called Dromin, near Dunshaughlin, co. Meath. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 834, note d.

<sup>2</sup> *Dermagh.*—Durrow, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County.

<sup>3</sup> *Ended life happily.*—B. has ʒe-ꝑuncti ꝑunt.

<sup>4</sup> *Corcach-mor.*—The “great corcach (or marsh).” Cork, in Munster. The *Four Masters* (A.D. 835), in noticing the obit of Dunlaing, style him *comarba* (or successor) of Bara,

the first bishop of Cork. But Ware has no reference to him in his list of bishops of that See.

<sup>5</sup> *Forindan.*—See under the last year; and also Todd's *Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallaibh*, *Introd.*, p. xlv.

<sup>6</sup> *Feidlimidh.*—Feidhlimidh, son of Crimthann, King of Cashel.

<sup>7</sup> *Dermait.*—The Dermot Ua Tigheirnain mentioned under last year as having been displaced from the abbacy of Armagh, in favour of Forinnan (or “Forannan,” as the name is written in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 4).

Ormond, by Gentiles. The plundering of Druim hIng<sup>1</sup> by Foreigners.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 835. Suibhne son of Joseph, abbot of [835.] <sup>BIS</sup> Glenn-da-locha; Soergus Ua Cuinneda, abbot of Dermagh;<sup>2</sup> Forbasach, bishop and anchorite of Lusca—all ended life happily.<sup>3</sup> Dunlaing, son of Cathasach, abbot of Corcach-mor,<sup>4</sup> died without communion, in Cashel of the Kings. The taking of the oratory in Cill-dara against Forindan,<sup>5</sup> abbot of Ard-Macha, with Patrick's congregation besides, by Fedhlimidh,<sup>6</sup> by battle and arms; and they were taken prisoners, with great disobedience towards them. Dermait<sup>7</sup> went to Connaught, with the 'Law' and 'ensigns' of Patrick. Cill-dara was plundered by Gentiles from Inbher-Dea;<sup>8</sup> and half the church was burned. Coirpri, son of Maelduin, King of Loch-Gabhor,<sup>9</sup> was killed<sup>10</sup> by Maelcerna, and Maelcerna was killed<sup>10</sup> by Coirpri at the same moment; and they both died in the one night. The first prey taken by Gentiles from the South of Bregb, i.e., from Telcha-Droman, and from Dermagh of the Britons; and they carried off<sup>11</sup> several captives, and killed a great many, and carried away a great many captives. Great produce, between nut-crop and acorn-crop, which closed up streams, so that they ceased to flow. The battle of Drung between the Connaughtmen themselves, in which were slain Cellach, son of Forbasach, abbot of Ros-cam,<sup>12</sup> and Adomnan, son of

<sup>8</sup> *Inbher-Dea*.—The mouth of the Vartry River, which flows into the sea at the town of Wicklow, in the co. Wicklow.

<sup>9</sup> *Loch-Gabhor*.—Lagore, near Dunshaughlin, co. Meath.

<sup>10</sup> *Killed*.—By *iuḡulatur eḡt*, the compiler probably meant to convey that Coirpri and Maelcerna were mortally wounded in mutual conflict.

<sup>11</sup> *Carried off*.—For *porṭauepunt*, B. has *ouuepunt*. The entry is rudely constructed.

<sup>12</sup> *Abbot of Ros-cam*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at the same year, Cellach is described as *airchinnech* (or "here-nagh") of Ros-Commairn, now Roscommon, in the county of Roscommon. The authority of the F. M. is followed by Colgan. *Acta SS.*, p. 334.

Αἰνναλεῖδ, 7 Connmāc mor uictor fuit. Uartatio crudelissima a Gentilibus omnium finium Conna-  
torum. Αρ κατὰ πορριν Θειρ τυαιριυρτ ο Γενντιβ.

Fol. 40ab.

Ιct. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini mccc.º xxx.º ui.º Παιτρὸς  
abbas μονιτρπεῖδ θυτι, επιρκορυρ ετ ανκοριτα, Μαρ-  
ταν επιρκορυρ Cluana cain, requieuerunt. Maelouin  
mac Sechnurais, ρι ρερ-Cul, Τυαῖαλ mac Πιανḡαλαιḡ ρι  
ceniuil Αρδοḡαλ, Riacan mac Ρινḡνεῖττι Λειῖρῃ Λαιγεν,  
μορτυι ρυντ. Longar τρε ρicheτ long τι Νορδομαν-  
ναιβ ρορ δοιunn. Longar ειλε τρε ρicheτ long ρορ αβαιnn  
Λιῖρῃ. Ro πλατρατ ιαρυμ in τι longair ριν μαḡ Λιῖρῃ 7  
μαḡ mḡρεḡ ετιρ cealla 7 dune 7 τρεβα. Roiniuḡ ρε  
ρεραιβ ḡρεḡ ρορ ḡαλλαιβ ec Θεονιnnι 1 Muḡθορρῃναιβ  
ḡρεḡ, conuotopcpadap ρε ρicheτ τοιυ. bellum ρε  
Γενντιβ oc Ιnbiur na m-bare ρορ hU Neill ο ῖρῃναιnn co  
muir, τῷ ιρρολαḡ ἄρ ναορῃρῃμεḡ, ρεθ ρρῃμι ρεḡερ  
euarρepunt. Lorcaḡ Ιnnreo cealtpe o Γεντιβ. Cella  
loḡa ειρνε n-uile, im ḡluain eoair 7 Θαμῃνῃρ, το  
τολḡuunn ο Γενντιβ. Ιnḡρεḡ ceniuil Coirppῃ cpium la  
ρειḡilmiḡ. Roiniuḡ ρορ Muimneḡu ρε Caḡal mac  
Muirḡerro. Marbaḡ Saxoilβ τοιρḡ na n-ḡall la  
Cianaḡt.

<sup>1</sup> *Connmhach Mor.* — His obit is given at the year 845 *infra*, where he is described as rex nepotum ḡriuinn, or King of the Ui-Briuinn, a tribe whose territory comprised a large district lying to the east of Lough Corrib, in the co. Galway. See the map prefixed to O'Donovan's ed. of the *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*.

<sup>2</sup> *Northern Deisi.* — A branch of the great tribe of the Deisi (which has given name to the two baronies of Decies, in the co. Waterford), whose territory embraced a large district lying about Clonmel, in the present co. Tipperary. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii., chap. 69, and

Joyce's *Irish Names of Places* (2nd ser., 1875, pp. 425-7).

<sup>3</sup> *Rested.* — quieuerunt, B.

<sup>4</sup> *Abhainn-Liphè.* — The river Liffey; or Anna Liffey, as the name is sometimes incorrectly written.

<sup>5</sup> *Magh-Liphe.* — The "Plain of Liphè" (or Liffey). The flat portion of the present co. Kildare, through which the River Liffey flows.

<sup>6</sup> *Magh-Bregh.* — The "Plain of the Bregha." This comprised the southern portion of the co. Meath washed by the river Boyne. But its exact limits are uncertain.

<sup>7</sup> *Victory.* — ρoiniuḡ, A. and B. A later hand attempted to alter ρoiniuḡ to πορρῃναιnuḡ, by inter-

Aldailedh ; and Connmhach Mor<sup>1</sup> was victor. Most cruel devastation, by Gentiles, of all the territories of Connaught. A battle-slaughter upon the Northern Deisi,<sup>2</sup> by Gentiles.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 836. Flaithroa, abbot of Manister-Buti, bishop and anchorite, [and] Martan, bishop of Cluain-cain, rested.<sup>3</sup> Maelduin son of Sechnasach, King of Fir-Cul ; Tuathal son of Fianghalach, King of Cinel-Ardgail ; [and] Riacan son of Finsnechta, half-King of Leinster, died. A fleet of three score ships of the Norsemen upon the Boyne. Another fleet of three score ships on the Abhainn-Liphè.<sup>4</sup> These two fleets afterwards plundered Magh-Liphè<sup>5</sup> and Magh-Bregh,<sup>6</sup> between churches, and forts, and houses. A victory<sup>7</sup> by the men of Bregh, over the Foreigners, at Deoninne<sup>8</sup> in Mughdorna-Bregh, when six score of them were slain. A battle [was gained] by Foreigners, at Inbher-nambarc, over the Ui-Neill from the Sinainn<sup>9</sup> to the sea, where a slaughter was made that has not been reckoned ; but the chief Kings escaped. Burning of Inis-Celtra by Gentiles. All the churches of Loch-Erne, together with Cluain-Eois and Daimhinis, were destroyed by Gentiles. The plundering of the race of Coirpri Crom<sup>10</sup> by Fedh-ilmidh. A victory over the Munstermen by Cathal,<sup>11</sup> son of Muirghes. The killing of Saxolbh,<sup>12</sup> chief of the Foreigners, by the Cianachta.<sup>13</sup> [836.]

polating the letters *ppao*. But *poimurō* occurs often in A. and B., and the suggested correction has not therefore been followed.

<sup>8</sup> *Deoninne*.—This place has not been identified. The territory of Mughdorna-Bregh, in which it is stated to have been situated, was in Bregh (or Bregia) in East Meath.

<sup>9</sup> *Sinainn*.—The river Shannon. See O'Donovan's notes regarding the event here recorded. *Four Masters*, A.D. 836, notes, b, c.

<sup>10</sup> *Race of Coirpri Crom*.—A name

for the people of Ui-Maine, or the Hy-Many, in the co. Roscommon.

<sup>11</sup> *Cathal*.—King of Connaught. His obit is given by the *Four Mast.* in this year, who add that he "died [soon] after" the victory above referred to. The death of his father Muirges, also King of Connaught, is entered at the year 814 *supra*.

<sup>12</sup> *Saxolbh*.—Saxulf. Regarding this person, see Todd's *Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallaibh*, Introd., pp. lxvi-vii.

<sup>13</sup> *Cianachta*.—The Cianachta-Bregh, or Cianachta of Bregia ; a tribe



¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.° xxx.° uii.° Cormac episcopus et reuba Cille roibrič, ðran Finglairi episcopus et reuba, Tisernač mac Aedā abbat Finnubrač abas et aliarum ciuitatum, dormierunt. Domnall mac Aedā, princeps Druma určaille, moritur. Cellač mac Corcrač princeps ino airicuil Dorenčiaroc, Cellač mac Coirpri princeps Ačō trum, mortui sunt. Congalač mac Moenaič, rex nepotum filiorum Cuair ðreč, subita morte uitam finiuit. Maeleron rex Loča lein .i. mac Cobtač, moritur. Ričđal mor i cluain Conaire Tommain, etir Feidhlimiđ 7 Niall. Docutu sanctus episcopus et ancorita Slane uitam penilem feliciter finiuit. Ferðalač equonimur airo Mačae obiit. Bellum ꝥe Ğennrib ꝑor Conachta, in quo ceciderunt Maeluin filius Muirgera et alii multi. ðran mac Paelain rex Laiſen moritur.

Fol. 40ba. ¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.° xxx.° uiu.° Maelgaimrið reuba optimus et ancorita, abbat Bennair, paupauit. Colman mac Robartaič abbat Slane, Aedān abbat Roir cnea, Cormac mac Conaill princeps Treoit, Maelruanaid mac Cačuraič rechap Lurcan, mortui sunt. Cumarač mac Congalaič, rex Ciannactai, moritur. Muirēdač mac Ečdač, rex coiciđ Cončobuir. iugulatur ert a ruiꝝ ꝑratribus .i. Aed et Oengur, et

occupying the district about Duleek, co. Meath.

<sup>1</sup> *Finglais*.—Finglas, a little to the north of Dublin city.

<sup>2</sup> *Finnabhair-aba*.—Fennor, in a parish of the same name, barony of Lower Duleek, and county of Meath.

<sup>3</sup> *Druim-urchaille*.—O'Donovan suggests (*Ann. F. M.*, A.D. 837, note q.), that this may have been the old name of a place called Spancel Hill, in the barony of Bunratty, co. Clare. But Shearman thought, and probably with good reason, that the name

Druim-urchaille is now represented by that of Dunmurraghill, in the parish of the same name, in the north of the county of Kildare. See *Loca Patriciana*, p. 112.

<sup>4</sup> *Airicul-Dosenchiarog*.—Another form of the name of a place mentioned above under the year 809. See note 7, p. 296.

<sup>5</sup> *Cluain-Conaire-Tommain*.—Cloncurry, in the barony of Ikeathy and Oughterany, co. Kildare.

<sup>6</sup> *Feidhlimidh*.—King of Cashel (or Munster).

Kal. Jan. A.D. 837. Cormac, bishop and scribe of [837.] Cill-Foilbrigh; Brann of Finnglais,<sup>1</sup> bishop and scribe, [and] Tigernach son of Aedh, abbot of Finnabhair-aba<sup>2</sup> and other churches, 'fell asleep.' Domnall son of Aedh, abbot of Druim-urchaille,<sup>3</sup> died. Cellach son of Coscragh, abbot of the Airicul-Dosenchiarog,<sup>4</sup> Cellach son of Coirpre, abbot of Ath-truim, died. Congalach son of Moenach, King of Ui-Mac-Uais of Breg, died suddenly. Maelcron, King of Loch-Lein, viz., the son of Cobhtach, died. A great royal meeting in Cluain-Conaire-Tommain,<sup>5</sup> between Feidhlimidh<sup>6</sup> and Niall.<sup>7</sup> Dochutu, a holy bishop and anchorite of Slane, ended a long life happily. Ferdalach, steward of Ard-Macha, died. A battle by Gentiles over the Connaughtmen, in which Maelduin son of Muirghes, and many others, were slain. Bran,<sup>8</sup> son of Faellan, King of Leinster, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 838. Maelgaimridh, an excellent scribe [838.] and anchorite, abbot of Bennchair, rested. Colman son of Robhartach, abbot of Slane; Aedhan, abbot of Roscre,<sup>9</sup> Cormac, son of Conall, abbot of Treoit,<sup>10</sup> [and] Maelruanaidh, son of Cathasach, vice-abbot of Lusca, died. Cumuscach, son of Conghalach, King of Cianachta,<sup>11</sup> died. Muiredach, son of Echaidh, King of Coiced-Conchobair,<sup>12</sup> was slain by his brothers, viz., Aedh and Oengus,

<sup>7</sup> Niall.—Monarch of Ireland.

<sup>8</sup> Bran. — See above, under the year 834, where Bran is stated to have been ordained King of the Leinstermen, by Niall Caille, Monarch of Ireland. In the list of the Kings of Leinster contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 39, the period of Bran's reign is given as four years.

<sup>9</sup> Ros-cre.—Written ρορ cρae in B. But like ρορ cρea in A. Now Roscrea, in the county of Tipperary.

<sup>10</sup> Treoit.—See note <sup>8</sup>, p. 300 *supra*. I or some curious traditions connected with Treoit (Trevet, co. Meath), and its etymology (τρe

πορ, "three sods"), see the Prophecy of Art son of Conn, *Lebor na hUidre*, p. 119, Lithograph copy, publ. by the R. I. Acad.

<sup>11</sup> Cianachta. — The Cianachta of Breg, a tribe located in the eastern part of the present county of Meath.

<sup>12</sup> Coiced Conchobhair.—The "Fifth" (or "Province") of Conchobar Mac Nessa; a bardic name for Ulidia. In the list of the kings of Ulidia contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, the name of "Muridach" appears, the duration of his reign being given as 17 years.

αλιῦρ multiῦρ. Cenneitiḡ mac Congalaiḡ, rex nepotum  
 filiῦm Cuair ὄρεḡ, α ῖuo ῖρατρε .i. Ceile, dolore  
 iugulatur ert. Cunnm̃ael mac Fiannaḡail, equoni-  
 mur Dermaitḡ, iugulatur ert o Maelpechnaill mac  
 Maelruanaid̃. Peḡt di ḡallaiḡ ῖor loḡ Ecḡach, coror-  
 tatar tuat̃a 7 cella tuairceῖrt Eῖenn app. Coemḡloḡ  
 abbat̃ 1 n-apto Maḡae .i. Dermait (.h. Tiḡernaḡḡ)  
 inḡon ῖorinḡon (o Raḡ mic Maluῖr). Bellum ῖe  
 ḡennitib ῖor ῖiru ῖortrenn, in quo ceciderunt  
 Eḡanan mac Oengura et ḡran mac Oengura, et  
 Aḡo mac ḡoanta; et alii pene innumerabiler ceci-  
 derunt. Lorcaḡ ῖernann 7 Corcaḡe o ḡennitib̃.

.b. Ict. Ianair. Anno domini mccc.º xxx.º ix.º Orḡḡain  
 Luḡmaiḡ di loḡ Ecḡaḡ o ḡennitib̃, qui epircopos et  
 pῖeripiteros et rapientes captiuos duxerunt et alios  
 mortificauerunt. Floῖiacus imperator Francorum  
 moritur. Lorcaḡ aῖro Maḡae cona deritiḡib̃ 7 α doim-  
 liacc. Peḡilmiḡ ῖi Muman do innῖiuḡ Mḡoḡ 7 ḡreḡ,  
 conḡderiḡ 1 Teḡnaiḡ, et in illa uice inḡreḡ Cell 7  
 ḡeḡῖi la Niall mac Aḡḡa.

Iῖ he Peḡilmiḡ in ῖi,  
 ḡianḡ opair oen laiḡi,  
 Eḡῖḡḡe Connaḡt cen caḡ  
 Ocuῖ Mḡoḡ do manῖaḡ.

<sup>1</sup> *Dermagh*.—Durrow, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County.

<sup>2</sup> *Maelsechnaill*. — The name is otherwise (and more usually) written Maelsechlainn. He was King of Uisnech (or Meath) for ten years, and his accession to the monarchy of Ireland is recorded at the year 846 *infra*. As Maelsechlainn (or Malachy) I., he occupies a conspicuous place in Irish history because of his sturdy resistance to the Norse and Danish invaders.

<sup>3</sup> *Loch-Echach*.—Lough Neagh.

<sup>4</sup> *Ua Tighernaigh*, i.e., "grandson" (or descendant) of Tigernach. At the

year 834 *supra*, where Dermait is stated to have been removed from the abbacy of Armagh in favour of Forannan, he is called O'Thighernan.

<sup>5</sup> *In the place*.—inḡon (for 1 nḡon), A., B.

<sup>6</sup> *Rath-mic-Malais*.—See note on this name at A.D. 834. This clause is not in B.

<sup>7</sup> *Fortrenn*.—See note <sup>8</sup>, p. 118 *supra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Corcach-mor*. — The "Great Marsh," Cork city, in Munster.

<sup>9</sup> *Floriacus*. — For this name we should read "Ludovicus Pius," King of the Franks (who died on the 12th

and by several others. Cenneitigh, son of Conghalach, King of Ui-Mac-Uais of Bregh, was treacherously slain by his brother, *i.e.*, Ceile. Crunnmhael, son of Fiannamhail, steward of Dermagh,<sup>1</sup> was slain by Maelsechnaill,<sup>2</sup> son of Maelruanaidh. An expedition of Foreigners on Loch-Echach,<sup>3</sup> from which they destroyed the territories and churches of the North of Ireland. A change of abbots in Ard-Macha, viz., Dermait (Ua Tighernaigh<sup>4</sup>) in the place<sup>5</sup> of Forindan (from Rath-mic-Malais<sup>6</sup>). A battle by Gentiles over the men of Fortrenn,<sup>7</sup> in which fell Euganan son of Oengus, and Bran son of Oengus, and Aedh son of Boant; and almost countless others were slain. The burning of Ferna, and of Corcach-mor<sup>8</sup>, by Gentiles.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 839. The plundering of Lughmadh [839.] DIE. from Loch-Echach,<sup>8</sup> by Gentiles, who led captive bishops, and presbyters, and wise men, and put others to death. Floriacus,<sup>9</sup> Emperor of the Franks, died. Burning of Ard-Macha, with its oratories and cathedral.<sup>10</sup> Fedilmidh, King of Munster, ravaged Midhe and Bregh, and rested in Temhair;<sup>11</sup> and the plundering of [Fera]-Cell<sup>12</sup> and [Delbhna]-Bethri,<sup>13</sup> on that occasion, by Niall,<sup>14</sup> son of Aedh.

Fedhilmidh<sup>15</sup> is the King,  
To whom it was but one day's work  
[To obtain] the pledges of Connaught without battle,  
And to devastate Midhe.

of the Calends of July, 840). as O'Connor suggests. *Rev. Hib. Script.*, vol. 4, p. 214, note 1.

<sup>10</sup> *Cathedral*.—*σπίρη* *αὐτῶν*; literally "stone house" (or "stone church").

<sup>11</sup> *Temhair*.—Tara, in Meath.

<sup>12</sup> *Fera-Cell*.—"This name was long preserved in Fircal, a barony in the King's County, now known as Eglish; but there is ample evidence to prove that Fera-ceall comprised not only the present barony of Eglish, but

also the baronies of Ballycowan and Ballyboy, in the same county." O'Donovan's ed. of *O'Dubhagain*, App., p. vi., note 24.

<sup>13</sup> *Delbhna-Bethri*.—The old name of a territory comprising nearly the whole of the present barony of Garrycastle, King's County.

<sup>14</sup> *Niall*.—Monarch of Ireland at the time.

<sup>15</sup> *Fedhilmidh*.—These lines, (not in B.), are written in the lower margin

Μορρ Μυρκαῖα μὶς Ἀεῖα ρεγὶρ Connaḃt. Σὺν Cín-  
aḃa μὶς Corcpaíð ρεγὶρ ðregmaine, 1 Tethbaí. 10pēð  
Roírr moep, epircopur et pcpíba optimur et ancoríta,  
abbap Cluana auir et alíarum ciuitatum, dormiuir.

Κτ. 1anaíρ. Anno domini dccc.º xl.º Σennḃí pcp  
loḃh Eacac beóp. Cumrunduð pcp Maelruanaíð mac  
n'Donnchada la Ðíarḃaíð mac Concoḃaíρ, 7 marḃað  
Ðíarḃata íarum la Maelreḃnaíll in eadē die, et  
Maelruanaíḡ in uita pemaíρit. Ἀεῖ mac Ðunchada  
iugulatur epḃ dolope a pcpíρ Conaíḡ μὶς Flainḃ in  
conppectu eíur. Longpopt oc Linn duacacíll apá pcpḃa  
tuacḃa 7 cealla Tethbaí. Longpopt oc Duíblinn  
arpopta laíḡín 7 Oí Neíll epíρ tuacḃa 7 cealla, copce  
pḃíacḃ ḃlacḃma. Slogaḃ la pcpílmíð copíci Capmaín.  
Slogaḃ la Níall ap a čenn copíci Maḡ n-očḃaíρ.

ḃacac pcpílmíð pḡlḡḡ,  
pcpacḃaḃ íρ na ḃpaíḡnḡḃ,  
Ðoppuc Níall co nepḃ naḃa,  
Ἀ cepḃ in caḃa claiðmḡḡ.

Fol. 40bb.

of fol. 40b in A., with a mark indi-  
cating the place where they might be  
introduced into the text.

<sup>1</sup> *King*.—*ρεγίρ*. Om. in B.

<sup>2</sup> *Bregmaine*.—A territory now  
represented by the barony of Brawny,  
co. Westmeath.

<sup>3</sup> *Tethba*.—See note <sup>9</sup>, p. 316 *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Cluain-Eois*.—Written sometimes  
cluain auir in the text. Clones, in  
the co. Monaghan. After this entry,  
the following note is added in a later  
hand in MS. B.:—Ἀnnḡa m-ḃlía-  
ḡaín pcp ḃíop tanḡaḃur loḃlanaið  
a n-Éíρínn apḃur ḃo pcpíρ ant  
pencupa. "In this year below  
(scil. 840) the *Lochlannachs* came  
first to Ireland, according to the  
*senchus* ("history").

<sup>5</sup> *Victory*.—The word in the text  
is cumrunduð, which is decidedly  
corrupt. In the corresponding entry  
in the *Ann. Four Masters* (at the

same year) the word employed is  
pḡaoíneacḃ, which means a "break-  
ing," "rout," or "defeat."

<sup>6</sup> *Maelruanaídh*.—King of Uis-  
nech (or Meath); and father of  
Maelsechnaill (or Malachy I.), who  
became King of Ireland in A.D. 847.  
See at the year 846 *infra*, and the  
note on Maelsechnaill under the  
year 838 *supra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Linn-Duachaill*.—The "Linn (or  
'Pool') of Duachall." The name of  
some harbour on the coast of the  
co. Louth; most probably Dundalk  
harbour. But see Todd's *Cogadh  
Gaedhel re Gallaibh*, Introd., p. lxii.,  
note <sup>1</sup>. This fortress, or encamp-  
ment, was of course formed by the  
Foreigners. It was a long way from  
it, however, to Tethba, a district  
comprising parts of the present coun-  
ties of Westmeath and Longford. See  
p. 316 *ante*, note <sup>9</sup>.

Death of Murchadh, son of Aedh, King<sup>1</sup> of Connaught. The mortal wounding of Cinaedh, son of Coscrach, King of Breghmaine,<sup>2</sup> in Tethba.<sup>3</sup> Joseph of Ros-mor, a bishop and excellent scribe, and anchorite, abbot of Cluain-Eois<sup>4</sup> and other churches, 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 840. Gentiles on Loch-Echach still. [840.] A victory<sup>5</sup> over Maelruanaidh<sup>6</sup> son of Donnchad, by Diarmait son of Conchobar; and Diarmait was afterwards slain by Maelsechnaill the same day; and Maelruanaigh remained alive. Aedh, son of Dunchad, was treacherously slain by the companions of Conaing, son of Fland, in his presence. A fortress at Linn-Duachail,<sup>7</sup> from which the territories and churches of Tethba<sup>8</sup> were plundered. A fortress at Dubhlinn,<sup>9</sup> from which Leinster and the Ui-Neill were plundered, both territories and churches, as far as Sliabh-Bladhma.<sup>10</sup> A hosting by Feidhlimidh as far as Carman.<sup>11</sup> A hosting by Niall to meet him, as far as Magh-ochtar.<sup>11</sup>

The crozier<sup>12</sup> of vigil-keeping Fedhlimidh,  
Which was left on the thorn-trees,  
Niall bore off, with usual power,  
By right of the battle of swords.

<sup>8</sup> *Tethba.*—See last note.

<sup>9</sup> *Dubhlinn.* — Literally, "Black-pool," from which the name "Dublin" is derived. This fortress was also formed by the Foreigners, and is supposed to have been erected on the site of the present Castle of Dublin.

<sup>10</sup> *Sliabh-Bladhma.*—Now known as the Slieve-Bloom Mountains, on the confines of the King's and Queen's Counties.

<sup>11</sup> *Carman—Magh-ochtar.* — The names of two places in the present county of Kildare; the first (Carman) in the south, and the second in the north of the county. O'Donovan was wrong in taking "Carman" to

be the same as "Loch-Garman," the old name of Wexford. See his ed. of the *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 840, note h. It is strange that such an acute topographer and scholar, as O'Donovan undoubtedly was, should have considered it likely that King Fedhlimidh, marching from Cashel to meet the King of Ireland somewhere in Kildare, should go round by Wexford, where the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh would probably have given him very short shrift. But the correction of the error (which unfortunately has been repeated over and over again in works of seeming authority) would occupy more space than could be devoted to it here.

<sup>12</sup> *Crozier.*—The original of these



Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dccc. xl.º 1.º Muiredač mac Cernaič, equonimur aipō Mačae, moritur. Γενντι φορ Duiblinn beop. Pinnrechtā mac Dperail abbar Cille Dumai glinn, Cumruđ mac Ruamlura abbar domnaič Sečnail, omney mortui sunt. Ferolimiođ Cille more enir, episcopur, quieuit. Maelouin mac Conaill, pī Calatroma, do ergabail do Γενντιđ. Orđgain Cluana mic Noir o Γενντιđ dī Linn duāčail. Orđgain Dīpor 7 Saiğre o Γενντιđ dī Duiblinn. Longar Norðmannorum φορ Doinn, φορ Linn poirp. Longar Norðmannorum oc Linn raileč la Ultu. Moran mac Inprechtaič, abb cločair mac n-Daimeni, du ergabail du gallaiđ Linnae, 7 a éc leo iarum. Comman abbar Linne duāčail do guin [do] lorcađ o Γενντιđ 7 Γoirbelaiđ. Orđgain tīripē Diarmata o Γενντιđ dī čóel uirce. Ceallach mac Cačgin, abb Opoma moep la hU Ečāč, dormiuit. Dungal mac Ferğailē, pī Orraiğē, moritur.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dccc. xl.º 11.º Morp Maelpuanaio mic Donncađa (i. pī Mīde 7 athair Maelrechlainn). Morp Cačail mic Concođair. Artagan mac Domnaill iugulatur ep̄ doloře, a Ruarđđ

lines (not in B.) is written in the top margin of fol. 40b in A., with a mark of reference to the proper place in the text. They were meant to be severe against Fedhlimidh, King of Cashel, who was a sort of ecclesiastic.

<sup>1</sup> See note 9, p. 345.

<sup>2</sup> See note 7, p. 344.

<sup>3</sup> *Dublinn*.—The *Four Mast.* (841) say la Gallaiđ bóinne, "by the Foreigners of the Boyne." But see Todd's *Cogadh Gaedhelre Gallaibh*, p. 17.

<sup>4</sup> *Linn-Rois*.—The "Pool of Ros." That part of the Boyne (according to O'Donovan) opposite Rosnaree, in the barony of Lower Duleek, co. Meath. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 841, note q.

<sup>5</sup> *Clochar-mac-n-Daimeni*.—Clogher, in the co. Tyrone. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 111, note c, where some curious information is given regarding the history of this place.

<sup>6</sup> *Linn*.—Apparently the place referred to in the next entry.

<sup>7</sup> *Comman*.—Called Caemhan in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, and *Chron. Scotorum*, in both of which authorities he is stated to have been put to death by Foreigners alone. But the Translator of the Annals of Clonmacnoise (at the year 839) states that "Kewan (abbot of Lyndwachill), was both killed and burnt by the Danes, and some of the Irishmen."

Kal. Jan. A.D. 841. Muiredach son of Cernach, [841.] steward of Ard-Macha, died. Gentiles on Dubhlinn<sup>1</sup> still. Finsnechta son of Bresal, abbot of Cill-Duma-glinn; Cumsudh son of Ruamlus, abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill—all died. Feidhlimidh of Cill-mor-Enir, a bishop, rested. Maelduin son of Conall, King of Calatruim, was taken prisoner by Gentiles. The plundering of Cluain-mic-Nois by Gentiles from Linn-Duachail.<sup>2</sup> The plundering of Biror and Saighir by Gentiles from Dubhlinn.<sup>3</sup> A fleet of Norsemen on the Boyne, at Linn-Rois.<sup>4</sup> Another fleet of Norsemen at Linn-sailech in Ulster. Moran, son of Indrechtach, abbot of Clochar-mac-n-Daimeni<sup>5</sup> was taken prisoner by the Foreigners of Linn,<sup>6</sup> and afterwards died with them. Comman,<sup>7</sup> abbot of Linn-Duachail,<sup>8</sup> was wounded and burned by Gentiles and Goidhel. The plundering of Disert-Diarmata,<sup>9</sup> by Gentiles from Cael-uisce.<sup>10</sup> Cellach son of Cathgen, abbot of Druim-mor<sup>11</sup> in Ui-Echach, 'fell asleep.' Dungal, son of Fergal, King of Osraighe, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 842. Death of Maelruanaidh son of [842.] Donnchadh, (King of Midhe, and father of Maelsechlainn<sup>12</sup>). Death of Cathal, son of Conchobar. Artagan, son of Domnall, was treacherously slain by Ruarc<sup>13</sup> son of Bran.

<sup>8</sup> *Linn-Duachaill*.—See note <sup>7</sup> under the year 840.

<sup>9</sup> *Disert-Diarmata*. — "Diarmait's Desert" (or "hermitage"). The old Irish name of Castledermot, a place of importance anciently, in the south of the County of Kildare, and about four miles to the eastward of the River Barrow, along which the "Gentiles" from Cael-uisce probably made their way into that part of Kildare.

<sup>10</sup> *Cael-uisce*; i.e. the "Narrow-water," between the head of Carlingford Lough and Newry, co. Down.

<sup>11</sup> *Druim-mor*; i.e., the "great ridge." Now Dromore, in the barony of Upper Iveagh, co. Down.

<sup>12</sup> *Maelsechlainn*.—Malachy I., King of Ireland. The name is often found written Maelsechnaill. See note on the name under the year 838 *supra*. This clause, which is not in B., is interlined in a later hand in A.

<sup>13</sup> *Ruarc*.—He was king, or chief, of the powerful Leinster tribe called the Ui-Dunlaing. His death is recorded at the year 860 *infra*. See Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, geneal. Table xi., facing p. 223.

mac ὁροιν. Cínáed mac Conroí, rex generis Loígair, iugulatur ex o Delbui. Cumruð mac Depero et Moínaiǵ mac Soččadaiǵ, duo episcopi et duo ancorite, in una nocte moriuntur sunt i n-diurir Diaimata. Fergur mac Fočaiǵ, rex Connacht, moritur. Donnacan mac Maeletuile, scriba et ancorita, in Italia quiescit. Suibne mac Forannain, abbas Imlecho pio, moritur. Colgu mac Fedaiǵ ancorita pauperum.

Fol. 41aa.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dccc.º xl.º iii.º Maelmítiǵ mac Cínáeda iugulatur ex a Gentilibus. Ronan abbas Cluana mic Noir Dormiuit. Dricceni abbas Ločri obiit. Lorcað cluana septa drentain o Gentib do loč Ri.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dccc.º xl.º iii.º Forindan abbas apud Mačae du ergaðail du Gennitib i Cloen comarðai, cona minðaið 7 cona muinntir, 7 a bñið do longaið Luimniǵ. Orðgair duin Marc o Gennitib, du in po marðad Aeð mac Duibðacpið abb Tire da ġlair 7 Cluana eiðniǵ, 7 du in po marðad Ceiternac mac Conðinair, pecnap Cille dapo, 7 alaile ile. Dunað di ġallaið (.i. la Turgeir) for loč Ri, coroptatad Con-

<sup>1</sup> Two.—ii (for duo), A. Om<sup>d</sup>. in B.

<sup>2</sup> Night.—nocte, A. nocte, B.

<sup>3</sup> See note <sup>9</sup>, p. 347.

<sup>4</sup> Imlech-fia.—See note <sup>2</sup>, p. 194 *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> By Gentiles.—a gennitibur, B.

<sup>6</sup> Lothra.—Lorrha, in a parish of the same name, barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary.

<sup>7</sup> Forindan.—Or Forannan. See the entries regarding this ecclesiastic at the years 834 and 838, *supra*. His return from Munster is noticed at the year 845.

<sup>8</sup> Cluain-comarda.—Written clœn comarðai in A. and B. According to Dean Reeves this place, the name

of which signifies the "Lawn (or paddock) of the sign, or token," now known as "Colman's Well," a village in the barony of Upper Connello, in the southern border of the co. Limerick. See Todd's Dano-Irish Wars, Introd., p. civ., note <sup>3</sup>.

<sup>9</sup> Luimnech.—Limerick.

<sup>10</sup> Dun-Masc.—Now known as the Rock of Dunamase, a little to the east of Maryborough, in the Queen's Co.

<sup>11</sup> Tir-da-glas.—Terryglass, in the barony of Lower Ormond, county of Tipperary, where there are some ruins, the remains of an imposing monastic establishment.

<sup>12</sup> Cluain-Eidhneigh.—Clonenagh, in

Cinaedh, son of Curoi, King of Cinel-Loeghaire, was slain by the Delbhna. Cumsudh son of Derero, and Moinach son of Sotchadach, two bishops and two<sup>1</sup> anchorites, died in the one night<sup>2</sup> in Disert-Diarmata.<sup>3</sup> Fergus, son of Fothach, King of Connaught, died. Donnacan son of Maeltuile, scribe and anchorite, 'rested' in Italy. Suibhne son of Forannan, abbot of Imlech-fia,<sup>4</sup> died. Colgu son of Fedach, an anchorite, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 843. Maelmithigh, son of Cinaedh, [843.] was slain by Gentiles.<sup>5</sup> Ronan, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, 'fell asleep.' Bricceni, abbot of Lothra,<sup>6</sup> died. Burning of Cluain-ferta-Brendain, by Gentiles from Loch-Rí.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 844. Forindan,<sup>7</sup> abbot of Ard-Macha, [844.] was taken prisoner by Gentiles in Cluain-comarda,<sup>8</sup> with his reliquaries and his 'family,' and carried off by the ships of Luimnech.<sup>9</sup> The plundering of Dun-Masc<sup>10</sup> by Gentiles, wherein was slain Aedh son of Dubhdacrich, abbot of Tir-da-glas<sup>11</sup> and Cluain-Eidhnigh,<sup>12</sup> and wherein were slain Ceithernach son of Cudinaisc, vice-abbot of Cill-dara, and several others. A host<sup>13</sup> of the Foreigners (*i.e.* with Turges<sup>14</sup>) on Loch-Rí, so that they destroyed

the barony of Maryborough West, Queen's County.

<sup>13</sup> *Host*.—The word in the text is ουναο, which signifies 'fortress,' 'encampment,' 'army,' or multitude. In the *Chron. Scotorum*, at A.D. 845, the word used is ούν, which means a 'fastness,' or 'fortress.' In the *Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallaibh*, the corresponding term is longep, a fleet (from long, a ship). Todd's ed., p. 12. The *Four Mast.* have ῥούιζεο, a hosting, or expedition.

<sup>14</sup> *With Turges*.—The original of this parenthetic clause, which is not in B., has been added in *al. man.* in A. The identity of this Turges (or

Turgesius, as his name has been Latinized), who seems to have made himself very odious to the Irish by his oppression and cruelty, has for centuries been a subject of idle conjecture. Giraldus Cambrensis, *Top. Hib.* Dist. iii, c. 38, identifies Turgesius with the Gormund of Geoffrey of Monmouth's Chronicle (lib. xi. c. viii.) But Father Shearman tries to prove that this so-called African King Gormundus was a chieftain of the Leinster sept of MacGormans. *Loca Patriciana*, p. 215. See O'Donovan's ed. of *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 843, notes d.—g, and Todd's *War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill*, *Introd.*, p. lii.

načta 7 Míðe, 7 co po loṛcairet Cluain mic Noir cona  
 derṭaigib, 7 Cluain ferṭa ḃrendain, 7 Tír da glarr, 7  
 ločra 7 alailē cačrača. Fiačna mac Maelēbṛeairil,  
 abbaṛ Finnṭubrač abae, moṛitur. Tormgal mac Muir-  
 edaič, epircopur et ancorita Lainne leire, quieuir. Cač-  
 roiniuḃ for ġennṭe re Niall mac Aeḃa i maiğ iča.  
 Orġgain Donncaḃa mic ġollomain 7 ġlainn mic  
 Maelpuanaig, la Maelrečnaill mac Maelpuanaib.  
 Turġer du erġabail la Maelrečnaill, 7 baṭuḃ Tuirġer  
 illoč uair iarum. Labraič mac Aeillello abbaṛ Slane  
 moṛitur. Robarṭač mac ḃreairil, abbaṛ achair bo  
 Cainniğ, moṛitur. Robarṭač mac ġlainn, abbaṛ  
 Domnaiğ moer, moṛitur. Dunač di ġallaiḃ Aeča cliač  
 oc Cluanaib anṭobuir.

Ĳct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º xl.º u.º Cačal  
 mac Aeillello rex nepotum Maine, ġerrdomnač rapienṛ  
 et ġcriba optimur airtō Mačae, Connīač mór mac  
 Corġraiğ rex nepotum ḃriuin, doṛmierunt. Orġgain  
 Fol. 41 ab. ġairlicce do ġennṭib. Niall mac Aeḃa rex Tempro (.i.  
 ic linne Neill for Callainṭ), meṛpione moṛtuur erṭ.

<sup>1</sup> See note <sup>11</sup>, p. 348.

<sup>2</sup> See note <sup>6</sup>, p. 348.

<sup>3</sup> *Finnabhair-abha*.—Fennor, near Slane, co. Meath.

<sup>4</sup> *Lann-leire*.—See note <sup>15</sup>, p. 205, *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Niall*.—King of Ireland.

<sup>6</sup> *Drowning of Turges*.—In none of the Irish Chronicles is it absolutely stated that Turgesius was drowned by Maelsechnaill (or Malachy I.); the statement being that Turgesius was drowned after his capture. But Mageoghegan, in his translation of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, at A.D. 842, says, "Turgesius was taken by Moyleseaghlyn mac Moyleronie, and he afterwards drowned him in the poole of Loughware adjoining to Molyngare." In the *Book of Leinster*

also (p. 25, col. b.) it is positively asserted that Turgesius was drowned by Maelsechlainn. The silly story given by Giraldus (*Topog. Hib.*, dist. III., c. 40) alleging that Turgesius was assassinated by 15 young Irishmen, disguised as females, is without any foundation whatever.

<sup>7</sup> *Loch-Uair*.—Now known as Lough-Owel, in the co. Westmeath.

<sup>8</sup> *Achadh-bo-Cainnigh*.—The "field of (St.) Canice's cows." Aghaboe, in the Queen's County.

<sup>9</sup> *Cluana-andobair*.—Cluana an-tobair, B. This place has not been identified. The *Four Masters*, in the corresponding entry in their *Annals* (A.D. 843), add that the "fold of Cill-achaidh" (Killeigh, barony of Geashill, King's County,) was burned;

Connaught and Midhe, and burned Cluain-mic-Nois, with its oratories, and Cluain-ferta-Brendainn, and Tir-daglas,<sup>1</sup> and Lothra,<sup>2</sup> and other establishments. Fiachna son of Maelbresail, abbot of Finnabhair-abha,<sup>3</sup> died. Gormghal son of Muiredach, bishop and anchorite of Lann-leire,<sup>4</sup> rested. A battle was gained over the Gentiles, by Niall<sup>5</sup> son of Aedh, in Magh-Itha. The plundering of Donnchadh son of Fallomhan, and of Flann son of Maelruanidh, by Maelsechnaill, son of Maelruanaidh. Turges was taken prisoner by Maelsechnaill; and the drowning of Turges<sup>6</sup> subsequently in Loch-Uair.<sup>7</sup> Labraidh son of Ailill, abbot of Slane, died. Robhartach son of Bresal, abbot of Achadh-bo-Cainnigh,<sup>8</sup> dies. Robhartach son of Flann, abbot of Domnach-mor, died. An encampment of the Foreigners of Ath-cliath at Cluana-andobair.<sup>9</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 845. Cathal son of Ailill, King of [845.]  
 Ui-Maine; Ferdornach, a wise man, and excellent scribe, of Ard-Macha, [and] Connmhach Mór,<sup>10</sup> son of Coscrach, King of Ui-Briuin, 'fell asleep.' The plundering of Baislic<sup>11</sup> by Gentiles. Niall<sup>12</sup> son of Aedh, King of Temhair, died by drowning (*i.e.*, at Linne-Neill on the Calland<sup>13</sup>).

from which it would appear that Cluana-andobair was in the neighbourhood of Killeigh.

<sup>10</sup> *Connmhach-Mór*.—See above at the year 835.

<sup>11</sup> *Baislic*.—Baslick, in the parish of the same name, barony of Castlereagh, county Roscommon.

<sup>12</sup> *Niall*.—Niall Caille, monarch of Ireland. The name "Niall," with the epithet "Caille," is added in the margin in A., and interlined in B. Niall Caille has been regarded by Irish writers generally as one of the legitimate kings of Ireland. But it is strange that his name does not appear in the list contained in

the *Book of Leinster* (pp. 24-26). This may be an accidental omission. The beginning of Niall's reign is noticed at the year 832 (=833), *supra*.

<sup>13</sup> *Calland*.—Represented by *lct.* in A. and B., in each of which the original of the clause is interlined. Supposed to be the River Callan, which flows by Armagh city, and joins the Blackwater a little to the north of Charlemont. O'Donovan thought that the "water" (or river) meant was the Callan (otherwise called King's River), in the co. Kilkenny. (*Four Mast.* A.D. 844, note c.) But this seems unlikely.



Ni caraim in uirci n-duabair  
 Imteit reoð toeð m'arair,  
 O Callaino ce nomairde  
 Mac mna baide no bair

Maelouin mac Conaill, rex Calatpoma, iugulatur a  
 Lagenenribur. Niall mac Cinnraelað, rex nepotum  
 Fíogenniti, moritur. Bellum pop Connacta re Gallaið,  
 in quo Rígan mac Fersura, 7 Moðron mac Diarmota,  
 7 Aed mac Caðrannaið, et alii multi, ceciderunt.  
 Roimiuð re Tígeruað pop Maelreçnaill 7 pop Rua[r]cc,  
 in quo trucidati sunt multi. Muiredað mac Flaino,  
 abb monistrech Duti, mortu[u]r ert. Forindan abb  
 airdo Maçae du tiachtain a tirið Muman, co minnaið  
 Patraice. Coirppi mac Colmain, abb Aða truium, mor-  
 tuur ert. Conaing mac Ferdomnaið, abbas domnaið  
 Patraice, mortuur ert.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º xl.º ui.º Feidlimið  
 (.i. mac Crimtain), rex Muman, optimus Scotorum,  
 paupauit reþiba et ancorita. Maelreçnaill mac  
 Maelpuanaið regnare incipit. Toðal inuiri loça  
 Muinremair la Maelreçnaill pop rianlað mar di  
 maccaib bair Luigne 7 Galeng robatar oc inþriuð na  
 tuað more Gentilium. Roimiuð mār re Cephall mac

<sup>1</sup> *Ui-Fidgenti*.—See note <sup>6</sup>, p. 150  
*supra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Maelsechnaill*.—The beginning of  
 his reign as monarch of Ireland is  
 entered under the next year. See a note  
 respecting him at the year 838 *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Ruarc*.—Ruarc, son of Bran, chief  
 of the Ui-Dunlaing, and for nine  
 years King of Leinster. See above  
 under the year 842. His death is  
 recorded at 861 *infra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Forindan*.—Mentioned above at  
 years 834 and 838.

<sup>5</sup> *Ath-truim*.—Trim, co. Meath.

<sup>6</sup> *Domnach - Patraic*. — Donagh-  
 patrick, in a parish of the same name,  
 barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.  
 The first of the entries for this year,  
 namely the obit of Cathal son of  
 Ailill, King of Ui-Maine, is here  
 added in a later hand in A.

<sup>7</sup> *Son of Crimthan*.—The original  
 of this clause is added by way of  
 gloss in A. and B.

<sup>8</sup> *Of the Scoti*.—Scotorum. Om.  
 in B.

I love not the hateful water,  
Which flows by the side of my house ;  
O, Calland, though thou may'st boast of it,  
Thou hast drowned the son of a beloved mother.

Maelduin, son of Conall, King of Calatruim, was slain by Leinstermen. Niall son of Cennfaeladh, King of Ui-Fidgenti,<sup>1</sup> died. A battle won over the Connaughtmen, by Foreigners, in which Rigan son of Fergus, and Moghron son of Diarmait, and Aedh son of Cathrannach, and a great many others, were slain. A victory by Tigernach over Malsechnaill,<sup>2</sup> and over Ruarc,<sup>3</sup> in which many were killed. Muiredach son of Flann, abbot of Manistir-Buti, died. Forindan,<sup>4</sup> abbot of Ard-Macha, came from the lands of Munster, with the reliquaries of Patrick. Coirpre, son of Colman, abbot of Ath-truim,<sup>5</sup> died. Conaing, son of Ferdomnach, abbot of Domnach-Patraic,<sup>6</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 846. Fedlimidh (*i.e.* son of Crimthan<sup>7</sup>), [846.] King of Munster, the best of the Scoti,<sup>8</sup> a scribe and anchorite, rested. Malsechnaill, son of Maelruanaidh begins to reign.<sup>9</sup> The demolition of the island of Loch-Muinremar<sup>10</sup> by Malsechnaill, against a great band of 'sons of death'<sup>11</sup> of the Luighne<sup>12</sup> and Gailenga,<sup>13</sup> who were plundering the districts after the manner of the Gentiles. A great victory by Cerbhall<sup>14</sup> son of Dungal

<sup>9</sup> *Begins to reign.*—As King of Ireland. Added in the margin in A. See under the year 838.

<sup>10</sup> *Loch-Muinremar.*—Now Lough Ramor, near Virginia, in the barony of Castlerahan, co. Cavan.

<sup>11</sup> 'Sons of death'; *i.e.* malefactors. O'Connor incorrectly renders the original, *di maccaib bais*, by "Vulgi profani."

<sup>12</sup> *Luighne.*—A district now represented by the barony of Lune, co. Meath.

<sup>13</sup> *Gailenga.*—Otherwise Gailengamora. Now known as the barony of Morgallion, in the north of the county of Meath.

<sup>14</sup> *Cerbhall.*—King of Ossory (during 40 years, according to the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 5). For much interesting information regarding the history of this remarkable man, who is stated to have been King of the Danish settlement in Dublin, and some of whose descendants are

Dungaille for Agonn, in quo ceciderunt da cét déac. Maelgoan mac Ecðað, rex ceniuil Bogaine, mortuus est. Ceallað mac Maelpatraic, regnab per Roir der abainð, mortuus. Connmað mac Cernaið, leðri Ciapaidhe Connaçt, mortuus est. Artuir mac Muiriodaið, rí iarðair Liri, mortuus est. Caðal mac Corcpaid, rí Roðart, iugulatur est a nepotibus Neill.

.b.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini mccc.º xl.º uii.º Nix magna in Kalendis Februarii. Finíneçta Luibnið, anðorita, et rex Connacht antea, mortuus est. Tuac-car mac Cobðaið, rex Luiðne, mortuus est. Cað pe Maelpeçnaiðl for genti i Foraid, in quo ceciderunt .iiij. cét. Bellum pe n-Olcobur ri Muman, 7 pe Lorpðgan mac Cellaid co Laiðniu, for Gennti ecc rciaid Neçtain, in quo cecidit. Tompaip epell tanipe rið Laiðlinne, 7 da cet dec imbi. Roiniuð pe Tagermað for Gennti i n-Dairiu diuirt Doçonna, in quo ceciderunt da cet decc. Roiniuð pe n-Euganacht Cairil for Gennti icc Dun Maeletuile, in quo ceciderunt .ii. cet.

Fol. 41ba.

alleged to have become great persons in Iceland (both statements resting, apparently, on insufficient authority). See the references in Todd's *Cogadh Gaedhil re Gallaibh*, indicated in the Index under *Cearbhall, s. of Dungall*, and Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, pp. 353, 356. The Irish Chronicles make no mention of Cerbhall's kingship of Dublin, or of the alleged connexion of his descendants with Iceland.

<sup>1</sup> *Agonn*. — agon, in A. and B., which O'Conor renders by "de prædonibus." The *Chron. Scotorum* (A.D. 847) has agonð. See that Chronicle, ed. Hennessy, p. 148, note 1. The *Four Mast.*, in the corresponding entry (A.D. 845) write for gallaidh æta cliath ("over the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith ('Dublin'), which may be correct").

<sup>2</sup> *Cinel-Boghaine*.—See note <sup>2</sup>, p. 85, *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Vice-abbot*.—rocnap. The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 845) write ppiuip ("prior").

<sup>4</sup> *Fera-Rois, south of the River*.—Probably the River Lagan, which divides the southern part of the co. Monaghan from the counties of Meath and Louth. The territory of the Fera-Rois, a name still represented in Magheross and Carrickmacross, comprised the barony of Farney, in the south of the co. Monaghan, together with adjacent parts of the two latter counties.

<sup>5</sup> *Ciaraidhe* (or *Ciarraidhe*).—A district afterwards known by the name of Clann-Ceithernaigh, or Clankerny, near Castlereagh, in the county of Roscommon.

over Agonn,<sup>1</sup> in which twelve hundred were slain. Maelgoan, son of Echaid, King of Cinel-Boghaine,<sup>2</sup> died. Cellach, son of Maelpatraic, vice-abbot<sup>3</sup> of Fera-Rois, south of the River,<sup>4</sup> died. Connmach, son of Cernach, half-king of Ciaraidhe<sup>5</sup> of Connaught, died. Artuir, son of Muiredach, King of Iarthar-Lifi,<sup>6</sup> died. Cathal, son of Coscrach, King of Fotharta, was slain by the Ui-Neill.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 847. Great snow on the Kalends of [847] MIS. February. Finsnechta of Luibnech,<sup>7</sup> an anchorite, and previously King of Connaught, died. Tuathchar, son of Cobthach, King of Luighne, died. A battle [gained] by Malsechnaill over Foreigners, in Forach,<sup>8</sup> wherein seven hundred were slain. A battle [gained] by Olchobar, King of Munster, and by Lorcan, son of Cellach, with the Leinstermen, over the Foreigners, at Sciath-Nechtain,<sup>9</sup> in which Tomrair Erell,<sup>10</sup> tanist of the King of Lochlann, and twelve hundred along with him, were slain. A victory by Tigernach<sup>11</sup> over the Gentiles in Daire-Disirt-Dochonna,<sup>12</sup> in which twelve hundred<sup>13</sup> were slain. A victory by the Eoghanacht-Caisil over the Gentiles, at Dun-Maeletuille, in which five hundred were slain. A

<sup>6</sup> *Iarthar-Lifi*.—See note 7, p. 100, *supra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Finsnechta of Luibnech*.—Regarding this Finsnechta (or Finnachta), see the *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 148, note 3. O'Donovan erred greatly regarding the situation of Luibnech, now Limerick, in the parish of Kilcavan, co. Wexford. See *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 846, note w.

<sup>8</sup> *Forach*.—Now Farragh, near Skreen, in the co. Meath.

<sup>9</sup> *Sciath-Nechtain*.—"Nechtan's Shield (or Bush)." See this place mentioned at the year 769, *supra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Tomrair-Erell*.—Regarding this prominent character, see Todd's "*War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill*," *Introd.*, p. lxvii., note 4.

<sup>11</sup> *Tigernach*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (846), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (848), Tigernach is called King of Loch-Gabhar, a district the name of which is now preserved in that of Lagore, in the barony of Ratoath, co. Meath.

<sup>12</sup> *Daire - Disirt-Dochonna*.—The "oak-wood of Dochonna's desert." This place has not been identified. Todd states (*War of the Gaedhil*, &c., *Introd.*, p. lxviii., note) that it was in Ulster. But this is unlikely, as the victor was King, or prince, of a district in the south of the co. Meath.

<sup>13</sup> *Twelve hundred*.—The *Four Masters* (846) and *Chron. Scotorum* (848) give the loss of the "Gentiles" at

Coemcloð abbað : n-aro Mačae .i. Ðiarmait in uicem Forindan. Ðiarmait Cille Can dormiuir.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º xl.º iiii.º Conaing mac Flainð rex ðreğ moritur. Coirpri mac Cinaedò rex nepotum Mael mortuur ert. Þinrnechtà mac Ðiarmata abbað Ðoimliace, Maelruataiğ abbað airo ðrecaín, Oncu episcopur et ancorita Slane, obierunt. Cilill mac Cumurcuiğ, rex Loča cal, moritur. Flaitbertač mac Ceilečair occirur ert a fratribur ruir. Muirþečt .iiii. xx. long di muinntir riğ Ðall du tiachtain du tabairt greamma porr na Ðaillu robadar ar a ciunn, co commarçrat hþenn n-uile iarum. Inðrehtač abb lae do tiachtain dočum n-þenn co minðuib Colum cille. Robartač mac Colgen, abbað Slane, exulauir. Flannacan mac Ečðað, rex ðail Aðraide in tuaircirt, iugulatur ert a genepe Eugaín. Maelþerail mac Cernaiğ, rex Muğðorina, iugulatur ert a gentilibur porr conuerþionem ruam ad clericor. Aðrindan abbað Þennčair dormiuir. Þorbair Maelrečnaill hi Crupair.

¶ Ct. Enair. Anno Domini dccc.º xl.º ix.º Cetaðað abbað Cluana mic U Noir, 7 Tuatál mac Þeraðaič abbað Rechpanð 7 Ðermaiğe, 7 Þerčar mac Muirþeðaiğ pþincepþ Laigne lepe, ðepuncti runt. Oengur mac

"twelve score," which seems more reasonable.

<sup>1</sup> *Change of abbots.*—This is the third instance recorded in this chronicle of a change of abbots at Armagh, in connexion with the names of Forindan and Diarmait. See above, at the years 834 and 838.

<sup>2</sup> *Cill-Can.*—So in A. and B. But the *Four Mast.* write the name Cill-Caisi, now known as Kilcash, in the parish of Kilcash, barony of Iffa and Offa East, co. Tipperary.

<sup>3</sup> *Ui-Mail.*—A tribe anciently occupying a district including the Glen of Imaal, in the present co. of Wicklow.

<sup>4</sup> *Loch-Cal.*—The name of this territory is still preserved in that of Loughgall, a parish in the county of Armagh.

<sup>5</sup> *Reliquaries.*—In the partial translation of this Chronicle in Clar. 49, Brit. Museum, co minðuib is rendered by with his [Colum Cille's] "oathes or sanctified things."

<sup>6</sup> *Lived in exile.*—exulauir. The

change of abbots<sup>1</sup> in Ard-Macha, to wit, Diarmait in the place of Forindán. Diarmait of Cill-Can<sup>2</sup> 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 848. Conaing, son of Fland, King of Bregh, died. Coirpri, son of Cinaedh, King of Ui-Mail,<sup>3</sup> died. Finsnechta son of Diarmait, abbot of Daimliag; Maelfuataigh, abbot of Ard-Breacain, [and] Onchu, bishop and anchorite of Slane, died. Ailill, son of Cumuscach, King of Loch-Caí,<sup>4</sup> died. Flaithbertach, son of Celechar, was killed by his brothers. A naval expedition of seven score ships of the people of the King of the Foreigners came to exercise power over the Foreigners who were before them, so that they disturbed all Ireland afterwards. Indrechtach, abbot of Ia, came to Ireland, with the reliquaries<sup>5</sup> of Colum-Cille. Robartach son of Colgu, abbot of Slane, lived in exile.<sup>6</sup> Flannacan,<sup>7</sup> son of Echaid, King of Dal-Araide of the North, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain. Maelbresail, son of Cernach, King of Mughdorna, was slain by Gentiles, after his conversion to religion.<sup>8</sup> Airendan, abbot of Bennchair, 'fell asleep.' Encampment of Maelsechnaill in Crupait.<sup>9</sup> [848.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 849. Cetadhach, abbot of Cluain-mic-U-Nois; and Tuathal son of Feradhach, abbot of Rechra<sup>10</sup> and Dermagh,<sup>11</sup> and Ferchar son of Muiredhach, abbot of Lann-léri,<sup>12</sup> died. Oengus, son of Suibhne, King of Mugh- [849.]

*Four Masters* give his obit under the year 847=849.

<sup>7</sup> *Flannacan*.—His name is not in the list of the Kings of Dal-Araide contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 5.

<sup>8</sup> *Conversion to religion*.—*poit conuersionem ruam ad clericor*. This means that Maelbresail had embraced a religious life. See the *Ann. Four Mast.* (847), and *Chron. Scotorum* (849).

<sup>9</sup> *Crupait*.—The name is "Cru-fait" in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (847), which is also the form in *Lebor na*

*h-Uidre*, p. 127a, where the ancient name of the place is stated to have been *Rae ban*, "white plain" (or "field"). It has not been identified. O'Donovan suggests (*F. M.*, A.D. 847, note n) that it may be the place now known as Croboy, in the barony of Upper Moyfenrath, co. Meath.

<sup>10</sup> *Rechra*.—Lambay Island, to the north of Howth, co. Dublin.

<sup>11</sup> *Dermagh*.—Durrow, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County.

<sup>12</sup> *Lann-léri*.—Otherwise written *Lann-leire*. See note <sup>15</sup>, p. 205 *supra*.



Suibne, rex Mugdorna, iugulatur ept o Sarrro filio Maelbrigtae. Cinaeth mac Conaing, rex Ciannaethae, du ppiettuidecht Maelrechnaill aneurpt gall, co p' inopið Ou Neill o ðinaino co muir etir cella 7 tuaða, 7 co p' opt innpi Loða gabur dolore, corbo comaroto ppi a lap, 7 copolrepat leir derðač Treoit 7 tri xx<sup>te</sup> dec di doinuð ann. ðroen mac Ruaðpač, rex nepotum Cra-  
 Pol. 41<sup>b</sup>. umčain, et duo germani eiur .i. Rogetač et ðruatur, iugulati sunt a ppatribur pui.

Κτ. Ιαναρι. Anno domini dcc.º l.º Colgu mac Ceallaiğ princep Cille tommæ, Scannal mac Tibraraiti princep domnaiğ Sechnaill, Olcobar .i. mac Cinaetha rex Cairil, mortui sunt. Cinaeth mac Conaing, rex Ciannachta, demeritur ept in lacu cruðeli morte, o Maelrechnaill 7 o Tagerpač, di poermuib deð doine n-Èrenn 7 comarbbai ðatpae ppecialitep.

Monuar a doine maiði,  
 ða pepi a laiði cluiði;  
 Moip liach Cinaeth mac Conaing  
 Hi lomano doçum cuiði.

Tetact dubgennti du Ač cliač, co palpat ár mór du ðinnğallaið, 7 co po [r]latpat in longpoet etir doine 7 moine. Slat do duðgenntib oc Lind tuačail, 7 ár

<sup>1</sup> *Garfidh*.—Sarrro, A. The *Four Masters* (848) write the name Sarrbeth.

<sup>2</sup> *Maelsechnaill*.—King of Ireland at the time.

<sup>3</sup> *To the sea*; i.e. from the Shannon eastwards to the sea. The words co muir ("to the sea") are erroneously represented in A. and B. by comm. The liberty has been taken of amending the text, on the authority of the *Ann. Four Mast.* (848), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (850). It appeared plain, besides, that the compiler of this Chronicle intended to use the same form of expression, o ðinaino co

muir, employed under the year 836 *supra*, where the extent of the territory of the (southern) Ui-Neill was thus indicated.

<sup>4</sup> *Level with the surface*.—The expression in the text, comaroto ppi a lap, means "equally high with its floor."

<sup>5</sup> *Was burned*.—copolrepat, for co po loçpat, A. B.

<sup>6</sup> *Cill-Toma*.—Kiltoom, in the parish of Faughalstown, barony of Fore, and county of Westmeath.

<sup>7</sup> *Cinaeth*.—See under the last year, where his rebellion against King Maelsechnaill (or Malachy I.), and his depredations, are recorded.

dorna, was killed by Garfidh,<sup>1</sup> son of Maelbrigte. Cinaedh, son of Conaing, King of Cianachta, turned against Mael-sechnaill,<sup>2</sup> through the assistance of the Foreigners, so that he wasted the Ui-Neill, both churches and districts, from the Sinainn to the sea,<sup>3</sup> and treacherously destroyed the island of Loch Gabhar so that it was level with the surface;<sup>4</sup> and the oratory of Treoit was burned<sup>5</sup> by him, and 260 men in it. Braen son of Ruadhri, King of Ui-Cremthain, and his two brothers, viz., Fogartach and Bruatar, were slain by their brethren.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 850. Colgu son of Cellach, abbot of Cill-Toma;<sup>6</sup> Scannal son of Tibraite, abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill, [and] Olchobar, *i.e.*, the son of Cinaedh, King of Caisel, died. Cinaedh<sup>7</sup> son of Conaing, king of Cianachta, was drowned in a pool,<sup>8</sup> a cruel death, by Maelsechnaill and Tigernach,<sup>9</sup> with the approval of the good men of Ireland, and of the successor of Patrick especially. [850.]

Alas,<sup>10</sup> O good people,  
His days of play were better!  
Great grief that Cinaedh, son of Conaing,  
[Should be taken] in ropes to a pool.

The coming of Black Foreigners to Ath-cliath, who made a great slaughter of the White Foreigners; and they plundered<sup>11</sup> the fortress, between people and property. A depredation by the Black Foreigners at Linn-Duachail, and a great slaughter of them [the White Foreigners].<sup>12</sup>

<sup>8</sup> *Drowned in a pool.*—in *lacu*. According to the *Ann. Four Mast.* (849), Cinaedh was drowned in the Ainge (written Angi in the *Chron. Scotorum*) (851), now called the River Nanny, which divides the baronies of Upper and Lower Duleek, in the county of Meath.

<sup>9</sup> *Tigernach.*—King, or lord, of Loch-Gabhar, in Meath. See under the year 847.

<sup>10</sup> *Alas!*—The original of these lines, not given in B., is added in the lower margin of fol. 41b, in A.

<sup>11</sup> *They plundered.*—*co rolatpat*, for *co ro ílatpat*, A. and B. The *Four M.* (at 849) have *co ro inoirpet*; the *Chron. Scotorum* (851) *sur inoirpiot*, conveying nearly the same meaning as the expression in the text.

<sup>12</sup> *White Foreigners.*—Supplied from

mor tñb. Congalač filiur Irgalaič, rex Coille  
follamhain, moritur. Riğdal i n-artho Mačae etir  
Maelrečnail co maičib leiči Cuinn, 7 Matodhan co  
maičib coicib Cončobair, 7 Dermait 7 Fečgna co rañað  
patraice, 7 Suarleč co cleirčib Miðe. Cairnll mac  
Ruaðrač, rex loča hUaitne, iugulatur ert doloře ante  
portam opatoru Tigeirnaiğ hi Cluain auir, o Conailib  
Ferinmuidi. Eču mac Cernaiğ, rex per Roir, inter-  
fectur ert a gentilibur. Típpairi nepor Ğaitenaiğ,  
abbar Lirr moer, dormiuit.

- b. **¶** Et. Ianair. Anno domini mccc.º l.º 1.º Duo heredes  
patricii .i. Forinnan scriba et episcopus et anchorita,  
et Dermait sapientissimus omnium doctorum Eu-  
ropae, quiescunt. Uartatio air Mačae o gallaib  
Lindae die ramčare. Lučt ocht x<sup>iv</sup> long di ġinogentið  
do roačtadar du cač ġri Dubgennti do ġnañ Aiğneč.  
Tri la 7 tri aičči oc cačugad doair, ac 1r pe n-Duib-  
gennti rommeabair, co parğgabrat a ceile allonga leu.  
Stain fugitiuus euair, et lercne decollatur iacuut.  
Fol. 42aa. Moenğal abbar Airde ġrača, et Cennraelad mac  
Ultain sapient Ğaithe conair, et Lergal princep  
Očnae, dormiunt. Foğertac mac Maelebbairil, rex

*Ann. Four Mast.* (849), and *Chron. Scotorum* (851).

<sup>1</sup> *Coille-Follamhain*.—According to the *Félire of Oengus*, the church of Rosseach, (Russagh, in the barony of Moygoish, co. Westmeath), was in Caille-Fallamain. See Stokes's ed., p. cxlv.

<sup>2</sup> *Leth-Chuinn*.—"Conn's Half." The northern half of Ireland.

<sup>3</sup> *Matodhan*.—King of Ulidia. His obit is recorded at the year 856 *infra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Province of Conchobar*.—A bardic name for Ulster, over which Conchobar Mac Nessa ruled in the first century of the Christian Era. But Matodhan was only King of Ulidia, or that

portion of Ulster comprising the present county of Down, with part of Antrim.

<sup>5</sup> *Diarmait*.—This was the person so often referred to in these Annals, in connexion with the Abbey of Armagh. See note <sup>4</sup> under the year 847 *supra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Loch-Uaithne*.—This name is now represented by "Loughooney," in the barony of Dartry, co. Monaghan.

<sup>7</sup> *Cluain-auis*.—Clones, county Monaghan.

<sup>8</sup> *Fera-Rois*.—See a note respecting this district, at the year 846 *supra*.

<sup>9</sup> *Heirs*.—In the margin in A. the scribe has added the number 420, that

Congalach, son of Irgalach, King of Coille-Follamhain,<sup>1</sup> died. A royal meeting in Ard-Macha, between Maelsechnaill, with the nobles of Leth-Chuinn,<sup>2</sup> and Matodhan<sup>3</sup> with the nobles of the province of Conchobar,<sup>4</sup> and Diarmait<sup>5</sup> and Fethgna, with the congregation of Patrick, and Suarlech with the clerics of Midhe. Cairell son of Ruadhri, King of Loch-Uaithne,<sup>6</sup> was deceitfully slain before the door of the oratory of Tigernach in Cluain-auis,<sup>7</sup> by the Conailli of Fernmagh. Echu, son of Cernach, King of Fera-Rois,<sup>8</sup> was slain by Gentiles. Tipraite Ua Baithenaigh, abbot of Lis-mor, 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 851. Two heirs<sup>9</sup> of Patrick, viz., [851.] BIS. Forindan, scribe, and bishop, and anchorite, and Diarmait, the wisest of all the doctors of Europe, rested. Devastation of Ard-Macha by the Foreigners of Linn<sup>10</sup> on the day of Sam-chasc.<sup>11</sup> A fleet of eight score ships of White Gentiles came to fight against the Black Gentiles, to Snamh-aighech. They were three days and three nights<sup>12</sup> fighting; but the Black Gentiles were successful, that the others left their ships with them. Stain<sup>13</sup> escaped by flight, and Iercne<sup>14</sup> was beheaded. Moenghal, abbot of Ard-sratha, and Cennfaeladh son of Ultan, wise man of Both-Conais,<sup>15</sup> and Lergal abbot of Othan,<sup>16</sup> 'fell asleep. Fogartach son of Maelbresail, King of the Airghialla,

being the number of years elapsed since the beginning of the Chronicle (431).

<sup>10</sup> *Linn*; i.e. Linn-Duachaill. See above, at the year 841, and Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., p. lxii., note 1.

<sup>11</sup> *Sam-chasc*.—"Summer Easter." The *Four Mast*. (850) write an *uorinnac iap ccaire* ("the Sunday after Easter," rendered by "the Sunday before Easter" in O'Donovan's translation). But according to other authorities, Sam-chasc was a name for the fifth Sunday after

Trinity Sunday. See *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 152, note 1.

<sup>12</sup> *Three days and three nights*—111. *la 7 .111. airtci*, A. B.

<sup>13</sup> *Stain*.—Written like *Stam* (Stam) in A. and B.

<sup>14</sup> *Iercne*.—Written *eiprcne* in B.

<sup>15</sup> *Both-Conais*.—The remains of this ancient ecclesiastical establishment have been discovered by Dean Reeves in the townland of Carrowmore, in the parish of Culdaff, barony of Inishowen East, co. Donegal. *Adamnan*, p. 405, note g.

<sup>16</sup> *Othan*.—Fahan, in the parish of

na n-*Arġialla*, moritur. Caſal mac Dubaen, rex Oa n-*Duaċ* *Arca*trouir, moritur. Forbaraċ mac Maeluiðir, princeps Cille more Cindeiċ, moritur. Ar oi ġallaið oconaið inrið airċir ðreg, 7 ar aile uc paiċ *Alldain* la Ciannacht, in uno menſe.

Ķt. Ianair. Anno domini mccc.<sup>o</sup> l.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup> *Alill* mac Robartaiġ princeps *Lurcan*, et *Plann* mac *Rechtabrath* abbas leið *Manċain*, et *Algenan* mac *Donngail* rex Cairil, defuncti ſunt. *Amhlaim* mac riġ *Laitlind* do tuiðecht a n-*Eriuo*, corogiallrat ġail *Ereno* dó, 7 cir o ġoiðelaið. *Ectigern* mac ġuair, rex *Laiſen* deirġabar, iugulatur ert dolore a ðruatar filiio *Alċo* 7 o *Cerball* filiio *Dunġail*; et ðruatar filiur *Alċo* iugulatur ert dolore a rociur ſuir um.<sup>o</sup> die poſt iugulationem *Ectigern*. *Plaċnia* abbas ðirop, epiſcopus, obiit. *Cernaċ* mac *Maelebrerail*, rex *Cobo*, moritur. Caċmal mac *Tomaltaiġ*, leið ri *Ulaċ*, a *Norðmannir* interceptus ert.

Ķt. Ianair. Anno domini mccc.<sup>o</sup> l.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> *Tuaċal* mac *Maelebrigi*, rex nepotum *Dunlaingi*, iugulatur

*Fahan* Upper, barony of Inishowen West, co. Donegal. Formerly called *Othan-Mura*, from its founder *St. Mura*, an eminent ecclesiastic and poet. See *Todd's Irish Nennius*, p. 222, note q., and *Reeves' Colton's Visitation*, p. 66.

<sup>1</sup> *Ui-Duach of Argatros*. — The name of the tribe and territory of *Ui-Duach* is still preserved in that of the parish of *Odogh*, in the north of the present co. of *Kilkenny*. But the territory was anciently much more extensive than the present parish of *Odogh*.

<sup>2</sup> *At the islands*. — *oconaið inrið*, A. and B., apparently a mistake for *oc naið inrið*, the more correct form.

<sup>3</sup> *Rath-Aldain*. — According to *O'Donovan (Ann. F. M., A.D. 850, note g)*, this place is now known as *Rathallon*, in the parish of *Moorechurch*, barony of *Upper Duleek*, co. *Meath*.

<sup>4</sup> *Liath-Manchain*. — *Lemanaghan*, in the barony of *Garrycastle*, *King's County*.

<sup>5</sup> *Amhlaim*. — Over the last *m* of the name in A. and B. it is suggested that the name should be "*Amhlaip*."

<sup>6</sup> *Of Lochlaind*. — Corruptly written *Laitlind* in A., and *Laitlinne* in B. But it has not been considered necessary to alter the text.

<sup>7</sup> *Ectigern*. — The name of *Echti-gern* appears in the list of the kings

died. Cathal son of Dubhan, King of Ui-Duach of Argatros,<sup>1</sup> died. Forbasach son of Maeluidhir, abbot of Cill-mor-Cinneich, died. A slaughter of the Foreigners at the islands<sup>2</sup> of the east of Bregha; and another slaughter at Rath-Aldain<sup>3</sup> in Cianachta, in the same month.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 852. Ailill son of Robartach, abbot of Lusca; and Flann son of Rechtabhra, abbot of Liath-Manchain;<sup>4</sup> and Ailgenan son of Donngal, King of Caisel, died. Amhlaim<sup>5</sup> son of the King of Lochlaind,<sup>6</sup> came to Ireland, when the Foreigners of Ireland submitted to him, and a tribute [was given] to him by the Gaidhel. Echtigern<sup>7</sup> son of Guaire, King of South-Leinster, was treacherously slain by Bruatar son of Aedh,<sup>8</sup> and by Cerbhall<sup>9</sup> son of Dungal; and Bruatar son of Aedh<sup>8</sup> was treacherously killed by his confederates on the 8th day after the slaying of Echtigern. Flaithnia, abbot of Biror,<sup>10</sup> a bishop, died. Cernach son of Maelbresail, King of Cobha,<sup>11</sup> died. Cathmal son of Tomaltach, half-king of Ulidia, was slain by the Norsemen.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 853. Tuathal son of Maelbrighte, king of Ui-Dunlaing,<sup>12</sup> was deceitfully killed by his brothers.

of Ui-Cendselaigh, (or South Leinster), in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 1, where the duration of his rule is set down as nine years. His slayer is described as Bruatar, son of Dubgilla, King of the Ui-Drona, (a tribe occupying a territory now represented by the barony of Idrone, co. Carlow).

<sup>8</sup> *Bruatar son of Aedh*.—See last note.

<sup>9</sup> *Cerbhall*.—He was King of Ossory during 40 years, according to the *Book of Leinster* (p. 40, col. 5). See a note regarding Cerbhall at the year 846 *supra*. His obit is given at the year 887.

<sup>10</sup> *Biror*.—Birr, in the King's County.

<sup>11</sup> *Cobha*.—The short form of a name otherwise written "Ui-Echach-Cobha, and "Ui-Echach-Ulad." A powerful sept, whose territory is now represented by the baronies of Upper and Lower Iveagh, in the County of Down. See Reeves' *Antiqq. of Down and Connor*, pp. 348–52.

<sup>12</sup> *Ui-Dunlaing*.—This was the tribe name of a powerful family in Leinster, descended from Dunlang, who was King of that Province in the third century. See Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, Geneal. Table, No. 7. The name of Tuathal occurs in the list of the kings of Leinster in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 39, col. 2.



εἶτ βολορε α ῥρατρίβυρ ρυῖρ. Μαιλρεῖναιλλ ρεα  
Τεῖρπο βο βυλ κο ρῖρ Μυμαν κορῖκοῖ ινδευῖν να  
n-Deṛi, α n-ḡialla βο ταβαῖρτ. Ἡερερ Colum cille,  
ῥαῖρενρ οῖρτιμυρ, .iiii. ιβ μάρτα ἀρυθ Saxoneρ μαρτιρῖ-  
ζατυρ. Cpeḡ Domnaiḡ moῖρ ιτιρ Τιγερναḡ 7 Flano  
mac Conaiṅḡ, ἀḡτ ιρ ρε Flano ρομεῖμαιο.

Fol. 42ab. |Ct. Ianaiρ. Anno domini mccc.º L.º iiii.º Caḡan  
abbatῖρρ Cille βαρο μορῖτυρ. Sneachta κο ρερnu  
ρερ .ix. |Ct. Maii. Cpeḡ la hCceḡ mac Neill κο hUlṡtu, κο  
ῥαῖρḡab Connecan mac Colmain 7 Flaiṡbeṛtaḡ mac  
Neill, 7 ρoḡaiḡe cena. Fῖnrneḡtai ρῥαυθ ιυgulatur  
εἶτ .i. mac Maelbṛiḡti. Ruῖḡḡur mac Macniacḡ, abbaρ  
moῖνιρτρεḡ ḡuῖti, τιμερρρρ εἶτ. Ccῖlῖll abbaρ Cchairo  
boo, Robaṛtaḡ abbaρ ιnnṛe cain Deḡa ρeṛiba, 7  
Muῖreḡac ρῖ αιρθe Ciannaḡta, μορτυῖ ρunt.

.b. |Ct. Ianaiρ. Anno domini mccc.º L.º u.º Coῖρne moρ  
7 ρiccet comṡar ρυῖρρῖ ρῖm loḡa 7 ρῖm aiḡne  
Eṛenn βυ ḡṛaiḡteḡaiḡ 7 μαρclaiḡiḡ α .ix. |Ct. Decim-  
biρ urque αβ .iii. ιβυρ Ianuarii. Temperṡuorur  
annur εἶτ αρρερῖρρῖμυρ. Maelreḡnaiḡ mac Mael-  
ruanaḡi i cCaiṛiul, κο tuc ḡiallu Muman. Cocaḡ moρ  
eṡiρ ḡennṡi 7 Maelreḡnaiḡ κο n-ḡallḡoiḡelaiḡ leiρ.  
Deṛṡeḡ Luṛcan βο loṛcaḡ α Noṛḡḡmanniρ. Roῖνιυḡ  
moρ ρε n-Cceḡ mac Neill ρορ ḡallḡaeῖḡelu i n-ḡlῖnn

<sup>1</sup> *Indeoin-na-nDesi*.—The “Anvil of the Desi.” This name is still partially preserved in that of Mullagh-noney (the “summit,” *mullach*, of the *inneoin*, or “anvil”), a townland in the parish of Newchapel, barony of Iffa and Offa East, co. Tipperary. See Joyce's *Irish Names of Places*, 2nd Series, pp. 197–8.

<sup>2</sup> *Successor*.—The *Four Masters* (at 852) call him Indrechtach. He is mentioned above at the year 848, as having come to Ireland with the reliquaries of Colum Cille. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 390.

<sup>3</sup> *To the shoulders*.—co ρromnu, B. A. has co ρeṛnu, “to the shields.”

<sup>4</sup> *Manister-Buti*.—Now Monaster-boice, co. Louth, founded by Buti (or Buite), son of Bronach, whose obit is given above at the year 518.

<sup>5</sup> *Drowned*.—The *Four Masters* add (A.D. 853), that Ruadhgas was drowned in the Bóinn (Boyne).

<sup>6</sup> *Achadh-bo*.—Or Achadh-bo-Cainnigh. The “field of St. Canice's cows” Now Aghaboe, in the barony of Clarmallagh, Queen's County. The name is written acῖḡ boo in A.; but

Maelsechnaill, king of Temhair, went to the men of Munster as far as Indeoín-na-nDesi,<sup>1</sup> and brought their pledges. The successor<sup>2</sup> of Colum-Cille, the best sage, was martyred by Saxons on the 4th of the Ides of March. The plundering of Domnach-mor, between Tigernach and Fland son of Conaing; but it is by Fland it was won.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 854. Cathan, abess of Cill-dara, died. [854.  
Snow up to the shoulders<sup>3</sup> of men, on the 9th of the Kalends of May. A preying expedition by Aedh son of Niall to the Ulaid, when he lost Connecan son of Colman, and Flaithbertach son of Niall, and many more besides. Finsnechta was slain by treachery, viz., the son of Maelbrihte. Ruidhgus, son of Macniadh, abbot of Manister-Buti,<sup>4</sup> was drowned.<sup>5</sup> Ailill, abbot of Achadh-bo;<sup>6</sup> Robartach, abbot of Inis-cain-Degha,<sup>7</sup> a scribe, and Muiredhach, King of Ard-Cianachta,<sup>8</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 855. Great ice and frost,<sup>9</sup> so that the [855.  
principal lakes and rivers of Ireland were passable for pedestrians and horsemen, from the 9th of the kalends of December to the 7th of the ides of January. A most tempestuous and harsh year. Maelsechnaill, son of Maelruanaigh, in Caisel, when he brought away the hostages of Munster. A great war between the Gentiles and Maelsechnaill, with whom were the Gall-Gaidel.<sup>10</sup> The oratory of Lusca was burned by the Norsemen. A great victory by Aedh, son of Niall, over the Gall-Gaidel,<sup>10</sup> in

αχαρο βοο in B., which is more correct.

<sup>1</sup> *Inis-cain-Degha*. — Iniskeen, in the barony of Upper Dundalk, co. Louth.

<sup>2</sup> *Ard-Cianachta*. — A district now represented by the barony of Ferrard, in the county of Louth.

*Frost*. — ῥιccet, A., B.; probably for ῥεccar, "freezing."

<sup>10</sup> *Gall-Gaidel*. — "Foreign Gael." Dean Reeves regarded them as the

descendants of the Irish settlers in the Western Isles [of Scotland]. *Adamnan*, p. 390, note b. For further information regarding these Gall-Gaedhil (or Dano-Irish, as O'Donovan calls them; *Ann. M. F.*, A.D. 854, note t). see *Fragm. of Annals*, pp. 129, 139, 141, 233; and Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., in the places referred to in the Index under "Gaill-Gaedhil." But Skene, with much reason, suggests that the Gall-Gaidel

Foichle co ra laṑ leir ar diṑhor diub. Ḥorui toereḑ na n-Dubgennti iugulatur ert la Ruadhraiḡ mac Meirminn, riḡ m-ḡretan. Suibne nepor Roiḑliḑ, reriḡa et anḑorita, abbar Lirr moer, Cormac laḑraiḡ ḡruuin reriḡa et epiṑcopur, in pace dormierunt. Sodomna epiṑcopur Slane martirizatur.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º l.º ui.º Roimiuḑ re n-Imar 7 re n-Āmlaiḑ por Caittil riṑḑ co na Gall-gaeḑelaiḑ hi tiriḑ Muman. Moengal abb Pobair 7 Siaḑal diṑipt ḑiarain requieserunt. Matuḑan mac Muireḑaiḡ, rex Ulaḑ, moritur. Triar do lorcaḑ i Tailte di ḑeniḑ di nim. Uentur maximur co ra la riḑar, co comṑcar innri loḑa. Cellaḑ diṑit,

O bai renaḑ riṑn ṑotail  
Neceā ṑori ṑoeraiḑ ṑetaib,  
Tṑer bliṑḑain ni ar ḡrecaiḑ,  
Ār triḑuit ar ḑiṑ cetaiḑ.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º l.º ui.º Cumruḑ  
Fol. 42ba. epiṑcopur et ancorita, pṑincepṑ Cluana ipaiṑḑo, in pace paupaiṑ. Cinaḑ mac Āilṑin rex Pictorum, 7 Āulṑ rex Saxan, morṑui riṑḑ. Tṑpṑaiṑi ban abbar Tṑre ḑa ḡlar [morṑui ert]. Maelṑeḑnail mac Maelṑanaiḡ co ṑeraiḑ Eṑenḑ do tuiḑecht hi tṑre

were the people who gave name to the district of Galloway, now forming the counties of Wigtown and Kirkcudbright, in Scotland. *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Preface, pp. lxxix.-lxxx. See also the references in the same work, under the name "Galloway" in the Index.

<sup>1</sup> *Glenn-Foichle*.—Now known as Glenelly, a district coinciding with the parish of Upper Bodoney, barony of Strabane Upper, co. Tyrone. See Dean Reeves' interesting note on this district, *Colton's Visitation*, p. 55, note o.

<sup>2</sup> *Ruadhri*.—Probably Rodhri the

Great, whose death is recorded in the *Annales Cambriae*, and in *Brut y Tywysogion*, at A.D. 877.

<sup>3</sup> *Mermen*, i.e., Mervyn. See *Annales Cambriae*, and *Brut y Tywysogion*, at the year 844.

<sup>4</sup> *Lis-mor*.—Lismore, in the county of Waterford.

<sup>5</sup> *Lathrach-Briuin*.—Laraghbryan, in the parish of the same name, barony of North Salt, and county of Kildare.

<sup>6</sup> *Caittil Find*.—For other forms of the name of this person, see Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., p. lxxi., note <sup>2</sup>.

Glenn-Foichle,<sup>1</sup> where a great slaughter was made of them by him. Horm, leader of the Black Gentiles, was slain by Ruadhri,<sup>2</sup> son of Merminn,<sup>3</sup> King of Britain. Suibhne Ua Roichligh, a scribe and anchorite, abbot of Lis-mor,<sup>4</sup> Cormac of Lathrach-Briuin,<sup>5</sup> a scribe and bishop, slept in peace. Sodomna, bishop of Slane, was martyred.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 856. A victory by Imar and Amlaibh, [856] over Caittil Find<sup>6</sup> with his Gall-Gaidhel,<sup>7</sup> in the territories of Munster. Moengal, abbot of Fobhar,<sup>8</sup> and Siadhal of Disert-Chiarain,<sup>9</sup> rested. Matudhan, son of Muiredhach, King of Ulidia, died.<sup>10</sup> Three persons were burned in Tailltiu<sup>11</sup> by fire from heaven. A great storm, which caused great destruction of trees, and broke down lake islands. Cellach said:—

Since the fair great synod of Nice  
Was [held] in noble manner,  
The third year, not by false reckoning,  
On thirty over five hundreds,<sup>12</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 857. Cumsuth, a bishop and anchorite, [857.] abbot of Cluain-Iraird, rested in peace. Cinaedh<sup>13</sup> Mac Alpin, King of the Picts, and Adulf,<sup>14</sup> King of the Saxons, died. Tipraiti Ban[bhan], abbot of Tir-da-glas [died]. Maelsechnaill, son of Maelruanaigh, with the men of Ireland, went into the territories of Munster, and stayed

<sup>7</sup> *Gall-Gaidhel*.—See the note on this name under the last year.

<sup>8</sup> *Fobhar*.—The monastery of Fore, in the barony of Fore, co. Westmeath.

<sup>9</sup> *Disert-Chiarain*.—Now Castlekeeran, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

<sup>10</sup> *Died*.—In the list of the Kings of Ulidia in the *Book of Leinster* it is stated (p. 41, col. 3) that Matudan died in pilgrimage.

<sup>11</sup> *Tailltiu*.—Teltown, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath. A place much celebrated in ancient Irish history.

<sup>12</sup> *Hundreds*.—The Council of Nicea was held in A.D. 325; and considering that this Chronicle is antedated by one year at this period, Cellach, who is alleged to have composed the foregoing quatrain, was not very much out in his chronology.

<sup>13</sup> *Cinaedh Mac Alpin*.—Better known by the name of Kenneth Mac Alpin.

<sup>14</sup> *And Adulf*.—The person here meant was probably Æthelwulf, whose death is recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle at the year 855 (6). The contraction (7) for *et* is misplaced in

Muman, condeirið .x. naičci oc Neim, 7 α n-innreð co muir fatherr iar maðmair for arriða oc carno luðað, co farðbað ann leðri na n-Deire, Maelcron mac Muireðaiğ. Tuc Maelpeçtainn iarum giallu Muman o belut Gabrain co Inri Tarbnai iar n-Ère, 7 o Dun Cernnai co hArainn n-airčir. Pluuialir autumnur et pernici[o]r[i]rri mur frugibur.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º l.º uiii.º Suairleč abbar Achaið bo, Ailill banbaine abbar ðiror, Maelcoba óa Paelan abbar Cluana uafha, Paelgur abbar Roir črea, in pace dormierunt. Slogað mor la hAmlaið 7 Imar 7 Cephall i Miðe. Riğðal maðe Èrenn oc raič Aetho mic ðrice, im Maelpeçnail l rug Temra, 7 im Peçğna comarba Patraice, 7 im Suairleč comarba Pinnio, ic denum riða 7 caincomraice per nÈrenð, como ar in ðail rin ðurat Cephall ri Orraiği oğreir ramða Patraic 7 α comarba, 7 conib and do ðečaið Orraiği i n-ðilri fri leč Cuinn, 7 aþrogaib Maelgualai ri Muman α ðilri. Maelguala rex Muman α Norðmannir occirpur ert. Sečonnan filiur Conaing, rex Cairgi bpačaiðe, moritur.

.b. [Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º l.º ix.º Sloiğeð Laiſen 7 Muman 7 Connačt, 7 Oa Neill in ðeirçirt, irin

A., where it occurs after the word *Saxan*.

<sup>1</sup> *Neim*.—This was the ancient name of the southern River Blackwater.

<sup>2</sup> *Carn-Lugdach*.—The cairn (or "monumental heap") of Lughaid. The place has not been identified.

<sup>3</sup> *Half-king*.—The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 856) give Maelcron the title of *tanairi*, or "tanist."

<sup>4</sup> *Belat-Gabrain*.—Otherwise written "Belach-Gabhrain." The "Road (or Pass) of Gabhrain," (Gowran in the co. Kilkenny). This road led from Gowran towards Cashel. See

O'Donovan's *Ann. F. M.*, A.D. 756, note. a.

<sup>5</sup> *Inis-Tarhnai*.—Now known as the "Bull," a small island off Dursey Island, barony of Beare, co. Cork.

<sup>6</sup> *Dun-Cernna*. — This was the ancient name of the Old Head of Kinsale, in the co. Cork.

<sup>7</sup> *Ara-Airthir*.—"East Ara." The most eastern of the Islands of Arran, in Galway Bay, now known by the name of Inisheer.

<sup>8</sup> *Most destructive*.—pernici[o]rri-mur, A.

<sup>9</sup> *Achadh-bo*.—acib bo, A. achaið bo, B.

ten nights at Neim;<sup>1</sup> and he plundered them southwards to the sea, after defeating their Kings at Carn-Lughdach<sup>2</sup> where the half-king<sup>3</sup> of the Deisi, Maelcron son of Muiredhach, was lost. Maelsechlainn afterwards carried off the hostages of [all] Munster from Belat-Gabrain,<sup>4</sup> to Inis-Tarbhnaí<sup>5</sup> in the west of Ireland, and from Dun-Cermna<sup>6</sup> to Ara-airthir.<sup>7</sup> A rainy autumn, and most destructive<sup>8</sup> to all kinds of fruit.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 858. Suairlech, abbot of Achadh-bo;<sup>9</sup> [858.] Ailill Banbaine, abbot of Biror; Maelcobha Ua Faelain, abbot of Cluain-uamha;<sup>10</sup> Faelgus, abbot of Ros-Cre<sup>11</sup>—slept in peace. A great hosting by Amlaiph, and Imar, and Cerbhall;<sup>12</sup> into Meath. A royal assembly of the nobles of Ireland at Rath-Aedha-mic-Bric,<sup>13</sup> including Maelsechnaill, King of Temhair, and including Fethgna successor of Patrick, and Suairlech successor of Finnia,<sup>14</sup> establishing peace and concord between the men of Ireland; and it was in that assembly Cerbhall, King of Osraighi, gave the award of the congregation and successor of Patrick, and it was there the Osraighi entered into allegiance with Leth-Chuinn,<sup>15</sup> and Maelgualai, King of Munster, tendered his allegiance. Maelgualai, King of Munster, was slain by the Norsemen. Sechonnán, son of Conaing, King of Carraig-Brachaidhe,<sup>16</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 859. A hosting [of the men] of Lein- [859] B11 ster, and Munster, and Connaught, and of the Ui-Neill

<sup>10</sup> *Cluain-uamha*.—The “meadow (or paddock) of the cave.” Cloyne, in the barony of Imokilly, co. Cork.

<sup>11</sup> *Ros-Cre*—*ros* *cre*, A. *ros* *cre*, B.

<sup>12</sup> *Cerbhall*.—King of Ossory, and at this time in alliance with the Foreigners.

<sup>13</sup> *Rath Aedha-mic-Bric*.—This name, which signifies the “rath of Aedh (or Hugh) son of Brec,” is now

shortened to “Rahugh,” the name of a townland and parish in the barony of Moycashel, co. Westmeath.

<sup>14</sup> *Successor of Finnia*; i.e. abbot of Clonard, co. Meath.

<sup>15</sup> *Leth-Chuinn*.—“Conn’s Half,” or the Northern Half of Ireland, represented at this time by King Maelsechnaill (or Malachy I.)

<sup>16</sup> *Carraig-Brachaidhe*.—The name of this district is still preserved in



ποῦλα, la Maelrečnaill ruz Tempo, condeirið oc maiḡ  
 duñmai i comfocur airo Mačae. Do forbairt Aeð  
 mac Neill 7 Flann mac Conaing an tonað i n-aičči, co  
 romarbrat doine for lar in tonað, 7 ro meñaið for  
 Aeð n-iaraiñ, co farcaib ilí rtante exercitu Mael-  
 rečnaill in rtatu ruo. Aeð mac Duibðabairenn, rex  
 Oa Fiðgenniti, moritur. Flannacan mac Colmain  
 moritur. Niall mac Iallain qui parrur ert pa-  
 ralirín xxx. iiii. annuḡ, qui uerratur ert uirionibur  
 frequentibur tam falrír quam uerír, in Cuirto  
 quieuit.

Fol. 42bb.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º lx.º In tpeð Miðe  
 do Aeð mac Neill co n-ḡallaið. ḡormlaič ingeñ  
 Donncaðā, amenirrima regina Scotorum, port poeni-  
 tentiam obiit.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º lx.º 1.º Domnall  
 mac Cilpín, rex Pictorum, mortuur ert. Aeð mac  
 Neill regnare incipit. [Sloicceð la] Aeð mac Neill co  
 ruzā ḡall im Miðe, 7 la Flann mac Conaing do  
 in tpuo Miðe. Finan cluana cain, episcopur et ančō-  
 rita, Muirḡer ancorita airo Mačā, uitam in pace  
 rinierunt. Maelrečnaill mac Maelruanaig (mic  
 Donnchaðā, mic Domnall, mic Murchaðā Miðí, mic  
 Diarmaðā den, mic Oirmeðaiḡ čaich, mic Conaill

that of Carrickabraghy, a townland in the parish of Clonmany, barony of Inishowen East, co. Donegal.

<sup>1</sup> *King of Temair*; i.e. King of Tara, or of Ireland.

<sup>2</sup> *Magh - dumha*. — The “plain (*Magh*) of the mound, or tumulus (*dumha*).” O'Donovan has identified this place with Moy, in the parish of Clonfeacle, barony of Dungannon Middle, co. Tyrone, on the opposite side of the River Blackwater from Charlemont in the co. Armagh. *Ann. F. M.*, A.D. 858, note o.

<sup>3</sup> *Aedh*.—The beginning of Aedh's reign as King of Ireland is recorded under the year 861.

<sup>4</sup> *In its position*.—in rtaturuo for in rtatu ruo, A. B.

<sup>5</sup> *Ui-Fidhgennti*.—A tribe situated in the co. Limerick. See note <sup>6</sup>, p. 150 *supra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Iallan*.—Written ḡiallain (in the gen. case) in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 858). O'Connor prints (from B.) *mac Fallain*, and the translator in *Clar.* 49 writes *mac Fiallain*.

<sup>7</sup> *Delightful*.—amenirrima (for

of the South, into the North, by Maelsechnaill, King of Temair,<sup>1</sup> who rested at Magh-dumha<sup>2</sup> in the vicinity of Ard-Macha. Aedh<sup>3</sup> son of Niall, and Flann son of Conaing, attacked the camp at night, and killed people in the middle of the camp; but Aedh was afterwards defeated, and lost a great number, the army of Maelsechnaill remaining in its position.<sup>4</sup> Aedh, son of Dubhdabhairenn, King of Ui-Fidhgennti,<sup>5</sup> died. Flannacan, son of Colman, died. Niall, son of Iallan,<sup>6</sup> who suffered from paralysis during 34 years, and who was disturbed by frequent visions, as well false as true, rested in Christ.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 860. Plundering of Meath, by Aedh<sup>3</sup> [860.] son of Niall, with Foreigners. Gormlaith, daughter of Donnchadh, the most delightful<sup>7</sup> Queen of the Scoti, died after penitence.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 861. Domnall Mac Alpin,<sup>8</sup> King of [861.] the Picts, died. Aedh,<sup>9</sup> son of Niall, begins to reign. [A hosting by] Aedh son of Niall, with the Kings of the Foreigners, into Meath, and by Flann son of Conaing, to plunder Meath. Finan of Cluain-Cain,<sup>10</sup> bishop and anchorite, Muirghes, anchorite of Ard-Macha, made an end of life in peace.<sup>11</sup> Maelsechnaill, son of Maelruanaigh (son of Donnchadh,<sup>12</sup> son of Domnall, son of Murchadh of Meath, son of Diarmaid Dian, son of Airmedach Caech,

αμοενιγγιμα, A., B. According to the terms used by the *Four Masters* in recording her death (A.D. 859), Queen Gormlaith was not a blameless character.

<sup>8</sup> *Domnall Mac Alpin*.—The brother and successor, as King of the Picts of Scotland, of Kenneth (or Cinaedh) Mac Alpin, whose death is recorded above under the year 857.

<sup>9</sup> *Aedh*.—Aedh Finnliath, son of Niall Caille (whose death by drowning is noticed above at the year 845).

The original of this entry, which forms part of the text in B., is added in the margin, in a later hand, in A.

<sup>10</sup> *Cluain-Cain*.—Now Clonkeen, in the barony of Ardee, co. Louth, according to O'Donovan (*Four Masters*, A.D. 836, note u).

<sup>11</sup> *In peace*.—For *uirtam in pace pinnepunt*, as in A., B. has *uirtam pinnepunt*.

<sup>12</sup> *Son of Donnchadh*.—This pedigree, which is interlined in A., is not in B.

guthin, mic Suibne, mic Colmain moir, mic Diarmata deirg, mic Fergusa Cerrbeoil), pi hErend uile, .ii. Kalendas Decembris, .iii. feria, anno regni sui xxi.º, defunctus est. Ruarc mac Droen, rex nepotum Dunlainge, iugulatur est. Maelodor oia Tinorid, sui leisir goideal, mortuus est.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini mccc.º lx.º ii.º Aed mac Cumurcag, pi .h. Niallan, mortuus est. Muiread mac Maeleuin, regnar airo Macae, 7 pi na n-airter, iugulatur est o Domnall mac Aedo mic Neill. Murecan mac Diarmata, rex Nairr 7 airtir lipi, a Noromannir interpretatur est. Uain Acaid alda 7 Cnoibai, 7 uam feirt doadan or Dubad, 7 uam mna an gobann ro feruidiret Gall, quod antea non perfectum est .i. a fecht ro platurat .iii. niz Gall feronn plaino mic Conaing .i. Amhlaim 7 imar 7 Cuirle, 7 Lorcan mac Caail leo occa, pi Mide.

.b. ¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini mccc.º lx.º iii.º Lorcan mac Caail, pi Mide, do dallad la Aed mac Neill niz Temro. Concobar mac Donnada, leisri Mide, do marbad i n-uirciu oc Cluain irairto la Amhlair pi

<sup>1</sup> *Ruarc*.—For the pedigree of this chieftain, see Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, Geneal. Table ii. (facing p. 223).

<sup>2</sup> *Ui-Niallain*.—A powerful tribe, the name of whose territory is still preserved in the baronies of O'Neil-land East, and West, in the co. Armagh, and which furnished several bishops to the See of Armagh.

<sup>3</sup> *Airthera*. — Otherwise written Oirthera; and meaning "Easterns," or "Easterlings." The tribe occupying this territory were so called because they were seated in the east of the country of Oirghialla (or, as it was in later times called, Oriel). The Irish name, which has been Latinized

"Orientales," and "Regio Orientalium," is now represented by the baronies of Orior, in the east of the county of Armagh.

<sup>4</sup> *Murecan*.—He was King of Leinster for one year, according to the *Book of Leinster* (p. 39), and father of Cerbhall Mac Muirecan, also King of Leinster, whose obit is given at the year 908 (=909) *infra*.

<sup>5</sup> *King of Nas*; i.e., King of Naas, in the county of Kildare. This means that Murecan was King of Leinster.

<sup>6</sup> *Achadh - Aldai*. — O'Donovan thought that this was the ancient name of the great mound of Newgrange. *Four Mast*, A.D. 861, note b.

son of Conall Guthbhin, son of Suibhne, son of Colman the Great, son of Diarmaid Derg, son of Fergus Cerrbeoil), King of all Ireland, died on the 2nd of the Kalends of December, on a Tuesday, in the 16th year of his reign. Ruarc,<sup>1</sup> son of Bran, King of the Ui-Dunlaing, was slain. Maelodhar Ua Tindridh, the most learned physician of the Gaedhil, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 862. Aedh, son of Cumuscach, King of Ui-Niallain,<sup>2</sup> died. Muiredhach, son of Maelduin, vice-abbot of Ard-Macha, and King of the Airthera,<sup>3</sup> was slain by Domnall, son of Aedh, son of Niall. Murecan,<sup>4</sup> son of Diarmait, King of Nas,<sup>5</sup> and of Airther-Liphè, was slain by Norsemen. The cave of Achadh-Aldai,<sup>6</sup> and [the cave] of Cnodhba,<sup>7</sup> and the cave of Fert-Boadan over Dubadh,<sup>8</sup> and the cave of the smith's wife,<sup>9</sup> were searched by the Foreigners, which had not been done before, viz., on the occasion when three Kings of the Foreigners plundered the land of Flann son of Conaing, to wit, Amhlaim, and Imhar, and Ausle; and Lorcan son of Cathal, King of Meath, was with them thereat.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 863. Lorcan son of Cathal, King of Meath, was blinded<sup>10</sup> by Aedh son of Niall, King of Temhair. Conchobar son of Donnchadh, half-King of Meath, was killed<sup>11</sup> in a water at Cluain-Iraird,<sup>12</sup> by Amlaiph,

<sup>1</sup> *Cnodhba*.—Knowth, in the parish of Monknewtown, barony of Upper Slane, co. Meath.

<sup>2</sup> *Fert-Boadan* over *Dubadh*.—"Fert-Boadan" signifies the "grave of Boadan," and Dubadh is now known as Dowth, on the Boyne, a few miles above Drogheda.

<sup>9</sup> *The cave of the smith's wife*.—uam mna an gobann. The *Four Mast.*, at 861, say that this cave was at ὀροίσεσθ αἶα (Drogheda). See O'Donovan's note on the passage.

<sup>10</sup> *Blinded*.—Apparently in punish-

ment for his participation in the plundering of Meath in the previous year.

<sup>11</sup> *Killed*.—το μαρβατο. In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 862, the expression is το βύσθατο, "was drowned."

<sup>12</sup> *Cluain-Iraird*.—Clonard, in the parish of Clonard, barony of Upper Moyfenrath, co. Meath. The "water" in which Lorcan was drowned was evidently the River Boyne, which flows by Clonard.

Fol. 43 aa. *Ἰαλλ.* Roimiuð mor pe n-*Ἀεð* mac Neill 7 pe *Ἰλαunn* mac Conaing for *Ἀνριð* mac n-*Ἀεðo* co n-*Ἰλταιb*, 1 *τιρ* Conailli *cepo*. Muireðað mac Neill, abb *Ἰυḡμαιḡ* 7 *alanaile cell*, moritur. *Ἀεðgen* bριττ *episcopur Cille* *ðapo*, et *pepiba* et *anðopita* et *renex* *pepe .caui.* *annorum*, *paupauit*.

*Ἰct.* *Ἰαναιρ.* Anno domini *cccc.º lx.º iiii.º* *Ἐclippir* *rolir* in *Ἰalendur* *Ἰανuarii*, et *ecclippir* *lunae* in eodem *menre*. *Cellach* mac *Ἀilella* *abbay cille* *ðapo* et *abbay* *Ἰα*, *ðormiuir* in *peḡione* *ḡictorum*. *Τιḡernað* mac *ḡocartai*, *ri* *Ἰoçá* *ḡaðor* 7 *leðri* *ðreḡ*, *morpuir* *ert*. *ðreatain* *ðu* *inðarbu* *ar* *α* *τιρ* *ðo* *ḡaxanaib*, *copoḡabað* *caçt* *ḡopaið* *imMaen* *çonain*. *Ταḡḡḡ* mac *ḡiarmata*, *peæ* *nepotum* *Cennrelaiḡ*, *interfectur* *ert* *ðolore* *α* *ḡpatribur* *ruir* et *α* *plebe* *ḡrua*. *Connal* *equonimur* *Τamlaçta*, 7 *Τuaçal* mac *Ἀrḡḡurro* *prim-* *episcop* *ḡortpenn* 7 *abb* *ðuin* *Caillenn*, *ðormeipunt*.

*Ἰct.* *Ἰαναιρ.* Anno domini *cccc.º lx.º ii.º* *Ἀmlaiḡ* 7 *Ἀuirle* *ðo* *uul* 1 *ḡortpenn* co *ḡallaib* *ḡpeno* 7 *Ἀlban*, co *p'* *innriret* *ḡruicçentuaiç* *n-uile*, 7 co *tucrat* *α* *n-ḡiallo*. *Colḡu* 7 *Ἀeð*, *ða* *abb* *mainiḡtreç* *ðuiri*, in *uno* *anno* *morui* *punt*. *ḡernaçan* mac *Cumurçaiḡ*, *peæ* *Raço* *airçir*, *iugulatur* *ert* *ðolore* *o* *ḡópaçain* mac *Ἀeðaçain*. *Ἀeð* mac *Neill* *porlat* *uile* *longporu*

<sup>1</sup> *Aedh*; i.e. Aedh Finnliath, King of Ireland.

<sup>2</sup> *Anfidh*.—The name of Anfidh, who was King of Ulidia, is written *Ἀnbhriçh* by the *Four Mast.*, and *Ἀnbriçh* in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 3, where it is stated that he was slain in the country of the "Airthera," (see note thereon, page 372, note <sup>3</sup>), or by the "Conailli-Murtheimne," another name for Conailli-Cerd.

<sup>3</sup> *Lughmagh*.—Louth, in the barony and county of Louth.

<sup>4</sup> *Of the moon*.—*ḡune*, A.

<sup>5</sup> *Cellach*.—See Reeves' Adamnan, p. 390.

<sup>6</sup> *Britons*; i.e. the Welshmen.

<sup>7</sup> *By Saxons*.—*ðo* *Saxanaçaiḡ*, B.

<sup>8</sup> *Maen-Conain*.—Otherwise written "Moin-Conain," and "Mona." The old Irish name of the Island of Anglesey. See Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 190, note x. Rowland, (*Mona Antiqua*, p. 20), prints some absurd conjecture regarding the etymology of the name Mona, not being aware of the form in which it is written in

King of the Foreigners. A great victory by Aedh<sup>1</sup> son of Niall, and Flann son of Conaing, over Anfidh<sup>2</sup> son of Aedh, with the Ulidians, in the territory of Conailli-Cerd. Muiredach son of Niall, abbot of Lughmagh<sup>3</sup> and other churches, died. Aedgen Britt, bishop of Cill-dara, and a scribe and anchorite, and an old man of nearly 116 years, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 864. An eclipse of the sun on the [864.] Kalends of January, and an eclipse of the moon<sup>4</sup> in the same month. Cellach,<sup>5</sup> son of Ailill, abbot of Cill-dara, and abbot of Ia, 'fell asleep' in the country of the Picts. Tigernach son of Focarta, King of Loch-gabhor, and half-King of Breg, died. The Britons<sup>6</sup> were expelled from their country by Saxons,<sup>7</sup> so that they were held in subjection in Maen-Conain.<sup>8</sup> Tadhg son of Diarmait, King of Ui-Cennselaigh, was treacherously killed by his brothers and his people. Conmal, steward<sup>9</sup> of Tamlacht, and Tuathal son of Artgus, chief bishop of Fortrenn,<sup>10</sup> and abbot of Dun-Caillenn,<sup>11</sup> 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 865. Amlaiph and Auisle<sup>1</sup> went into [865.] Fortrenn,<sup>10</sup> with the Foreigners of Ireland and Alba, when they plundered all Pictland, and brought away their pledges. Colgu and Aedh, two abbots of Manister-Buti, died in the same year. Cernachan son of Cumuscach, King of Rath-airthir,<sup>13</sup> was treacherously slain by Moracan<sup>14</sup> son of Aedhacan. Aedh, son of Niall, plundered all

Irish texts; "Moin-Conain," or "Maen-Conain," probably representing *Mania Conani*, the "stronghold of Conan."

<sup>9</sup> *Steward*.—*equonimur*, for *oeconomur*, A. B.

<sup>10</sup> *Fortrenn*.—Pictland. See note <sup>8</sup>, p. 118 *supra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Dun - Caillenn*. — Dunkeld, in Perthshire, Scotland.

<sup>12</sup> *Auisle*. — There is great uncertainty regarding the identity of this person. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., *Introd.*, pp. lxxii., lxxix.

<sup>13</sup> *Rath-airthir*.—See at the year 788 *supra*.

<sup>14</sup> *Moracan*.—This name is written "Muiregen" in the *Ann. Four M.*, at A.D. 864.



ḡall (i. aipir ino ḡoċla) etir cenel n-Eugain 7 Dál n-Árainde, co tuc a cennlaí 7 a n-eti 7 a croċa allong-porrt er caċ. Roimiuċ foraiḃ oc loċ ḡebail, ar a tucċa da .xx. deac cenn. Loċ leibinn do ḡouċ 1 ḡuil co tarla a parrtu croo amail ḡcaġanu inna imbeċtar.

**Fol. 43ab.** *Ĳt. lanair. Anno domini dccc.º lx.º ui.º* Maelduin mac Áeċa, rex Áilíġ, in clericatu dolore extenro quieuit. Robartac Finglairri episcopur et ḡcūba, et Conall Cille ḡcūpe episcopur, et Corcraċ Taiġi taille ḡcūba et ancorūta, et Ogeodċar abbar Condūpe (et lainne Ela), et Cormac nepor Liaċain ḡcūba et episcopur et ancorūta, in Cūrto omner dormierunt. Maeltuile abbar Áirne ipċir quieuit. ḡuairne mac Duibdaḃairenn moitup. Ában mac Cīnaeċ[a], ḡiġdomna Connaċt, do orcaín ḡḡi daġiċo o ḡoċlaċan mac Diarmato. Áuirle tertup rex gentiliū dolo et parricidū a ḡratribur ḡuir iugulatur er. Bellum ḡor Saxanu tuairċerḡa 1 Cair Eċroc, ḡe n-Dub ḡallaib, in quo cecidit Állí rex Saxan aquilonaliū. Lorcaċ duine Áġhlaim oc cluain Dolcain la mac n-ḡaiċiní 7 la Maelciarain mac Ronain, 7 ar cet cenn di aipeċaiċ

<sup>1</sup> *The coast of the Fochla.*—Fochla was a name for the North of Ireland. The original of the clause is added by way of gloss in A. and B.

<sup>2</sup> *Spoils.*—cennlaí, A. B.: a word which does not occur elsewhere, and the meaning of which is not clear. The translation is therefore conjectural.

<sup>3</sup> *Over them;* i.e., over the Foreigners.

<sup>4</sup> *Loch-Febhail.* — Lough Foyle, between the counties of Donegal and Londonderry.

<sup>5</sup> *Loch-Leibhinn.*—Lough-Lene, in the barony of Demifore, co. Westmeath; not to be confounded with the more famous lake of the same name in the county of Kerry.

<sup>6</sup> *'Lights';* i.e. the 'lights,' or lungs, of animals. This is included in the curious list of the "Wonders of Ireland," published by Todd, *Irish Nennius*, p. 193, sq.

<sup>7</sup> *Aedh.*—Aedh Oirdnidhe, king of Ireland, whose obit is entered under the year 818 *supra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Finglais.*—Finglas, near Dublin.

<sup>9</sup> *Cill-Scire.*—Now Kilskeer, in a parish of the same name, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

<sup>10</sup> *Tech-Taille.*—See note <sup>13</sup>, p. 12 *supra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Condere.*—Connor, in the county of Antrim.

<sup>12</sup> *Lann-Ela.*—Now Lynally, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County

the fortresses of the Foreigners (i.e. on the coast of the Fochla<sup>1</sup>), between Cinel-Eogain and Dal-Araide, so that he carried off their spoils,<sup>2</sup> and their flocks and herds, to his camp, after a battle. A victory was gained over them<sup>3</sup> at Loch-Febhail,<sup>4</sup> from which twelve score heads were brought. Loch-Leibhinn<sup>5</sup> was turned into blood, which became lumps of gore like 'lights'<sup>6</sup> round its border.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 866. Maelduin son of Aedh,<sup>7</sup> King of Ailech, after lengthened suffering, died in religion. Robh-artach of Finnglais,<sup>8</sup> bishop and scribe; and Conall of Cill-Sciré,<sup>9</sup> a bishop; and Coscrach of Tech-Taille,<sup>10</sup> a scribe and anchorite; and Ogedchar, abbot of Condere<sup>11</sup> (and Lann-Ela),<sup>12</sup> and Cormac Ua Liathain, scribe, bishop, and anchorite—all fell asleep in Christ. Maeltuile, abbot of Ara-irthir,<sup>13</sup> rested. Guaire, son of Dubhdabhairn, died. Aban,<sup>14</sup> son of Cinaedh, 'righdamna' of Connaught, was destroyed with fire by Sochlachan, son of Diarmait. Ausle, third King of the Foreigners, was killed by his brethren in guile and parricide. A battle [was gained] over the Northern Saxons, in Caer-Ebroc,<sup>15</sup> by the Black Foreigners, in which Alli,<sup>16</sup> King of the Northern Saxons, was slain. Burning of Dun-Amhlaim at Cluain-Dolcain,<sup>17</sup> by the son of Gaithin,<sup>18</sup> and by Maelciarain son of Ronan;

The parenthetic clause, which is interlined in the orig. hand in A., is part of the text in B.

<sup>13</sup> *Ara-irthir*. — 'Eastern Ara.' The most eastern of the Islands of Aran, in Galway Bay. Mentioned above at the year 857. The adjective *irctir* (*rectè* *airctir*) is written *irctir* in A.

<sup>14</sup> *Aban*. — This name is written *huppán* (*Huppán*) in the *Ann. Four M.*, at the year 865.

<sup>15</sup> *Caer - Ebroc*. — York, in England.

<sup>16</sup> *Alli*. — *Ælla*, King of Northumbria.

See *Anglo-Saxon Chron.*, A.D. 867 (868).

<sup>17</sup> *Cluain - Dolcain*. — Clondalkin, near Dublin. Dun-Amhlaim, the fortress of Amlaimh, or Amlaff, must have a Danish fortress in the place.

<sup>18</sup> *Son of Gaithin*. — His name was Cenneidigh. He was lord (or King) of Laighis, or Leix, a district included in the present Queen's County, and a most formidable opponent of the Norse and Danish invaders. See *Fragments of Irish Annals*, pp. 157, 159; and the other references under the name *Cennedigh* in the Index thereto.

Ḡall in eodem die apud ducem predictorum in confinio cluana Dolcain. Muirpeač mac Cačail, pī nepotum Cpeñčainn, paralipī longā extinctur ert.

- .b. **I**ct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º lx.º uii.º Ceallač mac Cumurcaič, abbar Pobair, iuuenir rapienr et ingeniorirrimur, periuir. Conomač abbar Cluana macc U Noir in nocte **I**Calendarum Ianuarii in Cyprio dormiuir. Daniel abb Ḡlinne da lačae 7 Tamlačtae, Coimhan mac Dalaiḡ ab Doimlacc. Bellum pe n-Aeč mac Neill oc Cill Oa n-Daiḡri for Ou Neill ġreḡ 7 for Laiḡriu, 7 for rluaiḡ mor di ḡallaiḡ .i. tpi cet uel eo ampliuir, in quo ceci-derunt Flann mac Conaiḡ ruiḡ ġreḡ n-uile, et Diarmait mac Eitirpceili pī loča ḡaḡor, et in ipso bello plurimi gentiliū trucidati sunt, 7 Pačtna mac Mael-eduin ruiḡdomnai ino Počlai, dorocair i rpučguin in cača, et alii multi.

Flann mac Conaiḡ coriu ruiḡ,  
Rogab tpi ba Tairc maic Cem,  
Ro ar arrič čepna cori  
Ḡarr n-oir ar inchaib ril Neill.

Anom aicriu ino inbir,  
hUirre cangen hi cuimnib,  
Cen laeč Pernaide foromn,  
Cen flann ġreḡmaiḡi burōniḡ.

<sup>1</sup> See note 17, p. 377.

<sup>2</sup> *Glenn-da-lacha*.—Elsewhere written Glenn-da-locha. Glendalough, co. Wicklow.

<sup>3</sup> *Tamlacht*. — Tallaght, in the barony of Uppercross, co. Dublin.

<sup>4</sup> *Diomliacc*.—Duleek, co. Meath.

<sup>5</sup> *Aedh*—The King of Ireland.

<sup>6</sup> *Cill-Ua nDaighri*.—This name would be pronounced *Killoneery*. The place has not been identified, which is somewhat strange, considering the important character of the battle. The late Rev. John F. Shearman was of opinion that Cill-Ua-

nDaighri was the same as the place called "Killineer," situated about a mile to the north of Drogheda, which is by no means improbable.

<sup>7</sup> *Three hundred*. — tpi cet, A. But B. reads ix. cet, or nine hundred.

<sup>8</sup> *Maelduin*.—The Maelduin, King of Ailech, whose obit is entered at the year 866.

<sup>9</sup> *Tadg son of Cian*.—Cian was son of Oilill Oluim, King of Munster in the 3rd century, and the progenitor of several septs distinguished by the title of *Cianachta* (or descendants of *Cian*). The *Cianachta-Bregh* (or

and a slaughter of one hundred heads of the chiefs of the Foreigners was made on the same day by the said chieftains, in the vicinity of Cluain-Dolcain.<sup>1</sup> Muiredach, son of Cathal, King of Ui-Cremthainn, died of prolonged paralysis.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 867. Cellach, son of Cumuscach, abbot [867.] <sup>BIS.</sup> of Fobhar, a learned and most ingenious young man, died. Condmach, abbot of Clonmacnoise, 'fell asleep' on the night of the Kalends of January. Daniel, abbot of Glenn-da-lacha<sup>2</sup> and Tamlacht,<sup>3</sup> [and] Coemhan son of Dalach, abbot of Doimliacc,<sup>4</sup> [died]. A battle [was gained] by Aedh<sup>5</sup> son of Niall, at Cill-Ua-nDaighri,<sup>6</sup> over the Ui-Neill of Bregh, and over the Leinstermen, and over a great host of Foreigners—viz., three hundred<sup>7</sup> or more; in which fell Flann son of Conaing, King of all Bregh, and Diarmait son of Etirscel, King of Loch-gabhor; and in this battle a great number of Foreigners were slaughtered, and Fachtna son of Maelduin,<sup>8</sup> royal heir of the North, and many others, fell in the mutual wounding of the battle.

Flann son of Conaing, a king up to this,  
Possessed the land of Tadg son of Cian.<sup>9</sup>  
Out of the *Sidh* of Cerna the just  
Grew a golden sprig<sup>10</sup> in presence of Niall's race.

Strange is it to see the Inber!<sup>11</sup>  
Easier [to keep] a covenant in remembrance!  
Without a manly active hero,  
Without Flann of the populous Breghmagh.<sup>12</sup>

Cianachta of Bregia, in the co. Meath), of which Flann son of Conaing was king, was perhaps the most powerful of these sept. These stanzas, which are not in B., are added in the lower margin of fol. 43 in A., with a mark of reference to the place where they might be introduced in the text.

<sup>10</sup> *A golden sprig*; i.e. Flann son of Conaing, the subject of this eulogy.

<sup>11</sup> *Inber*.—Inber-Colptha, the old name of the estuary of the Boyne.

<sup>12</sup> *Breghmagh*.—Another form of the name Magh-Bregh, or plain of Bregia, in Meath.

Conſal mac Pedaig abbaſ Cille delga, ſcriba, quieuit. Eruptio ignota aquae, de monte Cualann, cum pirculur atur. Uentur magnur in ſeria Martini. Rechtaſtra mac Murcaſa, abb Corcaige moire, dormiuit.

Fol. 43ba. **Κε. 1αααρ.** Anno domini mccc.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup> iiii.<sup>o</sup> Martan abbaſ Cluana macc U Noir 7 Daiminiri, ſcriba, Niallan epircopur Slane, dormierunt. Cormac mac Eladaiſ abbaſ Saiſre, epircopur et ſcriba, uitam penilem finiuit. Flann mac Pedaig, equonimur aip Maſa et princep Lanne leire, heu breuiter uitam finiuit. Maelciarain mac Ronain riſnia aipir Ereno, ſeiuo poſla Gall, iugulatur ep. Cernaſ mac Eaſaſ, toirech Mugdorna m-Breg, Ruadaſcan mac Neill, toirech Oa Forindan, mortui ſunt. Orccain aip Maſa o Almlaim, copolorcaſ cona deſtaigiſ, .x. cet etir bpiſ 7 marbaſ, 7 ſlat mor čena. Donnacan mac Cetraſa, rex Oa Cennſelaiſ, iugulatur ep dolore a pocio ſuo. Cilill Cloſair, ſcriba et epircopur, abbaſ Cloſair mac n-Daimen, dormiuit. Dubtaſ mac Maeltuile, doctirrimur latinorum totur Europae, in Cyro dormiuit. Maelbriſti mac Spelan, rex Conaille, in clericatu obiit.

**Κε. 1αααρ.** Anno domini mccc.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup> Suairleaſ

<sup>1</sup> *Cill-delga*.—Kildalkey, in the barony of Lune, co. Meath.

<sup>2</sup> *Corcach - mor*. — The "great swamp." The ancient name of the site of Cork city.

<sup>3</sup> *Daiminis*.—Devenish Island.

<sup>4</sup> *Saighir*.—Saighir-Ciarain. Now Seirkieran, a parish in the barony of Ballybrit, King's County.

<sup>5</sup> *Lann-leire*.—See note <sup>15</sup>, p. 205, *supra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Champion*.—riſnia, A., B. The *Four Masters* have (867) *treinſep*, lit. "mighty man."

<sup>7</sup> *Mughdorna-Breg*.—The name of a tribe whose territory was in Breg (or Bregia), and in the vicinity of Slane, co. Meath. See O'Donovan's *Ann. Four M.*, A.D. 1150, note 1.

<sup>8</sup> *Ui-Forindain*.—"Descendants of Forindan (or Forannan)." A sept located in the north of the present county of Tyrone. See Reeves' *Colton's Visitation*, p. 10.

<sup>9</sup> *Was burned*.—co polcraſ, for co pololorcaſ, A., B.

<sup>10</sup> *Between the captives*.—etir bpiſ. The *Four M.* (867) have etir bneoaſ,

Conghal son of Fedach, abbot of Cill-delga,<sup>1</sup> a scribe, rested. A strange eruption of water from Sliabh-Cualann, with little black fishes. A great storm on the festival of St. Martin. Rechtabhra son of Murchadh, abbot of Corcach-mor,<sup>2</sup> 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 868. Martan, abbot of Clonmacnoise [868.] and Daiminis,<sup>3</sup> a scribe, [and] Niallan, bishop of Slane, 'fell asleep.' Cormac, son of Eladach, abbot of Saighir,<sup>4</sup> a bishop and scribe, ended an old age. Flann, son of Ferchar, steward of Ard-Macha, and superior of Lannleire,<sup>5</sup> alas! ended a short life. Maelciarain son of Ronan, champion<sup>6</sup> of the east of Ireland, a hero-plunderer of the Foreigners, was slain. Cernach, son of Echaidh, chief of Mughdorna-Bregh,<sup>7</sup> [and] Ruadhacan, son of Niall, chief of the Ui-Forindain,<sup>8</sup> died. The plundering of Ard-Macha by Amhlaimh, when it was burned,<sup>9</sup> with its oratories. Ten hundred persons [were lost] between the captives<sup>10</sup> and the slain; and a great depredation besides was committed. Donnacan, son of Cetfaid, King of Ui-Cennse-laigh, was treacherously<sup>11</sup> slain by his companion. Ailill of Clochar, scribe and bishop, abbot of Clochar-mac-nDaimen,<sup>12</sup> 'fell asleep.' Dubtach, son of Maeltuile, the most learned of the 'latinists' of all Europe,<sup>13</sup> slept in Christ. Maelbrigti, son of Spelan, King of Conaille, died in the religious state.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 869. Suairlech Indeidhnen,<sup>14</sup> bishop [869.]

which would signify "between burning" (i.e., including the persons burned), which seems incorrect. In the *Fragments of Irish Annals*, and the *Chron. Scotorum*, at A.D. 869, the word used is *bpario*, "captivity."

<sup>11</sup>Treacherously.--*πολορε*, A., *pep* *πολυν*, B.

<sup>12</sup>*Clochar-mac-nDaimen*. — The "stony place of the sons of Daimin." Now Clogher, in the county of Tyrone. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. iii., note c.

<sup>13</sup>*Of all Europe*. — *τοcius Ευ-  
ρουπæ*, B.

<sup>14</sup>*Indeidhnen*. — *ινδεδινην*, A., B. But the form is *ινδεδινην* in the *Four Masters*, *Fragments of Ir. Annals*, *Chron. Scotorum*, *Martyr. of Donegal*, and other authorities. The name seems to be comp. of *ινδ*, the Irish defin. article, and *εδινην*, "ivy," and would be applied to an ivy-covered building. See *Chron. Scot.* (ed. Hennessy), p. 162, note 2. It



Ἰνδρεῖνεῖν, ἐπιρκοῦρ ἐτ ἀνκοῦτα ἐτ ἀββαρ Cluana  
 ἱραῖρο, οὔτιμυρ δοctor πᾶλεγιονῖρ τοτῖρ ἡῖβερνῖαε,  
 παυραῖντ. Ἰνδρεῖδ Λαῖγεν λα ἡἰεῖδ mac Neill o Ἀῖ  
 κλαῖ co Ἰαβρῦαν. Cerpball mac Dungaile collin  
 ἀνκοῦταδᾶ δια n-ἰνδρῦδ co Dun ἡῖβολεε. Πορροπαρταρ  
 Λαῖγῖν δῦναῖδ Cerpball, ἐτ mac Ἰαῖτῖνε ἐτ αἰῖορ occi-  
 derunt, ἐτ πᾶερῖρ ρῦντ ἰν ρῦγαμ cum πᾶε ρῦο .i.  
 Μῦῖρεῖδᾶc mac Ὀραῖν, ἐτ τρῦκῖδατῖ ρῦντ αἰῖν δᾶ ἰλλῖρ.  
 Ὀαλαῖ mac Μῦῖρκερταῖξ, δῦα γενεῖρ Conaill, ἀγενντε  
 ρῦα ἰυγῦλατῦρ ἐρτ. Δῖαρμαῖτ mac Δερματα ἰντερ-  
 πεcῖτ ὑῖρῦμ ἰν ἀρδ Μαῖῶα ἀντᾶ ἰανῦαμ δῦμῦρ Ἀῖεῖδ  
 πᾶεῖρ Τᾶῖρρο. Δῦβδαῖτῖλε ἀββαρ Λεῖτ μοερ Μοῖχοε-  
 ῖνοc, ἐτ Μαελοῖδορ ἀνκοῦτα ἀββαρ Δαῖμῖνρε, ἐτ ἀββαρ  
 δῖρῖρτ Ciarain ὀελαῖξ δῦῖν .i. Cumrῦcῖδ) ρῦρῖβα ἐτ  
 ἐπιρκοῦρ, Comgan ρῦτα ἀνκοῦτα Ταῖῖλactae δαῖταε  
 Μαελερῦαῖν, Conola ἀνκοῦτα Ὀρῦμα cara αῖρδᾶ  
 Cιannachta, omney ἰν Cῖρῖτο ὑῖταμ ρῖνῖερῦντ. Ob-  
 ρῖρῖο Ἀῖλεῖ κῖλαῖτᾶ α Νορδῦομανῖνῖρ .i. Ἀῖῖλαῖῖ ἐτ  
 ἰῖῖαρ, δῦο πᾶεῖρ Νορδῦομανῖνῖρ, obrederunt arcem  
 ἰllum, ἐτ δᾶερτρῦαερῦντ ἰν ρῖνε .iiii. μηνῖῦμ arcem ἐτ  
 πᾶεδαῖερῦντ. Μαελεῖcῖναῖῖ mac Neill, λεῖτῖρ δᾶερ-  
 κῖρτ ὀρεῖξ, ἰντερπεcῖτῦρ ἐρτ δῦλορε ο Ὑῖρ δῦβγαῖῖ.  
 Cobῖῶaῖ mac Μῦῖρεδαῖξ, πᾶῖνκερ Cῖῖλε δαρο, δῦρῖμῖντ.  
 Ἰct. ἰαναῖρ. Anno domini dccc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> Caῖῖalan mac  
 Ἰνδρεχταῖξ, λεῖτῖρ Ὑῖλαῖ, ἰυγῦλατῦρ ἐρτ δῦλορε con-  
 ρῖῖῖο Ἀῖεῖδ. Ἀῖῖῖλαῖῖ 7 ἰῖῖαρ δῦ ῖῖῖνδεχτ ἀρῖῖῖῖρ δῦ

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may be now represented by "Inan," in the parish of Killyon, barony of Upper Moyfeurath, co. Meath, not far from the site of the ancient monastery of Clonard (or Cluain-Iraird), of which Suairlech was abbot.

<sup>1</sup> *Aedh*.—The King of Ireland.

<sup>2</sup> *Gabran*.—Gowran, in the north of the co. Kilkenny.

<sup>3</sup> *Cerpball son of Dungal*.—King of Ossory.

<sup>4</sup> *Dun-bolc*.—See note <sup>11</sup>, p. 77 *supra*. The *Fragments of Annals*, at A.D. 870, contain a pretty full account

of the invasion of Leinster here referred to.

<sup>5</sup> *Son of Gaithin*.—Cennedigh, King of Laighis (Leix), mentioned above at the year 866.

<sup>6</sup> *Liath-mor Mochoemhoc*.—Now known as Leamokevoe, in the parish of Two-Mile-Borris, barony of Eliogarty, co. Tipperary.

<sup>7</sup> *Disert-Ciarain*.—The desert, or hermitage, of St. Ciaran. Now Castlekeeran, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

<sup>8</sup> *Maelruain*; i.e., St. Maelruain,

and anchorite, and abbot of Cluain-Iraird, the best doctor of religion of all Ireland, rested. The plundering of the Leinstermen by Aedh<sup>1</sup> son of Niall, from Athcliath to Gabran.<sup>2</sup> Cerbhall son of Dungal,<sup>3</sup> with the whole of his adherents, plundered them as far as Dunbolc.<sup>4</sup> The Leinstermen attacked the camp of Cerbhall, and slew the son of Gaithin<sup>5</sup> and others, and returned in flight with their King, *i.e.*, Muiredhach son of Bran; and some of them were butchered. Dalach, son of Muircertach, chief of the Cinel-Conaill, was killed by his own people. Diarmait, son of Diarmait, killed a man in Ard-Macha, before the door of the house of Aedh, King of Temhair. Dubhdathuile, abbot of Liath-mor of Moch-oemhoc;<sup>6</sup> and Maelodhor, anchorite, abbot of Daimhinis; and the abbot of Disert-Ciarain<sup>7</sup> of Belach-duin (*i.e.* Cumscuth), a scribe and bishop; Comgan Fota, anchorite of Tamlacht, foster-son of Maelruain,<sup>8</sup> [and] Condla, anchorite of Druim-Cara<sup>9</sup> of Ard-Cianachta — all ended life in Christ. Siege of Ail-Cluath<sup>10</sup> by Norsemen; viz., Amhlaiph and Imhar, two Kings of the Norsemen besieged it, and at the end of four months destroyed<sup>11</sup> and plundered the fortress. Malsechnaill, son of Niall, half-king of the South of Bregb, was deceitfully slain by Ulf,<sup>12</sup> a 'Dubhgall.'<sup>13</sup> Cobthach son of Muiredach, abbot of Cill-dara, 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 870. Cathalan son of Indrechtach, [870.] half-king of Ulad, was deceitfully slain, through the counsel of Aedh.<sup>14</sup> Amhlaiph and Imhar came again to

founder and abbot of Tamlacht (Tallaght, in the co. Dublin), whose obit is entered at the year 791 *supra*.

<sup>9</sup> *Druim-cara*.—Drumcar, in the barony of Ardee, co. Louth. See note <sup>6</sup>, p. 306 *supra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Ail-Cluath*.—The old name of Dumbarton in Scotland. See note <sup>12</sup>, p. 115 *supra*. Written *Cluath cluath*, in the genit. form, in B.

<sup>11</sup> *Destroyed*.—*οὐκ ἔτι ἔσται*, A.

<sup>12</sup> *Ulf*.—Called Fulf, in the *Chron. Scotorum*, at A.D. 870.

<sup>13</sup> *Dubhgall*.—This means 'Black Foreigner' (or Dane); from *dubh*, black, and *gall*, the ordinary Irish term for "foreigner."

<sup>14</sup> *Aedh*; *i.e.* Aedh Finnliath, King of Ireland.

Ἀε̃ cliaē α Ἀlbain, τοῦ̃ cetaiē long, et ppẽda maxima hominum Anglorum et Britonum et Pictorum deducta er̃t pecum ad Hiberniam in captiuitate. Expugnatio tuin Sobairce, quod antea non perfectum er̃t. Gaill occo la Cenel n-Eugain. Ἀilill mac Dunlainge regis Laginenrium α Norðmannir interfectur er̃t. Ἀilill episcopus, abbas Põbair, in Curo dor-miuit. Curoi mac Ἀloniaē inreo Clõthraun 7 Põclaõ Mide, abbas, sapiens, et peritissimus hystoriarum p̃cotti-carum, in Curo dor-miuit. Colgu mac Maele-tuille, sacerdos et ancorita, abbas Cluana conaire Tommaen, quieuit. Moengal ailẽir, abbas Benñcair, uitam penilem feliciter p̃niuit. Maelmide mac Cumscaiē, p̃cnap cluana mic Noir, moritur.

- b. [Ct. Ianair. Anno domini decc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup> Gñia p̃prin-cep̃r Doimliacc, ancorita et episcopus et scriba opti-mur, [obuit], Maelruainair mac Mael̃caurarõda, dux neptum filiorum Cuair ino põclai, mortuus er̃t. Cenñraelão nepos Mõctigern, rex Cairil, extenro dolore in pace quieuit. P̃erdomnaē p̃rincep̃r Cluana macc U Noir dor-miuit. Ar̃t̃ga rex Britanorum p̃rãta Cluade, consilio Cyp̃tantini filii Cinaēdo, occisus er̃t. Maeltuile episcopus, p̃rincep̃r Tulian,

<sup>1</sup> *Ath-cliath*.—"Ford of hurdles."  
A name for Dublin.

<sup>2</sup> *Alba*; i.e. Scotland.

<sup>3</sup> *Great multitude of men*.—ppẽda (p̃p̃aēda) maxima hominum, A. B. ppẽda is evidently here used for the Irish b̃p̃aio, which signifies bondage, or captivity, as the concluding words of the entry, in captiuitate, would indicate.

<sup>4</sup> *To Ireland*.—in Hibernium, A. in Hiberniam, B.

<sup>5</sup> *Dun-Sobhairce*.—Dunseverick, in the parish of Billy, barony of Cary, and county of Antrim. A place very famous in ancient Irish history. See

Reeves' *Down and Connor*, p. 286, and O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, at A. M., 3501, note o.

<sup>6</sup> *Of the Leinstermen*.—Lagenen-cium, A. The text is corrected from B.

<sup>7</sup> *Inis-Clothraun*.—Now Inchcleraun, in Lough Ree; an island regarded as belonging to the barony of Ratheline, co. Longford.

<sup>8</sup> *Scoti*; i.e. the Scots of Ireland. For p̃cotti-carum, as in A., B has p̃coto-rum.

<sup>9</sup> *Slept*.—dor-miuit, A. quieuit, B.

<sup>10</sup> *Happily*.—feliciter. Omitted in B.

Ath-cliath,<sup>1</sup> from Alba,<sup>2</sup> with two hundred ships; and a great multitude of men,<sup>3</sup> English, Britons, and Picts, were brought by them to Ireland,<sup>4</sup> in captivity. The taking by force of Dun-Sobhairce,<sup>5</sup> which had not been done before. Foreigners [were] at it, with the Cinel-Eoghain. Ailill son of Dunlaing, King of the Leinstermen,<sup>6</sup> was slain by the Norsemen. Ailill, bishop of Fobhar, 'fell asleep' in Christ. Curoi son of Aldniadh, abbot of Inis-Clothrann,<sup>7</sup> and of Fochlaidh of Meath, a wise man, and the most learned in the histories of the Scoti,<sup>8</sup> slept<sup>9</sup> in Christ. Colgu son of Maeltuile, a priest and anchorite, abbot of Cluain-Conaire-Tommain, rested. Moengal, a pilgrim, abbot of Bennchair, ended an old age happily.<sup>10</sup> Maelmidhe, son of Cumuscach, vice-abbot<sup>11</sup> of Clonmacnoise, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 871. Gnía,<sup>12</sup> abbot of Daimhliacc, an [871.] BIS. anchorite<sup>13</sup> and bishop, and eminent scribe, [died]. Maelruanaidh, son of Maelchuararda, chief of the Ui-Mac-Uais<sup>14</sup> of the Fochla, died. Cennfaeladh Ua Mochtigern, King of Cashel, after prolonged suffering, rested in peace. Ferdomnach, abbot of Cluain-mac-U-Nois, 'fell asleep.' Artgha, King of the Britons of Srath-Cluade,<sup>15</sup> was killed by the advice of Constantine son of Cinaedh.<sup>16</sup> Maeltuile,

<sup>11</sup> *Vice-abbot.* — ṽεcnap. In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 869, the title is πρῶτος, i.e. prior.

<sup>12</sup> *Gnía.*—Written like γνῖα, in B.

<sup>13</sup> *Anchorite.*—ἀγκυριτῖα, A. B.

<sup>14</sup> *Ui-Mac-Uais.*—The descendants of the sons of Colla Uais, who were seated in the North of Ireland (here called the Fochla). The situation of this tribe has not yet been satisfactorily made out. But in the *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy, p. 5), a plain called Lecmagh [Magh-Lí in *Book of Leinster*, p. 5, col. 1] in Ui-Mac-

Uais is described as in *Ui-Mac-Uais*, between Bir (the old name of the Moyola River, co. Londonderry) and Camus (on the Bann, to the south of Coleraine). See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 52, note d.

<sup>15</sup> *Srath-Cluade.*—Strathclyde, the ancient name of a district in Scotland. See Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, I. 326, *et passim*.

<sup>16</sup> *Constantine son of Cinaedh* (or Kenneth).—Constantine, son of Kenneth Mac Alpin, or, as he is called, Constantine II., King of the Scots,

in Cyprio dormiunt. Loingreč mac Poillein, princeps cille Cypri, moritur. Robartač Derrhāige peribā optimus paupauit. Mugron mac Maelecočaič lečri Connačt moriturus ert.

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Κε. Ιαναιρ, lunae .xxii. Anno domini dccc.° lxx.° ii.° Flačbertač mac Duibroir, rex Corcumdruač minir, hilačmaran mac Brocan rex nepotum Flačrač Aične, Dunačač mac Rogailmē rex generis Coirpri moer, moriuntur. Lečlabar mac Loingrič, rex in coicrič, uitam penilem finiunt. Iñar rex Norðmannorum totius hiberniae et britanniāe uitam finiunt. Dungal mac Moenaič, princeps Inni cain Dečā, in pace quieuit. Donnegan mac Flannacan a Conaing mac Flaind per dolum iugulaturus ert. Oenač Tailten cen aigi rine caura iurta et digna, quod non audiuius ab antiquis temporibus cecidisse. Colman episcopus et peribā, abbar n-Oenðromo, quieuit. Flačbertač mac Muirceptaič, princeps duin Chaillden, obiit.

Κε. Ιαναιρ, lunae .ix. Anno domini dccc.° lxx.° iii.° Aeč mac Flangurra, princeps, rex Commair, episcopus et peribā optimus; Maelmorba mac Diarmata

<sup>1</sup> *Tulian*.—Otherwise written Tui-  
len. Now Dulane, in the parish of  
the same name, barony of Upper  
Kells, co. Meath.

<sup>2</sup> *Cill-Ausili*.—The church of St.  
Auxilius (see above, note <sup>3</sup>, p. 19);  
now Killashee, near Naas, in the  
county of Kildare.

<sup>3</sup> *Corcumdruadh-ininis* [or Ninis].  
This territory comprised the present  
baronies of Corcomroe and Burren, in  
the county of Clare, with the Arran  
Islands in Galway Bay, the people  
inhabiting which were called "Eogh-  
anacht-Ninias" (or descendants of  
Eoghan [son of Oíllill Oluim] of  
Ninas.) See *Labor na h Uidre*, p. 22a,  
where *Eoganacht Ninussa* is otherwise

called *Eóganacht na n-árand*, "the  
Eugenians of the Aran [Islands].  
See also O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*,  
A.D. 871, note q, and 1482, n. p.

<sup>4</sup> *Ui-Fiachrach of Aidhne*.—For  
the situation of this tribe, see the Map  
prefixed to O'Donovan's *Tribes and  
Customs of Hy-Many*.

<sup>5</sup> *The Province*.—in coicrič, lit. "of  
the fifth;" i.e. of the Province of  
Ulidia, which in these Annals is al-  
ways referred to as *the Fifth*. The  
Provinces of Ireland, even when they  
were reduced to the present number  
of four, were each called coicrič, or  
"fifth" by the Irish writers, in con-  
sequence of the quinquartite di-  
vision made of the country by the five

a bishop, abbot of Tulian,<sup>1</sup> fell asleep in Christ. Loingsech, son of Foillen, abbot of Cill-Ausili,<sup>2</sup> died. Robhartach of Dermhagh, an eminent scribe, rested. Mughron, son of Maelcothaidh, half-king of Connaught, died.

Kal. Jan., m. 27. A.D. 872. Flaithbertach, son of Dubhrop, King of Corcundruadh-Ninis;<sup>3</sup> Uathmaran son of Brocan, King of the Ui-Fiachrach of Aidhne;<sup>4</sup> and Dunadhach son of Rogallnach, King of Cinel-Coirpri-mor, died. Lethlabhar son of Loingsech, King of the Province,<sup>5</sup> ended an aged life. Imhar, King of the Norsemen of all Ireland and Britain, ended life.<sup>6</sup> Dungal son of Moenach, abbot of Inis-cain-Degha,<sup>7</sup> rested in peace. Donnucan, son of Flannacan, was slain through treachery by Conaing, son of Fland. The Fair of Tailtiu<sup>8</sup> not celebrated, without just and sufficient cause, which we have not heard to have occurred<sup>9</sup> from ancient times. Colman, a bishop and scribe, abbot of Nendrum,<sup>10</sup> rested. Flaithbertach son of Muirchertach, abbot of Dun-Cailden,<sup>11</sup> died. [872.]

Kal. Jan., m. 9. A.D. 873. Aedh, son of Fiangus, abbot of Ros-Comain, a bishop and eminent scribe; Maelmordha son of Diarmait, a bishop and scribe; and Tor- [873.]

sons of Dela son of Loch (who were of the Firbolg race). See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, pars III., c. viii. The tradition of this division seems to have been fresh in the time of Giraldus Cambrensis. *Topogr. Hib.*, Dist. I., cap. viii., and Dist. III., cap. iv. In the list of the Kings of Ulidia contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 4), Lethlobor (as the name is there written) is stated to have died "of an internal injury," *de guin meoim*.

<sup>6</sup> *Ended life*.—*uītam fīnuīr*, A. B. has in *Cyprto quīuīr*

<sup>7</sup> *Inis-cain-Degha*. — *Iniskeen*, in the county of Louth

<sup>8</sup> *Tailtiu*.—Now Teltown, in a parish of the same name, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath, celebrated for the national fairs, or games, which were wont to be celebrated there every year, from the most ancient times, at the beginning of Autumn. A similar entry occurs at the year 875, but without the additional observation.

<sup>9</sup> *To have occurred*.—*cecīuīr*, A. *cecī* (probably for *cecīuīrre*), B.

<sup>10</sup> *Nendrum*. — Mahee Island, in Strangford Lough. See Reeves' *Down and Connor*, p. 148.

<sup>11</sup> *Dun - Cailden*. — Dunkeld, in Perthshire, Scotland.



episcopur et reſiba ; Torpaíð princepſ Tamlaçtae, episcopur et reſiba optimur, in Chriſto dormierunt. Feçzna episcopur, heper Patriciu et caput religionis totius Hiberniae, in pſodie nona Octimbris in pace quieuit. Slogaí la hCceð mac Neill co Laiçnu, coroparaçat cell Auſili, 7 alaile cealla no loſcað cona deſtaigið Ceall mor muiçi ainir du orçain du Gal-laið.

Íct. Ianair, lunae .xx.<sup>a</sup> Anno domini dccc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> iiii.<sup>o</sup> Moengal taniſ Cluana mac Noir, 7 Robartaç mac na cerda episcopur Cille dapo, et reſiba optimur, et princepſ Cille achaidh, et Laçtnan mac Moçtiçern episcopur Cille dapo et princepſ Fernann, [obierunt]. Muiredaç mac ðrain cum exercitu Laginenſium urque ad montem Monduirinn uartauiſ, et ad ruam iterum regionem ante uerperam reuerſur eſt. Congreſſio Pictorum fſi Dubçallu, et ſtrager magna Pictorum facta eſt. Oirſin mac Cmlaið regiſ Norðmannorum ab Albano per dolum occiſur eſt. Maccoigi princepſ Tamlaçtae, et ðennaçta episcopur Lurcan, in pace dormierunt. Feçtnaç abbaſ Glinne da loça obiuſ.

Fol. 44ab.

.b. Íct. Ianair, i.<sup>a</sup> lunae. Anno domini dccc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 'Fell asleep.'—dormiuſ (for dormierunt) A. qe (for quieuerunt?), B.

<sup>2</sup> Of religion.—releſionur, A.

<sup>3</sup> Day before the Nones.—in pſodiaſ (for pſodie) A. ii. nonaſ, B.

<sup>4</sup> Cill-Auſili.—See note <sup>3</sup>, p. 19 *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> Cill-mor of Magh-Ainir. — Or Cill-mor of Magh-Enir. See note <sup>8</sup>, p. 236 *supra*.

<sup>6</sup> By Foreigners.—du gullaib, altered to du gallaib, A.

<sup>7</sup> Tanist.—taniſi; i.e. "second," or next in ſucceſſion to the abbacy.

<sup>8</sup> Mac-na-cerda.—This epithet ſignifies "ſon of the artiſt (or artiſicer)."

<sup>9</sup> And.—et omitted in B.

<sup>10</sup> Cill-achaidh. — Killeigh, in the pariſh and barony of Geaſhill, King's County.

<sup>11</sup> Lachtnan. — Harris blunders greatly in ſtating (Ware's *Works*, Vol. 1, p. 382), that Colgan (at p. 793 *Acta Sanctorum*), and the *Four Maſters*, at A.D. 813, mention a "Lactan" as biſhop of Kildare at that date, whom Harris would identify with the Lachtnan whoſe obit is above recorded.

paidh, abbot of Tamhlacht, a bishop and excellent scribe, 'fell asleep' in Christ. Bishop Fethgna, heir of Patrick, and the head of religion<sup>2</sup> of all Ireland, rested in peace on the day before the Nones<sup>3</sup> of October. A hosting by Aedh son of Niall to the Leinstermen, when Cill-Ausili<sup>4</sup> was profaned, and other churches, with their oratories, were burned. Cill-mor of Magh-Ainir<sup>5</sup> was plundered by Foreigners.<sup>6</sup>

Kal. Jan., m. 20. A.D. 874. Moengal, 'tanist'<sup>7</sup> of [874.] Clonmacnoise; and Robhartach 'mac-na-cerda,'<sup>8</sup> bishop of Cill-dara, and an excellent scribe, and<sup>9</sup> superior of Cill-achaidh,<sup>10</sup> and Lachtnan<sup>11</sup> son of Mochtigern, bishop of Cill-dara, and superior of Ferna, [died]. Muiredach son of Bran, with an army of Leinstermen, wasted as far as Sliabh-Monduirnn,<sup>12</sup> and returned to his own country before evening. An encounter of the Picts with the Black Foreigners, and a great slaughter of the Picts was committed. Oistin, son of Amlaibh, King of the Norsemen, was deceitfully slain by Alband.<sup>13</sup> Maccoigi, superior of Tamlacht,<sup>14</sup> and Bennachta, bishop of Lusca,<sup>15</sup> slept in peace. Fechnach, abbot of Glenn-da-locha died.

Kal. Jan., m. 1. A.D. 875. Custantin<sup>15</sup> son of Cin- [875.] BIS.

<sup>12</sup> *Sliabh-Monduirnn*.—Not identified. *Sliabh - Modhairn* was the ancient name of a range of hills near Ballybay, in the barony of Cremorne, co. Monaghan (according to O'Donovan, *Four Masters*, A. M., 3579, note g). But it could hardly have been the place here intended, being much more than a day's march from Muiredach's home in Kildare.

<sup>13</sup> *Alband*.—Todd took this as meaning the "men of Alba" (or of Scotland), *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., *Introd.*, lxxv., note 4; and Skene (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 362),

quoting from these Annals, represents the *ab albanu* of the text by "*ab Albanensibus*." But if the chronicler intended to say that Oistin was slain by the Albans (or Scotch) he would have used the expression *ab Oclban-charb*. The truth seems to be that Oistin was slain by *Alband*, King of the "Black Gentiles;" whose death is recorded under the year 876.

<sup>14</sup> *Tamlacht*.—Tallaght, in the barony of Uppercross, co. Dublin.

<sup>15</sup> *Lusca*.—Lusk, in the barony of Balrothery East, co. Dublin.

<sup>16</sup> *Custantin*.—Constantine, son of

Cyrantín mac Cínáedá rex Pictorum, Cínáed abbat achair bo Cairnig, Congalac mac Fínnecta rex na n-Áirgialla, Feðac princeps dírirt Diarmata, moriuntur. Coirpri mac Diarmata, rex nepotum Cennrelaig, a fratribus suis occiditur est. Oenac Tailten cen aigi rine caura iurta et digna. Domnall episcopus Corcaige, rebus optimus, subita morte perit.

[Ct. Ianair, xi.<sup>a</sup> lunae. Anno domini mccc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> Eugen et Maeltuile nepos Cuanae, duo abbates Cluana macc U Noir, in pace dormierunt. Donnchar mac Aedaccain mic Concobair o Flaunn mac Maelrechnaill per dolum occiditur est. Ruaidri mac Muirminn, rex Hyttonum, du tuidect docum n-Ereno for teicet re Dubgallaid. Maelbrigte episcopus Slane in pace dormiuit. Belliolum occ Loč cuan eitir Finn-genti 7 Dubgenniti, in quo Albann dux na n-Dubgenti cecidit. Socharac mac Brocain, dux nepotum Cormaic, moritur est. Coemclou abbat i n-arto Mačae .i. Cennmire in uicem Maelchođa. Catalan mac Cernaiğ ri per Cul moritur.

Kenneth Mac Alpin. Though his simple obit is here recorded, he is stated in other authorities to have been slain in battle by the Norsemen. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., p. lxxv., note <sup>4</sup>, and Skene's *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Introd., cxxxv., and the references given in the Index to that work, regarding Constantine son of Kenneth.

<sup>1</sup> *Disert Diarmata*.—Castledermot, in the south of the county of Kildare.

<sup>2</sup> *Coirpri*.—The name "Cairpri mac Diarmata," or Cairpri son of Diarmait, appears in the list of the Kings of the Ui-Cendselaigh, contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 2.

<sup>3</sup> *Fair of Tailtiu*.—The National games celebrated annually at Teltown, in the county Meath. See a similar entry at the year 872, where it is stated that the non-celebration of the Fair of Teltown had not been known to have occurred from the most ancient times. The non-celebration is also noticed at 877. But under the year 915 (916) *infra*, the celebration is said to have been renewed by Niall [Glundubh], on his accession to the kingship of Ireland.

<sup>4</sup> *Corcach*.—Cork, in Munster.

<sup>5</sup> *Flann*.—Flann Sinna, afterwards King of Ireland. The date of his accession to the monarchy is not given in these Annals, though his obit is

aedh, King of the Picts; Cinaedh, abbot of Achadh-bo-Cainnigh; Congalach, son of Finsnechta, King of the Airgialla, [and] Fedach, abbot of Disert-Diarmata,<sup>1</sup> died. Coirpri,<sup>2</sup> son of Diarmait, King of Ui-Cennselaigh, was slain by his brothers. The Fair of Tailtiu<sup>3</sup> not celebrated, without just and sufficient cause. Domhnall, bishop of Corcach,<sup>4</sup> an eminent scribe, died suddenly.

Kal. Jan., m. 12. A.D. 876. Euan and Maeltuile Ua [876.] Cuanach, two abbots of Clonmacnoise, slept in peace. Donnchad, son of Aedhacan, son of Conchobar, was slain through treachery, by Flann,<sup>5</sup> son of Malsechnaill. Ruaidhri,<sup>6</sup> son of Muirmenn, King of the Britons, came to Ireland, fleeing before the Black Foreigners. Mael-brighte, bishop of Slane, slept in peace. A battle at Loch-Cuan,<sup>7</sup> between Fair Gentiles and Black Gentiles, in which Albann,<sup>8</sup> King of the Black Gentiles, was slain. Sochartach, son of Brocan, King of the Ui-Cormaic, died. A change of abbots<sup>9</sup> in Ard-Macha, viz., Ainmirè in the place of Maelcobha. Cathalan, son of Cernach, King of Fera-Cul,<sup>10</sup> died.

recorded at the year 915 (alias 916) *infra*. The *Four Masters* have his accession at the year 877; but O'Flaherty refers it to 879, (*Ogygia*, p. 434.)

<sup>6</sup> *Ruaidhri*.—Or Rodhri the Great, son of Mervyn Vrycho. The record of his death, by the 'Saxons,' is entered under the next year. The *Annales Cambriæ* and *Brut y Tywysogion* have it also at A.D. 877. See Williams' *Eminent Welshmen*, p. 438, and *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 154, notes 4, 5.

<sup>7</sup> *Loch-Cuan*.—Strangford Lough, in the county Down.

<sup>8</sup> *Albann*.—See the note regarding this person at the year 874.

<sup>9</sup> *Change of Abbots*.—In the margin in A. is written in a small neat hand, the note, "commutatio abbat̃ (abbat̃) in Ard Macha." See the note on Maelcobho, at the year 878 *infra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Fera-Cul*.—Otherwise called Fera-Cul-Bregh. A district which seems to have included a large part of the present baronies of Upper and Lower Kell, in the county of Meath. According to the *Martyr of Donegal*, at 5th April and 26th November, Imlech-Fiarch and Magh-Bolcc (now represented by the parishes of Emlagh and Moybolgue, in the barony of Lower Kells) were in the territory of Fera-Cul-Bregh.

Ἰct. Ianair, xx.<sup>a</sup> iii.<sup>a</sup> lunae. Anno domini dcc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> Ruaidhri mac Muirminn, rex Britonum, a Saxonibus interemptus. Aed mac Cinadan, rex Pictorum, a rociur rui occiur ert. Garpiē mac Maelbriuge, rex Conaille, decollatur ert o auib Eāc.

Ruaidhri Manann minn n-aime,  
Aed a cruchaib Cinntripe,  
Donnchad domna rinn flatha,  
Garbpiē minn Maēa mine;

O doralam ar m'aime,  
Fugerr crucha mo cride;  
Lecca huara iar n-aime  
Baile for barrfhinn bile.

Cumrcaē mac Muiredaig rex nepotum Cremtāinn o Ulltaib occiur ert. Maelpatraicc mac Ceallaiḡ princep mainirpeē buiti rubita morte perit. Uentur magnus et fulgor. For pola fluxit co rpiē a parit ero 7 pola for na maiḡib. Oenaē Tailtin cen aigi rine caura iurta et digna. Eclippir lunae iobur Octobur, xiiii. lunae; quarr tertia uigilia .iiii. periae, polirque dispectur .iiii. Ἰct. Nouembur, lunae xxiiii, quarr .iiii. hora diei, .iiii. periae, polir .xv.

<sup>1</sup> *Ruaidhri*.—See the note regarding this King of the Britons (or Welsh), under the preceding year.

<sup>2</sup> *Aedh, son of Cinadh*.—This was apparently Aedh, son of Cinaedh (or Kenneth) Mac Alpin. See Skene's *Chron. of Picts and Scots*, Pref., p. cxxxiv.

<sup>3</sup> *Ruaidhri of Manann*.—Ruaidhri, son of Muirmenn (or Mervyn), seems to have been King of Manann (the Isle of Man). See Williams' *Eminent Welshmen*, p. 438. These stanzas, which are not in B., are written in the

top margin of fol. 44 a in A., with a mark of reference to the place where they might be introduced in the text.

<sup>4</sup> *Cenn-tirē*.—Kantyre, in Scotland.

<sup>5</sup> *Garbsith*.—The same as the person whose name is written "Garfith" in the preceding prose entry. See *Ann. Four Mast.*, at 875.

<sup>6</sup> The Editor is unable to translate the original, *baile for barrfhinn bile*, which seems devoid of sense or meaning.

<sup>7</sup> *Mainister-Buiti*.—Monasterboice, co. Louth.

Kal. Jan., 23rd of the Moon. A.D. 877. Ruaidhri,<sup>1</sup> son [877.] of Muirmenn, King of the Britons, was killed by Saxons. Aedh, son of Cinad,<sup>2</sup> King of the Picts, was killed by his confederates. Garfith, son of Maelbrihte, King of Conaille, was beheaded by the Ui-Echach.

Ruaidhri of Manann,<sup>3</sup> gem of delight ;  
 Aedh from the lands of Cenn-tirè<sup>4</sup> ;  
 Donnchad, fair heir of a prince ;  
 Garbsith,<sup>5</sup> ornament of smooth Macha.

It cuts my heart's limits,  
 When I call to mind  
 The cold flags over princes !

Cumuscach, son of Muiredach, King of Ui-Cremthainn, was slain by Ulidians. Maelpatraic, son of Cellach, abbot of Mainistir-Buiti,<sup>7</sup> died suddenly. Great wind and lightning. A shower of blood fell, which was found in lumps of gore and blood on the plains.<sup>8</sup> The "Fair" of Tailtiu<sup>9</sup> not celebrated, without just and sufficient cause. An eclipse of the moon on the Ides of October, the 14th of the moon,<sup>10</sup> about the third vigil, on a Wednesday ; and an eclipse of the sun, on the 4th of the Kalends of November, the 28th of the moon, about the 7th hour of the day, on a Wednesday, 15 solar days intervening.

<sup>8</sup> *On the plains.*—In a corresponding entry in the *Chron. Scotorum* (878) these plains are mentioned as in Cianachta, at *Dumha na nDeisi*, some place in the barony of Upper or Lower Deece, co. Meath ; though O'Donovan would identify it with Duma-nDresa, a place situated to the north of the well-known hill of Knockgraffon, in the barony of Middlethird, co. Tipperary. See under the year 897 *infra*.

<sup>9</sup> *Fair of Tailtiu.*—See the note regarding this Fair, at the year 875 *supra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Fourteenth of the moon.*—The 4th of the moon, according to the MS. B. The whole of this entry, not fully given in B., is added in the lower margin of fol. 44 a in MS. A., with a sign of reference to the place where it should be introduced in the text.



Fol. 44a. Diebur interuenientibus. Scrip̃t Colum cille 7 a minna olčena du tīačtain dočum n-ēpeno for tēiēač rīa ḡallaiḡ.

Ḳt. 1anair, 1111. lunae. Anno domini dccc.° lxx.° 1111.°  
 Aeḡ [fīnnliath] mac Neill [caille], rex Temoriae, in  
 .xii. Ḳt. Decimbruim 1 n-Drum in arclainn 1 crič  
 Conaille dormiuit.

Duodecem calaino cheolac  
 Decimbru dian a thorden,  
 1 n-erbailt aīru aīrīb  
 Aeḡ Alīg aīroṛi ḡaīdel.

Per rial forraiō pernaiḡe,  
 Diarmbu lan Temair thirec,  
 Sciač rī omna ernaiḡe,  
 Oī teim bṛoga mac Mīleo.

Flann mac Mailpechnaill regnare incipit. Tigernač  
 mac Muirpeḡač epircopur, princep̃r Druma in ar-  
 clainn, extenro dolore paup̃auit. Perḡil mac Cum-  
 raiḡ, abb domnaiḡ Sechnaill, do marbaḡ 1 n-duinetaičiu.  
 Oengur mac Cina[e]ḡa, dux per n-arḡa Ciannačta,  
 moriṛur. Maelcoḡo mac Cunnmaeil, princep̃r aīro  
 Mača, do erḡaḡail do ḡallaiḡ, 7 in perleḡinn .i. Močta.

<sup>1</sup> *Minna*.—Reliquaries. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 315, note <sup>2</sup>, regarding the meaning of the word *minna*.

<sup>2</sup> *Finnliath*. *Caille*.—These epithets are added in the margin in A, in a very old hand. They are not in B.

<sup>3</sup> *King of Temair* (or of Tara); i.e. King of Ireland.

<sup>4</sup> *Druim-Inasclaind*.—Now Dromiskin, in a parish of the same name, barony and county of Louth.

<sup>5</sup> *Twelfth*.—These stanzas are written in the top margin of fol. of 44 b in MS. A., with a mark of reference to the place in which they should be introduced in the text. They are

not in B. See the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at the year 876.

<sup>6</sup> *Flann*.—Otherwise called "Flann Sinna." His obit is recorded at the year 915 (= 916) *infra*. The original of this entry, which is in the text in B., is added in the margin in A.

<sup>7</sup> *Domnach-Sechnaill*.—Now Dunshaughlin, in the county of Meath.

<sup>8</sup> *In secrecy*.—The so-called translator of these Annals, whose version is preserved in the MS. Clar. 49, British Museum, considered the expression *in-duinetaičiu*, (which means killing a person, and hiding the body), as signifying the name of a place. O'Connor renders it by "in depredatione."

The shrine of Colum-Cille, and all his *minna*,<sup>1</sup> arrived in Ireland, to escape the Foreigners.

Kal. Jan., the 4th of the moon. A.D. 878. Aedh [878.] [Finnlaith<sup>2</sup>], son of Niall [Caille<sup>2</sup>], King of Temair,<sup>3</sup> 'fell asleep' in Druim-Inasclaind<sup>4</sup> in the territory of Conailli, on the 12th of the Kalends of December.

On the twelfth<sup>5</sup> of the musical Kalends  
Of December, fierce its tempests,  
Died the noblest of princes,  
Aedh of Ailech, chief King of the Gaedhil.

A steady, manly man [was he],  
Of whom territorial Temair<sup>3</sup> was full ;  
A shield against hidden dangers,  
Of the stout stock of Milidh's sons.

Flann<sup>6</sup> son of Maelsechnaill begins to reign. Tigernach son of Muiredhach, a bishop, abbot of Druim-Inasclaind,<sup>4</sup> 'rested' after a protracted illness. Fergil son of Cum-sad, abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill,<sup>7</sup> was murdered in secrecy.<sup>8</sup> Oengus, son of Cina[e]dh, chief of the men of Ard-Cianachta,<sup>9</sup> died. Maelcobho<sup>10</sup> son of Crunnmael, abbot of Ard-Macha, was taken prisoner by Foreigners ;

<sup>9</sup> *Men of Ard-Cianachta*.—Or Fir-Arda-Cianachta ; a tribe whose territory is now represented by the barony of Ferrard, in the county of Louth.

<sup>10</sup> *Maelcobho*.—His name is in the list of the *comarbs* (or successors) of St. Patrick contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 4), where he is represented as having ruled only two years, (Todd wrongly prints v. years, *St. Patrick*, p. 182), and as having been of the 'family' of Cill-mor, or Cill-mor-Ua-Niallain, now Kilmore in the barony of O'Neilland West, in the county of Armagh. See at the year 876 *supra*, where it is stated that

there was a change of abbots in Armagh, and that Ainméri, whose obit is noted under this year in this chronicle, was appointed in the place of Maelcobho, who was displaced. There is a good deal of confusion regarding the succession to the abbacy or bishoprick of Armagh at this time, as appears from the lists published by Todd (*St. Patrick*, pp. 174–182). The oldest list, that in the *Book of Leinster*, which gives the order of succession as *Ainmère*, *Maelcobho*, and *Cathassach*, is probably the most correct. See Harris's *Ware*, Vol. I., p. 46.

Αἰρκοῦ μορ φορ σεῖραιβ ἱρῖνθ ερρῦῖ. Πολε μορ ἱρῖνθ οἰομῦρ. Μαιλερε θυα Οα Κρεῖνταινν occirur ερτ. Υαλγαρξ mac Πλαῖβερταιξ, ριζdomna in τυαιρσειρτ, μορῖτυρ. Ρῖνῖνεῖτα mac Μαιλεκορραι, ρεχ Λυῖgne Connaḗτ, μορῖτυρ. Αἰνμερῖ ρρῖnceρρ .ix. menrῖum i n-αρθ Μαῖα δορμῖυιτ. Τυngal ρρῖnceρρ Λεῖγλινne μορῖτυρ.

Κε. 1αναιρ, xυ<sup>α</sup>. lunae. Αἰνno domini dccc.<sup>ο</sup> lxx.<sup>ο</sup> ix.<sup>ο</sup> Ρεραῖδαῖ mac Κορμαιε, abbar 1ae, ραυραυιτ. Μαιε-  
ciaραιn mac Conaῖng, ρεχ Τεῖτβαι, in clēricatu uitam  
penilem ρῖνῖυιτ. Τυῖblῖtir ρρῖnceρρ Cluana auῖρ ετ  
τιḡε Αἰρῖνθαιn, μορῖτυρ ερτ.

Ni errib barr cen dolmai  
Ni roaḗτ ḡnar co marbu,  
Nῖr iatoato talam trebtaḗ  
Ρορ ρεncarḗ baḗro amru.

Μυῖrecan mac Κορμαιε, ρρῖnceρρ Σεnτραιβ, μορῖτυρ. Μαιλμῖῖḗ mac Τυῖbῖnθρεḗτ occirur ερτ.

Κε. 1αναιρ., υι.<sup>α</sup> lunae. Αἰνno domini dccc.<sup>ο</sup> lxxx. Ρερḗαιρ abbar ḡenncaῖρ μορῖτυρ ερτ. Κρυνnmael Cluana caῖn, epῖrcoρur ετ ancopῖta, δορμῖυιτ. Τερ-  
ταḗ Cῖannain do coρepaḗ do ḡallaῖβ 7 α 1an τῖ ḡoinῖβ  
do bῖrḗ αρρ, ετ πορtea ḡapῖḗ τυρannur maḡnur

<sup>1</sup> *In the Autumn.*—ἱρῖνθ οἰομῦρ, for ἱρῖνθ ῖοḡμῦρ, A. and B.

<sup>2</sup> *Luighne of Connaught.*—A very distinguished tribe, whose territory is now represented by the barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo.

<sup>3</sup> *Leith-glenn.*—Now Leighlin, or Leighlin Bridge, in the county of Carlow, the site of a very ancient bishoprick.

<sup>4</sup> *Feradhach.* — See Reeves' *Ad amnan*, p. 391.

<sup>5</sup> *Ia.*—*Iona*, in Scotland.

<sup>6</sup> *Tethba.*—See note <sup>9</sup>, p. 316 *supra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Dubhlitir.* -- Literally "Black-letter."

<sup>8</sup> *Cluain-Eois.* — Clones, in the present county of Monaghan.

<sup>9</sup> *Tech-Airenan.*—The "House of Airenan." Now Tyfarnham, in a parish of the same name, barony of Corkaree, and county of Westmeath.

<sup>10</sup> *There tasted not death* —*ni errib barr.* This is merely a portion of

and the lector, i.e. Mochta. Great scarcity [of food] for cattle in the spring. Great profusion in the autumn.<sup>1</sup> Maelcere, chief of the Ui-Cremhthain, was slain. Ualgarg son of Flaithbertach, royal-heir of the North, died. Finsnechta son of Maelcoreraí, King of the Luighne of Connaught,<sup>2</sup> died. Ainmeri, abbot of Ard-Macha during nine months, 'fell asleep.' Dungal, abbot of Leith-glenn,<sup>3</sup> died.

Kal. Jan., m. 15. A.D. 879. Feradhach<sup>4</sup> son of Cormac, abbot of Ia,<sup>5</sup> rested. Maelciarain son of Conaing, King of Tethba,<sup>6</sup> ended an old age in a religious state. Dubhlitir,<sup>7</sup> abbot of Cluain-Eois<sup>8</sup> and Tech-Airenain,<sup>9</sup> died. [879.]

There tasted not death<sup>10</sup> quickly,  
There went not usually to the dead,  
The fruitful land was not closed over  
A historian more illustrious.

Muirecan son of Cormac, abbot of Sentrebh,<sup>11</sup> died. Maelmithich,<sup>12</sup> son of Dubhindrecht, was slain.

Kal. Jan., the 5th of the moon. A.D. 880. Ferchair, abbot of Bennchair,<sup>13</sup> died. Crunnmael of Cluain-cain,<sup>14</sup> a bishop and anchorite, 'fell asleep.' The oratory of Cíanan<sup>15</sup> was plundered by Foreigners, and its full of people taken out of it; and Barith, a great tyrant of the [880.]

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some stanzas written on the top margin of fol. 45a in MS. A., the beginning of the verses having been mutilated by the binder.

<sup>11</sup> *Sentrebh*.—The "Old House." Santry, a few miles to the north of Dublin.

<sup>12</sup> *Maelmithich*.—The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 877) write the name Mael-mithidh, and state that he was slain by the *Airthera*, a powerful tribe whose territory is now represented by

the baronies of Orior, in the east of the present co. Armagh.

<sup>13</sup> *Bennchair*.—Bangor, in the county of Down.

<sup>14</sup> *Cluain-cain*.—O'Donovan identifies this place (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 836, note u) with Clonkeen, in the barony of Ardee, and county of Louth.

<sup>15</sup> *The oratory of Cíanan*.—This was at Duleek, co. Meath, the monastery of which was founded by St. Cíanan. See note <sup>6</sup>, p. 29 *supra*.

Fol. 44bb.

Norðmannorum a Ciannano occipitur ert. Mael-  
rincill mac Mušpoín rex Oa Pailḡi moritur. Oenḡur  
mac Maelčaurarḡda princeps Aipḡ rraḡa, Oenacan  
mac Ruapraḡ princeps Lurcan, Flaitḡeman mac  
Ceallaiḡ rex Oa mḡruin Cualann, moriuntur.  
Suibne episcopur Cille dapo quieuit. Rurḡgel epir-  
copur abbar imleḡo Ibaip quieuit. Maelrabail mac  
Loingriḡ, rex Cairḡe brachaidhe, moritur.

¶ Ct. Ianair, iii.<sup>a</sup> lunae. Anno domini dccc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup>  
Sloḡeḡ la Flann mac Maelreḡlainn co n-ḡallaiḡ 7  
ḡorḡelaiḡ ipa poḡla, condeiḡḡ 1 Maḡ itip da ḡlaiḡ co  
p' innreḡ leip apḡo Maḡa. Muirceḡtaḡ mac Neill,  
abbar dape Calcaiḡ et aliarum ciuitatum, paupauit.  
Imtoḡaim itip Lorcan mac Corḡraiḡ, pī O Niallain, 7  
Donnacān mac Roḡerḡaiḡ nḡ ḡerḡmḡiḡe. Belliolum  
itip Conaille Muirḡeimne 7 Ulltu, itorḡaiḡ Aḡriḡ mac  
Ceḡa rex Ulaḡ, 7 Conallan mac Maeleḡuin rex Coḡo,  
et alii nobiles ceciderunt. Conaille uictoreḡ epant.  
Scannlan princeps Duin leḡḡlaiḡri iugulatur ert o  
Ulltaiḡ. Cormac mac Ciapain, reḡnap cluana ḡerḡa  
ḡrenainn et princeps ḡuama da ḡualann, moritur.

<sup>1</sup> *Killed by Cianan.*—The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 878) state that Barith was “killed and burned” in Ath-cliaith [Dublin] “through the miracles of God and Cianan.” The Barith here mentioned was of course a different person from the “Barid son of Ottir” referred to at the year 913 *infra*. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., pp. lxxiv., lxxxiv., and pp. 273–4.

<sup>2</sup> *Maelsinchill.*—His name occurs in the list of the Kings of Ui-Failge in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 40, col. 3), where he is stated to have reigned during nine years.

<sup>3</sup> *Ard-sratha.*—Ardstraw, in the county of Tyrone.

<sup>4</sup> *Imlech-Ibhair.*—Emly, in the barony of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary; the seat of an ancient bishoprick.

<sup>5</sup> *Carraig-Brachaidhe.*—See note <sup>11</sup>, p. 325 *supra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Magh-itir-da-glas.*—This name signifies the “plain between two rivers.” The place has not been identified.

<sup>7</sup> *Daire-Calcaigh.*—The old Irish name of Derry, or Londonderry. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 160, note r.

<sup>8</sup> *Ui-Niallain.*—A branch of the great stock of the Airghialla, whose

Norsemen, was afterwards killed by Cíanan.<sup>1</sup> Mael-sinchill,<sup>2</sup> son of Mughron, King of the *Ui-Failghi*, died. Oenghus, son of Maelcaurarda, abbot of *Ard-sratha*;<sup>3</sup> Oenacan, son of Ruaidhri, abbot of *Lusca*, [and] Flaithe-man, son of Cellach, King of *Ui-Briuin-Cualann*, died. Suibhne, bishop of *Cill-dara*, rested. Ruidhgel, a bishop, abbot of *Imlech-Ibhair*,<sup>4</sup> rested. Maelfabhaill, son of Loingsech, King of *Carraig-Brachaide*,<sup>5</sup> died.

Kal. Jan., the 7th of the moon. A.D. 881. A hosting [881.] by Flann son of Maelsechlainn, with Foreigners and Irish, into the North, when they halted at *Magh-itir-daglas*,<sup>6</sup> and *Ard-Macha* was plundered by him. Muirchertach son of Niall, abbot of *Daire-Calcaigh*<sup>7</sup> and other monasteries, rested. Lorcan son of Coscrach, King of the *Ui-Niallain*,<sup>8</sup> and Donnacan son of Fogartach, King of *Fernmhagh*,<sup>9</sup> fell by each other.<sup>10</sup> A battle between the *Conaille-Muirthemhne* and the *Ulidians*, in which Anfith<sup>11</sup> son of Aedh, King of *Ulidia*, and Conallan son of Maelduin, King of *Cobho*,<sup>12</sup> and other nobles were slain. The *Conaille* were victors. Scannlan, abbot of *Dunlethglaisi*, was slain by *Ulidians*. Cormac son of Cíaran, vice-abbot of *Cluain-ferta-Brenainn*, and abbot of *Tuaim-*

tribe name, *Ui-Niallain*, is still preserved in the names of the baronies of *O'Neilland East and West*, in the county of *Armagh*.

<sup>9</sup> *Fernmhagh*.—Now represented by the barony of *Farney*, in the county of *Monaghan*.

<sup>10</sup> *Fell by each other*.—The literal translation of the original, *imroctam i n-ri Loncan . . . 7 Donnacan*, would be “a mutual falling between *Lorcan* . . . and *Donnacan*,” which means that the two fell in mutual conflict.

<sup>11</sup> *Anfith*.—The name is written “*Anbith*” in a list of the *Kings of*

the *Ulaid* contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 3, where he is stated to have reigned ten years, and to have been slain in the country of the “*Airthera*” (or “*Oriors*”), at *Dabull* [a river in the county of *Armagh*, now known by the name of “the *Tall river*.”] See *Reeves' Colton's Visitation*, p. 126.

<sup>12</sup> *Cobho*.—Here used for *Ui-Echach Cobho* (or descendants of *Echaidh Cobho*), whose territory is now represented by the baronies of *Lower and Upper Iveagh*, in the county of *Down*.



Concobar mac Taidg, rex teora Connaċt, uítam penilem fíníuit. Ceðan princep Cluana iraird in pace quíeuit. Dubinnre, princep inuiri cain Deġa, morítur.

Ķct. Ianair, lunae xiiii. Anno domini dccc.º lxxx.º ii.º Maelruain episcopur Lurcan in pace dormíuit. Cumurac mac Domnall rex Cenuil Loegaire morítur. Braen mac Tígernaiġ occíur ert o Anriċ mac Ģairbiċ.

Brœen mac Tígernaiġ cen ġoi,  
Caoia epclor fon mbíċ che,  
Oengur do ġuin amal loen,  
Cani oen do decraib De.

Morur mic Aurlí o mac Ierġni 7 o ingain Maelreċnall. Anriċ mac Muġrain, duu Muġdopna mBrēġ, iugulatur ert. Eoċoccan mac Ceðo, leċ ru Ulað, iugulatur ert filíur Anriċ mic Ceðo. Caċaraċ mac Robartaiċ, princep aird Maċa, in pace quíeuit. Oengur mac Maeleuin, ríġdomna in tuaircirt, decollatur ert o dal Anraibē.

b.  
Fol. 45aa.

Ķct. Ianair, lunae xx.ª ix.ª. Anno domini dccc.º lxxx.º iii.º Ailbrenn mac Maiċtiċ, princep Cluana iraird, extenro dolope dormíuit. Suairleċ princep aird Brēcain uítam penilem fíníuit. Domnall mac Muirēcain, rex Laginenrúum, iugulatur ert a rocúir

<sup>1</sup> *Tuaim-da-ghualann*. — Tuam, in the county of Galway.

<sup>2</sup> *A good old age*. — The words uítam penilem fíníuit are represented in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, (A.D. 879) by íar nbeigbētharō, "after a good life."

<sup>3</sup> *Inis-cain-Dega*. — Inishkeen, in the barony and county of Louth.

<sup>4</sup> *Braen*. — The original of these lines, (not in B.), is written in the

lower margin of fol. 44b in A., with a sign of reference to the place where they might be introduced into the text.

<sup>5</sup> *Oengus*. — The person whose decapitation forms the last entry for this year.

<sup>6</sup> *Braen*. — The MS. A. has loen, which is obviously a mistake for brœen.

<sup>7</sup> *Iergni*. — Called Ierpcne in MS.

da-ghualann,<sup>1</sup> died. Conchobar son of Tadhg, King of the three divisions of Connaught, ended a good old age.<sup>2</sup> Aedhan, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, rested in peace. Dubh-innse, abbot of Inis-cain-Dega,<sup>3</sup> died.

Kal. Jan., the 18th of the moon. A.D. 882. Maelruain, [882.] bishop of Lusca, slept in peace. Cumuscach son of Domnall, King of Cinel-Loegaire, died. Braen, son of Tigernach, was slain by Anfith son of Gairbhith.

Braen,<sup>4</sup> son of Tigernach, without guile ;  
Whose renown was great throughout the world.  
Oengus<sup>5</sup> was killed, like Braen.<sup>6</sup>  
He was not one of God's enemies.

Death of the son of Ausli, by the son of Iergni<sup>7</sup> and the daughter<sup>8</sup> of Maelsechnaill. Anfith, son of Mughran, chief of Mughdhorna-Bregh, was slain. Eochocan, son of Aedh, half-king<sup>9</sup> of Ulidia, was slain by the sons of Anfith,<sup>10</sup> son of Aedh. Cathasach,<sup>11</sup> son of Robartach, abbot of Ard-Macha, rested in peace. Oenghus, son of Maelduin, royal heir of the North, was beheaded by the Dal-Araidhe.

Kal. Jan., the 29th of the moon. A.D. 883. Ailbrenn, [883.] BISH. son of Maichtech, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, died after a long illness. Suairlech, abbot of Ard-Brecain, ended a long life. Domnall, son of Muirecan, King of the Leinstermen, was slain by his associates.

A., at the year 851 (=852) *supra*, and Eirne in the corresponding entry in B. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, etc., Introd., p. lxiii. The *Chron. Scotorum*, at A.D. 883, gives the name of the son of Iergni (or Eirgni), as "Otir."

<sup>8</sup> *Daughter*.—Her name was Muirgel, according to the *Chron. Scotorum*.

<sup>9</sup> *Half-king*.—In the list of the

Kings of Ulidia in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 3, Eochocan is set down as full king of that province, the duration of his government being limited to one year.

<sup>10</sup> *Anfith*.—See the record of his death among the entries for the preceding year.

<sup>11</sup> *Cathasach*.—See the note on Maelcobho, at the year 878 *supra*.

ruir. Coirppi mac Dunlainge, rex iarthair Līþi, mortuus est. Conaing mac Flainn, p̃sgomna Ciannachta, decollatur est a Laginenribus. Donnucan mac Conðalaig, rex Ciannachta glinne gaimin, moritur. Dunacan mac Tuathair, dux Galeng collumpač, iugulatur est o Galengaið moraið. Cormac mac Ceithernaiğ, p̃cnap Tīre da glar 7 cluana f̃erta ðrenainn paup̃auit. Rogailneč abbat̃ ðennčair, Dunacan mac Cormaic abbat̃ mainiŕtpeč ðuiti, Conallan mac Maelteimin princep̃ inñri cain Değ̃a, dormierunt.

¶ Kt. Ianair, x. Lunae. Anno domini mccc.º lxxx.º iii.º Tuileflaič abatiŕa Cille dapo dormiuit, et Scannal ep̃iscopuŕ Cille dapo moritur. Domnall mac Cinaeða p̃i ceniuil Loegaire in clericatu obiit. Maeltuile mac Fečtnaiğ, princep̃ Glairre noiðe mortuus est. Maelpatraicc mac Maseleaurarða, rex na n-Āirgialla, iugulatur est a rociŕ ruiŕ. Eclipp̃iŕ ŕol̃iŕ, et uir̃ae ŕunt ŕtellae in coelo. Maeluain mac Oengurro, rex coille ŕollaŕhain, moritur. Cormac, princep̃ Cluana iraiŕðo et ep̃iscopuŕ Doimliacc, extenŕo dolore paup̃at. In mac oc Croeð lairre do labrað dia da ĩiŕ iar na ģeinimin, quod ab antiquiŕ temp̃orib̃ non aud̃itum est. Muireðač mac ðrain rex Laginenrium et princep̃ Cille dapa, dormiuit. Dunetače do denum i Cill dapo. Muğron mac Cinnŕaelad, princep̃ cluana f̃erta ðrendain, moritur.

<sup>1</sup> *Iarthar-Liphe.* Or *Iarthar Lifi.*  
—See note <sup>7</sup>, p. 100 *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Cianachta*, i.e. the *Cianachta* of Breg̃h (or Bregia), in the present county of Meath; one of several septs descended from Cian, the son of Oilili Oluim, King of Munster in the 2nd century.

<sup>3</sup> *Cianachta-Glinne-gaimhin.* — See note <sup>7</sup>, p. 132 *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Gailenga-mora.* — The “Great Gailenga.” The name is still preserved in that of the barony of Morgallion, in the north of the county of Meath.

<sup>5</sup> *Vice-abbot.* — *p̃cnap.* The *Four M.* (at A.D. 881), say p̃p̃ioiŕ, or prior.

<sup>6</sup> *Glais-noide.* — Usually written “Glais-noidhen;” Glasnevin, to the north of Dublin.

Coirpri son of Dunlaing, King of Iarthar-Liphe,<sup>1</sup> died. Conaing son of Flann, royal heir of Cianachta,<sup>2</sup> was beheaded by Leinstermen. Donncuan son of Condalach, King of Cianachta-Glinne-gaimhin,<sup>3</sup> died. Dunacan son of Tuathcar, chief of Gailenga-Collumrach, was slain by the Gailenga-mora.<sup>4</sup> Cormac son of Ceithernach, vice-abbot<sup>5</sup> of Tir-da-glas and Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, rested. Rogailnech, abbot of Bennchair; Dunacan son of Cormac, abbot of Mainistir-Buiti; Conallan son of Maelteimin, abbot of Inis-cain-Dega, 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan., the 10th of the moon. A.D. 884. Tuile-flaith, abbess of Cill-dara, 'fell asleep'; and Scannal, bishop of Cill-dara, died. Domnall son of Cinaedh, King of Cinel-Loegaire, died in religion. Maeltuile son of Fechnach, abbot of Glais-noide,<sup>6</sup> died. Maelpatraic son of Maelcaurarda, King of the Airghialla, was slain by his associates. An eclipse of the sun; and the stars were seen in the heavens. Elduin son of Oengus, King of Coille-Follamhain,<sup>7</sup> died. Cormac, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, and bishop of Daimliac, rested after prolonged suffering. A boy<sup>8</sup> spoke at Croebh-Laisre,<sup>9</sup> two months after his birth, a thing that had not been heard from ancient times. Muiredhach son of Bran, King of the Leinstermen, and abbot of Cill-dara, 'fell asleep.' A secret murder<sup>10</sup> was committed in Cill-dara. Mughron son of Cennfaeladh, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brendain, died. [884.]

<sup>7</sup> *Coille-Follamhain*. — "Follamhan's (or Fallon's) Wood." A district which included the church (and present parish) of Russagh, in the barony of Moygoish, co. Westmeath.

<sup>8</sup> *A boy*.—In mac, "The boy," A. B. This prodigy is included in the list of the "Wonders of Ireland," published by Todd, *Irish Nennius*, p. 193, *sq.*

<sup>9</sup> *Croebh-Laisre*.—The "tree of St. Lasair." The name of a monastery near Clonmacnoise, in the King's county. See Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 208, note x.

<sup>10</sup> *Secret murder*. — *conuata*. A term used to express an aggravated kind of murder, where the body was concealed afterwards. See O'Donovan's *Four Masters*, A.D. 1349, note h.

Fol. 45ab. **I**ct. 1anair, xxi. l. Anno domini dccc.° lxxx.° u.° Eiremhon mac Aedó, leť n̄ Ulať, o Eoloir mac Epgni occirpur ert. Cloťobar mac Maeletuile, pecnar Cluana irair̄, 7 Robartač mac Colcan princep̄ Cille tomae, dormierunt. Fiačnae mac Anp̄iť, rex Ulať, a roc̄ur ruīr iugulatur ert. Scannal mac P̄ergil, princep̄ domnaiġ Sečnail̄, a p̄at̄ribur ruīr occirpur ert.

**I**ct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.° lxxx.° ui.° Murcađ mac Maeleduin, r̄igdomna i[n]o f̄oclāi, do marbađ o f̄lannacan mac F̄oḡertaiġ, n̄ P̄ernmaiġi. T̄iḡernač mac Tolair̄g, r̄igdomna deir̄c̄irt ġreg, iugulatur ert a roc̄ur ruīr. Eir̄it̄il do ġiachtain lārin ailiťir docum n-Eren̄o, co cain domnaiġ 7 co f̄or̄cet̄laiđ maiťiđ ailiđ. Eč̄uio Lanne mac Comġain, ep̄iscopur, uitam renilem p̄inuuit. Maelmura r̄iġf̄ileo Eren̄n mortūur ert.

N̄i p̄ar̄laiġ talam toġu, n̄i tharġai Temp̄u tūru,  
N̄i tair̄cell Eriu ir̄mar p̄er f̄o Mael m̄i[n]ġla[n] Muru.  
N̄i epp̄iđ b̄arr cen dol̄mai, n̄i roačt ġnar co marbu,  
N̄ir̄ iat̄ao talam t̄rebt̄ac̄ f̄or̄ p̄encar̄o bađio amru.

b. **I**ct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.° lxxx.° ui.° Mael-coba mac C̄runn̄h̄ail, abbār air̄o Mač̄a, uitam renilem p̄inuuit. Maeltuile mac Cilen, princep̄ cluana p̄erta ġren̄ain̄o, paup̄auit. Maelpat̄raice p̄er̄iba et p̄ap̄ien̄r

<sup>1</sup> *Eiremhon*.—This name is written "Auromun" in the *Book of Leinster* list (p. 41, col. 3) of the Kings of Ulidia, where Auromun is represented as full King of the province during 3 years.

<sup>2</sup> *Ergne*.—Apparently the Ierne (or Eircne) whose death is recorded above at the year 851.

<sup>3</sup> *Clothobar*.—This name is represented by "Clothchu" in the *Ann. Four M.* (A.D. 884), where he is said to have been "Prior of Cluain-Iraird," instead of vice-abbot.

<sup>4</sup> *Cill-Toma*.—Kiltoom, in the barony of Fore, co. Westmeath.

<sup>5</sup> *The Fochla*.—A name frequently applied in these and other Annals to the North of Ireland.

<sup>6</sup> *Fernmhagh*.—A territory now represented, in name at least, by the barony of Farney, in the county of Monaghan.

<sup>7</sup> 'Cain-Domnaigh.'—Literally "Sunday Law." A code enforcing the strict observance of Sunday.

<sup>8</sup> *Lann*.—The *Four Masters* (A.D. 884) say that Echaidh was bishop of

Kal. Jan., m. 21. A.D. 885. Eiremhon<sup>1</sup> son of [885.]  
Aedh, half-King of Ulidia, was slain by Eloir son of  
Ergne.<sup>2</sup> Clothobar<sup>3</sup> son of Maeltuile, vice-abbot of  
Cluain-Iraird, and Robhartach son of Colcu, abbot of  
Cill-Toma,<sup>4</sup> 'fell asleep.' Fiachna son of Anfith, King of  
Ulidia, was slain by his associates. Scannal son of  
Fergal, abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill, was killed by his  
brethren.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 886. Murchadh son of Maelduin, [886.]  
royal heir of the Fochla,<sup>5</sup> was killed by Flannacan son  
of Fogartach, King of Fernmhagh.<sup>6</sup> Tigernach son of  
Tolarg, royal heir of the South of Bregh, was killed by  
his associates. An epistle came with the pilgrim to Ire-  
land, with the 'Cain Domnaigh,'<sup>7</sup> and other good  
instructions. Echaidh of Lann,<sup>8</sup> son of Comgan, a bishop,  
ended a long life. Maelmura,<sup>9</sup> King-poet of Ireland,  
died.

There trod not<sup>10</sup> the choice earth, there flourished not at  
Temair the high,

The great Erin produced not a man, like the mild-bright  
Maelmura.

There sipped not death without sorrow, there went not  
usually to the dead,

The habitable earth was not closed over, a historian more  
excellent.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 887. Maelcobha<sup>11</sup> son of Crunnmael, [887.] mts.  
abbot of Ard-Macha, ended a long life. Maeltuile, son of  
Cilen, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brenaind, rested. Mael-

"Lann-Eala" (now Lynally, in the  
barony of Ballycowan, King's county).

<sup>9</sup> *Maelmura*.—Otherwise known as  
"Maelmura Othna" (Maelmura of  
Othan, or Fahan, near Lough Swilly,  
in the present barony of Inishowen  
West, co. Donegal). See an account  
of Maelmura's compositions in  
O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, p. lvi. See  
Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 222, note q.

<sup>10</sup> *There trod not*.—The original of  
these lines (not in B) is written in  
the top margin of fol. 45a, in A.  
Some letters have been injured by the  
binder, in the process of trimming the  
edges of the MS.

<sup>11</sup> *Maelcobha*.—See above at the  
year 878, where Maelcobha is stated  
to have been captured by Foreigners.



optimus, princeps Treoit 7 mæp muintepi Patraicc  
 rru rliað anðep, quiescit. Dunchad mac Duibda-  
 bairseann, rex Cairil, moritur. Caþnoinuð for Flann  
 mac Maelrečnail pe n-ġallaib, du itopčair Aed mac  
 Concobair rex Connačt, 7 Lersur mac Cruinnein  
 epircopur Cille dara, 7 Donncač mac Maeloduin  
 princeps Cille delca et aliarum ciuitatum. Cerpall  
 mac Dungaille, rex Oppaiġi, rubita morte perit.  
 Cucenmačair princeps imlečo 1ġair paupauit. Tolarg  
 mac Cellaiġ leič ri deircirt ġres uitam penilem  
 rinuuit. Sičrpuč mac 1mair rex Norðmannorum a  
 fratre suo per dolum occipur ert. Oenač Tailten  
 cen aigi cecidit.

Fol. 45ba.

Ĳct. 1anaip. Anno domini dccc.º lxxx.º uiu.º Slogad  
 la Domnall mac Aed co peraið tuaircirt Epenn 7 co  
 nġallaib cu hU Neill in deircirt. Maelmartain  
 comarba Cairniġ mortuus ert. Moenach princeps  
 Cille ačaið ġrummotu mortuus ert. Oenač tailten  
 cen aigi.

Ĳct. 1anaip. Anno domini dccc.º lxxx.º ix.º Coelum  
 arðere uirum ert in nocte Ĳalendarum Ianuarii.  
 Maelpatraicc mac Neill, princeps Slane, feliciter  
 dormiuit. Eusan mac Cinnraelað, princeps imlečo  
 1bair, iugulatur ert. ġiblečan mac Maelbriġte, rex  
 Conaille Muirteimne, moritur. Flann ingen Dun-  
 gaille, rigan riġ Teġra, in penitencia dormiuit. Air-  
 meðač princeps Maiġi bile dormiuit.

<sup>1</sup> *Treoit*. — Now Trevet, in the barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

<sup>2</sup> *To the south of the mountain*. — rru rliað a n-ðep; literally "towards the mountain from the south." The translator in the Clar. 49 version renders the expression "by the mountain southerly," and renders the word mæp (or steward) by "Serjeant."

<sup>3</sup> *Flann*. — Flann Sinna, King of Ireland.

<sup>4</sup> *Cu-cen-mathair*. — This name signifies "canis sine matre."

<sup>5</sup> *Imlech-Ibhair*. — Now Emly, the site of an ancient bishopric, in the barony of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary.

<sup>6</sup> *Tailtiu*. — Now Teltown, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath. The celebration, or non-celebration, of the fairs (or games) of Teltown seemed to be regarded as matters of great importance, judging from the

patraic, a most excellent scribe and sage, abbot of Treoit,<sup>1</sup> and steward of Patrick's 'people' to the south of the mountain,<sup>2</sup> rested. Dunchad son of Dubhdabhairenn, King of Cashel, died. A victory gained over Flann,<sup>3</sup> son of Melsechnaill, by Foreigners, in which fell Aedh, son of Concobhar, King of Connaught, and Lergus son of Cruinnen, bishop of Cill-dara, and Donnchadh son of Maelduin, abbot of Cill-delga and other religious establishments. Cerbhall son of Dungal, King of Osraighi, died suddenly. Cu-cen-mathair,<sup>4</sup> abbot of Imlech-Ibhair,<sup>5</sup> rested. Tolarg son of Cellach, half-king of the South of Bregh, finished an old age. Sicfrith son of Imar, King of the Norsemen, was deceitfully slain by his brother. It happened that the Fair of Tailtiu<sup>6</sup> was not celebrated.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 888. A hosting by Domnall, son of Aedh, [888.] with the men of the North of Ireland, and with Foreigners, to the Ui-Neill of the South. Maelmartain, successor of Cainnech, died. Moenach, abbot of Cill-Achaidh-dromafota, died. The Fair of Tailtiu<sup>6</sup> not celebrated.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 889. The sky seemed to be on fire on [889.] the night<sup>7</sup> of the Kalends of January. Maelpatraic son of Niall, abbot of Slane, 'fell asleep' happily. Eugean son Cennfaeladh, abbot of Imlech-Ibhair,<sup>8</sup> was slain. Giblechan son of Maelbrihte, King of Conailli-Muirtheimhne, died. Flann daughter of Dungal, Queen of the King of Temhair,<sup>9</sup> 'fell asleep' in penitence. Airmedach, abbot of Magh-Bile, 'fell asleep.'

frequent allusions made to them in this and other chronicles. See under the next year, and note 8, p. 387 *supra*.

<sup>1</sup> *On the night*.—*nocte*. A.

<sup>2</sup> *Imlech-Ibhair*.—See a note regarding this place, under the year 887.

<sup>3</sup> *King of Temhair*.—(or Tara); i.e. King of Ireland. The *Four*

*Masters* (at A.D. 886) explain that this King was Melsechnaill son of Maelruanaldh (or Malachy I.), and that Flann Sinna, King of Ireland for nearly 30 years, and whose obit is given at the year 915 (*alias* 916) *infra*, was the son of Queen Flann.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dccc.º xc.º (αλιαρ xc.º 1.º).  
 Flann mac Maeloduin, abbar 1a, in pace quiescit.  
 Concobar mac Flannacan, rex Oa Pailgi, do opcaim  
 ppi daiγið i cluain fota. Muinntir Pini do rapugað  
 ipiñdo eclair, 7 minna Finnua do rapugað oco 7 do  
 lorcað. Maelmorðā mac Hairbið o Ceallač mac  
 Flannacain decollatur ert .i. rex Conaille Muir-  
 teiñne. Cormac princep̃ Pobair 7 taniri abbaio  
 Cluana mic Noir moritur. Cormac mac Rianamla,  
 princep̃ Droma in arclainn, dormiuir. Sechnurac  
 episcopus Lurcan dormiuir. Počut̃ princep̃ mainir-  
 tpeč buite moritur. Suibne mac Mailehumai,  
 ancorita et p̃cip̃ba optimus Cluana macc U Noir, dor-  
 miuit. Danrcal polai an muir a n-Albain, cxc. .u.  
 trairið ina fot, xuii. fot a trillri, ui. trairi fot  
 meoir a laime, ui. trairi fot a rpona. Gilēir geir  
 uile hi. Maelraðuill mac Cleiriğ, riğ Alðne, mor-  
 tuur ert.

.b. Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dccc.º xc.º 1.º (αλιαρ xc.º 11.º).  
 Maelbriğte, abbar Cluana mic Noir, in pace dormiuir.  
 Uentur magnus in p̃p̃ia Martini, conuap̃rgar p̃iðār  
 mar ip̃ naib caillið, 7 copuc na daup̃taiği ar a lač-  
 p̃aiğib, 7 na taiği olcena. Maelcorğir, princep̃ Lotri,

<sup>1</sup> *Cluain-fota*.—The "long lawn" (or "meadow"). This entry is rather loosely constructed in the original, and the corresponding record in the *Ann. Four Masters*, A.D. 887, is not more grammatical. The old translator of these Annals in Clar. 49 renders the entry "Conor, &c., dyed of a mortal flux [*recte* "was destroyed with fire"] at Clonfad-Mackfini, dishonoured in the church, and the reliques of Finian dishonoured and burnt with him." The meaning of the passage is made clear by a note in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 40, col. 3), which represents Conchobar son of

Flannacan as having been slain in Cluain-fota, in the church, when all the writings (γρ̃νε̃ρ̃τα) of Finnian were burnt with him, and Finnian's reliquaries profaned about him.

<sup>2</sup> *Tanist-abbot*. — Tanist is the Anglicised form of the Irish taniri (or tanairi), which means "second," or next in the order of succession.

<sup>3</sup> *Druim-Inasclainn*. — This form has been corrupted to Dromiskin, the name of a townland and parish in the barony and county of Louth.

<sup>4</sup> *Mainistir-Buite*.—Monasterboice, co. Louth.

<sup>5</sup> *Suibhne*.—This was an eminent

Kal. Jan. A.D. 890 (alias 891). Flann son of Mael-  
duin, abbot of Ia, rested in peace. Conchobar son of  
Flannacan, King of Ui-Failghi, was put to death by fire  
in Cluain-fota.<sup>1</sup> The 'family' of Fini were profaned in  
the church, and the reliquaries of Finnia were profaned  
and burned there. Maelmordha son of Gairbhith, *i.e.*,  
King of Conailli-Muirtheimhne, was beheaded by Cellach  
son of Flannacan. Cormac, abbot of Fobhar, and tanist-  
abbot<sup>2</sup> of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Cormac son of Fiana-  
mail, abbot of Druim-Inasclainn,<sup>3</sup> 'fell asleep.' Sechna-  
sach, bishop of Lusca, 'fell asleep.' Fothuth, abbot of  
Mainistir-Buite,<sup>4</sup> died. Suibhne<sup>5</sup> son of Maelumai,  
anchorite, and excellent scribe, of Cluain-mac-U-Nois,  
'fell asleep.' A woman<sup>6</sup> was cast ashore by the sea, in  
Alba, whose length was 195 feet. The length of her hair  
was 17 feet; the length of a finger of her hand was 7 feet;  
the length of her nose 7 feet. She was altogether whiter  
than a swan. Maelfabhuill, son of Cleirech, King of  
Aidhne,<sup>7</sup> died. [890.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 891 (alias 892). Maelbrihte, abbot [891.] BIS.  
of Cluain-mac-Nois, slept in peace. A great storm on the  
feast of St. Martin, which created great destruction of  
trees in the forests, and carried away the oratories and  
other houses from their sites. Maelcorgis, abbot of

man, and is believed to be the person mentioned by Ussher as "doctor Scotorum [i.e. of the Irish Scoti] peritissimus," *Index Chronol.*, ad an. 891. His name appears printed as "Swifneh," in the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* and in *Flor, Wigorn*, at 892, and in the *Annales Cambriae* at 889. See Lanigan's *Eccl. Hist.*, vol. 3, p. 330. There is at Clonmacnoise a tombstone inscribed to Suibhne. See Petrie's *Round Towers*, p. 323; and *Chron. Scotorum*, ed. Hennessy, p. 172, note <sup>2</sup>.

<sup>6</sup> A woman.—Meaning, of course, a mermaid. *Uanycal* signifies a "female form." This entry, which is part of the text in B., was added in A. by the hand which made the entry in the latter MS. at the year 752, regarding the *míl mór* (or whale; lit. "great animal").

<sup>7</sup> *Aidhne*.—Or *Ui-Fiachrach*. A territory in the south of the county of Galway, which comprised the present barony of Kiltartan.



Lothra,<sup>1</sup> died. Tigernan son of Sellachan, King of Breifne, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 892 (alias 893). Mochta,<sup>2</sup> foster son of Fethgna, bishop, anchorite, and eminent scribe of Ard-Macha, rested in peace. A disturbance at Whitsuntide in Ard-Macha, between the Cinel-Eogain and Ulidians, where many were slain. A battle gained over Black Foreigners by Saxons, in which countless numbers were slain. Great confusion among the Foreigners of Athcliath,<sup>3</sup> so that they became divided—one division of them [joining] with the son of Imhar; the other division with Earl Sichfrith. Congalach son of Flannagan, royal-heir of Bregh, rested in peace. [892.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 893 (alias 894). Maelodhar<sup>4</sup> son of Forbusach, steward of Patrick's 'family' from the mountain<sup>5</sup> southwards, rested. Lachtnan, son of Maelchiarain, King of Tethba, died. Fergus son of Maelmithil, house-steward of Clonmacnoise, 'fell asleep.' The son of Imar [comes] again to Ireland. [893.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 894 (alias 895). Dubhlachtna, son of Maelghuala, King of Cashel, died. Maelpetair, a bishop, abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, died. Cellach, son of Flannacan, royal-heir of all Bregh, was deceitfully slain by Fogartach son of Tolarg. [894.]

"There is no son<sup>6</sup> of a King that rules over lords,  
Like the mighty pure Ceallach;  
A household like the man's household  
Is not under heaven of brilliant rays."

(*mæp*) of the "family" (*muinntir*), or "people," of St. Patrick beyond "the mountain" southwards. The jurisdiction of this *mæp* (steward, or "serjeant," as it is rendered by the old translator of these annals in the Clar. 49 MS., Brit. Museum) was evidently the same as that of the Maelpatraic whose "quievit" is noticed above at the year 887.

<sup>5</sup> *The mountain*.—The name of the mountain (or *ṛlāb*) is unfortunately not given. It was probably Sliabh-Fuaid (the Few Mountains, on the southern border of the county of Armagh). See last note.

<sup>6</sup> *Son*.—The original of these lines, which is not given in B., is added in the top margin of fol. 45b in A.



Μυρσεδάχ mac Θοδócain, leť pı Uloť, o Ἀθουθου mac  
 Λαιgne occıur ert. Nıx magna 7 arcolt mor. Ἀρτο  
 μαῖα do opcain o ḡallaiḃ Ἀῖτο cliať .ı. o ḡlunıaraino,  
 corucrat deiċenbur 7 reťt cet ı m-brıat.

Τρυαῖ α noeb Πατραιc nap αναῖτ τ'ερναιcηı  
 ın ḡail cona τυαῖaiḃ ıc bualaḃ do deiċaiḡı.

- .b. İct. ıanaiḃ. Ἀnno domıno dccc.º xc.º .ıı.º (alıar xc.º  
 ııı.º) ḃlamac pıncepḃ Cluana mic Noıḃ, Moḃan Oa  
 ḃuiḃe pıncepḃ ḃıpoḃ, ııtam penilem pııııepunt. Cınaeḃ  
 mac Flannacain pıdomna ḃreḡ moḃıtur. Siḃriucc  
 mac ımaiḃ ab alııḃ Noḃomannıḃ occıur ert. Mael-  
 moċerḡı, mac ınoḃechtaiḡ, leť pı Ulaḃ, a poııḃ  
 pııı occıur ert. Cumıreac mac Μυρσεḃaiḡ, pıx  
 pıḃ n-αρḃa Cıannaḃta, o Ulaḃaiḃ occıur ert. Ἀḃ  
 n-Θoḡanachta la Opḃaiḡı. Ἀḃ n-ḡail pa Conailııı 7  
 la mac Laiḡne, ın qua cecıdıt Ἀmlıım .ıı. ımaiḃ.  
 Maelaċıḃ, tanaiḃ Cluana mic Noıḃ 7 pıncepḃ  
 Oaimıḃı, do dıul maḃḃrai la Oelmnai. Flannacan  
 mac Ceallaiḡ, pı ḃreacḡ, a Noḃomannıḃ ııgulatur ert.  
 Flann mac Lonain .ıı. ḡıaiḃe do ḡııı laḃ na Oıııe  
 Muman.

Fol. 46aa. İct. ıanaiḃ. Ἀnno domıno dccc.º xc.º ııı.º (alıar xc.º

<sup>1</sup> *Pity*.—The original of these lines, also not in B., is written in the lower margin of fol. 45b in A., with a sign of reference to the proper place in the text.

<sup>2</sup> *Blamac*.—The correct orthography of this name is *Blathmac*. See *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 891, and *Chron. Scotorum* (at 896). O'Conor, in his edition of these Annales, wrongly prints the name *Blainn*.

<sup>3</sup> *Ua Buide*.—Printed *oa Binde* by O'Conor.

<sup>4</sup> *Cınaedh*.—MS. B. has Cınaeḃo, which is the genit. form of the name.

<sup>5</sup> *Sitriucc*.—Much confusion has

been created regarding the genealogy of these Norse and Danish families who settled in Ireland, by the inaccuracy with which the names of the chief men are written, not only in the Irish Annals, but in other contemporary Chronicles. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhel*, &c., p. 271.

<sup>6</sup> *By other*.—ab alııḃ, A.

<sup>7</sup> *Half-king of Ulidia*.—The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 891) say that Maelmocherghi was lord of Leath-Cathail (Lecale, in the county of Down). His name does not appear in the *Book of Leinster* list (p. 41) of the kings of Ulidia.

Muiredach son of Eochacan, half-king of the Ulaid, was slain by Aided, son of Laigne. Great snow and great scarcity. Ard-Macha was plundered by Foreigners from Ath-cliath, *i.e.*, by Glun-iarainn, when they carried away seven hundred and ten persons into captivity.

“Pity,<sup>1</sup> O Saint Patrick, that thy prayers did not stay  
The Foreigners with their axes, when striking thy  
oratory.”

Kal. Jan. A.D. 895 (alias 896). Blamac,<sup>2</sup> abbot of [895.] *MS.*  
Cluain-mic-Nois, Moran Ua Buide,<sup>3</sup> abbot of Birra, ended  
a long life. Cinaedh,<sup>4</sup> son of Flannacan, Royal-heir of  
Bregh, died. Sitriucc,<sup>5</sup> son of Imhar, was slain by other<sup>6</sup>  
Norsemen. Maelmocherghi, son of Indrechtach, half-  
king of Ulidia,<sup>7</sup> was slain by his associates. Cumuscach,  
son of Muiredach, King of Fera-Arda-Cianachta,<sup>8</sup> was  
slain by the Ulidians. A slaughter of the Eoghanachta  
by the Osraighi. A slaughter of the Foreigners by the  
Conailli, and by the son of Laighne,<sup>9</sup> in which fell  
Amlaim, grandson of Imhar. Maelachidh, ‘tanist’<sup>10</sup> of  
Cluain-mic-Nois, and abbot of Daimhinish, underwent  
martyrdom by the Delbhna. Flannacan, son of Cellach,  
King of Bregh, was slain by Norsemen. Flann,<sup>11</sup> son  
of Lonan Ua Guaire,<sup>12</sup> was slain by Deisi of Munster.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 896 (alias 897). Cathusach, son of [896.]

<sup>8</sup> *Fera-Arda-Cianachta*.—See note <sup>7</sup>,  
p. 324 *supra*.

<sup>9</sup> *Son of Laighne*. — This was  
Aidith (or Aideid), King of Ulidia,  
whose death is recorded at the year  
897 *infra*, but by the *Four Masters*  
at the year 897 (=901), and in the  
*Chron. Scotorum* at 898. See the  
entry in the latter Chronicle regarding  
the battle above referred to (at the  
year 896), where “Aiteid,” son of  
Laighne, is named as one of the  
victors.

<sup>10</sup> ‘*Tanist*.’—This title is represented  
in the *Ann. Four Mast.* by *ṛeacnabb*

.i. *ppuoir* (“Vice-abbot,” *i.e.* Prior),  
at the year 891, where an explanation  
is given as to the cause of the martyr-  
dom of Maelachidh. See the record  
of the event in the *Chron. Scotorum*,  
at A.D. 896.

<sup>11</sup> *Flann*.—A famous poet. In the  
*Chron. Scotorum* (at A.D. 896) Flann  
is called *Ṽirgil* (“Virgil”) of the  
Gaedhil. See O’Reilly’s *Irish Writers*,  
pp. 58–60, and O’Curry’s *Manners  
and Customs*, vol. 2, pp. 98–104.

<sup>12</sup> *Ua Guaire*, *i.e.* descendant of  
Guaire (Aidhne), King of Connaught.  
See note <sup>2</sup>, p. 118 *supra*.

u11.º) Caſuraċ mac Feſſura, tanare abb aip̃o Maċa, relegioſur iuuenir, pauſauit. Caſpoimiuċ p̃ia Mael-ſinnia mac Flannacain ſop̃ U1tu 7 ſop̃ dal n-Āraiċe, du itop̃eraċar il̃i im p̃iſ ſal Āraiċe .i. im Muireċaċ mac Mic Etiſ, 7 im mac Maelmoċeip̃iſ mic Inop̃ech-taiſ, p̃i leċi Caċail, Āiſdeit mac Laiſni uulneratur euariċ. Uaċmaran mac Concobair, rex .h. ſailſi, a rociur ſuir p̃ep̃ ſolum occiur ert.

Ĵt. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º xc.º u11.º (aliar xc.º u111.º). Āiſdeit mac Laiſni, rex Uloċ, a rociur ſuir p̃ep̃ ſolum occiur ert. P̃op̃ ſola fluxit i n-aip̃o Cīannachta. Coirp̃p̃i mac Suibne, aip̃cinnec̃ Lanne leire, doſpmiuit.

Ĵt. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º xc.º u111.º (aliar xc.º ix.º). Mercell abbar imleċo 1bair, Ārtaſan abbar Cop̃caſi, Ćp̃eral ſep̃leig̃ino aip̃o Maċa, moſiuntur.

Ĵt. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º xc.º ix.º (aliar dcccc.º) pluuiar̃ annur. Mac Etiſ mac Leċlabair, rex ſail Āraiċe, moſitur. Ārcolt mar ſop̃ ceċraiċ. Moenaċ mac Coemain, abbar Doimliacc, moſitur. Taċſſ mac Concobair, rex teop̃a Connaċt, extenſo ſolope pauſauit. Domnall mac Caup̃tantin, p̃i Ālban, moſitur.

Ĵt. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º (aliar dcccc.º i.º). Maelpuanaċ mac Flaino ſili Maelſeċnail, p̃iſ-

<sup>1</sup> *Mac-Etigh*.—The obit of this person, whose name appears in the list of the Kings of Dal-Araide contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 5), is given in these Annals at the year 899, where his son Muiredhach (or Muridach, as the name is written) is mentioned as his successor. Mac-Etigh, Muiredhach's father, may have resigned the government before his death. But in the *Book of Leinster*, (loc. cit.), Mac-Etigh is stated to have been slain by Mael-finnia, in the battle of Rath-cro, which was the name of the place where the

battle above mentioned was fought, according to the *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 892).

<sup>2</sup> *Son*.—His name is given as "Aindiarraidh" in the *Ann. Four Mast.* and the *Chron. Scotorum*, at the years 892 and 897 respectively.

<sup>3</sup> *Aiddeit* or *Aideid*.—See note <sup>2</sup>, on the "son of Laighne," under the year 895.

<sup>4</sup> *Associates*.—rociur, for rociur, A.

<sup>5</sup> *Ard-Cianachta*.—See note <sup>7</sup>, p. 324 *supra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Lann-leire*.—See note <sup>15</sup>, p. 205 *supra*.

Fergus, tanist-abbot of Ard-Macha, a religious young man, rested. A battle-rout by Maelfinnia, son of Flannacan, over the Ulidians and the Dal-Araidhe, where a great many were slain, including the King of Dal-Araidhe, viz., Muiredhach son of Mac-Etigh,<sup>1</sup> and including the son<sup>2</sup> of Maelmocheirghe, son of Indrechtach, King of Leth-Cathail. Aideit<sup>3</sup> son of Laighne, escaped wounded. Uathmaran son of Conchobar, King of Ui-Failgi, was treacherously slain by his associates.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 897 (alias 898). Aideit<sup>3</sup> son of Laighne, King of Ulidia, was treacherously slain by his associates.<sup>4</sup> A shower of blood was shed in Ard-Cianachta.<sup>5</sup> Coirpre, son of Suibhne, 'airchinnech' of Lannleire,<sup>6</sup> 'fell asleep.' [897.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 898 (alias 899). Mescell, abbot of Imlech-Ibhair;<sup>7</sup> Artagan, abbot of Corcach, and Bresal, lector of Ard-Macha, died. [898.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 899 (alias 900). A rainy year. Mac-Etigh,<sup>8</sup> son of Lethlabhar, King of Dal-Araidhe, died. Great scarcity<sup>9</sup> [of food] for cattle. Maenach, son of Caeman, abbot of Daimliacc, died. Tadhg,<sup>10</sup> son of Conchobar, King of the three divisions of Connaught, rested after long suffering. Domnall,<sup>11</sup> son of Custantine, King of Alba, died. [899.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 900 (alias 901). Maelruanaidh, son of Flann, son of Melsechnaill, royal-heir of Ireland, was [900.]

<sup>7</sup> *Imlech-Ibhair*.—See above at the year 887; p. 406, n. 5.

<sup>8</sup> *Mac-Etigh*.—See note 1.

<sup>9</sup> *Great scarcity*.—The so-called translator of these Annals whose version is contained in the MS. Clarend. 49, Brit. Museum, renders this entry by great fleeing of Chattle.

<sup>10</sup> *Tadhg*.—His name appears also in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (895), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (900), as King of the three Connaughts (or three

divisions of Connaught); but it is not found in the list of the Kings of Connaught in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41). Hence it may be assumed that the "three divisions of Connaught" (τρεῖς Connaught, or "three Connaughts," as it is called in old authorities), did not comprise the entire province. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, pp. 175, 269.

<sup>11</sup> *Domnall*.—Regarding this Domnall (or Donald, as the Scotch histo-

Fol. 45  
(recte 46)

domna n-Érend, o Luighni<sup>1</sup> occipit ert .i. o maccuib  
Cernačain fili Taircc 7 o mac Lorcaín mic Cačail,  
ubi multi nobiles ceciderunt .i. Maelcron mac  
Domnaill, rex generis Loegaire, et princeps Roir ec .i.  
Dubcailind, et alii multi. Eri daigib po h-orta uile.  
Tippaiti mac Nuadat, aircinneč Condaire et aliarum  
civitatum .i. Lanne Ela 7 lačraiğ ħruin. Coeñcloð  
riğ i Cairiul .i. Cormac mac Cuilennain taireri Cinn-  
gegan .i. Finnguine.

Ĥct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.<sup>o</sup> 1.<sup>o</sup> (aliar dcccc.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup>).  
Finnguine rex Cairil a pocur ruir occipit ert per  
dolum. Inđarba n-Ĥenneti a Ĥere .i. longport Ača  
cliač, o Maelrindia mac Flanđacain co řeraiğ ħreğ, 7  
o Cernall mac Muricain co Laiğniğ, co řarcabrat  
drecht mar di a longaiğ, conerlarat lečmarba iar na  
n-Ĥuin 7 a m-ħruiriuč. Roğartač mac Flaind, princeps  
lačraiğ ħruin, mortuur ert.

Ĥct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup> (aliar dcccc.<sup>o</sup>  
111.<sup>o</sup>). Caincompuc episcopur et princeps Lugmaio,  
Maelciarain abbat Tire da Ĥlar et Cluana eioñiğ,  
Ceallač mac Soerğura, ančorita et episcopur airo  
Mačae, in pace dormierunt. Maelrinnia mac Flan-  
nacain, rex ħreğ, religiorur laicur, mortuur ert.

rians prefer to write his name), see Skene's *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Pref., p. cxxxviii., and his *Celtic Scotland*, vol. 1, p. 335, and 338-9.

<sup>1</sup> *Luighni*. — A tribe which gave name to a territory which is now represented by the barony of Lune, in the county of Meath.

<sup>2</sup> *Son of Lorcan*. — The name of Lorcan's son is not given in any of the authorities consulted by the Editor. The blinding of Lorcan, by Aedh [Finnliath], King of Tara (i.e.

King of Ireland), is mentioned above at the year 863.

<sup>3</sup> *Nobles*. — nobiles. Omitted in B.

<sup>4</sup> *Ros-ech*. — Now Russagh, in a parish of the same name, barony of Moygoish, and county of Westmeath. See Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 201, note n.

<sup>5</sup> *Condaire*. — Connor, in the county of Antrim, the ancient site of a bishopric now united with that of Down, both of which form the united Diocese of Down and Connor.

slain by the Luighni,<sup>1</sup> viz., by the sons of Cernachan son of Tadhg, and by the son of Lorcan,<sup>2</sup> son of Cathal, when a great many nobles<sup>3</sup> fell, viz., Maelcron son of Domnall, King of Cinel-Laeghaire, and the abbot of Ros-ech,<sup>4</sup> i.e., Dubhcuilind, and several others. By fire they were all destroyed. Tipraiti son of Nuadu, 'herenagh' of Condaire,<sup>5</sup> and of other establishments, viz., of Lann-Ela<sup>6</sup> and Lathrach-Briuin<sup>7</sup>, [died]. A change of kings at Caisel, viz., Cormac MacCuilennain in the place of Cenngagain,<sup>8</sup> i.e. Finnguine.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 901 (alias 902). Finnguine, King of Caisel, was treacherously slain by his associates. Expulsion of Gentiles from Ireland, i.e. [from] the fortress of Ath-cliaith, by Maelfindia, son of Flannacan, with the men of Bregh, and by Cerbhall, son of Murican, with the Leinstermen; when they left a great number of their ships, and escaped half-dead, after having been wounded and broken. Fogartach son of Flann, abbot of Lathrach-Briuin,<sup>7</sup> died. [901.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 902 (alias 903). Caincomrac, bishop and abbot of Lughmadh;<sup>9</sup> Maelciarain, abbot of Tir-daglas and Cluain-eidnech;<sup>10</sup> Ceallach son of Soergus, an anchorite, and bishop<sup>11</sup> of Ard-Macha, 'fell asleep' in peace. Maelfinnia, son of Flannacan, King of Bregh, a religious layman, died. [902.]

<sup>6</sup> *Lann-Ela*.—Lynally, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County.

<sup>7</sup> *Lathrach-Briuin*.—Now Laragh-bryan, in the barony of North Salt, co. Kildare.

<sup>8</sup> *Cenngagain*.—This was a nickname for Finnguine. See Stokes's observations on the subject, in his edition of *Cormac's Glossary*, p. 145.

<sup>9</sup> *Lughmadh*.—Louth, in the parish,

barony, and county of the same name.

<sup>10</sup> *Cluain-eidnech*.—The "Ivy lawn (or meadow)." Now Clonenagh, in the barony of Maryborough West, Queen's County.

<sup>11</sup> *Bishop*.—The name of Ceallach, son of Soergus, does not appear in any of the old lists of the abbots or bishops of Armagh. See Harris's *Ware*, vol. 1, p. 47.



Mac Durbail oc baig ar bregmaic,  
 Drireo ceic drong n-dolbaic;  
 Mael rial Finnia foroll febrac  
 h-Éo ruac rogorim roglaic.

Daithiunn ri reim cen gabac,  
 Ardochli of Emma oenuch,  
 Fer adferdim cen boegul,  
 Ba riu Eirinn a oenur.

Maelfinnia fer cen h-ulla,  
 Coimriu breg breo dar tinnu,  
 Delbda ri rogac raigorim,  
 Flait corac caelonn Crinna.

Cennetiġ mac Ġaċini rex Laiċire, Anđiariđ mac  
 Maelmuire rex Turbi, mortui sunt. Occurio Treoit  
 o maelmūiġ mac Flannacain 7 o Oengur nepote  
 Maelreċnail, per consilium Flainn fili Maelreċnail.

.b.

Ķt. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º iii.º (aliar dcccc.  
 iii.º) Ioreġ abbat Cluana mic Noir in pace quieuit.  
 Sarugac Cenannra la Flann mac Maelreċnail, for  
 Donnchad .i. a mċac raċerin, 7 alii multi decollati  
 sunt circa opatorium. Dungal episcopus princeps  
 Ġlinne da loċo, uitam penilem in Chriſto piniuit.  
 Imċar ua hImċar do marbad la riu Fortrenn, 7 ár  
 mċar n-imb. Flann mac Conaill, abb imleċa iċair.

Fol. 46ba.

Ķt. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º iii.º (aliar dcccc.º  
 u.º). Maelciarain mac Forťċirn, episcop Lanne leire,

<sup>1</sup> *Son.*—The original of these stan-  
 zas, which are not in B., is added in  
 the lower margin of fol. 46a in A.,  
 with a mark of reference to the place  
 where they should be introduced into  
 the text.

<sup>2</sup> The word in the original, here left  
 untranslated, is n-dolbaic. The metre  
 of the line is faulty, some word  
 having been apparently omitted before  
 n-dolbaic.

<sup>3</sup> *Crinna.*—This was the name of a

place in Meath, where a great battle  
 was fought in the third century, in  
 which Cormac Mac Airt was victorious.  
 See *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 226.

<sup>4</sup> *Turbhi.*—The name of this district  
 is now represented by that of Turvey,  
 near Donabate, in the north of the  
 co. Dublin.

<sup>5</sup> *Treit.*—Now Trevet, in the  
 barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

<sup>6</sup> *Flann.*—Flann Sinna, King of  
 Ireland at the time.

The son of Derbhail, battling over Bregh-magh,  
 Would scatter every . . . .<sup>2</sup> band ;—  
 Maelfinnia the generous, great and fierce,  
 Most illustrious, most valiant hero.

He was a king whose career was without danger ;  
 Chief over the ' fair ' of Emain ;  
 A man, I assert, without fear,  
 Who was alone worthy of Ireland.

Maelfinnia, a man without haughtiness,  
 Lord of Bregh ; a torch over fortresses ;  
 A well-shaped king, select, noble,  
 The famed prince of the battalions of Crinna.<sup>3</sup>

Cennetigh, son of Gaithin, King of Laighis, [and] Annia-raidh, son of Maeltuired, King of Turbhi,<sup>4</sup> died. Destruction of Treoit<sup>5</sup> by Maelmithidh, son of Flannacan, and by Oengus, the grandson of Melsechnaill, by the advice of Flann,<sup>6</sup> son of Melsechnaill.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 903 (alias 904). Joseph, abbot of [903.] BIS. Cluain-mic-Nois, rested in peace. Profanation of Cenannas<sup>7</sup> by Flann,<sup>6</sup> son of Melsechnaill, against Donnchad, *i.e.* his own son ; and a great many people were beheaded around the oratory. Dungal, a bishop, abbot of Glenda-locha, ended an old age in Christ.<sup>8</sup> Imhar,<sup>9</sup> grandson of Imhar, was slain by the men of Fortrenn,<sup>10</sup> and a great slaughter about him. Flann son of Conall, abbot of Imlech-Ibhair,<sup>11</sup> [died].

Kal. Jan. A.D. 904 (alias 905). Maelciarain son of [904.] Fortchern, bishop of Lann-leire,<sup>12</sup> rested in peace. A

<sup>7</sup> *Cenannas*.—This was the old Irish name of Kells, co. Meath.

<sup>8</sup> *In Christ*.—The Latin equivalent is not in B.

<sup>9</sup> *Imhar*.—Or Ivar, as the name was otherwise written. Regarding this person, see Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., pp. 278–9.

<sup>10</sup> *Fortrenn*.—See note <sup>8</sup>, p. 118 *supra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Imlech-Ibhair*.—Now Emly, in the barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary.

<sup>12</sup> *Lann-leire*.—See note <sup>15</sup>, p. 205 *supra*.

in pace quieuit. Slogad la Flann mac Maelrečnall cu Orraiši. Lačtnan abbar Pepna mortuus ert Innaiyi cačā etip da mac Ceđa .i. Domnall 7 Niall, co po tairmeirced tpiā impide ceimul n-Ēogain.

Ķt. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup> (aliar dcccc.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup>). Flann mac Domnall, pišdomna in tuaircirt, mortuus ert. Eicnečan mac Dalais, rex generus Conall, mortuus ert. Slogad la Flann mac Maelrečlann co pīru Muman, co p'innreč leir o šabran co Luimneč. Ciarmac pi .h. Fičgenti. Inreachtach abb Bennčair mortuus ert.

Ķt. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> (aliar dcccc.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup>). Colman repūba, episcopur Doimlacc 7 Lurca, in pace quieuit. Feršill, episcopur Finnoubrač abea, 7 pincep Inberdnein, uitam penilem in Chriſto finiuit. Annur mortalitatu. Dubinna mac Eilge, pi muiši hīčā, mortuus [ert].

.b. Ķt. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> (aliar dcccc.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup>). Slogad la cenel n-Ēogain .i. la Domnall mac Ceđa 7 la Niall mac Ceđa, co polpcač leo Tlačtša. Maelmarta in pincep Lušmaič paupauit (i maiš Cilbe, hi peil Ōagain [Inbir] daile .i. in 10 Septimbir i Mart 7 i tpeſ dec). Bellum etip pīru Muman 7 leič Cuinn 7 Laišnu, in quo occipur ert Cormac mac Cuileannan pi Cairil, cum alur regibur ppeclarur. Hi punt, Rošartač mac Suibne pi Ciaračē, Ceallač mac

<sup>1</sup> *Flann*.—King of Ireland.

<sup>2</sup> *Aedh*; i.e. Aedh Finllaith, King of Tara (or of Ireland), whose obit is given above at the year 878.

<sup>3</sup> *Gabhra*.—Gowran, in the present county of Kilkenny.

<sup>4</sup> *Luimnech*.—Limerick.

<sup>5</sup> *Ciarmac*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 901), corresponding to foregoing entry, the name is written Ciarmhacan, who is stated to have been Lord of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, a

territory now represented by the baronies of Lower and Upper Connello, in the county of Limerick.

<sup>6</sup> *Ui-Fidhgenti*.—See note <sup>6</sup>, p. 150, and note <sup>13</sup>, p. 333, *supra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Magh-Itha*; i.e., the "plain of Ith." The old name "of a district now represented by the southern half of the barony of Raphoe," in the co. Donegal. Reeves' *Colton's Visitation*, p. 69, note a.

<sup>8</sup> *Domnall-Niall*.—The two brothers

hosting by Flann<sup>1</sup> son of Maelsechnaill, to Osraighe. Lachtnan, abbot of Ferna, died. A challenge of battle between two sons of Aedh,<sup>2</sup> viz., Domnall and Niall; but it was prevented through the intercession of the Cinel-Eoghain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 905 (alias 906). Flann son of Domnall, [905.] royal-heir of the North, died. Eienechan son of Dalach, King of the Cinel-Conaill, died. A hosting by Flann,<sup>1</sup> son of Maelsechlainn, to the men of Munster, when [the country] from Gabhran<sup>3</sup> to Luimnech<sup>4</sup> was devastated by him. Ciarmac,<sup>5</sup> King of the Ui-Fidhgenti,<sup>6</sup> [died]. Indrechtach, abbot of Bennchair, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 906 (alias 907). Colman, a scribe, [906.] bishop of Doimliacc and Lusca, rested in peace. Fergil, bishop of Finnabhair-abha, and abbot of Indeidenen, ended an old age in Christ. A year of mortality. Dubhsinna son of Eilge, King of Magh-Itha,<sup>7</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 907 (alias 908). A hosting by the [907.] HIS Cinel-Eoghain, i.e., by Domnall<sup>8</sup> son of Aedh, and by Niall<sup>8</sup> son of Aedh, when Tlachtgha<sup>9</sup> was burned by them. Maelmartain, abbot of Lughmadh, rested—(in Magh-Ailbhe, on the festival of Dagan of [Inbher]-Daile,<sup>10</sup> i.e., the Ides of September, on a Tuesday, the 13th). A battle between the men of Munster and the Leth-Chuinn<sup>11</sup> and Leinstermen, in which Cormac Mac Cuilennain, King of Caisel, was slain, together with other famous Kings, viz., Fogartach son of Suibne, King of Ciarraidhe;<sup>12</sup>

mentioned above at the year 904, as about to engage in battle with each other.

<sup>9</sup> *Tlachtgha*.—This was the old name of the hill now known as the "Hill of Ward," near the town of Athboy, co. Meath.

<sup>10</sup> *Inbher-Daile*.—This is now represented by Ennereilly, in a parish of the same name, barony of Arklow, and county of Wicklow. This clause, which

is not in B., is added in the margin in A.

<sup>11</sup> *Leth-Chuinn*.—"Conn's Half," i.e. the Northern half of Ireland.

<sup>12</sup> *Ciarraidhe*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (903), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (907), Fogartach is described as King of "Ciarraidhe-Cuirche," a territory now represented by the barony of Kerricurrihy, co. Cork.

Cerball pí Orraighi, Cilill mac Eoghain princep̃ triuin  
Corcaighi, Colman princep̃ Cinn etiḡ, 7 ceteri. Flann  
mac Maelpeclaind pí Teinrač, Cerball mac Muirecan  
pí Laigen, Cačal mac Concobair pí Connact, uictorep̃  
p̃uerunt. Cač belaiḡ Muḡna. Diap̃maic princep̃  
Daire Calḡaiḡ in pace quieuit. Cormac ancorita  
princep̃ Opoma moir, moritur. Maeloḡrai mac  
Congalaiḡ, pí Ločal ḡabor, p̃er uolum occip̃ur ert o  
Poḡartač mac Tolairḡḡ.

Fol. 45bb.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º uiii.º (aliaz dcccc.º  
ix.º). Cerball mac Muirecan, rex optimus Laginen-  
rium, uolore mortuus ert. Muḡron mac Sočlačain  
rex nepotum Maine. Dec nepor Lečlabair rex  
dail Araič̃e, defunctus ert. Douina mortalitar.  
Amalḡaič̃ mac Congalaič̃ p̃uomna ḡp̃eḡ, 7 Inḡeip̃ḡi mac  
Maelteimin religioŕus laicus, decollatus sunt o Con-  
aillič̃ Murteimni. Cumurcač mac Cilello, equonimus  
airto Mačal, quieuit.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º ix.º (aliaz dcccc.º x.º).  
Cačroinič̃ p̃e Flann mac Maelpečnaił cum suis filius  
por p̃iru ḡp̃eip̃ne, ubi cecidit Flann mac Tigeŕnaił, 7  
alii nobiles multi interfecti sunt, Ač̃ mac Mael-  
ḡatraice, pí .h. Piacrač, o Nialł mac Ač̃o interfectus  
ert.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º x.º (aliaz dcccc.º  
xi.º). Poḡartač mac Celi rex nepotum filiorum Cuair  
moritur. Eič̃igen mac P̃ing̃in, princep̃ T̃p̃eoič̃, penilem  
uitam p̃iuuit. Di ḡp̃ein do p̃ič̃ immalle in una die

<sup>1</sup> *Cenn-Etigh*.—Now Kinnitty, in the parish of the same name, barony of Ballybritt, King's County.

<sup>2</sup> *Flann*.—This entry, which forms part of the text in B. is added in the margin in A.

<sup>3</sup> *Belagh-Mughna*.—The Road (or Pass) of Mughna. It is well known as Ballaghmoone, in the south of the

county of Kildare. A curious account of this battle has been published in *Fragm. of Irish Annals*, pp. 201–225. See also O'Donovan's *F.M.*, at A.D. 903, under which year the battle is there entered; the correct date being 908.

<sup>4</sup> *Of the Leinstermen*.—Laginen-  
tium, corrected to Laginenrium, A.  
Laiḡi B.

Ceallach son of Cerbhall, King of the Osraighi; Ailill son of Eogan, abbot of Trian-Corcaighe; Colman, abbot of Cenn-Etigh,<sup>1</sup> and others. Flann<sup>2</sup> son of Maelsechlainn, King of Temhair; Cerbhall son of Muirecan, King of Leinster, [and] Cathal son of Conchobar, King of Con-naught, were victors. The battle of Belagh-Mughna.<sup>3</sup> Diarmait, abbot of Daire-Calgaigh, rested in peace. Cormac, an anchorite, abbot of Druim-mor, died. Maeloghra son of Conghalach, King of Loch-gabhor, was treacherously slain by Fogartach son of Tolarg.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 908 (alias 909). Cerbhall son of [908.] Muirecan, a most excellent King of the Leinstermen,<sup>4</sup> died of anguish. Mughron son of Sochlachan, King of Ui-Maine, [died]. Bec, grandson of Lethlabhar, King of Dal-Araidhe, died. A mortality of cattle. Amalgaidh son of Congalach, royal-heir of Bregh, and Indeirghi son of Maelteimin, a religious<sup>5</sup> layman, were beheaded by the Conailli-Muirteimni. Cumuscach son of Ailill, house-steward<sup>6</sup> of Ard-Macha, rested.<sup>7</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 909 (alias 910). A battle-rout by [909.] Flann<sup>8</sup> son of Maelsechnaill, with his sons, over the men of Breifni, in which Flann<sup>9</sup> son of Tigernan fell, and a great many other eminent persons were slain. Aedh son of Maelpatraic, King of Ui-Fiachrach, was slain by Niall son of Aedh.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 910 (alias 911). Fogartach son of [910.] Cele, King of Ui-mac-Cuais,<sup>10</sup> died. Eithigen son of Fingin, abbot of Treoit, ended an aged life. Two suns ran together on the same day, viz., the day before the

<sup>5</sup> *Religious*. — *pelegiorur*, A. B.

<sup>6</sup> *House-steward*. — *equonimur* (for *oeconomur*), A. B.

<sup>7</sup> *Rested*. — *quieuit*, A. *mor* (for *moritur*, or *moritur erit*), B.

<sup>8</sup> *Flann*. — *Flonn*, A. Flann was King of Ireland at the time.

<sup>9</sup> *Flann*. — *The Four Mast*. (at A.D. 905), call him Lord of Breifne.

<sup>10</sup> *Ui-mac-Cuais*. — Otherwise, and correctly, written *Ui-mac-Uais*. The name of this branch of the *Airghialla* is preserved, but in an altered form, in that of the barony of *Moygoish*, co. Westmeath.



.1. i ppr̃o nonar Mai. Domnall mac Aeda do gabail bachla.

.b. | Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º xi.º (alíar dcccc.º xii.º). Flann mac Mecluiḡe, princep̃r Corcuiḡi, dor-muiut. Maelbriḡte mac Maeldomnaiḡ, princep̃r Lir moir, in Chriḡto quieuit. Cernaḡan mac Duilgein, riḡdomna na n-Áirter, occirur ep̃t in lacu crudeli o Níall mac Aedo. Muireḡaḡ mac Cormaic princep̃r Orroma inarclainn, 7 riḡdomna Conaillí .1. ḡairbiḡ mac Mailmorḡa, do orcaim̃ f̃ri duiḡiḡ i p̃rainntiḡ Orroma inarclainn :

Muireḡaḡ,  
Ced nach cainḡ a coemu,  
Iḡ domna do dunebaḡ;  
Iḡ nell co nime noem̃u,

Mor theḡbaḡ inḡ oirḡoiḡi  
Mac Cormaic m̃ilb̃ maiḡri;  
Á[n] m̃inn foroll forḡliḡe,  
ḡa cainnel ceḡa claiḡri.

Soḡlacan mac Diarmata, rex nepotum Maíne, in clerícatu p̃m̃uiut. Cleirḡen mac Murchaḡa, rí .h. m-ḡruin reola, Muireḡaḡ mac Muḡroin dux clainni Caḡail, moriuntur. Tuiḡi ilí do loḡcaḡ ip̃rait aip̃to Maḡa per incupiam. Pluuialir atque tenebropur annur. Cometer apparuit.

Fol. 46aa. xii.º). | Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º xii.º (alíar dcccc.º xiii.º). Tirpaiti mac Maelḡinḡ princep̃r imleḡo 1baḡr, Maelmuire ingen Cínaeḡa m̃ic Áilp̃in, Etulb̃ ri Saxan

<sup>1</sup> *In lacu crudeli.* — This must surely be corrupt. In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (907), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (911), the lake in which Cernachan is stated to have been drowned is called Loch-Cirr, to the west of Armagh. Possibly “crudeli” may be by mistake for “crudeliter.”

<sup>2</sup> *Druim-Inasclainn.* — Dromiskín,

in the barony and county of Louth. The second member of the name (*In-asclainn*) is not in A., and is represented in B. by *ī*.

<sup>3</sup> *By fire.* — f̃ri duiḡi, A.

<sup>4</sup> *Muiredhach.* — The original of these stanzas, which is not in B., is added in the lower margin of fol. 46b in A., with a sign of reference to the

Nones of May. Domnall, son of Aedh, assumed the pilgrim's staff.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 911 (alias 912). Flann son of Mac-[911.] BIS. luighe, abbot of Cork, 'fell asleep.' Maelbrigte son of Maeldomnaigh, abbot of Lis-mor, rested in Christ. Cernachan son of Duilgen, royal-heir of the Airthera, was put to death 'in lacu crudeli,'<sup>1</sup> by Niall, son of Aedh. Muiredhach son of Cormac, abbot of Druim-Inasclainn,<sup>2</sup> and the royal-heir of the Conailli, i.e. Gairbith son of Maelmorda, were killed by fire<sup>3</sup> in the refectory of Druim-Inasclainn.

Muiredhach,<sup>4</sup>

Who laments him not, ye learned !

It is a cause for plague.

It is a cloud to holy heaven.

Great loss is the illustrious man,

Son of Cormac, of a thousand graces ;

The great, illuminating gem,

Who was the lamp of every choir.

Sochlachan, son of Diarmait, King of Ui-Maine, died in the religious state. Cleirchen, son of Murchad, King of Ui-Briuin-Seola,<sup>5</sup> [and] Muiredach, son of Mughron, chieftain of Clann-Cathail, died. Many houses were burned in the 'Rath' of Ard-Macha, through carelessness. A rainy and dark year. A comet<sup>6</sup> appeared.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 912 (alias 913). Tipraite son of Mael-[912.] find, abbot of Imlech-Ibhair, Maelmuire daughter of Cinaedh<sup>7</sup> Mac Alpin, Etulb<sup>8</sup> King of the North Saxons,

place where they might be introduced into the text.

<sup>5</sup> *Ui-Briuin-Seola*. — A powerful tribe, descended from Brian, the son of Eochaidh Muighmedhoin, King of Ireland in the 4th Cent., whose territory was nearly co-extensive with the present barony of Clare, co. Galway. See Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Iar Connaught* p. 368.

<sup>6</sup> *Comet*.—Comet<sup>1</sup>, A. Omitted in B.

<sup>7</sup> *Cinaedh*.—Or Kenneth, as the name is usually written by Scotch historians.

<sup>8</sup> *Etulb*.—Æthelwald, King of Northumbria, whose death (in battle) is recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle at the year 905. See Lappen-berg's *Hist. of England*, pp. 85-6.

τυαίρειτ, μοριυντ. Congalač mac Ğairbith, pí Conaille, a ruir iugulatur ert irin nomač mír iar n-orcain in tairgi abac i n-Oruim inarclaino for mac Maelmorđa 7 for Muiredač mac Cormaic princep Oroma. Cuilennan mac Maelbrigte in fine eiurom annu moritur. Cačpoiniuo pua n-Donnchar Oa Maelrečnaill, 7 pē Maelmīčīō mac Flannacain, for Fogar-tač mac Tolairg pī deircirt bpeğ, 7 for Lorcan mac Donnchara, 7 for Laiğniu, co fargabrat ilī itir bar 7 ergabail. Cačpoineo pē n-Ĝentič for fairinn no-čoblaiğ de Ultaib i n-airiur Saxon, du itorepatar ilī im Cumurcač mac Maelmočorğī mac pīğ leičī Cačail. Sloğēō la Niall mac n-Čeōo co Connačta, 7 cačpoiniuođ piam for ócu tyaircirt Connačt .i. for Ou Čmalnğair 7 for pīru hUmail, co fargabrat rocharde itir bar 7 ergabail, im Maelcluičē mac Concobair. Pluuiailir atque tenebropur annur. Maelbrigte mac Tormain du tečt imMumain do fuarlucac ailičir do bpetnaič.

†ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º xiii.º (aliar dcccc.º xiiii.º). Inoreō deircirt bpeğ 7 deircirt Ciannačta o Flaunn mac Maelrečnaill. Cealla ilī do iarugao leir. Maelbrigte mac Ĝiblečain, pí Conaille, do ĝuin o hUib Ččoch quarto menre pēğni pui. Sloğao la Niall mac n-Čeōo i n-dail n-Čpairoe lunio menre,

<sup>1</sup> *Son*.—His name is given as "Gairbith" in the entry regarding the outrage here referred to, under the year 911.

<sup>2</sup> *Grandson*.—Donnchad was the son of Flann Sinna, King of Ireland at this time, who was the son of Maelsechlainn, also King of Ireland (Malachy I.)

<sup>3</sup> *Saxon-land*; i.e. England.

<sup>4</sup> *Including*.—.i. in A. and B., obviously by mistake for im, as in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (908=913).

<sup>5</sup> *Leth-Cathail*.—Now represented by the barony of Lecale, co. Down.

<sup>6</sup> *Ui-Amalgaidh*.—"Descendants of Amalgadh." A powerful tribe, whose name is now represented in that of the barony of Tirawley [tir Čmalnğair], co. Mayo.

<sup>7</sup> *Umhall*.—A district comprising the present baronies of Murrisk and Burrishoole, in the county of Mayo.

<sup>8</sup> *Maelbrigte*.—He was bishop (or abbot) of Armagh. His obit is entered at the year 926 *infra*, where he is

died. Congalach son of Gairbhídh, King of the Conailli, was slain by his own people, in the ninth month after destroying the abbot's house in Druim-Inasclainn, against the son<sup>1</sup> of Maelmordha, and against Muiredhach son of Cormac, abbot of Druim. Cuilennan, son of Maelbrigte, died at the end of the same year. A battle was gained by Donnchad, grandson<sup>2</sup> of Maelsechnaill, and Maelmithídh son of Flannacan, over Fogartach son of Tolarg, King of the South of Bregh, and over Lorcan son of Donnchad, and over the Leinstermen, who lost a great number, between those killed, and prisoners. A battle was gained by Gentiles over the crews of a new fleet of the Ulidians on the coast of Saxon-land,<sup>3</sup> where a great many were slain, including<sup>4</sup> Cumuscach son of Maelmocherghi, son of the King of Leth-Cathail.<sup>5</sup> A hosting by Niall, son of Aedh, to Connaught; and he gained a battle over the warriors of the North of Connaught, viz., over the Ui-Amalgaidh,<sup>6</sup> and the men of Umhall,<sup>7</sup> who lost great numbers between slain and prisoners, including Maelcluiche, son of Conchobar. A rainy and dark year. Maelbrigte,<sup>8</sup> son of Tornan, went into Munster, to ransom a pilgrim of the Britons.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 913 (alias 914). Devastation of the South of Bregh, and of the South of Cianachta,<sup>9</sup> by Flann son of Maelsechnaill. Several churches were violated by him. Maelbrigte son of Giblechan, King of Conailli, was killed by the Ui-Echach, in the fourth month of his reign. A hosting by Niall,<sup>10</sup> son of Aedh, into Dal-

[913.]

described as "comarb" (or successor) of Patrick and Colum Cille. But in the list of the *comarbs* of St. Patrick in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42), Maelbrigte is said to have been also a successor (*comarb*) of St. Bridget. See Harris's *Ware*, vol. 1, pp. 46-7.

<sup>9</sup> *Cianachta*; i.e. the *Cianachta*-

Bregh, a district comprising the east of the present county of Meath.

<sup>10</sup> *Niall*.—This was Niall 'Glundubh' (Niall black-knee), afterwards King of Ireland, who was killed in a battle with the Danish invaders, fought at Kilmashogue, in the co. Dublin, in the year 919 (918 of these

Fol. 46ab. Loingreč .h. Lečlabair, pī val Araithē tī a tairēct oc  
 Fregabul, 7 maiom fair co farzað a bračair ar a  
 lurgs .i. Flačruae .h. Lečlabair. Aēð mac Thočocain pī  
 in coicīð, 7 Loingrech pī val Araithē, tī a tairēct oc  
 capn Erenn, 7 maiom poraið. Cerran mac Colman  
 topeč cenel Maelče, 7 mac Allacain mic Laičtečain  
 7 alailē, tu facbail ar a lurgs. Aēð, imorro, cum  
 paucisrimis ex fuga puerptenr 7 acerrime intra fugam  
 periprtenr, quorūdam ex militibus Neill pportrauit.  
 Dubgall piliur eiur uulneratur euarit. Bellum nauale  
 oc Manainn etir ħarūð mac n-Oitir 7 Ragnall .h.  
 Imair, ubi ħare[t] pene cum omni exercitu suo dele-  
 tur ert. Nocoblač mar tī Ģentīð oc Loč dacaeč. Sið  
 etir Niall mac n-Aēðo pī n-Alliğ 7 Aēð pīğ in coicīð,  
 oc Tealag occ, i kt. Nouembir. Slogað ino pōčlai  
 la Niall mac n-Aēðo hī Mīðe hī mīr Decimbir.  
 Scopair oc Ģrellaiğ eillti pī Cpora coil aníar. Luið  
 ploğ h-uað arin dunað tu rağaið arba 7 conðaið.  
 Durnappair Oengur .h. Maelpečlainn, cona bračpīð  
 olčena, 7 co ploğ pēr Mīðe, co fargabrat coicer ar  
 cečpačait leo im Coinnecan mac Muirceptaič, 7 im  
 pērgal mac Oenğurra, 7 im Uačmaran mac n-Allib, 7  
 im Epuðan mac Ģairpīð toipech .h. mħpērail Mačā, 7  
 im Maelpuanaið mac Cumurpaič toipeč pīl Duiðčipe,  
 7 im Maelmbriğti mac n-Aēðacain, 7 im mac n-Epu-  
 main mic Aēðo, 7 im Pīačpaiğ mac Cellačain, 7 im

Annals). See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd. pp. xc., xci.

<sup>1</sup> *Fregabal*.—A river in the county Antrim, the name of which is now corrupted to the "Ravel Water." See Reeves' *Down and Connor*, pp. 334-5.

<sup>2</sup> *Province*; i.e. the Province of Ulidia, often called *the Province* in these Annals, though it merely re-

presented the greater portion of the present county of Down.

<sup>3</sup> *Carn-Erenn*.—Now Carnewry (according to Dean Reeves), in the parish of Connor, and county of Antrim. *Down and Connor*, p. 341, note.

<sup>4</sup> *Manann*.—The Isle of Man.

<sup>5</sup> *Loch-dacaech*.—The old Irish name of Waterford Harbour.

<sup>6</sup> *Province*.—In coicīð (lit. "the

Araidhe, in the month of June. Loingsech Ua Lethlabhair, King of Dal-Araidhe, met them at Fregabal,<sup>1</sup> when he was defeated, and lost his brother out of his army, *i.e.*, Flathrua Ua Lethlabhair. Aedh son of Eochacan, King of the Province,<sup>2</sup> and Loingsech, King of Dal-Araidhe, met them at Carn-Erenn,<sup>3</sup> but were routed. Cerran son of Colman, chief of Cinel-Maelche, and the son of Allacan son of Laichtechan, and others of their army, were lost. Aedh, however, returning from the flight with a very few, and fiercely resisting during the flight, slew some of Niall's soldiers. Dubhgall, his son, escaped wounded. A naval battle at Manann,<sup>4</sup> between Barid, son of Ottir, and Ragnall grandson of Imar, where Barid was killed, together with nearly all his host. A large new fleet of Gentiles at Lochdacaech.<sup>5</sup> Peace [concluded] between Niall son of Aedh, King of Ailech, and Aedh, King of the Province,<sup>6</sup> at Telach-og,<sup>7</sup> on the Kalends of November. A hosting of the Fochla<sup>8</sup> by Niall, son of Aedh, into Midhe, in the month of December. He encamped at Grellach-Eillte,<sup>9</sup> to the west of Crosa-cail.<sup>10</sup> A large party went from him out of the camp to procure corn and fire-wood. Oengus Ua Maelsechlainn, with all his brethren and the army of the men of Meath, overtook them; and they lost 45 men, including Coinnecan son of Muirchertach, and Ferghal son of Oenghus, and Uathmaran son of Ailib, and Erudan son of Gairfidh, chieftain of Ui-Bresail-Macha, and Maelruanaidh son of Cumuscach, chieftain of Sil-Duibhthire, and Maelbrihte son of Aedhacan, and the son<sup>11</sup> of Eru-man son of Aedh, and Fiachra son of Cellachan, and

fifth"); by which was meant the Province of Ulidia.

<sup>7</sup> *Telach-og*.—Now Tullyhog, in the barony of Dungannon Upper, co. Tyrone.

<sup>8</sup> *Fochla*.—A name for that part of the North of Ireland occupied by the Northern Ui-Neill.

<sup>9</sup> *Grellach Eillte*.—Girley, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

<sup>10</sup> *Crosa-cail*.—Crossakeele, in the last named barony and county.

<sup>11</sup> *Son*.—His name is given as Maelmordha, by the *Four Masters*, at A.D. 910.



Maelmuire mac Flannacain ríghomna na n-Áir-  
gialla.

Óron do Spellaig eillte huair,  
Fuaramar cuain na taib;  
Árbert Cormacan rí Niall,  
Mac in lecar riar tiasam riar.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini mcccc.º xiiii.º (αλιαρ mcccc.º  
xu.º). Oengur .h. Maelrečnail, ríghomna Tempač,  
reptimo iour Februairi peria tertia mortuur ert.

Deannacht for láinn Círo mic Óirno,  
Ro marb Oengur fínn muad Fail:  
Maic ino arRAIN gaircō gair,  
Óigail Aeōa allain ain.

Domnall mac Aeōo, rí Áilíř, uerno equinoctio in peni-  
tentia moritur. Pricuīdecht Flainn mic Maelreč-  
lainn o maccaib .i. o Donncharo 7 o cōnčobur, 7 inōpeō  
Mīōe uaōib co loč rí. Slogeō ino řočlai la Niall mac  
n-Oeōa ríř n-Áilíř co rogaib naiōm Donncharo 7 Con-  
cobuir ríra reir a n-ačar, 7 co řarřaib ořaō itir Mīōe  
7 Óreřa. Maelciarain mac Eočacain, princepř Cluana  
h-auiř 7 epircopur aipō Mača, anno lxx.º aetatir rue,  
Scannlan aipchinnech Tamlachta 7 Scannlan aipchin-  
nech na Congbala řlinne Suileiōi, in Chriřto mori-  
untur. Ruarcc mac Maelbriřte, rí Murcraide řire,

<sup>1</sup> *Grellach-Eillte*.—Girley, in the  
baryny of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

<sup>2</sup> *Cormacan*.—Better known as  
Cormacan *Eiges* (or C. the "Poet").  
His obit is given by the *Four Masters*  
at the year 946=948. See O'Dono-  
van's ed. of the *Circuit of Ireland by*  
*Muircheartach Mac Neill*, printed for  
the Irish Archæol. Soc., 1842. The  
original of these lines, which is not  
in B., is added in the upper margin  
of fol. 47a in A., with a sign of re-  
ference to the proper place in the text.

<sup>3</sup> *Royal-heir*.—ríghomna, A.

<sup>4</sup> *Died*.—The *Four Masters* (at A.D.  
911) say that Oengus died of wounds  
received by him in the battle of  
Grellach-Eillte, mentioned under the  
preceding year (913) in this Chronicle.

<sup>5</sup> *Fal*.—Fal, and Inis-Fail, were  
bardic names for Ireland. The orig.  
of these lines (not in B), is added  
in the lower margin of fol. 47a in A,  
with the usual mark of reference to  
the proper place in the text.

<sup>6</sup> *Aedh Allan*.—The death in battle  
of Aedh Allan, King of Ireland, is  
recorded above at the year 742. The

Maelmuire son of Flannacan, royal-heir of the Airghialla.

Sorrow to the cold Grellach-Eillte,<sup>1</sup>

We found hosts by its side.

Cormacan<sup>2</sup> said to Niall,

“ We will not be allowed to go westwards, let us go eastwards.”

Kal. Jan. A.D. 914 (alias 915). Oengus Ua Maelsechnaill, royal-heir<sup>3</sup> of Temhair, died<sup>4</sup> on the seventh of the Ides of February, the third day of the week. [914.]

A blessing on the hand of Cernd son of Bernd,

Who slew Oengus Finn, the pride of Fal;<sup>5</sup>

It was a good deed of his sharp valour,

To avenge the noble Aedh Allan.<sup>6</sup>

Domnall son of Aedh, King of Ailech, died in penitence, at the vernal equinox. A rebellion against Flann son of Maelsechlainn by his sons, viz., by Donnchad and Conchobar; and they devastated Midhe as far as Loch-Ri. The army of the North [was led] by Niall son of Aedh, King of Ailech, who received the guarantee of Donnchad and Conchobar that they would be obedient to their father, and left peace between Midhe and Bregh. Maelciarain son of Eochocan, abbot of Cluain-ais<sup>7</sup> and bishop of Ard-Macha,<sup>8</sup> in the 70th year of his age; Scannlan, ‘herenagh’ of Tamlacht, and Scannlan, ‘herenagh’ of Congbail<sup>9</sup> of Glenn-Suilidhe, died in Christ. Ruarc son of Maelbrigte, King of Muscraidhe-thire,<sup>10</sup> was killed

victor in the battle was Domnall son of Murchad, who succeeded Aedh Allan in the sovereignty, and who was the ancestor of Oengus Ua Maelsechlainn.

<sup>7</sup> *Cluain-ais* —Or Cluain-eois, as it is otherwise written. Now Clones, in the co. Monaghan.

<sup>8</sup> *Ard-Macha*.—There is probably some error here, as the name of Mael-

ciarain does not appear in any of the ancient lists of bishops, or abbots, of Armagh. See the *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 186, note <sup>4</sup>.

<sup>9</sup> *Congbail*.—Now Conwal, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal.

<sup>10</sup> *Muscraidhe-thire*.—The old name of a territory comprising the present barony of Lower Ormond, (and part of Upper Ormond), co. Tipperary.

do ʒuin tpe meʒail 7 ta[n]ʒnačt o hūib ʒunʒalaiʒ.  
 Topmač map meinic do ʒentiʒ do čiačhtain oc loč  
 dačaeč beor, 7 inoʒeo tuač 7 ceall Muman h-uādiʒ.

b. ꝥt. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º x.º u.º (aliar dcccc.º  
 xui.º). Flann mac Maelrečlainn (mic Maelpuanaič  
 mic Donnchara), pī Tempač, pēʒnanʒ annuʒ xxx. et ui.,  
 et menʒibur .ui. et diebur .u., anno aetatiʒ pue lx.º uiu.º,  
 octaua die ꝥalendarum lunu pēʒia pēʒtima, hora  
 diei quari pēʒtima, moʒitur. Poʒarptač mac Tolairʒ  
 pī deiʒiʒt ʒpeʒ moʒitur. Annle mac Cačan, pī  
 Uačne Cliač, do bar[ugao] o ʒallaiʒ loča dačaeč.  
 Aeč mac Ailello abbar cluana pēʒta ʒpenoain,  
 Conliʒan mac ʒpaignen toʒech .h. Lomain ʒaela,  
 Martain abbar pōiʒʒ Commān, moʒiuntur. Niall  
 mac Aeča ipuʒe Tempač, 7 oenač Tailten do aiʒ  
 laiʒ, quod multuʒ tempōibur ppetermiʒʒum ep̄t.  
 ʒail loča dačaeč beor do innuʒuč Muman 7 laiʒen.  
 Maelbarp̄p̄ino ʒacapoč Cluana mic Noʒ moʒitur.  
 Aʒo Mača do loʒeač oiait 1 quint ꝥalendar Mai .i.  
 a leith deiʒceptač, coʒin toi 7 coʒint ʒaboll 7 cuʒin  
 čucin 7 coʒino liʒ abbaro h-uile. Coblaič inʒin ʒuič-  
 duin, comarba ʒpūʒti, quieuʒt.

ꝥt. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º x.º ui.º (aliar dcccc.º  
 xui.º). Sneāčta 7 h-uāčt oiačar, 7 aiʒ anaicenta, ip̄in  
 bliadaʒin pē, comtar puiʒpe p̄um loča 7 p̄um abaiinn  
 Epeno, co po la ap di cečpaiʒ 7 enaiʒ 7 eicniʒ. Aʒoi  
 ʒp̄ainoi olčena. Cometuʒ celum apdepe uiʒum ep̄t.  
 ʒlum čeineč do apčpuʒuo co toʒaiinn iap n-Ep̄inn

<sup>1</sup> *Son.*—The original of the paren-  
 thetic clause, which is added in *al.*  
*man.* in A., is written by way of gloss,  
 in the orig. hand in B.

<sup>2</sup> *Who reigned.*—pēʒnanʒ, in A.  
 and B.

<sup>3</sup> *Of June.*—lunā, A. The cri-  
 teria above given shew that the

correct year was 916, according to  
 the common computation.

<sup>4</sup> *Uaithne-Cliač.*—A territory now  
 represented by the barony of Owney-  
 beg, co. Limerick.

<sup>5</sup> *Ui-Lomain-Gaela.*—A sept of the  
 Ui-Maine (or Hy-Many) of Con-

through treachery and malice, by the Ui-Dungalaigh. A great and frequent increase of Gentiles coming still to Loch-dachaech; and the territories and churches of Munster were plundered by them.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 915 (alias 916). Flann, son of Mael- [915.] BIS. sechlainn (son<sup>1</sup> of Maelruanaidh, son of Donnchad), King of Temhair, who reigned<sup>2</sup> 36 years, 6 months, and 5 days, died in the 68th year of his age, on the 8th of the Kalends of June,<sup>3</sup> the 7th day of the week, about the 7th hour of the day. Fogartach son of Tolarg, King of the South of Bregh, died. Annle son of Cathan, King of Uaithne-Cliach,<sup>4</sup> was put to death by the Foreigners of Loch-dacaech. Aedh son of Ailill, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brendain; Conligan son of Draignen, chieftain of Ui-Lomain-Gaela;<sup>5</sup> [and] Martain abbot of Ros-Comain, died. Niall,<sup>6</sup> son of Aedh, in the kingship of Temhair; and the fair of Tailtiu was celebrated by him, which had been omitted for many years. The Foreigners of Loch-dacaech still plundering Munster and Leinster. Mael-barrfind, a priest of Clonmacnoise, died. Ard-Macha was burned by lightning on the 5th of the Kalends of May, viz., the southern half, with the 'Toi'<sup>7</sup> and the 'Saball,'<sup>7</sup> and the kitchen, and the abbot's house all. Coblaith, daughter of Dubhduin, successor of Brigit, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 916 (alias 917). Great snow and cold, [916.] and unprecedented frost, in this year, so that the chief lakes and rivers of Ireland were passable, which brought great havoc upon cattle, birds, and fishes. Horrid signs besides. The heavens seemed to glow with comets. A mass of fire was observed, with thunder, passing over Ireland from the west, which went over the sea eastwards.

naught. See O'Donovan's *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 949, note k.

<sup>6</sup> *Niall*; Niall Glundubh, or Niall "Black-knee." The epithet *ḡlun-roub* is added as a gloss in B., in a very old hand, and the note *Niall*

*ḡlunroub* *pegnaire* incipit in the margin in A., in *al. man.*

<sup>7</sup> *Toi* — *Saball*.—Regarding these churches, see Reeves' *Ancient Churches of Armagh*, pp. 12, 13; and Todd's *St. Patrick*, p. 480.

ανίαν co n-dečaið ðap muip rair. Siτpiuc .h. 1maip  
 cona čobluč do žabail oc Cinnfuait i n-airiup Laiſen.  
 Raſnall .h. himaip cona čobluč ailu co ſallu  
 loča ðačaeč. Ar nſall oc neimlid la Mumain.  
 Ar n-aile la Eoganacht 7 Ciapaiðe. Sloſað .h. Neill  
 in ðeipciτ 7 in tuaipeiτ la Niall mac nAeða piſ  
 nEpenð co piyu Muman, do čocuð ppi ſenni. Sco-  
 paiſ ala laičiu pičet mīr Augaiſ oc Topoſ gleþrač  
 i Maiſ þeiñin. Dolloτaſ in ſenti iprin τiſ ipinð  
 lau četnai. Pappapapτaðap in ſoiðil etip čeiſ  
 7 meðoin laei, 7 cačaiſſet co epapτain, co toſ-  
 čaiſ amail čet peſ etuppu, ačt ip lia ðočeſ ði  
 ſallaið. Dolloτaſ teoſcobpaið aſin longpoſ na  
 nſenni ppi tōiſ ammuinτipe. Imopoiſet in  
 ſoiðil poſ culu ðočum a n-ðunaið peſin toip ðe-  
 ðenaiſ .i. pe Raſnall pi Duðſall, co ploſ ði ſal-  
 laið uime. Luið Niall mac Aeða co n-uaið i n-aſaið  
 na ſenti co tapmaſe ðia τpiuτ an inguin. Anaiſ  
 Niall iaprin pičet n-aiðce a n-ðunaið ppiſ n[α]  
 ſenni. Arþpeč uaið ppi Laiſniu ap a n-ſabtiſ cač  
 ðicein ppiſ in longpoſ. Roiſiſ cač Cinnfuait poſaið  
 pe Siτpiuc hU 1maip, conðio ann ðočeſ Augaiſe mac  
 Ailello pi Laiſen, 7 Maelmoſða mac Muipecain pi  
 aiſtiſ Lipi, Maelmoēðoc mac Ðiapmata ſui et epip-  
 copuſ Laiſen, Augſan mac Cennetiſ pi laičſe, et  
 ceteſi ðuceſ atque nobileſ. Siτpiuc .h. 1maip ðo  
 τuiðecht i n-Ač cliač. Eične inſen Aeða, in ueſa  
 poenitentia et in ſepia Martini, ðeſuncta epτ.

Fol. 46bb.

<sup>1</sup> *Cennfuait*. — O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 915, notes, pp. 589, 590) would identify Cennfuait with Confey, in the barony of Salt, co. Kildare. But the above statement represents Cennfuait as on the "border" (i n-airiup) of Leinster, whereas Confey is several miles inland.

<sup>2</sup> *Neimlid*. — The 'Translation' of these Annals in Clar. 49 has "Imly"

(i.e. Emly), bar. of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary.

<sup>3</sup> *Tobar - Glethrach*. — Not now known by this name.

<sup>4</sup> *Magh-Femhin*. — A plain, famous in Irish history and legend, comprising a large district of country about Clonmel.

<sup>5</sup> *Tierce*. — This was the canonical term for the division of time extending from the 9th to the 12th hour of the day.

Sitriuc, grandson of Imar, came with his fleet to Cennfuait<sup>1</sup> on the border of Leinster. Ragnall, grandson of Imar, went with his other fleet to the Foreigners of Loch-Dachaeach. A slaughter of the Foreigners at Neimlid<sup>2</sup> in Munster. Another slaughter by the Eoganacht and the Ciarraidhe. A hosting of the Ui-Neill of the South, and of the North, by Niall son of Aedh, to the men of Munster, to wage war against the Gentiles. He encamped on the 22nd of the month of August at Tobar-Glethrach<sup>3</sup> in Magh-Femhin.<sup>4</sup> The Gentiles went into the territory on the same day. The Irish attacked them between tierce<sup>5</sup> and mid-day, and they fought till vesper-time, so that about<sup>6</sup> 100 men fell between them, but most fell on the part of the Foreigners. Reinforcements came from the camp of the Gentiles, to the aid of their people. The Irish returned back to their encampment before [the arrival of] the last reinforcement, i.e. before Ragnall, King of the Dubh-Gaill [arrived], accompanied by an army of Foreigners. Niall, son of Aedh, went with a small force against the Gentiles, so that God prevented their slaughter through him. Niall after this stayed twenty nights encamped against the Gentiles. He sent word to the Leinstermen to beseige the camp from a distance. The battle of Cennfuait<sup>7</sup> was gained over them by Sitriuc grandson of Imar, in which fell Augaire son of Ailill, King of Leinster; and Maelmordha son of Muirecan, King of Airther-Liphè; Maelmoedhoc, son of Diarmait, a wise man, and bishop of Leinster; Augran son of Cennetigh, King of Laighis, and other captains and nobles. Sitriuc, grandson of Imar, came into Athcliath. Eithne,<sup>8</sup> daughter of Aehh, died in true penitence, on the feast of St. Martin.

<sup>1</sup> *About*.—*am* (for *amail*, "like"), A. B. The *Four Mast.* (915) say that 1100 men were slain.

<sup>7</sup> *Cennfuait*.—See note <sup>1</sup>. A marginal note in A. reads *ou ioropra*—

*ouar u. c. uel paulo pluy*, "where 500 or more fell."

<sup>8</sup> *Eithne*.—According to the *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 916), she was Queen of the men of Bregh.



Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini mcccc.° xiii.° (αλιαρ mcccc.° xiiii.°) Maelioin princep 7 episcopur Roirr creae, Eicneč princep Arann airčir, Daniel Cluana coirpčē penčā aīpā, in pace dormierunt. Muirpenn inžen Suairt, abatiā Cille dapo, quieuit. Gaill ločā vacaeč do dergiu Erenn .i. Rašnall pī Dubgall 7 na dā iarla .i. Ottir 7 Sraggabai, 7 ragaič doib iarpin co pīru Alban. Pīr Alban dono ar a cenn rom co comairnečtar pōr bīu Tine la Saxanu tuaircirt. Dogenrat in Gentī cečpai cačā dīb .i. cač la Sočbrič Ua nīmai, cač lar na dā iarla, cač lar na h-óctigepna Cač dano la Rašnall i n-epoloč nādacatar pīr Alban Roirp pē pēpaič Alban pōrpna tpi cačā adconnecatar, copolrat āp n-dīmar dī na Genntīb, im Ottir 7 im Sraggabai. Rašnall dono do fūabairt iarpiūdiu illopg pēp n-Alban co po la ar dīb, acht nāpapebač pī na mōpmoep dīpuidīb. Nox praelium dīpimūt. Eičilpleič, pamopirpīma pēgīna Saxonum, mōpītur. Cocač itir Nīall mac Cēdo pī Temīrač 7 Sīpīuc .h. nīmai. Maelmīčīo mac Plannacain pī Cnoğbāi do dūl co Gentī, pī cornum tuaircirt breg a mūin Gentē, quod eo nihil contulit.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini mcccc.° xu. iii.° (αλιαρ

<sup>1</sup> *Ara-airther*.—The most eastern of the Islands of Aran, in the Bay of Galway.

<sup>2</sup> *Fell asleep*.—dormiuit, A.

<sup>3</sup> *They went*.—ragaič doib [dōdōib incorrectly for doib], A. B.

<sup>4</sup> *Banks of the Tine*, i.e. the River Tyne.

<sup>5</sup> *North Saxonland*.—Northumbria or Northumberland. The meaning of the expression la raxanu tuaircirt, which signifies literally "apud Saxones sinistralēs," has been misconceived by some writers on Scotch history. There can be no doubt that

the foregoing statement, co comairnečtar pōr bīu Tine la Saxanu tuaircirt, means that they (i.e. the Dubhgall [or Black Foreigners] and the men of Alba, or Scotland) met on the banks of the Tyne, in Northumbria. Skene, misunderstanding the expression, states that the men of Alba prepared to meet the invaders "with the assistance of the northern Saxons." (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 363). Dr. Todd fell into the same mistake, (*War of the Gaedhil*, &c., *Introd.*, p. lxxxvi).

<sup>6</sup> *Graggaba*.—Regarding the iden-

Kal. Jan. A.D. 917 (alias 918). Maeleoin, abbot and [917.] bishop of Ros-cre; Eicnech, abbot of Ara-airther,<sup>1</sup> [and] Daniel of Cluain-coirpthe, an eminent historian, 'fell asleep<sup>2</sup> in peace.' Muirenn, daughter of Suart, abbess of Cill-dara, rested. The Foreigners of Loch-Dachaeach left Ireland, viz., Ragnall King of the Dubhgall, and the two Earls, to wit Ottir and Graggaba. And they went<sup>3</sup> afterwards against the men of Alba. The men of Alba, however, were prepared for them; so that they met on the banks of the Tine,<sup>4</sup> in North Saxonland.<sup>5</sup> The Gentiles divided themselves into four battalions, viz., a battalion with Gothfrith grandson of Imar; a battalion with the two Earls; a battalion with the young lords. There was another battalion under Ragnall, in ambush, which the men of Alba did not see. The men of Alba gained a victory over the three battalions they saw, and made a great slaughter of the Gentiles, including Ottir and Graggaba.<sup>6</sup> Ragnall, however, afterwards attacked the rear of the army of the men of Alba, and made a slaughter of them, but no King or 'Mor-maer'<sup>7</sup> of them perished. Night interrupted the battle. Eithilfleith,<sup>8</sup> most famous queen of the Saxons,<sup>9</sup> died. War between Niall, son of Aedh, King of Temhair, and Sitriuc, grandson of Imar. Maelmithidh son of Flannacan, King of Cnoghbbha,<sup>10</sup> went to the Gentiles, with a view to defending the North of Bregh by the aid of the Gentiles; which availed him nothing.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 918 (alias 919). Easter on the 7th [918.]

tity of this person, mentioned in a previous entry under this year, see Todd's work, just cited, *Intro.*, p. lxxxvi, note <sup>1</sup>.

<sup>7</sup> *Mor-maer*.—"Great steward."

<sup>8</sup> *Eithilfleith*.—Æthelfled, Queen of the Mercians, whose obit is entered in the Anglo-Saxon Chron. at the year 918, and a second time at 922.

<sup>9</sup> *Queen of the Saxons*.—Æthelflæd, eldest daughter of Alfred the Great, and wife of Æthelred, 'caldorman' of the Mercians. See the previous note.

<sup>10</sup> *Cnoghbbha*.—This name is now represented by Knowth, the name of a townland containing a large mound, in the parish of Monknewtown, barony of Upper Slane, co. Meath.

10000.° 11.°) Cairc for rept ict. Mai, 7 mincáirc ala  
 laiēiu do rampaō. Ceō Oa Maelrečnaill do dāllaō  
 Fol. 47aa. le brāčair, la Donnchaō mī mīōe. bellum pe nŕentiō  
 occ Duiblinn for ŕoiōelu, du 1 torcair Niall (i.  
 glundub) mac Ceōo, mī Erenn, tertio anno regni sui,  
 xiii. ict. Octimbrir, iii. feria, 7 du itorcair Ceō mac  
 Eoōocain mī coiciō Cončobair, 7 Maelmīōio mac Flan-  
 nacain mī breg, 7 Concobar .h. Maelrečnaill mīdomna  
 Tempač, 7 Flaičbertač mac Domnaill mīdomna  
 ino ŕoēlai, 7 mac Duibrinais .i. Maeleraibi, mī na  
 n-ŕirgiallu, et alii nobiles multi.

bponač inoiu hēriu h-uas,  
 Cen ruriŕ ruas riŕi ŕiall;  
 [ŕr deccir nime ŕan ŕrein,  
 Fairŕi muiŕe Neill ŕan Niall]

[Ni]ŕta meōair maiuiŕ ŕir,  
 Niŕta rič na ŕuā ŕloiŕ;  
 Ni cumainŕ oenach do ain,  
 O roŕbair in bpoenach bpoim.

[Tríaŕ] rin a maŕ m-breg m-buiōe,  
 ŕ tir n-alaino n-aōŕuiōe;  
 Ro ŕcapair ŕrit riŕ riŕnech,  
 ŕotracaiō Niall miamŕuinech.

[Caiti mail iartair betha,  
 Caiti ŕrain] ceč airmŕečta;  
 Inoiō Niall cpoōa Cnuā  
 Ro malair a moŕ triuā.

Cett mac Flaičbertaiŕ mī Corc-Moŕruaŕ, Tigeŕnač  
 .h. Cleiriŕ, mī .h. ŕiačŕač ŕiōne, moŕtui ŕunt.

<sup>1</sup> *Little Easter*.—mincáirc. Low  
 Sunday, i.e. the first Sunday after  
 Easter Sunday. The true year was  
 919, in which Easter Sunday fell on  
 the 7th of the Kalends of May.

<sup>2</sup> *In which fell*.—du 1 torcair, B.  
 Mutilated in A.

<sup>3</sup> *Glundubh*.—"Black Knee." The  
 epithet is added by way of gloss in B.

<sup>4</sup> *The 17th*.—The corresponding  
 number is not in A., which has been  
 partly injured in this place.

<sup>5</sup> *Province of Conchobar*, (i.e. of  
 Conchobar Mac Nessa, King of  
 Ulster in the 1st century). A name  
 for the Province (coiced or "fifth")  
 of Ulster. See note <sup>5</sup>, p. 386  
*supra*.

of the Kalends of May, and Little Easter<sup>1</sup> on the 2nd day of Summer. Aedh, grandson of Maelsechnaill, was blinded by his brother, Donnchad King of Midhe. A battle gained by Gentiles at Dubhlinn, over Gaedhil, in which fell<sup>2</sup> Niall (*i.e.* Glundubh)<sup>3</sup> son of Aedh, King of Ireland, in the 3rd year of his reign, on the 17th<sup>4</sup> of the Kalends of December, the 4th day of the week ; and in which fell Aedh son of Eochacan, King of the Province of Conchobar;<sup>5</sup> and Maelmithidh son of Flannacan, King of Bregh; and Conchobar Ua Maelsechnaill, royal heir of Temhair; and Flaithbertach son of Domnall, royal heir of the Fochla; and the son of Dubhsinach, *i.e.* Maelcraibhi, King of the Airghialla, and many other nobles.

Sorrowful<sup>6</sup> to-day is noble Ireland,  
Without a valiant chief of hostage reign;  
[It is seeing the heavens without a sun,  
To see Magh-Neill without Niall].

There is no joy in man's goodness;  
There is no peace nor gladness among hosts;  
No fair can be celebrated,  
Since the cause of sorrow died.

[A pity] this, O beloved Magh-Bregh,  
Beautiful, desirable country.  
Thou hast parted with thy lordly king;  
Niall the wounding hero has left thee!

[Where is the chief of the western world?  
Where is the hero] of every clash of arms?  
Is it the brave Niall of Cnucha  
That has been lost, O great cantred!

Cett son of Flaithbertach, King of Corc-Modruagh, [and]  
Tigernach Ua Cleirigh, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died.

<sup>6</sup> *Sorrowful*.—The original of these stanzas, not in B., is written in the top marg. of fol. 47aa in A., with a mark of reference to the place where they might be inserted in the text.

Some of the words which had been cut off by the binder, have been restored from the copy in the Ashburnham MS. of the *Ann. Four Mast.* in the Royal Irish Academy.

Íct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º x.º ix.º (alia dcccc.º xx.º). Maelmuire, princeps airtod Breccain, moritur. Caþroinuð re n'Donncað .h. Maelrečnaill for Ğenti, du itorčair ár n-dinair. Finčar epircopur et reirba optimur Doimliac feliciter paupauit. Scannal Roirp Creae, et reirba Cluana mic Noir, quieuit. Sitruic ua hlmair do dergiu Aca cliač per potertatem diuinam. Domliac Cenannra do bpiuič o Ğentið 7 ročaiðe martpai ann. Domliac Tuileain do lorcað in eodem die. Cormac mac Cuilennain pi na n'Deri Muman iugulatur ert.

Íct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º xx.º (alia dcccc.º xx.º i.º). Moenač mac Siaðail, comarba Comgail, cenn ecna innre Epenn, dormiuit. Domnall .h. Maelrečlainn per dolum occirur ert a fratpe suo Donnchað, quod aptum erat. Ciapan abbar Daiminre paupat. Maelrečlainn .h. Plainn piðonna Temprač, Piačra mac Cačalain pi Coille Follamhain, Ragnall .h. 1mair pi Finngall 7 Dubgall, omney mortui sunt. Ğoičbpič .h. 1mair i n-Ač cliač. Cinaeð mac Domnaill, princeps daire Calcač 7 Opoma tuama, 7 cenn ačcomaire Conaill in tuaircirt obuit. Muiriuc do Ğallaið illoč Feðail .i. Acolb co n-dib longaið trichat. Cenpis i n-inir Euğain do dergiu co cron 7 co leir doið paucir in ea remanentibus per torporem. Pergal mac Domnaill pi ino [p]očlai i n-ercairdiu friu co romarð lučt lunga dið, 7 co pobpui in lungai co ruc a ppaið.

<sup>1</sup> *Scannal*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (at A.D. 918), where the name is written Scannlan, he is stated to have been abbot of Ros-cre (Roscrea.)

<sup>2</sup> *The doimliac*; i.e. the "stone church."

<sup>3</sup> *On*.—in, omitted in B.

<sup>4</sup> *Cuilennan*.—No Cormac "son of Cuilennan" appears in the *Geneal.* of the Desi-Muman (or Desi of Munster). But there is a Cormac "son

of Mothla," who was obviously the person intended. The obit of this Cormac son of Mothla, King of the Desi, is given by the *Four Masters* at A.D. 917, and by the *Chron. Scotorum* at the year 918 (=919.) See Harris's *Ware*, vol. 1, p. 549.

<sup>5</sup> *Maelsechlainn*.—Maelsechnaill, B.

<sup>6</sup> *Coille-Follamhain*.—See note <sup>7</sup>, p. 403 *supra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Gothfrith*.—He probably succeeded

Kal. Jan. A.D. 919 alias 920). Maelmuire, abbot of [919.]  
Ard-Brecain, died. A breach of battle by Donnchad,  
grandson of Maelsechnaill, over the Gentiles, where  
a great slaughter was made. Finchar, a bishop, and  
excellent scribe of Doimliacc, rested happily. Scannal,<sup>1</sup>  
of Ros-cre, and scribe of Cluain-mic-Nois, rested.  
Sitriuc, grandson of Imhar, left Ath-cliath, through  
Divine power. The 'doimliac'<sup>2</sup> of Cenannas was broken  
by Gentiles, and great numbers were martyred there.  
The 'doimliac'<sup>2</sup> of Tuilen was burned on<sup>3</sup> the same day.  
Cormac son of Cuilennan,<sup>4</sup> King of the Desi-Muman, was  
slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 920 (alias 921). Moenach son of [920.]  
Siadhal, successor of Comgall, head of the learning of the  
Island of Ireland, 'fell asleep.' Domnall, grandson of  
Maelsechlainn,<sup>5</sup> was deceitfully slain by his brother  
Donnchad, which was meet. Ciaran, abbot of Daiminis,  
rested. Maelsechlainn, grandson of Flann, royal-heir of  
Temhair; Fiachra son of Cathalan, King of Coille-  
Follamhain,<sup>6</sup> [and] Ragnall grandson of Imar, King of the  
Finn-Gaill and Dubh-Gaill,—all died. Gothfrith,<sup>7</sup> grand-  
son of Imar, in Ath-cliath. Cinaedh son of Domnall,  
abbot of Daire-Calgaigh and Druim-thuama, and head  
of council of the [Cinel]-Conaill of the North, died.<sup>8</sup> A  
fleet of the Foreigners in Loch-Febhail, viz., Acolb  
with thirty-two ships. Cen-rig<sup>9</sup> in Inis-Eogain was  
abandoned by them quickly and entirely; a few remain-  
ing there, through laziness. Fergal son of Domnall, King  
of the Fochla, in enmity towards them, so that he killed  
the crew of one of the ships, and broke the ship, and took

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his brother (or cousin) Sitriuc, whose  
departure from Ath-cliath (Dublin)  
is recorded under the year 919.

<sup>8</sup> *Died.*—*οιημ οβντ*, A. *οβντ*, B.

<sup>9</sup> *Cen-rig.* — The name of some  
island off the coast of Inishowen, in

the co. Donegal. See above at the  
year 732, for mention of an island  
called Culen-rigi, off the same coast.  
The versions of this entry given in  
the MS. Clar. 49, and in O'Connor's  
ed., are very inaccurate.



Fol. 47a<sup>b</sup>

Longur aile i Ciunn maḡair a n-aipep ēipe Conaill. i. mac  
h-Uaḡmaran mic ḡairiḡ cum .xx. nauibur. Inopeḡ aipḡ  
Maḡa hī .iiii. id Nouembriur o ḡallaiḡ Aḡa cliaḡ .i. o  
ḡoḡbriḡ Oa lḡair cum ruo exepcitu .i. h-irint paḡurn  
ria feil Martain, 7 na tairi aepnaiḡi do anacal lair  
cona lucht de ḡeiliḡ de 7 oi lobraiḡ, 7 in ceall olḡeana,  
niri paucir in ea tectir exaurtir per incupiam. In-  
opeḡ leḡan uadib for ceḡ leaḡ .i. riar co h-linir .h.  
Labraḡa, rair co ḡanḡai, poḡuaiḡ co Maḡ nillren.  
Aḡḡ in rluāḡ paḡuaiḡ doḡparraiḡ Muirceḡtaḡ mac  
Neill, 7 Aḡigneḡ mac Muircaḡo, co remio poḡuib 7 co  
parḡabrat ile, paucir elappir rubriḡio rublurḡir  
noctir. Ecilppir lunae hī .xii. Iḡt. Ianuarii, .iii. peria,  
prima hora noctir. Flaiḡberḡaḡ mac Muirceḡtaiḡ,  
abbay Cluana moep, moritur.

Cudu anḡuro inḡbair h uaiḡ,

Cudu alluro [a] deiḡloir;

Inḡio Flaiḡberḡaḡ rinn riai,

Rorcar rri mīaḡ Cluana mōir.

Iḡt. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º xx.º i.º (aḡiar dcccc.º  
xxii.º). Maelpoil mac Ailella, rui 7 eppcop ril Aḡḡa  
Slane, Taro mac Paelain ri .h. Cennrelaiḡ, Cernaḡmac  
Flainn pḡinceḡr Lanne lēpe 7 moep muinnḡiri aipḡ  
Maḡa o ḡelaḡ duin co muir, 7 o ḡoainn co Corran,  
cenn comairle 7 aḡḡomairc per mḡpeḡ n-uile, omner

<sup>1</sup> *Cenn-Maghair*.—Or Kinnaweer.  
See note <sup>3</sup>, p. 154 *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Gothfrith*.—See note <sup>7</sup>, page 440.

<sup>3</sup> *Church*; i.e. the Church-town, or  
the ecclesiastical buildings generally.

<sup>4</sup> *Inis-Ui-Labrada*. — O'Labrada's  
Island. Not identified.

<sup>5</sup> *Magh-Nillsen*. — Magh-Uillsenn,  
*Four Mast*. Not identified.

<sup>6</sup> *Chuin-mor*.—O'Donovan suggests  
(*F. M.*, A.D. 919, note n), that this  
place is now represented by the place  
called Clonmore, in the barony of  
Rathvilly, co. Carlow.

<sup>7</sup> *Foundation*. — anḡuro. The

name of the composer of these lines  
is not given. O'Conor's version of  
them is very incorrect. They are  
not divided metrically in A.

<sup>8</sup> Or 922.—The suggestion "uel  
22," is in B., not in A. The correct  
year was, of course, 922.

<sup>9</sup> *Maelpoil*.—Regarding this emi-  
nent man, and his identity with the  
Paulinus to whom Probus dedicated  
his life of St. Patrick, as alleged by  
Dr. O'Conor (*Ann. Four Mast.*, ed  
O'Conor, p. 440, note <sup>1</sup>), see  
O'Donovan's *Four M.*, A.D. 920,

its spoil. Another fleet in Cenn-Maghair,<sup>1</sup> on the coast of Tir-Conaill, *i.e.*, the son of Uathmaran son of Barith, with twenty ships. The plundering of Ard-Macha on the 4th of the Ides of November, by the Foreigners of Athcliath, *viz.*, by Gothfrith<sup>2</sup> grandson of Imar, with his army, on the Saturday before the feast of St. Martin. And the houses of prayer, with their company of Celi-De and of sick, were protected by him, and the church<sup>3</sup> besides, except a few houses in it which were burnt through negligence. An extensive devastation by them on every side, *i.e.*, westwards to Inis-Ui-Labradha;<sup>4</sup> eastwards to the Bann; northwards to Magh-Nillsen.<sup>5</sup> But Muirchertach Mac Neill, and Aignert son of Murchad, met the army [that went] northwards, who were defeated and lost a great many, a few escaping by the aid of the glimmering of night. An eclipse of the moon on the 15th of the Kalends of January, a Tuesday, in the first hour of the night. Flaithbertach son of Muirchertach, abbot of Cluain-mor,<sup>6</sup> died.

Where is the foundation<sup>7</sup> of a great treasure ?

Where the report of his good fame ?

Behold, Flaithbertach the fair, generous,

Has separated from the honours of Cluain-mor.<sup>6</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 921 (or 922).<sup>8</sup> Maelpoil,<sup>9</sup> son of Ailill, [921.] a sage and bishop of the race of Aedh Slane; Tadg son of Faelan, King of Ui-Cennselaigh; Cernach son of Flann, abbot of Lann-leire,<sup>10</sup> and steward of the 'family' of Ard-Macha from Belach-duin<sup>11</sup> to the sea, and from the Boinn to Cossan,<sup>12</sup> chief counsellor and protector of all the men of

note tt; and *Chron. Scotorum*; ed. Hennessy, p. 193, note <sup>6</sup>.

<sup>10</sup> *Lann-leire*.—See note <sup>15</sup>, p. 205 *supra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Belach-duin*.—This was the old name of Disert-Ciarain (or, as it is now called, Castlekieran), in the present barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

<sup>12</sup> *From the Boinn to Cossan*; *i.e.*

from some point (not specified) on the River Boyne to Cassan-linè, supposed to be the old name of the Glyde River, which joins the River Dee, not far from a village called *Annagassan*, to the S.E. of Castlebellingham, in the county of Louth. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., lxii., note <sup>1</sup>.

moruntur. Ruman eppcop Cluana ipairo, pēpōalāc eppcop cluana mic Noir, Loingreac mac Oenacain equonimur Doimliac, Colgu mac Maelrempuil abbar Slane, omnes dormierunt. Longur Luimni<sup>1</sup> .i. mic Ailche<sup>2</sup> pop Loč rí, co ro optatar Cluain mic Noir 7 h-uile innri ino loča, co puerat ppaio mair etir op 7 arsat 7 innbura ilí.

Fol. 47ba. | Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º xx.º ii.º (aliar dcccc.º xx.º iii.º). Maelpatraic mac Morainn, princep<sup>3</sup> Droma clia<sup>4</sup> 7 Airo ppa<sup>5</sup>, mortuus est. Spelan mac Congalai<sup>6</sup>, rí Conaille, per dolum occisus est. Inope<sup>7</sup> per nApta 7 Lanne lepe 7 per Roir<sup>8</sup> in eodem menre. Inope<sup>9</sup> Cille rleibhe o Gentib<sup>10</sup> de rnam Aigne<sup>11</sup>, 7 Dublitir pacar<sup>12</sup> ar<sup>13</sup> Mača do dūl martra leu. Cucongalt pacar<sup>14</sup> Lanne lepe, 7 tetra Epenn etir gu<sup>15</sup> 7 cru<sup>16</sup> 7 roar, in pace quiescit. Maelclui<sup>17</sup> mac Concho-  
bair, p<sup>18</sup>domna Conna<sup>19</sup>, per dolum occisus est. Liza<sup>20</sup> ingen mic Maelreclainn, p<sup>21</sup>gan p<sup>22</sup>g<sup>23</sup> bpe<sup>24</sup>, mortua est. Finn mac Maelmor<sup>25</sup>, p<sup>26</sup>domna Lai<sup>27</sup>gen, a p<sup>28</sup>atre suo occisus est. Maelcallann princep<sup>29</sup> di<sup>30</sup>ri<sup>31</sup> D<sup>32</sup>armata quiescit.

| Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º xx.º iii.º (aliar dcccc.º xx.º iiii.º). Longar di Gallai<sup>33</sup> pop loča Eirne, co p<sup>34</sup> innp<sup>35</sup>ret innri ino loča 7 na tuat<sup>36</sup> imbi ran can. A n-de<sup>37</sup>r<sup>38</sup>ge d<sup>39</sup> ino loč ip<sup>40</sup>int p<sup>41</sup>am<sup>42</sup>ra<sup>43</sup> ar ciunn. Gall<sup>44</sup> pop loč Cuan, 7 Maelouin mac A<sup>45</sup>eda, p<sup>46</sup>domna in

<sup>1</sup> *Fleet of Luimnech*; i.e. the Foreign Fleet of Limerick.

<sup>2</sup> *Son of Ailche*.—Mentioned again at A.D. 923, and 927, *infra*. According to Dr. Todd his real name was "Tamar." But he was also known by the name of Gormo Gamle, and various other epithets. See *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., cv., note <sup>3</sup> and pp. 266-7.

<sup>3</sup> *Conaille*; i.e. the tribe (or ter-

ritory) of Conaille-Muirtheinhne, in the present county of Louth.

<sup>4</sup> *Fera-Arda*.—Or Fera-Arda-Cian-achta. See note <sup>7</sup>, p. 324 *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Lann-leire*.—See note <sup>15</sup>, p. 205.

<sup>6</sup> *Cill-sleibhe*.—Or Cill-sleibhe-Cuinn. Killeevy, in the county of Ar-magh.

<sup>7</sup> *Snamh-aighech*. — Carlingford Lough. First identified by Dean Reeves. See his *Down and Connor*, p. 252.

Bregh—all died. Ruman, bishop of Cluain-Iraid; Ferdalach, bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois; Loingsech son of Oenacan, house-steward of Doimliac; Colgu son of Maelsempuil, abbot of Slane—all ‘fell asleep.’ The fleet of Luimnech,<sup>1</sup> *i.e.* of the son of Ailche,<sup>2</sup> on Loch-Ri, so that they destroyed Cluain-mic-Nois, and all the islands of the lake, and carried off a great spoil, between gold and silver, and other treasures.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 922 (alias 923). Maelpatraic son of Morand, abbot of Druim-cliaabh and Ard-sratha, died. [922.] Spelan son of Congalach, king of Conaille,<sup>3</sup> was treacherously slain. Plundering of Fera-Arda,<sup>4</sup> and Lann-leire,<sup>5</sup> and Fera-Roiss, in the same month. Plundering of Cill-sleibhe<sup>6</sup> by Gentiles from Snamh-aignech,<sup>7</sup> and Dubhlitir, priest of Ard-Macha, suffered martyrdom by them. Cucongalt, priest of Lann-leire,<sup>5</sup> the *tetra*<sup>8</sup> of Ireland for voice, and figure, and knowledge, rested in peace. Maelcluiche son of Conchobar, royal-heir of Connaught, was slain through treachery. Ligach, daughter of the son<sup>9</sup> of Maelsechlainn, the King of Bregh’s queen, died. Finn son of Maelmordha, royal heir of Leinster, was killed by his brother. Maelcallainn, abbot of Disert-Diarmata,<sup>10</sup> rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 923 (alias 924). A fleet of Foreigners [923.] on Loch-Erne; and they plundered the islands of the lake, and the territories round it, to and fro. They departed from the lake in the Summer following. Foreigners on Loch-Cuan; and Maelduin son of Aedh, royal heir

<sup>8</sup> *Tetra*.—This word, which appears to be used here in the sense of “paragon,” or “most eminent,” is explained in the *Ann. Four M.*, A.D. 921, as signifying “chantor, or orator,” (cantaire no opator), a meaning which does not seem consistent with the context. The Translator in *Clar.* 49 makes Cucongalt. “chiefe of Ire-

land in all virtues.” But Dr. O’Conor understands *tetra* and *cruth* as signifying respectively “Tympanista,” and “cithara”!

<sup>9</sup> *Son*.—He was Flann Sinna, King of Ireland, whose obit is entered above at the year 915.

<sup>10</sup> *Disert-Diarmata*.—Now known as Castledermot, co. Kildare.

coicið, do čotaim leu. No čoblač mar de žallaið loča Cuan do baðað oc pɛrtair Ružraiže, du in robaðuð nôi cet aut eo amplius. Složað la Žočbrič .h. n-1mair o Čč eliač co Luimneč, co pargbað plog timar dia muintir la mac n-Čilče. Močta eppcop Oa Neill 7 pacart airð Mača in pace quiescit. Muirɛdač mac Domnall tanare abbat airð Mača, 7 arðmaer Oa Neill in ɛirɛir, 7 comarba ðuiti mic ðronaiž, cenn atcomairc pɛr mðrež n-uile ocaib cleipčič quinto die Kalendarum Decimbrium uita decerit. Mael-morðā mac Conžaike princepɛr Daiminniri quiescit.

Kt. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º xx.º iiii. (aliar dcccc.º 25º). Dubžall mac Čeðā, pi Ulač, a puiɛ iugulatur ɛrt. Lorcan mac Dunchaðā, pi ðrež, penile morɛte moritur. Cačal mac Cončobair, pi Connacht, in penitentia obiit. Doñnall mac Cačail do marbað li a bpačair .i. la Tačc, pɛr dolum, 7 alii ppeclari de Connačtaið.

Fol. 47bb. Kt. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º xx.º u.º (aliar dcccc.º 26º). Opžain duin Sobairče do Žallaið loča Cuan, in quo multi homines occiri pũt 7 capti. Roimiuð pɛ Muirɛptač mac Neill pɛr Žallu oc pnam Čižneč, ubi .cc. decollati pũt. Colman princepɛr Cluana ipairð 7 Cluana mic Noir, 7 pɛrba 7 episcopur, in Chpusto quiescit. Pɛržur mac Duilizen, pi Luirž, do marbað o pɛraib ðreipne. Longur loča Cuan do

<sup>1</sup> Province; i.e. of the Province of Ulidia.

<sup>2</sup> Loch-Cuan.—Strangford Lough, co. Down.

<sup>3</sup> Fertās-Rudhraighe.—The *Four Masters* (at 922), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (923), give the name of the place of this catastrophe as “Loch-Rudhruidhe,” or “Loch-Rudhraighe,” and the *Ann. Clonmacnoise* (920=924) as “Logh-Rowrie.” Loch-

Rudhraighe was the old name of the inner Bay of Dundrum, co. Down; and Fertās-Rudhraighe was probably the name of the passage between the inner and outer Bays; the word *Fertās* signifying a ford, crossing, or passage.

<sup>4</sup> Luimnech.—Limerick.

<sup>5</sup> Son of Ailche.—See note regarding this active depredator, under A.D. 921.

<sup>6</sup> Successor of Buite; i.e. abbot of

of the Province,<sup>1</sup> fell by them. A great new fleet of the Foreigners of Loch-Cuan<sup>2</sup> was drowned at Fertas-Rudhraighe,<sup>3</sup> where 900 persons, or more, were drowned. A hosting by Gothfrith grandson of Imar, from Ath-cliath to Luimnech,<sup>4</sup> when a great multitude of his people were slain by the son of Ailche.<sup>5</sup> Mochta, bishop of the Ui-Neill, and priest of Ard-Macha, rested in peace. Muiredhach son of Domnall, tanist-abbot of Ard-Macha, and high-steward of the Ui-Neill of the South, and successor of Buite<sup>6</sup> son of Bronach—the head of counsel of all the men of Bregb, lay and clerical—died on the 5th of the Kalends of December. Maelmordha son of Conghal, abbot of Daiminis, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 924 (alias 925). Dubhgall son of Aedh, King of Ulidia, was slain by his own people. Lorcan son of Dunchad, King of Bregb, died in a senile state. Cathal son of Conchobar, King of Connaught, died in penitence. Domnall, son of Cathal, was treacherously killed by his brother, *i.e.*, Tadhg, and other nobles of the Connaughtmen [were also slain]. [924]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 925 (alias 926). Destruction of Dun-Sobhairche<sup>7</sup> by the Foreigners of Loch-Cuan,<sup>8</sup> in which a great many men were killed and captured. A victory by Muirchertach Mac Neill over Foreigners at Snamh-Aigneche,<sup>9</sup> where 200 were beheaded. Colman, abbot of Cluain-Iraird and Cluain-mic-Nois, and a scribe and bishop, rested in Christ. Fergus son of Duligen, King of Lurg,<sup>10</sup> was slain by the men of Breifne. The fleet of Loch-Cuan<sup>8</sup> took up [a position] at [925.]

Mainister-Buite, or Monasterboice, co. Louth.

<sup>7</sup> *Dun-Sobhairche*.—Now known as Dunseverick, in the parish of Billy, barony of Cary, co. of Antrim; near the Giant's Causeway.

<sup>8</sup> *Loch-Cuan*.—Strangford Lough, co. Down.

<sup>9</sup> *Snamh-Aigneche*. — See p. 444, note <sup>7</sup>. A marg. note, partly mutilated, states that the victor was Muirchertach of the Leather Cloaks, son of Niall Glundubh.

<sup>10</sup> *Lurg*.—Now represented by the barony of Lurg, co. Fermanagh.



ḡabail oc Linn h-Uačail .i. Alpr̃ann mac ḡoḡbr̃iḡ, h̃i  
p̃p̃ro nonar Septemb̃r̃. Roineḡ p̃e Muircepr̃tač mac  
Neill oc t̃počut Cluana na C̃ruimč̃er in .u. p̃eria i  
quinñt ꝑ̃ct. Enair, du it̃oḡčair Alpr̃ann mac ḡoḡbr̃iḡ  
cum magna p̃t̃raḡe ex̃ercitur̃ p̃ui. Ro cabaḡ cač̃t  
p̃echt̃muine p̃or alleč oc ač̃ C̃ruič̃ne, co t̃ainic ḡoḡp̃r̃iḡ  
p̃i ḡall o ač̃ cliač̃ oia coḡair.

ꝑ̃ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º xx.º iii.º (al̃iar  
dcccc.º xx.º iii.º). Maelbr̃igte mac T̃ornain, comarba  
p̃at̃raic 7 Colum cille, p̃elici p̃enectute quieuit.  
S̃it̃p̃iuc .h. Imair, p̃i Dubḡall 7 P̃innḡall, immatura  
aetate mortũr̃ ert. Longar Linne du d̃erḡiu, 7 ḡor̃p̃iḡ  
do d̃erḡiu Al̃a cliač̃, et iterum ḡoḡp̃r̃iḡ p̃euer̃p̃ur̃ ert  
ante p̃inem p̃ex meñrium. Cor̃p̃raḡ n-oēnaiḡ o mac  
Neill mic Al̃eḡo im D̃onnoch̃aḡ .h. Maelp̃rechlainn, p̃eḡ  
dominur̃ p̃ep̃arauit̃ eor̃ p̃ine ulla occ̃iḡione. ḡoač̃ mac  
Dub̃roa, p̃i Ciannach̃ta ḡlinne ḡaimin, occ̃iḡur̃ ert o  
Muircepr̃tač mac Neill. Puacar̃ta mac Lač̃tnain, p̃ex  
Teč̃ba, doloḡe a p̃ua p̃am̃ilia occ̃iḡur̃ ert. Cor̃mac  
ep̃iḡcopur̃ ḡlinne da loč̃a, 7 arch̃innech, quieuit.

.b. ꝑ̃ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º xx.º iii.º (al̃iar  
dcccc.º xx.º iii.º). Baīč̃ene comarba D̃renaiño D̃iḡor̃  
quieuit. Murgel ing̃in Maelp̃rechlaiño in p̃enectute  
ob̃iit. Maelpuanaiḡ mac Concob̃air occ̃iḡur̃ ert  
o D̃onnoch̃aḡ. D̃onnoch̃aḡ mac Domñaill mic Al̃eḡa a

<sup>1</sup> *Linn-Uachaill*.—Otherwise written Linn-Duachaill. Not identified. Todd thought it was the name of a pool at the mouth of the confluence of the rivers Dee and Glyde, near Castlebellingham, co. Louth. See *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., lxii.

<sup>2</sup> *Colum-Cille*. — In the list of 'comarbs' (or successors) of Patrick contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 4), Maelbrigte, the length of whose rule is limited to 33 years,

is stated to have been also 'comarb' of St. Brigit. Ware alleges that Maelbrigte was archbishop of Armagh from A.D. 885 to 927. *Works*, Harris's ed., vol. 1, p. 46.

<sup>3</sup> *Linn*; i.e. Linn-Duachaill. See among the entries for last year, where the arrival of the fleet of Loch-Cuan at Linn-Uachaill is noted.

<sup>4</sup> *Tailtiu*.—See note <sup>6</sup>, p. 406 *supra*

<sup>5</sup> *The son of Niall*; i.e. Muirchertach, son of Niall Glundubh. See the *Circuit of Ireland by Muirchertach*

Linn-Uachaill,<sup>1</sup> viz., Alpthann son of Gothfrith, the day before the Nones of September. A victory gained by Muirchertach Mac Neill, at the bridge of Cluain-na-Cruimther, on Thursday, the 5th of the Kalends of January, where Alpthann son of Gothfrith was killed, with a great slaughter of his army. Half of them were besieged for a week at Ath-Cruithne, until Gothfrith, King of the Foreigners, came from Ath-cliath to their aid.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 926 (alias 927). Maelbrigte son of Tornan, 'comarb' of Patrick and Colum-Cille,<sup>2</sup> rested at a happy old age. Sitriuc, grandson of Imar, King of Dubh-Gaill and Finn-Gaill, died at an unripe age. The fleet of Linn<sup>3</sup> retired, and Gothfrith retired from Ath-cliath; and Gothfrith returned again before the end of six months. Interruption of the 'Fair' [of Tailtiu<sup>4</sup>] by the son of Niall<sup>5</sup> son of Aedh, against Donnchad<sup>6</sup> grandson of Maelsechlainn, but God separated them without any loss of life.<sup>7</sup> Goach son of Dubhroa, King of Cianachta-Glinne-gaimin,<sup>8</sup> was slain by Muirchertach son of Niall. Focarta son of Lachtnan, King of Tethba, was treacherously slain by his people. Cormac, bishop of Glenn-da-locha, and 'herenagh,' rested. [926.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 927 (alias 928). Baithene, comarb of Brenand of Biror, rested. Murgel,<sup>9</sup> daughter of Maelsechlainn, died in old age. Maelruanaigh, son of Conchobar, was slain by Donnchad.<sup>6</sup> Donnchad, son of Domnall, son of Aedh, was slain by Norsemen. The [927.]

*mac Neill*, edited by O'Donovan for the Ir. Archæol. Soc.; Dublin, 1841.

<sup>6</sup> *Donnchad*.—He was King of Ireland at the time, and the son of Flann Sinna, son of Maelsechlainn.

<sup>7</sup> *Without any loss of life*.—*Γine uallur occyrione*, A., B.

<sup>8</sup> *Cianachta-Glinne-gaimin*. — See note 7, p. 132 *supra*.

<sup>9</sup> *Murgel*.—See above at the year

882, where the daughter of Maelsechnaill (or Maelsechlainn), called Murgel in the *Chron. Scotorum* (883), is represented as participating in the killing of the son of Ausli, a chieftain of the Foreigners. But the Murgel whose obit is here given is stated in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (926) and *Chron. Scot.* (927) to have been the daughter of Flann, son of Maelsechlainn.

Norðmannnir interpretur ert. Mac Ailche for loč  
n-Éčāč co muiriuēct di Gallaiḃ, co ro inder innri in  
ločā et conpina eiur. Diarmait mac Cerpaiḃl rí  
Orraiḃi moztuur ert. Ceile comarba Comgailḃ, et  
apostolicur doctor totuur hiberne do dul i n-ailiēri.

Tri noi, noi ced do bliathaiḃ,  
Rimēir fo riasḃaiḃ reiliḃ,  
O zein Cuirḃ znim cen den,  
Co bar cairḃ Ceili clerig.

Ciaran comarba Caimneicḃ quieuir.

Fol. 49aa. Ic. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º xx.º iiii.º (aliair  
dcccc.º xx.º ix.º). Tuacal mac Oenacain, rcriba et  
episcopur Doimliac 7 Lurca, 7 moer muinnteri  
• Patraice o pleiḃ faḃer, heu immatura etate quieuir.  
Longar for loč Erpreḃn i Connactaiḃ. Ceile comarba  
Comgailḃ, rcriba et anchorita et apostolicur doctor  
totuur hiberne, lix.º anno etatir sue, xiiii.º die Ic.  
Octimbur, in peregrinatione feliciter Romae quieuir.  
Sloḡaḃ la Donnchad co liat druim rri mac Neill.

Abbreḃ nech rri Donnchad donn,  
Ririn ronnchad rlaiḃi clann,  
Cia beir liat druim ar a chinn,  
Acta gilla diardainḃ and.

Ic. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º xx.º ix.º (aliair  
dcccc.º 30.º). Soēfriḃ .h. 1ñair co n-Gallaiḃ Acta cliaḃ  
do toḡail dercca ferna, quod non auditum ert anti-  
quur temporibur. Flano fobair, episcopur et anco-

<sup>1</sup> *Son of Ailche*.—See the note regarding this person, under A.D. 921 *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Ceile*—Successor of Comgall, or abbot of Bangor (co. Down). The *Four Masters* write his name "Cele-dabhail" (926), and add that he went to Rome.

<sup>3</sup> *Ceile-Clerigh*.—See last note. The original of these lines, which is not

in B., is added in the top margin of fol. 49a in A., with a mark of reference to the proper place in the text (which is on fol. 48b).

<sup>4</sup> *Scribe*.—rcripa, A.

<sup>5</sup> *To the south of the mountain*.—This is one of many entries in this Chronicle regarding the office of steward of Patrick's 'family'; but the limits of his district are nowhere

son of Ailche<sup>1</sup> upon Loch-Echach, with a fleet of Foreigners, when he plundered the islands of the lake and its borders. Diarmait son of Cerbhall, King of the Osraighi, died. Ceile,<sup>2</sup> comarb of Comgall, and Apostolic doctor of all Ireland, went into pilgrimage.

Thrice nine, nine hundred years,  
Are reckoned by plain rules,  
Since the birth of Christ, a deed of fame,  
To the death of chaste Ceile-Clerigh.<sup>3</sup>

Ciaran, comarb of Cainnech, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 928 (alias 929). Tuathal son of Oenacan, [928.]  
a scribe,<sup>4</sup> and bishop of Doimliacc and Lusca, and steward of Patrick's 'family' to the south of the mountain,<sup>5</sup> rested, alas! at an immature age. A fleet upon Loch-Orbsen<sup>6</sup> in Connaught. Ceile,<sup>7</sup> comarb of Comgall, a scribe and anchorite, and Apostolic doctor of all Ireland, rested happily at Rome, on his pilgrimage, on the 18th of the Kalends of October, the 59th year of his age. A hosting by Donnchad to Liath-druim,<sup>8</sup> against the son of Niall.

Let some one say to Donnchad the brown,  
To the bulwark of plundering clans,  
That though Liath-druim<sup>8</sup> is before him,  
There is an angry fellow there.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 929 (alias 930). Gothfrith, grandson [929.]  
of Imar, with the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, demolished Derc-Ferna,<sup>9</sup> a thing that had not been heard of from ancient times. Flann of Fobhar, a bishop and anchorite,

defined except at the year 921 *supra*. See also under the years 813, 887, and 893.

<sup>6</sup> *Loch-Orbsen*.—*Loch Eppren*, in A. and B. Lough-Corrib.

<sup>7</sup> *Ceile*.—See note <sup>2</sup> under the last year, regarding him.

<sup>8</sup> *Liath-druim*.—It is impossible to say which of the numerous places in Ulster called Liath-druim ("Gray-

ridge," Anglicised Leitrim) is here referred to. The original of the stanza here printed, which is not in B., is added in the lower margin of fol. 49a, in A.

<sup>9</sup> *Derc-Ferna*.—Supposed to be the Cave of Dunmore, not far from the city of Kilkenny, but apparently on insufficient evidence.

riata, in penectute feliciter paupat. Saili for loč  
Ečāč, 7 allongport oc Rubu mena. Saili for loč  
beačpač i n-Orraiši.

Ĳct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º xxx.º (aliai dcccc.º  
xxx.º 1.º). Típpaiti mac Annreue, comarba Ciapain,  
eatenro dolore obuit. Cennraelad mac Lorcain, prin-  
cepr Cluana auir 7 Cločair mac n-Daimeni, 7 taniri  
n-apač airi Mačā, paupauit. Maeleoin, epircopur  
et ancorita Ačto truiim, feliciter quieuit. Derbfaíl  
ingen Maelfínnia mic Flannacain, regina Tempač,  
mortua ert. Cernačān mac Tisernain, rí bpeirne,  
mortuup ert.

.b. Ĳct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º 31.º (aliai dcccc.º  
32.º). Perdomnač mac Flannacain princepr Cluana  
irairi, reirba optimur, quieuit. Topulb iarla do  
mārbad la mac Neill. Maelgíricc comarba Feičene  
Fobair dormuuit. Loingreč .h. Lečlobair, rí dal  
Araide, mortuup ert. Airmedač princepr Cuile  
račim a Gentilibur interfectur ert. Cínaeč mac  
Caindelbain, dux generir Loešaire, iugulatur ert.  
Longar for loč rí.

Ĳct. 1anair. Anno Domini dcccc.º 32.º (aliai dcccc.º 33.º).  
Fol. 49ab. Roimiuč ríā Peršal mac Domnaill mic Aečō, 7 ríā Sič-  
ppairi mac h-Uačmurain .i. mac ingine Domnaill, for  
Muirceptač mac Neill, 7 for Conaing, immaiš h-Uačā,  
itorčair Maelgarb rí Deplair, 7 Connal rí Tuaiči  
ačair, 7 .cc. Cuilen mac Cellaiš, rex Orraiši, optimur  
laicup, mortuup ert. Maíom ríā Conaing mac Neil

<sup>1</sup> *Loch-Echach*.—Lough-Neagh.

<sup>2</sup> *Rubha-Mena*.—This, according to Dean Reeves, was the ancient name of a point on Lough Neagh, in the county of Antrim, "where the Main Water flows into that lake, now included in Shane's Castle park." *Adamnan*, p. 430, note n.

<sup>3</sup> *Loch-Bethrach*.—No lake answer-

ing to this name has been identified in Ossory.

<sup>4</sup> *Son of Niall*.—The famous Muirchertach "of the Leather Cloaks." This entry, which is added in the margin in A., forms part of the text in B.

<sup>5</sup> *Cul-rathin*.—Now known as Coleraine, co. of Londonderry.

rested happily in old age. Foreigners on Loch-Echach,<sup>1</sup> and their encampment at Rubha-Mena.<sup>2</sup> Foreigners on Loch-Bethrach<sup>3</sup> in Osraighe.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 930 (alias 931). Tipraiti son of [930.] Annsene, comarb of Ciaran, died after a long illness. Cennfaeladh son of Lorcan, abbot of Cluain-auis and Clochar-mac-nDaimeni, and tanist-abbot of Ard-Macha, rested. Maeleoin, bishop and anchorite of Ath-truim, rested happily. Derbfail, daughter of Maelfinnia son of Flannacan, queen of Temhair, died. Cernachan son of Tigernan, King of Breifne, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 931 (alias 932). Ferdomnach son of [931.] Flannacan, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, a most excellent scribe, rested. Earl Torulb was killed by the son of Niall.<sup>4</sup> Maelgiricc, 'comarb' of Feichen of Fobhar, 'fell asleep.' Loingsech Ua Lethlobair, King of Dal-Araidhe, died. Airmedach, abbot of Cul-rathin,<sup>5</sup> was killed by Gentiles.<sup>6</sup> Cinaedh son of Caindelbhan, chief of Cinel-Loeghaire, was slain. A fleet upon Loch-Ri.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 932 (alias 933). A victory by Fergal,<sup>7</sup> [932.] son of Domnall, son of Aedh, and by Sichfridh son of Uathmaran, i.e. the son of Domnall's daughter, over Muirchertach son of Niall, and over Conaing,<sup>8</sup> in Magh-Uatha,<sup>9</sup> where were slain Maelgarbh, King of Derlas,<sup>10</sup> and Conmal, King of Tuaith-achaidh, and 200 [others]. Cuilen son of Cellach, King of the Osraighe, an eminent layman, died. A victory by Conaing<sup>8</sup> son of Niall, over the Ulidians at

<sup>1</sup> *By Gentiles*.—α γεντιλῖβυρ, A., α γεντιβυρ, B.

<sup>7</sup> *Fergal*.—He was heir to the sovereignty of Ailech, (or, in other words, of Tirconnell), and son of Domnall (son of Aedh Finnliath, King of Ireland), who previously was Prince, or King, of Ailech, and whose obit is given above at the year 914.

<sup>8</sup> *Conaing*.—He was son of Niall

Glundubh, monarch of Ireland, and therefore brother of Muirchertach "of the Leather Cloaks."

<sup>9</sup> *Magh-Uatha*.—O'Donovan suggests that this was "a plain in the east of Meath" (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 931, note s). But this is doubtful.

<sup>10</sup> *Derlas*.—In the Egerton copy of the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, (Brit. Mus.), Derlas is stated to have



por Ultu oc rubu Conchongalt, i torperatar .ccc. uel paulo plur. Matudhan mac Aeða co coiceð Epenn, 7 co n-ḡallaiḃ, co ro opatar co ḡliaḃ ðeḡa riar, 7 co Mucnam faðer, conoptarraið Muirceptaḡ mac Neill, co remaiḃ poraiḃ, 7 co forḡaibret da xxi<sup>o</sup> ðéc cenn, 7 a n-ḡabail. Ceilican mac ḡairbhíḡ, duax na n-Áirḡer, moirtui punt.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.<sup>o</sup> 33.<sup>o</sup> (alíar dcccc.<sup>o</sup> 34.<sup>o</sup>). ḡoḡruiḡ .h. h-1mair, i crudelirrimur Norðmannorum, dolore moirtuuy epṡ. Dubgilla mac Robucan, duax nepotum Cormaic, dolore occuuy epṡ.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.<sup>o</sup> 34.<sup>o</sup> (alíar dcccc.<sup>o</sup> 35.<sup>o</sup>). Cormac daltá Moenaiḡ, príncepṡ Áchar bo, obuit. Maelbriḡte, príncepṡ Mainirṡeḡ, quieuṡ. Muirṡaḡ mac Maelbriḡte, príncepṡ Doimliac, immatúra aetate obuit. Inuy Loḡa ḡaḡar do ḡogail la h-Ámlaiḃ .h. n-1mair. hUam Cnoḡḡai do ḡogail do iunt reḡtmair cṡonai. Dairḡer díḡar. Cínaeð mac Coirpṡ, duax nepotum Ceinnṡelaiḡ, cum multuy a Norðmannuy interfectuy epṡ. Concobar mac Domnaill, rídomna Áilíḡ, moirtuuy epṡ, et repultuy epṡ in cimitepio ríegum in arṡ Maḡa.

.b.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.<sup>o</sup> 35.<sup>o</sup> (alíar dcccc.<sup>o</sup> 36.<sup>o</sup>). Ioreḡ príncepṡ airṡ Maḡa, epircopuy et rapienṡ et ancoruṡa, in penectute bona quieuṡ. Cluain mic

been a district situated to the south of Downpatrick, co. Down; where there was a small *civitas*, or ecclesiastical foundation, called mBrechtain, now certainly represented by the parish church of Bright. See Miss Cusack's ed. of the *Trip. Life of St. Patrick* (Hennessy's Transl.), p. 383. And see also Reeves' *Down and Connor*, pp. 35, 292, 295-6.

<sup>1</sup> *Rubha-Conchongalt*. — Not identified.

<sup>2</sup> *Matudhan*. — King of Ulidia at the time.

<sup>3</sup> *Province of Ireland*. — coiceð Epenn; lit. the "Fifth of Ireland," or Ulidia.

<sup>4</sup> *Mucnamh*. — Mucnam, in A. Now Mucknoe, a parish containing the town of Castleblayney, in the co. Monaghan.

<sup>5</sup> *Died*. — The MSS. have moirtui punt for moirtuuy epṡ.

<sup>6</sup> *Of anguish*. — dolore, A. B.

Rubha-Conchongalt,<sup>1</sup> in which 300 persons or more were slain. Matudhan<sup>2</sup> son of Aedh, with the Province of Ireland,<sup>3</sup> and with the Foreigners, when they plundered as far as Sliabh-Betha westwards, and southwards to Mucnamh;<sup>4</sup> but Muirchertach son of Niall met them, and defeated them; and they left 240 heads, and their spoils. Celican, son of Gairbhith, King of the Airthera, died.<sup>5</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 933 (alias 934). Gothfrith, grandson [933.] of Imar, a most cruel king of the Norsemen, died of anguish.<sup>6</sup> Dubhgilla son of Robucan, chief of the Ui-Cormaic, was deceitfully slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 934 (alias 935). Cormac, foster-son of [934.] Moenach, abbot of Achadh-bó, died. Maelbrigte, abbot of Mainistir,<sup>7</sup> rested. Muiredach son of Maelbrigte, abbot of Doimliacc, died immaturity. The Island of Loch-gabhar<sup>8</sup> was destroyed by Amlaibh grandson of Imar. The cave of Cnoghbha<sup>9</sup> was plundered by him in the same week. Great produce of acorns. Cinaedh son of Coirpre, chief of the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was slain, with a great many others, by Norsemen. Conchobar,<sup>10</sup> son of Domnall, royal-heir of Ailech, died, and was buried in the 'cemetery of the kings' in Ard-Macha.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 935 (alias 936). Joseph,<sup>11</sup> abbot of [935.] BIS. Ard-Macha, a bishop, wise man and anchorite, died in a good old age. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by the

<sup>7</sup> *Mainistir*. — Mainistir-Buite, or Monasterboice, co. Louth. This and the rest of the entries for this year are added in a different hand in B.

<sup>8</sup> *Loch-gabhar*. — Now represented by the name of Lagore, in the parish and barony of Ratoath, co. Meath. But the *loch* (or lake) is now dried up.

<sup>9</sup> *Cnoghbha*. — Now known as the

mound of Knowth, in the parish of Monknewtown, barony of Upper Slane, and county of Meath.

<sup>10</sup> *Conchobar*. — *concuḃar*, B. The original of this entry is added in the margin in A., by the orig. hand, but in smaller writing.

<sup>11</sup> *Joseph*. — A marginal note in A., in the original hand, states that he was *ṛo ḃlann garb gaela*, "of the family of Garbh-gaela."

Νοῖρ το ορεαῖν ο γαλλαιῖ Ἀῖα εἰαῖ, 7 ἀνασ το αἰῖ  
τοαῖῖ ἰνοῖ, quod antiqui temporibus inauditum est.  
Μαελπατραῖε mac Μαελετωῖε, princeps αῖρ Μαῖα,  
in penectute quieuit.

Fol. 49ba.

Κε. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcccc.° xxx.° vi.° (αἰαρ dcccc.°  
37.°) Διαρμαῖ mac Ἀλελλο, princeps Cille cuilinn, in  
penectute quieuit. Δρυαταρ mac Δυῖβγῖε, rex nepo-  
tum Ceinnrealaῖ, iugulatur est. Σαρβῖε mac Μαε-  
εῖτῖ, rex per Ροῖρ, α πατριῖβυρ iugulatur est.  
Crongilla mac Cuilennain, πῖ Conaille muirῖeῖrῖne,  
dolore moritur. Conaing mac Neill, πῖ domna nῖpenn,  
moritur. Bellum ingeny lacrimabile atque horribile  
inter Saxones atque Norðmannor crudeliter gestum  
est, in quo plurima milia Norðmannorum que non  
numerata sunt ceciderunt, sed rex cum paucis  
euarrit. 1. Ἀμλαῖβ; ex altera autem parte multitudo  
Saxonum cecidit. Ἀδαῖρταν autem rex Saxonum  
magna uictoria ditatur est. Macetiῖ mac Ἀnnre-  
main, πῖ Moḡdopna maḡen, mortuus est. Ρεῖαῖ  
princeps Slane mortuus est.

Κε. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcccc.° 37.° (αἰαρ dcccc.°  
38.°). Dubtaῖ comarba Colum cille 7 Ἀdomnain in  
pace quieuit. Μαελαιρῖῖ mac Conaill, princeps  
Tuilain, obiit. Ρεργαῖ mac Domnaill, πῖ Ἀῖῖ, mor-  
tuus est. Ιmnairi caῖα εῖρ Donnῖaῖ mac Ρlainn 7  
Muirceῖrtaῖ mac Neill, co po ρῖεῖῖ Δῖα. Ἀμλαῖβ  
mac Σοῖρῖε 1 n-Ἀῖ εἰαῖ iterum. Cell Cuilino το

<sup>1</sup> Not been heard.—7 audītum, for  
ināudītum, A. B.

<sup>2</sup> Cill-Cuilinn.—Now Old Kilcullen,  
in the parish and barony of Kilcullen,  
and county of Kildare; a place of  
great importance anciently, where  
there are still the remains of a round  
tower, and strong fortifications.

<sup>3</sup> Battle. — This was the famous  
battle of Brunanburh, a graphic ac-

count of which is given in the Anglo-  
Saxon Chronicle, at the year 937,  
which is the correct year.

<sup>4</sup> Amlaibh. — Amlaibh (or Olaf)  
Cuaran. For some interesting par-  
ticulars regarding his history, see  
Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., pp.  
280, sq., and the other places indi-  
cated in the Index to that work under  
the name "Olaf Cuaran."

Foreigners of Ath-cliath; and they stayed two nights in it, a thing that had not been heard<sup>1</sup> of from ancient times. Maelpatraic son of Maeltuile, superior of Ard-Macha, rested in old age.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 936 (alias 937). Diarmait, son of [936.] Ailill, abbot of Cill-Cuilinn,<sup>2</sup> rested in old age. Bruatar son of Dubhgilla, King of the Ui-Cennselaigh, was slain. Garbhith son of Maeleitigh, King of Fera-Rois, was killed by his brothers. Crongilla son of Cuilennan, King of Conaille-Muirthemhne, died of grief. Conaing son of Niall, royal-heir of Ireland, died. A great, lamentable, and horrible battle<sup>3</sup> was stubbornly fought between the Saxons and Norsemen, in which many thousands of Norsemen, beyond counting, were slain. But the King, *i.e.* Amlaibh,<sup>4</sup> escaped with a few. On the other side, however, a great multitude of Saxons fell. But Athelstan King of the Saxons was enriched with a great victory. MacEtigh son of Anseman, King of Mughdorna-Magen,<sup>5</sup> died. Fedhach, abbot of Slane, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 937 (alias 938). Dubhtach, comarb<sup>6</sup> [937.] of Colum-Cille and Adamnan, rested in peace. Macl-cairnigh son of Conall, abbot of Tuilain,<sup>7</sup> died. Fergal<sup>8</sup> son of Domnall, King of Ailech, died. A challenge of battle between Donnchad son of Flann, and Muirchertach son of Niall, until God pacified them. Amlaibh,<sup>9</sup> son of Gothfrith, again in Ath-cliath. Cill-Cuilind<sup>10</sup> was

<sup>5</sup> *Mughdorna-Magen*. — A district now probably represented by the parish of Donaghmoyne (Domnach-Magen) in the barony of Cremorne (Crich-Mughdorna), in the county of Monaghan.

<sup>6</sup> *Comarb*; *i.e.* successor. As successor of Colum-Cille and Adamnan, Dubhtach was abbot of Raphoe in Ireland, and of Hy in Scotland. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 393.

<sup>7</sup> *Tuilain*. — Now Dulane, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

<sup>8</sup> *Fergal*. — See above at A.D. 932.

<sup>9</sup> *Amlaibh*. — The Amlaibh (or Olaf) Cuaran referred to under the last year, in the account of the battle of Brunanburh. See note <sup>4</sup>.

<sup>10</sup> *Cill-Cuilind*. — Old Kilcullen, in the parish and barony of Kilcullen, co. Kildare.

opcam la Amhlaim .h. nīmaip, quod non auditum est antiquis temporibus. Slogad la Donnchad .h. Mael-reclainn nīg Tempač, 7 la Muirceptač mac Neill nīg n-Amhlīg, do čačt for Gallu Ača cliač co p' inōripet o Ač cliač co Ač Tuirten. Concobar mac Maelcein, nī hū fōilgī, iugulatur est o Laignib.

Ĳct. Ianair. Anno domini mcccc.º 38.º (aliar mcccc.º 39.º). Opcam cille Cuilind o Galluib Ačo cliač olpočain na pu menic. Cuičan mac Maelmuire, nī .h. Pīačpač, moritur. Toğal Amhlīg for Muirceptač mac Neill, 7 a tabairt condici longairr, conit forraile diairī. Slogad la Donnchad i m-Ųreağā, 7 Finnabair aba do arcam, 7 in racart do marbad for lap na cille, 7 alaile olčena. Maithm nīa Congalač mac Maelmīčīō for Galenga moruib (7 beccuib), oc Ač valoare, du itorperatar ilī. Adaltrtan nī Saxan, cleiči n-orōain iartair domain, recupa morte moritur. Finnečta mac Cealluib, comarba Ųaire, in Cripō quieuit.

Fol. 49bb.

.b. Ĳct. Ianair, xiiii. lunae. Anno domini mcccc.º 39.º (aliar mcccc.º 40.º). Slogad la Donnchad 7 la Muirceptač co Laigniu 7 co Muimneču, co tucrat a n-ğiallu diblinuib. Suibne mac Conbretan do marbad o Galluib. Niall mac Ferğaile do ġuin ocop [do] baruo

<sup>1</sup> *Ath-Truisten*.—This seems to have been the name of a ford on the river Greece, near Mullaghmast, in the barony of Kilkea and Moone, co. Kildare. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 936, note p.

<sup>2</sup> *Cill-Cuilind*.—See note <sup>10</sup>, p. 457.

<sup>3</sup> *A thing not often done*.—ol počain na pu menic. This is rendered by the translator of these Annals in Clar. 49, by "which till then was not often done." But O'Connor translates "qui plurimas divitias inde diripuerunt!"

<sup>4</sup> *Ui-Fiachrach*.—There were several

septs known by the tribe name of Ui-Fiachrach. But the sept here referred to was the Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha (or Ardstraw), descended from Colla Uais (one of the three Collas, founders of the principal families of the Oirghialla), and which inhabited anciently the district adjacent to Ardstraw in the county of Tyrone. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part 3, chap. 76.

<sup>5</sup> *Donnchad*.—King of Ireland.

<sup>6</sup> *Finnabhair-abha*.—Fennor, near Slane, in the county of Meath.

<sup>7</sup> *Gailenga-mora*; or Great Gailenga.

plundered by Amlaibh grandson of Imar, a thing that had not been heard of from ancient times. A hosting by Donnchad Ua Maelsechlainn, King of Temhair, and by Muirchertach son of Niall, King of Ailech, to besiege the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, when they devastated from Ath-cliath to Ath-Truisten.<sup>1</sup> Conchobar son of Maelcein, King of the Ui-Failghi, was slain by Leinstermen.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 938. (alias 939). Plundering of Cill-Cuilind<sup>2</sup> by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, a thing not often done.<sup>3</sup> Crichan son of Maelmuire, King of Ui-Fiachrach,<sup>4</sup> died. Demolition of Ailech against Muirchertach son of Niall, who was carried off to the fleet; but he was afterwards redeemed. A hosting by Donnchad<sup>5</sup> into Bregb, when Finnabhair-abha<sup>6</sup> was plundered, and the priest slain on the floor of the church, and others besides. A victory by Congalach, son of Maelmithidh, over the Gailenga-mora<sup>7</sup> (and [Gailenga]-becca),<sup>8</sup> at Ath-da-loarc, where a great many were slain. Athelstan, King of the Saxons, the pillar of dignity of the western world, died a quiet death. Finnechta, son of Cellach, 'comarb' of Daire,<sup>9</sup> rested in Christ. [938.]

Kal. Jan., m. 18. A.D. 939 (alias 940).<sup>10</sup> A hosting [939] BIS. by Donnchad and Muirchertach to the Leinstermen and Munstermen, whose pledges respectively they brought. Suibhne, son of Cubretan, was killed by Foreigners. Niall, son of Fergal, was wounded and drowned, *i.e.* [by]<sup>11</sup>

A tribe whose territory is now represented by the barony of Morgallion, co. Meath.

<sup>8</sup> *Gailenga-becca*; or Little Gailenga. O'Donovan (following O'Dugan) states that this was the name of a territory to the north of the River Liffey, comprising Glasnevin, and that the family name was O'hAonghusa, now anglicised Hennessy. (O'Dugan's

*Topogr. Poem*, note 57). The name of Hennessy seems to have been shortened to the form "Ennis," in the counties of Dublin, Meath, and Kildare.

<sup>9</sup> *Daire*.—Derry, co. Londonderry.

<sup>10</sup> *Alias* 940.—The alias reading, or correction, is not in B.

<sup>11</sup> *By*.—The equivalent in Irish [ṽα] has been supplied from *Chron. Scot.*, and *Four Mast*.



1. [la] Muirceptač mac Neill. Flann ingen Donnchada, rígan Ailíḡ, moritur. Creč la Donnchad 1 m-ḡreḡa, co ro ort lano lepe. Quier Muirceḡaḡ comarba Comgail.

¶ Ct. 1anair, xx. ix. lunae. Anno domini dcccc.º xl.º (alíar dcccc.º xli.º). Secc mor combtar ruiripri loča 7 rroča. Natuirtar ḡriain mic Cennetiḡ. Slogad la Muirceptač co ro ort Míde 7 hU Fálḡi co n-deochaid 1 n-Orpailḡi, co tuc a reir uadib, 7 co r' innir na ḡeiri, co tuc Ceallačan ri Cairil lair rri reir n-Donnchada. Maelruanaḡ mac Flainn (i. rídomna Ailíḡ) do marbad do čenuil Conaill. Eoču mac Scannail, aipchinnech imlečo 1bair, moritur. Oenacan, racart Duin leḡlair, moritur.

¶ Ct. 1anair, x. lunae. Anno domini dcccc.º xli.º (alíar dcccc.º 42.º). Dunchad mac Sučainein epircopur Cluana mic Noir, Poelan mac Muirceḡaḡ ri laigen, moritur. Cačpoined re n-Uib Fálḡi for ḡallaib Ačto cliač; reo in ppecedente anno hoc factum ert. Dun leḡlairi do arcaim do ḡallaib. Do rígal Dia 7 Paḡraic forru. Tuc ḡaillu dar mair, co ro ḡabra[τ] a n-inri forru, co n-erlai in ri, co ro marbrat ḡoidil for tír. Da mac Lopeain mic Dunchada do marbad do Conḡalach mac Maelmíčḡ. Maelmočta, aipchinneč Cluana iraird, quieuit. Cluain mic Noir do ino-riuč do ḡentiḡ Ačta cliač, 7 Ceall dapa.

Fol. 50aa. ¶ Ct. 1anair, xxi. lunae. Anno domini dcccc.º xlii.º

<sup>1</sup> *Lann-lere*.—See note <sup>15</sup>, p. 205 *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Passable*.—*ruiripri*; translated "iced," in the MS. Clar. 49.

<sup>3</sup> *Brian*.—The famous Brian Borumha.

<sup>4</sup> *Hosting*.—A marginal note in A., in the original hand, designates this hosting, or expedition, as *rluaḡad* na h-uḡri, i.e. "the hosting of the

frost," in allusion to the time of the year (mid-winter) in which the expedition was undertaken. See the curious account of this expedition written by Cormacan Eiges in the year 942, and edited by O'Donovan for the Ir. Archæol. Soc. (1841), under the title of *Circuit of Ireland by Muircheartach Mac Neill*. From having provided cloaks made of cow-

Muirchertach son of Niall. Flann, daughter of Donnchad, queen of Ailech, died. A depredation by Donnchad in Bregb, when he destroyed Lann-lerc.<sup>1</sup> Repose of Muiredach, comarb of Comgall.

Kal. Jan., m. 29. A.D. 940 (alias 941). Great frost, so that lakes and rivers were passable.<sup>2</sup> Birth of Brian<sup>3</sup> son of Cennedigh. A hosting<sup>4</sup> by Muirchertach, when he ravaged Midhe and Ui-Failghi, and went into Osraighi, and obtained his demand from them; and he ravaged the Deisi, and brought with him Cellachan, King of Caisel, in subjection<sup>5</sup> to Donnchad. Maelruanaigh, son of Flann, (*i.e.* royal-heir<sup>6</sup> of Ailech), was killed by the Cinel-Conaill. Eochu, son of Scannal 'herenagh' of Imlech-Ibhair, died. Oenacan, priest of Dun-leth-glaise, died. [940.]

Kal. Jan., m. 10. A.D. 941 (alias 942.) Dunchad son of Suthainen, bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois, [died]. Foelan son of Muiredach, King of Leinster, died. A victory by the Ui-Failghi over the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith; but this was gained in the preceding year. Dun-leth-glaise was plundered by Foreigners. God and Patrick avenged it on them; brought Foreigners across the sea, who seized their islands against them; and the King escaped; but the Irish killed him on shore. Two sons of Lorcan<sup>7</sup> son of Dunchad were slain by Conghalach son of Maelmithidh. Maelmochta, 'herenagh' of Cluain-Iraird, rested. Cluain-mic-Nois and Cill-dara were plundered by the Gentiles of Ath-cliaith. [941.]

Kal. Jan., m. 21. A.D. 942 (alias 943). A victory over [942.]

hides for his army on this expedition, Muirchertach acquired the *sobriquet* of Muirchertach *na g-cochall g-croicenn* ("M. of the leather cloaks"). His death is noticed at the year 942 (=943).

<sup>5</sup> *In subjection.*—*ṛṛṇ nṛṇ.* This clause is not very clearly expressed in the original. But the meaning is that

Muirchertach brought Cellachan with a view to making him do homage to Donnchad the monarch of Ireland.

<sup>6</sup> *Royal-heir.*—Added by way of gloss, in A. and B.

<sup>7</sup> *Lorcan.*—He was King of Bregb (or Bregia). His obit is recorded above at the year 924.

(αἰῶν 1000.° 43.). Roiniud for Gallu locha cuan re  
leir Cathail, in quo pene omnes delecti sunt. Muir-  
certach mac Neill (.i. Muircertach na coill croicinn),  
ri Ailigh, 7 Ectori iarthair beatha, do marbad do gentib  
prima ferria, iii. Ict. Martai, (.i. la blacair mac  
Dorrai ri [Dub]gall, ic Glair liaethain hi taib Cluana  
cain fer Ror).

Deirrid oigal ocu rith  
for ri clainne Cuinn co brath;  
Nao mair Muircertach ba liae,  
Dilecta iat Garbel n-ghaet.

Arto Maeha do arcaim hi teirte Ict. ar a barach o na  
Galluib cetnaib. Lorcan mac Paelain, ri Laihen, do  
marbad do galluib. Cellach mac Dece, ri dal Arade,  
do marbad o muinntir trea ta[n]ghaet.

- b. Ict. Ianair. Anno domini 1000.° xl. iii.° (αἰῶν  
1000.° 44.°). Flaithbertach mac Inghanenn cenn in pace  
quieuit. Coirpri mac Maelpatraic, ri .h. Liaethan,  
Finn mac Mutain, ri Corco Laihi, do marbad do feruib  
Maigne. Congalach mac mailmuid, 7 Broen mac

<sup>1</sup> *Loch-Cuan*.—Strangford Lough.

<sup>2</sup> *Leth-Cathail*.—A district now represented by the barony of Lecale, co. Down.

<sup>3</sup> *Muircertach*.—See note<sup>4</sup>, p. 460.

<sup>4</sup> *Blacair*.—The King of the Danes of Dublin at the time. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., p. 287, note 11.

<sup>5</sup> *Glas-liathain*.—The "stream of Liathan." The *Ann. Four Mast.* and *Chron. Scotorum* state that Muirchertach was slain at Ath-Fhirdiadh (Ardee, co. Louth).

<sup>6</sup> *Cluain-cain*.—Clonkeen, in the barony of Ardee, co. Louth.

<sup>7</sup> *Clann-Cuinn*.—The clan, or descendants, of Conn of the Hundred battles. The original of these lines, not in B., is added in the top margin

of fol. 50a in A., with a sign of reference to the proper place in the text.

<sup>8</sup> *Lorcan*.—In the list of Kings of Leinster contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 39, col. 3), Lorcan is stated to have ruled only one year. It is further stated that he was slain by the Foreigners of Dublin (Athcliath) after having defeated them in the early part of the day (iar n-oi roirpo i tury lai).

<sup>9</sup> *Malice*.—The translator in Clar. 49 renders trea ta[n]ghaet by "murderously."

<sup>10</sup> *Head*.—This entry is obviously imperfect, something being omitted after cenn ("head"). Flaithbheartach was King of Cashel (or Munster) at the time of his death. Before his acces-

the Foreigners of Loch-Cuan<sup>1</sup> by the people of Leth-Cathail,<sup>2</sup> in which they were nearly all destroyed. Muircertach<sup>3</sup> son of Niall (*i.e.* Muircertach, "of the Leather Cloaks"), King of Ailech, and the Hector of the West of the World, was killed by Gentiles, on a Sunday, the 4th of the kalends of March (*i.e.* by Blacair<sup>4</sup> son of Gofraidh, King of the Dubh-Gaill, at Glas-liathain,<sup>5</sup> by the side of Cluáin-cain<sup>6</sup> of Fera-Rois).

Vengeance and ruin have fallen

On the Race of Clann-Cuinn<sup>7</sup> for ever.

As Muircertach does not live, alas !

The country of the Gaedhil will ever be an orphan.

Ard-Macha was plundered on the morrow, the third of the kalends, by the same Foreigners. Lorcan<sup>8</sup> son of Faellan, King of Leinster, was killed by Foreigners. Cellach son of Bec, King of Dal-Araidhe, was killed by his people, through malice.<sup>9</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 943. (alias 944.) Flaithbhertach son [943.] BIS. of Inmhainen, head,<sup>10</sup> rested in peace. Coirpre son of Maelpatraic, King of Ui-Liathain,<sup>11</sup> Finn son of Mutan, King of Corco-Laighdhi,<sup>12</sup> were slain by the Fera-Maighe-Féine.<sup>13</sup> Congalach son of Maelmithidh, and Braen son of

sion to the kingship (in 913, according to *Frag. of Annals*), he had been abbot of Inis-Cathaigh, or Scatterry Island, in the Shannon.

<sup>11</sup> *Ui-Liathain*.—This was the name of a territory nearly co-extensive with the present barony of Barrymore, co. Cork, anciently occupied by the descendants of Eochaidh Liathanach, son of Daire-Cerba, who was the ancestor of the powerful sept of Ui-Fidhgeinte. The Irish name of Castlelyons, in the barony of Barrymore, is *Caisten Ua Liathain*.

<sup>12</sup> *Corco-Laighdhi*.—The name of a territory anciently comprising the south-west part of the county of Cork

(namely, the present baronies of Carbery, Beare, and Bantry). But after the Anglo-Norman invasion the territory of the *Corco-Luighdhi* (or descendants of Lughaidh son of Ith) was reduced to narrower limits; and in the 16th century the head of the O'Driscolls (who were the inhabitants of the country) had but a scanty estate round the town of Baltimore. See O'Donovan's *Geneal. of Corca Laidhe*; *Miscellany of the Celtic Soc.*, Dublin, 1849.

<sup>13</sup> *Fera-Maighe-Féine*.—A tribe anciently inhabiting the district now forming the barony of Fermoy (Fera-Maighe), co. Cork.

Maelmorðai ri Laiſen, do arcaim Áċa cliaċ co tucrat  
reotu 7 maine 7 brait moir. Donncharo mac Flaino  
(mic Mailtreacċlaino, mic Maelruanaiſ, mic Donn-  
charo), ri Teiſraċ, annir .xxv. tranſactir in reſno,  
moritur. Maelpeċeni comarba Finnia, Dungal mac  
Caċain, in Cripito dormierunt. Caċ Ģoirte poſtaċain  
ri Cellaċan for tuaċ Mumain, in quo mulſi ceciderunt.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.<sup>o</sup> xl. 4<sup>o</sup> (alias  
dcccc. 45.). Secc mor anaiċenta, comtar ruirri na  
loċa 7 na h-aiċne. Ģaill loċa Eċoċ do marbad la  
Domnall mac Muirceſtaſ 7 li a braċair .i. Flaiċ-  
berſtaċ, 7 orſain a loingri. Maeltuile mac Dunain,  
comarba Tiſernaiſ 7 Cairniſ, recura morſe moritur.  
Cupċaċ mac Muſcaċa ri iarċair Connaċt, Maelduin  
mac Ģairbiċ ſecnap aird Maċa. Olacair do ōelċuo  
Áċa cliaċ, 7 Ámlaiċ tar a eiri. Opem do muinnſir  
hOí Chanannan do marbad do Congalaċ 7 Ámlaiċ  
cuairin i Conailliċ.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.<sup>o</sup> xl. v.<sup>o</sup> (alias  
dcccc.<sup>o</sup> 46.). Cluain mic Noir do orcaim do Ģallaiċ  
Áċa cliaċ, 7 cella ſep Miċe olcena. Maelbeċach  
airċinnch Daiminnſi moritur.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.<sup>o</sup> xl. vi.<sup>o</sup> (alias  
Fol. 50ab. dcccc.<sup>o</sup> 47.). Slogao la Ruairi .h. Canannan co Slaine,  
conuairċiteſ Ģaill 7 Ģoidel .i. Congalaċ mac Mael-  
muitiċ 7 Ámlaiċ cuairin, co roimtiċ for Ģallu Áċa  
cliaċ, in quo mulſi occiri et meſſi ſunt. Lan ino  
[ċ]innſaiċis Paſſaice do arſut Ģil o ċeniul Eogain do

<sup>1</sup> *Maelsechlaind*.—"Maelsechnaill,"  
in B. The clause is added in a later  
hand in A.

<sup>2</sup> *Fell asleep*.—dormiuir, A.

<sup>3</sup> *Gort-Rottachain*.—The name of  
the place where the battle was fought  
is given as "Magh-Duine" in the  
*Ann. Four Mast.* (942), and *Chron.*  
*Scotorum* (943).

<sup>4</sup> *Tuath-Munha*.—Thomond. In

the *Chron. Scotorum* and *Ann. Four*  
*Mast.*, the battle is stated to have  
been gained over Cennedigh (who was  
the father of Brian Borumha).

<sup>5</sup> *Alias*.—The *alias* number is not  
in B.

<sup>6</sup> *Conailli*.—Conailli-Muirtheimh-  
ne, a territory in the county of Louth.

<sup>7</sup> *Alias*.—The *alias* number is not  
in B.

Maelmordha, King of Leinster, plundered Ath-cliath, when they carried off jewels, and treasures, and a great spoil. Donnchad, son of Flann (son of Maelsechlaind,<sup>1</sup> son of Maelruanaidh, son of Donnchad), King of Temhair, having spent 25 years in the sovereignty, died. Mael-fecheni, comarb of Finnia, [and] Dungal, son of Cathan, 'fell asleep'<sup>2</sup> in Christ. The battle of Gort-Rottachain<sup>3</sup> [gained] by Cellachan over Tuath-Mumha,<sup>4</sup> in which a great many were slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 944 (alias<sup>5</sup> 945). Great, unusual, frost; [944.] so that the lakes and rivers were passable. The Foreigners of Loch-Echach were killed by Domnall, son of Muirchertach, and his brother, *i.e.*, Flaithbheartach; and their fleet was destroyed. Maeltuile, son of Dunan, comarb of Tigernach and Cairnech, died a quiet death. Aurchath son of Murchadh, King of the West of Connaught, [and] Maelduin son of Gairbhith, vice-abbot of Ard-Macha, [died]. Blacair abandoned Ath-cliath, and Amlaibh [remained] in his place. A number of Ua Canannan's people were killed by Conghalach and Amlaibh Cuaran, in Conailli.<sup>6</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 945 (alias<sup>7</sup> 946). Cluain-mic-Nois was [945.] plundered by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, and the churches of Fer-Midhe also. Maelbethach, 'herenagh' of Daiminis, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 946 (alias 947). A hosting by [946.] Ruaidhri Ua Canannain to Slane, where the Foreigners and Gaedhil, viz., Congalach<sup>8</sup> son of Maelmithidh, and Amlaibh Cuaran,<sup>9</sup> encountered him, when the Foreigners of Ath-cliath were routed, and a great many were slain and drowned. The full of Patrick's 'Finnfaidhech'<sup>10</sup> of white silver [was given] by the Cinel-Eoghain to Patrick.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>8</sup> *Conghalach*.—King of Ireland at the time.

<sup>9</sup> *Amlaibh Cuaran*. — 'Amlaimh (Amlaff) of the sock' (or "of the sandal").

<sup>10</sup> *Finnfaidhech*.—"Sweet sound-

ing." The name of one of St. Patrick's bells. See Reeves's *Bell of St. Patrick*, in *Transac. R.I.A.*, vol. xxvii.

<sup>11</sup> *To Patrick*, *i.e.* to the successor of Patrick.



πατραίcc. Scolaiγi .h. Αεῖαcain, ρι Δαρτραίγi, 7  
 Σαίρβιτ mac Μαιρεῖαίγ ριdomna .h. Cpeintain, 7 Αεῖ  
 .h. Ruairc, mac Τίγερnain, hi ρριτγuin. Ὀροen mac  
 Μaelmorῑῑa, ρι Laiγen, do mapbaῑ ρop cpeit̃ i  
 n-Opraiγiῑ. Caṑupaṑ mac Αίlei, epircopuρ ceneoil  
 Eogain, moρitup.

- .b. |ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º xl. un.º (alias  
 dcccc.º 48.º). Blocair mac Σoppit̃, ρι Gall, do mapbaῑ  
 la Conḡalaṑ mac Maelmūt̃iῑ, 7 ρe cet dec etip γuin 7  
 bpaṑt. Annep̃e .h. Αῑlai comap̃a Ciarain mic int̃  
 řair, Colman mac Maelπατραίcc p̃incep̃r Slaine, do  
 γabail 7 a éc etappu. Σopmlaiῑ ingin řlainn mic  
 Maelpeṑlainn in penitencia moρtua ep̃t. Natiuitap̃  
 Maelpeṑnail mic Domnail.

|ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º xl.º 8.º (alias  
 dcccc.º xl.º 1a.º). Sloḡaῑ la Matuῑῑan mac Αεῑῑo 7 la  
 Niall Oa n-Epuilb, co ρo inḑep Conailliu 7 Ὀpuim  
 n-inap̃elainn 7 inip̃ cain Deḡa. Cpeṑ la .h. Canannan  
 co ρo inḑep řipu Lí, 7 co ρo mapṑ řlaiṑberpaṑ .h.  
 Neill. Αεῑῑan Tuama ῑa ḡualann in Cyp̃to paup̃auṑt.  
 Ρoḡap̃taṑ mac Donnacain, ρι Oip̃ḡiall, in penitencia  
 moρitup. Sloḡaῑ la Conḡalaṑ mac Maelmūt̃iḡ, co ρo  
 inḑep .h. Meiṑ 7 řep̃nniṑaṑ.

|ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º 49º (alias dcccc.º  
 50.º). Donnchaῑ mac Domnail, ρi Miῑῑe, do mapbaῑ  
 ῑia bpaṑṑṑiῑ. Oel ρi Ὀpetan moρitup. Scoṑine aip̃-  
 chinnech Δaίρmaṑḡi, Maelp̃inῑan epircopuρ Cille ῑapa,  
 Cleip̃ṑen mac Conallan aip̃chinneṑ ῑaίpe Calḡaiḡ, in

<sup>1</sup> *Dartraigi*.—Known as the Dart-  
 raigi-Coininse, a tribe whose territory  
 is now represented by the barony of  
 Dartry, co. Monaghan.

<sup>2</sup> *Heat of battle*.—This entry evi-  
 dently appears to be a continuation of  
 the first entry for this year.

<sup>3</sup> *Alias*.—The *alias* number is not  
 in B.

<sup>4</sup> *Ciaran-mac-int-sair*; i.e. "Ciaran  
 son of the Carpenter." St. Ciaran,  
 founder of Clonmacnoise.

<sup>5</sup> *Gormlaidh*.—She was the queen  
 of Niall Glundubh, King of Ireland,  
 whose death in the battle of Ath-  
 cliath (or Kilmashoge, near Dublin)  
 is recorded above at the year 918  
 (=919); having been previously  
 married to Cormac Mac Cuilennain

Scolaighe Ua h-Aedhacain, King of Dartraigi,<sup>1</sup> and Gairbhith son of Muiredhach, royal-heir of the Ui-Cremthainn, and Aedh Ua Ruairc, son of Tighernan, [slain] in the heat battle.<sup>2</sup> Braen son of Maelmordha, King of Leinster, was killed on a predatory expedition in Osraighi. Cathasach, son of Ailce, bishop of Cinel-Eoghain, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 947 (alias<sup>3</sup> 948). Blacair son of Goth- [947.] BIS. frith, King of the Foreigners, was slain by Congalach son of Maelmithidh, besides sixteen hundred killed or captured. Anmere Ua Adlai, 'comarb' of Ciaran-mac-int-sair,<sup>4</sup> [died]. Colman son of Maelpatraic, abbot of Slane, was taken prisoner [by the Foreigners], and died among them. Gormlaidh,<sup>5</sup> daughter of Flann son of Maelsechlainn, died in penitence. Birth of Maelsechlainn<sup>6</sup> son of Domnall.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 948 (alias 949). A hosting by [948.] Matudhan son of Aedh, and Niall Ua h-Eruilb, when they plundered Conailli, and Druim-Inasclainn, and Iniscain-Degha. A preying expedition by Ua Canannain, when he plundered the Fera-Lí, and killed Flaithbhertach Ua Neill. Aedhan of Tuaim-da-ghualann<sup>7</sup> rested in Christ. Foghartach son of Donnacan, King of Oirghialla, died in penitence. A hosting by Congalach son of Maelmithidh, when he plundered Ui-Meith and Fern-mhagh.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 949 (alias 950). Donnchad son of [949.] Domnall, King of Midhe, was killed by his brothers. Oel,<sup>8</sup> King of the Britons, died. Scothine, 'herenagh' of Dairmagh; Maelfindan, bishop of Cill-dara, [and] Cleirchen son of Conallan, 'herenagh' of Daire-Calgaigh,

(slain A.D. 907, *supra*), and after his death, to Cerbhall son of Muiregan, King of Leinster, by whom Cormac Mac Cuilennain had been slain.

<sup>6</sup> *Maelsechlainn*. — Maelsechlainn Mor, or Malachy the Great, who became King of Ireland in the year

980. The entry is added in the margin in A.

<sup>7</sup> *Tuaim-da-ghualann*. — Tuaim-da-hualann, A. Tuam, in the county of Galway.

<sup>8</sup> *Oel*. — Howel the Good. See *Annales Cambriæ*.

pace quiesuerunt. Matudan mac Aedā do marbad o Uib Eōc .i. o macaib Ġroin, reo Deur illum u[1]n-  
cauit in breui tempore in morte ipsorum. Ruaidri  
Ua Canannan do marbad do ġallai .i. ruidonna Ereno,  
iar forbair re mīr for Mīdriu 7 for Ġreġu, 7 iar cor  
Fol. 50ba. air ġall .i. dī mile uel plur. Niall Oa Canannan 1  
p[ri]t[er]uim, et alii pauci. Meapmor anacentā. Cloicēē  
slāne do lorcaō do ġallai Aēa cliaē. Ġačall ino  
eplama 7 cloc ba deē dī clocai, Caenečair p[er]leisino,  
[7] ročairde mór imbi, do lorcaō.

Ĳt. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º l.º (alias dcccc.º  
51). Maceitig mac Cuilennan, rī Conaille; ġuair  
.h. forannan airčinneē Apta p[ri]aē, moritur. Ġoē-  
p[ri]t[er] mac Sitruic co n-ġallai Aēa cliaē do opcain  
Cenannra 7 domnaiġ Patraic, 7 Aipō Ġreccain 7  
Tuileain 7 cille Scipe, 7 alailiu cealla olčena. A  
Cenannur po opta h-uile, ubi capta sunt tria milia  
hominum uel plur, cum maxima p[re]da boum et  
equorum aurī et argenti. Aed mac Maelpuanaid,  
decc mac Duinducan, rī Tečbai, Cennetig mac  
lorcain rī Tuatmuman, ġarbiē mac lorcain rī p[er]  
leamha. Niall močlaē do marbad do čoirp[ri] tria  
meabail. Deē dībair. Clamtrurca mor for ġallai  
Aēa cliaē, 7 iuē p[er]la.

.b. Ĳt. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º li.º (alias 952º).  
Scannal airčinneē domnaiē Sečnail, Plann airčinneē

<sup>1</sup> *Two thousand*.—The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 948) estimate the losses of the Foreigners at six thousand men, exclusive of boys and calones. The note *bellum mune brocain* ("Battle of Muine Brocain") is added in the margin in A., in the original hand. The site of the battle has not been identified.

<sup>2</sup> *Patron saint*; i.e. St. Erc, or "Bishop" Erc, whose obit is recorded at the year 512 *supra*,

<sup>3</sup> *Alias*.—The *alias* number is not in B.

<sup>4</sup> *Cenannas*.—Kells, co. Meath.

<sup>5</sup> *Aedh*.—According to the *Ann. Four Mast.* (949), and *Chron. Scotorum* (950), Aedh was *rigdamna* ("materies regis," or royal-heir) of Temhair, and was slain by Domhnall son of Donnchad, whose obit is entered under the next year.

<sup>6</sup> *Cennetigh*.—The father of Brian Borumha. The entry is imperfect;

rested in peace. Matudhan, son of Aedh, was killed by the Ui-Echach, viz., by the sons of Broen; but God avenged him in a short time, in their death. Ruaidhri Ua Canannan was killed by Foreigners, *i.e.* the royal-heir of Ireland, after a siege of six months against Midhe and Bregha, and after committing a slaughter of the Foreigners, viz., two thousand,<sup>1</sup> or more. Niall Ua Canannan, and a few others, [fell] in the heat of battle. Unusually great 'mast.' The belfry of Slane was burned by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath. The crozier of the patron saint,<sup>2</sup> and a bell that was the best of bells, [and] Caenechair the lector, [and] a multitude along with him, were burned.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 950 (alias<sup>3</sup> 951). MacEtigh son of [950.] Cuilennan, King of Conailli, [slain]; Guaire Ua Forannain, 'herenagh' of Ard-sratha, died. Gothfrith son of Sitriuc, with the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, plundered Cenannas,<sup>4</sup> and Domnach-Patraic, and Ard-Brecain, and Tuilean, and Cill-Scire, and other churches besides; from Cenannas<sup>4</sup> they were all plundered; on which occasion three thousand men, or more, were captured, together with a great booty of cows and horses, of gold and silver. Aedh<sup>5</sup> son of Maelruanaidh, Becc son of Donnucan, King of Tethba, [died]. Cennetigh<sup>6</sup> son of Lorcan, King of Tuadh-Mumha; Garbhith son of Lorcan, King of Fir-Lemhna, [died]. Niall Mothlach<sup>7</sup> was killed by the Coirpri, through treachery. A mortality of bees. A great leprosy upon the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, and a bloody-flux.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 951 (alias<sup>8</sup> 952). Scannal, 'herenagh' [951.] bis. of Domnach-Sechnaill; Flann, 'herenagh' of Druim-

but the Chronicler evidently intended to record the obit of Cennetigh. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Intro., p. xcvi.

<sup>7</sup> *Niall-Mothlach*.—He was of the family of Ua Canannain, a powerful family in the territory now forming the county of Donegal.

<sup>8</sup> *Alias*.—The *alias* reading is not in B. The number 520 appears in the margin in A., in the accurate handwriting of the Canon M'Uidhir (or M'Guire), to indicate that this was the 520th year since the commencement of the Chronicle.

Ἰρωνα ελιαβ, Κυρταντιν mac Αεθα ρι Αλβαν, Περ-  
domnač comarba Ciarain, moptui punt. Cač por pipu  
Αλβαν 7 ὀρετνυ 7 Saxanu ρια Γαλλαβ. Πλann .h.  
Cleipiš, ρι δεipcipt Connačt, Ὀοῖnnall mac Ὀonnchada  
pudomna Teḡḡrač, Cele clam 7 ancorita, Πlann mac  
Maelpιαčpač, aipcinneč Maišī etip di glaiρ.

¶ Et. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º lii.º (alias 953.º).  
Cluain mic Noir do arcaim do pepaib Muman co  
n-Γαλλαβ. Maelcočair comarba Comgaill 7 Mocol-  
moc. Γailenga do arcaim o U Cremthainn. Domnall dia  
Fol 50bb. tairprecht Muirceptaiš co pargabrat ap cenn. Mael-  
marptain mac Moenaiš, Ruačacan mac Eitigen ρi  
aipčip Γaileng, Maelpatraic mac Corcan pelpiŷino  
Αipto Mača, Maelmuire aipcinneč Taišī Fečḡnai,  
Cennpaelad aipcinneč Saišre, Depmaic mac Toppča  
aipcinneč Lipp moip Močutu, Dubinnip eppcob ḡenn-  
čair.

¶ Et. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º liii.º (alias dcccc.  
54º). Πlannacan mac Αλλčon comarba mic Nippe 7  
Colmain Ela, Maelcoluim mac Ὀonnall, ρι Αλβαν,  
occipup ep. Conn mac Epudain mic Γairbič, ρι Muigi  
dumai, do marbač. ḡodibad moip po Epino. Αp moip  
de Coipppi 7 Tečbai pe n-O Ruaip, co topčair ann  
.h. Ciarbai ρi Coipppi. Ceilečair comarba Ciarain 7

<sup>1</sup> *Cele, a leper.*—Cele clam. The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 950) join together Cele (the proper name) and clam (a leper), and construct a name Celeclam, which is wrong.

<sup>2</sup> *Magh-etir-di-glais.*—The "Plain between two streams." See note 6, under the year 881 *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Alias.*—The *alias* reading is not in B.

<sup>4</sup> *'Comarb' of Comgall;* i.e. successor of St. Comgall, the founder and patron of Bangor, co. Down.

<sup>5</sup> *Mocholmoc.*—Patron of Dromore in the county of Down.

<sup>6</sup> *They;* i.e. the Ui-Cremthainn.

<sup>7</sup> *Tech-Fethgna.*—The "House of Fethgna." This place has not been identified. It was probably some church in Armagh, founded by, or called after, Fethgna bishop of Armagh ("hæres Patricii"), whose obit is entered above at the year 872.

<sup>8</sup> *Saighir, or Saighir-Ciarain.* Seir-keiran, in the barony of Ballybrit, King's County, where there are some interesting ruins.

cliabh, Custantin son of Aedh, King of Alba, [and] Ferdomnach, 'comarb' of Ciaran, [died]. A battle [gained] over the men of Alba, and the Britons and Saxons, by Foreigners. Flann Ua Cleirigh, King of the South of Connaught; Domnall son of Donnchad, royal-heir of Temhair; Cele, a leper<sup>1</sup> and anchorite, [and] Flann son of Maelfiachrach, 'herenagh' of Magh-etir-da-glais,<sup>2</sup> [died].

Kal. Jan. A.D. 952 (alias<sup>3</sup> 953). Cluain-mic-Nois was [952.] plundered by the men of Munster, along with Foreigners. Maelcothaid, 'comarb' of Comgall<sup>4</sup> and Mocholmoc,<sup>5</sup> [died]. The Gailenga were plundered by the Ui-Cremthainn. Domnall overtook Muirchertach, when they<sup>6</sup> left a slaughter of heads. Maelmartain, son of Maenach; Ruadhacan son of Etigen, King of Eastern Gailenga; Maelpatraic son of Coscan, lector of Ard-Macha; Maelmuire, 'herenagh' of Tech-Fethgna;<sup>7</sup> Cennfaeladh, 'herenagh' of Saighir;<sup>8</sup> Dermait son of Torpath, 'herenagh' of Lis-mor-Mochuta,<sup>9</sup> and Dubhinnsi, bishop of Bennchair, [died.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 953 (alias<sup>10</sup> 954). Flannacan, son of Allchu, [953.] 'comarb' of Mac Nisse<sup>11</sup> and Colman-Ela,<sup>12</sup> [died]. Maelcoluim son of Domnall, King of Alba, was slain. Conn, son of Erudan, son of Gairbhith, King of Magh-dumha,<sup>13</sup> was killed. A great cow mortality throughout Ireland. A great slaughter of the Coirpri and Tethba by O'Ruairc, in which Ua Ciardha, King of Coirpri, was killed. Ceile-

<sup>9</sup> *Lis-mor-Mochuta*. — "Mochuta's great fort." Lismore, co. Waterford; founded by St. Mochuda (ob. 636). See note <sup>14</sup>, p. 103 *supra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Alias*. — The *alias* reading is not in B.

<sup>11</sup> 'Comarb' of Mac Nisse; i.e. Abbot, or bishop, of Connor in the county of Antrim, of which Aergus Mac Nisse was the founder.

<sup>12</sup> *Colman Ela*. — His obit is recorded above at the year 610. His 'comarb,' or successor, would be abbot of Lann-Ela, (Lynally, in a parish of the same name, barony of Ballycowan, King's County). See Reeves' *Down and Connor*. pp. 97-8.

<sup>13</sup> *Magh-dumha*. — The "plain of the Mound." Now represented by the barony of Moydow, co. Longford.



finnain, Roðartač comarba Colum Cille 7 Adomnain, in Chriſto paupaeunt. Niall .h. Tolairg, Ceallačan ri Cairil, Rectabpa aircinneč Cille achair, moriuntur. ðran mac Domnall, ri Cennuil Loeğaire ðpeğ, iugulatur ert.

Ĵct. 1anair, ui. feipia, iiii. lunae. Anno domini dcccc.º Liiii.º (aliar 955º). Oengur mac Conloingri aircinneč Maige bile, Oengur mac Maelbripte aircinneč Doimliacc, moriuntur. Alene ri Mugdorna Magen 7 Mugdorna ðpeğ, 7 Inðerzi mac Močain do toiritim allurğ Congailaiğ 1 Connačtu. Slogao la Domnall mac Muirceptaiğ co longaið o čuaiğ inðir for loč n-ččāč, for Dabaill, ðarp na h-Āirgiallu for loč n-čirne, iarpin for loč n-uāčtar, co po opt in mðreipne, 7 co tuc giallu hĴi Ruairc.

- .b. Ĵct. 1anair, ui. feipia, xu. lunae. Anno domini dcccc.º Lu.º (aliar 956º). Maelpatraic mac Conbretan aircinneč Slane, Oengur mac nOcain comarba Fečene, Ĵaičene ri erpuc Duin leč glairi. Tačc mac Cačail, ri Connačt, moritur ert. Congalač mac Maelmičič (mic Flannagain mic Ceallaiğ mic Congalaiğ mic Conaing čurpaiğ mic Congalaich mic Alēa rlaine), ri Epend, do marbad do Ĵallaib (Alēa cliat) 7 Laiğuib oc Taiğ Ĵurann ilLaiğuib, 7 Alēo mac Alciroi ri Tečba, oc alii multi. Moenač comarba Finnua 7 ferleiginn airð Mača, Maelbripte mac Epučain, comarba Mic

<sup>1</sup> 'Comarb' of Ciaran and Finnan; i.e. abbot of Clonmacnoise in the King's County, and of Clonard in Meath; founded respectively by Saints Ciaran and Finnan.

<sup>2</sup> 'Comarb' of Colum-Cille and Adomnan; i.e. Abbot of Derry and Raphoe.

<sup>3</sup> *Alias*.—The *alias* reading is not in B.

<sup>4</sup> *Fell in the army*.—do toiritim allurğ. This is another way of

saying that Alene was slain on an expedition into Connaught, undertaken by Congalach, King of Ireland.

<sup>5</sup> *Tuagh-Inbher*.—The old name of the estuary of the River Bann.

<sup>6</sup> *Alias*.—The *alias* number is not in B.

<sup>7</sup> *Fechin*.—By successor (or 'comarb') of Fechin the Annalist meant abbot of Fobhar (or Fore), co. Westmeath.

<sup>8</sup> *Sor*.—The original of the paren-

chair, 'comarb' of Ciaran,<sup>1</sup> and Finnan,<sup>1</sup> and Robhartach, 'comarb' of Colum-Cille<sup>2</sup> and Adomnan,<sup>2</sup> rested in Christ. Niall Ua Tolaírg, Cellachan, King of Caisel, Rechtabra, 'herenagh' of Cill-achaidh, died. Bran, son of Domnall, King of Cinel-Loeghaire of Bregh, was slain.

Kal. Jan., Friday; m. 4. A.D. 964 (alias<sup>3</sup> 955). [954.] Oengus son of Culoingsi, 'herenagh' of Magh-Bile, [and] Oengus son of Maelbrigte, 'herenagh' of Doimliacc, died. Alene, King of Mughdorna-Maghen and Mughdorna-Bregh, and Indergi son of Mochan, fell in the army<sup>4</sup> of Congalach, in Connaught. An expedition by Domnall son of Muirchertach, with ships from Tuagh-Inbher<sup>5</sup> upon Loch-nEchach, on the Dabhall, across the Airghialla upon Loch-Erne, afterwards on Loch-uachtair, when he devastated the Breifne, and took O'Ruairc's pledges.

Kal. Jan., Saturday; m. 15. A.D. 955 (alias<sup>6</sup> 956) [955.] MS Maelpatraic, son of Cubretan, 'herenagh' of Slane; Oengus son of Ocan, 'comarb' of Fechin,<sup>7</sup> [and] Gaithene, learned bishop of Dun-lethglaise, [died]. Tadhc son of Cathal, King of Connaught, died. Congalach son of Maelmithidh (son<sup>8</sup> of Flannagan, son of Cellach, son of Congalach, son of Conaing Curraigh, son of Congalach, son of Aedh Slanè), King of Ireland, was killed by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath<sup>9</sup> and Leinstermen, at Tech-Giurann,<sup>10</sup> in Leinster, and Aedh son of Aicid, King of Tethba, and a great many others. Maenach 'comarb' of Finnia,<sup>11</sup> and Lector of Ard-Macha; Maelbrigte son of Erudhan, 'comarb' of Mac Nisse and of Colman-Ela,<sup>12</sup> [and]

thetic clause is added in a different hand in A. It is interlined in the original hand in B.

<sup>9</sup> *Of Ath-Cliath.*—The corresponding Irish, *Ūtā cliath*, is added in *al. man.* in A., and interlined in the orig. hand in B.

<sup>10</sup> *Tech-Giurann.*—This place has not been identified. The name should

be written *Tech-Giugrand*, according to the *Book of Leinster*, p. 25 b.

<sup>11</sup> 'Comarb' of Finnia; i.e. successor of St. Finnia, or abbot of Clonard, co. Meath.

<sup>12</sup> 'Comarb' of Mac Nisse and Colman Ela; i.e. abbot of Connor, co. Antrim, of which MacNisse and Colman Ela were joint patrons.

Nirre 7 Colmain h-Elā, Muirpeðac mac Eicnečain, moriuntur. Domnall pegnare incipit.

Fol. 51aa.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º Lxi.º (alias 957º). Caſurac mac Dulgen (o ðruim ðorraið), comarba Paſraic, rui ercop ſoiðel, in Chriſto Iheſu paſrauit. Maelpoſartaiç rí Cairil, Colman mac Congaile comarba Molairre, Ecu mac Anluain rí Loča cal, Scannal mac Luačduiſ comarba Lirr ep̄ moritui runt. Maelcoluim .h. Canannan, rí ceniuil Conaill, Močta mac ſormacain, Flann .h. h-ſeðacain airčinneç ſlinne da loca.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º Lxii.º (alias 958). Flann mac Močloingri comarba Tigeſnaiç 7 Maeluoir. Tanaiðe mac h-Uiðir, comarba ðennčair, do marbað do ſallaib. Niall .h. h-ſruilb. Tuacal mac Cuſaire, rí Laiſen, moritur. Luſarð mac Colſan, airčinneç Slane, in penitencia moritur. Pinačta mac Lačtna, airčinneç Peſna, moritur.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º Lxiii.º (alias 959). Cluain mic Noir do arcaim do ſepaiſ Muman. Martain comarba Coimſen, Dubduin comarba Coluim cille, Oengur .h. Lapan. Duſðabairenn mac Domnaill, rí Cairil, a ruir occirur ep̄. Moenač mac Copraic, airčinneç Lirr moir.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º Lxiv.º (alias 960º). Slogarð la Domnaill mac Muirceſtaiç co dal n-ſraide,

<sup>1</sup> *Domnall*.—He was son of Muirchertach "of the leather cloaks," whose death is noticed above at the year 942.

<sup>2</sup> *Alias*.—The alias number, which is added in a different hand from the original in A., is not in B.

<sup>3</sup> *Son of Dulgen*.—Cathasach is called "son of Maelduin," in the list of the 'comarbs' of Patrick in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 4.

<sup>4</sup> 'Comarb' of Molaisse; i.e. successor of St. Molaisse, and abbot of

Daimhinish (or Devenish, co. Fer-  
managh),

<sup>5</sup> *Loch-Cal*.—See note <sup>4</sup>, p. 356  
*supra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Liss-Cr*.—So in A. and B. The so-called Translator of these Annals whose version is preserved in the MS. Clar. 49, British Museum, renders *Liss-Cr* by "Laisserin," and O'Connor prints *Comhorba Lisserin*, which he translates "Vicarius Lasserani." But these renderings seem quite unreliable.

Muiredhach son of Eicnechan, died. Domnall<sup>1</sup> begins to reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 956 (alias<sup>2</sup> 957). Cathasach son of Dulgen<sup>3</sup> (from Druim-dorraidh), 'comarb' of Patrick, the most eminent bishop of the Goidhil, rested in Christ Jesus. Maelfothartaigh, King of Caisel; Colman, son of Congal, 'comarb' of Molaisse;<sup>4</sup> Echu son of Anluan, King of Loch-Cal,<sup>5</sup> [and] Scannal, son of Luachdubh, comarb of Liss-Cr,<sup>6</sup> died. Maelcoluim Ua Canannain, King of Cinel-Conaill, Mochta son of Gormacan, Flann Ua hAedhacain, 'herenagh' of Glenn-da-locha, [died]. [956.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 957 (alias 958). Flann, son of Mochloingse, 'comarb' of Tigernach and of Maeldoid,<sup>7</sup> [died]. Tanaidhe MacUidhir,<sup>8</sup> 'comarb' of Bennchair, was killed by Foreigners. Niall Ua h-Eruilb [died]. Tuathal son of Ughaire, King of Leinster, died. Lugaidh son of Colgu, 'herenagh' of Slane, died in penitence. Finachta son of Lachtna, 'herenagh' of Ferna, died. [957.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 958 (alias 959). Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by the men of Munster. Martain, 'comarb' of Coemgen;<sup>9</sup> Dubhduin 'comarb' of Colum-Cille,<sup>10</sup> and Oengus Ua Lapain, [died]. Dubhdabairenn son of Domnall, King of Caisel, was slain by his own people. Moenach son of Cormac, 'herenagh'<sup>11</sup> of Lis-mor, died]. [958.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 959 (alias 960). A hosting by Domnall,<sup>12</sup> son of Muirchertach, to the Dal-Araidhe, when he [959.]

<sup>7</sup> 'Comarb of Tigernach and Maeldoid; i.e. abbot of Clones and Mucknoe, in the co. Monaghan, of which Sts. Tigernach and Maeldoid were the respective founders.

<sup>8</sup> *Tanaidhe Mac Uidhir*; i.e. "Tanaidhe son of Odhar." This Odhar was the ancestor from whom the name of Mac Uidhir (M'Guire, or Maguire) has been derived.

<sup>9</sup> 'Comarb' of Coemgen; i.e. abbot of Glendalough. *The Four Mast.*,

at A.D. 957, add that Martain was also successor of Maelruain, or abbot of Tallaght (co. Dublin).

<sup>10</sup> 'Comarb' of Colum-Cille; i.e. abbot of Ia, or Iona. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 394.

<sup>11</sup> 'Herenagh.'—The *Four Masters* represent Moenach as 'abbot' of Lis-mor.

<sup>12</sup> *Domnall*.—See under the year 955.

co tuc aithe. Carluir mac Cuinn mic Donnchada occiurur ept i n-*Cl̃* cliač. Maiom for Camman mac *Cl̃*mlaĩ mic *Sočp̃r̃ič* oc Dub. Muiređac mac *Per-*surra co po la morcuairt Connačt. Cačmož air-činneč *l̃ir* moir quieuir.

*l̃*ct. 1anair. Anno domini *cccc.º lx.º* (*aliair* 961.º) Saižet teneđ do čuiđecht iar put *l̃aižen* aniarđer, co po marb mile čet do doenič 7 altauč cotiž *Cl̃a* cliač. Mac *Erečā*, *ri .h.* *Đriuin* [*ř*]eola, obuit. *Ualgar* *ri* *Đartraiž* a ruir occiurur ept. *Peršraiđ* *ri* *Caipil* a ruir occiurur ept. Conaiž *.h.* *Domnallan*, airčinneč *Cl̃očair* mac *n-Đaimeni*, quieuir.

*l̃*ct. 1anair. Anno domini *cccc.º lx.º i.º* (*aliair* 962.º) *Cpeč* la *Plaičbertac* mac *Cončobair*, la *riž* *n-* *il̃iž*, i *n-Đal* *n-Cl̃raiĐe*, co *p'* inĐer *ConĐire*, conoĐarčetar *Ularđ*, co po marbaĐ ann, 7 a Đa bračair .i. *ĐaĐ* 7 *ConĐ*, et alii multi. *Eugan* mac *MuireĐaiž*, *erpi* *Erenn*, do marbaĐ do *Uil̃* *řailž*. *Oengur .h.* *Mael-*Đorair a ruir iugulatur ept.

*l̃*ct. 1anair. Anno domini *cccc.º lx.º ii.º* (*aliair* 963.º). *Longa* la *Domnall .h.* *Neill* do đabull Đar *Sliač*

<sup>1</sup> *Conn.*—This was evidently Conn (son of Donnchad, King of Ireland, son of Flann Sienna, King of Ireland), heir to the sovereignty of Ireland, whose death at the hands of the people of Fernmhagh (a territory represented by the present barony of Farney, in the County Monaghan), is noticed in the *Ann. Four Mast.* at the year 942.

<sup>2</sup> *Camman.*—See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., *Geneal. Table*, p. 278, and note <sup>13</sup>, p. 288.

<sup>3</sup> *Dubh.*—The River Duff, which flows into the bay of Donegal, after forming the boundary for some distance between the counties of Leitrim and Sligo. Dr. O'Connor, not knowing

that *Dubh* was the name of a river, has blundered greatly in his version of this entry. *Rer. Hib. Script.*, vol. iv., p. 274.

<sup>4</sup> *Muiređhach.*—He was one of the successors of St. Patrick in the abbacy (or bishopric) of Armagh. His removal (or resignation) in favour of his successor Dubhdalethe, is noticed at the year 964, and his obit at 965, *infra*.

<sup>5</sup> *As far as Ath-cliath.*—cotiž *Cl̃a* cliač, A. B. The translator of these Annals in *Clar.* 49, wrongly renders the clause cotiž *Cl̃a* cliač by "with the houses of Dublin burnt."

<sup>6</sup> *Son.*—His name is given as Donn-

took hostages. Carlus, son of Conn,<sup>1</sup> son of Donnchad, was killed in Ath-cliath. A victory over Camman,<sup>2</sup> son of Amlaimh, son of Gothfrith, at Dubh.<sup>3</sup> Muiredhach,<sup>4</sup> son of Fergus, made a full visitation of Connaught Cathmogh, 'herenagh' of Lis-mor, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 960 (alias 961). An arrow of fire [960.] came along Leinster, from the south-west, which killed a hundred thousand of men and flocks, as far as Ath-cliath.<sup>5</sup> The son<sup>6</sup> of Erchadh, King of Ui-Briuin-Seola, died. Ualgarg, King of Dartraighi,<sup>7</sup> was slain by his own people. Fergraidh,<sup>8</sup> King of Caisel, was slain by his own people. Conaing Ua Domnallain, 'herenagh' of Clochar-mac-Daimeni, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 961 (alias 962). A predatory ex- [961.] pedition by Flaithbertach son of Conchobar, King of Ailech, to Dal-Araidhe, when he plundered Condere; but the Ulidians overtook him, and he was there slain, with his two brothers, viz., Tadhg and Conn, and a great many others. Eogan son of Muiredhach, champion of Ireland, was killed by the Ui-Failgi. Oengus Ua Mael-doraidh<sup>9</sup> was slain by his own people.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 962 (alias 963). Ships<sup>10</sup> [were brought] [962.] by Domnall Ua Neill from the Dabhall,<sup>11</sup> across Sliabh-

chad, in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 959.

<sup>7</sup> *Dartraighi*. — Otherwise called Dartraighi - Mac Flannchada; the patrimony of the sept of Mac Flannchada (Mac Clancy or Clancy), now represented by the barony of Ross-clogher, co. Leitrim.

<sup>8</sup> *Fergraidh*. — This entry, which is in the marg. in A., is in the text in B.

<sup>9</sup> *Ua Maeldoraidh*, or O'Muldory. The family name of a powerful tribe which held the chief sway in Tir-Conaill from the middle of the 9th to

the end of the 12th century, when the O'Donnells asserted their supremacy. The Oengus here referred to was the son of Maelbresail (son of Maeldoraidh), whose obit is given in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at the year 896.

<sup>10</sup> *Ships*. — *Longa*. These vessels were probably light cots, or boats, capable of being transported on mens' shoulders.

<sup>11</sup> *Dabhall*. — The northern Black-water River, which flows between the counties of Armagh and Tyrone, into Lough Neagh.



n-uait co loč n-Ōinŋenne, quod non factum ert ab antiquis temporibus. Sic in Libro Dubdalei. Eicneč mac Dalaiš ri na n-Ōirgiall, 7 Dubdara a mac, occiri punt o Murchad mac Dalaiš, a pratre. Ro marbad dono in Murchad rin pocsoir irin mīr četnai. Maelmuire mac Eochada, comarba Patraic, naty ert. Mac Cellačain ri Cairil moritur. Šorraič mac Ōmlaiñ moritur ert, Comarba Tišeraiš moritur .i. Coencompac. hUalgar. .h. Mailtrea occirur ert o Mugsoirnaib maigen.

- .b. [ct. lanair. Anno domini dcccc.º lxi.º (aliar 964º). Ir i ro in bliadain dedenā ino lantao čoir o tainic Patraic i n-Širind. Maelruanaič mac Flaind mic Eicnečain, 7 a mac, do marbad do čloinn řiangura. Dubrcuile mac Cīnada, comarba Colum Cille, quieuit. řupučpan mac Decce, ři Deplair, do marbad do cenul Eogain tria ta[n]šnac 7 mebaīl. Muirceptač mac Conšalaiš mic Maelmīčīč, řidomna Tempač, o Domnall

<sup>1</sup> *Loch-Aininn*.—Lough-Ennell, near Mullingar, co. Westmeath.

<sup>2</sup> *Had not been done*.—See above at the year 954, where Domnall son of Muirchertach (the Domnall Ua Neill of the present entry) is stated to have transported ships from Tuagh-Inbhir (the mouth of the River Bann) across Lough Neagh, along the Dabhall, and over Airghialla (or Oriel) to Loch-Erne.

<sup>3</sup> *Book of Dubhdalethe*.—This Book, which seems to have been a chronicle of Irish affairs, has been referred to before in these Annals. It is mentioned for the last time at the year 1021 *infra*. The compiler of the work is generally supposed to have been Dubhdalethe, successor of St. Patrick (i.e. abbot or bishop of Armagh), whose death is entered within at the year 1064 (=1965), and who

is represented in the List of the 'comarbs' of Patrick in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 4, as having ruled for 33 years. See Harris's *Ware*, Vol. I., p. 50; and Vol. II. (*Irish Writers*), p. 65; and under A.D. 964 *infra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Maelmuire*.—See at the year 1000 *infra*, where Maelmuire's appointment to the abbacy of Armagh is recorded.

<sup>5</sup> *Son*.—His name is given as Donnchadh (Donogh) in the *Ann. Clonmacnoise* (955—963), and by the *Four Mast.* (961).

<sup>6</sup> 'Comarb' of *Tigernach*; i.e. abbot of Clones, co. Monaghan.

<sup>7</sup> *Of the 'just completion.'*—in o lantao čoir. The so-called Translator of these Annals, whose version is preserved in the MS. Clar. 49, renders this clause by "of the full

Fuait, to Loch-Aininn,<sup>1</sup> which had not been done<sup>2</sup> from most ancient times. Thus in the Book of Dubhdalethe.<sup>3</sup> Eicnech son of Dalach, King of the Airghialla, and his son Dubhdara, were slain by his brother, Murchad son of Dalach. This Murchad was also killed soon after, in the same month. Maelmuire<sup>4</sup> son of Eochaid, 'comarb' of Patrick, was born. The son<sup>5</sup> of Cellachan, King of Caisel, died. Gofraidh son of Amlaimh died. The 'comarb' of Tigernach<sup>6</sup> died, *i.e.* Caencomrac. Ualgarg Ua Mailtrea was killed by the Mughdorna-Maighen.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 963 (alias 964). This is the last year [963.] MS. of the 'just completion'<sup>7</sup> [of the full period] since Patrick came into Ireland. Maelruanaidh, son of Flann, son of Eicnechan,<sup>8</sup> and his son, were slain by the Clann-Fianghusa. Dubhscuile son of Cinaedh, 'comarb' of Colum-Cille,<sup>9</sup> rested. Furudhran son of Becc, King of Derlas,<sup>10</sup> was killed by the Cinel-Eoghain, through malice and treachery. Muirchertach, son of Congalach,<sup>11</sup> son of Maelmithidh, royal-heir of Temhair, was killed by

profit," which seems wrong. O'Connor translates *Lantadhchoir* (as he prints it), by "plenaria numeratio Poetica," and adds "nempe quia numerando a Patricii adventu, anno 432, quingenti anni perfecte intercessere usque ad annum 963, secundum numerationem Poetarum Hiberniae." *Rer. Hibernicarum*, vol. 4, p. 276. The learned Doctor here made a serious slip in his calculation. But it is obvious that neither O'Connor nor the author of the version of these Annals in Clar. 49 perceived that by the words *lantadhchoir*, ("just [or full] completion"), was meant the Paschal Cycle, or Cycle of 532 years, framed by Victorius (or Victorinus) of Aquitaine. See note <sup>1</sup>, p. 14, and note <sup>1</sup>, p. 16, *supra*. This entry is very valuable, not only as strengthening the evi-

dence referring the arrival of St. Patrick in Ireland to the year 431 (=432), but also as evincing the watchfulness of the old Irish Annalists in matters connected with chronological data.

<sup>8</sup> *Eicnechan*.—This was apparently the Eicnechan son of Dalach, King of Cinel-Conaill, whose obit is entered above at the year 905.

<sup>9</sup> 'Comarb' of Colum Cille; *i.e.*, successor of Colum-Cille, and therefore abbot of Ia, in Scotland, and probably of Kells and other Columbian foundations in Ireland. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 394.

<sup>10</sup> *Derlas*.—See note <sup>10</sup>, p. 453 *supra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Congalach*.—He was King of Ireland, and was slain by the Foreigners in the year 955 (=956), as above mentioned under that date.

mac Congalaid occirur ert. Ceall dapa do arcain do  
 ḡallaid, red mirepabile pietate mireptur ert tria  
 Níall .h. n-Éruid, redemptur omnibus clericis pene  
 pro nomine domini .i. lan in taidi moir ranc[τ] ḡrigit,  
 7 lan in derḡaidi, irred do ruagell Níall dūb dia arḡat  
 ferin.

¶ Ct. lanair. Anno domini dcccc.º lxi.º (alias 965º).  
 ḡorta mór díuloḡta i n-Érind, co penad int aḡair a  
 mac 7 aingen ar biaḡ. Caḡroineḡ ría n-Oib Canannan  
 co torcair and Domnall. Caḡ etir firu Alban  
 imoneitir, ubi multi occiri punt im Donnchad .i. abb  
 duine Caillen. Coemcloḡ abbad i n-ard Maḡa .i.  
 Dubdaleḡe in uicem Muireḡaid (o rliab Cuilinn).  
 Sloḡat la Domnall .h. Neill, la ríḡ Teḡraḡ, co po ort  
 Connaḡta, 7 co tue ḡiallu o hU Ruairc. Iorep 7 Dunḡad  
 abbad ḡire ḡa ḡlar, Cínaeḡ abb Lir moir Moḡutu,  
 in Cyprio quieuerunt.

Fol. 51<sup>ba</sup>.

¶ Ct. lanair. Anno domini dcccc.º lxi.º (alias 966º).  
 Muireḡad mac Ferḡura, comarba Paḡraic, Caḡuraḡ  
 mac Muireḡadan eppcop aord Maḡa, Paḡlan mac  
 Copmaic rí na n-Deire Muman, Paḡlan rí Laigen,  
 morptui punt. Maelmuire ingen Neill nūc Aeḡa  
 morptua ert. Dubḡabairenn comarba Duiri uitam  
 rinuirt. Ferḡal .h. Ruairc do marbad la Domnall  
 mac Congalaidḡ, la ríḡ ḡreḡ.

¶ Ct. lanair. Anno domini dcccc.º lx.º (alias 967º).  
 Dub mac Maelcoluim, rí Alban, do marbad la  
 h-Albanḡu fein. Tíḡernaḡ mac Ruairc, rí Cairce

<sup>1</sup> *Wonderful*. — mirepabile (for mirabilis), A., B.

<sup>2</sup> *Alias*. — The alias reading is in a later hand in A. It is not in B.

<sup>3</sup> *Intolerable*. — díuloḡta (for díḡuloḡta), A., B.; díḡulainḡ, *Four M.* (963).

<sup>4</sup> *Themselves*. — imoneitir, A.; imonetir, B. An adverb variously

written immanetar, immenetor, and manetar; corresponding in meaning to the Latin *invicem*, or *inter se*; and explained by etarru, "amongst them" in O'Donovan's Irish Glossary. See Ebel's ed. of Zeuss' *Gram. Celtica*, p. 614. The author of the so-called Translation in Clar. 49 renders this entry by "Battle

Domnall son of Congalach. Cill-dara was plundered by Foreigners, but it was compassionated by the wonderful<sup>1</sup> piety of Niall Ua h-Eruilb, nearly all the clerics being redeemed for God's name; viz., the full of the great house of St. Bridget, and the full of the oratory, is what Niall ransomed of them with his own money.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 964 (alias<sup>2</sup> 965). A great, intolerable,<sup>3</sup> [964.] famine in Ireland, so that the father would sell his son and daughter for food. A victory by the Ui-Canannan, in which Domnall was slain. A battle amongst the men of Alba themselves,<sup>4</sup> in which many were slain, including Donnchad, *i.e.*, abbot of Dun-Caillen.<sup>5</sup> A change of abbots in Ard-Macha, viz., Dubhdalethe in the place of Muiredach<sup>6</sup> (of Sliabh-Cuilinn)<sup>7</sup>. A hosting by Domnall Ua Neill, King of Temhair, when he devastated Connaught and took hostages from O'Ruairc.<sup>8</sup> Joseph and Dunchadh, abbots of Tir-da-glas, [and] Cinaedh, abbot of Lis-mor-Mochuta, rested in Christ.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 965 (alias 966). Muiredach son of [965.] Fergus, comarb of Patrick; Cathasach son of Murchadan, bishop of Ard-Macha; Faellan son of Cormac, King of the Deisi-Muman; Faellan, King of Leinster, died. Mael-muire, daughter of Niall son of Aedh, died. Dubhdabhairenn, comarb of Buite, ended life. Ferghal O'Ruairc<sup>8</sup> was killed by Domnall, son of Congalach, King of Bregha.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 966 (alias 967). Dubh, son of Mael- [966.] coluim, King of Alba, was killed by the men of Alba themselves. Tigernach son of Ruarc, King of Carraic-

between Scottsmen about Etir" (1), where many were killed about (1) Donogh, abbot of Duncallen.

<sup>5</sup> *Dun-Caillen*.—See note <sup>11</sup>. p. 375 *supra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Muiredach*.—See above at the year 959.

<sup>7</sup> *Sliabh-Cuilinn*.—Now Slieve-Gullion, a conspicuous mountain in the south-east of the county of Armagh. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 965, note c.

<sup>8</sup> *O'Ruairc*.—Ferghal (or Farrell) O'Rorke, King of Connaught.

Ḃpačairē, moritur. Cač Formaeile (.i. ic Rairē bicria) cenul Eogan for cenul Conaill, du itorcair Maeliru .h. Canannan, ri cenil Conaill, 7 Muirceptač .h. Tairē ri domna Connacht, et alii multi. Ceč .h. h-Acti, ri .h. n-Ečāč, a riur iugulatur ert. Mačgamain mac Cennetič, ri Cairril, do arcaim Luimnič 7 dia lorcač. Cerpall mac lorcaim, ri domna Laičen, do marbat do Domnall, do rič Ḃreč.

- b. |ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° lx. iiii.° (alia 968). Ceallač .h. banan, comarba Comgaill, moritur. Muirceptač comarba Caimnič, Flaitčbertač mac Muirceairē, ri .h. n-Ečāč, moriuntur. Slogat la Domnall .h. Neill co Laičniu, coror inoir o Ḃerba riar co fairce, co tuc boroiha mor lair, 7 cotarat forbairr for Gallu 7 for Laičniu co cenn da mri. Conmač comarba Ultain quieuit.

|ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° lx. iiii.° (alia 969). Cinaeč .h. Cačmail airčinneč dairē Calcač, Maelpinnen mac Učtan eprcop Cenannra 7 comarba Ultan 7 Cairnič, Eogan mac Cleirič eprcop Connačt, paupauerunt. Soerlaič ingen Elčomaič .c. annri moritur. Ḃeollan mac Ciarmaic, ri loča gačor, in Chriřto quieuit.

|ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° lx. ix.° (alia 970). Cenannur do arcaim do Amłaim cuaran. Marom for Ualgarē .h. Ruairē ria Concočar mac Tairē, co ro marbat cum plurimri. Slogat la rič nUlač .i. la

Fol. 51b.

<sup>1</sup> *Ua Taidhg*; i.e. "grandson (or descendant) of Tadhg." This patronymic is now represented by O'Teige, and also by the form Tighe; names borne by many persons in the counties of Mayo, Roscommon, and Sligo.

<sup>2</sup> *Mathgamain*. — Now generally anglicised Mahon. He was the eldest brother of Brian Borumha. His murder by Maelmuaidh son of Bran (ancestor of the O'Mahonys of South

Munster) is recorded at the year 975 (= 976) *infra*. Regarding the career of this Mathgamain, see Todd's *War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill*, places referred to in the Index to that work, under the name Mathgamhain.

<sup>3</sup> *Luimnech*.—Limerick.

<sup>4</sup> *Comarb of Comgall*; i.e. successor of Comgall, or abbot of Bangor, in the county of Down.

Brachaidhe, died. The battle of Formael (*i.e.*, at Rath-bec) by Cinel-Eoghain over Cinel-Conaill, in which fell Maelisu Ua Canannan, King of Cinel-Conaill, and Muircertach Ua Taidhg,<sup>1</sup> royal heir of Connaught, and many others. Aedh Ua h-Atidh, King of Ui-Echach, was killed by his own people. Mathgamain<sup>2</sup> son of Cennetigh, King of Caisel, plundered and burned Luim-nech.<sup>3</sup> Cerbhall son of Lorcan, royal heir of Leinster, was killed by Domnall, King of Bregh.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 967 (alias 968). Cellach Ua Banan, [967.] <sup>BIS.</sup> comarb of Comgall,<sup>4</sup> died. Muiredach, comarb of Cain-nech,<sup>5</sup> Flaithbhertach, son of Muiredach, King of Ui-Echach, died. A hosting by Domnall Ua Neill to Leinster, when he plundered from Berbha westwards<sup>6</sup> to the sea, and brought a great prey of cows, and laid siege to the Foreigners and Leinstermen for two months. Connmach, comarb of Ultan,<sup>7</sup> rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 968 (alias 969). Cinaeth Ua Cathmail, [968.] 'herenagh' of Daire-Calgaigh; Maelfinnen son of Uchtan, bishop of Cenannus and comarb of Ultan and Cairnech, [and] Eoghan son of Clerech, bishop of Connaught, rested. Soerlaith, daughter of Elchomach, died [at the age of] 100 years. Beollan son of Ciarmac, King of Loch-gabhor, rested in Christ.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 969 (alias 970). Cenannus was plun- [969.] dered by Amlaimh Cuaran.<sup>8</sup> A victory over Ualgarg Ua Ruairc, by Conchobar son of Tadhg,<sup>9</sup> when he [Ualgarg] was killed, with many others. A hosting by the King

<sup>5</sup> *Cainnech*.—St. Canice, founder and abbot of Achadh-bo (Aghaboe), in the Queen's County. His obit is given at the year 599 *supra*, and his birth is entered under 526.

<sup>6</sup> *From Berbha westwards*.—This should be from Berbha (the river Barrow) *eastwards*.

<sup>7</sup> *Comarb of Ultan*; *i.e.* successor of

St. Ultan of Ardbraccan, and abbot of that place. The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 966) state that Connmach was also a priest of Cenannus, or Kells.

<sup>8</sup> *Amlaimh Cuaran*.—See note <sup>4</sup>, p. 456, and note <sup>9</sup>, p. 465, *supra*.

<sup>9</sup> *Conchobar son of Tadhg*.—King of Connaught at the time. His obit is entered under the year 972 *infra*.



h-*Artgar* mac *Matuðan*, co *Galilaiß*, co po opt *Condere*, 7 co *pargaiß* ar cenn. *bellum Cille mona* ria *Domnall* mac *Congalaiß*, 7 ria *nAlmlaim*, for *Domnall .h. Neill*, du itorðair *Artgar* mac *Matuðan*, ri *Ularo*, 7 *Donnacán* mac *Mailmuire*, airðinneč, 7 *Cinaeð* mac *Cpongaille* ri *Conaille*, cum plurimur. *Orcaín* *Lugmaíð* 7 *Dróma* inarclainn la *Murchao*, la riß *nAliliß*. *Orcaín* *Mainiurpeč* 7 *Lainne* leipe la *Domnall*, la riß *nEpeno*, ubi in una domu .cccl. accenri runt.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° lxx.° (alıar 971). *Culen* [mac] *Illuilb*, ri *Alban*, do marbað do *Drétnaiß* irroi cačá. *Domnall .h. Neill*, ri *Temprač*, do innarbu a *Míðe* do claino *Colmain*. *Niall* mac *Aeðá*, ri *Ularo*, moritur. *Tuačal* comarba *Ciarain*, *Maelramna* comarba *Cainniß*, moriuntur. *Ceallač .h. Nuadac* do marbað do *Galilaiß* i n-dorur in pproinntiçi. *Slogao* la *Domnall .h. Neill* co riru *Míðe*, co po opt a n-ule cella 7 dune, 7 co po opt .h. *Failçi* 7 *Forarta*.

b. [Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° lxx.° i.° (alıar 972). *Cač* etir *Ulu* 7 *Dal-nAlraide*, itorðair ri in coicirð .i. *Aeð* mac *Loingrič*, 7 alı. *Murchao* mac *Finn* do marbað la *Domnall* cloen per volum. *Cačurač* mac *Perçura*, comarba *Duin*, moritur. *Forartač* mac

<sup>1</sup> *Artgar*, or *Ardgar*.—More correctly written *Artghal* in the *Ann. Four Masters*, at the year 968. But the name does not appear, in either form, in the list of the Kings of Ulidia contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41.

<sup>2</sup> *Condere*.—Connor, co. Antrim. To palliate the offence committed by *Artgar* (or *Artghal*) in plundering an ecclesiastical establishment so famous as Connor, the *Four Masters* (968) insinuate that it was, at the time, in the possession of the Foreigners.

<sup>3</sup> *Cill-mona*.—Apparently the place

now known as Kilmona, in the parish of Rahugh, co. Westmeath.

<sup>4</sup> *Mainistir*; i.e. *Manistir-Buite*, or *Monasterboice*, in the county of Louth.

<sup>5</sup> *Lann-leire*.—See note <sup>1b</sup>, p. 205 *supra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Illulb*.—Indulf, son of Constantine, King of Scotland. His "moritur" is entered in the *Chron. Scotorum* at the year 960 (=961), although Skene observes that the "Irish Annals" do not record his death. See *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Pref., p. cxliii.

<sup>7</sup> *Son of Aedh*.—In the list of

of Ulidia, *i.e.* Artgar,<sup>1</sup> son of Matadhan, when he destroyed Condere,<sup>2</sup> and left a slaughter of heads. The battle of Cill-mona<sup>3</sup> [was gained] by Domnall son of Congalach, and by Amlaimh, over Domnall Ua Neill, wherein fell Ardgar<sup>1</sup> son of Matadhan, King of Ulidia, and Donnacan son of Maelmuire, 'herenagh,' and Cinaedh son of Crongaill, King of Conailli, with many more. Plundering of Lughmadh and Druim-inasclainn by Murchad, King of Ailech. Plundering of Mainistir<sup>4</sup> and Lann-leire,<sup>5</sup> by Domnall, King of Ireland, where 350 persons were burned in one house.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 970 (alias 971). Culen, [son of] Illulb,<sup>6</sup> [970.] King of Alba, was slain by Britons, in the field of battle. Domnall Ua Neill, King of Temhair, was expelled from Midhe by the Clann-Colmain. Niall son of Aedh,<sup>7</sup> King of Ulidia, died. Tuathal, comarb of Ciaran,<sup>8</sup> Maelsamna comarb of Cainnech,<sup>9</sup> died. Cellach Ua Nuadhat was slain by Foreigners in the door-way of the refectory.<sup>10</sup> A hosting by Domnall Ua Neill to the men of Midhe, when he spoiled all their churches and forts; and he spoiled the Ui-Failghi and the Fotharta.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 971 (alias 972). A battle between the [971.] *ms.* Ulidians and the Dal-Araidhe, in which the King of the Province,<sup>11</sup> *i.e.* Aedh son of Loingsech, and others, were slain. Murchad, son of Finn, was deceitfully killed by Domnall Cloen. Cathasach son of Fergus, comarb of Dun,<sup>12</sup>

Kings of Ulidia contained in *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 4, the name of Niall's father is given as Eochaid, with "vel Aed" written over it.

<sup>8</sup> *Comarb of Ciaran*; *i.e.* abbot of Clonmacnoise, of which St. Ciaran "son of the carpenter" was the founder.

<sup>9</sup> *Cainnech*.—St. Canice, founder of the Monastery of Aghabo, in the Queen's County.

<sup>10</sup> *Refectory*.—The Irish of the words "in the door-way" (in-dorru) is not in B. The name of the church, or monastery, not having been given, it is not easy to identify Cellach Ua Nuadhat.

<sup>11</sup> *The Province*; *i.e.* the Province of Ulidia. See note <sup>5</sup>, p. 386 *supra*.

<sup>12</sup> *Dun*.—Downpatrick, in the county of Down.

Neill .h. Tolairg do marbhad la Domnall mac Congalaidg, tria meabail. Cpuinnmael airċinneċ Glinne da laċa moritup.

Ĵct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.<sup>o</sup> lxxii.<sup>o</sup> (alīar 973). Concobar mac Tairċe, pī Connaċt, moritup. Caċ etir Murchad .h. Flaitċbertaidg 7 Connachta, du itorċair Caċal mac Tairċe pī Connaċt, 7 Geibennaċ mac Aeċa pī .h. Maine, 7 alī multī. Maelmuire airċinneċ Dairmaidg do baċaċ 1 n-Ēr puaid. Decan comarba Finnen, Alīlī airċinneċ Glinne da laċa, pecupa morċe moriuntup. Dubċaleċe comarba Patraic for cuairt Muman, co tuc a pēir.

Fol. 55aa.

Ĵct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.<sup>o</sup> lxx. 3.<sup>o</sup> (alīar 974<sup>o</sup>). Murchad .h. Flaitċbertaidċ do ċul for cpeīċ 1 cinel Conaill, co tuc gabail mōr, conitairmaid oen ġai conerbailt de oc Dun cloitighe, do cummain 7 aiċpūġe. Diarmait mac Doċartaidg, comarba Molairē, morċuup ērt. Donnchad pīnn, pī Mīċe, do marbhad la Aeġda mac Duibcīnn. Roenīuċ pīa nūġairē mac Tuatāil for Orraidg, itorċair Diarmait mac Donnchada. Mairċm aile dono pīa n-Orraidg for hūib Cennrēlaidg, itorċair Domnall mac Cellaidg.

Ĵct. 1anair. Anno domini lxx. 4.<sup>to</sup>. (alīar 975<sup>o</sup>). Etġair mac Etmonn, pī Saxan, in Chpīrto paupairt. Domnall mac Eogain, pī Ġpetan, in alīċpī, Roġartāċ

<sup>1</sup> *Murchad Ua Flaithbertaigh*; i.e. "Murchad descendant of Flaithbertach." He was King of Ailech. See above at the year 969.

<sup>2</sup> *Dairmagh*. — Durrow, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County.

<sup>3</sup> *Es-Ruaidh*. — Otherwise written *Es-Aedha-Ruaidh*, the "Cataract of Aedh *ruadh* ('red')." Anglicised "Assaroe," but also known as the Salmon Leap, on the river Erne, at Ballyshannon, co. Donegal.

<sup>4</sup> *Comarb of Finnen*; i.e. successor of St. Finnen, founder of the famous monastery of Clonard, in the county of Meath.

<sup>5</sup> *Murchad Ua Flaithbertaigh*. — See note <sup>1</sup>.

<sup>6</sup> *Dun-Cloitighe*. — The "fort (or fortress) of Cloitech." O'Donovan identifies Dun-Cloitighe with Dun-glady, a remarkable fort in a townland of the same name, parish of Maghera, and county of Londonderry. *Ann. F. M.*, A.D. 972, note <sup>1</sup>.

died. Fogartach, son of Niall Ua Tolairg, was treacherously killed by Domnall son of Congalach. Crunnmael, herenagh of Glenn-da-locha, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 972 (alias 973). Conchobar son of Tadhg, King of Connaught, died. A battle between Murchad Ua Flaithbertaigh<sup>1</sup> and the Connaughtmen, in which fell Cathal son of Tadhg, King of Connaught, and Geibhennach son of Aedh, King of Ui-Maine, and many others. Maelmuire, herenagh of Dairmagh,<sup>2</sup> was drowned in Es-Ruaidh.<sup>3</sup> Becan, comarb of Finnen,<sup>4</sup> Ailill, herenagh of Glenn-da-locha, died a quiet death. Dubh-dalethe, comarb of Patrick, [went] on a visitation of Munster, and obtained his demand. [972.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 973 (alias 974). Murchad Ua Flaithbertaigh<sup>5</sup> went on a preying expedition into Cinel-Conaill, and made a great capture; but he was hit by one dart, and died thereof at Dun-Cloitighe,<sup>6</sup> after communion and penitence. Diarmait son of Dochartach, comarb of Molaise,<sup>7</sup> died. Donnchad Finn, King of Midhe, was slain by Aghda, son of Dubhcenn. A victory by Ugaire son of Tuathal<sup>8</sup> over the Osraighi, in which Diarmait son of Donnchad was slain. Another victory also by the Osraighi over the Ui-Cennselaigh, in which Domnall<sup>9</sup> son of Cellach fell. [973.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 974 (alias 975). Edgar<sup>10</sup> son of Edmond, King of the Saxons, paused. Domnall son of Eogan, King of the Britons,<sup>11</sup> in pilgrimage, [and] Foghartach [974.]

<sup>1</sup> *Comarb of Molaise*; i.e. abbot of Daimhinis (Devenish Island in Loch-erne), the monastery of which was originally founded by St. Molaise.

<sup>8</sup> *Tuathal*. — The obit of this Tuathal, the progenitor from whom the name O'Tuathail, or O'Toole, has been derived, is entered above under the year 957.

<sup>9</sup> *Domnall*. — He was King of Ui-

Cennselaigh (or South Leinster) for 9 years, according to the list in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 2.

<sup>10</sup> *Edgar*. — The death of Edgar is noticed in the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* at the year 975, which is the correct year.

<sup>11</sup> *Britons*. — The Britons of Strathclyde. See *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 223, note <sup>6</sup>.

abb Daire, mortui sunt. Perdalach airċinneċ Reċ-rann a gentilibus occisus est. Cinæd .h. Arctugan (.i. do rīl Cernaiġ rotail), p̃rimeceir Ērenn, quiescit. Doineinn mor ip̃in bliadain rīn.

Kt. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.° lxx. ii.° (alia 976°). Maġgamhain mac Cennetiġ, rī Cairil, do marbad la Maelmuaid mac m̃b̃rain. Donnchad mac Ceallaiġ, rī Orraiġi, Domnall mac Conġalaiġ, rī Ġreġ, mortui sunt. Conaing .h. Finan, comarba Mic Niri 7 Colman Ela, paup̃avit. Taġġ .h. Ruad̃raċ rī Cinæd occisus est i n-Ultaib. Setna .h. Deman, airċinnech nOeñ-roma, in rua domu exurtus est.

Kt. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.° lxx. iii.° (alia 977°). Muirceptad mac Domnail .h. Neill, 7 Congalaċ mac Domnail, da rīġdomna Ērenn, do marbad la hAl̃hlaim mac Siṛruca. Ġillacolaim .h. Canannan do marbad la Domnall .h. Neill. Al̃hlaim mac Al̃luilġ (.i. rī Al̃ban) do marbad la Cinæd mac Domnail. Conaing mac Cadain, comarba Moedoc, mortuus est. In hoc anno Flaiċbeptaċ mac Muirceptaiċ natus est.

Kt. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.° lxx.° 7.° (alia 978°). Riad̃ra airċinneċ la quiescit. Caċ etir Ġrian mac Cennetiġ 7 Maelmbuaċ rī Dermuman, co torċair Maelmuad ann. Caċ Ġiġlainde for Laiġnib̃ rīa  
Fol. 52ab. n-Ġallaiġ Al̃a cliaċ, dū itorċair rī Laiġen .i. Uġaire

<sup>1</sup> *Rechra*.—See note<sup>13</sup>, p. 101 *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Cernach Sotal*; i.e. Cernach the Arrogant (or haughty). His obit is given above at the year 663. The parenthetic clause, which is not in B., is written in the marg. in A., in the orig. hand.

<sup>3</sup> *Mathgamhain*.—This name is now Anglicised Mahon. The bearer was the elder brother of Brian Borumha.

<sup>4</sup> *Son of Cellach*.—This is in accordance with the list of Kings of

Ossory in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 5. But Rev. J. F. Shearman states that Dennoch was the *grandson* of Cellach, being the son of Muirchertach son of Cellach, both of whom were slain in the battle of Belach-Mughna, mentioned above at the year 907 (=908). *Loca Patri-ciana*, Table II., after p. 264.

<sup>5</sup> *Comarb of Mac Nisse and Colman Ela*.—This would mean Abbot of Connor (of which Mac Nisse was the founder), and of Lann-Ela (now



abbot of Daire, died. Ferdal, herenagh of Rechra,<sup>1</sup> was slain by Gentiles. Cinaedh Ua Artagain (of the race of Cernach Sotail),<sup>2</sup> chief poet of Ireland, rested. Great inclemency of the weather in this year.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 975 (alias 976). Mathgamhain<sup>3</sup> son of [975.] Cennetigh, King of Caisel, was killed by Maelmhuidh son of Bran. Donnchad son of Cellach,<sup>4</sup> King of Osraighi, [and] Domnall son of Congalach, King of Bregh, died. Conaing Ua Finan, comarb of Mac Nisse<sup>5</sup> and Colman Ela,<sup>6</sup> paused. Tadhg Ua Ruadhrach, King of Cianachta, was slain in Ulidia. Setna Ua Deman, herenagh<sup>6</sup> of Oendruim, was burned in his own house.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 976 (alias 977). Muirchertach, son of [976.] Domnall Ua Neill, and Congalach, son of Domnall, two royal heirs of Ireland, were killed by Amlaimh son of Sitriuc. Gilla-Coluim Ua Canannan was killed by Domnall Ua Neill. Amlaimh son of Illulb,<sup>7</sup> King of Alba, was killed by Cinaedh son of Domnall.<sup>8</sup> Conaing son of Cadan, comarb of Moedhoc, died. In this year Flaithbertach<sup>9</sup> son of Muirchertach was born.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 977 (alias 978). Fiachra, herenagh [977.] of Ia, rested. A battle between Brian, son of Cennetigh, and Maelmhuidh,<sup>10</sup> King of Des-Mumha, in which Maelmhuidh was slain. The battle of Bithlann [was gained] over the Leinstermen by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, in

Lynally, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County, of which St. Colman Ela was the founder). See Reeves's *Down and Connor*, p. 242.

<sup>6</sup> *Herenagh*. — In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 974, Setna is stated to have been abbot of Aendruim.

<sup>7</sup> *Illulb*. — Indulf, or Indulph. See note <sup>6</sup> under A.D. 970.

<sup>8</sup> *Domnall*. — This should probably be Maelcoluim (Malcolm) as in the *Annals of Tigernach*.

<sup>9</sup> *Flaithbertach*. — This was the famous Flaithbertach O'Neill, nicknamed Flaithbertach-an-trostain, or "F—— of the Pilgrim's Staff;" so called for having gone in pilgrimage to Rome. His death is recorded at the year 1036 *infra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Maelmhuidh*. — The murder of Brian's brother, Mahon, by Maelmhuidh, is entered above at the year 975.



mac, Tuathail, 7 alii multi. Caithrimuð rí n-Áir-  
giallaib for cenel Conaill, tu i torcáir Niall .h.  
Canannan, 7 alii multi. Corcað mor Muman do  
arcain la daigið. Lér mór Moctutu do arcain 7 do  
l[orcuro].

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° lxx. 8.° (alia 979°).  
Muirpenn ingin Congalaig, comarba Brigit, quieuit.  
Leclabon .h. fiachna, rí dalapaidhe, per volem occiur  
ert. Conchobar mac Finn, rí úa Failgi, mortuus ert.  
Áirecta .h. Capan, cenn ecnai Erenn, in pace quieuit.

.b.

[Cl. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° lxx. 9.° (alia 980°).  
Cað Tempað rí Maelsechnaill mac nDomnaill for  
Gallaið Áto eliað 7 na n-indeð, ipolað deis ar  
Gall 7 nept Gall a hEirinn, dú itorcáir Ragnall mac  
Ámlaim, mac rí Gall, 7 Conaíal mac aepri Gall, 7  
alii multi. Domhnall .h. Neill, ardu Erenn, post  
penitentiam, in arð Maða obuit. Muşron, comarba  
Colum cille etir Eirinn 7 Albain, uitam feliciter  
piniuit. Rumann .h. Áedacan, comarba Tigernais,  
Murchar mac Riada, comarba Comain, paupuerunt.  
Dubgall mac Donnchara, rídomna Áiliş, a fratre suo  
.i. o Muirdeach mac Flainn, interfectus ert. Muirdeach  
mac Flainn ante mentem integrum a gente sua decol-  
latur ert. Comaltan .h. Cleiriş, rí .h. Fiachrað Árdne,  
mortuus. Tigernan, .h. Maelthoraið .i. rí ceniuil

<sup>1</sup> *Comarb of Brigit*; i.e. abbess of Kildare.

<sup>2</sup> *Conchobar*.—He was the ancestor of the Ui-Conchobhair Failghe, or O'Conors of Offaly, and, as O'Donovan alleges, the progenitor from whom they took their hereditary surname, though Mac Firbis states that the surname was taken from his grand-son, Conchobar, son of Conghalach [ob. 1017]. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 977, note o.

<sup>3</sup> *Maelsechnaill*.—Called "Mor," or the Great. His accession to the

monarchy is recorded under the year 979 (= 980) by the *Four Masters*.

<sup>4</sup> *Domhnall*.—A marginal note in A. distinguishes him as "Domhnall of Ard-Macha," and adds that he was the son of Muirchertach of the Leather Cloaks, son of Niall Glundubh. A quatrain in Irish, in praise of Domhnall's prowess, quoted as from Mac Coissi, is written on lower marg., fol. 52a, in A.

<sup>5</sup> *Mughron*.—See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 394. A few lines of poetry

which fell the King of Leinster, *i.e.*, Ugaire son of Tuathal, and many others. A victory by the Airghialla over the Cinel-Conaill, in which fell Niall Ua Canannain, and many others. Corcach-mor, of Munster, was destroyed by fire. Lis-mor-Mochuta was plundered and burned.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 978 (alias 979). Muirenn, daughter of [978.] Congalach, comarb of Brigit,<sup>1</sup> rested. Lethlabhar Ua Fiachna, King of Dal-Araidhe, was treacherously killed. Conchobar,<sup>2</sup> son of Finn, King of Ui-Failghi, died. Airechtach Ua Carain, the most learned of Ireland, rested in peace.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 979 (alias 980). The battle of Temh- [979.] BIS. air [was gained] by Maelsechnaill,<sup>3</sup> son of Domnall, over the Foreigners of Ath-cliath and the Islands, where a great slaughter of the Foreigners was committed, and their power [banished] from Ireland; and in which Ragnall, son of Amlaimh, King of the Foreigners, and Conamhal son of a Foreign chief, and many others, were slain. Domhnall<sup>4</sup> Ua Neill, Arch-King of Ireland, died in Ard-Macha, after penitence. Mughron,<sup>5</sup> comarb of Colum-Cille both in Ireland and Alba, ended life happily. Rumann Ua Aedhacain, comarb of Tigernach,<sup>6</sup> [and] Murchad son of Riada, comarb of Coman,<sup>7</sup> 'paused.' Dubhgall son of Donnchad, royal-heir of Ailech, was killed by his kinsman, *i.e.* by<sup>8</sup> Muiredhach son of Flann. Muiredhach son of Flann was beheaded by his own people before an entire<sup>9</sup> month. Comaltan Ua Cleirigh, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died. Tigernan Ua Maeldoraidh, *i.e.* King of Cinel-Conaill, was slain by his own

written on the lower marg., fol. 52 a in A., fixing the year of Mughron's death at 980 (the correct year), do not seem of sufficient merit to be printed.

<sup>6</sup> *Comarb of Tigernach*; *i.e.* abbot of Clones, co. Monaghan.

<sup>7</sup> *Comarb of Coman*; *i.e.* abbot of Ros-Chomain, or Roscommon, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>8</sup> *By.*—α, uel o, A. o, B; which seems more correct.

<sup>9</sup> *Entire.*—εντεῖνον, A., B.

Conaill a fuir iugulatur ep̃t. ðroen mac Muread̃a, rí Laigen, do ergad̃ail do gallaib, 7 a marbad̃ iarum.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc. lxxx.º (alíar 981º). Dom̃nall .h. h-Aitid̃ rí .h. nEad̃a, 7 Loingreč mac Foğartaid̃ rí .h. Niallain, do comēotim. Cleircen mac Donñgaile comarba Feichin, Eogan .h. Cadain comarba ðrenaind̃, Sinač mac Muirēilen comarba Com̃gaill, in Chriſto dormierunt. Merr anacnata irin bliad̃ain rin.

Fol. 52ba. ¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º lxxx.º i. (alíar 982º). ðruatar mac Tigernaič, rí .h. Cennrealač, moritur. Archu mac Neill do marbad̃ do maccaid̃ Arch̃gair tria međail. Ad̃ .h. Dubd̃a, rí tuairceirt Connac̃t, recura mor̃te moritur. Orcaín Cilli d̃arao 1m̃ur Phuir̃t Lairce.

¶ Cal. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º lxxx.º ii.º (alíar 983º). Cormac mac Maelc̃iaran, comarba Močutu, Muirēad̃ mac Muirēcan, rec̃ar aird̃ Mača, moriuntur. Cačroimud̃ rí Maelreč̃nail mac Dom̃nail, 7 rí n-Ġlun-iar̃n mac Am̃laim, for̃ Dom̃nall cloen, for̃ rí Laigen (7 for̃ 1m̃ar puirt̃ Lairge), du itorepat̃ar il̃ ioir̃ bađad̃ 7 marbad̃, im Ġilla Pat̃raic mac 1m̃air, 7 alii. Ad̃ .h. Moč̃ran, comarba Dar̃inchill, iugulatur ep̃t.

.b. ¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º lxxx.º iii.º (alíar

<sup>1</sup> *Bran.* — The name is written ðroen in A. and B. But this is a loose form of writing it.

<sup>2</sup> *Ua h-Aitidh.*—This name, which is variously written Ua Aidith, Ua Aiteidh, Ua Aiddeidh, seems to have been derived from Aideid, son of Laighne, King of Ulidia, whose death is noticed at the year 897 *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Comarb of Fechin*; i.e. abbot of Fobhar (Fore), in the present county of Westmeath.

<sup>4</sup> *Tigernach.*—Other authorities, as the *Four Masters*, the *Chron. Scotorum*, and the lists of Kings in the *Book of Leinster*, write the name Echtigern, which is apparently the proper form. The *Ann. F. M.*, at A.D. 951, record the death of an Echtigern, Lord of Ui-Cennselaigh, who was probably the father of Bruatar.

<sup>5</sup> *Archu.*—According to the *Chron. Scotorum* (980), Archu was royal heir of Ulidia.

people. Bran,<sup>1</sup> son of Murchad, King of Leinster, was captured by Foreigners; and he was killed afterwards.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 980 (alias 981). Domhnall Ua h-Aitidh,<sup>2</sup> King of Ui-Echach, and Loingsech son of Fogartach, King of Ui-Niallain, fell by one another. Cleirichen son of Donngal, comarb of Fechin,<sup>3</sup> Eoghan Ua Cadhain, comarb of Brenaind, [and] Sinach son of Murthuilen, comarb of Comghall, 'fell asleep' in Christ. Unusual abundance of acorns in this year. [980.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 981 (alias 982). Bruatar son of Tigernach,<sup>4</sup> King of the Ui-Cennselaigh, died. Archu,<sup>5</sup> son of Niall, was treacherously killed by the sons of Ardgar. Ahdh Ua Dubhda, King of the North of Connaught, died a quiet death. Plundering of Cill-dara by Imhar of Port-Lairge.<sup>6</sup> [981.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 982 (alias 983). Cormac son of Maelciarain, comarb of Mochuta,<sup>7</sup> Muiredach son of Muirecan, vice-abbot of Ard-Macha, died. A battle-rout by Maelsechnaill son of Domnall, and by Glun-iairn son of Amlaimh, over Domnall Cloen, King of Leinster (and over Imhar<sup>8</sup> of Port-Lairge<sup>6</sup>), where a great many perished<sup>9</sup> by drowning and killing, including Gilla-Patraic, son of Imhar, and others. Aedh Ua Mothran, comarb of Dasinchell,<sup>10</sup> was slain.<sup>11</sup> [982.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 983 (alias 984). Uissine Ua Lapain [983.] BIS.

<sup>6</sup> *Port-Lairge*.—The old name of Waterford.

<sup>7</sup> *Comarb of Mochuta*; i.e. abbot, or bishop, of Lismore, co. Waterford. But, for "Mochuta," the *Four Mast.* have "Mochta," which would make Cormac abbot of Louth.

<sup>8</sup> *Imhar*.—The orig. of the parenthetic clause, added in the margin in A., is part of the text in B.

<sup>9</sup> *Perished*.—*ιτορκαρ*, A. *ιτορκαρσων* (plur. form), B., which is more correct. The rest of the entry is

interlined in A., but is in the text in B.

<sup>10</sup> *Dasinchell*.—A devotional form of the name of Sinchell, made up of *da* ("thy"), being often used for *mo* ("my"), and the saint's name. See *Martyr. of Donegal*, ed. by Todd and Reeves, Introd. xliii., n. 4. St. Sinchell was founder of the monastery of Killeigh, in the barony of Geshill, King's County.

<sup>11</sup> *Slain*.—*ιυγυλατση επτ.* The abbrev. for *interit* follows (*ιτιτ*), as if by mistake.

984°). Uirinne .h. Lapan, airċinneċ daire Calcaic, Muirċeac .h. Flannacain, fepleiġint airċ Maċa, paupant. Dubdaraċ mac Domnallan, nī Derlaur, a ruir interpretur [ert]. Domnall cloen, nī Laiſen, o hūib Cennrelaiſ occirur ert. Flaiċbertaċ .h. hĀn-luain, nī .h. Niallain, per dolum occirur ert o hūib Ġperail.

[Ct. 1anair, u.p.; L.u. Anno domini dcccc.° lxxx.° iii.° (alīar 985°). Poſarċaċ .h. Conſaile airċinneċ Daim-innri, Flaiċlem airċinneċ Saiſri, Maelrinnia airċinneċ Domnaiſ Patraic, in Chriſto quieuerunt. Slogaċ la Maelreċlainn mac n'Domnall i Connacċtaib, cotarait maſ nŌi illuaiċreo. Cpeċ polamā la Con-naċta co loċ nĀnint, copo loireret 7 copo marbrat nī per cell. Maelreacċloinn mac Domnall do inċriuċ Connacht, 7 do ċoſail a n-innreacċ, 7 do marbaċ a toireach.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° lxxx.° ii.° (alīar 986°). Cumare mor (.i. i n-aro Maċa) irin domnuċ nīa luſnaraċ, etir .h. Eċaċ 7 .h. Niallain, du itorċair mac Tpenair mic Celecan 7 alī. Nā Danair do ċuidect i n-airer Dailriatai, .i. teora longa, co po nīaſta reċt riċit dūib, 7 co po penta olċena. i Colum cille do arcain do Danairiċ aibċi notlaic, co po marbrat in araiċ 7 .xii. uiror do rruicib nā cille.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° lxxx.° ui.° (alīar

Fol. 52bb.

<sup>1</sup> *Daire-Calgaigh*.—Derry (or Londonderry).

<sup>2</sup> *Derlas*.—See note <sup>10</sup>, p. 453 *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *By the Ui-Bresail*.—o hūi Ġperail, A. o hūib Ġperail, B.; which is more correct.

<sup>4</sup> *Saighir*.—Better known as Saighir-Chiarain. Now Seirkieran, in the barony of Ballybritt, King's County.

<sup>5</sup> *To ashes*.—Dr. O'Connor, mistaking the signification of illuaiċreo

("into ashes"), translates "vastat planitiem Aoi in regione Luathre."

<sup>6</sup> *Secret*.—polamā. The translator of these Annals in Clar. 49 renders cpeċ polamā by "a stealing army." The *Four Masters*, in the corresponding entry (984), for polamā have po a la mōċ, which O'Donovan renders by "in retaliation."

<sup>7</sup> *Loch-Aininn*.—Lough Ennell (or Belvedere Lake, as it has been named



herenagh of Daire-Calgaigh,<sup>1</sup> Muiredach Ua Flannacain, lector of Ard-Macha, rested. Dubhdarach son of Domnallan, King of Derlas,<sup>2</sup> was killed by his own people. Domnall Cloen, King of Leinster, was killed by the Ui-Cennselaigh. Flaithbertach Ua h-Anluain, King of Ui-Niallain, was treacherously slain by the Ui-Bresail.<sup>3</sup>

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. 5. A.D. 984 (alias 985). Foghartach Ua Conghaile, herenagh of Daimhinis, Flaithlem herenagh of Saighir,<sup>4</sup> Maelfinnia herenagh of Domnach-Patraic, rested in Christ. A hosting by Malsechlainn, son of Domnall, to Connaught, when he reduced Magh-Ai to ashes.<sup>5</sup> A secret<sup>6</sup> depredation by the Connaughtmen as far as Loch-Aininn,<sup>7</sup> when they burned, and slew the King of, Fir-Cell.<sup>8</sup> Malsechlainn, son of Domnall, plundered Connaught, and destroyed its islands, and killed its chieftains. [984.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 985 (alias 986). A great conflict<sup>9</sup> (*i.e.* in Ard-Macha), on the Sunday before Lammas, between the Ui-Echach and the Ui-Niallain, in which the son of Trianar, son of Celechan, and others,<sup>10</sup> were slain. The Danes came on the coast of Dal-Riata, *i.e.* in three ships, when seven score of them were hanged, and the others dispersed. I-Coluim-Cille was plundered by the Danes on Christmas night, when they killed the abbot, and 15 of the seniors of the church. [985.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 986 (alias 987). The battle of Manann<sup>11</sup> [986.]

in later times), near Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>8</sup> *Fir-Cell* (or *Fera-Cell*).—A district which, according to O'Donovan, included the present barony of Eglis (formerly known as Fircal), with the baronies of Ballyboy and Ballycowan, in the King's County. *Irish Topogr. Poems*, App., note <sup>24</sup>.

<sup>9</sup> *Great Conflict*.—*cumarc mop.* Dr. O'Connor fell into a serious error in his reproduction of this entry, the

original of which he misprints, and renders by "Pascha magnum hoc anno Celebratum est, die Dominica antemensum Augusti"! For *cumarc* ("commotion," "conflict"), he read *carc* (Pascha). The parenthetic clause *in-armagh* ("in Armagh"), which is a gloss in the original hand in A., is not in B.

<sup>10</sup> *Others*.—*alalū*, for *alū* A., B.

<sup>11</sup> *Manann*.—The Isle of Man.



987). Caṣ Manano pια mac Αραλτ 7 pιαρ na Ὀαναpαιb, ubi mille occipι pунт. Ὀειpγoιbuḑ moρ co po la άρ ποειne 7 inḑeli ι Saxanaib 7 Ὀpετnαιḑ 7 Ὀoiḑelαιḑ. Αρ moρ πορ na Ὀαναpαιḑ po oιpγ 1, copo mapḑṑa τpi xxiτ. 7 τpi cet viiḑ.

- b. [Ct. 1anair. i. p., l. ix. Anno domini dcccc.° lxxx.° uii.° (alias 988). Dunlang mac Duibḑabairenn, pιδomna Cairil, 7 Muipḑir mac Conḑobair, do comtuιτιm in hUib Ὀriuιn Sinna. Congalaḑ .h. Cuilennan pι Conaille, 7 Ciapḑaille mac Cairellan pι tuaircipτ Ὀpεḑ, do comṑuιτιm. Laiḑgnen mac Cerpaille, pι Pepnmuiḑi, do mapḑa ι n-apo Maḑa la Pepgal mac Conainḑ, pι Αiliḑ. Colum airḑinneḑ Corcaibḑe, Duibḑabairenn airḑinneḑ Ὀoiḑi Conair, doρmiepunt.

- .h. [Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° lxxx.° uii.° (alias 989°). Dunchad .h. Ὀraen, comapḑa Ciapain, optimur pcpiba 7 pεlegiopiprimur, do ecaib ι n-apo Maḑa (in .xiiii. [Ct. Febpuarui) ina ailiṑpi. Dunleṑglairi do apcain do ḑallaiḑ, 7 a loṑcaḑ. ḑlun iairi pι ḑall do mapḑa oia moḑaiḑ pειn ι meipce. ḑoppaiḑ mac Αpailτ, pι innpi ḑall, do mapḑa ι n-Ὀalpiatai. Dunchad .h. Robocan, comapḑa Colum cille, moρtuur epτ. Eochaid mac Αpḑgair, pι Ὀlaḑ, do dul πορ pḑuaḑa ι

<sup>1</sup> *Son of Aralt*.—This must have been Godfrey, son of Aralt (or Harold) King of Innsi-Gall (or the Hebrides), who was killed by the Dalriads in the year 988 (alias 989) as recorded *infra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Hi*; or I-Coluim-Cille. See under the year 985, where the plundering of Hi is noticed.

<sup>3</sup> *Ui-Briuin-Sinna*.—The name of a well-known district in the co. Roscommon, lying along the Shannon, from which it partly derives its name Ui-Briuin-[na]-Sinna; i.e. the "Ui-

Briuin ('descendants of Brian') of the Shannon." See O'Don. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 1196, note k.

<sup>4</sup> *Corcach*.—More frequently called Corcach-mor-Mumhan, ("the great Corcach—or rushy place—of Munster," Cork).

<sup>5</sup> *Both-Conais*.—See note 15, p. 361 *supra*. A note in the margin in A. has No gumad air in Callaino po buo coip Duncad .h. Ὀrain, "or it may be on these Kalends [i.e. in this year] Dunchad Ua Brain should be." The note refers to the entry regarding

[was gained] by the son of Aralt<sup>1</sup> and the Danes, where one thousand were slain. A sudden great mortality, which caused a slaughter of people and cattle in Saxon-land, and Britain, and Ireland. Great slaughter of the Danes who had plundered Hi,<sup>2</sup> so that three hundred and sixty of them were slain.

Kal. Jan. Sund.; m. 9. A.D. 987 (alias 988). Dunlang [987.] **BIS.** son of Dubhdabhairn, royal heir of Caisel, and Muirghes son of Conchobar, fell by one another in Ui-Briuin-Sinna.<sup>3</sup> Congalach Ua Cuilennan, King of Conailli, and Ciarchaille son of Cairellan, King of the North of Breg, fell by one another. Laidgнен son of Cerbhall, King of Fernmhagh, was killed in Ard-Macha, by Fergal son of Conaing, King of Ailech. Colum, herenagh of Corcach,<sup>4</sup> Dubhdabhairn, herenagh of Both-Conais,<sup>5</sup> 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 988 (alias 989). Dunchad Ua Brain, [988.] **BIS.** comarb of Ciaran,<sup>6</sup> a most excellent and religious scribe, died in Ard Macha (the 14th of the Kalends of February), in pilgrimage. Dun-lethglaise was plundered by Foreigners, and burned. Glun-iarn,<sup>7</sup> King of the Foreigners, was killed by his own servant,<sup>8</sup> in drunkenness. Gofraidh<sup>9</sup> son of Aralt, King of Innsi-Gall,<sup>10</sup> was killed in Dal-Riata.<sup>11</sup> Dunchad Ua Robocain, comarb of Colum-Cille, died. Eochaid son of Ardgar, King of Ulidia, went on a hosting into Cinel-Eoghain, when he

Dunchad Ua Brain under the following year.

<sup>6</sup> *Comarb of Ciaran*; i.e. abbot of Clonmacnoise. For some interesting notices regarding Dunchad O'Brain, see Colgan's *Life of him*, *Acta Sanctorum*, at Jan. 16.

<sup>7</sup> *Glun-iarn*. — "Iron-knee." He was the son of Amlaibh (or Amlaff) Cuaran, by Dunflaith, daughter of Muirchertach of the Leather Cloaks,

of the northern O'Neill stock. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., p. 288.

<sup>8</sup> *Servant*.—His name is given as Colbain in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 988.

<sup>9</sup> *Godfrey*.—See note<sup>1</sup>, last page.

<sup>10</sup> *Innsi-Gall*.—*Ib.*

<sup>11</sup> *Dal-Riata*.—The Dalriata of Scotland, a district nearly co-extensive with Argyll.

cenel Eogain, co farḡaiḡ ann .h. nAitid. Dubdalaicī, comarba Pátraic, do gabail comarbuiḡ Colum cille a comairle fep nEreann 7 Alban. Eḡmilīḡ mac Ronain, nā nAitīḡep, do marbaḡ do Connaillīḡ ceḡḡ. Macleīḡinn .h. Murḡadain, aipḡinneḡ Cuile raḡain, moḡitup.

Kt. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º lxxx.º ix.º (aliaḡ 990). Dairḡ Calcaīḡ do arḡain do ḡanaraiḡ. Airarḡ mac Coirri pḡimeceḡ Eḡenḡ, Aeḡ .h. Maelḡoraio .i. nī cenul Conaill, moḡitup runt. Caḡ Cairn foḡḡroma nā Maelreḡlainn foḡ Tuatmumain, i toḡḡair Domnall mac Loḡcain nī .h. foḡca, 7 alī mulḡi.

Fol. 53aa.

Kt. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º xc.º (aliaḡ 991). Donnchaḡ .h. Conḡalaiḡ, nīdomina Tempach, pḡḡolum occiḡup epḡ la Maelreḡlainn. Taḡc mac Donnchaḡ, nīdomina Oḡraiḡi, o fḡraiḡ Muman, Aeḡ .h. Ruairḡ nīdomina Connaḡḡ, Dubḡaraḡ .h. fīaḡnai, o cenul Eogain, occiḡi runt.

.b.

Kt. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º xc.º i.º (aliaḡ 992). Maelpetair .h. Tolaiḡ, comarba ḡḡenainḡ, Mael-pinnia .h. Maenaiḡ comarba Ciaraḡ Cluana, doḡmie-runt. Donn .h. Duinnḡuan, nī Teḡḡa, moḡitup. Sluaḡaḡ la Maelreḡlainn i Connaḡḡaiḡ, co tuc gabala

<sup>1</sup> *Aitid*.—This was probably the Aideid son of Laighne, King of Ulidia, whose death is mentioned at the year 897 *supra*. See note <sup>2</sup>, p. 492 *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Successorship of Colum-Cille*.—That is to say, the presidency of the Columbian order. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 396.

<sup>3</sup> *Conailli-cerd*.—Another name for the tribe better known as Conailli-Muirthemhne, which occupied the northern part of the present county of Louth, and some of the adjoining portion of the county of Down.

<sup>4</sup> *Cul-rathain*.—Coleraine, co. Londonderry.

<sup>5</sup> *Airard MacCoissi*.—The obit of this person is entered in the *Annals of Tigernach* at the year 990, and in the *Chron. Scotorum* under 988=990; but not in the *Ann. Four Mast*. At the year 1023, however, the *F. Masters* notice the death, at Clonmacnoise, of an Erard MacCoisse, "chief chronicler" of the Irish. It is probable that Airard MacCoissi the "chief poet," and Erard MacCoisse the "chief chronicler" were one and the same person, as the

lost the grandson of Aitid.<sup>1</sup> Dubhdalethi, successor of Patrick, assumed the successorship of Colum-Cille,<sup>2</sup> with the consent of the men of Ireland and Alba. Echmilidh son of Ronan, King of the Airthera, was killed by the Conailli-cerd.<sup>3</sup> Macleighbinn Ua Murchadhain, herenagh of Cul-rathain,<sup>4</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 989 (alias 990). Daire-Calgaigh was [989.] plundered by Danes. Airard MacCoissi,<sup>5</sup> chief poet of Ireland, [and] Aedh Ua Maeldoraidh, *i.e.*, the King of Cinel-Conaill, died. The battle of Carn-fordroma<sup>6</sup> [was gained] by Maelsechlainn over [the people of] Thomond, in which fell Domnall son of Lorcan, King of Ui-Forga,<sup>7</sup> and many others.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 990 (alias 991). Donnchadh Ua [990.] Conghalaigh, royal heir of Temhair,<sup>8</sup> was treacherously killed by Maelsechlainn. Tadhg son of Donnchad, royal heir of Osraighi, [was killed] by the men of Munster; Aedh Ua Ruairc, royal heir of Connaught, Dubhdarach Ua Fiachna, were slain by the Cinel-Eoghain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 991 (alias 992). Maelpetair Ua Tolaigh, [991.] comarb of Brenaind,<sup>9</sup> Maelfinnia Ua Maenaigh, comarb of Ciaran of Cluain,<sup>10</sup> 'fell asleep.' Donn, grandson of Donnchuan, King of Tethfa, died. A hosting by Maelsechlainn to Connaught, when he brought great spoils

*Chron. Scot.* (at 988=990), and the *Four Mast.* (1023), respectively state that the Airard of this entry, and the Erard of the *F. M.*, died at Clonmacnoise. See O'Donovan's remarks on the subject (*Four Mast.*, note<sup>t</sup> under A.D. 989), and O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, pp. lxix., lxxii.

<sup>6</sup> *Carn-fordroma*.—The "Cairn of the protended ridge." Not identified.

<sup>7</sup> *Ui Forga*.—O'Donovan thought that this was the name of a tribe

seated at and around Ardcroney, near Nenagh, in the county of Tipperary. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 834, note f.

<sup>8</sup> *Of Temhair* (or Tara).—Temnach. Not in A.

<sup>9</sup> *Comarb of Brenaind*; *i.e.* successor of Brendan, or abbot of Clonfert, in the county of Galway. The name "Brenaind" is represented by *brenē* in B., and rudely written *brenimno* by a later hand in A.

<sup>10</sup> *Cluain*.—Clonmacnoise, in the King's County.

moṛa lairr. Ταῦδριυ ινῆναῶ αἰοῖ πεῖλε στεφαν, combo cpoδερῆ in neñ.

Κτ. Ιαναῖρ. (1. p., l. 111.) Anno domini dcccc.º xc.º 11.º (αἰαρ 993º). Τυαῖαλ mac Rubai comarba Finnen 7 Mocolmoc, Concobar mac Cerpail .h. Maelreḗlainn, moṛtuι punt. Maelruanaio .h. Ciardai, ρι Cairpri, do marbaḍ do pḗraiḗ Teḗba. Da Ua ḗanannan do marbaḍ. Eicneḗ .h. Leogan, ρι Luiḡne, do marbaḍ la Maelreḗlainn ι ταῖḡ abbaiḍ Domnaiḡ Patraic. Mael-finnian ua hOḗnaiḡ, comarba Feichin 7 epḗcop τυαῖ Luiḡne, in Chriṣto iheru paupaṣ. Cleirḗen mac Maeleuin, ρι .h. neḗaḗ, α ρuir iugulatur epḗ. Duniḗa móρ ρor daiuib, 7 ceḗraiḗ 7 beḗaiḗ, ρo Epino uile ιpin bliadaṣriu. Muirecan (o boiḗ domnaiḡ), comarba Patraic, ρor cuairḗ ι tir neḗgair, co ρo epḗeḡ ḡraḗ ρiḡ ρor Aeḗ mac nDomnail ι ρiaḍnuṛe ρaḡḗa Patraic, 7 co tue moṛcuairḗ cuairciṛ Epenn.

Κτ. Ιαναῖρ Anno domini dcccc.º xc.º 11.º (αἰαρ 994º). Ροḡarṗaḗ mac Oiaṛmaḍa, ρι Copcoḗri, do marbaḍ do ḡalengaiḗ Copairḍ. Mac Dubḡail (1. Aeḗ) mic

<sup>1</sup> *Ruba*.—In the *Ann. Four Masters* (at A.D. 992), the name is Maelrubha, which is probably the correct form.

<sup>2</sup> *Comarb of Finnen and Mocholmoc*; i.e. Abbot of Cluain-Iraird (now Clonard), in Meath, of which Finnen was the founder, and Mocholmoc one of the earlier abbots. The obit of Mocholmoc is given at the year 653 *supra*, where his name is written Colman. The expansion of the name into Mocholmoc (=mo-Cholum-oc) arose from the habit of putting the devotional prefix *mo* ("my") before, and adding the adjective *oc* ("young") after, the simple name of a saint, in token of affectionate regard.

<sup>3</sup> *Cairpri*.—Now represented by the barony of Carbury, in the N.W. of

the county of Kildare, anciently called Cairpri Ua Ciardha (Carbury-O'Keary, or Carbury-O'Carey).

<sup>4</sup> *Two descendants*.—Their names are given as Domnall and Flaithbheartach, in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 992.

<sup>5</sup> *Luighne*.—The barony of Lune, co. Meath.

<sup>6</sup> *Domnach-Patraic*. — Donaghpatrick, in the parish of the same name, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

<sup>7</sup> *Comarb of Fechin*; i.e. abbot of Es-dara (now known as Ballysadare), in the county of Sligo, where a monastery was founded in the 7th century by St. Fechin.

<sup>8</sup> *Tuath-Luighne*. — "Territory of

with him. A wonderful appearance on the night of St. Stephen's festival, when the sky was blood-red.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 4.) A.D. 992 (alias 993). Tuathal [992.] son of Ruba,<sup>1</sup> comarb of Finnen and Mocholmoc,<sup>2</sup> [and] Conchobar, son of Cerbhall Ua Maelsechlainn, died. Maelruanaidh Ua Ciardha, King of Cairpri,<sup>3</sup> was killed by the men of Tethba. Two descendants<sup>4</sup> of Canannan were slain. Eicnech Ua Leoghan, King of Luighne,<sup>5</sup> was killed by Maelsechlainn in the abbot's house of Domnach-Patraic.<sup>6</sup> Maelfinnian Ua hOenaigh, comarb of Fechin,<sup>7</sup> and bishop of Tuath-Luighne,<sup>8</sup> rested in Jesus Christ. Cleirichen son of Maelduin, King of Ui-Echach, was slain by his own people. Great mortality upon men, and upon cattle and bees,<sup>9</sup> throughout all Ireland in this year. Muirecan from Both-domnaigh,<sup>10</sup> comarb of Patrick, on a visitation in Tir-Eoghain, when he conferred the degree of King on Aedh, son of Domnall, in the presence of Patrick's congregation,<sup>11</sup> and made a full visitation of the north of Ireland.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 993 (alias 994). Fogartach son of [993.] Diarmaid, King of Corcothri,<sup>12</sup> was killed by the Gailenga of Corann.<sup>13</sup> Aedh, son of Dubhgall, son of Donnchadh,

Luighne." Now represented by the barony of Leyny, co. Sligo. The bishops of Achonry were sometimes called bishops of Luighne. O'Donovan erred in identifying the Tuath-Luighne here referred to with the barony of Lune, co. Meath. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 992, note c.

<sup>9</sup> *Bees*.—See above at the year 950, where a mortality of Bees is for the first time recorded in these Annals.

<sup>10</sup> *Both-domniagh*.—Bodoney, in the barony of Strabane, co. Tyrone.

<sup>11</sup> *Patrick's congregation*.—This is probably another way of designating the clergy and dignitaries of the diocese of Armagh.

<sup>12</sup> *Corcothri*.—This is a corrupt form of the old tribe-name of Corca-Firthri, by which the inhabitants of the baronies of Gallen (co. Mayo), Leyny and Corran (co. Sligo), were anciently designated. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii., chap. 69.

<sup>13</sup> *Gailenga of Corran*.—The Gailenga, who gave name to the district now known as the barony of Gallen, co. Mayo, were descended from Cormac Gaileng, great grandson of Oilill Oluim, King of Munster in the 2nd century. The baronies of Corran and Leyny, in the co. Sligo, were also inhabited by the same stock.



Donnchara, rídomna Áilíġ, occirur ert. Sord Colum cille do lorcað do Maelreċlainn. Cono mac Congalaiġ, rí .h. Fáilġi, do marbað. Maelmuire mac Scanlainn, eppcop aird Maċa, quieuit. Siuruc mac Ámlaim do innarba a h-Áċ cġiáċ. Raġnall mac Imair do marbað do Murchað.

Fol. 53ab. | Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º xc.º iiii.º (aġiar 995º). Cġnaeð mac Maelċolaim, rí Álban, do marbað per dolum. Domnaċ Paṡraic do arġain do ġallaiċ Áċa cġiáċ, 7 do Muircepaċ .h. Congalaiġ; reð Deur uinṡicauit in morte ipriur in fine eiuṡdem menriur. Colla aircġinneċ 1nri caċaiġ moritur. Clercen mac Loran, racart aird Maca, quieuit.

.b. | Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º xc.º u.º (aġiar 996º). Tene diait do ġabail aird Maċa, co na paṡcaibṡ deṡtaċ na daṡliac na h-ertaiṡ na riðnemeð ann cen lorcað. Diaṡmair mac Domnaill, rí .h. Ceinnreġlaiġ, ġillapaṡraic mac Donnchara, rí Orraiġi, Cormac .h. Congalaiġ, comarba Daímuinri, mortui šunt. Cṡeċ la Conaille 7 Mugṡorna 7 tuairciurṡ mðreġ co ġlenn riġe, conurṡaraið Áeð mac Domnaill rí Áilíġ, 7 cotararṡ deṡaið doibṡ 7 copemaið šoraið, copo marbað rí Conaille aird .i. .h. Cṡonġilla (.i. Maṡuṡan) 7 alu plupimi (.i. da cet).

.b. | Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º xc.º ui.º (aġiar 997º). Maíom šor hUibṡ Meiċ ic ġṡuċair, šia mac

<sup>1</sup> *Sord-Choluim-Cille*. — Swords, a few miles to the north of Dublin.

<sup>2</sup> *Murchad*. — Murchad son of Finn, King of Leinster. But in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (at 994) it is stated that Raghnaill was slain by the son of Murchadh, son of Finn, which is more correct. The death of Murchad, son of Finn, is recorded above at the year 971.

<sup>3</sup> *Inis-Cathaigh*. — Now known as Scattery Island, in the Lower Shannon.

<sup>4</sup> *Lightning*. — tene diait. The

corresponding term in the *Ann. Four Mast.* is tene šaiġné. The translator in MS. Clar. 49 renders tene diait by "the fyre Diat," mistaking diait apparently for *divinus*.

<sup>5</sup> *Church-grove*. — riðnemeð. Translated *turris* by O'Conor. But the term is comp. of rið (a wood, or grove), and nemeð, which is glossed by *sacellum*, in the St. Gall Irish MS., fol. 13 b, and would therefore seem to signify a grove, or enclosure

royal heir of Ailech, was slain. Sord-Coluim-Cille<sup>1</sup> was burned by Maelsechlainn. Conn son of Congalach, King of Ui-Failghi, was slain. Maelmuire son of Scannlan, bishop of Ard-Macha, rested. Sitriuc son of Amlaimh, was banished from Ath-cliath. Ragnall, son of Imhar, was killed by Murchad.<sup>2</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 994 (alias 995). Cinaedh son of Mael-colum, King of Alba, was treacherously killed. Domnach-Patraic was plundered by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, and by Muirchertach Ua Congalaigh; but God avenged it in his [Muirchertach's] death at the end of the same month. Colla, herenagh of Inis-Cathaigh,<sup>3</sup> died. Clerchen son of Leran, priest of Ard-Macha, rested. [994.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 995 (alias 996). Lightning<sup>4</sup> seized Ard-Macha, so that it left neither oratory, nor stone church, nor porch, nor church-grove,<sup>5</sup> without burning. Diarmait son of Domnall, King of Ui-Ceinnselaigh; Gillapatraic son of Donnchad, King of Osraighi, [and] Cormac Ua Conghalaigh, comarb of Daiminis, died. A preying expedition by the Conailli, and Mughdorna, and the people of the north of Bregha, as far as Glenn-Righe<sup>6</sup>; but Aedh<sup>7</sup> son of Domnall met them, and gave them battle, when they were defeated, and the King of Conailli, *i.e.*, Ua Cronghilla<sup>8</sup> (*i.e.*, Matudan<sup>9</sup>) and many others (*i.e.*, two hundred<sup>9</sup>) were slain. [995.] BIS.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 996 (alias 997). A victory over the Ui-Meith, at Sruthair,<sup>10</sup> by the son of Donnchad Finn,<sup>11</sup> and [996.] BIS.

attached to a church or sanctuary. See Petrie's *Round Towers*, pp. 59-62.

<sup>6</sup> *Glenn-Righe*.—The ancient name of the glen, or valley, of the Newry River. See Reeves's *Down and Connor*, p. 253, note a.

<sup>7</sup> *Aedh*.—He was lord, or king, of Ailech. See under A.D. 992.

<sup>8</sup> *Ua Cronghilla*.—This name is now written Cronnelly, without the O'.

<sup>9</sup> *Matudan*.—two hundred—These

parenthetic explanations are added by way of glosses in A. and B.

<sup>10</sup> *Sruthair*.—O'Donovan identifies this place with Sruveel, in the parish of Tedavnet, barony and county of Monaghan. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 996, note t.

<sup>11</sup> *Son of Donnchad Finn*.—Apparently the Donnchad Finn, King of Meath, whose death is recorded at the year 973 *supra*. See the third entry, p. 505.

n'Donnchada fínn 7 ríar fepaib Róir, co torchair ann rí .h. Meib, 7 alí. Maelrechláinn mac Maelruanaib, rídomna Áilí, do éc do fepaigi. Cluain írair 7 Cennanur do arcaín do gallaib. Domnall mac Donnchada fínn do dállat la Maelrechláinn. Maelcolum mac Domnall, rí bpetan tuaircirt, moritur.

Íct. íanaír, (uín. f.; l. xx. íx.) Anno domini dcccc.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> uín.<sup>o</sup> (alíar 998<sup>o</sup>). Slogat la Maelrechláinn 7 la brian, co tucrat gíallu Gall fíu robur do Gaibelaib. Dubdáleibí, comarba Patraic 7 Colum cille, lxxx.<sup>o</sup> uín. anno aetatir fue (.i. í quint noín uín), uítam fíníuít. Lorcaib aír Mača de media parte. Domnall mac Duinnčuan, rí Dartraigí, do marbat do Galengab. Sluasat la Maelrechláinn í Connačtu, co ro innír. Sluasat n-aíl la brian ílláigíu, co ro innír.

Fol. 53ba.

Íct. íanaír. Anno domini dcccc.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> uín.<sup>o</sup> (alíar 999<sup>o</sup>). Gíllaenan mac Ágdaí do marbat do íil Ronain tría mebaíl. Gíllacpirt .h. Cuíleann do marbat do Áirgíallaib, 7 alí multí. Donnchad mac Domnaíl, rí Láigen, do epaibail do Sítríuc mac Ámláim .i. rí Gall, 7 do maelmorbaí mac Murchada. Rígí Láigen do maelmorbaí íarpuibíu. Líá Áilbe, ppímh dínoghaí maígí bpeib, do tuítim. Do pontá ceétopa cloča muílínn d íarptáin la Maelrechláinn. Cpeč mor la Maelrechláinn o Láigíu. Mac Eícní, mac dalaíg,

<sup>1</sup> *From sorcery.*—do fepaigi The translator in the MS. Clar. 49 renders this "by physic given him." But O'Connor, more correctly, translates "arte Magica." Fepaige seems related to pīpaibíe, "a sorcerer," as in O'Reilly's *Irish Dict.*

<sup>2</sup> *Domnall.*—He seems to have been "the son of Donnchad Finn," referred to in the last entry on p. 503.

<sup>3</sup> *For their submission.*—fíu robur. The *Four Mast.* have fíu ruabáir, which O'Donovan translates "to the

joy." But the use of the preposition fíu, which means "towards," or "in regard to," is incompatible with this rendering.

<sup>4</sup> *Dubhdailethi.*—See above at the year 988.

<sup>5</sup> *On the 2nd of June.*—Both A. and B. have í quint noín uín, "on the 5th of the Nones of June." But this is an error for í quapt noín uín (on the 4th of the Nones of June); the Nones being only four.

<sup>6</sup> *Dartraighi.*—Now represented by

Kal. Jan. (Saturd., m. 29.) A.D. 997 (alias 998). A [997.]  
hosting by Maelsechlainn and Brian, when they took the  
pledges of the Foreigners for their submission<sup>3</sup> to the  
Irish. Dubhdalethi,<sup>4</sup> comarb of Patrick and Colum-Cille,  
made an end of life in the 83rd year of his age (viz., on  
the 2nd of June).<sup>5</sup> Burning of the half part of Ard-  
Macha. Domnall son of Donncuan, King of Dartraighi,<sup>6</sup>  
was killed by the Gailenga. A hosting by Maelsechlainn  
to Connaught, which he devastated. Another hosting by  
Brian to Leinster, which he devastated.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 998 (alias 999). Gilla-Enain, son of [998.] Aghda,<sup>7</sup> was killed by the Sil-Ronain, through treachery. Gilla-Christ Ua Cuilennain was killed by the Airghialla, and many more. Donnchad son of Domnall, King of Leinster, was taken prisoner by Sitriuc son of Amhlaimh, King of the Foreigners, and by Maelmordha son of Murchad. The kingship of Leinster [was given] to Maelmordha afterwards. Lia-Ailbhe,<sup>8</sup> the principal monument<sup>9</sup> of Magh-Bregh, fell. Four millstones were afterwards made of it by Malsechlainn. A great prey by Malsechlainn out of Leinster. MacEicnigh, son of

<sup>7</sup> *Aghda*.—He was king of Tefia. His death is recorded in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 979.

in the county of Meath, the name of which is probably still preserved in that of Moynalvy, a townland in the barony of Lower Deece, co. Meath).

<sup>9</sup> *Monument.* — *ṽnoṡṡna.* The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 998), state that *Magh-Ailbhe* was the chief *dingna* of *Magh-Bregh*. But the entry as above given seems more correct.

ri Aipgiall, o hU Ruairc occirur ert. Inoreð .h. nEcað la hAeð mac Domnall, co tue boppoma mop arr. Slogao la Drian, ri Cairil, co Gleann mamma, co tangadar Gail Aða cliað dia fuabairt, co Laigrið imaille ppiu, co remairð forpo, 7 co polað a n-ár, im Apat mac Amairn 7 im Eulen mac nEctigen, 7 im maiðib Gail olcena. Do luið Drian iarpin i nAð cliað, co po opt Að cliað leir.

- .b. Ict. Ianair, ii. p<sup>a</sup>, Lxxi. Anno domini dcccc.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup> (alias milleppimo). Hic ert octauur rexatirrimur quincenirrimur ab aduentu sancti Patricii ad baptizandor Scotor. Dirpextilur 7 embolirrimur ipin bliadain rin. Domnall .h. Domnallan, ri Depluir, do marbad la hAeð .h. Neill. Imar ri Puir larpzi do ec. In Gail dopuri i n-Að cliað, 7 a n-geill do Drian. Flaitberpað .h. Canannan, ri cenul Conaill, a pur occirur ert. Aeo .h. Ciardai do ðallao. Slogao la Drian co ferpa nime i maið Dpeð. Do lotar Gail 7 Laigin cpeð marpað pempu i mað Dpeð, conur tapairð Maelpeclainn, 7 pene omner occiri punt. Doluið Drian tra for a Eulu cen Eað cen inoruið, cogente domino.

- .b. Ict. Ianair, iiii. p<sup>a</sup>ria; Lii. Anno domini millerimo (alias millerimo primo). Coemcloð abao i n-arp

<sup>1</sup> *Ui-Echach*.—A marginal note in A. (and also in B.), in the orig. hand, describes this event as in cpeac mór maið caða, "the great depredation of Magh-Cobha."

<sup>2</sup> *Glenn-Mama*.—A glen near Dunlavin, in the barony of Lower Talbotstown, county of Wicklow. For an account of this important battle, see Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., p. 110; and the Introduction to the same work, p. cxliv., note <sup>3</sup>, where a most valuable note on the topography

of the district, contributed by Rev. J. F. Shearman, is printed.

<sup>3</sup> *Etigen*.—Written "Echtigern," an Irish form, in Todd's original authority. See last note. A marginal note in A. adds that the battle was fought on the 3rd of the Kalends of January (i.e. the 30th Dec.), being a Thursday.

<sup>4</sup> *Alias 1000*.—The alias reading is added, as usual, in a later hand. A marginal note in orig. hand in A. (and also in B.) has, in Irish characters,



Dalach, King of Airghialla, was slain by Ua Ruairc. The plundering of Ui-Echach<sup>1</sup> by Aedh, son of Domnall, who brought a great spoil of cows therefrom. A hosting by Brian, King of Caisel, to Glenn-Mama,<sup>2</sup> where the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, together with the Leinstermen, came to attack him; but they were routed, and put to slaughter, including Aralt son of Amlaimh, and Culen son of Etigen,<sup>3</sup> and other chiefs of the Foreigners. Brian went afterwards into Ath-cliath; and Ath-cliath was pillaged by him.

Kal. Jan. Mond.; m. 21. A.D. 999 (alias 1000).<sup>4</sup> This [999.] bis. is the 568th year since the coming of St. Patrick to baptize the Scoti. A bissextile<sup>5</sup> and embolism<sup>6</sup> in this year. Domnall Ua Domnallain, King of Derlas,<sup>6</sup> was killed by Aedh Ua Neill. Imhar, King of Port-Lairge,<sup>7</sup> died. The Foreigners again in Ath-cliath, and in submission to Brian. Flaithbertach Ua Canannain, King of Cinel-Conaill, was slain by his own people. Aedh Ua Ciardha was blinded. A hosting by Brian to Ferta-Nimhe<sup>8</sup> in Magh-Bregh. The Foreigners and Leinstermen with a predatory party of cavalry went before them; but Mael-sechlainn met them, and they were nearly all slain. Brian came back, without battle or plunder, through the power of the Lord.

Kal. Jan. Wednesd., m. 2. A.D. 1000 (alias 1001<sup>9</sup>). A 1000. [bis.] change of abbots in Ard-Macha, viz., Maelmuire (son of

"hic est millisimus (*sic*) annus ab incarnatione Domini."

<sup>5</sup> *Bissextile and embolism*.—The Latin of this clause is represented by bī 7 embł in A. and B., which the so-called "translator" of these Annals in Clar. 49 renders by "Plenty of fruit and milke"!

<sup>6</sup> *Derlas*.—See note <sup>10</sup>, p. 453 *supra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Port-Lairge*.—The Irish name for the present City of Waterford.

<sup>8</sup> *Ferta-Nimhe*.—Written Fearta-Nemheadh ("Nemedh's Grave") by the *Four Masters*; which is probably the more correct form. O'Donovan conjectures that the name may be represented by Feartagh, in the parish of Moynalty, barony of Lower Kells, co. Meath; but without any apparent authority.

<sup>9</sup> *Alias 1001*.—The alias number is added in a later hand in A., as also in B.



Μαῶα.ι. Maelmuire (mac Eocháda) in uicem Muirecan (o  
 ʃoiṫ domnaich). P̃ergal mac Conaing, p̃i Ailigh, moritur.  
 Niall .h. Ruairc do marbad do ceniul Eogain 7 Conaill.  
 Maelpoil comarba Feichin moritur. Crech la p̃iru  
 Muman i n-deirciurp Miðe, conurparaid̃ Oengur mac  
 Carraiḡ, co parḡaibret na ḡabala 7 ap cenn léo.  
 Tochur aṫa Luain la Maelrechlainn 7 la Caṫal mac  
 Concobair.

Fol. 53bb.

¶ Ct. Ianair, u. p̃eria; l. x. iii. Anno domini M.º 1.º  
 (aliar millerimo 2.º). Slogad la ʃrian co aṫ Luain,  
 co puc ḡiallu Connaṫt 7 p̃er Miðe. Slogad Aṫa mic  
 Domnaill co Tailtin, 7 luið p̃or a ṫulu p̃o p̃iṫ. Tren-  
 p̃er mac Celecain, recnap aip̃o Maṫa, do ḡarbad o  
 Macleiginn mic Cairill, p̃i P̃ernḡaiḡi. Crechad  
 Connaṫt la Aṫa mac Domnaill. M̃erleṫan p̃i ḡaileng,  
 7 ʃpotuð mac Diarmata, occip̃i punt la Maelrechlainn.  
 Colum aip̃chinnech imleṫa 1ṫair, Caṫalan aip̃chinnech  
 Daiminre, moriuntur. Cernaṫan mac Flaino, p̃i  
 Luiḡne, do ʃul i P̃ernḡaiḡi p̃or creiṫ, co romarð  
 Muirceptaṫ .h. Ciapṫai, p̃iḡdomna Cairp̃pe. Slogad  
 la ʃrian 7 la Maelreṫlainn co Dun dealgā, do  
 ṫuinneid̃ ḡiall p̃or Aṫa 7 p̃or Eochaid, co po p̃carparar  
 p̃o orað.

¶ Ct. Ianair, ui. p̃., l. xx. iiii. Anno domini M.º 11.º

<sup>1</sup> *Son of Eochaidh.*—Mac Eocháda. With this the entry in *Ann. Four M.* (at 1001) agrees. But in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 4), the name of Maelmuire's father is given as "Eochacan." See Ware's *Works* (Harris's ed.), Vol. I., p. 49; and Todd's *St. Patrick*, p. 182.

<sup>2</sup> *Both-Domnaigh.*—Bodoney, in Glenelly, in the barony of Strabane Upper, county of Tyrone. The original is interlined in A. and B. But the interlineation in B. would convey to the reader the idea that the locality was intended to be

identified with the name of Maelmuire son of Eochaidh (*rectè* Eochacán); which would be wrong. See at the year 1004 *infra*, where Muirecan is stated to have been "from (or of) Both-Domnaigh."

<sup>3</sup> *Comarb of Fechin*; i.e. abbot of Fore, co. Westmeath. In M'Geoghegan's Transl. of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, at A.D. 994 (=1001), it is stated that Maelpoil was also "bushopp of Clonvicknose."

<sup>4</sup> *Carrach.*—Carrach-calma (or Carthach-calma) i.e. "Carrach (or Carthach) the powerful," seems to

Eochaidh<sup>1</sup>) in the place of Muirecan (of Both-domnaigh<sup>2</sup>). Fergal son of Conang, King of Ailech, died. Niall Ua Ruairc was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain and [Cinel]-Conaill. Maelpoil, comarb of Fechin,<sup>3</sup> died. A preying expedition by the men of Munster to the south of Midhe, when Oengus son of Carrach<sup>4</sup> met them, and they left the spoils, and a slaughter of heads besides. The causeway of Ath-Luain<sup>5</sup> [was made] by Maelsechlainn, and by Cathal son of Conchobar.

Kal. Jan. Thursd., m. 13. A.D. 1001 (alias 1002). [1001.]

A hosting by Brian to Ath-Luain,<sup>5</sup> when he carried off the hostages of Connaught, and of the men of Meath. A hosting of Aedh,<sup>6</sup> son of Domnall, to Taitiu; and he returned in peace. Trenfer son of Celechan, vice-abbot<sup>7</sup> of Ard-Macha, was slain by Macleighbinn son of Cairell, King of Fernmhagh. The devastation of Connaught by Aedh,<sup>6</sup> son of Domnall. Merlechan, King of Gailenga, and Brotud son of Diarmait, were slain by Maelsechlainn. Colum, herenagh of Imlech-Ibhair, [and] Cathalan, herenagh of Daiminis, died. Cernachan son of Fland, King of Luighne,<sup>8</sup> went on a preying expedition into Fernmagh,<sup>9</sup> when he killed Muirchertach Ua Ciardha, royal heir of Cairpre. A hosting by Brian and Maelsechlainn to Dun-delga,<sup>10</sup> to demand hostages from Aedh<sup>6</sup> and Eochaid,<sup>11</sup> and they separated in peace.

Kal. Jan. Frid., m. 24. A.D. 1002<sup>12</sup> (alias 1003). [1002.]

have been an epithet for Donnchad, grandson of Maelsechlainn (King of Ireland, known as Malachy I., ob. 961 *supra*). See *Chron. Scotorum*, ed. Hennessy, at A.D. 967.

<sup>5</sup> *Ath-Luain*. — Athlone, on the Shannon.

<sup>6</sup> *Aedh*. — Aedh, son of Domnall Ua Neill, King of Ailech. His death is recorded under the year 1003.

<sup>7</sup> *Vice-abbot*. — *recnap*. The *Four Masters* describe Trenfer as "Prior."

<sup>8</sup> *Luighne*. — Now represented by the barony of Lune, co. Meath.

<sup>9</sup> *Fernmagh*. — Farney, in the county of Monaghan.

<sup>10</sup> *Dun-delga*. — Dundalk, in the county of Louth.

<sup>11</sup> *Eochaid*. — Eochaid, son of Ardghar, King of Ulidia.

<sup>12</sup> *A.D. 1002*. — The 'Translator' of the MS. Clar. 49 gives as the first entry under this year "Brienus regnare incepit." But no such entry appears in the MSS. A. and B.

(αἱαίρ Millerimo 3.<sup>o</sup>). Plannachad .h. Ruaðin comarba Ciaraín, Dunchad .h. Mančáin comarba Coemhgin, Donnğal mac Deoan, aipchinnech Tuama grene, Eogan mac Cellaiğ aipchinnech apda Drecan, quieu-  
punt in Cipto. Sinač .h. Uargura, ri .h. Meič, 7  
Cačal mac Labrađa, epri Miđe, do comtuirim. Ceal-  
lach mac Diarmata ri Orraiği, Aeđ .h. Confiacela ri  
Tečđa, Concobar mac Maelrečlainn ri Corcumruađ,  
ocur Aečep Ua Traiğteč, occiri punt. Aeđ mac  
Ečtigepri do marbad i n-dairčaiğ řepna mór Moedoič.

.b. Kt. Ianair, iii. p., l. u. Anno domini M.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> (αἱαίρ  
M.<sup>o</sup> 4.<sup>o</sup>). Oengur mac Dperail, comarba Caimniğ, i n-apo  
Mača in peregrinatione quieuir. Eochaid .h. Plan-  
nacan, aipchinnech lir oeiğeđ 7 Cluana řiacna, ri  
řilidechta 7 řenčura, l.<sup>o</sup> uiii. anno aetatis řue obiit.  
Ğilla Cellaiğ mac Comaltan, ri .h. řiačřač Aione,  
Đrian mac Maelřuanaiğ, occiri punt. Domnall mac  
Plannacan ři řep Li, Muiređač mac Diarmata ri  
Ciaraíđe luacra, moriuntur. Cač Craibe telča etir

<sup>1</sup> *Comarb of Ciaran*; i.e. successor of St. Ciaran (of Clonmacnoise), or abbot of Clonmacnoise.

<sup>2</sup> *Comarb of Coemhgin*; i.e. abbot of Glendalough, co. Wicklow.

<sup>3</sup> *Tuaim-greine*. — Tomgraney, in the parish of Tomgraney, barony of Upper Tulla, and County of Clare.

<sup>4</sup> *Corcumruadh*. — Corcomroe, in the present county of Clare.

<sup>5</sup> *Ua*—(O', or descendant). Inaccurately written na (gen. pl. of the definite article), in A. and B.; which probably misled the translator in Clar. 49 into rendering "Ua Traightech" by "of the feet." But Ua Traightech was a family name in Clare. O'Connor is, in this case, more than unusually amusing in his translation, for he renders the proper name "Acher na (recte Ua) Traig

tech" by "Historicorum dux precipuus."

<sup>6</sup> *Ferna-mor*.—The "Great Alder tree." Ferns, in the county of Wexford, which was founded by St. Maedoc (or St. Mogue, as the name is phonetically written).

<sup>7</sup> *Successor of Cainnech*; i.e. abbot of Achadh-bó (Aghaboe), in the Queen's County. St. Cainnech (or Canice) was also founder of the monastery of Drumachose, in the present barony of Keenaght, co. Londonderry. But Saint Canice's successors in Drumachose are usually styled "successors (*comarbs*) of Cainnech in Cianachta," in the Irish Annals.

<sup>8</sup> *Lis-oigedh* — According to the *Ann. Four Mast.*, and the *Chron. Scotorum*, Eochaidh Ua Flannacain was herenagh of the *Lis-oigedh* (or

Flannchad Ua Ruadhin, comarb of Ciaran<sup>1</sup>; Dunchad Ua Manchain, comarb of Coemhgin<sup>2</sup>; Donnghal son of Beoan, herenagh of Tuaim-greine,<sup>3</sup> [and] Eoghan son of Cellach, herenagh of Ard-Breacain, rested in Christ. Sinach Ua h-Uarghusa, King of Ui-Meith, and Cathal son of Labraidh, a champion of Midhe, fell by one another. Cellach son of Diarmait, King of Osraighe; Aedh Ua Confhiaccla King of Tethbha; Conchobar son of Mael-sechlainn, King of Corcumruadh,<sup>4</sup> and Acher Ua<sup>5</sup> Traigh-tech, were slain. Aedh, son of Echtigern, was killed in the oratory of Ferna-mor<sup>6</sup> of Moedoc.

Kal. Jan. Sund., m. 5. A.D. 1003 (alias 1004). Oengus, [1003.] BIS. son of Bresal, successor of Cainnech,<sup>7</sup> rested in Ard-Macha, in pilgrimage. Eochaid Ua Flannacain, herenagh of Lis-oigedh,<sup>8</sup> and Cluain-Fiachna,<sup>9</sup> a distinguished professor of poetry and history, died in the 69th year of his age. Gilla-Cellaigh, son of Comaltan, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, [and] Brian, son of Maelruaniagh, were slain. Domnall son of Flannacan, King of the Fir-Lí, [and] Muiredach, son of Diarmait, King of Cairaidhe-Luachra, died. The battle of Craebh-telcha,<sup>10</sup> between

"guest-house") of Armagh. Eochaidh was a writer of great reputation on Irish history and literature, although his name is not mentioned by Ware or O'Reilly in their accounts of Irish writers. The translator of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise* (Mageoghan), who had some of Eochaid's writings, describes him as "Archdean of Armagh and Clonfeaghna." See O'Curry's *MS. Materials*, p. 138 (where it is erroneously stated that Eochaidh Ua Flannacain is mentioned in connexion with the tract on the ancient pagan cemeteries of Ireland, contained in *Lebor na h-uidre* [pp. 50-52], and O'Donovan's *Four Masters*, A.D. 1003, note r. Some lines of poetry in praise

of Eochaidh, attributed to [Cuan] Ua Lochain, written on the lower marg. of fol. 53b in A., have been partially mutilated by the binder.

<sup>9</sup> *Cluain-Fiachna*.—Clonfeacle, in a parish of the same name, barony of Dungannon Middle, co. of Tyrone.

<sup>10</sup> *Craebh-telcha*.—O'Donovan suggests that this place, the name of which signifies the "Spreading Tree of the Hill," may be identified with Crew, in the parish of Glenavy, barony of Upper Massareene, co. Antrim. *Four Masters*, A.D. 1003, note x. But see Reeves's *Down and Connor*, &c., p. 342, where it is stated that Craebh-telcha was probably in the north of the present county of Down, near

Fol. 54aa. ὕΛΤΥ 7 cenel nEogain, co remairð for ὕΛΤΥ, co torčair ann Eochair mac Arođair, ri ὕΛΑΘ, 7 Duđtuinne a bračair, 7 a ra mac .i. Cuuiliđ 7 Domnall, 7 ar int rluaiđ arcena etir maič 7 raič .i. Ğairbič ri .h. nEčdač 7 Ğilla pātrair mac Tomaltaiđ 7 Cumurcač mac Plačroi, 7 Dublānđā mac Ačđai, 7 Cačalan mac Eproč, 7 Conene mac Muirceptaiđ, 7 forđlu ὕΛΑ archeana; 7 po řiacht in imđuin co dun Ečdach 7 co Druim bó. Do počair ann dono Ačđ mac Domnall .h. Neill, ri Ailiđ (7 alii, xx. nono etatir anno, řegni uero x<sup>o</sup>). Ačt arberat cenel nEogain ir uaiđiř řein po marbat. Donnchar .h. Loingriđ, ri dal nAraiđe, do marbat do čeniul Eogain per volum. Slogat la Ğrian co tpačt nEčtailē, do đul timcell, co po čair-mirc cenel nEogain. Da ūa čanannan do marbat la hŭa Maelđopair. Dublane .h. Lorcan, airchinnech imlečā iđair, quieuit. Maelrečlainn ri Teřpač do ercop, cor bo cpoliđi báir dó.

.b. [Ct. 1anair, ii. p., l. xii.<sup>o</sup> Anno domini M<sup>o</sup> mii.<sup>o</sup> (aliar 1005<sup>o</sup>). Ačđ .h. Flannacan, airchinnech Máin Colum cille, Ragnall mac Ğočraiđ, ři na n-innri, Concobar mac Domnall, ri ločā Ğeiteč, Maelbriđte .h. Rimeđa, abb la, Domnall mac Macnía, airchinnech Mainiřtreč,

Castlereagh. A marg. note in A., in orig. hand, states that the battle was fought on the 18th of the Kalends of October [14th Sept.], being the fifth day of the week [i.e. Thursday], which would agree with the year 1003.

<sup>1</sup> *Dun-Echdach*.—Supposed to be now represented by Duneight, in the parish of Blaris, barony of Castle-reagh Upper, co. Down.

<sup>2</sup> *Druim-bó*; i.e. the "Ridge of the Cow." Now Drumbo, in the parish of the same name, barony of Upper Castlereagh, co. Down. The note "sic in libro Duibdaleithi" is added

in the marg. in A. and B., in the original hands.

<sup>3</sup> *And others*.—The original of the parenthetic clause, which is added in the marg. in A., in the original hand, forms part of the text in B.

<sup>4</sup> *Traig-Eothaile*.—A large strand near Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo, sometimes written "Trawohelly."

<sup>5</sup> *Cinel-Eoghain*.—The *Four Masters* (*ad. an.*), for "Cinel-Eoghain," write the alias name *Ui Neill in tuaisceirt* ("Ui-Neill of the North").

<sup>6</sup> *Imlech-Ibhair*.—Emly, in the



the Ulidians and Cinel-Eoghain, where the Ulidians were defeated, and Eochaid, son of Ardgar, King of Ulidia, and Dubhtuinne his brother, and his two sons, viz., Cuduiligh and Domnall, were slain, and a havoc was made of the army besides, between good and bad, viz., Gairbhith, King of Ui-Echach, and Gilla Patraic son of Tomaltach, and Cumuscach son of Flathroe, and Dubhslanga son of Aedh, and Cathalan son of Etroch, and Conene son of Muirchertach, and the elect of the Ulidians besides. And the fighting extended to Dun-Echdach,<sup>1</sup> and to Druim-bó.<sup>2</sup> There also fell there Aedh, son of Domnall Ua Neill, King of Ailech, (and others,<sup>3</sup> in the 29th year of his age, and the 10th year of [his] reign). But the Cinel-Eoghain say that he was killed by themselves. Donnchad Ua Loingsigh, King of Dal-Araidhe, was treacherously killed by the Cinel-Eoghain. A hosting by Brian to Traig-Eothaile,<sup>4</sup> to go round [the North of Ireland]; but the Cinel-Eoghain<sup>5</sup> prevented him. Two Ua Canannains were slain by Ua Maeldoraidh. Dubhslane Ua Lorcaín, herenagh of Imlech-Ibhair,<sup>6</sup> rested. Malsechlainn, King of Temhair, was thrown from his horse, so that he was in danger of death.

Kal. Jan., Mond., m. 16. A.D. 1004 (alias 1005). Aedh [1004.]<sup>mis</sup> Ua Flannacain, herenagh of Maein-Choluim-cille;<sup>7</sup> Rag-nall son of Gothfráid, King of the Isles; Conchobar son of Domnall, King of Loch-Beithech;<sup>8</sup> Maelbrighde Ua Rimedha, abbot of Ia, [and] Domnall son of Maenia,

county of Tipperary. See note <sup>4</sup>, p. 42 *supra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Maein-Choluim-cille*. — Maein of Colum-cille; one of St. Colum-cille's foundations. Now Moone, in the barony of Kilkea and Moone, co. Kildare, where there are some remarkable ancient remains, including a massive sculptured cross. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 280.

<sup>8</sup> *Loch-Beithech*. — The name of this district, sometimes written Loch-Bethadh, seems to be preserved in that of the lake known as Lough Veagh, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal. This lake contained a fortified island, or *crannog*, which is frequently referred to in Irish chronicles. See *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 1258, 1524; and *Ann. Loch-Cé*, 1524, 1540 (*bis*).



in Churto. Gilla Comghaill, ri Uladh, do marbhad o Maelpuanaiġ, a ġermano ruo. Aed mac Tomaltaiġ do marbhad la Flaitbertaġ. h. Neill, la inoed leiti Caŋail. Muirsecan (.i. o boit domnaic), comarba Patraic, lxx.<sup>o</sup> recundo anno etatir ruc, Aed Treoit ri ino ecnai 7 i crabad, uiam rinierunt i n-ard Maċa. Caŋ etir ŋiru Alban immonetir, i torċair ri Alban .i. Cinaed mac Duib. Roimud ic loċ Briceenn for Ultu 7 hU Eċaċ, ria Flaitbertaġ, itorċair Ardan riġdomna .h. Eċaċ. Slogad la Brian co riġraiċ Erenn ime, co h-ard Maċa, co parċaiċ .xx. unga do ór for altoir Patraic. Luid for a culu co n-etire ŋer nErenn lairŋ.

[Ct. 1anair. iii. r., l. xx. iii. Anno domini M.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup> (aliar 1006). Airmedaġ mac Corċraiċ epircopur 7 ŋrība ard Maċa in Churto quieuit, 7 ŋinġuine abb Roir cpe moritur. Maelpuanaiċ .h. Dubtai 7 a mac Maelreċlainn, 7 a bratair ġreibennaġ, morŋurunt. Eċmilid .h. Aitid, ri .h. neċaċ o Ultaid, Maelpuanaiċ mac Flannacain o Conaillid; Caŋalan ri ġaileng, occiri ŋunt. Slogad timceall Erenn la Brian

<sup>1</sup> *Mainister*; i.e. Mainister-Buite (or Monasterboice).

<sup>2</sup> *Ulidia*.—A marg. note in A., in the original hand, adds that Gilla-Comghaill was King of Leth-Cathail (Lecale, co. Down, see note <sup>2</sup>, p. 462 *supra*). But his name appears in the list of the Kings of Ulidia contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 4. This entry is repeated under the next year.

<sup>3</sup> *Leth-Cathail*.—See last note.

<sup>4</sup> *Of Both-Domnaigh*.—The clause o boit domnaic, which is added as a gloss, in a later hand in A., is in the marg. in B., where the more correct form, as above given, is written. See above, under A.D. 1000.

<sup>5</sup> *Treoit*.—Trevet, in the parish of the same name, barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

<sup>6</sup> *Cinaedh son of Dubh*.—Or Kenneth, son of Duff (sl. 966 *supra*), as he is called in Scotch historical writings. See Skene's *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Introd., pp. cxliii.—cxlvi.

<sup>7</sup> *Loch-Bricrenn*.—See note <sup>4</sup>, p. 332 *supra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Flaithbertach*.—i.e. Flaithbertach Ua Neill (or O'Neill), King of Ailech, referred to in the 2nd entry preceding, in connexion with the plundering of Leth-Cathail [Lecale, co. Down], and the killing of its King, Aedh son of Tomaltach.

<sup>9</sup> *Airmedach*.—His name does not

herenagh of Mainistir,<sup>1</sup> [rested] in Christ. Gilla-Comghaill, King of Ulidia,<sup>2</sup> was killed by Maelruanaigh, his own brother. Aedh, son of Tomaltach, was killed by Flaithbertach Ua Neill, who plundered Leth-Cathail.<sup>3</sup> Muirecan (of Both-Domnaigh<sup>4</sup>), comarb of Patrick, in the 72nd year of his age, [and] Aedh of Treoit,<sup>5</sup> a man eminent in knowledge and piety, ended life in Ard-Macha. A battle amongst the men of Alba themselves, in which the King of Alba, *i.e.* Cinaedh son of Dubh,<sup>6</sup> was slain. An overthrow of the Ulidians and Ui-Echach, at Loch-Bricrenn,<sup>7</sup> by Flaithbertach,<sup>8</sup> wherein fell Artan, royal heir of Ui-Echach. A hosting by Brian, accompanied by the princes of Ireland, to Ard-Macha, when he left 22 ounces of gold on Patrick's altar. He came back bringing with him the hostages of Ireland.

Kal. Jan. Tuesd., m. 27. A.D. 1005 (alias 1006). [1005.]  
 Airmedach<sup>9</sup> son of Coscrach, bishop, and scribe of Ard-Macha, rested in Christ; and Finghuine,<sup>10</sup> abbot of Ros-cre, died. Maelruanaidh Ua Dubhtai,<sup>11</sup> and his son Melsechlainn, and his brother Geibhennach, died. Echmilidh Ua Aitidh, King of Ui-Echach, by the Ulidians; Maelruanaidh son<sup>12</sup> of Flannacan, by the Conailli; Cathalan,<sup>13</sup> King of Gailenga,<sup>14</sup> were slain. A

appear in any of the old lists of the bishops of Armagh (or 'comarbs' of St. Patrick). Airmedach may have been a bishop; but he was not bishop, or abbot, of Armagh.

<sup>10</sup> *Finghuine*. — This entry, which forms part of the text in B., is interlined in the original (or in a contemporary) hand in A.

<sup>11</sup> *Ua Dubhtai*. — This seems to be a mistake for *Ua Dubhdai* (O'Dowda). According to the *Ann. Four Mast.*, and the *Chron. Scotorum*, Maelruanaidh Ua Dubhdai was King of the

Ui-Fiachrach of Muirisc, whose territory is now represented by the barony of Tireragh (*Tir Fiachrach*), in the co. Sligo. See O'Donovan's *Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 350.

<sup>12</sup> *Son*. — mac, A. B. has .h. for ua, grandson, or descendant.

<sup>13</sup> *Cathalan*. — In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, ad an., the name is Cathal son of Dunchadh.

<sup>14</sup> *Gailenga*. — "Gailenga - mora" (Morgallion, a barony in the county Meath), according to the *Ann. Four M.*

1 Connacta, for Err ruaid 1 tip Conaill, tria ceniul Eogain, for ferair Campa 1 n-Ultu, 1 n-oenac Conaill, co roactadar im luignaraib co Delac n[*o*]uin, co tarait oigireir raitha pataic 7 a comarbai .i. Maelmuire mac Eocha. Bellum etir riru Alban 7 Saxanu, co remaid for Albanu, co rargabrat ar a n-deg daine. Maelnambo (.i. ru .h. Ceinnrealaigh) a ruir occirur ert. Gilla Comghaill mac Ardagair mic Maoda-dain, .i. ru Ulat, do marbad dia bratair .i. do Maelruanaid mac Ardagair.

Fol. 54ab. *I*ct. Ianair. m. p., l. ix. Anno domini M.<sup>o</sup> ui.<sup>o</sup> (a. 1007). Maelruanaid mac Ardagair do marbad o Matudan mac Domnaill. Ceallach .h. Menngoran, airchinnech Corcaib, quieuit. Treinper .h. Daihellan, ru Dairtraigh, do marbad do ceniul Conaill for loch Eirne. Mota-dan mac Domnaill, ru Ulat, do marbad don Dupc 1 n-ecluir borigte for lar Duin daletglar. Cuconnacht mac Dunadai, toirech ril nAnnchara, do marbad la brian per dolum. Slogar la Flaitber-tach .h. Neill 1 n-Ultuib, co tuc rect n-etire uaidib,

<sup>1</sup> *Brian*.—In the lower margin of fol. 54a in A., the following stanza is written, with reference to Brian:—

Ingnad rliab Cua cen choibden,  
Gaill cen imram im eionig,  
Oen ben do tect tar luachair,  
Dai cen buacail ic neimleir.

"Strange [to see] Sliabh-Cua without a troop,

Foreigners not rowing about . . .  
A lone woman going over Luachair,  
Cows without a herd, lowing."

It is added that this happy condition was "in tempore Briani." The allusion to a lone woman going over Luachair [Sliabh-Luachra, in Munster] seems connected with the tradition on which Moore founded his charming song "Rich and Rare."

<sup>2</sup> *Fertas-Camsa*; i.e. the ford (or

crossing) of Camus; a ford on the River Bann, near the old church of Camus-Macosquin. See Reeves's *Down and Connor*, pp. 342, 388.

<sup>3</sup> *Belach-duin*.—See note <sup>11</sup>, p. 443 *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Mael-na-mbo*.—This was merely a nickname, signifying "cow-boy." His proper name was Donnchad. He was the son of Diarmait (son of Domnall), King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, whose obit is given above at the year 995.

<sup>5</sup> *His brother*.—According to the *Ann. Four Mast.*, the death of Gilla-Comghaill, already entered under the preceding year, occurred in a conflict with his brother Maelruanaidh, regarding the Kingship of Ulidia. See note <sup>2</sup>, p. 514.

<sup>6</sup> *Corcach*.—Cork, in Munster.

hosting round Ireland by Brian,<sup>1</sup>—to Connaught, over Es-Ruaidh into Tir-Conaill, through Cinel-Eoghain, over Fertas-Camsa<sup>2</sup> into Ulidia, to Oenach-Conaille; and they arrived about Lammas at Belach-duin,<sup>3</sup> when he granted the full demand of Patrick's congregation, and of his successor, *i.e.* Maelmuire son of Eochaidh. A battle between the men of Alba and the Saxons, when the men of Alba were defeated, and left a slaughter of their good men. Mael-na-mbo<sup>4</sup> (*i.e.* King of Ui-Ceinnselaigh), was slain by his own people. Gilla-Comghaill, son of Ardghar, son of Madadhan, King of Ulidia, was killed by his brother,<sup>5</sup> *i.e.*, by Maelruanaidh son of Ardghar.

Kal. Jan. Wednesd., m, 9. A.D. 1006 (alias 1007). [1006.] Maelruanaidh, son of Ardghar, was killed by Matadhan son of Domnall. Cellach Ua Menngoran, herenagh of Corcach,<sup>6</sup> rested. Trenfher<sup>7</sup> Ua Baighellan, King of Dartraighi,<sup>8</sup> was killed by the Cinel-Conaill on Loch-Eirne. Matadhan son of Domnall, King of Ulidia, was killed by the Torc,<sup>9</sup> in St. Bridget's church, in the middle of Dun-da-lethglas.<sup>10</sup> Cuchonnacht son of Dunadach, chieftain of Sil-Anmchada,<sup>11</sup> was treacherously slain by Brian.<sup>12</sup> A hosting by Flaithbertach Ua Neill into Ulidia,

<sup>7</sup> *Trenfher*; pronounced "Trener." —*Ṭremep*, A. B. has *ṫremep̃ep̃*, which is nearer to the correct form *ṫrenep̃ep̃* (lit. "strong man"), as in the *Ann. Four Mast.*

<sup>8</sup> *Dartraighi*. — Or *Dartraighi-Coininse*, the present barony of Dartry, in the county of Monaghan, of which the Ui-Baighellain (or O'Boylans) were chiefs.

<sup>9</sup> *The Torc*; *i.e.* "the Boar;" a nickname for Dubhtuinne, King of Ulidia, whose name does not appear in the list of Kings of Ulidia in the *Book of Leinster*.

<sup>10</sup> *Dun-da-lethglas*. — Downpatrick.

<sup>11</sup> *Sil-Anmchada*; *i.e.* the race of

Anmchad; the tribe name of that powerful branch of the Ui-Maine of Connaught whose descendants assumed the patronymic of O'Madden (now Madden, without the O'), and whose patrimony embraced the present barony of Longford, in the county of Galway, and the parish of Lusmagh, in the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County, on the east side of the river Shannon.

<sup>12</sup> *Brian*; *i.e.* *Brian Borumha*. According to the *Ann. Four Mast.* (1006), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (1005), the slayer of Cuchonnacht was Murchadh, son of Brian, which agrees with a marginal note in a later hand in A.

7 co po marb ri leſi Caſail .i. Coinulaſo mac Oenſura. Slogaſo la ōrian co cenul Eogain, .i. co 'Dun droma i toeſ aipſ Maſa, co tuc .h. Criſiden, comarba Finnen Muigi bile, po boi i n-etipeſt o Ultaib i cenul Eogain. In Topc, ri Ulaſo, ſo marbaſo ſo Muiredaſ mac Motoſan, i n-diſail a aſar, tria nept 'De 7 Patraic. Muiredaſ mac Criſain ſo ſeirgiu comarbuiſ Colum cille ap ſia. Aſnuſuſ aenaiſ Tailltean la Mael-reſnall. Feſdomnaſ i comarbuſ Colum cille a comairle ſep nſpenn ipin oenaſ rin. Soirſela moſ Colum cille ſo dubſait ip inſo aipſ ap inſo iapſom iapſarach in ſaimliacc moir Cenanna; pſim minſo iapſair ſomain apai in comſaiſ denſoi. In ſoirſela rin ſo ſogbail ſia riſet [aiſſe] ap ſib mſraib, iap n-ſait ſe a oir, 7 ſot tairip. 'Domnall mac 'Duib-tuinne, ri Ulaſo, ſo marbaſo ſo Muiredaſ mac Mataſſain, 7 ſo Uapſaeſ ſleibe ſuaſt.

.b. [Ct. 1anair. u. p., l. xx. Anno domini M.<sup>o</sup> un.<sup>o</sup> (aliar 1008). Feſdomnaſ comarba Cenanna, Ceileſair mac 'Duinneſain mic Ceinneſiſ, comarba Colum mic

<sup>1</sup> *Leth-Cathail*.—Now represented by the barony of Lecale, in the county of Down. See Reeves's *Down and Connor*, pp. 357, 358, and other places referred to in the Index to that work under *Leth-Cathail*.

<sup>2</sup> *Dun-droma*; i.e. the "Fort of the Ridge (or Hill)." This name would be Anglicised "Dundrum." There is a townland of Dundrum in the parish of Keady, in the barony and county of Armagh; but it is some miles to the south of the town of Armagh, and not in the territory of Cinel-Eoghain. It may, however, be the place referred to. This entry is very imperfectly given in O'Connor's version of this Chronicle.

<sup>3</sup> *Ua Crichidhen*.—At the year 1025 *infra*, where his obit is entered, he is called Maelbrigte Ua Crichidhen.

<sup>4</sup> *Magh-bile*.—Movilla, in the county of Down.

<sup>5</sup> See note <sup>9</sup>, p. 517.

<sup>6</sup> *Father*.—The killing of Matadhan is the subject of the fourth entry for this year.

<sup>7</sup> *For God*.—The Chronicler should have said that Muiredach resigned his great office of President of the Columbian Order, to become a recluse. His obit is entered at the year 1010 (=1011) *infra*. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 397.

<sup>8</sup> *Tailltiu*.—See note <sup>11</sup>, p. 167 *supra*.



when he brought seven hostages from them, and killed the King of Leth-Cathail,<sup>1</sup> *i.e.*, Cu-Ulad son of Oenghus. A hosting by Brian to the Cinel-Eoghain, *i.e.* to Dundroma<sup>2</sup> by the side of Ard-Macha, when he brought off Ua Crichidhen,<sup>3</sup> successor of Finnen of Magh-bilè,<sup>4</sup> who had been a hostage from the Ulidians in Cinel-Eoghain. The Torc,<sup>5</sup> King of Ulidia, was killed by Muiredach son of Matadhan, in revenge of his father,<sup>6</sup> through the power of God and Patrick. Muiredach, son of Crichan, resigned the successorship of Colum-Cille for God.<sup>7</sup> Renewal of the Fair of Tailltiu<sup>8</sup> by Maelsechnaill. Ferdomnach<sup>9</sup> [was installed] in the successorship of Colum-Cille, by the counsel of the men of Ireland, in that Fair. The great Gospel<sup>10</sup> of Colum-Cille was wickedly stolen<sup>11</sup> in the night out of the western sacristy of the great stone-church of Cenannas—the chief relic of the western world, on account of its ornamental cover. The same Gospel was found after twenty [nights<sup>12</sup>] and two months, its gold having been taken off it, and a sod over it. Domnall son of Dubhtuinne, King of Ulidia, was killed by Muiredach son of Matadhan, and by Uargaeth of Sliabh-Fuait.

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. 20. A.D. 1007 (alias 1008). [1007.] BIS. Ferdomnach, comarb of Cenannas,<sup>13</sup> Ceilechair, son of Donnchuan,<sup>14</sup> son of Cennedigh, successor of Colum son of

<sup>9</sup> *Ferdomnach*.—For some information regarding him, see Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 397.

<sup>10</sup> *Great Gospel*.—This is the splendidly illuminated MS., known as the Book of Kells, preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin.

<sup>11</sup> *Stolen*.—The remainder of this entry, which forms part of the text in B., is continued on the top margin of fol. 54a in A., apparently by the orig. hand, one line having been cut off by the binder

<sup>12</sup> *Nights*.—Cnō, A. and B. Obviously a mistake for aīōcē (or aīōharō, as in *Ann. Four Mast.*)

<sup>13</sup> *Comarb of Cenannas* [Kells, co. Meath].—The appointment of Ferdomnach as successor of St. Colum-Cille, and therefore abbot of Kells, is recorded among the entries for last year.

<sup>14</sup> *Donnchuan*.—The death of Donnchuan, who was brother to Brian Borumna, is noticed in the *Ann. Four Mast.* at A.D. 948 (=950).



Κρεῖνταινν (αἰαγ abb Τῖρε τὰ γλαγ), Μaelmuire comarba Caimniḥ, in Chriſto dormierunt. Muireḃaḥ mac Maṡoḃain, riuomna Ὑλάτ, το μαρβατ α ριυρ. Ραḥτνα, comarba Pinnia Cluana ipairṡ, quieuit. Secc mor 7 rnechtα o'n uiṡ. id Enair co cairc.

b.

[Ct. 1anair. uir. ; L. Anno domini M.º uiu.º (αἰαγ 1009). Cpeḥoiḡail mor la Maelpeḥlainn for Laiḡniu. Caḡal mac Caplura, comarba Caimniḡ, Maelmuire .h. Uḗtain, comarba Cenannra, mortui sunt. Maelan (.i. in ḡai moir), ρι .h. Dorḗainṡ, το μαρβατ το ḡeniul Eogain i n-apṡ Maḡa for lar trin moir, τρια comeρḡi na τὰ ρluaḡ. Donnchaṡ .h. Ceile το ḃallat la Pḡaiḗberptaḥ i n-iuir Eogain, 7 α μαρβατ iarum. Maiom for Connacta ρια ρepaiḃ ḃreirne. Maiom ṡana ρe Connactu for ρepaiḃ ḃreirne. Cpeḥ la Pḡaiḗberptaḥ .h. Neill co ρiru ḃpeḡ, co tuc boρpoma mor. Mael-morḃa, ρι Laiḡen, το epcur co ρobpṡeṡ α ḡorr. Dubḡablaiḡ ingen ρiḡ Connacht .i. ben ḃriain mic Ceinneitiḡ, mortua epṡ. Opatorium aipṡ Maḡa in hoc anno plumbo teḡitur. Cloḗna mac Cengura, pρimḡile Epenn, moritur.

<sup>1</sup> *Tir-da-glas*.—Terryglass, in the barony of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary. The original of this clause is added in the margin in A., and also in B.

<sup>2</sup> *Successor of Caineach*; i.e. abbot of Aghaboe, Queen's County.

<sup>3</sup> *The 6th of the Ides*; i.e. the 8th of January. In the corresponding entry in the *Chron. Scotorum* and *Ann. Four Mast.*, the date given is the 8th of the Ides, or 6th of January.

<sup>4</sup> *Cemarb of Cenannas*.—Maelmuire was abbot of Kells. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 397.

<sup>5</sup> *Ui-Dorthainn*.—Otherwise written

(and more correctly) *Ui-Tortain*, or "descendants of Tortan," who was descended in the fourth generation from Colla Dachrioch, one of the three ancestors of the Airghialla. The *Ui-Dorthainn* were seated near Ardbraccan, in the present county of Meath. See O'Donovan's ed. of *Leabhar na g-ceart*, p. 151. This entry is not given in the *Ann. Four Mast.*

<sup>6</sup> *Trian-mor*.—"Trian-mor" means the "great third." According to Dr. Reeves, that portion of ancient Armagh outside the *Rath* (or rampart) was divided into three divisions, one of which, *Trian-mor*, included the

Cremthann (alias abbot of Tir-da-glas),<sup>1</sup> [and] Maelmuire, successor of Cainech,<sup>2</sup> 'fell asleep' in Christ. Muiredach son of Matadhan, royal heir of Ulidia, was killed by his own people. Fachtna, successor of Finnia of Cluain-Iraird, rested. Great frost and snow from the 6th of the Ides<sup>3</sup> of January to Easter.

Kal. Jan. Saturd.; m. 1. A.D. 1008 (alias 1009). A [1008] bis. great retaliatory depredation by Malsechlainn on the Leinstermen. Cathal son of Carlus, comarb of Cainech,<sup>2</sup> [and] Maelmuire Ua Uchtain, comarb of Cenannas,<sup>4</sup> died. Maelan (i.e. "of the great spear"), King of the Ui-Dorthainn,<sup>5</sup> was killed by the Cinel-Eoghain in Ard-Macha, in the middle of Trian-mor,<sup>6</sup> through an uprising of the two armies. Donnchad Ua Ceile was blinded by Flaithbertach,<sup>7</sup> in Inis-Eoghain; and he was killed afterwards. A victory over the Connaughtmen by the men of Breifni.<sup>8</sup> A victory also by the Connaughtmen over the men of Breifni. A preying expedition by Flaithbertach Ua Neill to the men of Bregha, when he took a great cattle spoil. Maelmordha, King of Leinster, was thrown from his horse, so that his leg was broken. Dubhchablaigh, daughter of the King of Connaught,<sup>9</sup> i.e., the wife of Brian,<sup>10</sup> son of Cennetigh, died. The oratory of Ard-Macha was roofed with lead in this year. Clothna son of Aengus, chief poet of Ireland, died.

space now occupied by "Irish-street, Callan-street, and the western region of the town." See *Ancient Churches of Armagh*; Lusk, 1860; pp. 19-20.

<sup>7</sup> *Flaithbertach*.—Flaithbertach Ua Neill, lord of Ailech (i.e. chief of the Ui-Neill of the North), nicknamed Flaithbertach "in trosdain" (F. "of the pilgrim's staff"), in allusion to his journey to Rome, noticed at the year 1030 *infra*. His death in penitence, after a turbulent career, is recorded under A.D. 1036.

<sup>8</sup> *Breifni*. — Corruptly written bneibpne, in A.

<sup>9</sup> *King of Connaught*.—He was the Cathal, son of Conchobar, referred to above at the year 1000, as having, in conjunction with King Malsechlainn, constructed the causeway of Ath-Luain (Athlone), and whose obit is the first entry under the next year.

<sup>10</sup> *Brian*.—Brian Borumha. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., p. clxi., note <sup>1</sup>.

Fol. 54ba.

[Ct. 1anair. i. p.; L. xi. Anno domini M.º ix.º (aliar 1010). Caſal mac Conſobair (pí Connacht, in penitencia moritur). Muireſač .h. Aſſa, pí Mureſaire, Caſal mac Duibſara, pí Fermanach, moritur runt. Maelsuthain .h. Cerpail aró ſuí Epenn 7 pí Eoganaſta loſa Lein; Marcan mac Cenneitiſ, comarba Colum mic Cſemthain 7 Inni celtra 7 cille Dalua; Muireſač mac Moſloingſi, arphinnech Mucnama, in Chriſto dormierunt. Aſſa mac Cuinn piſdomna Aſliſ, Donnucan pí Muſdomna, occiri runt. Slogaſ la ſpian co Cloenloſ pleibe ſuair, co po gaiſ etire leiſe Cuinn. Aſſar torpida, autumnur pſuctuorur. Scanlain .h. Dungalaſ, princepſ Duin leiſlaſi; rapuſuo Duin ſair, 7 a ſabairt amač, 7 a ſallaſ a ſinnaſair, la Niall mac Duibſuinne. Derbail ingen Taiſſ mic Caſail morua epſ.

[Ct. 1anair. ii. p., L. xx. iii. Anno domini M.º x.º (aliar M.º xi.º). Dunaſač in peiclerſa Colum Cille i n-aró Maſa. Flaſberſač .h. Ceſſinan comarba Tiſernaiſ,

<sup>1</sup> *Penitence*.—The original of this clause, which is added in the margin in A., apparently in the old hand, forms part of the regular text in B.

<sup>2</sup> *Fir-Manach*.—The name of this tribe is still preserved in that of the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>3</sup> *Maelsuthain*.—O'Curry was under the impression that this Maelsuthain was the tutor and "soul-friend" (*anmchara*) of Brian Borumha (*MS. Materials*, p. 76), although the obit of "Maelsuthain, *anmchara* of Brian," is entered in the *Ann. Four Mast.* at the year 1031, where no mention is made of any connexion of this latter Maelsuthain with the Eoghanacht of Loch-Lein, a territory comprising Killarney and an extensive district around it, the patrimony of

the older branch of the O'Donoghoe family. It may be added that the name of Maelsuthain does not appear in the ordinary Irish pedigrees of the O'Donoghoes of Loch-Lein. Great interest attaches to the history of the Maelsuthain who was *anmchara* of Brian Borumha, and who, in a note written by him in the *Book of Armagh*, fol. 16 b b., Latinizes his name *calvus perennis*, and states that the note was written by him "*in conspectu Briani imperatoris Scotorum*."

<sup>4</sup> *Colum son of Crimthann*.—The founder of the monastery of Tir-daglas (Terryglass), in the barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary.

<sup>5</sup> *Inis-Celtra*. — Inishcalthra, or Holy Island; an island in the expan-

Kal. Jan., Sund.; m. 12. A.D. 1009 (alias 1010). Cathal [1009.] son of Conchobar, (King of Connaught, died in penitence<sup>1</sup>). Muiredhach Ua hAedha, King of Muscraidhe, Cathal son of Dubhdara, King of the Fir-Managh,<sup>2</sup> died. Maelsuthain<sup>3</sup> Ua Cerbhaill, chief sage of Ireland, and King of Eoghanacht of Loch-Lein; Marcan, son of Cennetigh, comarb of Colum son of Crimthann,<sup>4</sup> and of Inis-Celtra<sup>5</sup> and Cill-Dalua<sup>6</sup>; Muiredach son of Mochloingsi, herenagh of Mucnamh,<sup>7</sup> 'fell asleep' in Christ. Aedh son of Conn, royal-heir of Ailech, [and] Donnucuan, King of Mughdorna, were slain. A hosting by Brian to Cloenloch of Sliabh-Fuaid,<sup>8</sup> when he received the hostages of Leth-Cuinn. A hot summer, a fruitful autumn. Scanlan Ua Dungalain, abbot of Dun-lethglaise, was profaned in Dun;<sup>9</sup> and he was brought out and blinded in Finnabhair, by Niall<sup>10</sup> son of Dubhtuinne. Derbhail, daughter of Tadhg<sup>11</sup> son of Cathal, died.

Kal. Jan., Mond.; m. 23. A.D. 1010 (alias 1011). [1010.] Dunadhach of Colum-Cille's *recles*<sup>12</sup> in Ard-Macha [died]. Flaithbertach Ua Ceithinan, comarb of Tigernach<sup>13</sup> (a

sion of the Shannon known as Lough-derg, and belonging to the barony of Leitrim, co. Galway.

<sup>6</sup> *Cill-Dalua*.—Killaloe, co. Clare.

<sup>7</sup> *Mucnamh*. — Muckno, in the barony of Cremorne, co. Monaghan.

<sup>8</sup> *Sliabh-Fuaid*.—The old name of the Fewes Mountains, near Newtown-hamilton, in the barony of Upper Fewes, in the south-west of the co. Armagh.

<sup>9</sup> *Dun*; i.e. Dun-da-lethglas, or Downpatrick.

<sup>10</sup> *Niall*.—He was King of Ulidia for 4 years and 6 months, according to the list of Kings of that province in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 4. His death is recorded at the year 1016 *infra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Tadhg*. — King of Connaught, and known as *Tadhg an eich gíl*, or "Tadhg of the White Steed." His death is noticed at the year 1030. He was the first who assumed the surname "O'Conchobair (or O'Conor)."

<sup>12</sup> *Recles*. — Dr. Reeves regarded this *recles* as an "abbey church." See his very interesting memoir on the *Ancient Churches of Armagh* (Lusk, 1860), p. 27, where some curious information regarding the *recles* is given.

<sup>13</sup> *Comarb of Tigernach*; i.e. abbot of Cluain-eois (Clones), in the county Monaghan. The original of the parenthetic clause which follows is interlined in a later hand in A., and in the original hand in B.

(ρεανοίρ 7 ρuí ερρυε, το ζυιν ο ρεραιβ θρείρνε, 7 πορτεα in ciuitate ρυα μορτυυρ ερτ). Muirpeač mac Cricáin, comarba Coluim Cille 7 ρεpleiginn apó Mača, in Chriſto doρmíerunt. Flaíðbertač .h. Neill (.i. ρí Oilig, co n-ocuib in focla, 7 Murchaδ mac mθriaín co ρεραιβ Muman 7 Laiſen, 7 .h. Neill in deρceíρτ), do innpeð ceneoil Conaill, co tuc ccc. do bpaít, 7 bú ímδα. Maelpuanaíð .h. Domnaill, ρí ceneoil Luſdač, o ρεραíð maíſi íča, Oengur .h. Lapan .i. ρí cenel Enδα, o ceníul Eogain na h-ínní, occíρí ρunt. Aeð mac Mačſamna, ρídomna Cairí, moρítur. Slogaδ la Flaíðbertach .h. Neill co Dun Ečdač, co ρo loíρe in dun 7 co ρo bpaít a baíle, 7 co tuc aítíρe o Níall mac Duíðtíinne. Slogaδ la θriaín co Mač copainθ, co ρuc laíρ ρí ceníul Conaill .i. Maelpuanaíð .h. Maeldoρaíð, ρpí a ρeíρ co Cenn copað. Dalač díríρτ Tolai, comarba ρeíčín 7 Tolai, in bona ρenectute moρτυυρ ερτ. θriaín 7 Maelpeclainn íteρum in clar[r]í ρυα oc Enach duíð.

[Ct. 1anair. iii. p., l. iii. Anno domini M.º x.º i.º (alíar M.º 12.º) Teíom tpeſaít íρín bliadaín ρín i n-apó Mača, co ρo maρð ár. Maelbpaíſte mac in gobann, ρεpleiginn aipó Mača, do ec de, 7 Scolaiſi mac

<sup>1</sup> *Fell asleep*. — doρmíerunt, A., B.; seemingly by mistake for doρmiebat or doρmíuit. A marginal note in A., in the later hand, has lxxx. iii. anno etatíρ ρue, u. [Ct. Enaip, in nocte ρabatí in Chriſto quíeuit; (i.e. "rested in Christ in the 84th [74th, *Four Mast.*] year of his age, on Saturday night, the 5th of the Kalends of January").

<sup>2</sup> *Fochla*. — See note <sup>8</sup>, p. 429 *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Ua Domhnaill*; or O'Donnell. This is the first notice of the surname O'Donnell to be found in the Irish Annals. The Domnall (or Donnell) from whom the name is derived was son of Eignechan (ob. 905 *supra*),

who was King of Cinel-Conaill. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 1010, note a.

<sup>4</sup> *Cinel-Lughdach*. — One of the tribe-names of the O'Donnells, who were descended from Lugaid, son of Sedna (who was brother of Ainmire, King of Ireland in the 6th century). The territory of the Cinel-Lughdach comprised a great part of the present barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal.

<sup>5</sup> *Cinel-Enna*. — A tribe descended from Enna, son of Conall Gulban, son of Níall Nine-hostager, whose territory consisted in later times of 30 quarters of land, lying to the south of the barony of Inishowen, co. Done-



senior, and eminent bishop, was wounded by the men of Breifni, and died afterwards in his own monastery). Muiredach son of Crichan, comarb of Colum-Cille, and lector of Ard-Macha, 'fell asleep'<sup>1</sup> in Christ. Flaithbertach Ua Neill, (King of Oilech, with the warriors of the Fochla,<sup>2</sup> and Murchad son of Brian, with the men of Munster and Leinster, and the Ui-Neill of the South), ravaged Cinel-Conaill, and carried off 300 captives, and many cows. Maelruanaidh Ua Domnaill,<sup>3</sup> King of Cinel-Lughdach,<sup>4</sup> was slain by the men of Magh-Itha; Oengus Ua Lapain, King of Cinel-Enna,<sup>5</sup> by the Cinel-Eoghain of the Island.<sup>6</sup> Aedh son of Mathgamain, royal-heir of Caisel, died. A hosting by Flaithbertach Ua Neill to Dun-Echdach,<sup>7</sup> when he burned the *dun*, and broke down the town, and brought pledges from Niall son of Dubhtuinne. A hosting by Brian to Magh-Corainn, when he brought with him the King of Cinel-Conaill, *i.e.* Maelruanaidh Ua Maeldoraidh, in submission, to Cenn-coradh.<sup>8</sup> Dalach of Disert-Tola, comarb of Fechin and of Tola, died at a good old age. Brian and Malsechlainn again in camp at Enach-duibh.<sup>9</sup>

Kal. Jan., Tuesd.; m. 4. A.D. 1011<sup>10</sup> (alias 1012.) [1011.]  
A plague of colic in this year in Ard-Macha, which killed a great number. Maelbrigte Mac-an-gobhan, lector of Ard-Macha, died of it; and Scolaighi son of

gal, and between the arms of the Foyle and Swilly, or between Lifford and Letterkenny. See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 370.

<sup>6</sup> *Cinel-Eoghain of the Island*; *i.e.* of the island of Inishowen.

<sup>7</sup> *Dun Echdach*.—"Eochaid's *dun* (or fort)." See under the year 1003; p. 512, note<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>8</sup> *Cenn-coradh*.—"The Head of the Weir." The residence of Brian Borumha at Killaloe. The original of this entry and the one succeeding

it is written in a space which appears to have been left blank by the original scribe in A. They form part of the text in B.

<sup>9</sup> *Enach-duibh*.—This name would now be written Annaduff, or Annagh-duff. The place referred to was probably Annaduff, in the co. Leitrim or Annaghduff. co. Cavan.

<sup>10</sup> A.D. 1011.—The number 580 is added in the margin in A., to signify that so many years had elapsed since the arrival of St. Patrick.



Clepcen, racart ar̃ Mač̃a, 7 Cenñracl̃a ant řabail̃  
 .i. anmčara tořaiđe, mořtui řunt. Sloga la řlaič-  
 beřtač mac Muirceřtaič, la řiř nčliř, i cinel Conail̃,  
 co roacht mař Cetne, co tuc bořađail moir 7 co  
 tainic imřlan. Sloga la řlaičbeřtač dořiđiři i cinel  
 Conail̃, co roact Druim. cliab 7 tracht nčothaili, co  
 ro marbřat mac řillapařařic mic řeřgaile .i. Niall,  
 7 co tucřat maiřm řop Maelřuanaiđ .h. Maelřopaiđ,  
 acht ni řařgbađ neč ann. Sloga caleic tař a n-eiri  
 la Maelřečlaino i tiri nčogain co Mař řařađul, co ro  
 loirceř a cpeč̃a telaiř nOóc, co řuc řađail. Sloga  
 la řlaičbeřtač beř copici ařo Ul̃a co ro opř in  
 Čiřo, 7 co tuc řađala iř moař tuc ři řiam etiri břait  
 7 innile, ce nač ařimřeř. Sloga la řriian i mař  
 Muirceřnihe, co tuc ořřoeře do čellaib řařařic do'nt  
 řluagař řin. Maiřm řop Niall mac Duibčuinne řia  
 Niall mac Eochařa, du iřořčair Muirceřtač mac  
 Čřtan, řiřomna .h. nččoč, 7 řiřač mic Eochařa iapum.  
 Coencompac .h. Scannlan ařchinnech Daimiri, Mac-  
 Lonan ařchinnech Roir cpe, mořtui řunt. Oengur  
 ařchinnech Sl̃ane do marbřař do ařchinnech Dubač.  
 Čřinan mac řopmlač̃a, ři Conaille, occiřur epř o  
 Coinčuařl̃gi.

.b. Ĳct. ianař, u. ř., l. Anno domini M.º x.º ii.º (aliar  
 M.º 13º). Cpeč̃ la Maelřečlaino i Conail̃iđ i n-řiřail

<sup>1</sup> *Sabhall*.—A church, or oratory, situated within the *rath*, or foss, of Armagh. See Reeves's *Ancient Churches of Armagh* (Lusk, 1860), p. 15.

<sup>2</sup> *Magh-Cetne*.—A plain in the south-west of the county of Donegal, lying between the rivers Erne and Drowse. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 1301, note m.

<sup>3</sup> *Druim-cliabh*. — Drumcliff, in a parish of the same name, barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo.

<sup>4</sup> *Traig-Eothaili*.—See note <sup>4</sup> under the year 1003 *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Magh-da-gabhul*. — The "Plain of the two forks (or dividing streams)." Not identified.

<sup>6</sup> *Telach-óc*.—Now known as Tullyhog, in the barony of Dungannon Upper, co. Tyrone.

<sup>7</sup> *Ard-Ulad*.—Now known as the baronies of Upper and Lower Ards, in the county of Down.

<sup>8</sup> *Victory*.—Described as *cac̃ na mułlac̃* ("battle of the summits"—

Clerchen, priest of Ard-Macha, and Cennfaeladh of the Sabhall,<sup>1</sup> *i.e.* a choice soul-friend, died. A hosting by Flaithbertach son of Muirchertach, King of Ailech, into Cinel-Conaill, until he reached Magh-Cetne,<sup>2</sup> when he took a great cow-spoil, and returned safe. A hosting by Flaithbertach again into Cinel-Conaill until he reached Druim-cliaibh<sup>3</sup> and Traig-Eothaili,<sup>4</sup> when they killed the son of Gillapatraic son of Fergal, *i.e.* Niall; and they inflicted a defeat on Maelruanaidh Ua Maeldoraidh; but no one was lost there. A hosting meanwhile by Maelsechlainn, in their absence, into Tir-Eoghain, to Magh-dagabhul,<sup>5</sup> when his plundering parties burned Telach-óc,<sup>6</sup> and took a spoil. Another hosting by Flaithbertach as far as Ard-Ulad,<sup>7</sup> when he plundered the Ard, and brought off the greatest spoils that a King had ever borne, between prisoners and cattle, though they are not reckoned. A hosting by Brian into Magh-Muirtheimne; and he gave full freedom to Patrick's churches on that hosting. A victory<sup>8</sup> over Niall son of Dubhtuinne, by Niall son of Eochaid, in which fell Muirchertach son of Artan, royal heir of Ui-Echach; and the son of Eochaid was afterwards made King. Coencomrac Ua Scannlain, herenagh of Daiminis, MacLonain, herenagh<sup>9</sup> of Ros-cre, died. Oengus, herenagh of Slane, was killed by the herenagh of Dubhadh.<sup>10</sup> Crinan, son of Gormlaidh, King of Conailli,<sup>11</sup> was slain by Cucuailgni.

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. A.D. 1012 (alias 1013). A [1012.]<sup>BIS</sup> predatory expedition by Maelsechlainn into Conailli,<sup>11</sup> in

not identified), in the marg. of MSS. A. and B.

<sup>9</sup> *Herenagh*. — In the *Ann. Four Mast.* MacLonain is called "abbot."

<sup>10</sup> *Dubhadh*. — More correctly Dubhath, (the "black ford"). Now known as Dowth, in a parish of the same name, barony of Upper Slane, and county of Meath. The mound of Dowth is a well known and conspic-

uous object on the northern bank of the River Boyne, a little to the east of the great tumulus of Newgrange. This entry is not given in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, from which records of events calculated to reflect on the church (as the compilers thought) are habitually omitted.

<sup>11</sup> *Conailli*. — *i.e.* Conailli - Muirtheimhne, or Magh-Muirtheimhne. See Index.

παραισγι ριννραιδισ πατραic 7 βριρτι βαχλαι πατραic, α  
 ροργαιpe Mailmuire 7 θριαν. Cpeč mor la hUalgarc .h.  
 Ciarðai, la ριγ Coirppu, 7 la mac Neill .h. Ruairc, hi  
 Gailenga, conurταραιθ uathao deγ daine do lucht ταιγι  
 Mailtrechlaino iar n-ol ipin uair rin 7 atte merca, co  
 taporaτ cač doiθ tpe diumur, cotopcaip ann Donncharo  
 mac Donncharo ρinn, ρiðomna Teirrach, 7 Cernačan  
 mac Flainn ρi Luiγne, 7 Senan .h. Leocain ρi Gaileng,  
 7 alu multu. Maelpečlaino iarum dia topραčtain, co  
 ρarγabča aigi na gabala, 7 co topčair leip hUalgarc  
 .h. Ciarðai ρi Coirppu, 7 alu multu. Slogao la Flaič-  
 beptač la ριγ nOiliγ copigi Eo 1 taeb Cenannra, co  
 ρarγaib Maelpečlainn in tailči do. Gillamočonna  
 mac Poγarτaig, ρi deipceipτ θpeγ, do ec ina čotlud 1  
 τιγ Maelpečlainn iar n-ol. Leip dorata na Gail ρon  
 apačar 7 da gall ic ρoirpeo ar a τiaγaib na n-diaig.  
 MaioM ρop ρipu Miθe icon Opaiγnen, ρia n-Galliaib  
 7 Laiγuiθ; c. l. occip ρunt im flann mac Maelpech-  
 lainn. Slogao la θριαν co hOč in čairtinn, ubi  
 per tper menper [pemanpιτ]. Cpeč mór la Murchao

<sup>1</sup> *Finnfaidhech*.—See note <sup>10</sup>, p. 465.

<sup>2</sup> *Bachal-Patraic*.—i.e. St. Patrick's *baculum*, crozier, or *crosstaf*e, as the word *bachal* is rendered in Clar. 49.

<sup>3</sup> *By the advice*.—α ροργαιpe. Wrongly translated "in the contention," in Clar. 49. *Porgaip*e is put for *hortatio* in the old St. Gall Codex (fol. 161b). See Stokes's *Irish Glosses*, p. 146.

<sup>4</sup> *Maelmuire*.—Abbot, or Bishop, of Armagh at the time.

<sup>5</sup> *Cairpre*.—i.e. Cairpre Ua Ciar-dha, now represented by the barony of Carbury, in the north of the co. Kildare.

<sup>6</sup> *Gailenga*.—Otherwise called *Gailenga-mora*. Now the barony of Morgallion, in the north of the county of Meath.

<sup>7</sup> *Were*.—atce (for atte, "they were"), A. B.

<sup>8</sup> *Ed*.—There is apparently some error here. The name of the place in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, is "Maighen-attaed." But this has not been identified.

<sup>9</sup> *Tiaga*.—*Tiaga* is the plural of *tiag*, a satchel or bag, and the same as Lat. *theca*. It may possibly be a loan word from the Latin. The entry is not very intelligible. The writer may have intended to say that each plough was drawn by Foreigners, whilst two Foreigners in sacks were drawn after the plough, to do the work of a harrow. The Translator in Clar. 49 states that "the Gentiles" were made to "plough by theire bodies, and two of them by their

revenge of the profanation of the 'Finnfaidhech'¹ of Patrick, and of the breaking of Bachal-Patraic,² by the advice³ of Maelduire⁴ and of Brian. A great depredation by Ualgarg Ua Ciardha, King of Cairpre,⁵ and the son of Niall Ua Ruairc, in Gailenga;⁶ but a few good men of Maelsechlainn's household, who were after drinking then and were⁷ intoxicated, met them and gave them battle through pride, where Donnchad son of Donnchad Finn, royal heir of Temhair, and Cernachan son of Flann, King of Luighne, and Senan Ua Leochain, King of Gailenga, and many others, were slain. Maelsechlainn afterwards overtook them, when the preys were left with him, and Ualgarg Ua Ciardha, King of Cairpre, and several others, were slain by him. A hosting by Flaithbertach, King of Ailech, as far as Ed³ by the side of Cenannas, when Maelsechlainn abandoned the hill to him. Gilla-Mochonna son of Fogartach, King of the south of Bregha, died in his sleep in Maelsechlainn's house, after drinking. By him the Foreigners were yoked to the plough, and two Foreigners harrowing from their *tiaga*⁹ after them. A victory over the men of Midhe, at the Draighnen,¹⁰ by Foreigners and Leinstermen; 150 persons were killed, including Flann son of Maelsechlainn. A hosting by Brian to Ath-in-chairthinn,¹¹ where he remained three months.¹² A great depredation

tayles harrowing after them." O'Connor's attempt at rendering this entry is even worse.

¹⁰ *Draighnen*. — The "thorny place." Now Drinan in the parish of Kinsaley, barony of Coolock, co. Dublin. This battle is referred to in a stanza (not in B.), written in the lower margin of fol. 54b in A., as follows:—

Ḥimalotar luan for peēt,  
 Fḡr Mīōe fḡr forūmteēt;  
 Datar failti Gaill no clop,  
 Iccon draighnen don topop.

"Not well went they on Monday, on an expedition—

The men of Meath—towards advancing;

The Foreigners, it was heard, were glad

At the Drinan, because of the trip."

¹¹ *Ath-in-chairthinn*.—The "ford of the mountain ash" (or "quicken-tree"). Strangely translated "*Vadum Officinæ ferrariæ*" by O'Connor. Not identified.

¹² *Three months*.—The original of this clause is rather imperfectly given

mac Driain iLlaigniu, co ro oire in tír co Gleann da locha 7 co cill Maighnenn, 7 co ro loire in tír uile, 7 co ruc gabala móra 7 brait diarmhíche. Ar Gall la Cačal mac n'Donnchada mic Duibhdaibairénn, du itorčair Amhlaid mac Siuruc .i. mac ruz Gall, 7 Mačgamain mac Duibgilla mic Amhlaim, 7 ceteri. Maidom for Connachta ría nUa Maeldoraid, du itorčair Domnall mac Cačal (.i. in cat), rídamna Connacht. Muirceptač mac Aedá .h. Neill do marbad do dal Riatai. Fol. 55aa. Daingin imda do denaí la Driain .i. Cačair Cinn corač 7 inir gail duib, 7 inir locha Sainglenn. Laign 7 Gall do čocač rri Driain, 7 forbair fer Muman 7 Driain ic pleib Mairei co ro innriret Laigniu co hAč eliač. [Plann mac]Mailrečlainn do marbad do Gallaid Ača eliač.

[Ct. 1aiair. Anno domini M.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup>

[Ct. 1aiair. iii. feria, L.<sup>a</sup> xx. iii. Anno domini M.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> hic est annus octauus circuli decimouinalis, 7 hic est .cccc. 7 .lxxxii. annus ab aduentu sancti Patricii ad baptizandum Scottor. Feil Trigoir ría n-ini 7 minčair i rampač irin bliadainri, quod non auditum est ab antiquis temporibus. Slogud la Driain mac Cenneitig mic Lorcaín, la ruz nErend, 7

in A. and B., which have merely *b* *p* m<sup>er</sup> (recte m<sup>er</sup>) m<sup>er</sup>. The Translator in Clar. 49 writes "where he remayned for three months."

<sup>1</sup> *Cill-Maighnenn*. — Kilmainham, near Dublin.

<sup>2</sup> *Cathal*. — He was King of Desmond. The *Four Masters* state that the slaughter above referred to was inflicted after the burning of Corcach (Cork) by the Foreigners.

<sup>3</sup> *Mathgamain*. — *Dubhgilla*. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., pp. 278, 291, where the name Dubhgilla is printed "Dubhgall," and "Dubhagill."

<sup>4</sup> *Cathair - Cinn - coradh*. — The "stone fort" of Cenn-coradh (or Kincora), at Killaloe.

<sup>5</sup> *Inis-gaill-duibh*. — The "Island of the black Foreigner." Not identified. O'Donovan thought that it was another name for the King's Island, at Limerick.

<sup>6</sup> *Inis-locha-Sainglenn*. — The "Island of Loch-Sainglenn." Loch-Sainglenn is not now known; but the name seems partly preserved in that of Singland, a large townland in the vicinity of Limerick. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., cxxi., note<sup>3</sup>.



by Murchadh, son of Brian, in Leinster, when he plundered the land to Glenn-da-locha and Cill-Maighnenn,<sup>1</sup> and burned the whole country, and carried off great spoils and captives innumerable. A slaughter of Foreigners by Cathal,<sup>2</sup> son of Donnchad, son of Dubhdabairenn, in which fell Amlaibh son of Sitriuc, *i.e.* son of the King of the Foreigners, and Mathgamain,<sup>3</sup> son of Dubhgilla,<sup>3</sup> son of Amlaibh, and others. A victory over the Connaughtmen by Ua Maeldoraidh, in which fell Domnall son of Cathal (*i.e.* the Cat), royal heir of Connaught. Muirchertach, son of Aedh Ua Neill, was slain by the Dal-Riata. Numerous fortresses were constructed by Brian, viz., Cathair-Cinn-coradh,<sup>4</sup> and Inis-gaill-duibh,<sup>5</sup> and Inis-locha-Sainglenn.<sup>6</sup> The Leinstermen and Foreigners made war against Brian; and the Munstermen and Brian encamped at Sliabh-Mairci, and plundered Leinster to Ath-cliath. [Flann,<sup>7</sup> son of] Maelsechlainn was slain by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 1013.

[1013.]  
[1014.]

Kal. Jan. Frid.; m. 26. A.D. 1014. This is the eighth year of the Cycle of Nineteen; and this is the 582nd year since the coming of St. Patrick to baptise the Scoti. The festival of Gregory<sup>8</sup> was before Shrove-tide, and Little Easter<sup>9</sup> in summer, in this year; which had not been heard of from ancient times. A hosting by Brian, son of Cenneidigh, son of Lorcan, King of Ireland, and by Maelsechlainn son

<sup>7</sup> *Flann*.—This name having been omitted in the orig. MSS., evidently through an oversight, has been supplied on the authority of the *Chron. Scotorum*, and *Ann. Four Mast.* The name of Maelsechlainn, Flann's father, is written in the genit. form, *Mael-sechlainn* in A. and B., which shows that some word or name had been omitted before it. The Translator in Clar. 49 writes "Flann, son of Mael-

sechlainn, by Genties of Dublin;" which would tend to prove that the original from which he made his version was neither of the MSS. A. and B.

<sup>8</sup> *Festival of Gregory*; *i.e.* the 12th of March.

<sup>9</sup> *Little Easter*; *i.e.* Low Sunday, or the first Sunday after Easter. See the *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 250, note 2.



la Maelpeclainn mac Domnall, la piḡ Teḡpač, co h-Alt cliač. Laiḡin uile do leir i tinol ar a cinn 7 Gaill Alt cliač, 7 a coimlin do ḡallaiḡ ločlainn leó .i. x.c. luipeč. ḡníčir cač croḡa etorpa do na fḡrith inntḡamail. Maiḡir iarum fop Gaill 7 fop Laiḡniu i toraiḡ co pur uileḡait uile do leir, in quo bello cecidit ex aduerpa caterua Gallorum, Maelmorḡa mac Murchada pi Laiḡen, 7 Domnall mac Fergaile pi na fopḡuač. Cecidit uero a Gaillir Dubḡall mac Alḡlain, Siučpaiḡ mac loḡuir iarla Inḡri orec, 7 ḡilla Ciapain mac ḡluiniarinn, piḡdomna Gaill, 7 Oitḡir dub 7 Suarḡḡair, 7 Donnchaḡ .h. Eruilb, 7 ḡurine, 7 luimne, 7 Alḡlain mac Laiḡmainn, 7 ḡroḡor (qui occidit ḡrian), .i. toipeč na loingri ločlannaiḡi, 7 ui. mile itir maḡbaḡ 7 bathaḡ. Dorochaḡir imorpo a fḡrḡuin o ḡaiḡelaiḡ .i. ḡrian mac Cenneitiḡ, arḡri ḡaiḡel Epenn 7 Gaill 7 ḡretan, Alḡurḡ iarḡair tuairceḡr Eorpa uile, 7 a mac .i. Murchaḡ, 7 a macpiḡe .i. Toirḡdelbach mac Murchada, 7 Conaiḡ mac Duinnčuan mic Cenneitiḡ, piḡdomna Muman, 7 Močla mac Domnall mic faelain, pi na n-Deiri Muman, Eočo mac Dunaḡaiḡ, 7 Niall .h. Cuinn, 7

Fol. 55ab.

<sup>1</sup> *Battle*.—The famous battle of Clontarf, which was fought on Good Friday, in the year 1014; a very curious account of which is contained in the Annals of Loch-Cé. But the fullest description of the battle is given in Todd's ed. of the *War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill*, pp. 151–211. See the Introd. to the work, pp. xxvi.–xxvii., and clxvii., *seq.* O'Donovan has illustrated the narrative of the battle, given by the *Four Masters* (at 1013=1014), with many useful notes.

<sup>2</sup> *Fortuatha*.—This name signifies "border territories." See note 7, p. 157 *supra*, and O'Donovan's ed. of *Leabhar na g-ceart*, 207, note d, where

for Domnall, son of Fergal, he wrongly prints Domhnall Mac Faelainn.

<sup>3</sup> *Insi-Orc*.—The Orkney Islands.

<sup>4</sup> *Brian*.—The original of this clause is interlined in A. and B. in *man. orig.*

<sup>5</sup> *Donncuan*.—Brother of King Brian.

<sup>6</sup> *Mothla*.—This Mothla was the first person who used the surname "O'Faelain," i.e. "*nepos* Faelani," (now O'Phelan, and Phelan without the O'). The surname was derived from his grandfather, Faelan, the son of Cormac, whose obit is noticed above at the year 965.

of Domnall, King of Temhair, to Ath-cliath. All the Leinstermen were assembled before them, and the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, and an equal number of the Foreigners of Lochlann along with them, viz., 1,000 mail-clad men. A valorous battle<sup>1</sup> was fought between them, for which no likeness has been found. The Foreigners and the Leinstermen were defeated at first, however, so that they were entirely annihilated. In this battle there fell of the hostile band of the Foreigners, Maelmordha son of Murchad, King of Leinster, and Domnall son of Fergal, King of the Fortuatha.<sup>2</sup> But of the Foreigners there fell Dubhgall son of Amlaimh; Siucraidh son of Lodur, Earl of Insi-Örc,<sup>3</sup> and Gillaciarain son of Glun-iairnn, royal heir of the Foreigners, and Oittir Dubh, and Suartgair, and Donnchad grandson of Erulb, and Grisine, and Luimne, and Amlaimh son of Lagmann, and Brotor (who slew Brian),<sup>4</sup> *i.e.*, chieftain of the Danish fleet, and 6,000 persons, between killing and drowning. There fell of the Gaedhil, in the mutual wounding, Brian son of Cenneidigh, arch-king of the Gaedhil of Ireland, and of the Foreigners and Britons, the Augustus of all the north-west of Europe, and his son, *i.e.* Murchad, and his [Murchad's] son, *i.e.* Toirdhelbhach, and Conaing, son of Donnucuan,<sup>5</sup> son of Cenneidigh, royal heir of Munster, and Mothla,<sup>6</sup> son of Domnall, son of Faelan, King of the Deisi-Mumhan,<sup>7</sup> Eocho son of Dunadhach,<sup>8</sup> and Niall Ua

<sup>1</sup> *Deisi-Mumhan*.—"Deisi of Munster." A powerful tribe descended from Fiacha Suighde, eldest brother of Conn of the Hundred battles, originally seated in the district to the south of Tara known as *Deisi-Temrach*, now forming the baronies of Upper and Lower Deece, co. Meath. But having been expelled from this territory by King Cormac Mac Airt, in the 3rd century, they moved southward, and, after various ad-

ventures, succeeded in subduing that part of Munster comprising nearly the whole of the present county of Waterford, with (subsequently) adjacent parts of the co. Tipperary. The name of "Deisi" is still preserved in the barony names Decies Within, and Decies Without, co. Waterford. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part III., ch. 69.

<sup>8</sup> *Dunadhach*.—Probably the Dunadhach, son of Diarmaid, lord of

[Cuthuigh] mac Cennetiġ, tpi coimċe ħriain; da piġ .h. Maine .h. Ceallaiġ, 7 Maelpuanaiġ .h. hEidhinn pi Aġne, 7 ġeibinnaċ .h. Dubagain pi Ĥep maiġi, 7 Mac Deaċaċ mac Muireadaiġ cloin pi Ciaraiċe luaċra, 7 Domnall mac Diarmada pi Corco ħaireino, 7 Scannlan mac Caċail, pi Eoganachta loċa Lein, 7 Doġnall mac Eimġin mic Caimniġ, mor ġaep Maiṛ 1 n-Albain, 7 alu multi nobileṛ. Luiċ tpa Maelmuire (.i. mac Eochaċa), comarba Paṛtraic, co ṛpuiċiċ 7 co minnaiċ, connice Soṛo Colum cille, co tuc ap corp ħriain piġ Epeno, 7 corp Muphaċa a mic, 7 cenn Conainġ, 7 cenn Moċlai, co po aċnachta 1 n-Alpo maċa 1 n-ailaiċ nui. Oi aiċċi ċec imoppo do ṛaiġaċ Paṛtraic ic ape na corp, pṛopṛer honoṛem ṛeġir poṛṛiti. Dunlang mac Tuacail, pi Laiġen, do ċc. Cat etir Cian mac Mailmuaiċ 7 Domnall mac Duibċabairenn, co toṛċair ann Cian 7 Caċal 7 Roġallaċ, tpi meic Mailmuaiċ, 7 āṛ impu. Caċal mac Domnall,

Corco-Baiscinn (in the co. Clare), whose death is recorded in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at the year 992.

<sup>1</sup> *Tadhg Ua Cellaigh*.—This entry is most corruptly given in A. and B., in which the text is da piġ .h. Maine .h. Ceallaiġ, "two Kings of Ui-Maine, Ui-Cellaigh." But there were not two Kings of Hymany at the time. It would appear that the first word of the entry, da, (before which a blank has been left in A. and B.), is a mistake for Taṛġ, and that the name .h. Ceallaiġ has been wrongly transposed. Tadhg Ua Cellaigh (or O'Kelly) is mentioned in all other Irish Chronicles as having fallen in the battle of Clontarf, fighting on the side of Brian; for which reason he is styled in the O'Kelly pedigrees *Tadhg catha Briain*, i.e. "Tadhg of the battle of Brian." See O'Donovan's *Hy-Many*, p. 99.

<sup>2</sup> *Aidhne*.—A territory co-extensive with the diocese of Kilmacduagh, in the co. Galway. The name Ua hEidhinn is now generally written "Hynes."

<sup>3</sup> *Ua Dubhagain*.—Now written O'Duggan" (or "Duggan," without the O').

<sup>4</sup> *Fer-Maighe*.—"Men of the Plain." Now represented by the barony of Fermoy, co. Cork. *Ĥepn mairge*, A.

<sup>5</sup> *Ciarraidhe-luachra*.—"Ciarraidhe of the Rushes." The northern portion of the present county Kerry, comprising the baronies of Trughenacmy, Clanmorris, and Iraghticonnor, divided from the counties of Cork and Limerick by the range of hills called Sliabh-luachra.

<sup>6</sup> *Corco-Baiscinn*.—This was the tribe-name of the descendants of Cairbre Baschaoim; and also the name of their territory, which anciently com-

Cuinn, and [Cuduiligh] son of Cenneidigh—Brian's three companions; Tadhg Ua Cellaigh,<sup>1</sup> King of Ui-Maine; and Maelruanaidh Ua hEidhinn, King of Aidhne;<sup>2</sup> and Geibhennach Ua Dubhagain,<sup>3</sup> King of Fera-Maighe<sup>4</sup>; and Mac-Beathadh, son of Muiredach Cloen, King of Ciarraidhe-luachra,<sup>5</sup> and Domnall, son of Diarmaid, King of Corca-Baiscinn;<sup>6</sup> and Scannlan son of Cathal, King of the Eoghanacht of Loch-Lein; and Domnall, son of Emhin, son of Cainnech, great steward of Mar in Alba, and a great many other nobles. Maelmuire (son of Eochaidh<sup>7</sup>), comarb of Patrick, went, moreover, with seniors and with relics to Sord-Choluim-Cille, and carried thence the body of Brian, King of Ireland, and the body of his son Murchad, and the head of Conaing,<sup>8</sup> and the head of Mothla, and interred them in Ard-Macha, in a new tomb. Twelve nights, moreover, were the congregation of Patrick waking the bodies, in honour of the dead king. Dunlang, son of Tuathal, King of Leinster, died. A battle between Cian,<sup>9</sup> son of Maelmhuidh, and Domnall<sup>10</sup> son of Dubhdabairenn, in which Cian, and Cathal, and Raghallach—three sons of Maelmhuidh, were killed, and a slaughter about them. Cathal, son of

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prised the present baronies of Clonderalaw, Moyarta, and Ibrickan, in the west of the county of Clare. O'Donovan states that the Domnall referred to in this entry was the ancestor of the family of O'Domhnaill, or O'Donnell, of Clonderalaw. See *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 1013, note q.

<sup>7</sup> *Son of Eochaidh*.—The original of this clause is added by way of gloss in A. and B. In the oldest Irish list of the comarbs of Patrick (i.e. bishops or abbots of Armagh), namely, that contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, Maelmuire is described as "son of Eochacan."

<sup>8</sup> *Conaing*.—Son of Donnucan, who was brother of Brian Borumha. See note <sup>5</sup>, p. 532.

<sup>9</sup> *Cian*.—Ancestor of the O'Mahonys of Ui-Echach (or Iveagh) of Munster, now represented by the O'Mahonys of Cork and Kerry, amongst whom the Christian name Cian (or Kean) is still a favourite name.

<sup>10</sup> *Domnall*.—He was the ancestor of an old and extinct branch of the O'Donoghoe family, the head of which was called O'Donoghoe Mór, and of the branch known as the "O'Donoghoes of the Glen."

ἢ. ΝΕῚΘΑῚ, ΔΟ ΜΑΡΒΑΘ ΛΑ ΔΟΝΝΗΑΘ ΜΑΕ ΘΡΙΑΙΝ. ΜΑΙΘΟΜ ἢΑ ΤΑΘῚ ΜΑΕ ΘΡΙΑΙΝ ΦΟΡ ΔΟΝΝΗΑΘ ΜΑΕ ΘΡΙΑΙΝ, CO ΠΑΡῚΒΑΘ ΡΥΑΙΘΡΗ .Η. ΔΟΝΝΑΚΑΝ ἢ ΑΡΑΘ. ΣΛΥΑῚΑΘ ΛΑ .Η. ΜΑΙΛΔΟΡΑΙΘ 7 ΛΑ .Η. ΡΥΑΙΡῚῚ, 1 ΜΑῚ ΝΑΙ, COPO ΜΑΡΒΡΑΤ ΔΟΜΝΑΛΛ ΜΑΕ ΚΑῚΑΙΛ, 7 ῒΡ ΜΗΡΗΡΕΤ ΙΝ ΜΑῚ, 7 CO ΡΥΕΡΑΤ Α Ν-ῚΑΛΛΥ ΚΟΝΝΑῚΤ, ΛΙΕΤ ΝΟΝ ΙΝ ΕΑΘΕΜ ΥΙΕ. ΜΑΙΘΟΜ ΦΟΡ ΔΑΛ Ν-ΑΡΑΙΘΕ ἢΑ Ν-ΥΛΤΑΙΘ, ΥΒΙ ΜΥΛΤΙ ΟΚΚΥΡΗ ΡΥΝΤ. ΠΛΑΙῚΒΕΡΤΑῚ ΜΑΕ ΔΟΜΝΑΙΛΛ, ΚΟΜΑΡΒΑ ΚΙΑΡΑΙΝ 7 ΦΙΝΝΕΝ, 7 ΡΟΝΑΝ ΚΟΜΑΡΒΑ ΡΕΙΚΙΝ, 7 ΚΟΝΝ.Η. ΔΙῚΡΑΙΘ, ΙΝ ΧΗΡΤΟ ΔΟΡΜΙΕΡΥΝΤ. ΑῚ ΙΜΔΑ ΤΡΑ ΑΙΡΗΡΗ ΝΑ ΒΛΙΑΘΝΑΡΑ.

Fol. 55ba.

ΚῚ. ΙΑΝΑΙΡ. ΥΙΙ. Ρ., Λ. ΥΙΙ. ΑΝΝΟ ΔΟΜΙΝΙ Μ.º Χ.º Υ.º ΔΟΜΝΑΛΛ ΜΑΕ ΔΥΙῚΘΑΒΑΙΡΕΝΝ ΔΟ ΜΑΡΒΑΘ ΛΑ ΔΟΝΝΗΑΘ ΜΑΕ ΘΡΙΑΙΝ Α ΚΑῚ. ΠΛΑΙῚΒΕΡΤΑῚ .Η. ΝΕΙΛΛ ΔΟ ῚΕΧΤ 1 ΜΙῚΕ, ΔΟ ΚΟῚΑΙΡ ΜΑΙΛΡΕΧΛΑΙΝΔ. ΜΑΕΛΡΕΧΛΑΙΝΔ ΙΑΡΥΜ ΦΟΡ ΡΛΥΑῚῚΘῚ ΙΛΛΑῚῚΜΥ, CO ΡΟ ΟΡΤ ΛΑῚῚΜΥ, 7 CO ΤΥΕ ΒΟΡΟΜΑ ΜΟΡ 7 ΑΙΤΙΡΕ ΛΑῚῚΕΝ ΛΑΙΡ. ΝΙΑΛΛ ΜΑΕ ΡΕΡῚΑΙΛΕ ΜΙΕ ΚΟΝΑῚῚ Α ΡΥΟ ῚΕΝΕΡΕ ΟΚΚΥΡΥΡ ΕΡΤ. ΜΥΙΡ-ΚΕΡΤΑῚ ΜΑΕ ΜΥΙΡΕῚΑῚῚ .Η. ΝΕΙΛΛ ΟΚΚΥΡΥΡ ΕΡΤ Ο ΥΙΒ ΤΥΙΡΤΥΡΕ. ΔΟΝΝΗΑΘ .Η. ῚΟΑῚῚ, ἢ ΚΙΑΝΝΑῚΤ, ΔΟ ΜΑΡΒΑΘ Ο ῚΕΝΕΟΛ ΘΟῚΑΙΝ. ΜΥΙΡΚΕΡΤΑῚ .Η. ΛΟΡΚΑΙΝ ΑΙΡΧΗΝΝΕῚ

<sup>1</sup> *Ui-Echach*. — “Descendants of Echaidh.” The tribe-name of the O’Mahonys of Munster, derived from Echaidh, son of Cas, son of Corc Mac Luighdech, King of Ireland in the 5th century. See note <sup>9</sup>, p. 535.

<sup>2</sup> *Aradh*.—Also called Aradh-tire and Duharra (Duthaidh-Aradh), now forming part of the barony of Owney and Arra, co. Tipperary.

<sup>3</sup> *Magh-nAi*.—A large and fertile plain in the centre of the present county of Roscommon, lying between the towns of Elphin and Roscommon, Castlereagh and Strokestown. It was otherwise called *Machaire Chonnacht*. The limits of Magh-nAi, are described

from local tradition, by O’Donovan, in a note to the *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 1189, note h.

<sup>4</sup> *Although not on that occasion*.—O’Conor erroneously renders the original, *licet non in eadem vice*, by “prope centum numero, in eadem vice.” The explanation of this apparent enigma is furnished by an entry under the year 1012, recording the defeat of the Connaughtmen by Ua Maeldoraidh, and the killing of Domnall son of Cathal, royal heir of Connaught. See *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 250, note <sup>1</sup>.

<sup>5</sup> *Comarb of Ciaran and Finnen*; i.e. abbot of Clonmacnoise and Clonard.



Domnall, King of Ui-Echach,<sup>1</sup> was slain by Donnchad son of Brian. A victory by Tadhg, son of Brian, over Donnchad, son of Brian, in which Ruaidhri Ua Donnacain, King of Aradh,<sup>2</sup> was slain. A hosting by Ua Maeldoraidh and Ua Ruairc into Magh-nAi,<sup>3</sup> when they killed Domnall, son of Cathal, and ravaged the plain; and they carried off the hostages of Connaught, although not on that occasion.<sup>4</sup> A victory over the Dal-Araidhe by the Ulidians, when a great many were slain. Flaithbertach son of Domnall, comarb of Ciaran<sup>5</sup> and Finnen,<sup>5</sup> and Ronan comarb of Fechin,<sup>6</sup> and Conn Ua Digraidh,<sup>7</sup> 'fell asleep' in Christ. Numerous, truly, are the events of this year.

Kal. Jan. Saturd.; m. 7.<sup>8</sup> A.D. 1015. Domnall, son of Dubhdabairenn, was killed by Donnchad, son of Brian, in battle. Flaithbertach Ua Neill came into Midhe, to aid Maelsechlainn. Maelsechlainn went afterwards on a hosting into Leinster, when he plundered the Leinstermen; and he brought away a great prey of cattle, and the hostages of Leinster. Niall, son of Fergal,<sup>9</sup> son of Conaing, was slain by his own people. Muircertach, son of Muiredach Ua Neill, was slain by the Ui-Tuirtre. Donnchad Ua Goaigh,<sup>10</sup> King of Cianachta,<sup>11</sup> was killed by Cinel-Eoghain. Muirchertach Ua Lorcaín, herenagh of Lothra; Cernach

See the final entry under the next year, where this entry is repeated, but in a very inaccurate form.

<sup>6</sup> *Comarb of Fechin*; i.e. abbot of Fobhar (Fore), co. Westmeath.

<sup>7</sup> *Conn Ua Digraidh*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 1013=1014), Conn Ua Digraidhe is stated to have been *comarb*, or successor, of Caeimhghin (St. Kevin); i.e. abbot of Glendalough. His name does not appear in Archdall's inaccurate list of the abbots of Glendalough.

<sup>8</sup> *m. 7.*—The age of the moon is written .iiii. (4) in A. and B., which is obviously a mistake for .viii., it not

being always easy to distinguish between the Roman numerals u. (5) and ii. (2.)

<sup>9</sup> *Fergal*.—Apparently the "Fergal son of Conaing," lord of Ailech, whose obit is given in the *Ann. Four Mast.* at A.D. 1000.

<sup>10</sup> *Donnchad Ua Goaigh*.—According to O'Donovan, this name would be Anglicised "Donough O'Goey," or "Denis Gough." *Ann. Four Mast.*, 1014, note g.

<sup>11</sup> *Cianachta*.—The *Cianachta* of Glenn-geimhin. Now represented by the barony of Keenaght, co. Londonderry.



Lothra, Cernač mac Cačuraisg airchinnech Duin leč-  
glairi, Niall mac Dercain airchinnech Mungaroe,  
Donngal .h. Caintein airchinnech Tíre da gIar, in  
Chriſto dormierunt. Aed .h. Ruairc, ri bpeirne, do  
marbad la Taog, la riſ Connacht, doſore .i. as loč  
Neill<sup>1</sup> maig Cc, do faeraim na bacla lpu, comro eđ rin  
tall riſi ar a ril cenmoča Aed a mac aſain. Flaic-  
bertač mac Domnall comarba Ciaraín 7 Finnein 7  
čronaín 7 feičin, quieuit.

[Cl. Ianair. 1. p., l. xiiii. Anno domini M.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> vi.<sup>o</sup>  
Flannacan mac Conaing, forairčinneč arda Mača, 7  
Muirgír airčinneč lír oeiſeđ, in Chriſto dormierunt.  
Eične ingen .h. Suairt, comarba bpiſte, Diarmait  
.h. Mailtelča comarba Comſaill, quieuerunt. Macliag  
arđ ollam Epend mōrtuup ert. Cač etir Ulta 7 Dal  
n-Čraide, co remio for Dal n-Čraide. Do fuit ann  
Domnall .h. Loingriſ, ri Dal n-Čraide, 7 Niall mac  
Duibčuinne, 7 Concobar .h. Domnallan, ri .h. Tuirtri,  
7 alii multi. Niall mac Eochada ba corpač. Mac  
Muirėdais mic Flaind, ri ſep Muigí lča, a riur  
occirup ert. Donnucan mac Dunluing, ri Laiſen, 7

<sup>1</sup> *Mungairid*.—Mungrēt, about three miles to the south of Limerick city.

<sup>2</sup> *Tir-da-glas*.—Now Terryglass, barony of Lower Ormond, county of Tipperary.

<sup>3</sup> *Tadhg*.—Better known to students of Irish history as Tadhg-an-eich-gil, or "Tadhg of the white steed." He was the son of Cathal, son of Conchobar (son of Tadhg), from whom the hereditary surname of O'Concho-bhair or O'Conor) has been derived, and whose obit is noticed above at the year 972. The *Four Mast.* state (1014=1015) that Tadhg killed Aedh, in revenge for his brother, Domnall son of Cathal, whose death is recorded under the preceding year.

<sup>4</sup> *Loch-Neill*.—There is no lake now

known by this name in Magh-Ai, or the Plain of Connaught.

<sup>5</sup> *Bachal-Isu*.—The "Staff or (Crozier) of Jesus." The so-called 'translator' of a portion of this Chronicle, contained in the MS. Clar. 49, Brit. Museum, renders do faeraim na bacla lpu by "rescuing the crostafle of Jesus," which is wrong; the word faeraim (regarded by the translator as meaning "rescuing") signifying "protection." See O'Don. *Suppl. to O'Reilly's Dict.*, v. poeraim. For some curious information regarding the Bachal-Isu, see O'Curry's *MS. Materials*, App., p. 600, sq.

<sup>6</sup> *Cronan and Fechin*.—This is evidently an inaccurate repetition of the last entry under the year 1014;

son of Cathasach, herenagh of Dun-lethglaise; Niall son of Dercan, herenagh of Mungairid,<sup>1</sup> [and] Donngal Ua Caintéin, herenagh of Tir-da-glas,<sup>2</sup> 'fell asleep' in Christ. Aedh Ua Ruairc, King of Breifni, was treacherously killed by Tadhg,<sup>3</sup> King of Connaught, viz., at Loch-Neill,<sup>4</sup> in Magh-Ai, when under the protection of the Bachal-Isu;<sup>5</sup> and it was this [deed] that cut off sovereignty from his race, excepting only his son Aedh. Flaithbertach son of Domnall, comarb of Ciaran and Finnen, and of Cronan and Fechin,<sup>6</sup> rested.

Kal. Jan. Sund.; m. 18. A.D. 1016. Flannacan son [1016.] of Conaing, vice-herenagh of Ard-Macha, and Muirghes, herenagh of Lis-oiged,<sup>7</sup> 'fell asleep' in Christ. Eithne, daughter of Ua Suairt, comarb of Brigit,<sup>8</sup> [and] Diarmait Ua Mailtelcha, comarb of Comgall,<sup>9</sup> rested. Mac Liag,<sup>10</sup> chief poet of Ireland, died. A battle between the Ulidians and the Dal-Araidhe, when the Dal-Araidhe were defeated. There fell there Domnall Ua Loingsigh,<sup>11</sup> King of Dal-Araidhe, and Niall son of Dubhtuinne, and Conchobar Ua Domnallain, King of Ui-Tuirtre, and many<sup>12</sup> others. Niall son of Eochaidh, was victorious. The son of Muiredach son of Flann, King of Magh-Itha, was slain by his own people. Donncuan, son of Dunlang,

where, instead of "[comarb] of Cronan and Fechin," the Chronicler correctly says "Ronan, comarb of Fechin." This entry is added in a later hand in A.

<sup>7</sup> *Lis-oiged*.—"Fort of the Guests." The name of a church at Armagh. Mentioned above at the year 1003.

<sup>8</sup> *Comarb of Brigit*; i.e. abbess of Kildare.

<sup>9</sup> *Comarb of Comgall*; i.e. abbot of Bangor, co. Down.

<sup>10</sup> *Mac Liag*.—Called Muirchertach Mac Liag in the *Chron. Scotorum*, A.D. 1014, and *Ann. Four Mast*, A.D. 1015. Said to have been the secre-

tary of King Brian Borumha, a life of whom he is alleged to have written. For some account of Mac Liag's poetical writings, see O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, pp. 70-72; Hardiman's *Irish Minstrelsy*, Vol. II., p. 361, and O'Curry's *Manners and Customs*, Vol. II., pp. 99, 116-143, and Vol. III., p. 153.

<sup>11</sup> *Ui Loingsigh*.—"Grandson (or descendant) of Loingsech." The *Four Masters* have "Mac Loingsigh" ("son of Loingsech"). The *Chron. Scotorum* and *Annals of Loch Cé* agree with the present chronicle.

<sup>12</sup> *Many*—*mułtı*, omitted in B.

Ταῖς .h. Rian pī .h. Drona, do marbad la Donnchad mac Sillapatraic, for lap leithlinne. Dun leithlaip do uile-loreað. Cluain mic Noir 7 Cluain perpa 7 Cenannur do loreað. Airbertač mac Coiriodbrain, airċinneč Roir ailithir, do ec. Sič 1 n-Epinn.

Fol. 556b.

Ĳct. Ianair. iii. p., l. xx. uiii. Anno domini M.º x.º iii.º Oengur mac Carraiš čolma, pišdomna Temprač, mortuur ert. Peršal mac Domnaill mic Concobair, pišdomna Ailiš, do marbad o cenel Eogain fein. Plann .h. Deicce, pi .h. Meit, a ruir occirur ert. Cormac mac Lorean, pi .h. nečdač, do marbad o Uib Trena. Donnchad mac Donnchada .h. Congalairš, pišdomna Epenn, a ruir occirur ert. Muiređač .h. Duibheoin, pi .h. mac Cuair bpeš, do marbad la Flaitbertač .h. Neill. Ar Gall 7 laigen 1 n-foðbai la Maelpečlainn. Oengur mac Flaino, airċinneč Lanne lere, Cormac .h. Mailmiðe, airċinneč Droma pače, mortui punt. Sillacurp .h. Lorean, pi Caille Polla-māin, do marbad 1 Cenannur. Conn, mac Concobair mic Eicnečain, mortuur ert. Glenn da loča do loreað ex maiore parte.

Ĳct. Ianair. .iiii. p., l. x. Anno domini M.º x.º iii.º Šormšal in Arto ailean, prīm anmčara Epenn, in Chpusto

<sup>1</sup> *Ui-Drona*.—Now the barony of Idrone, co. Carlow.

<sup>2</sup> *Ros-aithir*.—Now Roscarbery, in the county of Cork.

<sup>3</sup> *Carrach-calma*.—A nickname for Donnchadh Ua Maelsechlainn, whose death is entered in the *Chron. Scotorum* at the year 967.

<sup>4</sup> *Ui-Echach*; i.e. *Ui-Echach-Cobha*, or *Iveagh*, in the county of Down; a territory comprising the present baronies of Upper and Lower *Iveagh*. The name of *Cormac* does not occur in the list of *Kings of Ui-Echach* published in *Reeves's Down and Connor*, p. 349, sq.

<sup>5</sup> *Ui-Trena*. — "Descendants of *Trian*." A sept of the *Airghialla*, situated in the present county of *Armagh*; but the exact limits of their territory have not been identified.

<sup>6</sup> *Ua-Duibheoin*.—*h. duibheoin*, A.

<sup>7</sup> *Ui-Mic-Uais of Bregha*.—A tribe descended from *Colla Uais*, one of the "Three Collas," progenitors of the *Airghialla*, anciently seated in *Magh-Breg*, in the present county of *Meath*. See *O'Donovan's ed. of Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 837, note u.

<sup>8</sup> *Odba*.—Corruptly written "*Fodbai*" (dat. form of "*Fodba*"), in A. B. According to *O'Donovan*, *Odba*

King of Leinster, and Tadhg Ua Riain, King of Ui-Drona,<sup>1</sup> were slain by Donnchad, son of Gilla-Patraic, in the middle of Leth-glenn. Dunlethglaise was all burned. Cluain-mic-Nois and Cluain-ferta, and Cenannas, were burned. Airbhertach, son of Cosdobrain, herenagh of Ros-ailithir,<sup>2</sup> died. Peace in Ireland.

Kal. Jan. Tuesd.; m. 28. A.D. 1017. Oenghus, son [1017.] of Carrach-calma,<sup>3</sup> royal heir of Temhair, died. Ferghal son of Domnall, son of Conchobhar, royal heir of Ailech, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain themselves. Flann Ua Beice, King of Ui-Meith, was slain by his own people. Cormac, son of Lorcan, King of Ui-Echach,<sup>4</sup> was killed by the Ui-Trena.<sup>5</sup> Donnchad, son of Donnchad Ua Conghalaigh, royal heir of Ireland, was killed by his own people. Muiredhach Ua Duibheoin,<sup>6</sup> King of Ui-Mic-Uais of Bregha,<sup>7</sup> was killed by Flaithbertach Ua Neill. A slaughter of Foreigners and Leinstermen in Odba,<sup>8</sup> by Maelsechlainn. Oengus son of Flann, herenagh of Lannleire,<sup>9</sup> Cormac Ua Mailmidhe, herenagh of Druim-rathe,<sup>10</sup> died. Gilla-Christ Ua Lorcain, King of Caille-Follamhain, was killed in Cenannas. Conn son of Conchobar, son of Eicnechan, died. Glenn-da-locha was burned for the most part.

Kal. Jan. Wednesd.; m. 10. A.D. 1018. Gormghal [1018.] of Ard-ailen,<sup>11</sup> chief soul-friend of Ireland, rested in

(or Odhbha, as it is written in more modern texts), was the ancient name of a mound near Navan, in the county of Meath. *Ann. Four M.*, A.D. 837, note x.

<sup>9</sup> *Lann-leire*.—See note <sup>13</sup>, p. 205 *supra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Druim-rathe*.—This is probably the place now represented by Drum-rat, the name of a parish in the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo. St. Fechin, founder and abbot of the monastery of Ballysodare, in

the adjoining barony of Tirerrill, is stated to have founded an abbey here. See Colgan's *AA. Sanctorum*, p. 134.

<sup>11</sup> *Ard-ailen*; i.e. "High Island." An island off the coast of the barony of Ballynahinch, co. Galway, where a monastery was erected by St. Fechin, founder of the monasteries of Fore (co. Westmeath), Ballysodare (co. Sligo), and also of Omey Island, which lies between High Island and the mainland. See Ordnance Map

quieuit. Broen mac Maelmorðā, pī Lāigen, do dallad  
 i n-Alt eliað la Siṭpucc mac Am̄laim. Maelan, mac  
 Eicm̄g .h. Lopcān, pī Galeng 7 tuat̄ Luiḡne uile, do  
 marbad do iaitnið. Slogad la Cenel Eogain co Cill  
 Labrucc, co po marbrat dpeimm moir, 7 co parḡaibret  
 Gillaepuirt mac Conaing mic Congalaig .i. muire clainne  
 Sinaiḡ. Oentruð do arcain do pēpaið Manað. Dom-  
 nall .h. Caindelbain, pī Loegaire, 7 Cairm̄iðe peṣṣaire  
 Maelpeṣṣlāin, do marbad la pīru Cell 7 Eile a tar-  
 puuṣt cpeice. Ino petlu mongaṣ do arṣpuḡad in hoc  
 anno pīu pē coicṣiḡir i n-aimp̄ir ḡoḡam̄air. Gilla-  
 colum mac Muireṣaiḡ .h. Mailtrea, 7 Ceð .h. Ep̄uð-  
 ain, pī .h. m̄bepail Maṣa, moṣṣui runṣ.

[Ct. 1anair. .u. p.; l. xxi. Anno domini M.º x.º ix.º  
 Alene mac Opene, pī Muḡdopn, 7 Oppene .h. Cāṣaraiḡ,  
 pī na Saithne, do marbad la Gailengu. Ceall dapa uile

of Galway, sheet 21. Colgan (*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 715) mistook Ardailen for one of the Arran Islands in Galway Bay; and is followed by Archdall (*Monasticon*, p. 272).

<sup>1</sup> *Broen*.—Properly written Bran in the MS. Clar. 49. From him the powerful family of Ua Brain (now written O'Byrne, and Byrne) of Leinster derive their hereditary surname.

<sup>2</sup> *Ua Lorcain*.—In the *Annals of Tigernach* and the *Four Masters*, the name is written "Ua Leochain," which is undoubtedly the proper form. The name "Ua Leochain" has been corrupted to "Loughan," and is now usually Anglicised "Duck" in the counties of Kildare and Meath; for the reason that *loughan* was regarded as the same as *lachan* the genit. of *lacha*, a duck.

<sup>3</sup> *Saithni*.—A tribe occupying a territory in the north of the present county of Dublin, co-extensive with the barony of Balrothery West. The

family name was O'Cathasaigh (*i.e.* O'Casey, or Casey). See Dr. Reeves's valuable note regarding the limits of the territory, and its ancient possessors, in the Appendix to O'Donovan's ed. of O'Dugan's *Topogr. Poem*, note <sup>20</sup>. The Saithni were a branch of the Cianachta-Bregh, a Meath tribe, and may have given name to the townland and parish of Dunsany (Dun-Saithni?), in the adjoining barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

<sup>4</sup> *Oentrubh*.—Antrim, in the county of Antrim.

<sup>5</sup> *Fera-Manach*.—The tribe-name of the people who inhabited the territory now known as the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>6</sup> *Fera-Cell*.—This was the name of O'Molloy's country in the King's County, which anciently comprised, besides the barony of Fircal (now known by the name of Eglish), the baronies of Ballycowan and Ballyboy.



Christ. Broen<sup>1</sup> son of Maelmordha, King of Leinster, was blinded in Ath-clíath, by Sitriuc son of Amlaimh. Maelan, son of Eicnech Ua Lorcaín,<sup>2</sup> King of Gailenga and all Tuath-Luighne, was killed by the Saithni.<sup>3</sup> A hosting by the Cinel-Eoghain to Cill-Fabrig, when they killed a great number, and lost Gilla-Christ, son of Conaing, son of Congalach, *i.e.* steward of Clann-Sinaigh. Oentrubh<sup>4</sup> was plundered by the Fera-Manach.<sup>5</sup> Domnall Ua Caindelbhain, King of Loeghaire, and Caismidhe, Malsechlainn's steward, were killed by the Fera-Cell<sup>6</sup> and the Eile,<sup>7</sup> in pursuit of a prey. The 'hairy star'<sup>8</sup> appeared this year, during the space of a fortnight, in Autumn time. Gillacolum, son of Muiredach Ua Maitrea, and Aedh Ua Erudhain, King of Ui-Bresail-Macha,<sup>9</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. 21. A.D. 1019. Alene, son of Ossene, King of Mughdorna, and Ossene Ua Cathasaigh, King of the Saithni,<sup>10</sup> were killed by the Gailenga. Cill-

See O'Donovan's ed. of O'Dugan's Topogr. Poem, App., note <sup>24</sup>.

<sup>7</sup> *Eile*.—A powerful tribe, whose name was derived from Eile, descended in the ninth generation, according to the *Book of Leinster* (p. 366, col. 8), from Cian, son of Oilill Cluim, King of Munster in the third century. The territory of this comprised the present baronies of Eliogarty and Ikerrin in the county of Tipperary, and the baronies of Ballybrit and Clonlisk, in the King's County. The three most prominent families of this tribe were the O'Meaghers of Ikerin (now apparently represented by Joseph Casimir O'Meagher of Dublin), the O'Fogartys and O'Carrolls.

<sup>8</sup> *Hairy star*. — *petlu mongac*. The appearance of this "hairy star," or comet, is not noticed in any of the

other Irish Chronicles, with the exception of the *Annals of Loch-Cé*. See Chambers' *Handbook of Descriptive Astronomy*, p. 408 (3rd ed.); the author of which does not seem to have known anything of the care with which the compilers of these Annals noted the occurrence of atmospherical and astronomical phenomena.

<sup>9</sup> *Ui - Bresail - Macha*. — A tribe, (otherwise called Clann - Bresail), descended from Bresal, son of Feidhlim, son of Fiachra Casan, son of Colla-da-chrich. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part III., chap. 76. The territory of the Clann-Bresail seems to have been co-extensive with the present baronies of O'Neilland East and West, in the county of Armagh.

<sup>10</sup> *Saithni*.—See note <sup>3</sup>, last page.



το λορεαδ το εεινιο διαιτ. Domnall mac Mail-  
 Fol. 56<sup>aa</sup>. řečlainn, comarba Finnen 7 Mocolmog, in Chriřto  
 quieuit. Αροζαρ 7 Αρευ, meic Mailřečlainn mic  
 Maelpuanair, da riζoamna Αiliζ, a řuir occiri řunt.  
 řillacoeimζin mac [Dunlainζ], řiζomna Laizen, a řuir  
 occirur ert. Mačgamain, mac Conaing mic Duinncean,  
 řiζomna Muman, do ecaib. řlaičbertač .h. Neill do  
 techt i tiri Conaill, co po opt tiri nEnna 7 tiri Luζoač,  
 Ruairi .h. Αilellan, ři .h. nečoač, do marbađ la  
 řiru řerriřuiζi. Ro marbča, imorro, da mac Ceinn-  
 eitiζ .i. Conζalač 7 řillamuire, ina diζail řocetoiri.  
 Eirce do čabairt do hilič Cairřein im Donnchađ mac  
 mĐriain, co po tercađ a bor deap de. Dařliac Đer-  
 maiζi do břiřiuč la Muirceřtač .h. Cairřaiζ, řor  
 Maelmuairi ři řer Cell, 7 a čabairt ar ar eiziñ 7 a  
 marbađ iarum.

[Ct. Ianair. iii. ř., l. ii. Anno domini M.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> Ceall  
 dapa cona dairtiζ do λορεαδ. řleann da lača uile  
 cona dairtiζiđ do λορεαδ. Cluain irair, 7 Cluain  
 mic Noir, 7 řoro Colum cille, tertia parte, cremate  
 řunt. řlaičbertač .h. Eochada do čallao la Niall  
 mac Eochada. řillaciarañ mac Ořene, ři Muζořna,  
 do marbađ do řeraič Roir. Maelmuairi mac Ořene,  
 ři Muζořna řri ře oen lai, do marbađ la .h. mac  
 Uair Đpeč. Αρο Mača uile do leiř do λορεαđ .i. in

<sup>1</sup> *Comarb of Finnen and Mochol-  
 moc*; i.e. abbot of Moville and  
 Dromore, co. Down.

<sup>2</sup> *Maelsechlainn*.—His death, by  
 poison, is noticed at the year 996  
*supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Their own people*.—In the *Ann.  
 Four Mast.*, Ardghar and Archu are  
 stated to have been slain by the  
 Cinel-Eoghain "themselves."

<sup>4</sup> *Conaing*.—This Conaing, who  
 was the son of Donncean, brother of  
 Brian Borhumha, was slain in the

battle of Clontarf. See under A.D.  
 1014 *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Tir-Enna*.—See "Cinel-Enna,"  
 under A.D. 1010 (note <sup>5</sup>, p. 524).

<sup>6</sup> *Tir-Lugdach*.—See note <sup>4</sup> p.  
 524 *supra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Ui-Caisin*.—This was the tribe-  
 name of the MacNamaras of Clare.

<sup>8</sup> *Dermagh*.—Durrow, in the barony  
 of Ballycowan, King's County.

<sup>9</sup> *Ua Carragh*; i.e. grandson of  
 Carrach [-calma]. See note under  
 A.D. 1017; (note <sup>3</sup>, p. 540).

dara was all burned by lightning. Domnall son of Maelsechlainn, comarb of Finnen<sup>1</sup> and Mocholmoc,<sup>1</sup> rested in Christ. Ardghar and Archu, sons of Maelsechlainn<sup>2</sup> son of Maelruanaidh, two royal heirs of Ailech, were slain by their own people.<sup>3</sup> Gillacoemghin, son [of Dunlaing], royal heir of Leinster, was slain by his own people. Mathgamain, son of Conaing,<sup>4</sup> son of Donncuan, royal heir of Munster, died. Flaithbertach Ua Neill came into Tir-Conaill, and plundered Tir-Enna<sup>5</sup> and Tir-Lughdach.<sup>6</sup> Ruaidhri Ua Ailellain, King of Ui-Echach, was killed by the men of Fernmhagh. Two sons of Cennedigh, viz., Conghalach and Gillamuire, were immediately slain, moreover, in revenge of him. An assault was given by the Ui-Caisin<sup>7</sup> to Donnchad son of Brian, so that his right hand was cut off him. The stone church of Dermagh<sup>8</sup> was broken by Muirchertach Ua Carraigh,<sup>9</sup> upon Maelmuaidh, King of Fera-Cell,<sup>10</sup> who was forcibly taken thereout, and afterwards killed.

Kal. Jan. Frid.; m. 2. A.D. 1020. Cill-dara, with [1020.] its oratory, was burned. Glenn-da-locha, with its oratories, was all burned. Cluain-Iraird, and Cluain-mic-Nois, and Sord-Coluim-cille,<sup>11</sup> the third part, were burned. Flaithbertach Ua hEochadha<sup>12</sup> was blinded by Niall son of Eochaidh. Gillaciarain son of Osene, King of Mughdorna, was killed by the Fera-Rois.<sup>13</sup> Maelmuaidh son of Osene, King of Mughdorna during the space of one day, was killed by the Ui-Mac-Uais<sup>14</sup> of Bregha. Ard-Macha was

<sup>10</sup> *Fera-Cell*. — "Viri Cellarum." See note <sup>6</sup>, p. 542.

<sup>11</sup> *Sord-Coluim-cille*. — Sord of Colum-cille, now Swords in the county of Dublin.

<sup>12</sup> *Ua hEochadha*. — This name, which signifies "descendant of Eochaidh," i.e. of Eochaidh son of Niall, son of Eochaidh, son of Ardghar, King of Ulidia [ob. 976], is now variously written O'Haughey, Haughey, Hoey, and Howe.

<sup>13</sup> *Fera-Rois*. — See note <sup>4</sup>, p. 354, *supra*.

<sup>14</sup> *Ui-Mac-Uais*. — A tribe seated in Magh-Bregh (or the Plain of Bregia), in the east of the present county of Meath, to the S.W. of Tara Hill. There were several tribes called Ui-Mac-Uais, all descended from Colla Uais, (*flor.* A.D. 323), one of the "Three Collas," from whom the powerful northern septs of Airghialla were descended. This tribe is to be

damliac moir cona tuiḡi do luairde, 7 in cloicteē cona cloccair, 7 in Saball 7 in Toai, 7 carbat na n-abao, 7 in tḡenčatair pprecupta, i teipt **Ĳ**ct. Iuin, 7 illuan pe cingceiḡir. Maelmuire mac Eochađa, comarba Dairiac, cenn cleireē iarptair tuairceipt Eorpa uile, in .xx.<sup>o</sup> anno principatur sui, i teipt noin Iuin, dia h-aine ria cingceiḡir, in Chripto quiescit. Amalgaid i comarbur Dairiac, doipeir tuairi 7 eclairi. Finnloeē mac Ruairdi, ri Alban, a riur occirur ep. Ceō .h. Innechtaiḡ, ri .h. Meit, do marbat do Uib Niallain.

**Ĳ**ct. Ianair, .i. p.; L. xiii. Anno domini M.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup>

Vol. 56a5. Mairm ria nUgair mac Dunluing, ri Laignen, for Sitruic mac Amhlaim, ri Ača cliaē, oc on Deilgne Mogoroc. Rpor cruinechta do ferčain i n-Orraiḡi. Cpeē la mac Ceōa .h. Neill dar Uib Dorreinn batar i maiḡ itechta, 7 romarbrat in leđberḡ icon tairrecht comitair(četar forḡla Airḡiall ina diaiḡ 7 peime. Uel ric in libro Duibdairei narratur, comitairetar .h. Meit, pt.) comitairčetar .h. Meit, 7 Mugdorua, 7 na Saitne 7 riur Ferimuiḡi, 7 .h. Dorreain cona riḡair. Robai dono .h. Ceilecan 7 .h. Lorcain, co n-Uib Dperail

distinguished from the *Ui-Mac-Uais* of Tethbha (or Tefia), who have given name to the barony of *Moygoish*, co. Westmeath. See note <sup>4</sup>, p. 300, *supra*.

<sup>1</sup> *Damliac*.—"Stone-church." See Reeves's *Ancient Churches of Armagh*, pp. 12-16.

<sup>2</sup> *Saball—Toi*.—See note <sup>7</sup>, p. 433, *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Preaching chair*. — Evidently meant for "pulpit."

<sup>4</sup> *The 3rd of the Kalends of June*; i.e. the 30th of May.

<sup>5</sup> *Maelmuire*.—Or Marianus, as the name has been Latinized. See Ware's account of the Archbishops of Armagh (Harris's ed., Vol. i., p. 49), where it is stated that Maelmuire "died of grief, as it was thought, for the

universal destruction of Armagh by fire, the month before."

<sup>6</sup> *The 3rd of the Nones*; i.e. the 3rd of June.

<sup>7</sup> *Of the . . . clergy*.—eclairi, B. eclairi, A.

<sup>8</sup> *Ugair*. — After having been King of Leinster for seven years, according to the *Book of Leinster* (p. 39, col. 3), this brave prince was put to death in a house set on fire, by Donnsléibhe, King of Ui-Faelain, in the year 1024. *Vid. infra*.

<sup>9</sup> *Deilgne - Mogoroc*. — Written "Dergne-Mogoroc" in the *Ann. Four Mast.* Now known as Delgany, in the barony of Rathdown, and county of Wicklow. Regarding the different modes of writing the name, arising from the interchange between the

all burned, viz., the great 'Damliac,'<sup>1</sup> with its roof of lead, and the bell-house with its bells, and the Saball,<sup>2</sup> and the Toi,<sup>2</sup> and the abbots' chariot, and the old preaching chair,<sup>3</sup> on the 3rd of the Kalends of June,<sup>4</sup> the Monday before Whitsunday. Maeltuirc<sup>5</sup> son of Eochaidh, comarb of Patrick, head of the clerics of all the north-west of Europe, rested in Christ on the 3rd of the Nones<sup>6</sup> of June, the Friday before Whitsuntide. Amhalgaidh in the successorship of Patrick, by the will of the laity and clergy.<sup>7</sup> Finnlaech, son of Ruaidhri, King of Alba, was slain by his own people. Aedh Ua Innrechtaigh, King of Ui-Meith, was killed by the Ui-Niallain.

Kal. Jan. Sund.; m. 13. A.D. 1021. A victory by [1021.] Ugaire,<sup>8</sup> son of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, over Sitriuc son of Amlaimh, King of Ath-cliath, at Deilgne-Mogoroc.<sup>9</sup> A shower of wheat<sup>10</sup> was shed in Osraighi. A preying expedition by the son of Aedh Ua Neill, across the Ui-Dorthain<sup>11</sup> who were in Magh-itechta, and they killed the Lethderg in the pursuit; (but the greater part of the Airghialla<sup>12</sup> came together behind him and before him. Or thus it is narrated in the Book of Dubhdaleithe "but the Ui-Meith met him, &c."); but the Ui-Meith, and the Mughdorna, and the Saithni,<sup>13</sup> and the men of Fernmagh,<sup>14</sup> and the Ui-Dorthain,<sup>11</sup> with their Kings, met him. Ua Ceilechan<sup>15</sup> and Ua Lorcaín, with the Ui-Bresail and Ui-

letters *l* and *r*, so frequently observable in Irish texts, see Joyce's *Irish Names of Places* (Second Series), p. 26.

<sup>10</sup> *Shower of wheat*.—See note <sup>8</sup>, p. 169 *supra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Ui-Dorthain*.—Otherwise, and more correctly, written *Ui-Tortain*; a tribe of the Airghialla who were seated near Ardraccan in the present county of Meath. The events recorded in this entry, which is very inaccurately put together, are not noticed in any of the other Irish Chronicles.

<sup>12</sup> *Airghialla*.—The original of this clause, which is not in B., is added in the margin in *al. man.* in A.

<sup>13</sup> *Saithni*.—See note <sup>3</sup>, under A.D. 1018; (p. 542).

<sup>14</sup> *Fernmhagh*.—Now represented by the barony of Farney, co. Monaghan.

<sup>15</sup> *Ua-Ceilechan*.—Written "*Ua Celechair*" in B., but incorrectly, as the *Ua Ceilechains* (or *O'Callaghans*) were at this time the principal family of the *Ui-Bresail*. See at the year 1037 *infra*, where the death of Archu Ua Ceilechain, King of *Ui-Bresail*, is recorded.

7 co n-Uib Niallain ar a cinn a n-Aenach Mača co comrangadar uile ime, co ruc mac Aeda a gabail tairrrib uile, 7 ní raibe acht da .xx. deag oílaí, 7 do ceir rochaidhe etarru por lap Aenais Mača. Sic in libro Duibdaire. Branacan .h. Maeluird, airri míde, do baíad dia belltaine illoí Áinnínde. Áinhal-gaird comarba patrúic do dúl irin Mumain cetna eir, co tuc moréuairt. Ceallach .h. Cačarais, ní na Saithne, do marbad do čenel Eogain. Mac Flainn mic Mairt-rečlainn .i. rídomna Tempač, Aed .i. rídomna Áilí, 7 Domnall .h. Murchada, occirí runt.

[Ct. 1anair, .ii. p., l. xx.º iii. Anno domini M.º xxº ii.º Mac Cerbhaill ní Ele, 7 Domnall .h. Cellais ní Počart, Sírúic mac Imair, ní Rúirt Láirgi, occirí runt. Macleiginn mac Cairill, rí Áiršiall, Flann .h. Tacan, airchinnlech Dairmaidí, Lachtan (.i. i n-Áro Mača aobad), comarba Inrí can Dea, in Chrísto dor-míerunt. Maelrečlainn mac Domnaill (mic Donnchada, airrí Erenn, túir Orđain 7 oirečair iarčair

<sup>1</sup> *Aenach-Macha*. — The "Fair-green of Macha;" the plain immediately surrounding the *rath* called the Navan fort, near Armagh, and including the fort itself.

<sup>2</sup> *Aenach-Macha*. — See last note. A. and B. have over the name Aenaig Macha (the gen. form), 7 Áirí M. ("or of Ard-Macha").

<sup>3</sup> *Loch-Ainíne*. — Now known as Lough-Ennell, near Mullingar, co. Westmeath.

<sup>4</sup> *Saithne*. — See note <sup>3</sup>, under A.D. 1018; p. 542 *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Son*. — The *Four Masters* (ad an.) give his name as Aedh.

<sup>6</sup> *Royal heir of Ailech*. — rídomna Áilí. Not in B. Added as a gloss in A.

<sup>7</sup> *Eli*. — This was the name of a tribe descended from Eli, 8th in descent from Cian, son of Oilill Oluim,

King of Munster in the 3rd century. The name of the tribe was applied to the territory, which was anciently called Eli-tuaiscert, or Northern Eli, and in later times Eli-Ua-Cerbhaill (or Eli-O'Carroll), from Cerbhall, who was 15th in descent from the Eli referred to. See the *Book of Leinster*, p. 336, col. 8; and O'Donovan's ed. of *O'Huidhrin*, App., note 759. The territory of Eli-O'Carroll is now represented by the baronies of Clonlisk and Ballybritt, in the King's County. Among the principal representatives of this distinguished Irish sept may be mentioned the Rev. John James O'Carroll, S.J., and his brother, Rev. Fras. Aug., sons of Redmund Peter O'Carroll; Frederick John O'Carroll, B.L., son of Frederick Francis, brother of Redmund; and the Right Hon. John



Niallain, were before him in Aenach-Macha,<sup>1</sup> where they all surrounded him. But the son of Aedh carried his prey through them all; and he had only twelve score good warriors. And a great number fell between them in the middle of Aenach-Macha.<sup>2</sup> Thus in the Book of Dubhdaleithe. Branacan Ua Maeluidhir, a chieftain of Midhe, was drowned on May-day in Loch-Aininne.<sup>3</sup> Amhalgaidh, comarb of Patrick, went to Munster for the first time, and made a great visitation. Cellach Ua Cathasaigh, King of the Saithne,<sup>4</sup> was killed by the Cinel-Eoghain. The son<sup>5</sup> of Flann, son of Maelsechlainn, royal-heir of Temhair; Aedh, *i.e.* royal-heir of Ailech,<sup>6</sup> and Domnall Ua Murchada, were slain.

Kal. Jan. Mond., m. 24. A.D. 1022. The son of Cerbhall, King of Eli,<sup>7</sup> and Domnall Ua Cellaigh, King of Fotharta,<sup>8</sup> and Sitriuc son of Imhar, King of Port-Lairge,<sup>9</sup> were slain. Macleighbinn son of Cairell, King of Airghialla; Flann Ua Tacain, herenagh of Dairmagh,<sup>10</sup> and Lachtan (*i.e.* who died in Ard-Macha<sup>11</sup>), comarb of Inis-cain-Dega,<sup>12</sup> 'fell asleep' in Christ. Maelsechlainn, son of Domnall (son of Donnchad<sup>13</sup>), arch-King of Ireland, pillar of the dignity and nobility of the west of the [1022.]

Naish, eldest son of Anne Margaret (sister of the same Redmund), who married Carroll P. Naish, Esquire, of Ballycullen, co. Limerick.

<sup>6</sup> *Fotharta*. — Fotharta-Fea, or Fotharta O'Nolan; now the barony of Forth, in the county of Carlow, the patrimony of the ancient sept of the Ui-Nuallain, a name now written O'Nolan, and Nolan (without the O'). See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part 3, chap. 64, and *Leabhar na g-ceart* (ed. O'Donovan), p. 211.

<sup>9</sup> *Port-Lairge*.—This is the Irish name of Waterford.

<sup>10</sup> *Dairmagh*.—Durrow, barony of Ballycowan, King's Co. For much

information regarding the history of this remarkable establishment in ancient times, see Reeves's *Adamnan v. Dairmagh*.

<sup>11</sup> *Died in Ard-Macha*.—The corresponding Irish of this clause is interlined by way of gloss in A. and B., by the original hands.

<sup>12</sup> *Inis-cain-Dega*.—Inishkeen, in the barony of Upper Dundalk, co. Louth, on the borders of the county of Monaghan, a portion of which county is comprised in the parish of Inishkeen.

<sup>13</sup> *Son of Donnchad*.—The original of this, added in the old hand in A., is not in B.



domann do eadab irin tper bliadain, xl. pegni sui, irin tper bliadain lxx. aetatir ruac, in .iiii. nonas Septimbris, die uidelicet dominico, secunda lunae. Muir-  
 čompac porpino [p]arce etir Gallu Ača cliač 7 Niall  
 mac Eochada, pi Ulaod, co po muio porp na Gallu, 7 co  
 polao a n-berg ar, 7 co po dairčea arčena. Muirceper-  
 tač .h. Carracis .i. pi domna Tempac, do marbad on  
 Sut .i. la Maelpeclainn. Maioim i pleiō [p]uait for  
 Airgiallaiō pia Niall mac Eochada, co po cuireo  
 berg ar Airgiall ant. Mačgañain mac Laochnen, pi  
 Fernmuīš, do marbad do čačalan .h. Cuičan for  
 lar čluana Eoir. Muiren na tengao occirur ert.

¶ Kt. Ianair, .iii. p.; L. u. Anno domini M.º xx.º .iii.º  
 F.1. 56ba. Eperai ercai i xiiii. ercai Enair, i .iiii. ro Enair, dia Dar-  
 daoin. Eperai spreine autem i xx. uii. ino ercai cednai, dia  
 Dardain, cinn coectižer i noi Kt. Domnall mac Ačoa  
 bic .h. Maelpeclainn do marbad o mac Senan .h.  
 Leočain. Donnchad .h. Duinn, pi bpež, do žabail do  
 žallaiō ina n-airiucht fein, 7 a bpeič dar muir.  
 Ločlainn mac Maelpeclainn do marbad a ruir. Taōž

<sup>1</sup> *The 43rd year.*—The Chronicler here includes, of course, the 12 years during which Brian Borumha usurped the monarchy. The date of this usurpation is not recorded in either of the MSS. A. and B. of these Annals, although the so-called 'translator' of the version in Clar. 49 begins the entries for the year 1002 with "Brienus regnare incipit." The *Chron. Scotorum* refers the beginning of Brian's reign to 999=1001, the date in *Tigernach*. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 435; and Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., pp. clii-clv, where the subject is well discussed. The record of Maelsechlainn's death is given in a fuller manner by the *Four M.*, and in the *Chron. Scot.*

<sup>2</sup> *Sunday.*—The criteria here given

indicate correctly the year 1022. A few lines of poetry in praise of Maelsechlainn (Malachy II.), not in B., are added in the lower margin of fol. 56a in A. But as the text is rather corrupt, it has not been considered necessary to print them.

<sup>3</sup> *Ua Carraigh*; i.e. grandson of Carrach [-calma]. See note <sup>3</sup>, p. 540.

<sup>4</sup> *Sliabh-Fuait.*—See note <sup>1</sup>, p. 314 *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Fernmagh.*—Now the barony of Farney, in the county of Monaghan.

<sup>6</sup> *Of the tongues*; i.e. "of the languages." Nothing further is known to the Editor regarding Muiren's linguistic accomplishments.

<sup>7</sup> *Fourth of the Ides*; i.e. the 10th of January.

world, died in the 43rd year<sup>1</sup> of his reign, the 73rd year of his age, on the 4th of the Nones of September, *i.e.* on Sunday,<sup>2</sup> being the second of the moon. A sea-fight on the sea, between the Foreigners of Ath-cliath and Niall, son of Eochaidh, King of Ulidia, when the Foreigners were defeated, and a great slaughter was made of them; and the rest were made captive. Muirchertach Ua Carraigh,<sup>3</sup> *i.e.* royal heir of Temhair, was killed by the Got, *i.e.* Maelsechlainn. A victory in Sliabh-Fuait,<sup>4</sup> over the Airghialla, by Niall son of Eochaidh, where a great slaughter was made of the Airghialla. Mathgamhain son of Laidgнен, King of Fernmagh,<sup>5</sup> was killed by Cathalan Ua Crichain, in the middle of Cluain-Eois. Muiren, 'of the tongues'<sup>6</sup> was slain.

Kal. Jan. Tuesd.; m. 5. A.D. 1023. An eclipse of the moon on the 14th of the January moon, *i.e.* the 4th of the Ides<sup>7</sup> of January, a Thursday. An eclipse of the sun, also, on the 27th of the same moon, a Thursday, at the end of a fortnight, on the 9th of the Kalends [of February].<sup>8</sup> Domnall, son of Aedh Bec Ua Maelsechlainn, was killed by the son of Senan Ua Leochain.<sup>9</sup> Donnchad Ua Duinn, King of Bregha, was taken prisoner by Foreigners, in their own assembly, and carried across the sea.<sup>10</sup> Lochlainn,<sup>11</sup> son of Maelsechlainn, was killed by his own people. Tadhg, son of Brian,<sup>12</sup> was killed by the

<sup>2</sup> *The 9th of the Kalends [of February]; i.e. the 24th of January.* These criteria correctly indicate the year 1023, when the eclipses above noticed seem to have occurred. See *L'Art de Verif. les dates*, tom. 1, p. 71, ad an. 1023.

<sup>3</sup> *Senan Ua Leochain.* — King of Gailenga-mora and Tuath-Luighne, now represented by the baronies of Morgallion and Lune, in the county of Meath. See above, at the year 1018, where the name

Ua Leochain is wrongly written O'Lorcain.

<sup>10</sup> *Carried across the sea.* — The *Four Masters* state (ad an.), that this was in violation of Colum Cille, whose successor was his [Donnchad's] guarantee.

<sup>11</sup> *Lochlainn.* — According to the *Ann. Four M.*, Lochlainn was King of Inis-Eoghain (Inishowen) and Magh-Itha, and was slain by his own brother, Niall, and the Cianachta of Glenn-Geimhin.

<sup>12</sup> *Brian*; *i.e.* Brian Borumha.

mac Ὀριαιν το μαρβατ ο ΕΙΛΙΒ. Concobar .h. Carraiḡ  
το μαρβατ Ιαρ να ζυτυ. Leobelein μι ὀρεταν το ec.  
Oenreicc, μι in τomain, το ecαιβ in pace. Ταρ α ειρι  
ρογαβ Cuana μιḡe in τomain. Τα .h. Macchainen  
το μαρβατ το ḡailengaiβ. Domnall .h. hEaḡra, μι  
Luiḡne Connacht, το μαρβατ το .h. Concobair μι  
Connacht.

- .b. [ct. Ιαναιρ, .iiii. p., l. xui. Anno domini M.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup>  
.iiii.<sup>o</sup> Uḡaire mac Dunlaing, μι Laiḡen, 7 Maelmorḡa  
mac Lorcan, μι .h. Ceinnrelaiḡ, τεḡ το ḡabail πορρα ιc  
Dubloḡ, Ια Donnḡleibe mac Mailmorḡai, Ια μιḡ. h.  
Paelain, 7 α τuitim ανθ. Donnḡleibe iarum το  
μαρβατ το hUib Muireḡaiḡ. Cat Aḡa no cpoiri ι  
Corunn, ιτιρ .h. Maelmorḡaiḡ 7 .h. Ruairc, co po muiḡ  
por u Ruairc, 7 co po Ιaḡ α αρ. Cuan .h. Loḡcan,

<sup>1</sup> *Eli*.—See note 7, p. 548. Tadhg was killed at the instigation of his brother, Donnchad, according to the *Ann. F. M. and Chron. Scot.*

<sup>2</sup> *Conchobar Ua Carraigh*.—Conchobar, son of Aenghus, son of Carach[-calma]. See note <sup>3</sup> under A.D. 1017; p. 540 *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *The Gots*; i.e. "the Stammerers"; a nickname borne by several members of a family of the Ui-Mailsechlainns (or O'Melaghlinns) of Meath.

<sup>4</sup> *Leobhelin*.—Llewelyn, son of Seisil, King of Wales, whose obit is given in the *Brut y Tywisogion* at the year 1021, and in the *Annales Cambriæ* under A.D. 1023.

<sup>5</sup> *Henry*.—Oenric, for Henricus, A. B. Henry II., Emperor of Germany.

<sup>6</sup> *Cuana*.—This is a curious way of writing the name of Conrad II., the successor of Henry II, in the empire. O'Donovan strangely confounds Cuana (or Conrad II.) with Otho III., who was the predecessor of Henry II. *Ann. Four M.*, A.D. 1024, note u.

<sup>7</sup> *Ua Machainens*.—Ua Machainen was the name of the ruling sept at the time in Mughdorna, which was most likely Mughdorna-Bregh (or Mughdorna of Bregia) in the co. Meath; a territory not yet identified, but adjoining the country of the *Gailenga*, the present barony of Morgallion in that county.

<sup>8</sup> *Luighne*.—Now represented by the barony of Leyny, co. Sligo, where the name of Ua hEghra (or O'Hara) is still very general.

<sup>9</sup> *Ua Conchobair*; i.e. Tadhg ("of the white steed") O'Connor, son of Cathal. His death is recorded at the year 1030 *infra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Dubhloch*.—The "Black Lake." In the *Book of Leinster*, p. 39, col. 3, where the death of Ugaire son of Dunlaing is recorded, it is stated that a house was *burned over* him at *Dubloch* in *Laighis-Chule*. *Laighis-Chule* was the name of one of the seven septs of Laighis (or Leix), and was also, as usual, applied to their

Eli,<sup>1</sup> Conchobar Ua Carraigh,<sup>2</sup> was killed by the Gots.<sup>3</sup> Leobhelin,<sup>4</sup> King of Britain, died. Henry,<sup>5</sup> king of the world, died in peace. Cuana<sup>6</sup> assumed the kingship of the world in his stead. Two Ua Machainens<sup>7</sup> were killed by the Gailenga. Domnall Ua hEghra, King of Luighne<sup>8</sup> of Connaught, was killed by Ua Conchobair,<sup>9</sup> King of Connaught.

Kal. Jan. Wednesd., m. 16. A.D. 1024. Ugaire son 1024. [HIS.] of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, and Maelmordha son of Lorcan, King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, had a house taken against them, at Dubhloch,<sup>10</sup> by Donnsluibhe son of Maelmordha, King of Ui-Faelain; and they fell there. Donnsluibhe was slain afterwards by the Ui-Muiredhaigh.<sup>11</sup> The battle of Ath-na-croise<sup>12</sup> in Corann, between Ua Maeldoraidh and Ua Ruairc, when Ua Ruairc was defeated, and put to slaughter. Cuan Ua Lothchain,<sup>13</sup>

territory, which appears to have been comprised in the present barony of Stradbally, in the Queen's County. In a short general account of the tribes of Leix, contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 318), the *Nuachongbail* (the old name of the village, or church, of Stradbally, in the parish and barony of Stradbally), is otherwise given as *Tulach mic Comgaill*, "the hill of Comgall's son"; and this Comgall appears in the short pedigree of the *Laighis-Cúle* (*loc. cit.*, col. 2), whilst his son, Colman son of Comgall (after whom *Nuachongbail* was called *Tulach mic Comgaill*), is described as *erlam na cilli*; i.e. "founder (or patron) of the church." Colman's day in the Calendar is May 15th. See *Martyr. Doneg.* at that date.

<sup>11</sup> *Ui-Muiredhaigh*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Tooles, whose country at the date of the event above recorded embraced nearly the southern half of the present county

of Kildare. Soon after the Anglo-Norman invasion, the O'Tooles went into the mountains of Wicklow, and settled in the Glen of Imaal, and the territory of Fera-Cualann.

<sup>12</sup> *Ath-na-croise*.—The "Ford of the Cross." There is no place now known by this name, or any variation of it, such as Cross-ford, in the barony of Corran, co. Sligo. A stanza in the lower margin of fol. 56b in A., which is not in B., referring to this battle, is as follows:—

In cat oc at na croiri,  
Pechtatar ri cen tari;  
Ro imad collaib Corann;  
Iy la Conall a mairi.

"[In] the battle at Ath-na-croise  
Men fought without weakness.  
Corann was filled with corpses;  
The Conalls had its glory."

<sup>13</sup> *Cuan Ua Lothchain*.—This name is written Cuan Ua Lochain (or O'Lochain) in other authorities.

ppimeicep Epenn do marbad i Tebča (oḡearaiḡ Teabčā  
reim). ḡpenait a n-aen uair in lucht ro marb. Pirt  
pileo inuḡein. Domnall mac Aeḡa, rídomna Ailiḡ, do  
marbad do Gíllamurā mac Ocan. Maeluain .h.  
Concaille, rí .h. Níallain, do marbad do hUib  
Dorprčain. Maelpuanaiḡ .h. Ciardai, rí Cairbri, a  
ruir occirur ert. Cpeč la mac .h. Neill co ro ort  
.h. Meit 7 .h. Dorprčainn.

[ct. 1anair, ui. p., l. xx. ui. Anno domini m.º xx.º  
u.º Flannabpa comarba 1a, Muireḡač mac Muḡroin  
comarba Ciarain, Maeleoin .h. Doran comarba Daire,  
Cennpaelaḡ mac Plaitberpaiḡ, airčinneč Daiminnri,  
Maelbrigte .h. Criciḡen comarba Finnein 7 Comgail,  
Dubinnri .h. Pairčellaiḡ airčinneč Opoma lečan,  
Saerbpethach abb imlečā 1ḡair, in Chriḡto dormie-  
runt. Níall .h. Concobair, rídomna Connacht, ḡerr-  
ḡaela rí ḡreg, occiri runt. Maelrečlainn ḡott, rí  
Miḡe, do ec. Sluaḡaḡ la Plaitberpaiḡ .h. Neill i  
m-ḡregaiḡ 7 i n-ḡallaiḡ, co tuc ḡiallu ḡaiḡel o ḡallaiḡ.  
Cpeč la Cačalan, rí Ferhmuḡi, rop feraiḡ Manač.  
Cpeč la ríru Manač ro cetoir co loč n-Uaične co ro

Fol. 566b.

<sup>1</sup> *Became foul.*—The *Ann. Loch-Cé* state that the bodies of the murderers were not buried, but beasts and birds devoured them.

<sup>2</sup> *Ui-Dorthain.*—See note <sup>11</sup>, p. 547 *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Cairbri*; i.e. Cairbri-Ua-Ciardha, or Carbury-O'Keary. Now represented by the barony of Carbury. county of Kildare. The name O'Keary, now written Keary, and Carey, is still pretty general in the counties of Kildare and Meath.

<sup>4</sup> *Flannabhra.*—See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 398.

<sup>5</sup> *Comarb of Ciaran*; i.e. abbot of Clonmacnoise.

<sup>6</sup> *Comarb of Daire*; i.e. abbot of Derry.

<sup>7</sup> *Finnian and Comghall.*—Founders and first abbots, respectively, of Movilla and Bangor, in the co. Down. See at the year 1006 *supra*, where King Brian Borumha is stated to have delivered Ua Crichidhen, successor of Finnian, from the hostage-ship in which he was held in Cinel-Eoghain.

<sup>8</sup> *Drum-lethan.*—The “broad ridge.” Drumlane, in the county of Cavan, where St. Maedhog (or Mogue), founder of the monastery of Ferns, is stated to have erected another establishment about the year 600.



chief poet of Ireland, was killed in Tethbha (by the men of Tethbha themselves). The party that killed him became foul<sup>1</sup> in the same hour. This was a 'poet's miracle.' Domnall, son of Aedh, royal-heir of Ailech, was killed by Gillamara son of Ocan. Maelduin Ua Conchaille, King of Ui-Niallain, was killed by the Ui-Dorthain.<sup>2</sup> Maelruanaidh Ua Cairdha, King of Cairbri,<sup>3</sup> was killed by his own people. A preying expedition by the son of Ua Neill, when he plundered Ui-Meith and Ui-Dorthain.<sup>2</sup>

Kal. Jan. Frid., m. 27. A.D. 1025. Flannabhra,<sup>4</sup> [1025.] comarb of Ia; Muiredhach, son of Mughron, comarb of Ciaran;<sup>5</sup> Maeleoin Ua Dorain, comarb of Daire;<sup>6</sup> Cennfaeladh, son of Flaithbertach, herenagh of Daimhinis; Maelbrigte Ua Crichidhen, comarb of Finnian and Comghall;<sup>7</sup> Dubhinnsi Ua Fairchellaigh, herenagh of Druim-lethan,<sup>8</sup> and Saerbrethach, abbot of Imlech-Ibhair, 'fell asleep' in Christ. Niall Ua Conchobair, royal heir of Connaught, [and] Gerrgaela, King of Bregha, were slain. Maelsechlainn Got,<sup>9</sup> King of Midhe, died. A hosting by Flaithbertach Ua Neill into Bregha, and to the Foreigners,<sup>10</sup> when he brought the hostages of the Gaedhil from the Foreigners. A depredation by Cathalan,<sup>11</sup> King of Fernmagh, upon the Fera-Manach. A preying expedition by the Fera-Manach, immediately afterwards, as far as Loch-Uaithne,<sup>12</sup> which they burned;

<sup>9</sup> *Maelsechlainn Got.* — See note <sup>3</sup>, under A.D. 1023; p. 552. In the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 2), Maelsechlainn is stated to have died, *do'ore extenso*.

<sup>10</sup> *To the Foreigners.* — *n-Galluib.* These were probably the Foreigners occupying Fine Gall (or Fingall), the northern part of the present county of Dublin, bordering on Bregia (or Bregh) in Meath, as suggested in *Clar.* 49.

<sup>11</sup> *Cathalan.* — In the last entry for this year the patronymic of Cathalan is given as "Ua Crichan," or O Crichain.

<sup>12</sup> *Loch-Uaithne* — Uaithne's Lake. O'Donovan identifies Loch-Uaithne with Lough Ooney, near Smithsborough, in co. Monaghan, where the chiefs of Dartraighe-Coininnse had their principal residence. *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 850, note y.



λοιρερετ, 7 co po μαρβρατ υνι. ριρυ δεε φορ βρυ  
ιντο λοχα. Termonn Feichin do arcaim do Catalan .h.  
Crican.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ, υνι. ρ., l. ια. Anno domini M.º xx.º υι.º  
Slogao la mac mδριαιν ι Μιθε 7 ι mδρεγυ, 7 co Γollu,  
7 co Λαιγιου, 7 co hOppaizi, co ρuc α n-γiallu. Slogao  
la Flaitbertac .h. Neill ι Μιθε, co tue γiallu, 7 con-  
dechaito φορ leic αιγριδ ι n-ινιρ Mochta, co po ιννιρ.  
Slogao la mac Eochada ιριν uair ceona co Γolla, co  
po loiρe, 7 co tue βραιτ μοιρ uaiδiδ 7 peotu. Gilla-  
ciarain mac Ualgairg, τοιρεch .h. Duibinnrecht, do  
ec. Maelpuanaito .h. Maeluoraito do δul ινα αιλιερι.  
Aiimigiu .h. Morδa, ρι loiγρι, interfectur ep.τ.  
Muirceptač mac Congalaig ρι .h. Paigri interfectur  
ep.τ. Feall la Domnall .h. Ceallaiğ φορ Muireδac  
.h. Ceile, co po μαρδ ινα αιριucht.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ, ι. ρ., l. xx. Anno domini M.º xx.º υιι.º  
Ruaidri mac Fogartaiğ, ρι δειρceipt δρεğ, do ecaib ινα  
αιλιερι. Taδg mac Gillaπατραic do δallao la Donn-  
chao mac Gillaπατραic, ρι Oppaizi. Slogao la mac  
mδριαιν ι n-Oppaizib co po lapat Oppaizi ap a muin-  
tiρe, ιm δogpa mac n'Dunaδaiğ, ρι ρil Annchada, 7

<sup>1</sup> *Termon-Feichin*.—Termonfeekin, in the barony of Ferrard, co. Louth.

<sup>2</sup> *Son of Brian*.—Donnchad, son of Brian Borumha.

<sup>3</sup> *Inis-Mochta*.—"Mochta's Island." Now Inishmot, in a parish of the same name, barony of Lower Slane, co. Meath. The lake in which this island was situated has disappeared, but the ruins of St. Mochta's church are still to be seen in a spot surrounded by low, swampy ground, always flooded in winter. St. Mochta "of the Island," whose day in the Calendar is Jan. 26, is to be distinguished from Mochta of

Lughmadh (Louth, ob. A.D. 534 *supra*), whose festival was celebrated on the 19th of August. The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 1026) add that Inishmot was at the time in possession of the Foreigners.

<sup>4</sup> *Son of Eochaidh*.—Niall, son of Eochaidh, King of Ulidia. His obit is given at the year 1063 *infra*, where he is called *Ard-ri* ("arch-king") of Ulidia.

<sup>5</sup> *Went*.—The *Four Masters* say ταρ μιρ, "across the sea."

<sup>6</sup> *Son of Brian*.—Donnchad, son of King Brian Borumha.

<sup>7</sup> *Dogra*.—This must certainly be

and they killed seventeen men on the border of the lake. Termon-Feichin<sup>1</sup> was plundered by Cathalan Ua Cricchain.

Kal. Jan. Saturd., m. 9. A.D. 1026. A hosting by [1026.] the son of Brian<sup>2</sup> into Midhe and Bregha, and to the Foreigners, and to the Leinstermen, and to the Osraighi, when he took their pledges. A hosting by Flaithbertach Ua Neill into Midhe, when he took their pledges, and went upon the ice into Inis-Mochta,<sup>3</sup> which he plundered. A hosting by the son of Eochaidh<sup>4</sup> at the same time to the Foreigners, when he burned [their territory], and carried off a great prey from them, and treasures. Gillaciarain son of Ualgarg, chief of the Ui-Duibhinnrecht died. Maelruanaidh Ua Maeldoraidh went<sup>5</sup> on his pilgrimage. Aimhirgin Ua Mordha, King of Laighis, was slain. Muirchertach, son of Congalach, King of Ui-Failghi, was slain. An act of treachery by Domnall Ua Cellaigh against Muiredhach Ua Ceile, whom he killed in his own assembly.

Kal. Jan. Sund., m. 20. A.D. 1027. Ruaidhri son [1027.] of Fogartach, King of the South of Bregha, died in his pilgrimage. Tadhg Mac Gillapatraic was blinded by Donnchad Mac Gillapatraic, King of Osraighi. A hosting by the son of Brian<sup>6</sup> into Osraighi, when the Osraighi committed a slaughter of his people, including Dogra<sup>7</sup> son of Dunadach, King of Sil-Anmchada,<sup>8</sup> and Domnall<sup>9</sup>

a mistake for Gadra (or 'Godra' as the name is written in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 338, col. 8), and in the *Chron. Scotorum*, *Ann. Tigern.*, and *Ann. F. M.* See O'Donovan's *Tribes, &c.*, of *Hy-Many*, pp. 99, 142, and the *Geneal. Table* prefixed to p. 97. The only other Irish Chronicle in which the name is written "Dogra" is the *Ann. Loch-Cé*, the compiler of which seems to have taken the entry from this Chronicle.

<sup>8</sup> *Sil-Anmchada*. — This was the tribe-name of a branch of the Ui-Maine, who on the formation of surnames took the name of O'Madden, from Madudhan, chief of Sil-Anmchada, whose death is recorded in the *Chron. Scot.* at the year 1007=1009.

<sup>9</sup> *Domnall*. — In the *Ann. Four M.* (ad an.), and *Chron. Scot.* (A.D. 1025=1027), Domnall is described as "son of Senchán, son of Flaithbertach," and royal heir of Munster.

im Domnall mac Senčan, 7 im rocharde moir arčena. Domnall mac Flaitbertaiḡ .h. Neill do ecaiḡ. Roin nī Miḡe, 7 Donncharo .h. Duinn nī ḡreḡ, do comtuirim i caḡ. Cačalan .h. Cričan nī PERNMUIḡI, 7 Culoča .h. ḡarpeiḡ, nī .h. Meič, do comtuirim i n-erḡail. Cpeč la cenel Eogain for ḡltaiḡ, co tucrat boroma mor. Dun Caillenn i n-ḡlbain do uile lorcaro. Donncharo mac ḡillamoconna, comarba Sečnaill, rapientirimui Scotorum, in Colonia quieuit.

.h.)

Fol. 57a.

Ḳt. Ianair, ii. p., l. i. Anno domini M.º xx.º iiii. Taḡ mac Eachach, airčinneč cille Dalua, Ḳrt airčinneč Mungairit, in Chriḡto dormierunt. ḡillacriḡt mac Duibcinlinn, uaral řacarḡ airḡ Mača, do ec irRoḡ Comain. ḡrian .h. Concobair 7 Scoḡnn .h. Ruairc, Flaitbertač .h. hEḡuran, Cončobar mac Echada, occiri punt. Maelmočta, nī řep Roir, o Conaillib occirur epḡ. Oḡcain Doimliacc la řiru Manač. Mac Concuailḡne, nī .h. nEachach, do ec. Siḡriuc mac mie Ḳmlaim, nī ḡall, 7 Flannacan .h. Ceallaḡ, nī ḡreḡ, a n-dul do Roim. Cpeč la Cinel Eogain i tip Conaill, co tucrat řabala mora. Deḡtač Slane do čuirim. Donn .h. Conḡalaiḡ do marbaro do čonaillib.

Ḳt. Ianair, iiii. p., l. xii. Anno domini M.º xx.º ix.º Donnřeibe mac ḡroḡorbain, nī .h. řoilḡi, a řuir occirur epḡ. Donncharo .h. Donnacan, nī řern-

<sup>1</sup> *Roin*.—So in A. and B. The words nī čuigim řo ("I don't understand this") are written over the name in B., in the orig. hand. In the *Chron. Scot.* the name is written "Raen," but in the *Ann. F. M.* "Roen."

<sup>2</sup> *Dun-Caillen*.—Dunkeld, in Scotland.

<sup>3</sup> *Comarb of Sechnall*; i.e. abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill, now Dunshaughlin, co. Meath.

<sup>4</sup> *Colonia*.—Cologne, in Germany, on the west bank of the Lower Rhine,

where an Irish monastery was established.

<sup>5</sup> *Cill-Dalua*.—Killaloe, co. Clare.

<sup>6</sup> *Mungairit*.—Mungret, bar. of Pubblebrien, co. Limerick.

<sup>7</sup> *Maelmochta*.—The *Four Mast* write the name Maelmorḡta.

<sup>8</sup> *Fera-Rois*.—See note <sup>4</sup>, p. 354 *supra*.

<sup>9</sup> *Conailli*; i.e. the Conailli-Muirthemhne, a tribe occupying Magh-Muirthemhne, which included the northern part of the present county of Louth.

son of Senchan, and a great number besides. Domnall, son of Flaithbertach Ua Neill, died. Roin,<sup>1</sup> King of Midhe, and Donnchad Ua Duinn, King of Bregha, fell by each other in battle. Cathalan Ua Crichain, King of Fernmagh, and Culocha Ua Gairbhídh, King of Ui-Meith, fell by each other in a fight. A depredation was committed by the Cinel-Eoghain upon the Ulidians, when they carried off a great prey of cattle. Dun-Caillen<sup>2</sup> in Alba was all burned. Donnchad, son of Gillamochonna, comarb of Sechnall,<sup>3</sup> the wisest of the Scoti, rested in Colonia.<sup>4</sup>

Kal. Jan. Mond., m. 1. A.D. 1028. Tadhg son of [1028.] *RIS.* Eochaidh, herenagh of Cill-Dalua,<sup>5</sup> [and] Art, herenagh of Mungairit,<sup>6</sup> 'fell asleep' in Christ. Gillachrist son of Dubheuilinn, an eminent priest of Ard-Macha, died in Ros-Comain. Brian Ua Conchobair, Scornn Ua Ruairc, Flaithbertach Ua hErudain, and Conchobar son of Echaidh, were slain. Maelmochta,<sup>7</sup> King of Fera-Rois,<sup>8</sup> was killed by the Conailli.<sup>9</sup> The plundering of Doimliacc by the Fera-Manach. The son of Cu-Cuailgne, King of Ui-Echach,<sup>10</sup> died. Sitriuc, grandson of Amlaimh, King of the Foreigners, and Flannacan Ua Cellaigh, King of Bregha, went to Rome. A predatory expedition by the Cinel-Eoghain to Tir-Conaill, when they took great spoils. The oratory of Slane fell down. Donn Ua Conghalaigh was slain by the Conailli.<sup>9</sup>

Kal. Jan. Wednesd., m. 12. A.D. 1029. Donn- [1029.] sleibhe,<sup>11</sup> son of Brogarbhan, King of Ui-Failghi, was slain by his own people. Donnchad Ua Donnacain,

The Transl. in Clar. 49 wrongly renders Conailli by "the O'Connors."

<sup>10</sup> *Ui-Echach*.—Otherwise called *Ui-Echach-Cobha*, or "descendants of Eochaidh Cobha;" from which Eochaidh the name of *Ui-Echach* was adopted as the tribe name, and was also applied to the territory occupied by them, which is now represented by

the baronies of Upper and Lower Iveagh, in the county of Down. See Reeves's *Down and Connor*, pp. 348-352.

<sup>11</sup> *Donnsleibhe*.—His name occurs in the list of Kings of *Ui-Failghi* contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 3, where the period of his reign is given as three years.

muigi 7 mac Igerpce, pi Conaille, do comtuim i Cill rleibe. Brian .h. Concobair, pi domna Connacht, a ruir occirur ert. Ceo .h. Ruairc, 7 Oengur .h. hOengura, 7 airchinnech Opoma cliaib, 7 tpi .xx. duine, do loycau impu i n-inir na lanne. Muirceper-tac .h. Maelmorair do marba do Uib Canannan. Amlaim mac Sitruic, pi Gall, do ergabail do Mač-gamain .h. Riagan, pi breš, co fargaib da .c. dec bo, 7 .ui. xx. eac mōpetnac, 7 tpi .xx. unga do op, 7 cloidom Carlura, 7 aitiye Gaedel etir laigiu 7 leč Cuinō, 7 tpi .xx. unga do arsut gil ina unga geimleac, (conio ceitpi riō do cuio focall 7 impide, 7 ceitpi oetipe o'O Riagan fein ppi rič, 7 lan loš brašao in tpeay oetipe). Maelcoluim mac Maelbrigte mic Ruairō, Maelbrigte .h. bpolčan, pprimraer Erenn, moptui punt. Pear do tačar a tračt Corcabaircinn, 7 batap oct troigēi etir a čio 7 a pōpōrann.

<sup>1</sup> *Son of Igerree.*—The *Four Masters* state that his name was Cinaedh, and that he was son of "Angeirree." In the *Book of Leinster*, p. 335, col. 6, the name is given "Cinaedh son of Ingerree," and over "Ingerree" is written the name Muiredach, by way of gloss; from which it would appear that "Ingerree" was a nickname.

<sup>2</sup> See note <sup>9</sup>, page 558.

<sup>3</sup> *Cill-sleibhe.* — Or Cill-Sleibhe-Cuillinn. Now Killeavy, in the south-east of the county of Armagh, at the foot of the mountain Sliabh-Cuillinn, now corruptly written "Slieve-Gullion."

<sup>4</sup> *Druim-cliaibh.*—Drumcliff, in the barony of Carbury, county of Sligo.

<sup>5</sup> *Inis-na-lanne.* — The 'spear' island. Some island off the northern coast of the co. Sligo. Not identified.

<sup>6</sup> *Foreigners.*—The Foreigners of Waterford, according to Todd. *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., p. 295, note <sup>8</sup>.

The killing of Amlaimh, on his way to Rome, by Saxons, is recorded at A.D. 1034 *infra*. His departure for Rome is also noticed under last year.

<sup>7</sup> *Three score ounces.*—The 'translator' in Clar. 49 has "3 ounces." But the MSS. A. and B. have tpi .xx., "three score."

<sup>8</sup> *Sword of Carlus.*—This weapon seems to have been regarded as a most sacred object by the Foreigners. The chieftain whose sword it was—Carlus son of Amlaimh, chief of the Foreigners—was slain in the battle of Cill-Ua-nDaighri (note <sup>6</sup>, p. 378 *supra*), according to the *Ann. Four Mast.* The same Annals (at A.D. 994), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (933), record the forcible taking by King Mael-sechlain, from the Foreigners of Dublin, of the "Sword of Carlus" and the "Ring of Tomar." Dr. Todd suggests that the sword must have been recovered by the Foreigners (or



King of Fernmagh, and the son of Igerree,<sup>1</sup> King of Conailli,<sup>2</sup> fell by one another in Cill-sleibhe.<sup>3</sup> Brian Ua Conchobair, royal heir of Connaught, was slain by his own people. Aedh Ua Ruairc, and Oengus Ua hOenghusa, and the herenagh of Druim-cliabh,<sup>4</sup> and three score men along with them, were burned in Inis-na-lainne.<sup>5</sup> Muirchertach Ua Maeldoraidh was killed by the Ui-Canannain. Amlaimh, son of Sitriuc, King of the Foreigners,<sup>6</sup> was made prisoner by Mathgamain Ua Riagain, King of Bregha, until he gave 1,200 cows, and six score British [Welsh] horses, and three score ounces<sup>7</sup> of gold, and the sword of Carlus,<sup>8</sup> and the Irish hostages, both of Leinster and Leth-Chuinn,<sup>9</sup> and three score ounces of white silver, as his fetter-ounce;<sup>10</sup> (and four score cows<sup>11</sup> was the proportion for speech and supplication; and four hostages to O'Riagain himself, for peace, and the full compensation for the life of the third hostage). Maelcoluim,<sup>12</sup> son of Maelbrigte, son of Ruaidhri, [and] Maelbrigte Ua Brolchain,<sup>13</sup> chief artificer of Ireland, died. A man was cast ashore on the strand of Corco-Baiscinn; and there were eight feet (in length) between his head<sup>14</sup> and the small of his back.

Danes) of Waterford, because of its having been exacted on this occasion as part of the ransom of Amlaimh, who was chief of the Danish colony of Waterford. See *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., pp. 297-8, and O'Donovan's ed. of *Leabhar na g ceart*; Introd., pp. xxxix, xl.

<sup>9</sup> *Leth-Chuinn*. — "Conn's Half." The northern half of Ireland.

<sup>10</sup> *Fetter-ounce*; i e. the price of his release from his fetters; or his ransom.

<sup>11</sup> *Four score cows*. — The original of this parenthetic clause, which is interlined in a later hand in A., is not in B. But an English version of it is given in Clar. 49. See note <sup>14</sup>.

<sup>12</sup> *Maelcoluim*. — King of Alba (or Scotland). See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 399, and Geneal. Table facing p. 438 in the same work. See also Stuart's ed. of the *Book of Deer*, Pref., p. li.

<sup>13</sup> *Maelbrigte Ua Brolchain*. — See at the year 1097 *infra*, where the obit is given of a Maelbrigte *mac int sair* ("son of the artificer") O'Brolachain, bishop of Kildare.

<sup>14</sup> *His head*. — α ἐῖς, for α ἐῖς (α ἐῖς), A. The original of this entry, which is written in a later hand in A., is not in B., though it is Englished in Clar. 49, the so-called translator of which is supposed to have made his *quasi* translation from MS. B.



Κτ. Ιαναρι, υ. ρ., λ. αα. ιιι. Anno domini M.<sup>o</sup> xxx.<sup>o</sup>  
 Bpēral Conailleč, comarba Ciaraín, Eochaid .h.  
 Ceitnen, comarba Tigernach, apō sui Epēno i n-ecnai,  
 i n-apō Mača quieuerunt. h. Crumthir, .i. Oengur,  
 comarba Comgail, do ec. Flaitbertach .h. Neill do  
 ōul do Roim. Taōg .h. Concobair, pī Connacht, 7 in  
 Got, pī Midhe, occiri runt. Ruairi .h. Canannan do  
 marbad la hAed .h. Neill. Taōg mac Lorcain, pī  
 .h. Ceinnrelaig, do éc ina ailiēri a n-ġlinn da loča.  
 Cúmapa mac Micliag, apō ollam Epenn, do ec.  
 Eochaid mac ino abaid do marbad don Ure .h. Ru-  
 adacan, i mešail. Cinel Eogain do bpiuiō luingi .h.  
 Loingrič for lap Oentruin. Maelouin mac Ciarmac,  
 muire ceneoil mōinniġ ġlinni, do marbad do Con-  
 cobur .h. Loingriġ. Taōg mac Cačail mic Concobair  
 interpectur epō o maelreacłainn .h. Maelruanaiō,  
 pī Crumčainn.

Fol. 57ab

Κτ. Ιαναρι. υι. ρ., λ. ιιιι. Anno domini M.<sup>o</sup> xxx.<sup>o</sup> 1.<sup>o</sup>  
 Flaitbertach .h. Neill do čiachtain o Roim. . Alpō

<sup>1</sup> *Comarb of Ciaran*; i.e. abbot of Clonmacnoise. Bresal was called "Conaillech," on account of his having been of the Conailli-Muirthemhne.

<sup>2</sup> *Comarb of Tigernach*; i.e. successor of Tigernach, founder and abbot of Clones, in the county Monaghan.

<sup>3</sup> *Flaitbertach Ua Neill*.—Called Flaitbertach in *trostain* (F. "of the pilgrim's staff"), from this journey to Rome. His obit is entered at the year 1036 *infra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Tadhg Ua Conchobair*.—Known in history by the name of *Tadhg an eich ghil*, or Tadhg "of the White Steed." His death is recorded again in the last entry for this year, perhaps through oversight. But in the entry in question, Tadhg is stated to have been slain by Maelsechlainn,

grandson of Maelruanaidh, whom the *Four Masters* (1030) describe as the "Got," and "lord of Midhe and Crimthainn."

<sup>5</sup> *The Got*; i.e. the Stammerer. See under the year 1023 *supra*. The person here referred to was Domnall Got O'Maelsechlainn, King of Midhe (or King of Uisnech, according to the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 2).

<sup>6</sup> *Cinel-Binnigh of the Glen*.—The Cinel-Binnigh, who were descended from Eochaidh Binnech, son of Eoghan, son of Niall Nine-hostager, occupied a territory comprised in the present county of Londonderry. The tribe seems in the course of time to have become divided into three or four divisions. But the exact limits of the territory of the original tribe, or of either of the subdivisions, has

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. 23. A.D. 1030. Bresal Conail-lech, comarb of Ciaran,<sup>1</sup> Eochaidh Ua Ceithnen, comarb of Tigernach,<sup>2</sup> chief sage of Ireland in learning, rested in Ard-Macha. Ua Cruimtir, *i.e.* Oengus, comarb of Comghall, died. Flaithbertach Ua Neill<sup>3</sup> went to Rome. Tadhg Ua Conchobair,<sup>4</sup> King of Connaught, and the Got,<sup>5</sup> King of Midhe, were slain. Ruaidhri Ua Canannain was killed by Aedh Ua Neill. Tadhg son of Lorcan, King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died in his pilgrimage in Glenn-da-locha. Cumhara, son of Macliag, chief poet of Ireland, died. Eochaid, son of the Abbot, was slain by the Orc Ua Ruadacain, in treachery. The Cinel-Eoghain broke the house of Ua Loingsigh, in the middle of Oentruimh. Maelduin son of Ciarmac, steward of Cinel-Binnigh of the Glen,<sup>6</sup> was killed by Conchobar Ua Loingsigh. Tadhg,<sup>7</sup> son of Cathal, son of Conchobar, was slain by Maelsechlainn, grandson of Maelruanaidh, King of Crimthainn.

Kal. Jan. Frid.; m. 4. A.D. 1031. Flaithbertach Ua Neill<sup>8</sup> came from Rome. Ard-Breacain was plundered by

not been ascertained. See Reeves's *Colton's Visitation*, p. 73, note y. The translation of this entry in Clar. 49 is a remarkable instance of the ignorance of Irish of the so-called translator, who thus renders the very simple text above printed:—"Maelduin mac Ciarmaic the *Lady Mary* of Kindred-Binni of Glans, killed by the disease that killeth cattle, in Irish called *Conach*."!!

<sup>7</sup> *Tadhg*.—Tadhg *an eich ghil*, or Tadhg "of the White Steed," King of Connaught. This entry, which is not in B., nor in Clar. 49, seems to be a repetition of a previous entry under this year, but involving some difference of meaning. See note <sup>4</sup>.

<sup>8</sup> *Flaithbertach Ua Neill*.—See note <sup>3</sup>.

Some lines of poetry describing the bargains obtainable at Armagh, in the time of Flaithbertach, are added in the lower margin of fol. 57a in A. (but are not in B.), viz. :—

Seirreḃac do ḡran ḃorca,  
No tḡran ḃ'airḡnḃ dubcorcra,  
No do ḃerḃnauḃ ḃarac ḃuinn,  
No do ḃnoibḃ palacḃ rḡnnuill,  
Ḥogaḃar cen taḃa tinn  
I n-arḃ Maḃa ar oen pḡḡinn.

"A seisedhach [measure] of oaten grain,

Or a third of [a measure] of purple-red sloes,

Or of acorns of the brown oak,  
Or of nuts of the fair hazel hedge,  
Was got without stiff bargaining,  
In Ard-Macha, for one penny."

mōrecaim do arɣain do Galluib Ōēa cliaē. ʒa cet  
 duine do lorcaō ʒin ʒaimliac, 7 ʒa cet do bpeiē 1  
 m-brait. Ceall ʒara do lorcaō ʒria anpaitceɣ ʒroēmna.  
 Slogaō la mac Eochada co ʒalaiē n-ooe, 7 noō ʒapaiō  
 iii. Ōeō .h. Neill do ēeacht ina timceall ʒair, co ʒuc  
 ʒri mile do buaiē 7 ʒa cet ar mile ʒi brait. Slogaō  
 la mac Eochada 1 nhluib Eachach, co po loipe Cill  
 Combair cona ʒairtiē, co po maɣē cethrap do cleiriciē,  
 7 co puc. xxx. do brait. Slogaō la mac mōriain 1 n-  
 Oɣraiēiē, co po laē ar a muintipe, im Maelcolaim  
 Coinɣeē 7 alii mulɣi. Caēapaē comapba Coeēɣin do  
 ʒallao la Domnall mac ʒunlaing. Cpeaē int  
 ʒneachta la hŌeō .h. Neill 1 ʒip Conaill, co po maɣē  
 .h. Canannan, ʒi ceniuil Conaill. Ua ʒonnacan, ʒi  
 Ōpaō ʒipe, do maɣba do .h. ʒriain .i. ʒoipɣelbach.

.b.

Ōet. 1anair. iii. p., l. xu. Anno dōmni M.° xxx.°  
 ii.° Maēɣamain .h. Riacaia, ʒi ʒpeē, do maɣba do  
 Domnall .h. Chellaig per dolum. ʒilla Comɣan mac  
 Maelbɣiēoe, moɣmaep Mupebe, do lorcaō co coeait  
 do ʒainiē ime. Domnall .h. Maelɣopaiō, ʒi cenel  
 Conaill, mac Maēɣamna mic Muipedaig, ʒi Ciapaiōe,  
 Domnall mac ʒuinnothaiē, ʒi ʒaileng, occiɣi ʒunt.  
 Eɣpu .h. Conaing, ʒuomna Muman, occiɣup epɣ o

<sup>1</sup> *Son of Eochaid.*—Niall, son of Eochaidh (sl. 1003 *supra*), King of Ulidia; or *ardri*, arch-king, as Niall is called, in the entry recording his obit, at the year 1063 *infra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Telach-og.*—Now Tullyhog, in the parish of Desertcreat, barony of Dungannon Upper, Co. Tyrone.

<sup>3</sup> *Cill-Combair.*—The church of Comar (now Comber, in the barony of Lower Castlereagh, Co. Down). The *b* in the member of the name *Combair*, in the text, is wrong. The proper form of the name is *Cill-Comair*, the Church of the *Comar*

(or "Confluence"). See Reeves's *Down and Connor*, p. 338.

<sup>4</sup> *Son of Brian*; i.e. Donnchad.

<sup>5</sup> *Cainraighech*; i.e. of Caenraighe a tribe and territory now represented in the name of the barony of Kenry, co. Limerick.

<sup>6</sup> *Snow depredation.*—Obviously a depredation committed during a great fall of snow.

<sup>7</sup> *Ua Canannain.*—According to the Four Masters (A.D. 1030), his Christian name was Ruaidhri ("Rory," or "Roderick").

<sup>8</sup> *Toirdhelbhach.*—This name is

the Foreigners of Ath-clíath. Two hundred men were burned in the Daimliac, and two hundred were carried into captivity. Cill-dara was burned through the negligence of a wicked woman. A hosting by the son of Eochaid<sup>1</sup> to Telach-og<sup>2</sup>; but he obtained nothing. Aedh Ua Neill passed round him eastwards, and carried off three thousand cows, and one thousand two hundred captives. A hosting by the son of Eochaid<sup>1</sup> into Uí-Echach, when he burned Cill-Combair,<sup>3</sup> with its oratory, killed four of the clerics, and carried away thirty captives. A hosting by the son of Brian<sup>4</sup> into Osraighi, when a slaughter of his people was made, including Maelcolaim Cainraighech,<sup>5</sup> and many others. Cathasach, comarb of Coemghin, was blinded by Domnall son of Dunlaing. The 'snow-depredation'<sup>6</sup> by Aedh Ua Neill, in Tír-Conaill, when he killed Ua Canannain,<sup>7</sup> King of Cinel-Conaill. Ua Donnacain, King of Aradh-tíre, was killed by Ua Briain, *i.e.* Toirdhelbhach.<sup>8</sup>

Kal. Jan. Saturd., m. 15. A.D. 1032. Mathgamain [1032.]<sup>BIS.</sup> Ua Riagain,<sup>9</sup> King of Bregha, was slain by Domnall Ua Cellaigh, through treachery. Gillacomgan, son of Maelbríghde, great steward of Murebhe,<sup>10</sup> was burned with fifty men about him. Domnall Ua Maeldoraidh, King of Cinel-Conaill; the son of Mathghamain son of Muiredach, King of Ciarraidhe,<sup>11</sup> [and] Domnall<sup>12</sup> son of Donncothaigh, King of Gailenga, were slain. Etru Ua Conaing, royal

pronounced *Threlagh*, and is sometimes written *Turlogh*, and Anglicised *Terence*. This Toirdhelbhach, who was the son of Tadhg (sl. 1023, *supra*), son of Brian Borumha, was the first person who adopted the hereditary surname of Ua Briain (or O'Brien).

<sup>9</sup> *Ua Riagain*.—See under the year 1029.

<sup>10</sup> *Murebhe*. — Moray, in Scotland. Gillacomgan was the brother of Maelcoluim (Malcolm), King of Alba

(whose obit is entered above at the year 1029), and the father of Lulach, also King of Alba (or Scotland), slain by Malcolm son of Donnchadh (Duncan) in the year 1058, as appears under that year *infra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Ciarraidhe*; *i.e.* Ciarraidhe-Luachra, the name of which is now represented by that of Kerry (the co. Kerry).

<sup>12</sup> *Domnall*.—This name is written Donnghal in the *Annals of Loch-Cè*, and *Ann. Four Mast.*

muinntir Imlecha. Maíom Droma benncair for Ulltaib  
ria n-Áirǵiallaib. Maíom inbír Boinne ria Sírpuic  
mac Ámlaim, for Conaillib 7 for Uib Dorréainn, 7  
for Uib Meit, ippalao á n-ar. Maeltuile erpuic air  
Mača in Chripto quieuit. Aeð .h. Forreio do gabail  
na h-erporioe.

[Ct. Ianair. 11. p., l. xx. 11. Anno domini M.º xxx.º  
11.º Maíom ria Murchao .h. Maelreclainn for  
Concobur .h. Maelreclainn, co po marbað Maelpuan-  
aio .h. Carrao colma, 7 Lorcán .h. Caimelban, ri  
Loegaire, 7 alii multi. Conn mac Maelpatraic, ar-  
chinnech Mungarri, quieuit. Concobar .h. Muireðaiǵ,  
ri Ciaraioe, occirur ert. Áenach Carman la Donn-  
chao mac Gillaopatraic, iar n-gabail riǵi Laigen.  
Ámbergin .h. Cebraill, ri Eile, Cu Mumain mac  
Ruairi .h. Cetráda, moitu runt. Maíom iuir  
Eile i torcair Draen .h. Cleirio 7 Muireðac mac mic  
Gillaopatraic, 7 alii multi. Mac mic Doete mic Cínaeða  
do marbað la Maelcolaim mac Cínaeða. Oengur .h.  
Cačail, ri Eoganachta loča Lein. Sgrin Petair 7

Fol. 57ba.

<sup>1</sup> The 'family' of Imlech; i.e. the community of Imlech-Ibhair (Emly, in the barony of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary.)

<sup>2</sup> *Druim-Bennchair*. — Drumbanagher, in the parish of Killeavy, barony of Lower Orior, co. Armagh.

<sup>3</sup> *Inbher-Boinne*. — The estuary (or mouth) of the River Boyne.

<sup>4</sup> *Maeltuile*—*Aedh Ua Forreidh*. — These names are not in any of the ancient lists of bishops, or abbots, of Armagh. See Todd's *St. Patrick*, pp. 174–183, and Harris's ed. of Ware, vol. 1, p. 50.

<sup>5</sup> *Carrach-Calma*. — See note <sup>5</sup>, p. 508 *supra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Mungairit*. — Mungret, about two miles to the south of the city of Limerick.

<sup>7</sup> *Conchobar*. — Apparently the son of Mathgamain, son of Muiredach (King of Ciarraidhe-Luachra) whose obit is entered above at the year 1003. This Conchobar was the person from whom the hereditary surname of O'Conor-Kerry has been derived.

<sup>8</sup> *Carman*. — See note <sup>11</sup>, p. 345 *supra*. Carman has been strangely confounded with Loch-Garman, the Irish name of Wexford, by writers on Irish history generally. But there is no authority for identifying the one place with the other. When Donnchadh MacGillapatrick inaugurated his succession to the kingship of Ossory by the celebration of the Fair (and Games) of Carman, he was not likely to go to Wexford for the purpose, where he would probably get a



heir of Munster, was killed by the 'family' of Imlech.<sup>1</sup> The victory of Druim-Bennchair<sup>2</sup> was gained over the Ulidians by the Airghialla. The victory of Inbher-Boinne<sup>3</sup> was gained by Sitriuc, son of Amhlaimh, over the Conailli, the Ui-Dorthain, and the Ui-Meith, in which they were put to slaughter. Maeltuile,<sup>4</sup> bishop of Ard-Macha, rested in Christ. Aedh Ua Forreidh<sup>4</sup> assumed the bishopric.

Kal. Jan. Mond.; m. 26. A.D. 1033. A victory was [1033.] gained by Murchad Ua Maelsechlainn over Conchobar Ua Maelsechlainn, when Maelruanaidh, grandson of Carrach Calma,<sup>5</sup> and Lorcan Ua Caindelbhain, King of Leoghaire, and many others, were slain. Conn, son of Maelpatraic, herenagh of Mungairit,<sup>6</sup> rested. Conchobar,<sup>7</sup> grandson of Muiredhach, King of Ciarraidhe, was slain. The Fair of Carman<sup>8</sup> [was celebrated] by Donnchad MacGillapatraic, after assuming the Kingship of Leinster. Amhergin Ua Cerbhaill, King of Eli,<sup>9</sup> and Cu-Mumhan,<sup>10</sup> son of Ruaidhri Ua Cetfadh, died. A breach among the Eli,<sup>9</sup> in which fell Braen Ua Cleirigh, and Muiredach MacGillapatraic, and a great many more. The son of Mac Boete,<sup>11</sup> son of Cinaedh,<sup>12</sup> was killed by Maelcolaim,<sup>13</sup> son of Cinaedh. Oengus, grandson of Cathal, King of Eoghanacht of Loch-Lein<sup>14</sup> [was killed]. The shrine of

very warm reception from the Ui-Ceinnselaigh. Carman was really the name of a place in the present county of Carlow.

<sup>9</sup> *Eli*; i.e. *Eli Ua Cerbhaill*, or *Eli-O'Carroll*. See note 7, p. 548.

<sup>10</sup> *Cu-Mumhan*.—A name signifying "Hound of Munster." The name in B. is *Cu-inmhuin* (i.e. "delightful hound"), which is wrong; the *Ann. Four Mast.*, and *Ann. Loch Cé*, agreeing with the form in the MS. A.

<sup>11</sup> *Son of MacBoete*.—*Mac mic Boete* may mean "son of the son of

Boete," or "son of MacBoete," a name formed like *MacBethad* (*Macbeth*), but different in derivation as well as in signification.

<sup>12</sup> *Cinaedh*.—Probably *Cinaedh* (or *Kenneth*) III., King of Scotland, whose obit is given above at the year 995.

<sup>13</sup> *Maelcolaim*.—*Malcolm* II., King of Scotland.

<sup>14</sup> *Eoghanacht of Loch-Lein*.—One of the numerous septs called "*Eoghanachta*" (i.e. descendants of *Eoghan Mór*, son of *Oilill Oluim*, King of





Peter and Paul was dropping blood on Patrick's altar in Ard-Macha, in the presence of all observers. Aedh, son of Flaitbertach Ua Neill, King of Ailech, and royal heir of Ireland, died after penitence, on the night of Andrew's festival.<sup>1</sup>

Kal. Jan. Tuesd.; m. 7. A.D. 1034. Maelcolaim,<sup>2</sup> son of Cinaedh, King of Alba, died. Amlaimh, son of Sitriuc, was killed by Saxons on his way to Rome. Gillasechnaill,<sup>3</sup> son of Gillamochonna, was slain. Dubhdaingen, King of Connaught, was slain by his own people. Donnchad, son of Brian, plundered all Osraighe. Cathal Martyr, herenagh of Corcach, and Conn, son of Mael-patraic, herenagh of Mungairit<sup>5</sup> 'fell asleep' in Christ. A hosting of the Ulidians into Midhe, to Tech-mic-Mellen.<sup>6</sup> Gilla-Fulartaigh, King of the Deisi<sup>7</sup> of Bregha, was slain. Macnia Ua hUchtain,<sup>8</sup> lector of Cenannas, was drowned coming from Alba, and the *culebad*<sup>9</sup> of Colum-Cille, and three of Patrick's reliquaries, and thirty men about them. Suibhne, son of Cinaedh, King of the Gall-Gaidhel,<sup>10</sup> died. [1034.]

capacities, with the monastery of Kells. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 397.

<sup>9</sup> *Culebad*.—The meaning of the word *culebad* has been much discussed. Dr. Reeves thought it was the Irish word for Latin *colobium* (a tunic). *Adamnan*, p. 323. See *Ann. Loch Cé*, A.D. 1034, note <sup>2</sup>. The Rev. Thomas Olden has treated of the nature and use of the *culebad* in an interesting paper published in the *Proceedings of the R. I. Acad.*, ser. II., vol. II., part 7 (Jan. 1886), pp. 355–8. Mr. Olden explains *culebad* (glossed "flabellum," in the authority there cited) as a fan for driving away "flies and other unclean insects which fly past, so that they may not touch the sacred things" (p. 356). See *Ann.*

*Loch Cé* (ed. Hennessy) A.D. 1031, note <sup>2</sup>, and 1128, note <sup>6</sup>. See also O'Curry's *MS. Materials*, p. 335, where it is erroneously stated that the "*cuilefadh* of St. Patrick" was alluded to in the Annals of the Four Masters at the year 1128. There is reference to a *cuilebadh*, under that year, in the *Ann. Loch Cé*. (See Hennessy's ed., *ad an.*, note <sup>6</sup>), and also in the present Chronicle under the same date *infra* (where see note).

<sup>10</sup> *Gall-Gaidhel*.—"Foreign Irish." The Gaedhlic (or Celtic) people in the mainland and islands of Scotland who were under the rule of the Norsemen. The name is now represented by Galloway, in Scotland.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. ιιι. ρ., λ. x.ιιι. Anno domini M.º xxx.º u. Cnút mac Sain, ρι Saxon, do ec. Caṡal mac Aṡmalgaṡa, ρι ιαρṡαιρ Laiſen, 7 α ben ingen mic ṡillaṡoeṡgin mic Cinaeṡa, 7 α ṡu, do marbaṡ 1 n-aen uair do mac Ceal-laiṡ mic Dunchaṡa. Flaṡṡberṡaṡ .h. Murchaṡa, ρι ceniuil ḃoṡaine, cum multir occirur epṡ. Iarnan .h. Flannchaṡa, cu na naeṡ 7 na ρiren, do ṡeachṡ ṡop cpeic 1 n-Delbna, comṡairṡetaρ uaiti do Delbna im aipis co tapṡat cliaṡaṡ ḃó, 7 co ρo marbaṡ Iarnan, 7 ár α muinṡipe, ṡria neapṡ na naeṡ. Raṡnall .h. hiṡair, ρι ρuirṡ Laiρgi, do marbaṡ 1 n-Aṡ cliaṡ la Siṡriuc mac Aṡlaim. Aṡo mḃrecaṡ do apcaṡ do Siṡriuc mac Aṡlaim. Sopṡ Colum Cille do apcaṡ 7 do loρcaṡ do Concobur .h. Maelpeṡlaimn, ina ḃiṡail.

Fol. 57bb.

b.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. .u. ρ., λ. xx. uιιι. Anno domini M.º xxx.º uι.º Domnall .h. huaṡmupan, ρι ρep Li, o ḃal Aṡraṡe, Sgolog .h. Flannacan ρι Teṡḃa α ρuir, Domnall .h. Flainn, ρι domna Tempach, o ρepaiṡ ḃreipne, Murchaṡ .h. Incappail 7 Niall mac Muirṡira, ḃa ρiṡdomna ιαρṡαιρ Connachṡ, omney occiri punt. Cuchiṡe mac Eigneṡan, ρι ceniuil Ennaṡ, obuit. Donnchaṡ mac Dun-laiṡ, ρι Laiſen, do ḃallaṡ la Donnchaṡ mac ṡilla-

<sup>1</sup> Cnút.—King Canute.

<sup>2</sup> Sain.—Sveno, or Svein. The name is written *Stain* in the *Chron. Scotorum* (A.D. 1033=1035).

<sup>3</sup> West of Leinster.—ιαρṡαιρ Laiſen. This is probably a mistake for αιρṡep Laiſen (or East of Leinster). The *Four Mast.* state that Cathal was King of Ui-Cellaigh-Cualann, a territory that embraced the north-east portion of the present county of Wicklow.

<sup>4</sup> Cinel-Boghaine.—The tribe-name of the descendants of Enna-Boghaine, second son of Conall Gulban, son of Niall Nine-hostager. Their terri-

tory is now represented by the barony of Banagh, co. Donegal.

<sup>5</sup> Hound.—cu. Translated "persecutor" in *Clar.* 49, and "canis venaticus" by O'Connor. O'Donovan renders *cu na naemh ocus na firen* by "watchdog of the saints and just men." But as the Chronicler records that Iarnan met his death through the power of the saints, it is obvious that he must have regarded Iarnan as an enemy of all holy and good men.

<sup>6</sup> Delbna.—There were several sub-sections of the great family of Delbna (descendants of Lughaidh Delbhaedh, son of Cas, ancestor of

Kal. Jan. Wednesd.; m. 18. A.D. 1035. Cnút<sup>1</sup> son [1035.] of Sain,<sup>2</sup> King of the Saxons, died. Cathal son of Amhalgaidh, King of the West of Leinster,<sup>3</sup> and his wife, the daughter of the son of Gillacoemhgin, son of Cinaedh, and his dog, were killed at the same time by the son of Cellach, son of Dunchad. Flaithbertach Ua Murchada, King of Cinel-Boghaine,<sup>4</sup> was slain with many others. Iarnan Ua Flannchadha, 'hound'<sup>5</sup> of the saints and faithful, went on a predatory expedition into Delbhna;<sup>6</sup> but a few of the Delbhna met him about a herd, and gave him battle; and Iarnan was killed, and a slaughter [was made] of his people, through the power of the saints. Ragnall, grandson of Imhar, King of Port-Lairge, was killed in Ath-clíath, by Sitriuc son of Amlaimh. Ard-Breacain was plundered by Sitriuc son of Amlaimh. Sord of Colum-Cille<sup>7</sup> was plundered and burned by Conchobar Ua Maelsechlainn, in revenge therefor.

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. 29. A.D. 1036. Domnall Ua [1036.]<sup>8</sup> hUathmarain, King of Fir-Li, by the Dalaraidhe; Scológ Ua Flannacain, King of Tethbha, by his own people; Domnall Ua Flainn, royal heir of Temhair, by the men of Breifne; Murchad Ua Incappail, and Niall son of Muirghes, two royal heirs of the west of Connaught—were all slain. Cuchiche, son of Eignechan, King of Cinel-Enna, died. Donnchad son of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, was blinded<sup>8</sup> by Donnchad MacGillapatraic,

the Dal-Cais of Thomond) scattered throughout Leinster and Connaught. See O'Donovan's ed. of *O'Dugan's Topogr. Poem*, App., notes <sup>26</sup>, <sup>28</sup>. The Delbhna above referred to was probably the branch that gave name to the present barony of Delvin, in the co. Westmeath.

<sup>7</sup> *Sord of Colum-Cille*.—Swords, a few miles to the north of Dublin.

From the retaliation here recorded, it would seem that Swords was at the time in the possession of the Foreigners.

<sup>8</sup> *Blinded*.—It is stated in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 39, col. 3) that the operation took place after the victim had been brought out of the church of Disert-Diarmata (i.e. Castledermot, co. Kildare), where he had probably taken refuge.

patraic, conerbailt de. Flaithbertač .h. Neill, aiporí  
 Cíliġ, poŕt penitentiam optimam, in Chriŕto quieuit.  
 Oenġur mac Flainn, comarba Ħrenainn Cluana,  
 Ceallach .h. Sealbaigh, comarba Ħarpe, in Chriŕto  
 dormierunt. Ruairí mac Taidġ mic Lorcain do  
 Ħallao la mac Mailna-mbó.

[Ct. 1anair. iii. p., l. x. Anno domini M.º xxx.º iii.  
 Caŕal mac Ruairí, pı iarpair Connacht, do Ħul dia  
 ailirı co hĦrdo Mača. Flann .h. Maelrechlainn do  
 Ħallao la Concobar .h. Maelrechlainn. Ħrčeu .h.  
 Celecan .i. pı .h. mĦperail, 7 Ruairí .h. Lorcain, pı  
 .h. Niallain, occirı puntı CproiĦ čaille, o Muirpočač  
 .h. Ruaočacain, 7 o hĦiĦ Eeachach. Cu-inmain .h.  
 Robann, pı pıur Lairce, a rıur occirur ep. Ceap-  
 načan ġot occirur ep. la .h. Flannacan do hĦiĦ  
 Maine. Tı hĦi MaelĦoraiĦ do marbaĦ. Flıuč  
 doinenn mor ipın bliadaipı.

[Ct. 1anair. i. p., l. xx. i. Anno domini M.º xxx.º  
 iiii.º Cuinnıden Coınnape, comarba mic Nıppı 7  
 Colmain Ela, Colman cam .h. Conġaile, comarba

<sup>1</sup> *Flaithbertach*.—A marg. note in the original hand, in A., adds the epithet in τροφῶν, "of the pilgrim's staff," in allusion to Flaithbertach's journey to Rome, recorded above at the year 1030. See note <sup>9</sup>, p. 489, *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Brenainn of Cluain*.—St. Brendan of Clonfert-Brendan (or Clonfert), in the barony of Longford, co. Galway. The name of Oengus does not appear in Archdall's list of the abbots of Clonfert, nor in Ware's list of the bishops of that ancient See.

<sup>3</sup> *Comarb of Barrė*; i.e. successor of St. Barrė (or Finnbar), abbot or bishop of Cork.

<sup>4</sup> *Tadhg*.—He was King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. His obit is entered above at the year 1030.

<sup>5</sup> *Son of Mael-na-mbó*—The name of this son was Diarmait, who, from being King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh (or South Leinster), made himself ruler of all Leinster. His death in battle is recorded at the year 1072 *infra*, where he is called King of Leinster and the "Gentiles" (or Foreigners). *Mael-na-mbo* ("Cow-chief") was a nickname for Donnchad, King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh (slain by his own tribe in 1005, *Four Mast.*), who was the grandfather of Murchadh, King of Leinster (*ob.* 1070, *infra*), from whom the name of Mac Murchadha (or Mac Murrough) has been derived. See note under A.D. 1042.

<sup>6</sup> *Flann—Conchobar*—According to the *Ann. Four Mast.*, they were brothers.



whereof he died. Flaithbertach<sup>1</sup> Ua Neill, chief King of Ailech, after the most perfect penitence, rested in Christ. Oengus son of Flann, comarb of Brenainn of Cluain,<sup>2</sup> [and] Cellach Ua Selbhaigh, comarb of Barrè,<sup>3</sup> 'fell asleep' in Christ. Ruaidhri, son of Tadhg,<sup>4</sup> son of Lorcan, was blinded by the son of Mael-na-mbo.<sup>5</sup>

Kal. Jan. Saturd.; m. 10. A.D. 1037. Cathal, son of Ruaidhri, King of the West of Connaught, went on his pilgrimage to Ard-Macha. Flann<sup>6</sup> Ua Maelsechlainn was blinded by Conchobar<sup>6</sup> Ua Maelsechlainn. Archu Ua Celechain,<sup>7</sup> King of Ui-Bresail, and Ruaidhri Ua Lorcan, King of Ui-Niallain, were slain in Craebh-caille,<sup>8</sup> by Muiredach Ua Ruadhacain and the Ui-Echach. Cu-inmain<sup>9</sup> Ua Robann, King of Port-Lairge,<sup>10</sup> was slain by his own people. Cernachan Got<sup>11</sup> was killed by Ua Flannacain of the Ui-Maine. Three Ua Maeldoraidhs were killed. Great rain in this year. [1037.]

Kal. Jan. Sund.; m. 21. A.D. 1038. Cuinniden<sup>12</sup> Connere, comarb of MacNisse and Colman Ela, Colman Cam<sup>13</sup> Ua Conghaile, comarb of Molaise,<sup>14</sup> rested in [1038.]

<sup>7</sup> *Ua Celechain*.—Anglicised O'Callaghan. This family, which is to be distinguished from the more extensive Cork family of the name, was at one time powerful in that part of the co. Armagh now forming the barony of O'Neilland East. See at the year 1044 *infra*. The late Mr. John C. O'Callaghan, author of the *Green Book* and of the *Irish Brigades in the Service of France*, claimed to be descended from these O'Callaghan's of Ui-Bresail.

<sup>8</sup> *Craebh-caille*.—O'Donovan suggests (*Ann. F. M.*, A.D. 825, note *d*), that this is "probably the place now called Kilcreevy," in the parish of Derrynoose, barony and county of Armagh.

<sup>9</sup> *Cu-inmain*; lit. "Delightful

Hound." Tigernach writes the name *Cu-Mumhan*, "Hound of Munster."

<sup>10</sup> *Port-Lairge*.—Waterford City. *puirte lairgi*, B.

<sup>11</sup> *Cernachan Got*; i.e. Cernachan the "Stammerer." O'Connor renders *got* ("stammerer") by "*statura procerus*."

<sup>12</sup> *Cuinniden*.—Written "Cuindén" by the *Four Masters*, who describe him as Bishop, Abbot, and Lector, of Condere (Connor). See notes <sup>11</sup>, <sup>12</sup>, p. 471, and note <sup>12</sup>, p. 473, *supra*. The MS. B. has .ñ. Coimnepe (for Ua Connere), which seems wrong.

<sup>13</sup> *Cam*; i.e. "bent," or "crooked." The epithet applied to Colman in the *Ann. Four Mast.* is *caech*, "blind."

<sup>14</sup> *Comarb of Molaise*; i.e. successor of St. Molaise, or abbot of Devenish, in Loch Erne.



Molairi, in Christo quiescunt. Gillacur mac Caebair .h. Domnall do marbad la mac Cuinn .h. Domnall. Caē etir Cuau ri Allpaxan 7 Otta ri Prangce, i torčair mile im Otta. Opc allaidh .h. Ruadhacain, ri .h. nEachach, do marbad do clainn Sinaiḡ i n-ard Mača, illuan feile Ulltan, i n-digail marbēa Eochada mic ino abaid, 7 i n-digail rapaiḡtair Mača. Maiōm for hUib Maine ria Dealbna for lap Cluana mic Noirp, i n-aine feile Ciapain, in quo multi occiri punt. Cusuilḡ .h. Donnchada, riodmna Cairil, do marbad d' O faelan.

Fol. 58aa.

[Ct. 1anair. .ii. p., l. 11. Anno domini M.º xxx.º ix.º Iaco ri bpetan a riur, Domnall mac Donnchada ri .h. faelan o Domnall .h. fergaili, Donnchad derg .h. Ruairc o hU Concobair, Ruairi ri fernmuisi a riur, Ceō .h. planacan ri Luirḡ 7 .h. fiaēraē, omner occiri punt. Donnchad mac Gillapatraic, airpōri laigen 7 Orraiḡi, Maenia comarba buiti,

<sup>1</sup> *Cuana*.—Conrad II., Emperor of Germany. See under the year 1023 *supra*; and the *Ann. Loch-Cé* (ed. Hennessy,) Vol. I., p. 40, note<sup>1</sup>. See also Petavius, *Rationar. Temporum*, part I, book viii., chap. xvii.

<sup>2</sup> *Orc-allaidh Ua Ruadhacain*.—The name Ua Ruadhacain is now written O'Rogan (or Rogan without the O). *Orc-allaidh* (lit. "wild pig") was probably a nickname for the Muiredach [Ua Ruadhacain] mentioned under the year 1037.

<sup>3</sup> *Clann-Sinaigh*; i.e. the "descendants of Sinach." It would appear from an entry at the year 1059 *infra*, that the Clann-Sinaigh were seated in the *Airthera*, a territory now represented by the baronies of Lower and Upper Orior, co. Armagh.

<sup>4</sup> *Ulltan*.—St. Ultan of Ard-Breacain (Ardbraccan, co. Meath), whose festival day is September 4. The Dominical Letter for the year 1038 being A., the 4th of September in that year fell on a Monday.

<sup>5</sup> *Mac-in-abaidh*; i.e. "son of the Abbot." From this form comes the Irish and Scotch surname Mac Nab. The *Four Masters* do not give this entry.

<sup>6</sup> *Delbhna*.—The inhabitants of *Delbhna-Ethra*, or Delvin Mac Coghlan, now the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County. See *Irish Topographical Poems* (ed. O'Donovan) notes<sup>26</sup>, <sup>28</sup>.

<sup>7</sup> *Ciaran's festival*.—The festival of St. Ciaran of Clonmacnoise occurs on the 9th of September, which fell

Christ. Gillachrist, son of Cathbar Ua Domnaill, was killed by the son of Conn Ua Domnaill. A battle between Cuana,<sup>1</sup> King of the All-saxan, and Otto, King of the Franks, in which 1,000 men were slain, along with Otta. Orc-allaidh Ua Ruadhacain,<sup>2</sup> King of Ui-Echach, was killed by the Clann-Sinaigh,<sup>3</sup> in Ard-Macha, on the Monday of the festival of Ultan,<sup>4</sup> in revenge of the killing of Eochaidh Mac-in-abaidh,<sup>5</sup> and in revenge of the profanation of Ard-Macha. The Ui-Maine were defeated by the Delbhna<sup>6</sup> in the middle of Cluain-mic-Nois, on the Friday of Ciaran's festival,<sup>7</sup> in which many were slain. Cuduiligh Ua Donnchadha, royal heir of Caisel, was slain by the Ui-Faelain.

Kal. Jan. Mond.; m. 2. A.D. 1039. Iaco<sup>8</sup> King of Britain, by his own people; Domnall<sup>9</sup> son of Donnchad, King of Ui-Faelain, by Domnall Ua Fergaile<sup>10</sup>; Donnchad Derg<sup>11</sup> Ua Ruairc, by Ua Conchobair<sup>12</sup>; Ruaidhri,<sup>13</sup> King of Fernmagh, by his own people; Aedh Ua Flannacain, King of Lurg and Ui-Fiachrach<sup>14</sup>—all were slain. Donnchad Mac Gillapatraic, Arch-King of Leinster and Osraighi, [and] Macnia, comarb of Buite,<sup>15</sup> a bishop, and

on a Saturday in the year 1038; the vigil of Ciaran's feast day being therefore on a Friday.

<sup>8</sup> *Iaco*.—Printed "Iago, King of Gwynedd," in the *Brut y Tywisogion* (A.D. 1037); and "Iacob rex Venedotiae" in *Ann. Cambriae*, A.D. 1039.

<sup>9</sup> *Domnall*.—See the pedigree of this prince in Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, Table No. 12, between pp. 222 and 223.

<sup>10</sup> *Domnall Ua Fergaile*.—See O'Donovan's *Four Masters*, A.D. 1039, note y.

<sup>11</sup> *Donnchad Derg*; i.e. Donnchad (or Denis), the "Red." He was the son of Art O'Ruairc, King of Connaught (nicknamed *an cailech*, or

"the Cock"), whose death is recorded at the year 1046 *infra*.

<sup>12</sup> *Ua Conchobair*; i.e. O'Conor. This was Aedh *an gha bhernaigh* (or Aedh "of the gapped spear"), King of Connaught, whose death is recorded at the year 1067 *infra*.

<sup>13</sup> *Ruaidhri*.—The *Ann. of Tigernach*, and the *Four Masters*, have *mac Ruaidhri*, "son of Ruaidhri."

<sup>14</sup> *Ui Fiachrach*; i.e. Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-Sratha [Ardstraw], a tribe seated in the north-west of the present county of Tyrone, along the River Derg, and near the barony of Lurg, in the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>15</sup> *Comarb of Buite*; i.e. abbot of Monasterboice, co. Louth.

episcopur et plenur dierum, Ceilečair .h. Cuilennan comarba Tigernaiš, ruam uitam feliciter piniuit. Muiredač mac Flannacain, forairchinnech airē Mača, do hUib Eachach. Muiredač mac Flaithbertaič .h. Neill do marbad do Lethrennaiš. Cerball mac Paelan o Gallaiš occirur ert.

.b.

¶ Et. Ianair. iii. p., l. x. iii. Anno domini m.º xl. hic ert annur millrimur 7 xl. mur ab incarnatione domini. Corerač mac Ainngeda, comarba Flannan 7 Brenainn, Maelmuire .h. Uchtan comarba Colum cille, Viarmait .h. Sechnurais comarba Sechnaill, in Chriſto dormierunt. Corcran clereč, cenn Eorpa im crabud 7 im ecna, in Chriſto paupauit. Dunchad .h. Canegē, perleiginn airē Mača, miritimur ac doctirimur, in Chriſto paupauit. Donnchad mac Crinan, pī Alban, a ruir occirur ert. Alalt, pī Saxan ſiuair, moritur. Ceall dapa uile do lorač im ſeil

<sup>1</sup> *Comarb of Tigernach*; i.e. successor of St. Tigernach, or abbot of Clones, co. Monaghan.

<sup>2</sup> *Ended.*—piniuit, A. piniuerunt, B, in which the three obits here recorded are combined in the one entry.

<sup>3</sup> *Flaithbertach Ua Neill.*—Flaithbertach "of the pilgrim's staff," whose obit is entered above at the year 1036.

<sup>4</sup> *Lethrenna.*—This name is a plural noun, the singular of which would be *Lethrinn*. For do Lethrennaiš, the *Annals of Tigernach* and the *Four Masters* have do Uib Labradha, "by the Ui-Labhradha." See *Ann. Loch-Cé* (ed. Hennessy), Vol. I, p. 40, note 7.

<sup>5</sup> *Comarb of Flannan and Brenainn*; i.e. abbot (or bishop) of Killaloe, in the county of Clare, and of Clonfert, in the county of Galway. But

the name of Coscrach does not appear in Ware's lists of the bishops of those Sees.

<sup>6</sup> *Ua hUchtain.*—See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 398, and also pp. 279, 321. Maelmuire Ua hUchtain was principal of the Columbian foundations both in Ireland and Scotland.

<sup>7</sup> *Comarb of Sechnall*; i.e. abbot of Dun-Sechnaill (now Dunshaughlin), in the county Meath.

<sup>8</sup> *Corcran Clerech.*—"Corcran the Cleric." After the death of Mael-sechlainn the Great (A.D. 1022 *supra*), there seems to have been an interregnum in the government of Ireland, during which the public affairs are alleged to have been carried on by a great poet, Cuan O'Lochain (sl. in 1024), and the Corcran Clerech here referred to. Mr. Moore (*History of Ireland*, vol. II., p. 147, note), states that he could find no authority for

a man full of days, [died]. Ceilechair Ua Cuilennain, comarb of Tigernach,<sup>1</sup> ended<sup>2</sup> his life happily. Muiredach, son of Flannacan, vice-herenagh of Ard-Macha, of the Ui-Echach, [died]. Muiredach, son of Flaithbertach Ua Neill,<sup>3</sup> was killed by the Lethrenna.<sup>4</sup> Cerbhall, son of Faelan, was slain by Foreigners.

Kal. Jan. Tuesd.; m. 13. A.D. 1040. This is the [1040.]<sup>B18</sup> 1040th year from the Lord's Incarnation. Coscrach son of Ainngid, comarb of Flannan and Brenainn<sup>5</sup>; Maelmuire Ua hUchtain,<sup>6</sup> comarb of Colum-Cille, [and] Diarmait, grandson of Sechnasach, comarb of Sechnall,<sup>7</sup> 'fell asleep' in Christ. Corcran Clerech,<sup>8</sup> head of Europe as regards piety and learning, rested in Christ. Dunchad Ua Canege,<sup>9</sup> lector of Ard-Macha, the gentlest and most learned, rested in Christ. Donnchad son of Crinan,<sup>10</sup> King of Alba, was killed by his own people. Aralt, King of the Saxons 'giuais,'<sup>11</sup> died. Cill-dara was all

this allegation in "any of our regular Annals." The portion of the *Book of Leinster* dealing with the succession of the Irish Kings from the earliest period is of an annalistic character; and after the record (p. 26a), of the death of Maelsechlainn Mór (or Malachy the Great), the following entry occurs: — *comfelaiciur for hEirinn for re dá bliadain xl. (no. l.) Cúan .h. lothcain, Corcran clerech*; i.e. "a joint regnancy over Ireland, for 42 (or 52) years; Cuan Ua Lothchain, and Corcran Clerech." See *Book of Rights* (ed. O'Donovan), *Introd.*, pp. xlii. xliii.

<sup>9</sup> *Ua Canege*; i.e. "grandson (or descendant) of Caneg." The *Four Mast.* have *Ua hAnchainge*, "grandson of Anchaing." This entry is not in B.

<sup>10</sup> *Dunchad son of Crinan*. — The name of Dunchad's father is written

"Critan" in the *Chron. Scotorum*, but (correctly) "Crinan" in the *Ann. of Tigernach*. This Dunchad, the Duncan of the play of *Macbeth*, although stated above to have been slain by his own people (*a suis*), is reported in the *Chronicle of Marianus Scotus* as having been killed *a duce suo MacBethad mac Finnloech*. See Skene's *Chron. Picts and Scots*, places referred to in Index under Duncan I.

<sup>11</sup> *Aralt, King of the Saxons 'giuais'*. Harold Harefoot, whose obit is also given in the Anglo-Sax. *Chronicle* and other Old English *Chronicles* at the year 1040. The meaning of the epithet 'giuais,' which Dr. O'Connor prints *guais*, and translates "ferorum," is not plain to the Editor. The Translator in *Clar.* 49 renders *ru* *Saxan giuair* by "King of Saxons of Gills." See *Ann. Loch-Cé* (ed. Hennessy), A.D. 1040, note <sup>11</sup>.

Μιχελ. Ceannannur do lorcadh. Dun da leatglar do lorcadh 7 ilchealla arceana.

¶ *kt.* Ianair .u. p.; L. xx. iiii. Anno domini M.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup> 1.<sup>o</sup> At imda tpa na h-airiri etir marbad doene, 7 ec 7 crecha 7 caea. Ni cumaing nech a n-inniriu do leir, acht uate do ilib dib ar daiḡ aera na n-doene do fir tpeoto. Mac beathad mac Ainmere apd ollam apd Mača 7 Epenn arceana. Domnall remhar mac mail na mbo do marbad do laiḡuib. Muirceptač mac Sillapatraic do marbad do hUí Caillaidhe a meabail. Creč la hAipḡiallu 1 Conaillib, co po bpiridap Conaille forpo 1 Maiḡ Dačainneč. Creč la .h. Neill 1 nhUib Eachach Ula, co tucrat creič moir. Silla-comgail, mac Duinnucan mic Dunlaing, do breič a cill dapa ar eicin, 7 a marbad iapum.

Fol. 58ab.

¶ *kt.* Ianair .ui. p.; L. u. Anno domini M.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup> Fearna mor Moedhoc do lorcadh la Donnchad mac mBriain. Glenn Uirren do lorcadh do mac Mail na mbó, 7 in daiḡpteč do bpiriud, 7 cet duine do marbad, 7 .iiii. cet do breič eirt, 1 n-diḡail Ferna móre. Loingreč (.i. h. Flaiten), comarba Ciapain 7 Cronain, quieuit. Aeč mac ind abaid, (.i. mac Mailmuire 7

<sup>1</sup> *And deaths.*—7 ec, in A. only.

<sup>2</sup> *Domnall Remhar*; i.e., Domnall "the Fat." The proper name of Mael-na-mbo, father of Domnall, was Donnchad. See note <sup>4</sup>, p. 516, *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Ui-Caellaidhe.*—This name is even yet pretty numerous in the counties of Kilkenny, Queen's county, and Kildare; but under the forms "Kelly" and "Kealy," without the O'

<sup>4</sup> *Magh-Dachainnech.*—Some place in the north of the present county of Louth, which has not been identified.

<sup>5</sup> *Ferna-mor-Moedhoc.*—"Moedhoc's great Alder-tree." Ferns, in the county of Wexford.

<sup>6</sup> *Glenn-Uissen.*—Now represented

by Killeslin, in a parish of the same name, barony of Slievemargy, Queen's county. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 843, note y.

<sup>7</sup> *Son.*—He was apparently Diarmait, [son of Donnchad, called Mael-na-mbo; see note <sup>4</sup>, p. 516 *supra*], at first King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, but ultimately King of Leinster. The obit of Diarmait is entered under the year 1072 *infra*, where he is described as King of the Leinstermen and Foreigners. See note <sup>5</sup>, under A.D. 1036, *supra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Ferna-mór.*—See note <sup>5</sup>. It is stated in the *Ann. Four M.* (A.D. 1041), that the outrages above recorded were committed in revenge not only of the



burned about Michaelmas. Cenannas was burned. Dundalethglas was burned, and many churches besides.

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. 24. A.D. 1041. Numerous, [1041.] truly, are the events [of this year], between the killing of men, and deaths,<sup>1</sup> and depredations, and battles. No one could relate them all; but a few out of many of them [are mentioned], in order that the ages of the people might be known through them. MacBeathad, son of Ainmire, chief poet of Ard-Macha and of Ireland in general, [died]. Domnall Remhar,<sup>2</sup> son of Mael-na-mbo, was killed by the Leinstermen. Muirchertach Mac Gillapatraic was killed by the Ui-Caellaidhe,<sup>3</sup> in treachery. A depredation by the Airghialla in Conaille; when the Conaille routed them in Magh-Dachainnech.<sup>4</sup> A depredation by the Ui Neill in Ui-Echach-Uladh, when they took a great prey. Gillacomghaill, son of Donncuan, son of Dunlaing, was forcibly taken out of Cill-dara, and killed afterwards.

Kal. Jan. Frid.; m. 5. A.D. 1042. Ferna-mor- [1042.] Moedhoc<sup>5</sup> was burned by Donnchad, son of Brian. Glenn-Uissen<sup>6</sup> was burned by the son<sup>7</sup> of Mael-na-mbo, and the oratory was broken, and 100 men were slain, and 400 taken out of it—in revenge of Ferna-mór.<sup>8</sup> Loingsech (i.e. Ua Flaithen), comarb of Ciaran and Cronan,<sup>9</sup> rested. Aedh, son of the Abbot, (i.e. son of Maelmuire,<sup>10</sup> and of

burning of Ferns, but also of the slaying of Domhnall Remhar, brother of the [Diarmait] son of Mael-na-mbo, referred to in the last note.

<sup>9</sup> *Comarb of Ciaran and Cronan*; i.e., Abbot of Clonmacnoise and Roscrea.

<sup>10</sup> *Maelmuire*.—The name "Maelmuire" does not appear in any of the ancient lists of Abbots of Cork accessible to the Editor. The only ecclesiastic of the name whose period would correspond to the foregoing entry is

Maelmaire (or Maelmuire), abbot, or bishop, of Armagh, whose obit is given at A.D. 1020 *supra*. See under the year 1038, where the then King of Ui-Echach (Iveagh) is stated to have been slain in Armagh, in revenge of the killing of "Eochaidh son of the Abbot" (*Mac-in-ebaidh*). It may be added that "Ua Lorcain," or "O'Larkin," was the name of the contemporary ruling family of the Ui-Niallain, a tribe situated in the north of the county of Armagh.



Setaige ingine hui Lorcain), do ec i Corcaig moir Muman. Murchad mac Dunlainn, pi Laigen, 7 Domnall mac Aedá, pi .h. Bairrche, do éuitim la Gillapatrick mac n'Donnchada, pi Orraighi, 7 la Macraith mac Donnchada, pi Eoganachta. Flann mac Mailrechlainn, pi domna Erenn, do marbad tria mae-bail. Maelpetair .h. hAilecan, perleiginn 7 toirec macleiginn air Maeda, do marbad do feraiB Fern-muighi. Ailill Mucnoma, cenn manac na n-Goirdel, in Colonia quieuit.

kt. Ianair .iii. p. ; l. xui. Anno domini M.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> Catál mac Ruaidrí, pi iartair Connacht, do ec ina ailéir i n-ard Maeda. Domnall .h. Ferghail, pi Fortuath Laigen, do marbad dia dainib fein. Flann .h. Anber, pi .h. Meir, o hui Cerpbuill, o piB Fern-muighi ; Aed .h. Conriacá, pi Tethba, o Muircepratac .h. Mailrechlainn ; Ceinneitig .h. Cuirc, pi Murcraide, occiri runt. Ceallach .h. Cleircin, comarba Finnein 7 Mocholmocc, Cairppu .h. Laiðgnein, airchinnech Ferna 7 tiB Moling, Gilla moconna .h. Duiboirma, in pace dormierunt. Maiom MaelecoennaiB for brú Súire, for Orraighi 7 for Epmumain, pe Carptaac mac

<sup>1</sup> *Corcach-mor*. — The "Great Marsh." Cork, in the county of Cork. See last note.

<sup>2</sup> *Domnall*.—The name is Donnchadh in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (1042), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (1040). But the name in the *Ann. Loch-Cé* is Domnall.

<sup>3</sup> *Ui-Bairrche*.—The descendants of Daire Barrach, second son of Cathair Mor, King of Leinster in the 2nd century. Their territory comprised the present barony of Slievemargy, Queen's county, and some of the adjacent districts of the co. Carlow.

<sup>4</sup> *Ua Donnchadha*.—("grandson of Donnchad"). mac Donnchada ("son of Donnchad"), A. The obit

of Macraith Ua Donnchada (or Macraith O'Donoghoe) is entered at the year 1052 *infra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Eoghanacht*.—Otherwise *Eoghanacht Chaisil*; a sept descended from Eoghan Mor, son of Oilill Olaim, anciently seated around Cashel, in the present county of Tipperary.

<sup>6</sup> *Through treachery*. τρια μαε-bail, A. Τρια μαε-bail, B. Both readings being corrupt.

<sup>7</sup> *Mucnamh*. — Mucknoe, in the barony of Cremorne, co. Monaghan. See Reeves's *Down and Connor*, p. 146, note i.

<sup>8</sup> *Fortuatha-Laighen*.—See note <sup>1</sup>, p. 157 *supra*.

Setach, daughter of Ua Lorcain), died in Corcach-mor<sup>1</sup> of Munster. Murchad son of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, and Domnall<sup>2</sup> son of Aedh, King of Ui-Bairrche,<sup>3</sup> fell by Gillapatraic son of Donnchad, King of Osraighi, and by Macraith Ua Donnchadha,<sup>4</sup> King of Eoghanacht.<sup>5</sup> Flann son of Maelsechlainn, royal heir of Ireland, was killed through treachery.<sup>6</sup> Maelpetair Ua h-Ailecain, lector, and chief of the students of Ard-Macha, was killed by the men of Fernmagh. Ailill of Mucnamh,<sup>7</sup> head of the monks of the Gaedhil, rested in Cologne.

Kal. Jan. Saturd.; m. 16. A.D. 1043. Cathal son [1043.] of Ruaidhri, King of the West of Connaught, died in his pilgrimage in Ard-Macha. Domnall Ua Ferghaile, King of Fortuatha-Laighen,<sup>8</sup> was killed by his own people. Flann Ua Anbheidh, King of Ui-Meith, by Ua Cerbhaill, King of Fernmhagh; Aedh Ua Confiacra, King of Tethba,<sup>9</sup> by Muirchertach Ua Maelsechlainn; Ceinnetigh Ua Cuirc, King of Muscraide<sup>10</sup>—were slain. Cellach Ua Cleircein, Comarb of Finnen and Mocholmoch;<sup>11</sup> Cairpri Ua Laidhgnein, herenagh of Ferna and Tech-Moling,<sup>12</sup> [and] Gilla-mochonna Ua Duibhdirma, 'fell asleep' in peace. The victory of Maelcoennaigh,<sup>13</sup> on the brink of the Suir, over the Osraighi and Írmumha,<sup>14</sup> by Carthach<sup>15</sup> son of Saer-

<sup>9</sup> *Tethba*.—*τεβτα*, A.

<sup>10</sup> *Muscraide*.—Otherwise *Muscraide-Chuirc* ("Muskerry-Quirk"); and also called *Muscraide-Breoghain*, and *Muscraide-Treithirne*. This territory comprised the greater part of the present barony of Clanwilliam, in the county of Tipperary.

<sup>11</sup> *Comarb of Finnen and Mocholmoch*; i.e., Abbot of Movice, co. Down, (founded by St. Finnian), and of Dromore, in the same county, (founded by St. Colman, or Mocholmoch).

<sup>12</sup> *Tech-Moling*.—"Moling's House." St. Mullens, in the county of Carlow.

<sup>13</sup> *Maelcoennaigh*.—O'Donovan thought this was the place where "the River Multeen unites with the Suir," about three miles to the west of Cashel, co. Tipperary.

<sup>14</sup> *Irmumha*.—"East Munster." The name is written *Ermumha* in the *Ann. Loch-Ce*, and *Urmumha* by the *Four Masters*. Ormond, in Tipperary, is meant.

<sup>15</sup> *Carthach*.—From this Carthach, whose name signifies "loving," the MacCarthy's of Desmond have derived their hereditary surname. His death is noticed at the year 1045 *infra*.

Σαερβρεθαιζ, ι παρβαθ .h. Donnacain, ρι Αραθ.  
Μαιοm ρια cenel Eogain ρορ cenel Conaill ι τερμονn  
Dabheoc.

b. Fol. 58ba. **Κ**τ. Ιαναιρ .ι. ρ.; L. xxiii. Anno domini M.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup> iiii.<sup>o</sup>  
Cumurcaθ .h. hAilillen, ρι .h. nEθaθ, το μαρβαο ο  
hUib Capacan. Niall .h. Ceilecan, ρι .h. mDpεpail,  
7 α bpaθair .ι. Tpenpεp, το θαλλαο το macaib Maτο-  
θain τρια mebaill. Domnall .h. Cuipε, ρι Mupεpαιθe,  
το μαρβαο το hUι Laiθein 7 το hUι Oippεiu. Cpeθ la  
Niall mac Mailpeθlainn, la ριθ nAiliz, ρορ hUib  
Meit 7 ρορ cuail[n]ge, co ρuc da cet dεc bό 7 ρochairε  
oi bpait, ι n-oiθail ipapaiθti cluicc ino eoechta. Cpeθ  
eile dono la Muipεpταθ .h. Neill ρορ Muθoopna, co  
tuc boρoma 7 bpait ι n-oiθail ipapaiθti in cluic cetna.  
In cleipeθ .h. Conθoθair το μαρβαο.

**Κ**τ. Ιαναιρ .iii. ρ.; L. ix. Anno domini M.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup>  
Muipεθαθ mac Soepγupa aipchinnech Daimliae,  
Caθapaθ .h. Caθail, comapba Coeimgin, Maenaθ .h.  
Cipoubain, aipchinnech Luθmaiθ, in pace doρmiepunt.  
Conθalaθ .h. Loθlainn, ρι Copcumbpuaθ, Glun  
iapainn .h. Cleipθen, ρι .h. Cairppu, Flaitbepταθ .h.  
Canannan ρι cenuil Conaill, Domnall .h. Cetpaθa,

<sup>1</sup> *Saerbrethach*; lit. "noble-judging." A name still in use, as a Christian name, among respectable branches of the MacCarthys of the south of Ireland, in the forms Justin and Justinian.

<sup>2</sup> *Termon-Dabheoc*.—The sanctuary of Dabheoc, for whom see Martyr. of Donegal at 1 January. The church of St. Dabheoc was situated in the island in Lough Derg, co. Donegal, famous in later times as the site of St. Patrick's Purgatory. The church lands included within the limits of Termon-Dabheoc are now known by the name of Termon-Magrath, in

the parish of Templecarne, barony of Tirhugh, co. Donegal.

<sup>3</sup> *Ui-Caracain*.—A sept that occupied and gave name to a small tract of land lying on either side of the river Blackwater, and co-extensive with the present parish of Killyman, in the diocese of Armagh. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 1044, note f, where further information on the subject is given.

<sup>4</sup> *Ua Ceilechain*.—Or Ua Celechain. See note 7, under the year 1037 *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Trenfher* (Pron. *Trenar*); lit. "mighty man," or "champion."

brethach,<sup>1</sup> in which Ua Donnacain, King of Aradh, was slain. A victory by the Cinel-Eoghain over the Cinel-Conaill, in Termon-Dabheoc.<sup>2</sup>

Kal. Jan. Sund.; m. 17. A.D. 1044. Cumuscach Ua [1044.]<sup>RIS.</sup> hAilillen, King of Ui-Echach, was killed by the Ui-Caracain.<sup>3</sup> Niall Ua Ceilechain,<sup>4</sup> King of Ui-Bresail, and his brother, *i.e.* Trenfher,<sup>5</sup> were blinded by the sons of Matadhan,<sup>6</sup> through deceit. Domnall Ua Cuirc, King of Muscraidhe,<sup>7</sup> was killed by Ua Laithen<sup>8</sup> and Ua Oissein. A depredation by Niall son of Maelsechlainn, King of Ailech, upon the Ui-Meith and Cualnge, when he carried off 1,200 cows, and a great many prisoners, in revenge of the profanation of *clocc-ind-edechta*.<sup>9</sup> Another depredation, also, by Muirchertach Ua Neill upon the Mughdorna, when he carried off a cattle-spoil, and prisoners, in revenge of the same bell.<sup>10</sup> The Cleirech Ua Conchobair was killed.

Kal. Jan. Tuesd.; m. 9. A.D. 1045. Muiredach, son [1045.] of Saerghus, herenagh of Daimliacc; Cathasach Ua Cathail, comarb of Coemhgin,<sup>11</sup> [and] Maenach Ua Cirdubhain, herenagh of Lughmadh,<sup>12</sup> 'fell asleep' in peace. Conghalach Ua Lochlainn, King of Corcumruadh, Glun-iarainn Ua Cleirichen, King of Ui-Cairpri; Flaithbertach Ua Canannain, King of Cinel-Conaill, and

The name is incorrectly written *Ṭrenfher* (for *Ṭrenfher*) in A., and *Ṭrenfher* in B.; the proper form being *Ṭrenfher*.

<sup>6</sup> *Matadhan*. — Apparently the "Matadhan son of Domnall, King of Ulidia," whose death is recorded above under the year 1006.

<sup>7</sup> *Muscraidhe*. — See note <sup>10</sup>, p. 581.

<sup>8</sup> *Ua-Laithen*. — The *Four Masters* write the name "Ua Flaithen," which is probably the correct form.

<sup>9</sup> *Clocc-ind-edechta*. — The "Bell of the Testament." Otherwise called *Clocc-udachta-Patraic*, or the "Bell

of Patrick's Will"; because the Saint is alleged to have bequeathed it by will to the church of Armagh. See above at the year 552; Reeves's *Essay on the Bell of St. Patrick*; Trans. Royal Irish Acad., Vol. xxvii., part I. (*Polite Lit. and Antiquities*); and *Antiq. of Down and Connor*, p. 369, *sq.*

<sup>10</sup> *The same Bell*. — See last note.

<sup>11</sup> *Comarb of Coemhgin*; *i.e.* Abbot of Glenn-da-locha, or Glendalough.

<sup>12</sup> *Lughmadh*. — Louth, in the county of Louth. The name is written *lugh* for *lughbar* in B,

ορῶαν Muman, mortui sunt. Airchinnech Leſglinne  
do marbad a n-dorur na cille. Creſ la Muirceptač  
.h. Neill 1 pēraiſ ḃreſ, conurtaipraiſ ſairbeiſ .h.  
Caſurraiſ, pī ḃreſ, 1 Carran linne, 7 an muir lan  
ar a činn, co torčair Muirceptač ann, 7 alī mulai.  
Carrčāč mac Soerbrethaiſ, pī Eoganachta Cairil, do  
lorcaō 1 tiſ čeineō do hū longarcan mac Duinnēuan,  
cum mulai nobilibur urai. Cačētir Albanču etappu  
ſein 1 torčair Cronan ab Duine Caillenn.

[Cl. 1anair. .iiii. p.; l. xx. Anno domini M.º xl.º ui.º  
Muirēdač mac Flaitbertaič .h. Neill, pīdamna Alīſ,  
7 Alīraiſ .h. hAlīraiſ pī .h. nEchach ṽlao, do lorcaō 1  
tiſ teneō la Coinulaō mac Congalaiſ, 1 n-Uachtaip  
čipe. Arē .h. Ruairē, pī Connacht, do marbad do  
ceniul Conaill. ſerſal .h. Ciardai, pī Cairppi, do  
marbad do .h. Flannacain, do pīſ Tebča. Concobar  
.h. Loingrič, pī dal Araiē, do marbad do mac Dom-  
nall .h. Loingrič, ṽlāiſnīſ. Maelpatraic .h. ḃileoce,  
airē ſerleiſinn airē Mačā, 7 pī crabaō 7 uaiſi,  
in ſenectute bona quieuit. Dubdāleičī mac Mael-  
muire do gabail na ſipura leiſinn.

[Cl. 1anair. u. p.; l. i. Anno domini M.º xl.º ui.º  
Snechta mor ipin bliadain pī o ſeil Muire (ſeiſnīſ)

<sup>1</sup> *Ua Cetſadha*.—Nothing seems to be known regarding Domnall Ua Cetſadha, who is called "Head of the Dal-Cais" by the *Four Masters*, or as to the qualifications which obtained for him the title of ορῶαν Muman, "glory of Munster"; not "Gubernator Momoniae," as O'Conor renders the Irish.

<sup>2</sup> *Muirchertach*.—He was the son of Flaithbertach Ua Neill, King of Ailech, whose obit is entered at the year 1036 *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Ua Cathasaigh*.—O'Casey. See note <sup>3</sup>, p. 542 *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Cassan-linne*.—See note <sup>12</sup>, p. 443 *supra*. O'Conor renders *Cassan-linne*,

which literally signifies the "path of the *linn* (or lake)" by "reditum æstus," and the original Irish for "the tide was full before him" by "mare plenum supra caput ejus."

<sup>5</sup> *Carthach*.—See note <sup>15</sup>, p. 581 *supra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Donncuan*.—Brother of King Brian Borumha. The death of Donncuan is entered in the *Ann. Four Mast.* at the year 948 (=950), and in the *Chron. Scotorum* under A.D. 949.

<sup>7</sup> *Between*.—εταρpu, B. Not in A.

<sup>8</sup> *Dun-Caillen*.—Dunkeld, in Perthshire.

<sup>9</sup> *Flaithbertach*.—The remarkable man whose obit is recorded above at



Domnall Ua Cetfadha,<sup>1</sup> the glory of Munster, died. The herenagh of Leithglenn was killed in the church door. A predatory expedition by Muirchertach<sup>2</sup> Ua Neill to the men of Bregha. But Gairbhedh Ua Cathasaigh,<sup>3</sup> King of Bregha, overtook him at Cassan-linne<sup>4</sup> when the tide was full before him; and Muirchertach<sup>2</sup> and many others fell there. Carthach,<sup>5</sup> son of Saerbrethach, King of Eoghanacht-Caisil, was burned in a house set on fire by the grandson of Longarcán son of Donnucan,<sup>6</sup> together with many nobles. A battle amongst the men of Alba between<sup>7</sup> themselves, in which Cronan, abbot of Dun-Caillen,<sup>8</sup> was killed.

Kal. Jan. Wednesd.; m. 20. A.D. 1046. Muiredach, [1046.] son of Flaithbertach<sup>9</sup> Ua Neill, royal-heir of Ailech, and Aiteidh Ua hAiteidh, King of Ui-Echach-Ulad were burned in a house set on fire, by Cu-Ulad, son of Congalach, in Uachtar-tire.<sup>10</sup> Art Ua Ruairc, King of Connaught, was killed by the Cinel-Conaill. Ferghal Ua Ciardhai, King of Cairpri, was killed by Ua Flannacain, King of Tebhtha. Conchobar Ua Loingsigh, King of Dal-Araidhe, was killed by the son of Domnall Ua Loingsigh, in Leinster.<sup>11</sup> Maelpatraic Ua Bileoice, chief lector of Ard-Macha, and a paragon of piety and chastity, died at a good old age. Dubhdaleithe, son of Maelmuire, assumed the lectorship.

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. 1. A.D. 1047. Great snow in [1047] this year, from the festival of Mary (in winter<sup>12</sup>) to the

the year 1036. See note <sup>9</sup>, p. 489 *supra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Uachtar-tire*; lit. "Upper (part) of the land." See Reeves's *Down and Connor*, p. 351, where *Uachtar-tire* (or *Watertiry*) is stated to be chiefly represented by certain townlands of the parish of Kilmegan, which are included in the barony of Lecale, co. Down.

<sup>11</sup> *Leinster*. — In the *Ann. Four*

*Mast.* the place where Domnall Ua Loingsigh was killed is described as in *Ui-Buidhe*, a territory nearly co-extensive with the present barony of Ballyadams, in the Queen's county. See *Leabhar na g-ceart* (ed. O'Donovan), p. 214.

<sup>12</sup> *Winter*. — Added in a later hand in A. Not in B. The "festival of Mary" (or Lady-day) in winter falls on the 8th of December.



co feil Pátraic, do na fíu fíamail, co ro la ar n-daine  
7 innle 7 fíadmil in mára 7 en. Natiuitar Dom-  
nail mic Almagáda .i. comarba Pátraic. Muir-  
ceptač mac mic Mothađan, ru .h. mđreparil, do marbađ  
i n-Alro mača do Matađan .h. Ceilecan per dolum.  
Lann ingen mic Selbačan, comarba Ďrište, in pace  
quieuit. Niall .h. Ruairc do marbađ la .h. Concobair.  
Cpečrluaiđeđ la Niall mac Mailpeclainn i mđređu,  
co ro marbđ .h. nifpernan.

b. [Ct. Ianair. iii. p.; l. xii. Anno domini M.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup>  
iiii.<sup>o</sup> Dunlang mac Dungail a ppatribur ruir occirur  
ert. Pargal .h. Maelmuairđ ru per Cell, Gíllacolaim  
.h. hEignig airđriđ Alrgíall, Cennraclao .h. Cuill  
airđrili Muman, Maelpabail .h. hEiđinn ru .h.  
Piacpač Alđne, mortui punt. Cločna airchinnech  
imleča iđair, Perdomnač .h. Innarcaiđ comarba  
Pinnen, Dunchao .h. Ceilečair comarba Ciapain  
Saiđru, in pace quieuerunt. Comarba Petair 7 da  
per dec da aer graiđ do eibiltin imaille fíur, iar n-ol  
neime do rat doib in comarba ro h-innarbanađ ar  
reimhe.

[Ct. Ianair. i. p.; l. xx. iii. Anno domini M.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup>  
Almagaiđ comarba Pátraic, xx. ix. annor tranfactur

<sup>1</sup> *Domnall*.—His appointment to the abbotship (or bishopric) of Armagh, in succession to his brother Maelisa, is noticed at the year 1091 *infra*. See Ware's *Works* (Harris's ed.), Vol. 1, pp. 50–1.

<sup>2</sup> *Matadhan Ua Ceilechain*.—The only person so named mentioned in these Annals is the Matadhan Ua Ceilechain, vice-abbot (or “prior,” according to the *Four Masters*), whose obit is entered at A.D. 1063 *infra*. See note <sup>7</sup>, p. 573, *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Successor of Brigit*; i.e. abbess of Kildare. The name of Lann does

not appear in Archdall's very imperfect list of the abbots and abbesses of Kildare.

<sup>4</sup> *Ua Conchobair*.—Aedh Ua Conchobair (Aedh “of the gapped spear”), King of Connaught.

<sup>5</sup> *Ua h-Iffernain*.—This name, which is not uncommon in Meath, is now written Heffernan. But the Heffernans of Meath and Kildare are to be distinguished from the Heffernans of Limerick and Clare, who come of a different stock.

<sup>6</sup> *Dunlang*.—He is described as “Lord of Ui-Briuin-Cualann,” and

festival of Patrick, for which no equal was found, which caused a great destruction of people and cattle, and of wild sea animals and birds. Birth of Domnall<sup>1</sup> son of Amalgaidh, *i.e.*, successor of Patrick. Muirchertach, grandson of Matadhan, King of the Ui-Bresail, was killed in Ard-Macha by Matadhan Ua Ceilechain,<sup>2</sup> through treachery. Lann, daughter of Mac Selbhachain successor of Brigit,<sup>3</sup> rested in peace. Niall Ua Ruairc was killed by Ua Conchobair.<sup>4</sup> A predatory expedition by Niall, son of Maelsechlainn, into Bregha, when he killed Ua h-Iffernain.<sup>5</sup>

Kal. Jan. Frid.; m. 21. A.D. 1048. Dunlang,<sup>6</sup> son [1048] BIS. of Dungal, was slain by his brothers Ferghal Ua Maelmhuaidh, King of Fera-Cell; Gillacoluim Ua hEighnigh, chief King of Airghialla; Cennfaeladh Ua Cuill,<sup>7</sup> chief poet of Munster, [and] Maelfabhaill Ua hEidhinn, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died. Clothna, herenagh of Imlech-Ibhair;<sup>8</sup> Ferdornach Ua Innascaigh, comarb of Finnen,<sup>9</sup> [and] Dunchad Ua Ceilechair, comarb of Ciaran of Saighir, rested in peace. The comarb of Peter,<sup>10</sup> and twelve of his companions along with him, died after drinking poison which the comarb who had been previously expelled had given them.

Kal. Jan. Sund., m. 23. A.D. 1049. Amalgaidh<sup>11</sup> [1049.] comarb of Patrick, having spent twenty-nine years in

the "glory of the east of Ireland," in the *Ann. Four M.*

<sup>7</sup> *Ua Cuill.* — O'Quill (or Quill without the O'). The compositions of this poet have not survived. O'Reilly (*Irish Writers*, p. lxxiv.) mentions one poem of 160 verses.

<sup>8</sup> *Imlech-Ibhair.* — See note <sup>4</sup>, p. 42, *supra*.

<sup>9</sup> *Comarb of Finnen;* *i.e.* successor of Finnian, Finnia, or Finnen, founder of the monastery of Clonard, co. Meath.

<sup>10</sup> *Comarb of Peter.* — The 'comarb' (or successor) of Peter here referred to was apparently Pope Damasus II., who was enthroned on the 17th of July, 1048, in succession to Benedict IXth, and died on the 8th of August following.

<sup>11</sup> *Amalgaidh.* — Some lines of poetry in praise of this prelate are added in the lower margin of fol. 58b in A. But they are not worth printing.

Fol. 59aa;

in principatu, penitens in Christo quiescit. Maelcainniū .h. Taičliū comarḃ Daiminniri, Tuatā .h. Uail aipchinnech doiči conair, in pace quiescerunt. Flaitbertač .h. Loingriū do marḃao la mac Concobair .h. Loingriū. Muirceptač mac Maelrečlainn do marḃao la Concobair .h. Maelrečlainn, dar aipčē De 7 daime. Concobair .h. Cinnfaelad, ri .h. Conaill Gabra, iḃair .h. Beice ri .h. Meit, occiri runt. Dubdaleitē do ḡabail n h-ardaine ar a rirur leiginn in eodem die quo mortuus est Aḃnālḡaiḃ. Aḃō .h. Forreid do ḡabail na rirura leiginn. In hoc anno natū ē [f]lait[bert]ač .h. Laiḃ[ḡ]nen, ri fep[n]-muigi.

[C]t. Ianair. .ii. p.; L. iiii. Anno domini M.º L.º dominice incarnationis. Maelruanaid mac Conchoirne, ri Eile, Donncharo mac Gillaḃaelain ri .h. Pailḡi, occiri runt. Ceall dara co na daimlias do loḡaḃ. Maelan fepleiginn Cenannra, rapientirimur omnium hibernentium, Dubtač mac Mileḃa comarḃa Caimniū, hUa Scula aipchinnech inniri Caḃaiḡ, Maelouin .h. hEiceptaḡ aipchinnech Lotra, Cleirčen .h. Muineóc, tuiḃ epabao na hEḃenn, in pace quiescerunt. Diarmair .h. Cele aipchinnech Telča Forcepn, Maelrechlainn mac Cinnfaelad, mortui runt. Scanner etir firi Muigi iḃa 7 Aipḡiallu, i torčair Eochair

<sup>1</sup> *Ua Taichligh*. — According to O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 1049, note *d*), this name is anglicised Tully and Tilly.

<sup>2</sup> *Both-Conais*. — See note <sup>15</sup>, p. 361, *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Ua Cinnfaeladh*. — Now anglicised Kenealy (or Kennelly), without the O'. The name is still common in the counties of Kerry, Cork, and Limerick.

<sup>4</sup> *Ui-Conaill-Gabra*. — Now repre-

sented by the baronies of Upper and Lower Connello, in the county of Limerick.

<sup>5</sup> *Ua Beice*. — O'Donovan states that this name has been made Beck and Peck. But it would be more likely to assume the form "Beaky," as consisting of two syllables.

<sup>6</sup> *Dubhdaleithe*. — See note <sup>2</sup>, p. 478, *supra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Aedh Ua Forreidh*. — The *Four Masters*, in giving his obit at A.D.

the government, rested penitently in Christ. Maelcain-nigh Ua Taichligh,<sup>1</sup> comarb of Daimhinish, Tuathal Ua Uail, herenagh of Both-Conais,<sup>2</sup> rested in peace. Flaithbertach Ua Loingsigh was slain by the son of Conchobar Ua Loingsigh. Muirchertach son of Maelsechlainn was killed by Conchobar Ua Maelsechlainn, against the will of God and men. Conchobar Ua Cinnfaeladh,<sup>3</sup> King of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra,<sup>4</sup> [and] Imhar Ua Beice,<sup>5</sup> King of Ui-Meith, were slain. Dubhdaleithe<sup>6</sup> assumed the abbotship, from his lectorship, on the same day in which Amhalghaidh died. Aedh Ua Forreidh<sup>7</sup> assumed the lectorship. In this year was born Flaithbertach<sup>8</sup> Ua Laidhghnen, King of Fernmhagh.

Kal. Jan. Mond.; m. 4. A.D. 1050, of the Incarnation<sup>9</sup> [1050.] of the Lord. Maelruanaidh son of Cucoirne, King of Eli, Donnchad son of Gillafaelain, King of Ui-Failghi, were slain. Cill-dara, with its cathedral, was burned. Maelan, lector of Cenannas, the most learned of all Irishmen; Dubthach son of Milidh, comarb of Cainnech;<sup>10</sup> Ua Scula, herenagh of Inis-Cathaigh;<sup>11</sup> Maelduin Ua hEicertaigh, herenagh of Lothra;<sup>12</sup> [and] Cleirchen Ua Muineoc, tower of piety of Ireland, rested in peace. Diarmait Ua Cele, herenagh of Tulach-Fortchern,<sup>13</sup> [and] Maelsechlainn, son of Cennfaeladh, died. A conflict between the men of Magh-ltha and the Airghialla, in

1056, incorrectly style him "bishop of Armagh."

<sup>8</sup> *Flaithbertach*.—This entry, which is added in the margin in MS. B., in the original hand, is not printed in O'Connor's version. The obit of Flaithbertach is entered at the year 1119 *infra*.

<sup>9</sup> *Incarnation*.—The words "Dominice incarnationis," though not in MS. B., are found in the MS. Clar. 49, alleged by O'Donovan to be a translation of B.

<sup>10</sup> *Comarb of Cainnech*; i.e., successor of St. Canice, founder of the monastery of Aghaboe, in the Queen's county.

<sup>11</sup> *Inis-Cathaigh*.—Scattery Island, in the River Shannon.

<sup>12</sup> *Lothra*. — See note <sup>6</sup>, p. 348, *supra*.

<sup>13</sup> *Tulach-Fortchern*. — Otherwise written Tulach-Ua-Felmedha. Tul-low, in the barony of Rathvilly, co. Carlow.

.h. hOirreín. Duibaleiti for cuairt ceniuil Eogain, co tue tri cet do buaib. Cluain mic Noir d'arcain fo tri irin oen raiti, reacht o fil Annchada, 7 pa do o Calraighib corra Sinnchad.

[Ct. Ianair .iii. p.; l. xu. Anno domini M.<sup>o</sup> L.<sup>o</sup> 1.<sup>o</sup> Muirceptač mac Ġric, ri na nDege Muman, do loyca do hUib Faelan. Mac Buatan mac Ġric do marba o n-damliac Lir moir do Maelrechlainn .h. Ġric. Amalgaid mac Cačail, ri iartair Conacht, do čallao la hAed .h. Concobair. Laičgnen mac Maelain, ri Ġaileng, cum rua peginā .i. ingen in Ġuit, do dul dia ailēri do Roim, 7 a ec. Mac Ločlainn do innarba o rič Telča og, 7 Aed .h. Perčail do ričad.

b.  
Fol. 59ab.

[Ct. Ianair .iiii. p.; l. xx. ui. Anno domini M.<sup>o</sup> L.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Cows*.—Ecclesiastical dues were, of course, paid in kind at the time.

<sup>2</sup> *Cluain-mic-Nois*.—This entry, which is added in a later hand in A, is not in B., although it is given in English in the MS. Clar. 49, which has been supposed to be a 'translation' of MS. B.

<sup>3</sup> *Sil-Anmchadha*.—The tribe-name of the O'Maddens, who occupied the district now represented by the barony of Longford, co. Galway.

<sup>4</sup> *Calraighi*.—There were several tribes named Calraighi, one distinguished from the other by some word indicating local situation. See the Index to O'Donovan's ed. of the *Four Masters*. The Calraighe above referred to were of the sept called *Calraighe-an-chala*, whose name is still remembered, and applied (in the form Calry) to the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the barony of Clonlonan, county of Westmeath. Down to the 17th century this territory was the patrimony of the Magawleys; but the name of Magawley (Mac Amhalghaidh) is

seldom met there now. See O'Donovan's ed. of *O'Dugan*, note <sup>46</sup>.

<sup>5</sup> *Sinnachs* (pron. *Shinnaughs*).—This was an offensive name (*sinnach* meaning 'fox') given to the family of O'Catharnaigh (or, as the name would be now written, O'Kearney), from the tradition that they were the murderers of the poet Cuan Ua Lochain. See note <sup>1</sup>, p. 554 *supra*, and the *Chron. Scot.* (ed. Hennessy), note <sup>3</sup>, p. 264. The author of the version in Clar. 49 has "Cuan O'Lochain, Archpoet of Ireland, killed treacherously by the men of Tehva, ancestors of the Foxes. They stunk afterwards, whereby they got the name of Foxes."

<sup>6</sup> *M[oon]* 15.—The age of the moon is set down as xx. in A., but this is wrong. B. has xv., which is correct.

<sup>7</sup> *Son of Buatan*.—The *Ann. of Tigernach*, and the *Four Mast.*, have "Faelan, son of Bratan." The author of the version in Clar. 49 has "Maelbruadar mac Brick," which seems corrupt.



which Eochaidh Ua hOssein fell. Dubhdaleithe on a visitation of Cinel-Eoghain, when he brought away 300 cows.<sup>1</sup> Cluain-mic-Nois<sup>2</sup> was plundered thrice in the same quarter [of a year],—once by the Sil-Anmchadha,<sup>3</sup> and twice by the Calraighi,<sup>4</sup> with the Sinnachs.<sup>5</sup>

Kal. Jan. Tuesd.; m. 15<sup>6</sup>. A.D. 1051. Muirchertach, [1051.] son of Brec, King of the Desi-Mumhan, was burned by the Ui-Faelain. The son of Buatan,<sup>7</sup> son of Brec, was killed in the 'daimliac' of Lis-mor by Maelsechlainn,<sup>8</sup> grandson of Brec. Amalgaidh son of Cathal, King of the West of Connaught, was blinded by Aedh Ua Conchobair. Laidhgnen son of Maelan,<sup>9</sup> King of Gailenga, with his queen, *i.e.*, the daughter of the Got,<sup>10</sup> went to Rome in pilgrimage, and died.<sup>11</sup> Mac Lochlainn was expelled from the kingship of Telach-og, and Aedh Ua Ferghail was made king.

Kal. Jan. Wednesd.; m. 26. A.D. 1052.<sup>12</sup> Domnall [1052.]<sup>Bis.</sup>

<sup>8</sup> *Maelsechlainn*.—Called "Mael-sechlainn, son of Muirchertach, son of Brec," in the *Ann. Four Mast.*

<sup>9</sup> *Maelan*; *i.e.* Maelan Ua Leochain. See note <sup>2</sup>, p. 542 *supra*.

<sup>10</sup> *The Got*.—See note <sup>5</sup>, p. 562 *supra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Died*.—The translator in Clar. 49 states that the pilgrims "died by the way." In the Annals of *Tigernach* it is stated that Laidhgnen died "in the east, after coming from Rome." But the *Four Masters* represent Laidhgnen and his wife as having died on their return journey.

<sup>12</sup> A.D. 1052.—A note in an old hand in B., in the space between the last entry for 1051 and the first entry for 1052, has *ip e pa pi ulao anno 1052 Niall mac nEochoda, qui uenit ipso anno go hOrpaige. Ri Gall .i. Echmarcach mac Ragnaill ap na innarba o pu[5] laigen .i.*

Διαρματο mac Mail na m-bo, 7 in piçe do fein de pu. "The King of Ulidia in 1052 was Niall, son of Eochaidh, who came in the same year to Ossory. The King of the Foreigners, *i.e.* Echmarcach, son of Ragnall, was expelled by the King of Leinster, *i.e.* Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, who had the kingship [of Dublin] thereby." See Todd's *Cogadh Gaedhel*, &c., p. 291, note (<sup>22</sup>). The learned author does not seem to have been acquainted with the entry just given, which is not in the Clar. 49 version of this Chronicle, or in Dr. O'Connor's edition of MS. B., although it seems of sufficient interest to be reproduced. The record of the expulsion from Dublin of the Danish King Echmarcach, as it appears in the *Ann. of Tigernach* and the *Four Masters*, would represent him merely as going on a voyage "over the sea."



Domnall ban .h. ὁρῶν το μαρβᾶτο το Connachtair. Domnall mac Gíllachúirt mic Concual[n]ge occipit erit o mǫ p̃er Roir. ὁρῶν mac Maelmorðai, m̃i Laigen, do ec i Colanea. Macraíē .h. Donnchaða, m̃i Eoganachta Cairil, do ec. Ectigern .h. hAḡrain, comarba Ciapan 7 Coman, Muiredač .h. Sinačan, maer Muman, in pace dormierunt. Gíllapatraic mac Domnall, recnap aird Mača, do μαρβᾶτο το mac Aḡcon .h. Ceilecan a mebaíl.

Κτ. Ιαναιρ. ιι. ρ., l. ιιι. Anno domini m.º l.º ιιι.º Mac na h-aiðci .h. Ruairc, m̃i domna Connacht, a μαρβᾶτο το Diarmait .h. Cuinn a n-innri Loča αρβαč. Muiredač mac Diarmata, aipchinnech Roir cpe, hUa Ruadrach aipchinnech Termonn p̃eic̃in, Flait̃beptač .h. Maelpaðail m̃i Cairce ὁραciðe, Doilgen uaral řacapt ap̃o Mača, Domnall .h. Cele aipchinnech Slane, Murchad .h. Deollan aipchinnech Opoma cliač, omner in pace dormierunt. Cpeč la mac Ločlainn 7 la řipu Muig̃e ič̃a řop cenel m̃b̃inniḡ Loča ὁροciat, co řucrat řri .c. bo, 7 co řo μαρβᾶτο Dubemna mac Cinaeða, řecnap Cluana řacna, 7 Cumača mac Clairčen, moer Dail cair. Maelcon

<sup>1</sup> *Domnall Ban Ua Briain*.—Domnall O'Brien "the Fair." The third son of Donogh, son of Brian Borumha, according to Dr. O'Brien. See Valancey's *Collect. de Rebus Hibernicis*, Vol. I., p. 552.

<sup>2</sup> *Colanea*.—Cologne, on the Rhine. The history of the famous Irish monastery of Cologne has not been sufficiently examined. See Colgan's *Acta SS.*, p. 107; O'Connor's *Rer. Hib. Script.*, vol. 4, p. 327, and Lanigan's *Ecel. Hist.*, vol. 3, p. 406.

<sup>3</sup> *Steward*.—The *Four Masters* say "Patrick's steward" (maop πατραic).

<sup>4</sup> *Mac-na-haidche*.—This is a nick-

name, not a Christian name, and means "son of the night," applied to him, probably, in allusion to his having been frequently engaged in nocturnal forays.

<sup>5</sup> *Loch-Arbhach*.—Lough Arrow, on the borders of the counties of Sligo and Roscommon.

<sup>6</sup> *Herenagh*.—In the *Annals of the F. M.* (A.D. 1052), Muiredach is called *comarba* (or successor) of Cronan, founder of Ros-cré.

<sup>7</sup> *Termon-Fecin*.—Termonfeckin, co. Louth.

<sup>8</sup> *Carraic-Brachaidhe*.—See note <sup>16</sup>, p. 369 *supra*.

<sup>9</sup> *Magh-Itha*.—"Plain of Ith"; a

Ban Ua Briain<sup>1</sup> was slain by Connaughtmen. Domnall, son of Gillachrist, son of Cucual[n]ge, was killed by the King of Fera-Rois. Braen son of Maelmordha, King of Leinster, died in Colanea.<sup>2</sup> Macraith, grandson of Donnchad, King of Eoghanacht-Caisil, died. Echtigern Ua h-Aghrain, comarb of Ciaran and Coman, Muiredach Ua Sinachan, steward<sup>3</sup> of Munster, 'fell asleep' in peace. Gillapatraic son of Domnall, vice-abbot of Ard-Macha, was killed by the son of Archu Ua Celechain, in treachery.

Kal. Jan. Frid., m. 7. A.D. 1053. Mac-na-haidche<sup>4</sup> [1053.] Ua Ruairc, royal-heir of Connaught, was killed by Diarmait Ua Cuinn, in an island of Loch-arbhach.<sup>5</sup> Muiredach son of Diarmait, herenagh<sup>6</sup> of Ros-cre; Ua Ruadrach, herenagh of Termon-Fecin;<sup>7</sup> Flaithbertach Ua Maelfabhaill, King of Carraic-Brachaidhe;<sup>8</sup> Doilgen, noble priest of Ard-Macha; Domnall Ua Cele, herenagh of Slane, [and] Murchadh Ua Beollain, herenagh of Druim-eliabh—all 'fell asleep' in peace. A depredation [was committed] by MacLochlainn and the men of Magh-Itha<sup>9</sup> on the Cinel-Binnigh of Loch-Drochait,<sup>10</sup> when they carried off 300 cows, and killed Dubhemna son of Cinaedh, vice-abbot of Cluain-Fiachna,<sup>11</sup> and Cu-Macha son of Clairchen, steward of Dal-Cais.<sup>12</sup> Mael-

district corresponding to the southern half of the present barony of Raphoe, co. Donegal. See Reeves's ed. of *Colton's Visitation*, p. 69, note <sup>a</sup>, and other references given in the Index to that work, under *Magh-Itha*.

<sup>10</sup> *Cinel-Binnigh of Loch-Drochait*. —There were at least four distinct families of the Cinel-Binnigh (descendants of Eochaidh Binnech, son of Eoghan, son of Niall Nine-hostager), each of which was distinguished by its 'local habitation.' The territory occupied by the several branches of the Cinel-Binnigh is supposed to have comprised the northern part of the

present barony of Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry. See Reeves's *Colton's Visitation*, pp. 73-4. But the mention of Cluain-Fiachna (Clonfeakle, barony of Dungannon, co. Tyrone) in connection with this raid would seem to indicate that the territory of the Cinel-Binnigh extended further south.

<sup>11</sup> *Cluain-Fiachna*. —See last note.

<sup>12</sup> *Steward of Dal-Cais*. —Dal-Cais was the tribe-name of the O'Briens of Thomond and their correlatives. The Translator in *Clar*. 49, renders moep by "serjeant." It is not easy to conceive what could

mac Caṡail, n̄ ḡreḡ, a marbat do U Riacaín. Donn-  
chad .h. Ceallaṡaín, n̄domna Cairil, do marbat  
do'Orpaigib. Niall .h. Eigib, n̄ fer Manac, do mar-  
bat do fepaib Luirg. Coṡlan n̄ Delmna a ruir per  
dolum occirpur ert.

[ct. 1anair .un. p.; l. xiiii. Anno domini m.º l.º  
iiii.º 1m̄ar mac Arailt, n̄ Gall, do ecaib. Acḡ .h.  
Fergail, n̄ Telṡa og, 7 mac Arṡon .h. Ceilecain, n̄  
.h. mḡfepail, do marbat do fepaib Fepnmuib. Dub-  
ḡal .h. hḡdacaín, n̄ .h. Niallan, do marbat do U  
Laitḡin. Maíom Finnmuib, for Uib Meitḡ 7 for  
Uachtar tḡre, n̄a n̄Uib ḡachach, du itorcair in  
Croibdeḡ n̄domna Uachtair tḡre. Acḡ mac  
Cenneitib mic Duinnṡuaín, muire clainne Tairr-  
velbaib, do marbat do Connachtaib. Caṡ ertir riru  
Clban 7 Saxanu, i torcraṡar tḡr mile do fepaib  
Clban, 7 mile co leṡ do Saxanaib in Dolḡinn mac  
Finnṡuir. Loṡ ruidḡ Oṡraín i rleib ḡuaire do eluḡ

Fol. 59ba.

have brought the steward or "ser-  
jeant" of Dal-Cais into the heart of  
Ulster, at a time when the O'Briens of  
the south and the MacLochlainns of the  
north were on very unfriendly terms.

<sup>1</sup> *Donnchadh Ua Cellachain*, i.e.  
Donlchadh, descendant of Cellachan  
Caisil, King Cashel [or Munster],  
whose obit is given at the year 958  
*supra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Fera-Luirg*. — "Men of Lurg."  
See notes <sup>10</sup>, p. 447, and <sup>14</sup>, p. 575,  
*supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Cochlan*. — This entry, which is  
added by a later hand in A., is not  
in B. The Cochlan here mentioned  
was the progenitor from whom the  
MacCoghlan, of Delvin MacCoghlan  
(now represented by the barony of  
Garrycastle, King's county), derived  
their name.

<sup>4</sup> *Telach-og*. — See note 7, p. 429,  
*supra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Ua Celechain*. — See note 7, p. 573,  
*supra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Finnmagh*. — O'Donovan alleges  
this place to be the same as "Finvoy,  
in the county of Down." (*Four  
Mast.*, A.D. 1054, note r). But  
there seems to be no place called  
Finvoy in the co. Down; though  
there are a townland and parish of  
the name in the barony of Kilconway,  
co. Antrim.

<sup>7</sup> *Uachtar-tirḡ*. — For the situation  
of this territory, and the meaning  
of the name, see Reeves's *Down and  
Connor*, p. 351, note w.

<sup>8</sup> *Donnchuan*. — This Donnchuan  
(ob. 948, *Four Mast.*), was the eldest  
brother of King Brian Borumha. His

cron son of Cathal, King of Bregha, was killed by Ua Riagain. Donnchad Ua Cellachain,<sup>1</sup> royal heir of Caisel, was killed by the Osraighi. Niall Ua hEignigh, King of Fera-Manach, was killed by the Fera-Luirc.<sup>2</sup> Cochlan,<sup>3</sup> King of Delmna, was treacherously slain by his own people.

Kal. Jan. Saturd.; m. 18. A.D. 1054. Imhar son of [1054.] Aralt, King of the Foreigners, died. Aedh Ua Ferghail, King of Telach-og,<sup>4</sup> and the son of Archu Ua Celechain,<sup>5</sup> King of the Ui-Bresail, were slain by the men of Fernmhagh. Dubhgal Ua hEdacain, King of Ui-Niallain, was killed by Ua Laithein. The victory of Finnmagh<sup>6</sup> over the Ui-Meith and Uachtar-tirè,<sup>7</sup> by the Ui-Echach, where the Croibderg, royal heir of Uachtar-tire, was slain. Aedh, son of Cennedigh, son of Donnchuan,<sup>8</sup> steward of Clann-Tairdelbaigh,<sup>9</sup> was killed by Connaughtmen. A battle between the men of Alba and the Saxons, in which there were slain 3,000 of the men of Alba, and 1,500 of the Saxons, including Dolfinn son of Finntur. The lake of Suidhe-Odhrair<sup>10</sup> in Sliabh-

grandson Aedh, whose death is above recorded, is described as *muirín 7 opóran* (the "delight and glory") of the Dal-Cais (*Four Mast.* 1054). O'Connor translates the term *muirín* ("steward") of this chronicle "*Maritimus dux*;" probably thinking that *muirín* was the same as *muir*, the Irish word for "sea" (Lat. *mare*).

<sup>9</sup> *Clann - Tairdelbaigh*; i.e. the family of Tairdelbach (Torlogh, or Terence), son of Tadbh (sl. 1023, *supra*), son of Brian Borumha. He was the progenitor of the principal branch of the O'Brien race. Tairdelbach, who was King of Munster (and "of the greater part of Ireland," according to some authorities),

died in 1086. In giving his obit at that year *infra*, this Chronicle describes him as King of Ireland, as he is also described in the *Ann. Loch-Cé*. But in the *Chron. Scotorum* (1082=1086), Tairdelbach is called King of the "greater part" (*urmoir*) of Ireland; while the *Four Masters* term him King of Ireland *co rreparáir* ("with opposition").

<sup>10</sup> *Suidhe-Odhrair*. — The name of this lake is now represented by that of the townland of Seeoran, in the parish of Knockbride, barony of Clankee, co. Cavan, (where there is no trace of a lake). This is one of the *mirabilia Hiberniæ*. See Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 213. .

α η-δερεθ αιρεθε πειλε Μιθειλ, co η-δεχαιο ιρον Ραβαιλ,  
quod non auditum est ab antiquis.

Κε. Ιαναιρ .i. ρ. ; L. xx. ix. Anno domini M.<sup>o</sup> L.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup>  
Domnall ruadh .h. brian do marbad la .h. nethinn.  
Maelmarlain mac Ayrda, comarba Comghall, Colum  
.h. Caecil archinnech Ruir aileir, Oðor .h. Muireadaig  
archinnech Lurca, Sillapatraic ru Ograiḡi, Piacra .h.  
Corerain, omnes in domino dormierunt. Maíom ru  
Tairrdeibach .h. mbrian for Murchad .h. mbrian, i  
torceradar .iiii. cet im. u. toiriuca dec. Caé Martar-  
taig, ru Dubdaleiḡi comarba Patraic, for mac  
Loingis .h. Maelpeclainn .i. comarba Finnein 7 Colum  
cille, du i torceradar il.

Κε. Ιαναιρ .ii. ρ. ; L. x. Anno domini M.<sup>o</sup> L.<sup>o</sup> ui.<sup>o</sup>  
Caḡuraḡ mac Sírḡarḡain, comarba Caimiḡ 7 Cianacht,  
Cetrar cenn cleireḡ Muman, quiescunt. Aeḡ .h.  
Forreḡ, arḡ pḡrleiginn Aḡro Macca, in .lxx. u. aetati  
rue anno, in pace quiescit.

Ro tect noneib cenn ro mar,  
Aeḡ .h. Forreḡ in rui rean ;  
h1 .xiiii. calendo Iul,  
Iulio int ercop ciuin ar ceal.

Σορμḡal, pḡim anmcara mḡri Darcairḡrenn, plenur

<sup>1</sup> *Fabhall*.—O'Donovan thought that this is the name of a stream "which discharges itself into the Boyne"; the name of which is obsolete. (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 1054, note a.)

<sup>2</sup> *Ua hEidhin*.—He was King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne (according to the *Four Masters*); which territory seems to have been co-extensive with the diocese of Kilmacduagh, in the south of the county of Galway. See O'Donovan's ed. of O'Dubhagáin's *Topogr. Poem*, note 356. The family name Ua hEidhin, represented as "O'Heyn" in *Clar.* 49, is now generally anglicised "Hynes."

<sup>3</sup> *Comarb of Comghall*; i.e. successor of Comghall (or abbot of Bangor, co. Down). His name does not appear in Archdall's very imperfect list of the abbots of that important establishment.

<sup>4</sup> *Ros-aílithir*.—Now known as Rosscarbery, in the county of Cork.

<sup>5</sup> *Tairdelbach Ua Briain*.—Or Torlogh O'Brien. See note <sup>2</sup>, p. 595.

<sup>6</sup> *Murchadh*.—He was the son of Donogh, son of Brian Borumha, and first cousin of Torlogh, who was the son of Tadhg the brother of Donogh.

<sup>7</sup> *Martartech*; lit. "relic house." This entry is not given by the *Four*



Guaire stole away in the end of the night of the festival of Michael, and went into the Fabhall,<sup>1</sup> a thing that had not been heard of from ancient times.

Kal. Jan. Sund.; m. 29. A.D. 1055. Domnall Ruadh [1055.]  
Ua Briain was killed by Ua hEidhin.<sup>2</sup> Maelmartain son of Assidh, comarb of Comghall;<sup>3</sup> Colum Ua Cathail, herenagh of Ros-ailithir;<sup>4</sup> Odhor Ua Muiredaigh, herenagh of Lusca; Gillapatraic, King of Osraighi, [and] Fiachra Ua Corcraín—all 'fell asleep' in the Lord. A victory by Tairdelbach Ua Briain<sup>5</sup> over Murchad<sup>6</sup> Ua Briain, in which 400 men were slain, along with fifteen chieftains. The battle of Martartech,<sup>7</sup> by Dubhdaleithe, comarb of Patrick, over the son<sup>8</sup> of Loingsech Ua Mael-sechlainn, *i.e.* the comarb of Finnen<sup>9</sup> and Colum-Cille,<sup>9</sup> in which many were slain.

Kal. Jan. Mond.; m. 10. A.D. 1056. Cathasach son [1056.]  
of Gerrgarbhain, comarb of Cainnech in Cianachta,<sup>10</sup> and Cetfaidh, head of the clerics of Munster, rested. Aedh Ua Forreidh, chief lector of Ard-Macha, in the 75th year of his age rested in peace.

He obtained<sup>11</sup> great fame whilst he lived—

Aedh Ua Forreidh, the old sage—;

On the fourteenth of the Kalends of July

The mild bishop went to heaven.

Gormgal, chief soul-friend, of the Island of Darciargrenn,<sup>12</sup>

*Masters.* See *Ann. Loch-Cé* (ed. Hennessy), note <sup>3</sup> *ad an.*

<sup>8</sup> *Son.* — His name is given as "Murchadh" in the *Ann. of Tigernach*.

<sup>9</sup> *Comarb of Finnen and Coluim-Cille*; *i.e.* abbot of Clonard and Kells, in the county of Meath.

<sup>10</sup> *Comarb of Cainnech in Cianachta*; *i.e.* successor of St. Canice, or abbot of Dromachose (or Termonkenny) in the barony of Keenaght, co. Londonderry. See note <sup>7</sup>, p. 510, *supra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Obtained.*—The original of this stanza, which is not in B., is added in

the lower margin of fol. 59b in A., with a mark of reference to the place where it might be introduced into the text.

<sup>12</sup> *Darcaiargrenn.*—This is probably the genit. form of Darcaiargriu. But no island of that name is known to the Editor; nor does the name appear in any of the other Irish chronicles. See under the year 1018 *supra*, where the obit is given of a "Gormghal of Aird-aílen, chief soul-friend of Ireland," and the note regarding "Ard-aílen" (or "High Island"), p. 541, note <sup>11</sup>.



diepum in penitentia paupauit. Ταῶς mac in cleirig  
 .h. Concobair do marbad do Uib Maine. Etrú mac  
 Lobraða, toirech Manač, tuir opdair Ulað, in peni-  
 tentia moirtuair ep. Creč la Niall mac Maelrech-  
 lainn for Dal n-Áraide, co tuc .xx. c. do buaib 7 tri  
 .xx. duine do brait. Gillamura mac Ocan, pechtair  
 Tealča og, moirtuair ep. Flann mainistrech, aird  
 repleiginn 7 iui penčura Epenn, in uita eterna  
 requiescit. Tene gelain do tiachtain co ro marb  
 triar ic diuirt Tola, 7 mac leiginn oc Supo, 7 co ro  
 bair in bile. Creč do čuair Eochair .h. Flaiten airce  
 noðlaic mór, i maiz nleā, co tuc .u. cet bo copuici  
 uirrin .i. co h-oðuinn muiği hUlača, 7 ropacrat na bu  
 irin obairn, 7 ro baete očtur ar .xl. oib, im Cuilennan  
 mac Derğain.

Fol. 59bb.

<sup>1</sup> *The Clerech*; i.e. the Cleric.

<sup>2</sup> *Manachs*.--In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (*id. an.*) the name of the sept is written "Monachs" which seems the more correct form. See O'Donovan's *Four Masters*, A.D. 1171, note x, and the authorities there cited.

<sup>3</sup> *Gillamura*. -- See this person mentioned above at the year 1024.

<sup>4</sup> *Telach-og*.--See note <sup>6</sup>, p. 526 *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Flann Mainistrech*; i.e. "Flann of the Monastery" [Monasterboice,

co. Louth]. Flann was Lector of the Monastery (not Abbot, as O'Reilly says, *Ir. Writers*, p. lxxv., q. v.) See O'Curry's *Manners and Customs*, Vol. II., pp. 149-169.

<sup>6</sup> *Disert-Tola*.--The "desert" (or retreat) of Tola. Now Dysart, in the parish of Killulagh, barony of Delvin, co. Westmeath.

<sup>7</sup> *Tree*.--bile. Meaning a sacred tree. Written mtoile (for in bile, "the tree"), in *Ann. Loch Cé* at A.D. 1056, where see note (in Hennessy's

full of days, rested in penitence. Tadhg, son of the 'Clerech'<sup>1</sup> Ua Conchobair, was killed by the Ui-Maine. Etru son of Lobraidh, chief of the Manachs,<sup>2</sup> pillar of the glory of Ulidia, died in penitence. A predatory expedition by Niall, son af Maelsechlainn, against the Dal-Araidhe, when he brought away 2,000 cows, and sixty persons as prisoners. Gillamura,<sup>3</sup> son of Ocan, steward of Telach-og,<sup>4</sup> died. Flann Mainistrech,<sup>5</sup> the chief lector and historical sage of Ireland, rested in eternal life. Lightning came and killed three persons at Disert-Tola,<sup>6</sup> and a student at Sord, and broke down the tree.<sup>7</sup> Eochaidh Ua Flaithen went on a predatory expedition on Christmas night into Magh-Itha, when he brought 500 cows to a water, *i.e.*, to the river of Magh-Uatha;<sup>8</sup> and they<sup>9</sup> left the cows in the river;<sup>10</sup> and forty-eight of them were drowned, along with Cuilennan son of Dergan.

ed.) In MS. B. the words are in mīle (which O'Connor prints *in inile*, and translates "et confregit arcem"). The original reading of MS. A. was also in mīle; but the old scribe added a "punctum delens" under the letter m, and substituted a b, to correct the text to in bīle.

<sup>8</sup> *Magh-Uatha*.—O'Donovan states that the name of this river is written *abainn Māge nītha* (*i.e.* the River of the Magh-Itha), "in the

Annals of Ulster. (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 1056, note n.) But he must have been misled by the version in *Clar.* 49, which has "River of Magh-Itha," as the name is *Meighi* [genit. of *Magh-]hUatha* in A., and *M-Ua ha* in B. Regarding Magh-Itha, see O'Donovan's ed. of the *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 1177, note o.

<sup>9</sup> *They*; *i.e.* the cow stealers.

<sup>10</sup> *In the river*.—*γιν οβυντο*, B.

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END OF VOL. I.

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OTHERWISE,

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ANNALS OF SENAT;

A CHRONICLE OF IRISH AFFAIRS

A.D. 431-1131 : 1155-1541.

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# CORRIGENDA AND ADDENDA.

- P. 27, note 2, l. 4, *for period read or period.*  
 „ 28, l. 14, „ Cenann ra *read* Cenannra.  
 „ 32, n. 3, l. 1, „ Chiarains „ Chiarain.  
 „ 37, l. 10, „ out of „ for.  
 „ 40, „ „ „ Piaen alla „ Piaena Ua.  
 „ 90, l. 26 „ oē „ oe.  
 „ 102, „ 27, „ xxx. „ xx.  
 „ 108, n. 1, l. 6, „ uii. mogha „ uiii. mogha.  
 „ 116, l. 17, „ atutim „ a tutim.  
 „ „ n. 2, ll. 3-6, the error is corrected in Vol. II. of the A.L.C.  
 „ 127, l. 4, *dele* <sup>2</sup>.  
 „ 128, „ 10, *for* pceimleō *read* pceimleō.  
 „ 129, „ 32, „ nnaehli „ lainn the.  
 „ 132, „ 1, „ rangarup „ rangarup.  
 „ 133, „ „ „ reach „ reached.  
 „ 138, l. 23, „ bpeḡ „ bpeḡ.  
 „ 140, „ 17, „ oab imoab *read* oab<sup>d</sup> imoab<sup>d</sup>.  
 „ 158, „ 27, „ of a „ of 1.  
 „ 170, „ 23, „ Domnall „ Domnall<sup>n</sup>.  
 „ 172, „ 2, „ ion „ ion<sup>b</sup>.  
 „ 175, „ 7, „ rested „ rested [peaceful]ly.  
 „ 230, „ 25, „ tamic<sup>8</sup> „ tamic<sup>9</sup>.  
 „ 232, „ 6, „ cpeichn rin „ cpeic hrim.  
 „ 234, „ 20, „ Thuaircept „ Thuaircept.  
 „ 243, „ 1, „ encolsure „ enclosure.  
 „ 259, col. 2, l. 11, *dele* seems to have.  
 „ 265, ll. 7, 8, *for* Muircertagh *read* Muircertach.  
 „ 273, l. 10, *after in insert* the land of.  
 „ 279, „ 15, *for* foreign countries *read* neighbouring territories.  
 „ 290, „ 16, *dele* B 61a.  
 „ 298, „ 12, *for* Uoclann *read* Uaclann.  
 „ 305, „ 12, } *for* raised *read* elected.  
 „ „ n. 4, l. 1, }  
 „ 306, l. 18, *for* hUa<sup>2</sup> *read* hUa<sup>1</sup>.  
 „ 308, „ 3, *add* <sup>1</sup> to Ruairp.  
 „ 312, „ 20, *for* Doncaō *read* Donncaō.  
 „ 322, col. 2, l. 6, *dele* the ref. no.  
 „ 332, l. 7, *for* Ciapaoe *read* Ciapaoe.  
 „ „ 25, *prefix* <sup>eo</sup> to In.  
 „ 353, „ 4, } *for* driving *read* pursuing.  
 „ 387, „ 29, }  
 „ 377, „ 26, „ the direction *read* an attack.  
 „ „ „ „ assumed „ undertaken.  
 „ 380, l. 12, „ beč „ beč 1.  
 „ 383, „ 5, *dele* a.  
 „ „ 6, *for* foray *read* forays.

# CORRIGENDA AND ADDENDA.

- P. 387, l. 23, *for* forces *read* moveables.
- „ 388, „ 3, „ 1ar „ 1ra.
- „ 392, „ 20, „ muinnter *read* mun[n]ter.
- „ 414, „ 19, „ Cliono— „ Clomno—.
- „ 418, „ 17, „ tabair tar „ tabairt ar.
- „ 428, „ 10, „ aib „ aib.
- „ 432, „ 3, „ Catalam „ Catall m.
- „ 443, „ 25, „ Gaidhel „ Foreigner.
- „ 445, n. 6, l. 2, *for* timpanist *read* timpanists.
- „ 453, „ 3, *insert* by — Mandeville *after* de Burgh.
- „ 456, l. 18, *for* Cancobur *read* Concobur.
- „ 458, „ 24, „ Uiror „ Uiror.
- „ 461, „ 12, „ Foreigner „ Gaidhel.
- „ 466, „ 25, „ Uiror „ Uiror.
- „ 479, „ 11, „ pledge of „ prize over (*lit.* of).
- „ 480, „ 18, „ Ocut „ Ocur.
- „ 483, „ 3, „ passed „ reached [his end].
- „ 485, „ 16, „ dispersing „ despoiling.
- Add Note : *Lit. relative to moveables ; i.e. a defeat in which what the vanquished were driving off fell to the victors.*
- „ 486, l. 9, *for* , mac *read* Mac.
- „ „ 22, „ Muinntir *read* Mun[n]tir.
- „ 487, „ 8, *dele* , son of.
- „ 507, „ 14, *for* apple *read* wild apple.
- „ 508, „ 22, „ Urian, mic, *read* Urian Mic.
- „ „ 36, *dele* 'om., B.
- „ 509, „ 25, *for* son—Tawny *read* Mac-Ui Neill-buidhe.
- „ 516, „ 13, *dele* ref. no. 2.
- „ 518. n. 4, l. 2, *for* from *read* form.
- „ 522, l. 14, „ do „ do.
- „ „ 25, „ p-p „ p.
- „ „ 27, „ —Eapanc *read* —eapanc.
- „ 525, „ 28, „ him „ them.
- „ 526, „ 10, „ Clann— „ Clann—.
- „ 527, „ 1, *after* slain *insert* and [other] persons were slain.
- „ 529, „ 15, *for* with *read* by.
- „ „ 21, „ movement *read* jeopardy.
- „ 546, „ 3, „ mapb „ mapb do.
- „ 548, „ „ Dalatum „ Dalatun.
- „ 552, „ 10, „ do oman „ o roman.
- „ 554, „ 12, „ Baile-a-a-na-rig *read* baile A-a-na-rig.
- „ 555, „ 16, „ prowess „ championship.
- „ „ 17, „ benevolence „ prowess.
- „ 561, „ 16, „ Eerghal „ Ferghal.
- „ 562, „ 30, „ —uile „ —Naile.
- „ 564, „ 6, „ moirtuor „ moirtua.

ἈΝΝΑΛΑ ὑΛΟΔΗ.



ANNALS OF ULSTER;

OTHERWISE,

ἈΝΝΑΛΑ ΣΕΝΑΙΤ,

ANNALS OF SENAT.



# ἈΝΝΙΑΛΑ ὕλαδῃ.

(A 44d; B 41c)

B 41d

**Κ**αλ. Ιαν. ιιι. ρ., Ι. αχι., Anno Domini M.º L.º  
 ιιι.º Νιαλλ ἡῤα ἡΕικνεῖα[ι]η, ρι Ceniuil-  
 Ενῶαι, α ριιρ occ|\*ιρρ<sup>1</sup> ερτ.—Dungal ἡῤα  
 Donnḃāḃa, ρι Eoganaḃta Cairil, ῶο τριτιμ Ια  
 Murḃāḃ, mac m-ḃriain, cum multir.—Finnguine ἡῤα  
 Finnguine, ριdomna Muman, ῶο τριτιμ Ια Mael-  
 Seḃlainn ἡῤα<sup>a</sup> m-ḃric.—Eḃmarcaḃ, mac Cernaig,  
 aircinneḃ Duin-leḃ-glairc, ῶο ῶul ῶia ailiḃri.—Mairḃm  
 ρια Ruaiḃri ἡῤα Ruāḃaca[ι]η co n-Ἀιρρḃeraib, ρορ  
 Silla-Criρτ ἡῤα Paelḃon 7 ρορ Uib-Eaḃāḃ.—Mael-  
 ruanaib ἡῤα Pócarḃta, ρι Deirce[ι]ρτ Eile, ῶο τριτιμ  
 Ια Donnḃao, mac ḃriain.—Muirceρtaḃ ἡῤα<sup>b</sup> Tpepaib,  
 ρι ἡῤα-m-ḃarce, moρtuur<sup>2</sup> ερτ.—Dubḃaleḃe ἡῤα  
 Cinaeḃa, aircinneḃ Corcaigḃe 7 Robarḃtaḃ, mac Pp-  
 domnaigḃ, comarḃa Colum-cille, ιη Domino ῶορμι-  
 epunt.—Domnall ἡῤα Ruairc ῶο marḃaḃ Ια Domnall,  
 mac Maelruanaigḃ, ρι Pp-Manaḃ.

\* | denotes commencement of MS. column.

[Contractions: t. m., top margin; f. m., foot margin; r. m., right margin;  
 l. m., left margin; c. m., centre margin; itl., interlined; t. h. (written by)  
 text hand; n. t. h., not (written by) text hand.]

A.D. 1057. <sup>1</sup> Occirρρ, B. <sup>2</sup> moρtuρ, B.—<sup>a</sup> mac—son, B. <sup>b</sup> m[ac], but  
 a dot is placed underneath, to signify deletion and h[ῤa] placed on c. m., B.

1057. <sup>1</sup> [Donnchadh]. — All the  
 MSS., followed by the *Annals of Loch  
 Ce* (ad an.), have *Murchadh*. To cor-  
 respond therewith, *son* must be  
 changed into *grandson*; as Murchadh  
 was slain in the battle of Clontarf, but  
 Donnchadh had a son named Murchadh.  
 As this was apparently a general en-  
 gement, it seems more probable that

the mistake of the transcription took  
 place in the proper name. The *Four  
 Masters* solve the difficulty by omit-  
 ting this portion of the entry. O'Conor  
 saw nothing that required correc-  
 tion.

<sup>2</sup> *Royal-heir*.—Literally *royal ma-  
 terial* (*regia materies*), signifying heir  
 apparent.

# ANNALS OF ULSTER.

**K**ALENDs of Jan. on 4th feria, 21st of the moon, [1057]  
 A.D. 1057. Niall Ua hEicnechain, King of  
 Cenel-Endai, was slain by his own [kinsmen].—  
 Dungal Ua Donnchadha, King of the Eoganacht of Cashel,  
 fell by Murchadh [Donnchadh]<sup>1</sup>, son of Brian [Boruma],  
 along with many others.—Finngüne Ua Finngüne, royal  
 heir<sup>2</sup> of Munster, fell by Mael-Sechlainn<sup>3</sup> Ua<sup>4</sup> Bric.—  
 Echmarcach, son of Cernach, herenagh<sup>5</sup> of Dun-leth-  
 glais, went on his pilgrimage<sup>6</sup>.—A defeat [was inflicted]  
 by Ruaidhri Ua Ruadhacain with the Airrthir upon  
 Gilla-Crist Ua Faelchon and upon the Ui-Eachach.—Mael-  
 ruanaidh Ua Focarta, king of the South of Eili, fell  
 by Donnchad, son of Brian [Boruma].—Muircertach  
 Ua Tresaich, king of Ui-Barrce, died.—Dubdalethe  
 Ua Cinaedha, herenagh of Cork and Robartach<sup>7</sup>, son of  
 Ferdomnach, successor of [St.] Colum-cille, slept in the  
 Lord.—Domnall Ua Ruairc was killed by Domnall, son  
 of Maelruanaigh, king of Fir-Manach.

<sup>3</sup> *Mael-Sechlainn*. Devotee (*lit. tonsured*) of (St.) *Sechlainn* (or *Sechnall*), disciple of St. Patrick. By omission of the infected *s*, the name was *Maelechlainn* (*Melaghlin*); which, in turn, in disregard of the origin, became *Malachias* and *Malachy*. See Vol. I., p. 8.

<sup>4</sup> *Ua*.—The reading of B (*son*) is also found in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*) But *Ua* (*grandson*), the lection of A, is given in both of them at the year 1059, where the killing of Mael-Sechlainn is entered. C follows A.

<sup>5</sup> *Herenagh*.—For the explanation

of this term, see O'Donovan, *Four Masters*, iii., p. 47 sq.

<sup>6</sup> *Went on his pilgrimage*.—That is, either over sea; or, more probably, to another native establishment (perhaps Armagh; cf. 1003 [=1004], 1037, *supra*, 1063, *infra*), to end his life in penitential exercises.

<sup>7</sup> *Robartach*.—Abbot of Kells, which at that time (*Adamnan*, p. 399) was apparently the official seat of the successor of St. Columba. He succeeded Mael-Muire, A.D. 1040 (*supra*). Dr. Reeves suggests (*loc. cit.*) that he was son of Ferdomnach, who died 1007 (=1008), *supra*.

Καλ. 1αν. u. p., l. ii., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> l.<sup>o</sup> uiii.  
 Imbleač-ibair do lorač co leir, ier daimliac 7  
 cloicēē.—Lulač, mac Gilla-Comgain, airpūiž Alban,  
 do marbač la Mael-Coluim, mac Donnčāda, i cač.—  
 Maiom Sleibe-Crot rīa n-Diarmait, mac Mail-na-  
 mbó, for Donnčāda, mac ħriain, i torčair Cairbri  
 hūa ligoai, aircinneč Imlečā-ibair, 7 Rižbardan,  
 mac Concoirne, rī Ele et alii multi.—Gallbrat hūa  
 Cerpail, rīdomna Teġrač, morpuur<sup>1</sup> erc.—Colman  
 hūa hAirpētaiž, comarba Comgail; hūa Plannca,  
 aircinneč Imlečā-ibair, in pace quiescunt.—Mac-  
 Beatač, mac Finnlač, airpūiž Alban, do marbač  
 la Mael-Coluim,<sup>2</sup> mac Donnčāda, i cač.

Καλ. 1αν. iii. p., l. x. iii., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> l.<sup>o</sup>  
 ix.<sup>o</sup> Cpeč la Mael-Sečlainn hūa Močāda[i]n i  
 n-Airpēraiβ, co ruc tri cet<sup>a</sup> bo, uel paulo plu<sup>r</sup> 7  
 co romarβ Gilla-Muire Mac Airpētaiž, muire  
 Clainne-Sinaiž.—Mael-Sečlainn | hūa ħruc do mučāda  
 i n-uaim la Mael-Sečlainn hūa Paelain.—Ceč hūa  
 Dubda, rī hūa-n-Amalgačā, a rīur occip<sup>r</sup>ur<sup>b</sup> erc.—  
 Cpeč la | hAirpogar Mac Ločlainn co Ceniul-Eogain i  
 n-Dal-Airaiβe, co tucrat boroma mor 7 da cet<sup>a</sup> duine

B 42a

A 45a

A.D. 1058. <sup>1</sup> Morpuur, B. <sup>2</sup> Mael-Sečlainn, A. This is erroneous.  
 It was probably an oversight.

A.D. 1059. <sup>a</sup> c., A, B. The Roman notation is regularly employed in the  
 MSS. <sup>b</sup> occip<sup>r</sup>ur, B.

1058. <sup>1</sup> Both.—Literally *between*.

<sup>2</sup> *Gilla-Comgain*.—"Gillie" (*ser-  
vant*; employed in the secondary  
 sense of *devotee* as a proper name)  
 of St. Comgan of Kilchoan, in Scot-  
 land (Reeves, *Adamnan*, p. 420).  
 This is, perhaps, the Comgan, whose  
 commemoration in the Martyrology

of Tallaght adds another to the in-  
 stances of the designation *Cele-  
De: III. Id. [Oct. Oct. 13]. Com-  
 gani, Cele De* (L.L. [Book of Lein-  
 ster], Lith. ed., p. 363 h).

<sup>3</sup> *Successor of [St.] Comgall*.—That  
 is, abbot of Bangor, co. Down.

<sup>4</sup> *Mac-Beathadh*.—The sequence of

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. [1058]  
 1058. Imblech-ibair was burned entirely, both<sup>1</sup> stone church and steeple.—Lulach, son of Gilla-Comgain,<sup>2</sup> arch-king of Scotland, was killed by Mael-Coluim, son of Donnchadh, in battle.—The defeat of Sliabh-Crot [was inflicted] by Diarmait, son of Mail-na-mbo, upon Donnchadh, son of Brian [Boruma], wherein fell Cairbri Ua Ligdai, herenagh of Imblech-ibair, and Righbardan, son of Cucoirne, king of Eili, and many others, — Gallbrat Ua Cerbaill, royal heir of Tara, died.—Colman Ua hAirechtaigh, successor of [St.] Comgall<sup>3</sup>; Ua Flanncua, herenagh of Imblech-ibair, slept in peace.—Mac-Beathadh,<sup>4</sup> son of Finnlaech, arch-king of Scotland, was killed by Mael-Coluim, son of Donnchadh, in battle.

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 13th of the moon, A.D. [1059]  
 1059. A foray by Mael-Sechlainn Ua Motadhain into the Airthir, so that he took away 300 cows, or a little more, and killed Gilla-Muire Mac Airechtaigh, steward of Clann-Sinaigh.—Mael-Sechlainn Ua Bric was smothered in a cave by Mael-Sechlainn Ua Faelain.—Aedh Ua Dubdai, king of Ui-Amalgadha, was slain by his own [kinsmen].—A foray by Ardgar Mac Lochlainn along with<sup>1</sup> the Cenel-Eogain into Dal-Araidhe, so that they took away great cattle-spoil, and 200 persons were either killed or

the items respecting Lulach and Mac-Beathadh (the Macbeth of Shakespeare) should be reversed. Marianus Scotus, who had his information from a pilgrim that came straight from Scotland, writes in two autograph notes in his Chronicle (*ad an.* 1070 [=1058]): *Macfinlaeg occiditur in Augusto. Lulag successit et occiditur in Martio: cui Moel-Coluim successit . . . Macfinlaeg regnavit annis xvii., ad missam*

*Sanctae Mariae. Lulach a nativitate Sanctae Mariae ad missam Sancti Patricii in mense Martio regnavit. Inde Moelcoluim regnavit annis xx., usque ad missam Sancti Patricii.*

1059. <sup>1</sup>*Along with.*—The original is *co* (with), which the *Four Masters* changed into *do* (of). O'Donovan, accordingly, has "[one] of the Cinel-Eoghain;" which a native annalist would deem it superfluous to apply to a king of that clan.



captured.<sup>2</sup>—Cathal, son of Tigernan, king of the West of Connacht; Congalach Ua Riagain, royal heir of Tara; Duarcán Ua hEghraí, king of Luighne; Gilla-Coemgin, son of Gilla-Combgaill, royal heir of Leinster, were slain.—Gilla-Domangairt<sup>3</sup> Ua Conchaille, king of Ui-Niallain; Muiredach Ua Flainn, king of Ui-Tuirtre; Tomaltach Ua Mael-Brenainn,<sup>4</sup> steward of Sil-Muiredaich, died.—Domnall Mac Eodosa, herenagh of Mainister-[Buithi]; Eochaidh Ua Cinaedha, herenagh of Ath-truim; Aneslis Mac Uidhir, herenagh of Lusca; Conaing Ua Fairchellaigh, herenagh of Druim-leathan [died]. [1059]

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. [1060] Bis. 1060. Great war in Ard-Macha between Cumuscach<sup>1</sup> Ua Erodhain and Dubdaleithi, successor of [St.] Patrick, respecting the abbacy.—Cenannus was burned entirely, with its stone church.—Lethglenn was burned entirely, except the oratory.—Domnall Deisech [i.e., of the Desi], chief soul-friend of Ireland and Conn-na-mbocht<sup>2</sup> of Cluain-mac-Nois, were called to Christ:

Two years [and] ten ended,<sup>3</sup>  
Five thousand without any defect—

They further add that this individual was smothered in the cave along with Ua Bric. The improbability of a Roscommon chief taking part in a South Waterford clan feud doubtless never occurred to them.

1060. <sup>1</sup> *Cumascach*.—In the list of the successors of Patrick (L. L. p. 42, and L. B. [Lebar Brec], Litho. ed. p. 220), he is given next after Dubdaleithi. The *Annals of Innisfallen* (*ad an.*) say the latter was deposed in favour of the former. See *infra*, A.D. 1064.

<sup>2</sup> *Conn-na-mbocht*—*Conn of the poor*.—Best known as the grandfather of Mael-Muire the compiler of *Lebar na*

*hUidri* (*Book of the Dun [cow]*), an 11th cent. MS. in the Royal Irish Academy, and published in facsimile.

For his epitaph (*Oroít do Chunn—a prayer for Conn*) and a notice of his family, see *Christian Inscriptions* (fig. 147, p. 65 sq.).

<sup>3</sup> *Ended*.—Lit., in their excision. The preposition *i* with the possessive forms a native idiom, expressing state or condition. (See O'Donovan, *Irish Grammar*, p. 291; Windisch, *Wörterbuch*, p. 608–9). The computation (5012), including the current year, gives the Hebrew reckoning, A.M. 3952.



Fuair húa Forreidh co ruilíó,  
 Do reir robeir, robuilíó—  
 O tús domain doghraing tic  
 Co heitrect Domnall Deiric.<sup>d</sup>—

Mael-Ciara[í]n húa Roboca[í]n, aircinnech Suiríó,  
 mortu[u]r ert.—Muirceartač, mac Gilla-Fhulartaigh,<sup>3</sup>  
 ríomna ná n-Deire, occirur<sup>4</sup> ert.—Maíom ríá  
 Feraib Dreg (ídon,<sup>e</sup> ríá n-ḡairbeir húa Caturaič<sup>e</sup>)  
 for ḡailengaič (ídon<sup>f</sup> Leočan, mac mic Maela[í]n<sup>f</sup>)  
 7 for Cairpri.—Flannacan húa Ceallaič, rí Dreg,  
 do éc í n-a ailíre.

B 42b | Cal. 1an. 11. p., l. u., Anno Domini M.º lx.º 1.º  
 Muirédač | húa Mael-Coluim, aircinnech Daire;  
 Ciaran, rí-ecnaíó Erenn; Ocan húa Cormaca[í]n,  
 aircinnech Inni-Cu[m]reraíó; Tígernač Dairicech,  
 comarba Finnen, 7 aró anmčara Erenn; Conaing,  
 mac inó abao, foraircinnec Aro[α]-Mača, in peni-  
 tentia<sup>1</sup> quieuerunt.—Domnall húa Mael-doraíó do  
 marbač la Ruaióru húa Cananna[í]n í cač.—ḡairbeir  
 húa Caturaič, rí Dreg; Cu-Ulač, mac Conḡalaič, rí  
 Uačtair-čire, in penitentia<sup>2</sup> mortui runt.—Níall,  
 mac Maí-Sečlainn, rí Ailíč, mortuur<sup>3</sup> ert.—  
 Sluaḡač la hAeč húa Cončobair co Cenn-corač,  
 A 45b | co robur in cačraič 7 co romuč in típpait.—ḡleann-  
 ra-loča<sup>a</sup> do lorač do leir.<sup>a</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Gilla ualartaigh (ḡ, being silent, was om. by scribe), B. <sup>4</sup> occirur, B.  
<sup>e-e</sup> l. m., t. h., A, B. <sup>f-f</sup> itl., t. h., A, B.

A.D. 1061. <sup>1</sup> penetencia, B. <sup>2</sup> penitentia, B. <sup>3</sup> mortur, B.—<sup>a-a</sup> om., C.

<sup>4</sup> *Ua Forreidh*.—Most probably, the one whose obit is given at 1088. Living in Emly, he must have heard of the fame of Domnall, who belonged to a neighbouring county (Waterford).

<sup>5</sup> *Come*.—Literally, *comes*. The numerals, according to native usage, are nom. abs. Collectively (= period), they form the subject of *tic* (sg.)

<sup>6</sup> *Ghilla-Fhulartaigh*.—Devotee of (St.) *Fulartach*, who died A.D. 778 (=779), *supra*. The Mart. of Tal-laght (L.L., p. 358a) has: *iiii. Kal. Ap. Fularta[i]ch, mic Bric* (son of Brec). The occurrence of Fulartach's name in the present entry may be taken as proof that his father was eponymous head of the *Ui Bric*.

Ua Forreidh<sup>4</sup> acutely found,  
According to very established, very decisive rule—  
From beginning of the evil hoary world come<sup>5</sup>  
To decease of Domnall Deisech.—

[1060]

Mael-Ciarain Ua Robocain, herenagh of Sord, died.—  
Muircertach, son of Gilla-Fhulartaigh<sup>6</sup> [Ua Bric], royal  
heir of the Desi, was slain.—A defeat [was inflicted] by  
the men of Bregha (namely, by Gairbeid Ua Catusaigh)  
upon the Gailenga (that is, [upon] Leochan, grandson of  
Maelan) and upon the Cairpri.—Flannacan Ua Ceallaigh,  
king of Bregha, died in his pilgrimage.<sup>7</sup>

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 5th of the moon, A.D. [1061]  
1061. Muiredhach Ua Mael-Coluim, herenagh of Daire ;  
Ciaran, most eminent sage of Ireland ; Ocan Ua Corma-  
cain, herenagh of Inis-Cumsraigh ; Tigernach of Bairree,<sup>1</sup>  
successor of [St.] Finnian and archsoul-friend of Ireland ;  
Conaing, son of the abbot, deputy-herenagh<sup>2</sup> of Ard-Macha,  
rested in penance.<sup>3</sup>—Domnall Ua Maeldoraidh<sup>4</sup> was killed  
by Ruaidhri Ua Canannain in battle.—Gairbheidh Ua  
Cathusaigh, king of Bregha ; Cu-Uladh, son of Conghalach,  
king of Uachtar-tire, died in penance.<sup>3</sup>—Niall, son of Mael-  
Sechlainn, king of Ailech, died.—A hosting by Aedh Ua  
Conchobair to Cenn-coradh, so that he broke down<sup>5</sup> the  
city and choked up the [holy ?] well.—Gleann-da-locha  
was burned entirely.

<sup>7</sup> *Died in his pilgrimage.*—That is, probably, in a religious house situated outside his own territory.

A.D. 1061. <sup>1</sup> *Tigernach of Bairree.*—The abbot under whom Marianus Scotus says he lived before his departure for the Continent (*Chron. ad an.* 1065=1043). He presided over the monastery of St. Finnian of Magh-bile (Moville), County Down.

*Deputy-herenagh.*—Literally, *servant-herenagh* ; one acting under (and doubtless nominated by) the herenagh.

<sup>2</sup> *In penance.*—Signifying, appa-

rently, that official functions had been laid aside, the better to prepare for death. Herein it differed from *dying in pilgrimage*, that monks remained in their own, and clerics and laics entered local, establishments.

<sup>4</sup> *Domnall Ua Maeldoraidh.*—*The Annals of Loch Ce*, which have this entry under the present year, give Domnall under the following year as killed by Aedh Ua Conchobhair !

<sup>5</sup> *Broke down.*—Meaning, very probably, that he razed the royal residence and the fortifications.

[Cal. Ian. iii. p., l. x. iii., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> Lx.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup>  
Ruairí húa Flaitbertaigh, in Iarthair Connaught, do  
marbaid la hAed<sup>1</sup> húa Concobair i caith.—Gilla-Crist  
húa Maeluopair, comarba Colaim-cille eiteir Epinn  
7 Albain; Maelruanaigh húa Dairí, prím anmchára  
Tuairce[i]p<sup>2</sup> Epinn, in Chriosto doirmierunt.—Tadhg,  
mac Aeda húi Concobair, do marbaid la Clann-  
Corepair (7<sup>a</sup> la hIarthair Connaught, per dolum<sup>3</sup>).—Craic  
la hArdgar Mac Lochlann i Coiced Connaught, co  
tucraic re<sup>b</sup> míle do buaib, míle imorpo<sup>c</sup> do dháinib.—  
Donnchuan húa Mačainen do marbaid do Gilla-  
Ciara húi Mačainen, in Muighdorn.—Eochaid, mac  
Neill, mic Eochada, rídomna Coicib<sup>d</sup> Epinn 7 Eochaid  
húa Laithen, in Sil-Duibhir, in penitencia<sup>2</sup> morru  
punt.—Ruairí, mac Conchairrigh, rídomna Fepn-muigh,  
do marbaid do mac Neill húi Ruairc.

B 42c

[Cal. Ian. iii. p., l. xx. iii., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> Lx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup>  
Dornlaith, ingen Caithil, mic Ruairí, in perisurina-  
tione i n-Ard-Macha doirmierunt.—Motodan húa Cele-  
ca[i]n, ríchnap Ard[a]-Macha, morru<sup>1</sup> erc.—Caithil  
húa Donnchada, airí húa-n-Echad Muman; Cuuiblích  
húa Tadhg, in Fep-Lí; | Mael-Seclann húa Moto-  
da[i]n, rídamna Ailí, a ruir inimicir (ídon,<sup>a</sup> o  
Cenel-Conaill<sup>a</sup>), occuir punt.—Coinnmeadh mor la Mac  
Lochlann ó tá Glenn-Suibhíde riar co hIarthair Luighne 7  
co Muaidh Oú-n-Amalgaidh, du i tangatur<sup>2</sup> rígh Connaught

A.D. 1062. <sup>1</sup> hAed, B. <sup>2</sup> pene—, B. <sup>a-a</sup> itl., t. h., A; om., B. <sup>b</sup> .iii.,  
A, B. <sup>c</sup> uero (the Latin equivalent), B.

A.D. 1063. <sup>1</sup> morru, B. <sup>2</sup>—dur, B. <sup>a-a</sup> itl., t. h., A; l. m., t. h., B.

1062. <sup>1</sup> Both in.—Lit., between.  
For Gilla-Crist (who succeeded  
Robartach in 1057) see Reeves,  
*Adamnan*, p. 400.

<sup>2</sup> Fifth.—That is fifth division; Ire-  
land having been anciently divided  
into five provinces: Meath, Ulster,

Leinster, Munster, and Connaught.  
See Vol. 1, p. 386.

<sup>3</sup> Eochaidh.—The Four Masters at  
the present year say he died on  
Thursday, Nov. 13. But the 13th  
fell on Wednesday in this year.

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 16th of the moon, A.D. 1062. [1062]  
 Ruaidhri Ua Flaithbertaigh, king of the West of Connacht, was killed by Aedh Ua Conchobhair in battle.—Gilla-Crist Ua Maeldoraidh, successor of [St.] Colum-cille, both in<sup>1</sup> Ireland and Scotland; Maelruanaigh Ua Daighri, chief soul-friend of the North of Ireland, slept in Christ.—Tadhg, son of Aedh Ua Conchobair, was killed by the Clann-Coscraidh (and by the West of Connacht in treachery).—A foray by Ardgar Mac Lochlainn into the Fifth<sup>2</sup> of Connacht, so that they took away six thousand cows, also a thousand persons.—Donncuan Ua Machainen was killed by Gilla-Ciarain Ua Machainen, king of Mughdoirn.—Eochaidh,<sup>3</sup> son of Niall, son of Eochaidh, royal heir of the Fifth of Ireland,<sup>4</sup> and Eochaidh Ua Laithein, king of Sil-Duibtire, died in penance.—Ruaidhri, son of Cucairrgi, royal heir of Fern-magh, was killed by the son of Niall Ua Ruairc.

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 27th of the moon, A.D. 1063. [1063]  
 Gormlaith, daughter of Cathal, son of Ruaidhri [Ua Flaithbertaigh], slept in pilgrimage in Ard-Macha.—Motadan Ua Celecain, vice-abbot of Ard-Macha, died.—Cathal<sup>1</sup> Ua Donnchadha, arch-king of the Ui-Echach of Munster; Cuduiligh Ua Taidhg, king of Fir-Li; Mael-Sechlainn Ua Motodain, royal heir of Ailech, by his enemies (namely, by Cenel-Conaill), were slain.—Great coigny<sup>2</sup> [was levied] by Mac Lochlainn from Glenn-Suilidhe<sup>3</sup> westwards to the western part of Luighne and to [the river] Muaidh of Ui-Amalgadha, where all the kings of Connacht came

<sup>1</sup> *Fifth of Ireland*.—That is, Ulster; the Fifth, or Province, *par excellence*.

1063. <sup>1</sup> *Cathal*.—Slain, according to the *F. M.*, by his own son. The items of this entry are too discrepant to be included in one formula. Cuduiligh is said (in the *F. M.*) to have died a natural death. *Suis inimicis* can mean *their enemies*, with reference

to all three. I have followed the gloss in restricting it to Mael-Sechlainn.

<sup>2</sup> *Coigny*.—Or *coigne* (anglicized form of the *coinnmedh* of the text), cess levied in lieu of billeting. The *F. M.* make it a *hosting* (*sloighedh*); O'Connor, an army.

<sup>3</sup> *From Glenn-Suilidhe*.—Literally, from [*where*] is Glenn Suilidhe.

uile i n-a teč, im Aeð húa Concoðair 7 im Aeð, mac mic Neill Uí Ruairc 7 im mac Airt húi Ruairc.—húaim Aúa i Ceara do ġabail o Chonnačtaið for muinter Aeða húi Concoðair, in po mučta perca<sup>b</sup> ar cet.<sup>b</sup>—Níall, mac Eočaða, airtorí Ulað, a ec i n-ló Nouembir, 7 i n-Darðain, 7 i<sup>c</sup> n-očtmað [uačao] dec [epi].<sup>c</sup>—Cínaeð, mac Ačir, aircinneč Lirñoir-Močutu; Eočaið húa Dalla[i]n, aircinneč Coinneire<sup>3</sup>, in pace dormierunt.

A45c|b. r.<sup>a</sup> |Cal. Ian. u. p., l. ix., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup> iiii.<sup>o</sup> Dolġen húa Sonai, aircinneč Airt-ġrača; in Dall húa Lona[i]n, pprim eicer per Muman; ġilla-arrai húa Maelmičig,<sup>1</sup> in penitentia morptui sunt.—Cormac, aircinneč Airt-ðreca[i]n; Eočaið húa Doireio, aircinneč Domnaiġ-moir Muġi-lča, in Domino dormierunt.—Muirceptač húa Neill, p Telča-o[i]ġ, o Uib-Cremtainn occirur ep.<sup>c</sup>—Donnčað, mac Ðriain, airtorí Muman, (do<sup>b</sup> ačriġað 7<sup>b</sup>) do ec i Roim i n-a ailičri.—Dubdailič (mac<sup>b</sup> Mael-Muire<sup>b</sup>), comarba Ðatrac, i Kalainn Septimbir in bona penitentia morptur ep.<sup>c</sup> Mael-Iru,<sup>2</sup> mac Amaalġaða, do ġabail na habðaine.—Ðiarmaid húa Lorca[i]n, pdomna laiġen, do marbað la Cinel-Eogain i n-Ulltarb.—

<sup>b-b</sup> lx. ar .c., A, B. <sup>c-c</sup> in .xiiii., A, B. <sup>3</sup> Coinneire, B.

A.D. 1064. <sup>1</sup> Mael—, B. <sup>2</sup> Iru, A.—<sup>a</sup> om., B.; <sup>b-b</sup> itl., t. h., A; om., B.

<sup>4</sup> *Into his house.*—An idiomatic expression, signifying to make formal submission.

<sup>5</sup> *With.*—Literally, *around*.

<sup>6</sup> *On the Ides.*—The *Four Masters* say that Niall and his son, Eochaidh, died on Thursday, Nov. 13, 1062. But Tigernach agrees with these Annals in placing the obit of Eochaidh at 1062, and that of his father at this year. Furthermore, what is decisive on the subject, in 1062, Nov.

13 fell on Wednesday; but in 1063, as the text states, on Thursday.

With regard to the lunar reckoning, it is worthy of note that its accuracy is confirmed by the *old rule* in Bede (*De rat. temp.* xxii.) “November in the Ides, 317.” Deduct the current day and add the January epact (as given above), 27=343. Divide by 59 (two consecutive lunations) and from the remainder, 48, subtract 30. This gives the 18 of the text. New Moon accordingly fell on Oct. 27.

into his house<sup>4</sup> with<sup>5</sup> Aedh Ua Concobhair, and with<sup>5</sup> [1063] Aedh, grandson of Niall Ua Ruairc, and with<sup>5</sup> the son of Art Ua Ruairc.—The cave of Alla in Cera was captured by the Connachtmen against the people of Aedh Ua Concobhair, wherein were smothered sixty above one hundred [persons].—Niall, son of Eochaidh, arch-king of Ulidia, died on the Ides<sup>6</sup> of November [Nov. 13] and on Thursday and on the 18th [of the moon].—Cinaedh Mac Aichir, herenagh of Lis-mor of [St.] Mochutu; Eochaidh Ua Dallain, herenagh of Coindere, slept in peace.

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 9th of the moon, A.D. [1064] Bis 1064. Dolghen Ua Sonai, herenagh of Ard-sratha; the Blind Ua Lonain, chief poet of the Men of Munster; Gilla-arrai Ua Maelmithigh, died in penance.—Cormac, herenagh of Ard-Breacain; Eochaidh Ua Doireid, herenagh of Domnach-mor of Magh-Itha, slept in the Lord.—Muircertach Ua Neill, king of Telach-og, was slain by the Ui-Cremtainn.—Donnchadh, son of Brian [Boruma], arch-king of Munster, (was deposed and) died in Rome in his pilgrimage.—Dubdaleithi (son of Mael-Muire), successor of Patrick, died on the Kalends of September [Sep. 1] in good penance.<sup>1</sup> Mael-Isu, son of Amalgaidh, took the abbacy.—Diarmait Ua Lorcaín, royal heir of Leinster, was killed by the Cenel-Eogain in Ulster.—Airdgar Mac

Hereby are to be corrected the Calendars (e.g. Nicolas, *Chron. of Hist.*; Hampson, *Med. Aevi Kal.*) that place the Golden Number XIX. (1063 was the last year of the Cycle.) at October 26. It is accurately indicated in the Calendar, Embolismal Computus and Decemnovennal Tables appended to the printed editions of the above-named work of Bede.

O'Donovan queries whether "the 18th" refers to the reign of Niall. But at 1016 he had given the slaying

of Niall's predecessor from these Annals. In the list of Kings of Ulidia in L. L. (p. 41 d) "42 or 50" years are assigned to Niall.

Marianus Scotus has: A.D. 1087 [=1065], *Nial mac Eochada, rex Ulad, obiit Id. Nov.* This postdates the obit by two years.

1064. <sup>1</sup>*In good penance.*—This perhaps signifies that Dubdaleithe acquiesced in his deposition (A.D. 1060), and devoted his remaining years exclusively to religious exercises.



Alrogar Mac Lochlann, pī Alīg, do ec 1 Telač-óg et  
repulstur ert 1 n-Alro-Mačā, in maurolio regum.—  
Mac Leobelem,<sup>3</sup> pī Ȯpetan, do marbað la mac Iacoib.—  
Ečmarcač,<sup>4</sup> pī Gall, do écaib.

hic<sup>o</sup> ert primur annur undecimi Cicli magni  
parchalir a conpitucone muntō; principium uero  
terci Cicli magni parchalir ab incarnatione Domini  
et habet quatuor Concurrētes bipertextiles et ert  
recuntur annur Indiccioni.<sup>o</sup>

[Ct. Ian. iiii. p., l. xx, Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> lxx. u.  
Ȯubčāč Albanač, pīm anmčara Epenn 7 Albann, 1  
n-Alro-Mačā quieuit:

Ȯubčāč,<sup>a</sup> duini dligteč, dur,  
Ronbia in rofað rligteč roep,  
Nem ruair in t-anmčara, adcið,  
Alračir clartana coem.—<sup>a</sup>

B 42d

Donnčāð hUa Mačgamna, pī Ulað, do marbað | a  
m-Ȯennčar a ruir.—Domnall, aircinneč Luğbað 7  
aircinneč Ȯroma, a n-éc.—Aeð hUa Ualšairg do

<sup>3</sup> Leo belem, A; mac (son), having been omitted at first, is placed overhead  
with reference mark, B. <sup>4</sup> Ečmarcač, B.—<sup>c-c</sup> om., B; given in C.

A.D. 1065. <sup>a-a</sup> t. m., t. h., with corresponding reference marks, A; om., B.

<sup>2</sup> *Mausoleum of the kings*.—Called  
the cemetery of the kings, *supra*, A.D.  
934 (=935). See Reeves, *Ancient  
Churches of Armagh*, p. 18.

<sup>3</sup> *The son of Llywelyn*.—Called Gru-  
fud in the Brut y Tywysogion (A.D.  
1061), and Grifin in the *Annales  
Cambriæ* (A.D. 1063). In both he is  
stated to have fallen by the treachery  
of his own men.

<sup>4</sup> *Echmarcach*.—See Vol. I., p.  
591, note 12. According to Marianus  
Scotus, he died in Rome. *Donnchad*,  
filius *Briain*, de Hibernia atque *Ech-*  
*marcach*, rex *innarenn* (? perhaps,

in *Manenn*, of *Manann*), viri inter  
suos non ignobiles, Romam venientes  
obierunt (1087=1065).

<sup>5</sup> *Eleventh*.—This Cycle has been  
discussed in the Introduction.

<sup>6</sup> *Third*.—The second so-called  
Dionysian Great Cycle commenced  
A.D. 532 (531 of text), *supra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Four*.—The reading in A is *uii*.  
*Concurrentes*. The scribe, namely,  
not understanding the text, mistook  
the two first letters of *uii*. for *u*.  
O'Donovan (*F. M.*, p. 887) gives  
*Kal. 4* as the lection of C: meaning  
that New Year's Day fell on Wednes-

Lochlainn, king of Ailech, died in Telach-og and was [1064] buried in Ard-Macha, in the mausoleum of the kings.<sup>2</sup>—The son of Llywelyn,<sup>3</sup> king of the Britons, was killed by the son of James.—Echmarcach<sup>4</sup>, king of the Foreigners [of Dublin], died.

This is the first year of the eleventh<sup>5</sup> great Paschal Cycle from the formation of the world; but the commencement of the third<sup>6</sup> great Paschal Cycle from the Incarnation of the Lord. And it hath four<sup>7</sup> bissextile Concurrents and is the second year of the Indiction.

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 20th of the moon, A.D. [1065] 1065. Dubtach, the Scotsman, chief soul-friend of Ireland and Scotland, rested in Ard-Macha:

Dubthach,<sup>1</sup> person righteous, dour,  
For him there will be a dwelling roomy, noble,  
Heaven the soul-friend found, it is seen,

Donnchadh Ua Mathgamna, king of Ulidia, was killed<sup>2</sup> in Bennchar by his own [subjects].—Domnall, herenagh of Lughbadh and the Herenagh of Druim, their death<sup>3</sup> [took place].—Aedh Ua Ualghairg took the kingship of

day in 1064. But, as shown in the text, it fell on Thursday. *Habet* (not *Kal.*) is the word in the C. MS.

The Calendar use of Concurrents is explained in text-books of Chronology.

*Bissextile* also distinguishes this (the 9th) year from the 4th, 15th and 26th years of the Solar Cycle of 28. These three years (in the Old Style) have four Concurrents, but are not bissextile. The Indiction is correct.

1065. <sup>1</sup> *Dubhtach* —His connexion with Ireland is told in the Breviary of Aberdeen: In qua utriusque Veteris et Novi Testamenti precepta et leges accuratissime didicit (quoted in *Ad-aman*, p. 401). He probably died on a pilgrimage to Armagh.

The last line of the quatrain I am

unable to translate. *Thir* may be for *th[s]ir*, continued, constant. O'Donovan renders it: "[In exchange] for his fair, thin-boarded domicile." His text is: *ar a thir clár tana coemh* (p. 886-7).

<sup>2</sup> *Was killed*.—Marianus Scotus, A.D. 1088 [=1066], says: in templo *Bennchuir*, verno tempore, occiditur. His slayer is given by name in the third next entry.

<sup>3</sup> *Their death*.—O'Connor reads *Droma-Anec* and gives the equivalent as *Dromanecensis*; taking a *n-ec* (their death) to be a factor in a local name. He adds (*obierunt*), to find a verb to complete the imaginary sense. *Domnall* and *Herenagh*, according to native idiom, are nominatives absolute.

ḡabail riḡe Ceneoil-Éogain.—ḡroḡur, naíḡa Com-  
ḡaill, qui occidit regem i m-ḡennḡor, do marbaḡ  
la riḡ ḡal-n-Áraíḡe.—Mac ḡaíḡ ḡuá Ceallaiḡ, ri  
ḡuá-Maine 7 ḡuá Flaiḡbertaiḡ, ri íarḡair Con[n]aḡt,  
occiri runt la hÁeḡ ḡuá Conḡobair.—Domnall ḡuá  
Loingsriḡ, ri ḡal-n-Áraíḡe 7 Muirceḡtaḡ ḡuá Mael-  
ḡabail, ri Cairce-ḡraḡaiḡe, do marbaḡ o ḡuib-Meíḡ  
Menna-ḡipe.—Leocan, mac Láíḡnen, ri ḡaileng, do  
marbaḡ la Conḡobur ḡuá Mael-Seḡlainn.—Éḡḡileḡ  
ḡuá Áiteíḡ, ri úa-n-Éḡaḡ, do marbaḡ do Cheniul-  
Éogain.<sup>1</sup>

(No<sup>b</sup> ḡumad ar in ḡallainn ri buḡ coir Donnḡaḡ,  
mac ḡriain ḡoruma, do beḡ, recundum alium librum ;  
qui tamen uidetur mori anno p̄terito, recundum  
hunc librum.<sup>b</sup>)

ḡal. ían. i. p., l. i., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> Lx.<sup>o</sup> ui.<sup>o</sup>  
Áeḡ ḡuá Ruairc, ri ḡuá-m-ḡruin,<sup>1</sup> morḡur erḡ  
ḡatim iar n-orcain ḡepine ḡatrac.—Ceallaḡ, mac  
Muirceḡtaíḡ ḡuá Ceallaiḡ; ḡilla-ḡraíḡ, ri ḡuá-  
m-ḡruin; Mac Sena[í]n, ri ḡaileng; ḡilla-Moninne,  
mac Áeḡa mic ui Ualḡairḡ, | occiri runt.—Cnoḡer

A 45d

A.D. 1065. <sup>1</sup>Cheneḡ, B.— <sup>b-b</sup> l. m., n. t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1066. <sup>1</sup>m-ḡruin, A. <sup>2</sup>—ḡur, B.

<sup>4</sup> *Enemy of [St.] Comgall.*—The murder within the church was regarded as a personal affront to the patron, St. Comgall.

<sup>5</sup> *Domnall Ua Loingsigh.*—Marianus Scotus (*ubi sup.*) writes: *i fel Tigernaeg Cluana eius occisus—slain on the feast of Tigernach of Cluain-eois* (Clones, co. Monaghan). That is, (Monday) April 4. This corresponds with the *verno tempore* (p. 15, note 2, *supra*) of Donnchad's assassination. Strange, that no local chronicle noted the date.

<sup>6</sup> *Another book.*—This other book is probably the Annals of Boyle, which state that Donnchadh went to Rome on a pilgrimage in this year. Marianus Scotus (p. 14, note 4, *supra*) also says that he went to Rome in 1087 [= 1065].

1066.—<sup>1</sup> *Shrine of Patrick.*—Apparently, in Armagh; but the Four Masters say it was after plundering Clonmacnoise and Clonfert.

<sup>2</sup> *Gilla-Moninne.*—*Devotee of (St.) Moninne* (Virgin), of Slieve Gallion, co. Londonderry. Her obit is given *supra*,

Cenel-Eogain.—Brodur, the enemy of [St.] Comgall,<sup>4</sup> who [1065] slew the king [Donnchadh] in Bennchor, was killed by the king of Dal-Araidhe.—The son of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, king of Ui-Maine and Ua Flaithbertaigh, king of the West of Connacht, were slain by Aedh Ua Conchobair.—Domnall Ua Loingsigh,<sup>5</sup> king of Dal-Araidhe and Muircertach Ua Maelfhabaill, king of Carraic-Brachaidhe were killed by the Ui-Meith of Menna-Tire.—Leocan, son of Laidgnen, king of Gailenga, was killed by Conchobur Ua Mael-Sechlainn.—Echmhiledh Ua Ateidh, king of Ui-Echach, was killed by the Cenel-Eogain.

(Or it may be [that it is] on this Kalend [i.e. year] it were right for Donnchadh, son of Brian Boruma, to be, according to another book<sup>6</sup>. He seems, however, to have died in the past year, according to this book.)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 1st of the moon, A.D. [1066] 1066. Aed Ua Ruairc, king of Ui-Briuin, died straightway after rifling the Shrine of Patrick.<sup>1</sup>—Ceallach, son of Muircertach Ua Ceallaigh; Gilla-Braiti [Ua Ruairc], king of Ui-Briuin, the son of Senan [Ua Leochain], king of Gailenga; Gilla-Moninne,<sup>2</sup> son of Aedh great grandson of Ualgarg [Ua Ruairc], were slain.—Great nutcrop in all Ireland, so<sup>3</sup> that it impedes the rivers.—The successor

A.D. 519 (=520): Quies Darercae, quae Moninne nominata est. The Saint's name possesses a literary interest. In the so-called *Chronicon Scotorum*, Mac Firbis gives his original thus: Quies Darerca . . . . quae Moninne, Aninne sanatho postea nominata est (Marginal A.D. 514). The reading is: quae Moninne a Ninne sanato, etc. The explanation is given in the Book of Leinster (p. 271 c): "fili balb rathroisc aicce, ar cotissad a erlabra dó. Ocus issed toesech rolabair, idon: *Nin, Nin*. Unde dice-

batur *Moninne*. Ocus Ninnine éices ainm in fhíled—A dumb poet fasted with her, in order that his speech might come to him. And what he first said is this, namely: *Nin, Nin*. Whence she was called *Moninne* (*My Ninne*). And Ninnine the sage (was) the name of the poet." He was the author of a beautiful poetical invocation of St. Patrick in the native tongue, preserved in the *Book of Hymns*.

<sup>3</sup> So, etc.—The Latin portion is omitted in C.

mor 1 n-Ερinn uile, ut rebellet<sup>1</sup> plurimibur.—Comarba  
 Daire (idon,<sup>b</sup> Donnčad hlla Duimein<sup>b</sup>) 7 Cīnaeð, mac  
 mic Oðormaic, pī Conaille, in penitencia<sup>4</sup> mortui pūnt.

| Kal. Ian. 11. p., l. xii., Anno Domini M.º lx.º uii.º  
 Scolaiḡ, mac Innpačtaiḡ, aipcinneč Muc[r]noma; Aip-  
 cinneč Duin-leč-ḡlaipe<sup>1</sup>; Aēð, mac mic Ualḡairḡ, muire  
 hlla-n-Duibinnpečt; Ecčigepn, mac Flainn Maín-  
 irpeč, idon, aipcinneč Mainirpeč, in pace dormierunt.  
 —Sloigeð la Tairpdelbač hlla m-ðriain co loč Cime, co  
 romarbað d'on t-pluaḡað hlla Concobuir, pī Ciapaidē-  
 luačpa.—Ceall-dapa co n-a tempall do lorcað.—Aēð  
 hlla Concobuir (idon,<sup>a</sup> Aēð in ḡa beapnaiḡ<sup>a</sup>), aipōriḡ  
 Coicid Connačt, luam ḡaircið leiči Cuinn, do marbað  
 la Conmacne 1 cač, 1 torcpadap ile (7<sup>a</sup> Aēð hlla  
 Concenaind, pī hlla-n-Diapmata, et alii multi cum eip<sup>a</sup>),  
 idon, le hAēð, mac Aipt uallaiḡ hli Ruairc, a cač  
 Thuplaiḡ-Aðnaič :

Sečt<sup>b</sup> m-bliaðna pēpcat, nī puailł,  
 Ocuḡ mile, mor in buaid,  
 O ḡein Cpiḡt, nī roeb in pmačt,  
 Co torčair Aēð, pī Connačt.<sup>b</sup>

B 43a b<sub>1</sub> | | Cl. Ian. 11. p., l. xx. iii., Anno Domini M.º lx.º uiii.º  
 Domnall hlla Cačupaiḡ, aipcinneč Duin; Colman hlla<sup>1</sup>  
 Cpiča[i]n, pēpleiḡinn Aḡda-Mač<sup>a</sup>; Mac in Decanaiḡ,<sup>3</sup>  
 comarba Comḡailł; Cīnaeð<sup>b</sup>, comarba Coemḡin, ad  
 Chriḡtum miḡrauerunt.<sup>b</sup>—Mael-1pu, comarba Paḡpaic,

<sup>1</sup> rebellat, A, B; but α was underdotted and e placed overhead, B.  
<sup>4</sup> penitentī, B.—<sup>b-b</sup> itl., t. h., A, B.

A.D. 1067. <sup>1</sup>—ḡlaiḡi, B.—<sup>a-a</sup> itl., t. h., A; om., B. <sup>b-b</sup> f. m., t. h., with  
 relative signs of reference, A; om., B. Sečt and pēpcat are respectively .uui.  
 and .lx. in the (A) MS.

A.D. 1068. <sup>1</sup> Repeated by oversight, B. <sup>2</sup> Aipōmača, A. <sup>3</sup> Ceccanaiḡ,  
 B. <sup>a</sup> om., B. <sup>b-b</sup> om., A.

1067. <sup>1</sup> Flann.—Lector of Monas-  
 terboice, who died in 1056, *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> Half of Conn.—“Id est, the  
 north half of Ireland,” C.

[of Colum-cille in the monastery] of Daire (namely, [1066]  
Donnchad Ua Duimein) and Cinaedh, grandson of  
Odhormac, king of Conaille, died in penance.

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 12th of the moon, A.D. [1067]  
1067. Scolaighi, son of Innrachtach, herenagh of  
Mucnom; the Herenagh of Dun-lethglaise; Aedh, grand-  
son of Ualgarg, steward of Ui-Duibinnrecht; Ecthigern,  
son of Flann<sup>1</sup> of Mainister[-Buithi], namely, the herenagh  
of Mainister[-Buithi], slept in peace.—A hosting by  
Tairrdelbach Ua Briain to Loch-Cime, so that Ua  
Concobuir, king of Ciaraidhe-Luachra, was killed on that  
hosting.—Cell-dara, with its church, was burned.—Aedh  
Ua Concobuir (namely, Aedh “of the gapped spear”),  
arch-king of the Fifth of Connacht, helmsman of the  
championship of the Half of Conn,<sup>2</sup> was killed by the  
Conmacni, in a battle in which fell many (and Aedh Ua  
Concenaind, king of Ui-Diarmata and many others with  
them), namely, by Aedh, son of Art Ua Ruaire the  
haughty, in the battle of Turlach-Adhnaich:

Seven years [and] sixty, not trifling,  
And a thousand, great the triumph,  
From Birth of Christ, not vain the sway,  
Until fell Aedh, king of Connacht.

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 23rd of the moon, A.D. [1860 Bis].  
1068. Domnall Ua Cathusaigh, herenagh of Dun;  
Colman Ua Crichain, lector of Ard-Macha; Mac-in-  
Becanaigh, successor of [St.] Comgall<sup>1</sup>; Cinaedh, suc-  
cessor of [St.] Coemghen,<sup>2</sup> departed to Christ.—Mael-  
Isu, successor of Patrick, [went] upon circuit of Munster

A.D. 1068. <sup>1</sup> *Successor of [St.] Comgall.*—Namely, abbot of Bangor, co. Down. The entry in the Four Masters states that he was also suc-

cessor of St. Mocholmog; that is, bishop of Dromore.

<sup>2</sup> *Successor of [St.] Coemghen.*—That is, abbot of Glendalough, co. Wicklow.



for cuairt Muman cetna fecht, co tuc a lančuaire,  
eter rerepal 7 eorurta.—Murčað húa brian,  
riomna Muman, do marbað la řiru Tebča.<sup>4</sup>—Flait-  
bertač húa řerřail, ři Telča-ó[í]ce, do řuin do  
Chenuil-m-Đinníř.<sup>5</sup>—Domnall, mac Neill, mic Mael-  
Sečlainn (idon,<sup>c</sup> Domnall na m-bočt<sup>c</sup>), ři Čiliř, do  
marbað (idon<sup>d</sup>, maiom řičbe<sup>d</sup>) o'Čeð húa Mael-  
Sečlainn, idon, a řerřatair.

| Cal. 1an. u. ř., l. iii., Anno Domini M.º Lx.º ix.º.  
Cobčač, řacart Čille-řara, in Čhřřto quieuit.—Dun-  
řa-lečřlar 7 Čřř-řračř 7 řurč 7 řop<sup>1</sup> Colum-čille  
ab igne řir[ř]řata[e] řunt.—húa Čeð, ři húa řiacrač  
Čřř-řračř; Čeð, mac Dubřail, řecnar Čluana-  
řiena; řlannačan, mac Čeð, řorairčinneč Čřř-  
Mačř, in penitencia<sup>2</sup> morřui řunt.

A 46a

| Cal. 1an. iii. ř., l. xii., Anno Domini m.º Lxx.º  
Čačřač, mac Čairřř, airčinneč Munřarte,<sup>1</sup> do éc.—  
Murčað, mac Čiarřmata, ři Čaiřen 7 řall, do ec et  
repultur ert i n-Čč-čliač.—hOa heOčairden, ři Čal-  
n-Čřačře, occirur ert a řuir.—řerřal húa Čaičřnen,  
airčinneč [řh]očřa, do ec.—řilla-řatraic húa Mael-  
čočaiř řerřit morře immatřa.—Čbbar 1a, idon, mac

<sup>4</sup>—čba B. <sup>5</sup> Činel-Đ—, B. c-c itl., t. h., A, B. d-d itl., t. h., A; l. m., t. h., B.

A.D. 1069. <sup>1</sup> řop, B. <sup>2</sup> penitencia, A.

A.D. 1070. <sup>1</sup>—če, B.

<sup>3</sup> *Both cess and donations.*—Literally, *between scruple and offerings*. That the *Screpal* (from the Latin *Scripulum*) was coined money, can hardly be inferred from the distinction here made between itself and the offerings in kind. Compare the passage in the Confession of St. Patrick: *Forte autem, quando baptizavi tot milia hominum, speraverim ab aliquo illorum vel dimedio [lege—ium] scriptule? Dicite mihi et reddam*

vobis. Also the expression in the sixth Canon of the Irish Synod published by Wasserscheleben (*Die Bussordnungen der abendlandische Kirche*, p. 141): *duodecim discipuli [lege scripuli] usque viginti*.

More likely, to judge from the Brehon Laws, the word represented a standard of value. The meaning, accordingly, would be that the sum was made up of the proceeds of a rate, supplemented by voluntary contri-

the first time, so that he took away his full circuit [1068]Bis. [amount], both cess and donations<sup>3</sup>.—Murchadh Ua Briain,<sup>4</sup> royal heir of Munster, was killed by the Men of Tebtha.—Flaithbertach Ua Fergail, king of Telach-oc, was wounded [mortally] by the Cenel-Binnigh.—Domnall, son of Niall, son of Mael-Sechlainn (namely, Domnall “of the poor”), king of Ailech, was killed (that is, [in] the Defeat of Sithbe) by Aedh, grandson of Mael-Sechlainn, namely, his brother.

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 4th of the moon, A.D. [1069] 1069. Cobthnach, priest of Cell-dara,<sup>1</sup> rested in Christ.—Dun-da-lethglas and Ard-sratha and Lusca and Sord of [St.] Colum-cille were wasted by fire.—Ua Aedha, king of Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha; Aedh, son of Dubghall, vice-abbot of Cluain-Fiachna; Flannacan, son of Aedh, deputy-herenagh<sup>2</sup> of Ard-Macha, died in penance.

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 15th of the moon, A.D. [1070] 1070. Cathusach, son of Cairpre, herenagh<sup>1</sup> of Mungarit, died.—Murchadh, son of Diarmait,<sup>2</sup> king of Leinster and of the Foreigners, died<sup>3</sup> and was buried in Ath-cliath.—Ua hEochaiden, king of Dal-Araidhe, was slain by his own [tribesmen].—Fergal Ua Laidhgnen, herenagh of [F]othan, died.—Gilla-Patraic Ua Maelchothaigh perished by a premature death.—The abbot of Ia, namely,

butions. This is confirmed by the entry under 1106 (*infra*), in which the apportionment of the levy is set forth.

<sup>4</sup> *Murchad Ua Briain*.—Murchad, *sciathgerr*, *oa Briain* [Murchad short-shield, grandson of Brian (Boruma)] occiditur mense Septembris (Marianus Scotus, A.D. 1090=1068).

1069. <sup>1</sup> *Priest of Cell-dara*.—That is, Chaplain of the monastery of the nuns of St. Brigit, Kildare.

<sup>2</sup> *Deputy-herenagh*.—See p. 9, note 2, *supra*.

1070. <sup>1</sup> *Herenagh*.—But the Annals of Innisfallen, which in Munster affairs are far more reliable than the Annals of Ulster, state that Cathusach was *successor of Deacon Nesson*; that is, abbot of Mungret, co Limerick.

<sup>2</sup> *Diarmait*.—Slain in 1072, *infra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Died*.—The Four Masters say his death took place “precisely on Sunday, the festival of Mary in winter.” But in this year Dec. 8 fell on Wednesday.

Marianus Scotus (A.D. 1091 [=

mic ὁαεῖεν, το μαρβαῖ το mac ινω αβαο hlll  
Maelḡoraiḡ.—Caṡbarr hlla Maelḡoṡaiḡ το μαρβαῖ  
το mac hlll<sup>a</sup> ινωιργε τρια μεαβαλ.—Muirceprtaḡ hlla  
Loingriḡ decollatur ert a ruir.—Eilill hlla hAiretiḡ,  
comarba Ciara[i]n, quieuit.—Mac ḡorma[i]n, per-  
leiḡinn Cenannra 7 rui ecna Erenn [quieuit].—Ter-  
monn ḡabeó[i]c<sup>2</sup> ὁ'αρḡain<sup>3</sup> το Ruaiṡri hlla Cananna[i]n  
et uinḡicauit Dominur et ḡabeoc ante plenum annum.

B 43b

| ḡluniarin, mac ḡiarmata, το μαρβαῖ το Tuatāib  
luiḡne la taeb cpeiḡe allaiḡniḡ.—Ri Tebṡa 7 ri Cairpri  
occir<sup>b</sup> runt.—Mael-ḡriḡte, mac Caṡuraiḡ mic ινω α-  
αο, ποραιριννεḡ Aṡo[α]-Maḡa, occirur ert.

Kal. 1an. iiii. p., l. xx. ii., Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup>  
1.<sup>o</sup> Ri Ulaḡ, ιων, Ua<sup>1</sup> Flaṡrai,<sup>1</sup> το αṡriḡaḡ la hlla Mael-  
ruanaiḡ 7 la hlltu; aḡt romarbaḡ in τ-lla Mael-  
ru[α]naiḡ rin πο cetoir in bello la ḡonnleiḡe hlla  
n-ḡoḡaḡa.—ḡilla-Criur hlla Cloṡoca[i]n, perleiḡinn  
Aṡra-Maḡa,<sup>2</sup> in Chriuro quieuit.—Ceall-ḡara 7 ḡlenn-  
ḡa-loḡa 7 Cluain-ḡolca[i]n cpeamat[α]e runt.

bir.<sup>1</sup>

Kal. 1an. i. p., l. iiii., Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup>  
Mael-Muire hlla Muirḡa[i]n, aircinneḡ Tuioḡiḡa,<sup>2</sup>  
quieuit.—ḡilla-Criur hlla Longa[i]n, maer Muman,  
το éc.—ḡubḡil, comarba ḡriḡte, in Chriuro quieuit.  
—ḡiarmait, mac Mail-na-mbo, ri laiḡen 7 ḡall, το

A.D. 1070. <sup>2</sup>—óḡ, B. <sup>3</sup>το αρḡain, B. <sup>a</sup> om., B. <sup>b</sup> occirri, B.

A.D. 1071. <sup>1-1</sup> hlla Flaṡrai, A. <sup>2</sup> Aṡra—, A.

A.D. 1072. <sup>1</sup> om., B. <sup>2</sup> Tuioḡiḡa, B.

1069]) has: “Murchad, *oa* Mael-  
nambo, *oa* Briæn, obiit verno tempore.  
Murchad, grandson of Mael-na-mbo,  
[and] descendant of Brian [Boruma]  
died in spring time.” Note the double  
use of *oa* (*grandson* and *descendant*).  
Murchad was grandson of Mael-na-  
mbo and great grandson of Brian,  
whose grand-daughter was Diarmait’s  
wife (A.D. 1080 *infra*).

<sup>2</sup> *Son of the abbot*.—See Adamnan,  
p. 402, note b.

<sup>3</sup> *Ciaran*.—That is, the founder of  
Clonmacnoise. According to the obit  
in the Four Masters, Ua hAiretigh  
died as a pilgrim at Clonard, co. Meath.

<sup>4</sup> *Eminent learned man*.—Literally,  
*sage of wisdom*. The Annals of Innis-  
fallen state that Mac Gormain was also  
lector of Clonmacnoise.

the grandson of Baethen, was killed by the son of the [1070] abbot<sup>2</sup> Ua Maeldoraidh.—Cathbarr Ua Maelchothaidh was killed by the son of Ua Indirge through treachery.—Muircertach Ua Loingsigh was beheaded by his own [tribesmen].—Eilill Ua hAiretigh, successor of [St.] Ciaran,<sup>3</sup> rested.—Mac Gormain, lector of Cenannus and eminent learned man<sup>4</sup> of Ireland [rested].—The Termonn of [St.] Dabeoc was pillaged by Ruaidri Ua Canannain. And God and Dabeoc avenged<sup>5</sup> before the completion of a year.—Iron-knee, son of Diarmait,<sup>6</sup> was killed by the Tuatha-Luighne, in addition to a foray<sup>7</sup> [made by them] in Leinster.—The king of Tebtha and the king of Cairpri were slain.—Mael-Brighte, son of Cathusach son of the abbot, deputy-herenagh of Ard-Macha, was slain.

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 26th of the moon, A.D. : [1071] 1071. The king of Ulidia, namely, Ua Flathrai,<sup>1</sup> was deposed by Ua Maelruanaigh<sup>2</sup> and by the Ulidians; but that [same] Ua Maelruanaigh was killed immediately in battle by Donnsleibhe Ua Eochadha.—Gilla-Crist Ua Clothocain, lector of Ard-Macha, rested in Christ.—Cell-dara and Glenn-da-locha and Cluain-dolcain were burned.

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 7th of the moon, A.D. [1072] Bis. 1072. Mael-Muire Ua Muiregain, herenagh of Tuidhnigha, rested.—Gilla-Crist Ua Longain, steward of Munster, died.—Dubdil, successor of Brigit [i.e., abbess of Kildare],

<sup>5</sup> *Avenged*.—*Vindicavit*; the singular is employed by the Irish idiom, whereby the number of the verb is determined by that of the next following subject.

<sup>6</sup> *Diarmait*.—See A.D. 1070, note 2, *supra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Foray*.—*Creich* in the original, which O'Connor characteristically takes for a local designation: *prope Creich in Lagenia*.

name, as given in the following year, was *Cu-Uladh*—Hound of Ulidia.

His predecessor, Ua Mathgamna, was slain in 1065, *supra*. This agrees with the regnal list in L.L. (p. 41), which assigns six years to Ua Flathrai.

<sup>2</sup> *Ua Maelruanaigh*.—There is a Lochlaind Mac Maelruanaigh, to whom one month is assigned in the L.L. list, between Aed Meranach and Donnsleibhe Ua Eochadha. But this is at variance with the Annals. See 1080, note 4; 1083, note 2, *infra*.

1071. <sup>1</sup> *Ua Flathrai*.—His proper

tuirtim i caſ (caſ<sup>a</sup> Oðſa<sup>a</sup>) la Conċobur hūa Mael-Seċlainn, la riſ Tempaċ 7 ár Gall 7 Laiſen ime (iſon,<sup>b</sup> i Maipr 7<sup>1</sup> reſt<sup>c</sup> 1o Febr<sup>a</sup><sup>b</sup>).—Cu-ulað hūa Flaſrai 7 Mac Aſſiðā, ri hūa-ſobla, do marbað la Dercept m-ðreſ.—hūa Focapra, ri Eile, do marbað la hūa m-ðriain.—Ruaiðri hūa Cananna[i]n, ri Ceniuil-Conaill, do marbað la hūa Maelðoraið (iſon,<sup>b</sup> Oen-ſur.<sup>b</sup>)—Praiſge do dul i n-Allbain, co tucraſ mac riſ Allban leo i n-eitipeċt.

A 46b

| Kal Ian. iii.<sup>a</sup> p., l. x. uiii., Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> Debinn, ingen ðriain, in peregrinatione i n-Apð-Maċa morſua ep̄t.—Concoðar hūa Mael-Seċlainn, ri Teſpāċ, do marbað do mac Flainð hūi Mael-Seċlainn ðar aipreċ ðaċlu i ru, baculo p̄ſente.—Domnall, mac mic Ualſairſ, toireċ hūa-n-ðuibinnpāċt; Cuċaille hūa Finn, ri Feſ-Roir; Copmac hūa Cloċaſa[i]n, moep Muman, in penitencia<sup>b</sup> morſui p̄unt.—Sloſað la Tairp-velbaċ illeċ Cuinn, co n-ðepna epeċ n-ðaiſmiðe p̄op  
B 43c ſailengaið 7 | co pomaſb Maelmorðā hūa Caſſurāſ, ri ðreāſ.—Siſpuc, mac Aſſlainn 7 ða hūa m-ðriain do marbað i Manainn.

<sup>a-a</sup> l.m., n. t. h., A; om., B. <sup>b-b</sup> itl., t. h., A, B; om., B. <sup>c</sup> .uiii., A, B. A.D. 1073. <sup>a</sup> .uiii., B. Incorrectly. <sup>b</sup> Penitencia, A.

1072. <sup>1</sup> Tuesday.—Marianus Scotus says he was slain on Monday, the 6th. *Diarmait, rex Layen*, viii. Idus Februarii, feria secunda, occisus (A.D. 1094=1072).

<sup>2</sup> *Cu-Uladh Ua Flathrai*.—*Cú-Ulad oa Flaithrae*, feria sexta, iiii. Idus Februarii, occiditur (Marianus Scotus, A.D. 1094=1072). February 10 fell on Friday in that year.

<sup>3</sup> *The Franks*.—That is, William the Conqueror and his forces. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (A.D. 1072) says that when William crossed the Tweed, Malcolm gave him hostages. Amongst these, we learn from a

subsequent entry, A.D. 1093, was Donnchad (called Duncan in the Chronicle). He lived for twenty-one years at the English Court.

1073. <sup>1</sup> *Bebinn*. “Bevin ny [=ingen (daughter), a form retained in the present language] Brien in her pilgrimage died, in Rome, id est, Ardmagh,” C.

<sup>2</sup> *Conchobar Ua-Mael-Seclainn*.—*Conchobar oa Mael-Sechnaell*, rex *Midi*, ix. Kalendas Aprilis, Dominico die Palmarum, occiditur (Marianus Scotus, A.D. 1095=1073). In 1073, Easter Sunday fell on March 31, and Palm Sunday consequently on March 24.

rested in Christ.—Diarmait, son of Mail-na-mbo, king of [1072] Bis. Leinster and of the Foreigners, fell in battle (the battle of Odhbha) by Conchobur Ua Mael-Sechlainn, king of Tara, and slaughter of Foreigners and of Leinstermen [was inflicted] around him (namely, on Tuesday<sup>1</sup> and on the 7th of the Ides [7th] of February).—Cu-Uladh Ua Flathrai<sup>2</sup> and Mac Assidha, king of Ui-Gobla, were killed by the [people of the] South of Bregha.—Ua Focarta, king of Eili, was killed by Ua Briain.—Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, king of Cenel-Conaill, was killed by Ua Maeldoraidh (namely, Oenghus).—The Franks<sup>3</sup> went into Scotland, so that they took away the son of the king of Scotland with them in hostageship.

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 18th of the moon, A.D. [1073] 1073. Bebinn,<sup>1</sup> daughter of Brian [Boruma], died in pilgrimage in Ard-Macha.—Concobhar Ua Mael-Sechlainn,<sup>2</sup> king of Tara, was killed by the son of Fland Ua Mael-Sechlainn in violation of the honour of the Staff of Jesus,<sup>3</sup> in presence of the Staff.<sup>3</sup>—Domnall, grandson of Ualgarg, chief of Ui-Duibhinnracht; Cuchaille Ua Finn, king of Fir-Rois; Cormac Ua Clothagain, steward of Munster, died in penance.—A hosting by Tairrdelbach [Ua Briain] into the Half of Conn, so that he carried off<sup>4</sup> countless spoil from<sup>5</sup> the Gailenga and killed Maelmordha Ua Cathusaigh, king of Bregha.—Sitriuc, son of Amhlam, [King of Dublin] and two grandsons of Brian [Boruma] were killed in [the Isle of] Manann.

<sup>2</sup> *Staff of Jesus*.—A crozier traditionally believed to have been given by our Lord to St. Patrick. At first preserved in Armagh, it was brought to Dublin at the end of the twelfth century, where it was destroyed by the Reformers in 1538. See O'Curry, *MS. Materials*, p. 606.

<sup>3</sup> *In presence of the Staff*.—From this expression it may be inferred that the assassination took place during Divine

Service. The *Annals of Innisfallen* state that the son of Fland wrested the Staff from Conchobar and struck him with it, thereby causing his death. Being a relic, it was probably being borne at the time by the king in the procession of the Palms.

<sup>4</sup> *Carried off*.—Literally, *committed*.

<sup>5</sup> *From*.—Literally, upon



[Cal. 1an. iii. p., l. xx. ix., Anno Domini m.º lxx.º iii.º  
 Mac Mael-Úrenainn (idon,<sup>a</sup> Διαρμαιτ<sup>a</sup>), comarba  
 Úrenainn; Flaitēn húa Capro[i]c aircinneč Roir-cne;  
 Dunan, ardeprcop Gall; Cormac húa Maelduin, rui  
 ino ecnai 7 i<sup>1</sup> crabaio, ruam uitam pelicitet piniēpunt.  
 —Maelmorōa,<sup>b</sup> comarba Ailbe, in pace quieuit.—Cu-  
 cairce húa Ceallaiš, comarba Muru, quieuit.<sup>b</sup>—Ar-  
 mača do lorcaō Dia-Mairt iar m-Úelltaine, co n-a  
 uilē templaiē 7 cloccaiē, eter Raič 7 Trian.—Cum-  
 urcač húa hErođu[i]n,<sup>2</sup> cenn bočt Erenn, porc peniten-  
 tiam<sup>3</sup> optimam in pace quieuit.—Ragnall húa  
 Maōaōa[i]n,<sup>4</sup> ruomna Ailēš, occirur ert a ruir.

[Cal. 1an. u. p., l. x., Anno Domini m.º lxx.º u.º  
 Gof-  
 raiš, mac<sup>a</sup> Amhlaim, mic Rašnall,<sup>a</sup> ru Ačā-cliač;  
 Cinaēč húa Conbeačao, toiriuč Cenu[i]l-Úinniš, morui  
 runt.—Slošao la Cairrōelbač 7 la leč Mošā illeič  
 Cuinn, co torriacur co hAč-ēirōeao, co tarōrat  
 Airšialla mairm<sup>b</sup> Arōa-monann<sup>b</sup> por Muircepač

A.D. 1074. <sup>1</sup>In (*of the*), B. <sup>2</sup>hErođu[i]n, B. <sup>3</sup>penitentiam, B.  
<sup>4</sup>Maōaōa[i]n, B. <sup>a-a</sup> itl., t. h., A, B. <sup>b-b</sup> r. m., t. h., A. The omission of  
 the items from the text was doubtless an oversight on the part of the copyist.  
 Ceallaiš, with the exception of Ce, was cut away in trimming the edges.  
 The entries are omitted in C.

A.D. 1075. <sup>1</sup>Occirur, B. <sup>a-a</sup> Mac Amhlaim—*son of Amhlaim*—in text,  
 with no mac Rašnaił—*or, son of Ragnall*—itl., t. h., A; mac mic  
 Rašnaił—*son of the son (grandson) of Ragnall*—in text, B. This last is  
 likewise the reading of C. It is also, what is more decisive, given in the Annals  
 of Innisfallen. Amhlaim is mentioned at 1073, *supra*; Ragnall was slain in  
 the battle of Tara, 979 (=980), *supra*. Hereby is removed the “uncertainty”  
 (arising from the A—MS.) which caused Dr. Todd (*War of the Gaidhill, etc.*,  
 p. 290) to omit Godfrey’s name from the Genealogical Table (p. 278). <sup>b-b</sup> r. m.  
 t. h., A; text, B.

1074. <sup>1</sup>Successor of [St.] Bren-  
 ainm.—That is, according to the An-  
 nals of Innisfallen, bishop of Ardfert,  
 co. Kerry.

<sup>2</sup>Herenagh.—He is called abbot  
 in the Annals of Innisfallen.

<sup>3</sup>Successor of [St.] Ailbe.—Bishop  
 of Emly, co. Tipperary.

<sup>4</sup>Successor of [St.] Muru.—Abbot  
 of Fahan, co. Donegal.

<sup>5</sup>Both Close and Third.—(Literally,  
*between Close and Third*.) That is, the

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 29th of the moon, A.D. [1074]  
 1074. The son of Mael-Brenainn (namely, Diarmait), successor of [St.] Brenainn<sup>1</sup>; Flaithemh Ua Caroic, herenagh<sup>2</sup> of Ros-cre; Dunan, archbishop of the Foreigners [of Dublin]; Cormac Ua Maelduin, master of learning and in piety, felicitously finished their life.—Maelmordha, successor of [St.] Ailbe,<sup>3</sup> rested in peace.—Cucarrce Ua Ceallaigh, successor of [St.] Muru,<sup>4</sup> rested.—Ard-Macha was burned on Tuesday after May-Day [May 6], with all its churches and bells, both Close and Third.<sup>5</sup>—Cumuscach Ua hEroduin,<sup>6</sup> head of the poor of Ireland, after most excellent penance rested in peace.—Ragnall Ua Madadhain, royal heir of Ailech, was slain by his own [tribesmen].

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 10th of the moon, A.D. [1075]  
 1075. Godfrey, son of Amhlam, son of Ragnall, king of Ath-cliath; Cinaeth Ua Conbeathad, chief of Cenel-Binnigh, died.—A hosting by Tairrdelbach and by the Half of Mogh<sup>1</sup> into the Half of Conn, till they reached Ath-fhirdeadh, so that the Airgialla inflicted the defeat of Ard-Monain upon Muircertach Ua Briain, a place where

whole of the city. Armagh consisted of the *Fort*, or *Close* (*locum in alto positum*, Book of Armagh, fol. 20 d), and suburbs (*suburbana ejus*, ib.) The latter were called *Thirds* from their number. See Reeves, *Ancient Churches of Armagh*, p. 14.

<sup>6</sup> *Ua hEroduin*.—Another obit, evidently from a different source, is given by the Four Masters at 1075. In it Ua hEroduin is called Abbot of Armagh.

1075. <sup>1</sup> *Half of Mogh*.—The Southern half of Ireland. So called from Mogh Nuadat (whose first name was Eogan Taidlech), father of Ailill Olum, the father of Eogan Mor (named from the grandfather), eponymous head of the Eoganachts. (L.L. p. 319 b).

<sup>2</sup> *Nights*.—*Night*, the context shows, in these Annals and elsewhere, sometimes signifies by synecdoche the *νοχθήμερον*, period, from nightfall to nightfall (cf. *se'n-night*, *fortnight*). Festiva sancti Columbae nox et solemnis dies nos invenit valde tristificatos (Adamnan, *Vita Col.*, iii. 45). Here the singular shows that *nox* and *dies* are taken collectively. The Tripartite Life of St. Patrick mentions the *forty nights of Lent* (Part ii). The same expression glosses *forty nights* in the *Senchas Mor* (i. 196). The Book of Armagh (folio 18 c) has *three nights* (that is, nights and days). See Ideler, *Handbuch der math. u. tech. Chronologie*, Berlin, 1825, vol. i. p. 79 sq.

hlla m-ðriain, du i toreratur ile.—Donnčāð hlla Ca-  
nanna[1]n, pi [Ceniuil-]Conaill, occirur<sup>1</sup> erc.—Domnall,  
mac Murčāð, pi Ačā-cliač, do ec do galur tri n-oiðce.  
—Domnall hlla Caindelba[1]n do marbað do Airgial-  
laib.

b. r.<sup>a</sup> Kal. Ian. ui. p., l. xx. i., Anno Domini m.º lxx.º ui.º  
 A 46c Gairbeič hlla Innrečtaiš, pi hlla-Meič, o Feraič  
 Miðe; Šilla-Ciric hlla | Duibðara, pi Fer-Manač, i  
 n-Daim-inir la Piru-Manač, occiri punt.—Domnall  
 hlla Cuičā[1]n, pi hlla-ſiačpač Apta-ppačā, 7 ar ime  
 do marbað o'uib-Tuirtri 7 do Ceniul-m-ðinniš  
 Šlinni.—Murčāð, mac Flainn hlli Mail-Sečlainn, pi  
 Tempač ppi pe tri n-oiðci, do marbað i cloicčtiuč  
 B 43d Cenjann pa do mac mic Maela[1]n, pi Šaileng.—Šloišeð  
 la Tairpðelbač i Connactu, co tainic<sup>1</sup> pi Connačt i n-a  
 čēč, iðon, Ruaiðri hlla Concobair.—Mairðm ðelat pia  
 n-Ačēð hlla Mael-Sečlainn 7 pia Feraič Muiš-i-čā  
 for Ciannačt[a], co polað a n-ðeršār.—Cele, mac Don-  
 naca[1]n, cenn crabað Erienn, in Chirico quieuic.—  
 Šopmlaič, ingen ui Phocarta,<sup>2</sup> ben<sup>3</sup> Tairpðelbaiš hlli  
 ðriain, do ec.

Kal. Ian. i. p., l. ii., Anno Domini m.º lxx.º ui.º  
 Šloišeð la Tairpðelbač hlla m-ðriain i n-hliib-Ceinn-  
 relaiš, suprocuibriš mac Domnall reiñair, iðon, pi  
 hlla-Ceinnrelaiš.—Mac mic Maela[1]n, iðon<sup>1</sup>, pi Šaileng,  
 do marbað la Mael-Sečlainn, la piš Tempač.—hlla  
 Loingriš, pi Dal-Araiðe, a pui occirur erc.—Murčāð

A.D. 1076. <sup>1</sup>tainis, A. <sup>2</sup>ócarta (p om., not being pronounced), B.  
<sup>3</sup>bean, B.—<sup>a</sup> om., B.

A.D. 1077. <sup>1</sup>om., A.

1076. <sup>1</sup> Nights.—See note 2 under  
 the preceding year.

<sup>2</sup> Grandson of Maelan.—Tiger-  
 rach says (A.D. 1076) his name was  
 Amlaim. The patronymic was Ua  
 Leochain.

<sup>3</sup> Stark slaughter.—Literally, red  
 slaughter.

<sup>4</sup> Cele.—Bishop of Leinster (Kil-  
 dare), according to the Four Masters.  
 They add that he died [probably, as  
 pilgrim] in Glendalough.

<sup>5</sup> Died.—In Killaloe (Annals of  
 Innisfallen).

fell many.—Donnchadh Ua Canannain, king of Cenel- [1075]  
Conaill, was slain.—Domnall, son of Murchadh, king of  
Ath-cliath, died of an illness of three nights.<sup>2</sup>—Domnall  
Ua Caindelbain was killed by the Airgialla.

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 21st of the moon, A.D. [1076] Bis.  
1076. Gairbeith Ua Innrehtaigh, king of Ui-Meith, by  
the Men of Meath; Gilla-Crist Ua Duibdara, king of  
Fir-Manach, in Daim-inis by the Fir-Manach, were slain.  
—Domnall Ua Cricain, king of Ui-Fiacrach of Ard-sratha,  
—and slaughter [took place] around him—was killed by  
the Ui-Tuirtri and by the Cenel-Binnigh of the Glen.—  
Murchadh, son of Flann Ua Mail-Sechlainn, king of Tara  
for the space of three nights,<sup>1</sup> was killed in the steeple of  
Cenannus by the grandson of Maelan,<sup>2</sup> king of Gailenga.—  
A hosting by Tairrdelbach into Connacht, so that the  
king of Connacht, namely, Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair, came  
into his house.—The defeat of Belat [was inflicted] by  
Aedh Ua Mael-Sechlainn and by the Men of Magh-Itha  
upon the Ciannachta, so that stark slaughter<sup>3</sup> of them  
was inflicted.—Cele,<sup>4</sup> son of Donnacan, head of the piety  
of Ireland, rested in Christ.—Gormlaith, daughter of Ua  
Focarta [King of Eili], wife of Tairrdelbach Ua Briain, died.<sup>5</sup>

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. [1077]  
1077. A hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Briain into Ui-  
Ceinnselaigh, so that he fettered the son of Domnall the  
Fat, namely, the king of Ui-Ceinnselaigh.—The grandson  
of Maelan,<sup>1</sup> namely, king of Gailenga, was killed by Mael-  
Sechlainn, [that is] by the king of Tara.—Ua Loingsigh,  
king of Dal-Araidhe, was slain by his own [tribesmen].  
—Murchadh [son of Conchobar] Ua Mael-Sechlainn was

1077. <sup>1</sup> Grandson of Maelan.—  
Tigernach and the Innisfallen Annals  
agree in placing the slaying of Mur-  
chad's slayer at 1076. The former

adds that it took place immediately  
after the assassination; the latter,  
before the end of two months.

hlla Mael-Sečlainn do marbað o Pəpaið Tebča.—  
 Maíom Maile-depzi pəp Pəpu-Manač pua Cenel-  
 Eogain Telča-o[1]g,<sup>2</sup> dú i torcpadup<sup>3</sup> ile.—Colcu hlla  
 Epəða[1]n,<sup>4</sup> cenn bočt Airde-Mača, in pace quiescit.—  
 Aillbe, ingen ino abao, ben<sup>5</sup> piž Airčep 7 comarba  
 Moninne 7 Gilla-Patraic, pi Cairpui-hlla-Ciarbai, in  
 penitencia morpui punt.—hlla Celega[1]n, piomna  
 Airčep<sup>6</sup> 7 Ruarc hlla Cadurairg, occiri punt.

[Cal. 1an. 11. p., l. xiii., Anno Domini M.º lxx.º iii.º  
 Lorcan, hua brian, do eaið.—Lečlobur<sup>a</sup> hua laiðg-  
 nen, ion,<sup>1</sup> aipui Airgiall,<sup>2</sup> do marbað la Ruairi  
 hua Ruadaa[1]n.—Concobar hua brian, pi Telča-  
 ó[1]c 7 piomna Epenn, do marbað (io<sup>b</sup> ep, cum pua  
 uxore<sup>b</sup>) do Cenel-binniž Glinni.—Dubera, ingen  
 Aíalgaða, comarba Patraic, ben piž Airčep, do eaið.  
 —Domnall, mac mic Tigernain, pi Conmacne; Cačal,  
 mac Domnall, pi Ceniul<sup>3</sup>-Ennai, o Ceniul<sup>3</sup>-Eogain na  
 hlinpi (ion,<sup>b</sup> im madmum Muigí-leine<sup>4b</sup>); Concubur  
 hua Donnčaða, piomna Cairil, occiri punt.—Maíom  
 pəp Uib-Cremtainn pua Pəpaið Pəpnmuiž i Sleib-  
 [p]uai, i torčair Goll-clairairg et alii mult.<sup>5</sup> Air  
 pəp Conailið pua n-Uib-Meic, i torčair mac hui  
 Treoda[1]n<sup>6</sup>, pi Conaille.

<sup>2</sup> Telča-oc, B. <sup>3</sup>—dap, B. <sup>4</sup> Ep—, B. <sup>5</sup> bean, A. <sup>6</sup>—čear, A.  
 A.D. 1078. <sup>1</sup> om., A. <sup>2</sup> Airgialla, A, B. <sup>3</sup> Cenel, B. <sup>4</sup> Muigí-leane,  
 B. <sup>5</sup> mult, B. <sup>6</sup> Treoda, B.—a aipui Airgiall in Lečlobur—  
*archking of Airgialla (was) Lethlobur*, l. m., t. h., A.; om., B. <sup>b-b</sup> l. m., t. h.,  
 A; r. m., t. h., B.

<sup>2</sup> *Daughter of the abbot*.—O'Donovan (p. 910) equates Aillbe and the successor of St. Moninne (of Newry), and infers that this is an instance of a married woman being an abbess. But the text of the *Four Masters* does

not necessarily mean this. It can signify that Colcu, Aillbe and the abbess died. This is put beyond doubt by the present entry, where the meaning is clearly that Aillbe and the abbess and Gilla-Patraic, all

killed by the Men of Tebtha.—The defeat of Mail-derg [was inflicted] upon the Fir-Manach by the Cenel-Eogain of Telach-oc, a place where fell many.—Colcu Ua Erodhain, head of the poor of Ard-Macha, rested in peace.—Aillbe, daughter of the abbot,<sup>2</sup> wife of the king of the Airthir; and the successor of [St.] Moninne; and Gilla-Patraic, king of Cairpri-Ua-Ciardai, died in penance.—Ua Celecain, royal heir of the Airthir, and Ruaire Ua Cadusaigh were slain. [1077]

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 13th of the moon, A.D. 1078. [1078]  
Lorcan, grandson of Brian [Boruma] died.—Lethlobur Ua Laidhgnen, namely, archking of Airgialla, was killed by Ruaidhri Ua Ruadhacain.—Concobar Ua Briain, king of Telach-oc and royal heir of Ireland, was killed (together, namely, with his wife) by the Cenel-Binnigh of the Glen.<sup>1</sup>—Dubesa, daughter of Amhalgaidh successor of Patrick, wife of the king of the Airthir, died.—Domnall, son of Mac Tigernain, king of Conmacni; Cathal, son of Domnall, king of Cenel-Ennai, by Cenel-Eogain of the Island (namely, in the defeat of Magh-Leine); Concobur Ua Donnchadha, royal heir of Cashel, were slain.—A defeat [was inflicted] upon the Ui-Cremtainn by the Men of Fern-magh on Sliab-[F]juait,<sup>2</sup> wherein fell Goll-claraigh and others many. Slaughter [was inflicted] upon the Conaille by the Ui-Meith, wherein fell the son of Ua Treodain, king of Conaille.

three, died in penance: very probably at Armagh. Colcu was perhaps the brother of Cumusach Ua hEroduin, who died in 1074, *supra*.

1078. <sup>1</sup> *Cenel-Binnigh of the Glen*.—How it happened that O'Brien was slain by this Tyrone sept appears from the Annals of Innisfallen, which state that he had received the kingship

in Cenel-Eogain (was crowned in Tullaghoge). They add (without mention of the wife) that the slayer was slain straightway, and that Kennedy O'Brien received the kingship.

<sup>2</sup> *Sliab-[F]juait*.—*Mount [F]uat*.—The infected *f* (*fh*) was omitted in pronunciation.—“Slevfuaid,” C.



A 46d  
B 44a.

| Cal. 1an. iii. p., l. xx. iii., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup>  
Ceallač hUa Ruanađa, apollam Epenn; Cu-Miđe,  
mac mic Lopa[ι]n, pι Pephmuigι; mac Gilla<sup>1</sup>-Diğoe  
hUι Lopa[ι]n, pecnap Apta-Mača; mac Cuinn, cenn  
bočt Cluana-mac-Noir, quieuerunt<sup>a</sup> in pace.<sup>a</sup>

| Cal. 1an. [ι]u. p., l. u., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup>  
Donn hUa Lečlobu[ι]p<sup>1</sup>, pι Peph-muigι, do mapbađ do  
hUιβ-Łačen ι Sleib-[p]uat.—hUa Ciarđa[ι], pι Cairbre,  
mopu[u]p ep.—Ceallač, comarba PaTpaiC, natyp  
ep.—Oepbopɣail<sup>2</sup>, ingen mic Đpiaiη, ben OiapMaTa,  
mic Mail-na-mbo, do écaib ι n-Imliğ.—EOčaiđ hUa  
Merliğ, pι Peph-muigι, do mapbađ per dolum.—  
DonnpLeiβe hUa EOčada do dul ipη Mumaiη co  
maičib ulað laiρ, ap cenn tuapypTai.—Maiom Ača-  
Epɣail ι taeβ Cločair pop Pepu<sup>3</sup>-Manac pua n-Donnall  
hUa Ločlaiηη 7 pua Pepaiβ Muigι-Łča, ι topcpaou<sup>4</sup>  
ingpinnTiDe Apta-Mača,<sup>5</sup> iDon, SiTpuc hUa Coema[ι]n  
7 mac Neill hUι Sheppaiğ<sup>6</sup> et alii:

(Ač-Epɣa[ι]Ł,<sup>a</sup>

1 n-Đionɣnat łaeiC a TepĐaro;

SočaiĐe bep cen immaiη

Oiomɣuη Ača-Epɣail.<sup>a</sup>)

A.D. 1079. <sup>1</sup> Gilla—, A.—<sup>a</sup> mopuuntyp, C.

A.D. 1080. <sup>1</sup>—bair, B. <sup>2</sup> Oeapbopɣail (p om.), B. <sup>3</sup> Pepaiβ—, B.  
<sup>4</sup>—oap, B. <sup>5</sup> Mača om., B. <sup>6</sup> řeapraiğ, A.—<sup>a</sup> on text space, n. t. h., A;  
om., B.

1079. <sup>1</sup> *Ceallach Ua Ruanadha*,  
*Cu-Midhe*.—"Cellach O'Ruanaa, arch-  
poet of Ireland, Cumie," etc., C. The  
infected *d* (*dh*) in *Ruanadha* and *Cu-  
Midhe* (*Hound of Meath*) was not  
pronounced. For *Ua Ruanadha*  
(O'Rooney) see *Todd Lectures*, Ser.  
iii, Lect. ii.

<sup>2</sup> *Gilla-Digde*.—*Devotee of* (St.)  
*Digde* (Virgin). One of the name is  
given in the Martyrology of Tallaght  
at Jan. 6; another, at Apr. 25.

<sup>3</sup> [*Mael-Chiarains, Devotee of* (St.)  
*Ciaran*].—Supplied from the Four  
Masters. See *Christian Inscriptions*,  
pp. 66-7.

1080. <sup>1</sup> *Sliab [F]uat*.—"Slevuaid,  
*id est*, Mountaine," C.

<sup>2</sup> *Through treachery*.—"By sleight,"  
C.

<sup>3</sup> *Nobles*.—Literally, *worthies*.

<sup>4</sup> *For the sake of stipend*.—The  
translator of C. correctly renders: "to  
bring wages." They were *condottieri*,  
in fact.

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. [1079]  
 1079. Ceallach<sup>1</sup> Ua Ruanadha, chief bardic professor of Ireland; Cu-Midhe,<sup>1</sup> grandson of Lorcan, king of Fern-magh; the son of Gilla-Digde<sup>2</sup> Ua Lorcain, vice-abbot of Ard-Macha; [Mael-Chiarain]<sup>3</sup> the son of Conn, head of the poor of Cluain-mac-Nois, rested in peace.

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 5th of moon, A.D. 1080. [1080 Bis.]  
 Donn Ua Lethlobuir, king of Fern-magh, was killed by the Ui Lathen on Sliab-[F]uait.<sup>1</sup>—Ua Ciardai, king of Cairbri, died.—Ceallach [Celsus], successor of Patrick, was born.—Derbfhorgaill, daughter of the son of Brian [Boruma], wife of Diarmait, son of Mail-na-mbo, died in Imlech.—Eochaidh Ua Merligh, king of Fern-magh, was killed through treachery.<sup>2</sup>—Donnsleibhe Ua Eochada went into Munster with the nobles<sup>3</sup> of Ulidia along with him for the sake of stipend.<sup>4</sup>—The defeat of the Ford of Ergal by the side of Clochar [was inflicted] upon the Fir-Manach by Domnall Ua Lochlainn and by the Men of Magh-Itha, wherein fell the persecutors<sup>5</sup> of Ard-Macha, namely, Sitriuc Ua Coemain and the son of Niall Ua Serraiigh and others:

(The Ford of Ergal [it is],  
 Wherein heroes cause<sup>6</sup> the dispersing;  
 A multitude shall be without delight  
 From the conflict of the Ford of Ergal.)

The Annals of Innisfallen, at 1078, state that Donnsleibhe was dethroned and went to O'Brien, his place being taken by (Aed) Meranach Ua Eochadha.

<sup>5</sup> *The persecutors (ingrinntide[-i]).*—O'Connor, to whom nothing apparently presented any difficulty, reads in *grainntide Ard*, and translates by *Granarii custos Armachanus!* The translator of C. taking his text to be = *i n-glinntib*, renders it: "in the valleys."

<sup>6</sup> *Wherein heroes cause.*—In the original, *i n-diongnat laeich*; which the *Four Masters*, according to O'Donovan, transcribe in *drong naittlaic*. The editor, however, renders the words [?] by "people shall hereafter be there (dispersed)!" Furthermore (to judge from the printed text), they give the verse in two lines, ending respectively in *aterb-haid* and *Erghail*. But it is a quatrain in *Rannaihacht bec gairet*,—heptasyllabic lines ending in dissyllables. The metre is called *gairet (short)*,

| Cal. 1an. uī. p., l. x. uī., Anno Domini M.º lxxx.º i.º  
 Mac Ingeirpce, pī Conaille, do marbað o Pēraib-  
 Pēpn-muīgī.—Ma[c] Craib hūa Oca[i]n, muīre Cenīuīl-  
 Pērgura¹; Maelmīcīg hūa Maelpuanaiḡ, pī hūa-  
 Tuīrtri, o Cenel-Ḅinnīg ḡlīnnī; hūa Uaḡmura[i]n,²  
 pī Pēp-lī, occīrī punt.—hūa Maḡgamna, pī Ulað do  
 marbað la hūa n-Ḅoḡaḡa i n-Dun-da-leḡglar.—ḡilla-  
 Crone, uaralḡacarḡ Ḅrda-Maḡa; hūa Robarḡaiḡ,  
 aīrcinneḡ Conḡere³; Flann hūa Lorca[i]n, uaralḡacarḡ  
 Luḡbaīð, īn penitēntia doḡmīerunt.—Corcaḡ co n-a  
 templaiḡ 7 Ceall-da-lua ab īgne doī[r]ḡḡarata[e] punt.

B 44b | Cal. 1an. uī. p., l. xx. uī., Anno Domini M.º lxxx.º ii.º  
 ḡilla-Crīrḡ hūa Maelḡabail, pī Cairpce-Ḅracaiḡe;  
 | Pīnnḡaḡ, mac Ḅḡalḡaḡa, toīreḡ Cloinne-Ḅrēpai;   
 Domnall, mac Concobuīr hūi Ḅrīain; Caḡal, mac Ḅeḡa  
 hūi Conḡobaiḡ¹; Flaiḡberḡaḡ hūa Maeladuīn, pī  
 Luīrḡ; Uīḡrīn, mac Mael-Muīre, toīreḡ Cenīuīl-  
 Pēraḡaiḡ,² omner occīrī punt.

(Domnall,³ Mac Taiḡḡ hūi Concobaiḡ, pīḡamna  
 Connaḡḡ, do marbað la Caḡal hūa Concobaiḡ ḡrīa  
 pēll.—Caḡal hūa Concobuīr do ḡuīḡm hī caḡ la  
 Ruaiḡḡrī hūa Concobaiḡ, co roḡaiḡe moīr uīme⁴.)

A 47a | Cal. 1an. i. p., l. ix., Anno Domini M.º lxxx.º iii.º  
 Domnall hūa Cananna[i]n, pī Cenīu[i]l-Conail, a  
 pūīr occīrīr epḡ.—Ḅeḡ hūa Mael-Seḡlāinn, pī Ḅlīḡ;

A.D. 1081. ¹Cenīul—, A. ²—maran, B. ³Connepe, B.

A.D. 1082. ¹—buīr, B. ²Cenel—, B.—⁴a f. m., n. t. h., A; om., B;  
 given in C.

A.D. 1083. ¹Cenel—, B.

because the opening line is (four syl-  
 lables) *short* of the normal number.  
 See *Todd. Lect.*, *ubi sup.*

1081. ¹ *Steward*.—Here again, the  
*Four Masters* change *muire* of the  
 Ulster Annals into *tigherna* (lord).

² *Ua Mathgamna*.—This entry is  
 at variance with the Ulidian regnal  
 list (L.L., p. 41), in making Ua  
 Mathgamna king. The correct ver-  
 sion is probably that of the Annals  
 of Innisfallen, in which it is stated

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 16th of the moon, A.D. [1081]  
 1081. Mac Ingerree, king of Conaille, was killed by the Men of Fern-magh.—Ma[c] Craith Ua Ocain, steward<sup>1</sup> of Cenel-Fergusa; Maelmithigh Ua Maelruanaigh, king of Ui-Tuirtri, by the Cenel-Binnigh of the Glen; Ua Uathmarain, king of Fir-Li, were slain.—Ua Mathgamna,<sup>2</sup> king of Ulidia, was killed by Ua Eochadha in Dun-da-lethglas.—Gilla-Crone,<sup>3</sup> eminent priest of Ard-Macha; Ua Robartaigh, herenagh of Condere; Flann Ua Lorcaín, eminent priest of Lughbaid,<sup>4</sup> slept in penance.—Cork with its churches and Cell-da-lua were wasted by fire.

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 9th of the moon, A.D. [1082]  
 1082. Gilla-Crist Ua Maelfhabaill, king of Carraic-Bracaidhe; Finnochadh, son of Amhalgaidh, chief of Clann-Bresail; Domnall, son of Conchobur Ua Briain; Cathal, son of Aedh Ua Conchobair; Flaithbertach Ua Maeladuín, king of Lurg; Uidhrin, son of Mael-Muire, chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, were all slain.

(Domnall,<sup>1</sup> son of Tadhg Ua Concobair, royal heir of Connacht, was killed by Cathal Ua Concobair through treachery.—Cathal<sup>1</sup> Ua Concobair fell in battle<sup>2</sup> by Ruaidhri Ua Concobair, with a great multitude around him.)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 9th of the moon, A.D. [1083]  
 1083. Domnall Ua Canannain, king of Cenel-Conaill, was slain by his own [tribesmen].—Aedh Ua Mael-

that Gall-na-gorta Ua Mathgamna was slain in Downpatrick by Donn-sleibhe Ua Eochadha.

<sup>3</sup> *Gilla-Crone*.—*Devotee of (St.) Crone (Virgin)*. Seventeen of the name are given in the Homonymous Lists of Saints in the Book of Leinster (p. 369 a).

<sup>4</sup> *Priest of Lughbaid*.—The Annals of Innisfallen say he was lector of Emly.

The Four Masters reverse the order of this and the preceding obit, and state (doubtless by an error of transcription) that Ua Robartaigh (O'Roarty) was herenagh of Louth.

1082. <sup>1</sup> *Domnall*; *Cathall*.—These two bracketted items are found in Tigernach and the Annals of Boyle.

<sup>2</sup> *Fell in battle*.—The so-called Annals of Loch Ce (*adan*.) state that O'Connor died a natural death (*mortuus est*).

Μυρσερταῖ ἡὺα Καίριλλ, αἰρειννεῖ Όυιν, ρυι βρεῖεῖ-  
ναῖτα 7 ρεανῖαιρ; Ταῶς<sup>2</sup> ἡὺα Ταῖδς, αἰρειννεῖ Cille-  
τα-λῡα, in pace quiescunt.—ῖιλλα-Moninne, αἰρειννεῖ  
Luḡbaiḡ, occirur<sup>3</sup> ep̄t.—Aed Meranaḡ do baṡur ac  
Luimniuc̄.—Ri Ceniuil-Ennai<sup>4</sup> do marbaḡ la Donnḡaḡ  
ἡὺα Mael-Seḡlainn, la ριḡ n-Ḷiliḡ.—Domnall ἡὺα  
Loḡlainn do ḡabail ριḡ Ceniuil-Eogain. Cpeḡ ριḡ  
laiρ ρop Conailliḡ, co tuc boroma mór 7 co tapaiḡ  
tuapurtaḡ d'on cpeḡ ρin do ḡeaiḡ ḡepn-muiḡi.

[b̄ir.] Ḳal. Ian. ii. p., l. xx., Anno Domini M.º lxxx.º iiii.º  
Donnḡaḡ ἡὺα Maelruanaḡ, persecutor aec[c]lesia-  
rum, do marbaḡ eter corp 7 anmain o ḡeaiḡ-Ḳuirḡ.—  
ḡlenn-τα-loḡa, cum ρuir templiρ, do loρcaḡ.—Μυρεḡaḡ  
ἡὺα Ceṡnen, αἰρειννεῖ Cluana-Eoir, do ecc.—Sloḡaḡ  
la Donnḡleiḡe, ρι ὑλαḡ, co Όροḡat-n-Ḷṡa, co tapat  
tuapurtaḡ do mac Caiḡḡ ἡὺι Ruairc. Cpeḡ la Όm̄-  
nall ἡὺα Loḡlainn tap α ειρ i<sup>1</sup> n-ὑλλταιḡ, co tucrat  
boroma mop.—Sloḡaḡ la ḡepu Muman i Miḡe 7 ip  
ρop an ḡluaḡaḡ ρin aḡbaḡ Concobur ἡὺα Cetḡaḡa.  
Όocuatur<sup>2</sup> Conmacne i Tuat-Mumain tap α n-eip̄i,  
co ρoloiρc̄ep̄et uine<sup>3</sup> 7 cella<sup>4</sup> 7 co ρucrat cpeḡ.—Maiom̄<sup>5</sup>  
Mona-Cruinneice<sup>6</sup> ρia Leṡ Moḡa ρop Donnḡaḡ ἡὺα  
Ruairc, i topḡaiρ ἡὺα Ruairc (iḡon,<sup>b</sup> Donnḡaḡ, mac

<sup>2</sup> Ταῖδς, B. <sup>3</sup>—ḡur, B. <sup>4</sup> Ceniuil—, B.

A.D. 1084. <sup>1</sup> α, B. <sup>2</sup>—ḡap, B. <sup>3</sup> uine, B. <sup>4</sup> cealla, B. <sup>5</sup> baṡur, B.  
—\*\* Caṡ mona-cruinneoḡi—*Battle of Moin-cruinneoḡi*—is placed on left  
margin, n. t. h., opposite these words, A. <sup>b-b</sup> itl., t. h., A; om., B.

1083. <sup>1</sup> *Herenagh*. — Tigernach  
and the Innisfallen Annals call  
him, probably with justice, *Comarba*  
(=bishop).

<sup>2</sup> *Aedh Meranach*. — *Aed* the  
*furious*. Tigernach calls him *Ua*  
*Eochadha*, King of Ulidia. (See  
1080, note 4, *supra*; from which,  
taken with present entry, is to be  
corrected the list of Kings in L.L. (p.

41 d), in which *two* years are as-  
signed to his reign. The scribe mis-  
took *u* for *ii*.)

His being drowned at Limerick  
shows that Aed, like Donn̄sleibhe,  
was in the service of O'Brien.

<sup>3</sup> *Royal foray*.—An idiomatic ex-  
pression, signifying the first expedition  
made by a king after his inaugura-  
tion.

Sechlainn, king of Ailech; Muircertach Ua Cairill, [1083] herenagh of Dun, doctor of jurisprudence and of history; Tadhg Ua Taidhg, herenagh<sup>1</sup> of Cell-da-lua, rested in peace.—Gilla-Moninne, herenagh of Lughbaidh, was slain.—Aedh Meranach<sup>2</sup> was drowned at Limerick.—The king of Cenel-Ennai was killed by Donnchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, [that is] by the king of Ailech.—Domnall Ua Lochlainn took the kingship of Cenel-Eogain. A royal foray<sup>3</sup> [was made] by him upon Conaille, so that he took away great cattle-spoil and gave stipend out of that foray to the Men of Fern-magh.

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 20th of the moon, A.D. [1084 Bis. 1084. Donnchadh Ua Maelruanaigh, persecutor of churches, was killed, both body and soul,<sup>1</sup> by the Men of Lurg.—Glenn-da-locha, with its churches, was burned.—Muiredhach Ua Cethnen, herenagh of Cluain-eois, died.—A hosting by Donnsluibhe, king of Ulidia,<sup>2</sup> to Drochat-atha, so that he gave stipend to the son of Cailech Ua Ruairc. A foray [was made] by Domnall Ua Lochlainn after him<sup>3</sup> into Ulidia, so that they took away great cattle-spoil.—A hosting by the Men of Munster into Meath, and it is upon that hosting died Concobur Ua Cetfatha. The Conmacni went into Thomond after them,<sup>4</sup> so that they burned forts and churches and took away spoil.—The defeat of Moin-cruinneoice [was inflicted] by the Half of Mogh upon Donnchadh Ua Ruairc, wherein fell Ua Ruairc (namely, Donnchadh, son of Cailech Ua Ruairc) and Cennetigh Ua Briain and others most

1084. <sup>1</sup> *Both body and soul.*—Literally, *between body and soul.* That is, that he was either captured and put to death without benefit of clergy; or killed in the act of desecration.

<sup>2</sup> *Donnsluibhe, King of Ulidia.*—

That is, Ua Eochadha. See A.D. 1080, note 4, *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *After him.*—That is, whilst Donnsluibhe was absent on the expedition.

<sup>4</sup> *After them.*—When, namely, the Munstermen were gone to Meath.



Caillig hui Ruairc<sup>b</sup>) 7 Cennetiḡ hua ḡriain et alii plurimi (hi<sup>c</sup> quartodecim<sup>d</sup> | Calann Nouimbrir<sup>e</sup>).—Domnall hua Gailmreḡaiḡ do marbaḡ do Domnall hua Lochlann.—Gilla-Patraic, ερροϛ Αἰῶ-ελιαῖ, do baṡaḡ.<sup>5</sup>

(Hoc<sup>e</sup> anno ecclesia Sanct[α]e Fuinche de Roroirp-  
tir fundata est.)

B44c | Cal. 1an. 1111.<sup>a</sup> p., l. 1., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup>  
Mac Soillig, aircinneḡ 1nnpri-cain-Deḡa; uḡairḡ hua  
Laiḡgnen, aircinneḡ | Perna; Gormgal Loigreḡ, comarba  
reclera ḡriḡte i n-Αρτο-μαḡα, rui<sup>b</sup> i n-ecna 7 i crabaḡ<sup>b</sup>;  
Mael-rneḡtai, mac lulaḡ, ri Muireb; Cleireḡ hua  
Selbaḡ, aircinneḡ Corcaḡi<sup>1</sup>, ruam uitam felicitḡr  
rimerpunt.—Murḡaḡ hua Maelḡoraḡ, ri Ceniu[1]l-  
Conaill; Domnall, mac Mael-Coluim, ri Αlban;  
Muireḡaḡ, mac Ruairḡ hui Ruāḡaca[1]n; huallḡarc  
hua Ruairc, riḡomna Connaḡt; Oengur hua Cainḡel-  
ba[1]n, ri Loḡḡuiru,<sup>2</sup> ruam uitam infelicitḡr rimerpunt.

A 47b | Cal. 1an. u. p., l. xi., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup>  
Mael-iru hua ḡrolca[1]n, rui in ecna 7 in crabaḡ 7<sup>1</sup>

<sup>c</sup>=l. m., t. h., A; om., B, C. <sup>d</sup>.x.1111., MS. <sup>e</sup>=l. m., n. t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1085. <sup>1</sup>—airḡe, B. <sup>2</sup>—airḡe, B. <sup>a</sup>.111., B. The scribe took the first two 11. of 1111. for u., a mistake of frequent recurrence. <sup>b</sup>—rui inḡ ecna 7 in crabaḡ —*master of wisdom and of piety*, B.

<sup>5</sup> The 14th.—The Four Masters (*ad an.*) say the 4th of the Kalends [Oct. 29]. They overlooked x. in the xiiii. of their original (MS. A).

<sup>6</sup> Gilla-Patraic.—*Devotee of* [St.] Patrick. He was consecrated in London in 1073 by Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, in accordance with the request of the Dublin clergy. He made a profession to Lanfranc, from whom he received letters *dignas valde memoriae* (Appendix to Anglo-Saxon Chronicle), to be delivered to the kings of Ireland.

<sup>7</sup> This year, etc.—Given in Irish in the Four Masters.

<sup>8</sup> At.—Literally, *of*. Of the twelve given in the Homonymous Lists (L.L. p. 369b), the Saint intended was most probably Fainche of Lough Ree, whose feast was Jan. 1 (Mart. Tal., L.L. p. 355 c).

1085. <sup>1</sup> Superior.—Literally, *successor*; but employed here and elsewhere in the secondary sense of superior (abbot, or bishop, or both). Gormgal was an abbot.

<sup>2</sup> Mael-snechtai.—His name occurs,

numerous (on the 14th<sup>5</sup> of the Kalends of November [Oct. 19].—Domnall Ua Gailmredhaigh was killed by Domnall Ua Lochlainn.—Gilla-Patraic,<sup>6</sup> bishop of Ath-cliath, was drowned.

(This<sup>7</sup> year the church of Saint Fuinche [Fainche] at<sup>8</sup> Rosoirrther was founded.)

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 1st of the moon, A.D. [1085]  
1085. Mac Soillig, herenagh of Inis-cain of [St.] Daig; Ughaire Ua Laidhgnen, herenagh of Ferns; Gormgal Loigsech, superior<sup>1</sup> of the establishment of Brigit in Ard-Macha, eminent in wisdom and in piety; Mael-snechtai,<sup>2</sup> son of Lulach, king of Moray; Cleirech Ua Selbaidh, herenagh<sup>3</sup> of Cork, felicitously finished their life.—Murchadh Ua Maeldoraidh, king of Cenel-Conaill; Domnall, son of Mael-Coluim, king of Scotland; Muiredach, son of Ruaidhri Ua Ruadacain; Ualgarc Ua Ruairc, royal heir of Connacht; Oengus Ua Caindelbain, king of Loeghaire, infelicitously<sup>4</sup> finished their life.

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 12th of the moon, A.D. [1086]  
1086. Mael-Isu Ua Brolcain,<sup>1</sup> master of wisdom and of

as grantor of land to [St.] Drostan, in the second Gaelic charter in the *Book of Déar* (a ninth cent. Evangelistarium in the Public Library, Cambridge). His obit was thus doubtless recorded in the Columban Annals; whence it passed into the present Chronicle.

<sup>3</sup> *Herenagh*.—The Annals of Innisfallen call him *Comorba*, i.e., successor of [Finn-]barr; that is, bishop of Cork.

<sup>4</sup> *Infelicitously*.—That is, suddenly or by violence.

1086. <sup>1</sup> *Mael-Isu Ua Brolcain*.—Of Mael-Isu's poems in the native tongue, that in the *Book of Hymns*, with the rubric *Mael-Isu dixit*, may perhaps be reckoned as one. It con-

sists of three quatrains, praying to the Holy Ghost through Christ. The final distich embodies well the *Filioque* clause of the Nicene Creed:

*A Isu, ronnoeba,  
Rensœra do Spirit.*

"O Jesus! may Thy Spirit us sanctify, us save."

Another is contained in the *Yellow Book of Lecan* (a MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, classed H. 2, 16), col. 336, with the heading *Mael-Isu* [MS. form is *Ihu*.] *h Ua Brolchain cecinit*. It is an invocation of the Archangel Michael in nine stanzas.

A third is given in *Lebar Brecc* (Lith. ed., p. 101), with the inscrip-

1 ριλιðeçτ<sup>1</sup> 1<sup>2</sup> m-berlai<sup>2</sup> ceçtarðai, ruum<sup>8</sup> rpirutum  
emiryt:

Septicim<sup>a</sup> | Calann Febra,  
Alðci feile furra rinn,  
Aðbaç Mael-Irru hUa Brolda[i]n,  
Alc! cia ðanaç tnom tam tinn?<sup>a</sup>—

Mael-Seçlainn hUa Paçla[i]n, açloeç toçaið; Mac-  
beaçao hUa Concobuir, ρι Ciaraiðe; Epçað hUa Mael-  
poçamair, apðerpcop Connaçt; Mael-Coemçin, uapal-  
erpcop υλαð; Piaçn αυ ι Rona[i]n, αιρεινneç Cluana-  
bolca[i]n, ιn pace ðormierunt.—Alçalçaið, mac Ruaiðri  
hUa Ruaðaca[i]n, ðo marbað ðo Pçaið Pçpn-muiç. —  
Tairpðelbaç<sup>4</sup> hUa Ðriain, ρι Epenn, ðo ec ι Cinn-çopað,  
iaρ moρ μαρτρα 7 iaρ n-aiçpuiç pota 7 iaρ tomait  
Cuirp Cuirp 7 α Pçola, ι Ðpuið 1ð 1uiL, ipin pççtmað<sup>b</sup>  
bliaðain pççtmoçmað<sup>b</sup> α αιpι:

Alðci<sup>c</sup> Maipr, ι Ðpuið 1ç 1uiL,  
1 pçil 1acoib co n-çlanpuin,  
1 nomað<sup>d</sup> pççet, açbaç  
1n τ-aiρopuiç tenn, Tairpðelbaç.<sup>c</sup>

A.D. 1086. 1<sup>1</sup> 7 ριλιðeçτa—and of poetry, B. 2<sup>2</sup> ιn berlai—of the language  
B. 3 ruam, A. 4—ðeal—, A. 5<sup>a</sup> t. m., with relative marks, t. h., A; om  
B.—<sup>b-b</sup>. uii. mað bliaðain .lxx. mað, A, B. 6 om., B. 7<sup>d</sup> .ix., MS. (A).

tion *Moel-Isu. hUa Brochcha[i]n*  
*cecinit.* This is a bilingual rhymed  
prayer of seven stanzas to God the  
Son. The opening quatrain will  
best show the structure. Its singu-  
larity, no doubt, caused the chronicler  
to class the author as an adept “in  
poetry in either language.”

*Deus meus, adjuva me,*  
*Tucc dam do sherc, a mic mo De,*  
*Tucc dam do sherc, a mic mo De,*  
*Deus meus, adjuva me.*

(The second line means: Give to  
me Thy love (=love of Thee), O Son  
of my God).

From the foregoing it is evident  
why Ua Brolcain took the name of  
Mael-Isu—*Devotee of Jesus.*

<sup>2</sup> *Night.*—See 1075; note 2, *supra.*

<sup>3</sup> *Fursa.*—XVII. Kal. [Feb.] *Dor-*  
*mitatio[nis] Fursei* (Mart. Tal., L.L.  
356 b). For his *Vision* (Vol. I. p. 97;  
where he is erroneously styled bishop),  
see Bede, H. E. iii. 19. His death  
(Vol. I. pp. 109, 117) took place pro-  
bably in 650.

<sup>4</sup> *Alas!* etc.—The original of this  
line is thus given by the *Four Masters*:  
*Acht cidheadh nír trom tamh tinn*  
(rendered by O'Donovan: “But,

piety and in poetry in either language, sent forth his spirit : [1086]

The seventeenth of the Kalends of February [Jan. 16],

The night<sup>2</sup> of the feast of Fursa<sup>3</sup> fair,

Died Mael-Isu Ua Brolchain,

Alas<sup>4</sup>! who [is there] to whom it is not grievous plague sore?—

Mael-Sechlainn Ua Foelain, lay-brother<sup>5</sup> select; Mac-beathad Ua Concobuir, king of Ciaraidhe; Erchadh Ua Mael-fhoghamair, archbishop of Connacht [Tuam]; Mael-Coemghin, archbishop of Ulidia [Down]; Fiachna Ua Ronain, herenagh of Cluain-dolcain, slept in peace.—Amhalgaidh, son of Ruaidhri Ua Ruadhacain, was killed by the Men of Fern-magh.—Tairrdelbach Ua Briain, king of Ireland, died in Cenn-coradh, after much suffering and after long penance and after partaking of the Body of Christ and of His Blood, on the 2nd of the Ides [14th] of July, in the seventh year [and] seventieth of his age :

The night of Tuesday,<sup>6</sup> on the foreday of the Ides of July,

On the feast of James<sup>7</sup> of pure mind,

On the ninth [and] twentieth<sup>8</sup> [of the moon], died

The stout archking, Tairrdelbach.

however, not of a heavy severe fit"). Thus misled, Colgan perpetuated the error: *Nulla tamen infirmitate correptus* (AA. SS., p. 108). His version has been adopted by O'Connor (note at A.D. 1086 in his edition of the *Annals of Ulster*).

<sup>5</sup> *Lay-brother*.—Literally, *ex-laic*. The *athloech* was the *laicus*, or *frater conversus*, of the Latin Monastic Rules: a monk who was neither in Holy Orders, nor bound to recitation of the Office.

The (*Penitential*) *Commutations* (in Rawlinson B. 512, a MS. in the Bodleian Library, Oxford) have: *Arra na n-athlaech ocus na n-athlae-*

*ces cetumus*.—The commutation of lay-brothers and lay-sisters (is to be set forth) first (folio 42 d). As Ua Foelain (O'Phelan) was member of a ruling family, his humility appeared remarkable in the selection of the lowest grade in the monastery.

<sup>6</sup> *Tuesday*.—July 14 fell on that day in 1086. For *night*, see 1075, note 2, *supra*. *La* (day) being monosyllabic, *aidchi* was employed here and in the preceding quatrain to produce a line of seven syllables.

<sup>7</sup> *On the feast of James*.—The incidence of the festival is taken perhaps from the Calendar of Oengus (where the saint is called a bishop).

Ταιῶς<sup>ο</sup> ἰμορρο,<sup>ι</sup> α mac, το ἐκ α εἰνν ἡίρ.<sup>ο</sup>—Μαιῶμ  
 να Ὀρηῶα φορ Μael-Seaḗλαινν ρια Λαιḡνιῶ 7 ρια  
 ḡallaiῶ, 1 τορḗαιρ Μael-Οιαρα[ι]η ἡῡα Caḡuraiḡ, ρι  
 ὀρηḡ et alii multi.—Μαιῶμ ρια n-Αῖρτεραιῶ φορ  
 ὑιῶ-Εḗαḗ,<sup>ο</sup> 1 τορḗαιρ Ὀomnall ἡῡα Αῖτεριῶ.—Μαιῶμ  
 Εοḗaille ρια n-ὑλλταιῶ φορ Αῖρḡiallu 7 φορ ὑα-Ruaḡ-  
 aca[ι]η, τοῦ 1 τορḗαιρ Cumurcaḗ ἡῡα Λαιḗein, ρι Sil-  
 Ὀuibḡire 7 ḡilla-Moninne ἡῡα Εοḗaḡa, μυρε Cloinni-  
 Sinaḡ et alii multi.<sup>ο</sup>

Ἰcal. 1an. ui. p., l. xxiii., Anno Domini M.º lxxx.º  
 ui.º Ὀomnall, mac ḡilla-Ῥατραie, ρι Ορραιḡι, το ec.—  
 Caḗal ἡῡα Cetpaḡa το μαρβαḡ το Λαιḡνιῶ.—Cu-ḡleibe  
 ἡῡα Οιαρḡa[ι], ρι Οαιρḡre, α ρuir occirur ep̄t.—Mael-  
 Seaḗlainn, mac Concobuir, ρι Teampacḗ, το μαρβαḡ la  
 ḡiru Teḗba<sup>1</sup> | 1 mebaıl (ıoon<sup>a</sup> 1 n-Αῖρḡ-aḗaiḡ Ep̄rcoir  
 Mel<sup>a</sup>).—Ὀomnall ἡῡα Λαιḗen το μαρβαḡ la Ὀomnall,  
 mac Mic loḗlainn.—Caḗ (ı<sup>b</sup> Copunn<sup>b</sup>) ep̄er Ruaḡḡri  
 ἡῡα Concobair, ρι Connaḗt 7 Αḗḡ ἡῡα Ruaḡre, ρι  
 Conmaicne, 1 τορḗαιρ Αḗḡ, ρι Conmaicne<sup>ο</sup> 7 maiḗi Con-  
 maicne.—Longur la macu mic Raḡnaıl 7 la mac ρıḡ  
 ὑlaḡ 1 Manainn, τοῦ 1 τορḗραḡur<sup>2</sup> maiḡ<sup>3</sup> mic Raḡnaıl.—  
 Mer<sup>4</sup> móp in hoc anno.

<sup>οο</sup> om., A. <sup>1</sup>uepo, the Latin equivalent, B. <sup>5</sup>—Caḗaḗ, B. <sup>6</sup>om., B.

A.D. 1087. <sup>1</sup>Teḗpa, A. <sup>2</sup>-cpaḡar, B. <sup>3</sup>mac, A. The omission of  
 ı was doubtless an oversight. <sup>4</sup>meap̄p, B. <sup>a-a</sup> itl., t. h., A; om., B. <sup>b-b</sup> itl.,  
 t. h., A; ıoon, 1 Copunn—that is, in Corann, r. m., t. h., B. <sup>c-c</sup> ıoon,  
 Αḗḡ—namely, Aedh, itl., t. h. over ρι Conmaicne, B.

But it is not so found in the Hierony-  
 mian Martyrologies (*Acta SS., Jun. t.*  
*vi., p. 1*), some of which give St.  
 James of Nisibis and St. James of  
 Alexandria at July 15.

<sup>8</sup> On the ninth [and] twentieth.—  
 The Four Masters read *Iar ndó fichet*  
*adbath* “after two (and) twenty died.”  
 But the change can be detected with

certainty. The metre is *Debide*  
 (consisting, namely, of heptasyllabic  
 lines). The syllable short in the read-  
 ing of the Four Masters accordingly  
 betrays the line in question. The  
 29th of the July moon coincided in  
 1086 with the 14th of the solar  
 month; new moon having occurred  
 on June 16. Not understanding to

Taidhc, his son, also died at the end of a month.— [1086]  
 The defeat of Crinach [was inflicted] upon Mael-Sechlainn by the Leinstermen and by the Foreigners, wherein fell Mael-Ciarain Ua Cadhusaigh, king of Bregha and others many.—A defeat [was inflicted] by the Airthir upon the Ui-Echach, wherein fell Domnall Ua Atteidh.—The defeat of Eochail [was inflicted] by the Ulidians upon the Airgialla and upon Ua Ruadhacain, a place wherein fell Cumuscach Ua Laithen, king of Sil-Duibhtire and Gilla-Moninne Ua Eochadha, steward<sup>9</sup> of Clann-Sinaigh and many others.

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 23rd of the moon, A.D. [1087]  
 1087. Domnall, son of Gilla-Patraic,<sup>1</sup> king of Ossory, died. Cathal Ua Cetfada was killed by the Leinstermen.—Cusleibe Ua Ciardhai, king of Cairpri, was slain by his own [kinsmen].—Mael-Sechlainn, son of Concobur, king of Tara, was killed by the men of Tebtha in treachery (namely, in Ard-achaidh of Bishop Mel).—Domnall Ua Laithen was killed by Domnall, son of Mac Lochlainn.—A battle [was fought] (namely, in Corann) between Ruidhri Ua Concobair, king of Connacht and Aedh Ua Ruairc, king of Conmaicni, wherein fell Aedh, king of Conmaicni and the nobles<sup>2</sup> of Conmaicni.—A fleet [was led] by the grandsons of Ragnall and by the son of the king of Ulidia into Manann,<sup>3</sup> a place where fell the grandsons of Ragnall.—A great crop this year.

what the numerals had reference, the Four Masters changed them to signify the regnal years (22) of the deceased. Herein, needless to add, they have been followed by O'Connor. O'Donovan renders the phrase "on the twenty-second" and makes no remark.

<sup>9</sup> *Steward (muire).*—*Lord (tigherna),*  
*Four Masters.*

1087. <sup>1</sup> *Gilla-Patraic.*—Died A.D. 1055 (*supra*).

<sup>2</sup> *Nobles.*—Literally, *good (men).*

<sup>3</sup> *Mannan.*—"Id est, Ile of Man."  
 C. The *grandsons*, there can be little doubt, were the sons of the Amhlam (Olaf) mentioned at 1075 (*supra*).



(Τρανϋλαcio<sup>d</sup> reliquiapum Sancti Nicholai in hoc anno, septimo touρ Μαι.<sup>d</sup>)

διρ.<sup>a</sup>

[Cal. 1an. un. p., l., iii., Anno Domini M° lxxx.° un.°  
Caſalan hila pōppeiō, ϋi ino ecnai 7 in epabaō, i tep[τ]  
Non Μαρτα, i n-1mliſ-iſair, Oia-Domnaiſ 1nιτ[e], in  
pace quieuit :

Caſalan<sup>b</sup>, in epabaō coip,  
ba ϋpuič ramaiō<sup>1</sup>, ba penoir,  
pōp nem, i n-a n-ſpianan n-ſle,  
Luiō i peil Ciaran Saiſpe.<sup>b</sup>—

A 47c

Sloſaō la Domnall, mac Mic ločlainn, la ϋiſ n-αiliſ,  
i Connačtu, co tapo Ruaiōp | ſiallu Connačt do 7 co  
n-deočatour oiblinaiſ iϋin Mumain, co pōloipcet Luimneč  
7 in mačairpe co Dun-ačeo, co tucpat leo cenn mic Caiſiſ  
7 co pozočſlaipe Cenn-copaō 7 apaiſe.—Tiſepnač hila  
ōpoein, aipinneč Cluana-mac-Noip, in Chpicto quieuit.  
—Ar mōp pōp ſiallu αča-cliač 7 loča-Capman 7 puipt-  
laiſi ϋia n-Uiō-ſacač Muman iϋino lō pōmōpatur  
Cōpſaiſ do apcain.—Mael-1pυ hila Mael-ſhipic,  
apōpile Epenn, do éc.

(hoc<sup>c</sup> anno natyp epτ Toippōelbač hila Concobair,  
ϋi Epenn.<sup>c</sup>)

<sup>d-d</sup> n. t. h., A ; om., B ; given in C.

A.D. 1088. <sup>1</sup> ϋaiñča is the genitive employed elsewhere in the  
Annals.—<sup>a</sup> om., B. <sup>b-b</sup> f. m., t. h., with corresponding reference marks, A ;  
om., B. <sup>c-c</sup> n. t. h., A ; om., B ; given in C.

<sup>4</sup> Translation, etc.—The relics of  
St. Nicholas of Myra were carried  
off from the church of Myra by  
some merchants of Bari, in Italy  
and placed in the church of St.  
Stephen at Bari, on the 9th of May,  
in this year.

1088. <sup>1</sup> Sunday of the beginning [of  
Lent].—O'Conor, by an inexcusable  
blunder, renders this by *Dominica*  
in *Quinquagesima*. In 1088, Easter

fell upon April 16. *Quinquagesima*  
was, accordingly, Feb. 26. The  
first Sunday of Lent, as the text  
correctly states, coincided with the  
feast of St. Ciaran, March 5th.  
O'Donovan's *Shrovetide Sunday*  
(*F. M.* p. 931), which is the same  
as O'Conor's *Quinquagesima*, was  
doubtless taken from C.

<sup>22</sup> Elder—senior.—This bilingual  
(Hiberno-Latin) hendiadys is em-

(Translation<sup>4</sup> of the relics of Saint Nicholas [took place] [1087] this year, on the seventh of the Ides [9th] of May.)

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 4th of the moon, A.D. [1088] Bis.  
1088.—Cathalan Ua Forreidh, master of wisdom and of piety, on the third of the Nones [5th] of March rested in peace, in Imlech-ibhair, the Sunday of the beginning [of Lent]:<sup>1</sup>

Cathalan, the devotee just,  
He was a community elder<sup>2</sup>, he was a senior;<sup>2</sup>  
To heaven, into its sunny mansion bright,  
He went on the feast [March 5] of Ciaran of Saighir.—

A hosting [was made] by Domnall, son of Mac Lochlainn, [namely] by the king of Ailech, into Connacht, so that Ruaidhri gave the pledges of Connacht to him and they went, both of them, into Munster, until they burned Limerick and the plain as far as Dun-ached [and] carried away with them the head of the son of Cailech<sup>3</sup> [Ua Ruairc] and razed Cenn-coradh and so on<sup>4</sup>.—Tighernach Ua Broein,<sup>5</sup> herenagh of Cluain-mac-Nois, rested in Christ.—Great slaughter [was inflicted] upon the Foreigners of Ath-cliath and of Loch Carman and of Port-lairgi by the Ui-Eachach of Munster, on the day they designed to pillage Cork.—Mael-Isu Ua Mael-Ghiric,<sup>6</sup> archpoet of Ireland died.

(This year<sup>7</sup> was born Toirrdelbach Ua Concobair, king of Ireland.)

played to eke out the line. The *sruth* was the *senior* of the Latin Rule: a monk who acted as counsellor to the abbot and spiritual director to the brethren.

<sup>3</sup> *Son of Cailech*.—That is, Donchad, son of Cailech O'Rourke, who was slain in the battle of Monecro-nock, co. Kildare (*supra*, A.D. 1084). Tigernach (*sub eod. an.*) states that his head was carried to Limerick.

<sup>4</sup> *And so on*.—This expression signifies that the account which

the compiler had before him was more diffuse.

<sup>5</sup> *Tighernach Ua Broein*.—The well-known compiler of the *Annals of Tigernach*. It seems strange that a curt obit like this is all that was devoted to him in the present Chronicle.

<sup>6</sup> *Mael-Ghiric*.—Devotee of Quiricus (or *Gricus*), martyr, of Antioch: commemorated in the Calendar of Oengus, at June 16).

<sup>7</sup> *This year, etc.*—Given in the *Annals of Boyle* under 1088.

[Cal. 1an. 11. p., l. x. u., Anno Domini M. lxxx. ix. Lurca do lorcað 7 noi<sup>a</sup> pīcīt<sup>a</sup> duine do lorcað 1 n-α θαμλιας ο Pheraib Muman.—Ceall-ṑapa do lorcað ter in hoc anno.—Donnčāð, mac Domnail remair, pī laiſen, α puiṑ occiṑur ep̄t.—Muirceṑtač hūa laiſein, pī sil-ṑuibčīre, do éc.—Cuit [ti]ſepnaide p̄ep p̄epn-muiſi 7 ročaiðe<sup>1</sup> apčena do maṑbað la hūib-Ēčāč<sup>2</sup> 7 la hūlltu 1 sleib-[p̄]uait.—Donnčāð, huab ſilla-patp̄aic, pī Oṑraiſi, α puiṑ occiṑur ep̄t.—ſill[α]-patp̄aic hūa Celca[i]n, p̄ecnap αṑṑa-māčā, do ec aidoče Noṑlaic mo[i]p̄.

B 45a

[Cal. 1an. 11. p., l. xx. ui., Anno Domini M.º xc.º 1don, bliaðain deip̄ið<sup>1</sup> Oḡṑata 7 inṑ nočatomað bliaðain ap̄mili o ſein Cṑipt. Maelṑuin hūa Rebaca[i]n, comap̄ba močutu; Cian hūa ḡuačalla, comap̄ba Caimniſi 1 Ciannačt[aið], in Chṑipto paup̄auepunt.—Maelpuanaiſi hūa Cairella[i]n, muirp̄e Clainni-ṑiap̄mata; ſilla-Cṑipt hūa Lunig, muirp̄e Cenuil-Máine, do maṑbað 1 n-aen lo p̄ep ṑolum o Domnall hūa ločlainn.—

A.D. 1089. <sup>1</sup> ročaiði, B. <sup>2</sup>—Ēčāč, A.—<sup>a</sup>.ix. xx., A, B. <sup>b</sup> mac—son, B.

A.D. 1090. <sup>1</sup> deip̄eð, B.

1089. <sup>1</sup> *Were burned*.—They had probably fled to the church for protection.

<sup>2</sup> *Some of the nobility*.—Literally, *a lordly portion*. The Four Masters state that twelve tanists of noble tribes fell. (For the noble and free tribes, see O'Donovan, *Book of Rights*, pp. 174-5.)

O'Connor misreads the text *Cuit Gernaide for Fernmuighe* and translates: *Praedium Gernadiense contra Fernmoyenses*. C. has "the battle of Gernaide"; but the battle was fought at Sliab-Fuait (the Few mountains, co. Armagh).

<sup>3</sup> *Grandson*.—He was son of Domnall, who died 1087 (*supra*).

1090. <sup>1</sup> *Ogdoad*.—O Conor translates *Ogdada* by *novae numerationis*, with a reference to A.D. 963 (=964), *supra*. At the place referred to, he renders *lan tadchoir* by *plenaria numeratio poetica*; because, according to him, the Irish poets numbered 500 years from St. Patrick's advent in 432 down to the year 963! This is scarcely worth refutation. *Tadchoir* is a well-authenticated word, meaning *reversion, return* (*ni fil taidchur*—there is not return: *na bid taidchur*—let there not be return. Würzburg *Codex Paulinus*, fol. 3a). Hence, in a secondary sense, it signifies *Cycle*. The *full Cycle* means the great Paschal Cycle of

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 15th of the moon, A.D. [1089] 1089.—Lusk was burned and nine score persons were burned<sup>1</sup> in its stone church by the men of Munster.—Cell-dara was burned thrice in this year.—Donnchadh, son of Domnall the Fat, king of Leinster, was slain by his own [kinsmen].—Muircertach Ua Laithen, king of Sil-Duibhthire, died.—Some of the nobility<sup>2</sup> of the men of Fern-magh and a multitude besides were killed by the Ui-Echach and by the Ulidians on Sliab-[F]uait.—Donnchadh, grandson<sup>3</sup> of Gilla-Patraic, king of Ossory, was slain by his own [kinsmen].—Gilla-Patraic Ua Celecain, vice-abbot of Ard-Macha, died on the night of great Christmas.

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 26th of moon, A.D. 1090 : [1090] namely, the final year of the Ogdoad<sup>1</sup> and the ninetieth year above a thousand from the birth of Christ. Maelduin Ua Rebacain, successor of [St.] Mochutu<sup>2</sup>; Cian Ua Buachalla, successor of [St.] Cainnech in Ciannachta,<sup>3</sup> reposed in Christ.—Maelruanaigh Ua Cairellain, steward<sup>4</sup> of Clan-Diarmata; Gilla-Crist Ua Lunigh, steward<sup>4</sup> of Cenel-Maine, were killed on one day in treachery by Domnall Ua Lochlainn.—The stone church of the Relics<sup>5</sup>

532 years, as distinct from the solar and lunar cycles of 28 and 19 respectively. It is fancifully employed A.D. 963 (=964), *supra*, to denote that a period equal thereto elapsed from the coming of St. Patrick, in 432, down to that year.

*Ogdoad* (ὀγδοάς) signifies the eight first years of the Cycle of Nineteen. (The remaining eleven were called *Hendecad*, ἐνδεκάς.) The last year thereof being sufficiently designated by the epact, *xxvi.*, this formal identification was superfluous. It was taken apparently from the margin of a Paschal Table. (See

Bede: *De temp. rat.*, cap. xlv. : *De Ogdoad et Hendecade*.)

<sup>2</sup> Successor of [St.] Mochutu.—That is, bishop of Lismore, co. Waterford.

<sup>3</sup> Successor of [St.] Cainnech in *Cianachta*.—"I.e. abbot of Drumachose, in the barony of Keenacht and co. Londonderry." (O'Donovan, *Four Masters*, p. 938.)

<sup>4</sup> Steward.—*Muire*; lord (*tigherna*), *Four Masters*.

<sup>5</sup> Relics.—Literally, *graves*. From the Book of Armagh we learn that a procession took place thereto

Domliac na fep̃ta do loṛcað co cet<sup>a</sup> taiḡi[b] ime.—Com-  
ðal eter Domnall, mac Mic Ločlainn 7 Muircertað  
húa ðriain, ri Cairil 7 mac Flainn húa Mael-Sečlainn,  
ri Tem̃rach, co tap̃t̃pat a<sup>2</sup> n-ḡiallu<sup>3</sup> uil<sup>3</sup> do riḡ Alilḡ.  
(Taiṛleč<sup>b</sup> húa hEḡra do ep̃ḡaḃail.<sup>b</sup>)

A 47d | Cal. Ian. iiii. p., l. iii., Anno Domini M.º xc.º i.º  
Murčað, mac mic Domnall peñair, do marbað i  
meðail la Enna, mac Diarmata.— | In leṛ iap̃t̃apað  
do Raič Ar̃da-Mača<sup>1</sup> do loṛcað.—Donñrleiðe húa  
Eočaða, ri Ulað, do marbað la mac Mic Ločlainn, la  
riḡ Oiliḡ, i m-ðelač ḡoir̃t-in-ibair i cač.—Mac Aeða,  
mic Ruaiðri, ri iap̃t̃air Con[n]ačt, do éc.—Mael-ir̃u,  
comarba Paṛtaic, i quindecim<sup>a</sup> Calann Enair, in  
penitencia<sup>2</sup> quieuit. Domnall, mac Almalḡaða, do  
oir̃oneð ir̃in ab̃daine i n-a inað po cetoir.—ðliaðain  
ṛpa ručað co n-ðeḡ̃rin in bliaðain ri.

ðip.<sup>a</sup> | Cal. Ian. u. p., l. x. iiii., Anno Domini M.º xc.º ii.º In  
craibðeč húa Pol̃lañain<sup>1</sup> do Con[n]ačtaið do bač̃uð.—  
Cluaín-mac-Noir do mill̃iud la r̃iru Mum̃an.—Ruaiðri  
húa Cončobuir, air̃ori Con[n]ačt, do ðall̃u la húa  
<sup>2,3</sup> ḡiallu (that is, the pers. pron. om.), A. <sup>3</sup> uile, A.—<sup>a</sup> c., A, B.  
<sup>b-b</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B. Given in C.

A.D. 1091. <sup>1</sup> Al̃romacha, A. —cia, A.—<sup>a</sup> x.u., A, B. 9 Kal.  
Januarii (Dec. 24), C.

A.D. 1092. <sup>1</sup> Pol̃loman, B.

every Sunday from the church in  
the Close. The prescribed Psalms  
are also given. Fundamentum  
orationis in unaquaque die Dominica  
in Alto Machae ad Sargifagum Mar-  
tyrum (glossed on centre margin,  
*du ferti martur*—to grave of relics)  
adeundum ab eoque revertendum :  
id est: *Domine, clamavi ad te* [Ps.  
cxl.], usque in finem; *Ut quid,*  
*Deus, repulisti in finem* [Ps. lxxiii.  
(usque in finem)] et *Beati immacu-*

*lati* [Ps. cxviii.], usque in finem;  
Benedictionis [—es, Dan. iii. 57-88]  
et xv. Psalmi Graduum [Ps. cxix.-  
cxxxiii.].

<sup>6</sup> *They*.—Namely, Muircertach  
and the son of Flann.

<sup>7</sup> *King of Ailech*.—That is, Dom-  
nall, son of Mac Lochlainn.

<sup>8</sup> *Ua Eghra*.—O'Hara, king of  
the Connaught Luighni; slain in  
1095 by the Conmaicni of Dun-  
more, co. Galway.

[in Ard-Macha] was burned, with one hundred houses [1090] therearound.—A meeting between Domnall, son of Mac Lochlainn, and Muircertach Ua Briain, king of Cashel and the son of Flann Ua Mael-Sechlainn, king of Tara, so that they<sup>6</sup> gave all their pledges to the king of Ailech.<sup>7</sup> (Taitlech Ua Eghra<sup>8</sup> was taken prisoner.)

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 7th of the moon, A.D. [1091] 1091.—Murchadh, grandson of Domnall the Fat, was killed in treachery by Enna, son of Diarmait.—The western half of the Close of Ard-Macha was burned.—Donnsleibe Ua Eochadha,<sup>1</sup> king of Ulidia, was killed by the son of Mac Lochlainn, [namely] by the king of Ailech, in the “Pass of the Field of the Yew,” in battle.—The son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, king of the West of Connacht, died.—Mael-Isu, successor of [St.] Patrick, on the fifteenth of the Kalends of January [Dec. 18]<sup>2</sup> rested in penance. Domnall, son of Amhalgaidh, was immediately instituted [*recte*, intruded] into the abbacy in his stead.—A sappy year in sooth with good weather [was] this year.

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 18th of the moon, A.D. [1092] Bis. 1092.—The Devotee Ua Follamhaim of Connacht was drowned.<sup>1</sup>—Cluain-mac-Nois was laid waste by the men of Munster.—Ruaidhri Ua Conchobuir, archking of Connacht, was blinded by Ua Flaithbertaigh (namely, Flaithbertach) in treachery.—Muiredach Mac Cartaigh,

1091.<sup>1</sup> *Donnsleibe Ua Eochadha*.—He slew his predecessor, Ua Mathgamna, in 1081, *supra*. The regnal list in L.L. (p. 41c) gives him a reign of 30 years!

<sup>2</sup> [Dec. 18].—Dec. 28, according to the *Annals of Loch Ce*; Dec. 20, according to the *Four Masters*, who have been followed by Colgan

(*Tr. Th.*, p. 229). The true date cannot be determined in the absence of the lunation.

1092.<sup>1</sup> *Drowned*.—In Loch Carrigin (“Cargin’s Lough, near Tulsk, co. Roscommon,” O’Donovan, *F.M.*, Vol. ii. p. 942), according to the *Annals of Boyle*.

<sup>2</sup> *The close of Ard-Macha, etc.*—



Ῥλαῖβεῖταιḡ (ἰδον,<sup>b</sup> Ῥλαῖβεῖταιḡ<sup>b</sup>) 1 mebaıl.—Μuirpe-  
daḡ Mac Capṑaiḡ, ρι Θοḡanaḡta Cairıl, moṑtu[u]ṑ epṑ.  
—Ῥλαῖβεῖταιḡ, mac Ruaiṑṑi huı Ruaiṑaḡa[i]n, o Uıḡ-  
Eḡaḡ occıṑuṑ epṑ.—Domnall, mac<sup>c</sup> Alḡalḡaḡa, comapḡa  
ṑatṑaic, ρoṑ cuaiṑt Cenıuıl-Θοḡain, co tuc a ρeıṑ.—  
Raiḡ Alṑo-Maḡa co n-a tempull do loṑcaḡ 1 quapṑ<sup>2</sup>  
B 45b | Calann Septimber 7 ρṑeḡ do Tṑıuın Moṑ 7 | ρṑeḡ do  
Tṑıuın Saxan.—Enna, mac ṑıapṑata,<sup>3</sup> ρı hıa-Ceınn-  
ṑelaiḡ, a ρuıṑ occıṑuṑ epṑ.—Connmaḡ hıa Cairılł,  
uaṑal epṑcop Con[n]aḡt, quıeuıṑ.—Mael-ıṑu hıa  
hAlṑṑaḡta[i]n, comapḡa Alıbe, ın pacc quıeuıṑ.

| Cal. 1an. ııı. ρ., l. xx. ıx., Anno Domııı M.° xc.° ııı.°  
Donnḡaḡ Mac Capṑaiḡ, ρι Θοḡanaḡta Cairıl; Tṑenaiṑ  
hıa Ceallaiḡ, ρι ḡṑeḡ; Alḡo hıa ḡaiḡella[i]n, ρι  
ṑeṑn-ḡıuıḡı; Alḡo, mac Caḡaıl hıı Conḡobaiṑ, ρıdomna  
Connaḡt, omṑeṑ occıṑı ρunt.—Alḡo, aıṑcınneḡ ṑaımlıac-  
Cıanna[i]n; Alılıł hıa Nıalla[i]n, comapḡa Cıapa[i]n 7  
Cṑona[i]n 7 Mıc ṑuaḡ; ṑoḡuḡ, apṑeṑṑcop Alıban, ın  
Chṑıṑto quıeuṑṑunt.—Sıl-Mıṑṑeḡaiḡ do ınnapḡa[ḡ] a  
Con[n]aḡtaıḡ do Mıṑṑeṑṑaḡ hıa ḡṑıaın.—Alḡo hıa  
Cananna[i]n, ρı Cenıuıl-Conaılł, do ḡalluḡ la Domnall  
hıa loḡlaınn, la ρıḡ n-Alııḡ.—Mael-Coluım,<sup>1</sup> mac

A.D. 1092.<sup>2</sup> ıııı., A; Kapṑ, B. <sup>3</sup>—maṑai, B. <sup>a</sup> om., B. <sup>b-b</sup> itl., t. h., A;  
om., B. <sup>c</sup> mac Mıc—son of Mac, B.

A.D. 1093. <sup>1</sup>—Coluım, B.

The remaining Third, that of Mas-  
san, was left intact.

<sup>3</sup> [*Kinsmen*].—That is, according  
to the Leinster regnal List (L.L.  
39 d), Donchad, son of Murchad  
(1091, *supra*) and the sons of Dom-  
nall (1087, *supra*).

<sup>4</sup> *Successor of [St.] Ailbe*.—That is,  
bishop of Emly.

1093. <sup>1</sup> *Donchadh Mac Carthaigh*,  
*etc.*—This entry is a typical instance  
of the method in which these Annals

were compiled. By omission of  
the respective means and of the per-  
sons whereby death was inflicted,  
four independent items, given as  
such in the *Four Masters*, are included  
in one formula. It also well illus-  
trates the liability of such sum-  
maries to serious error. For the  
*Annals of Innisfallen*, an authority  
beyond question in Munster affairs,  
state that Mac Carthy was killed  
in the preceding year.

king of the Eoganacht of Cashel, died.—Flaithbertach, [1092] son of Ruaidhri Ua Ruadhacain, was slain by the Ui-Echach.—Domnall, son of Amhalghaidh, successor of Patrick, [went] upon circuit of Cenel-Eoga in, so that he took away his due.—The Close of Ard-Macha<sup>2</sup> with its church was burned on the 4th of the Kalends of September [Aug. 29] and a street of the Great Third and a street of the Third of the Saxons.—Enna, son of Diarmait, king of Ui-Ceinnselaigh, was slain by his own [kinsmen<sup>3</sup>].—Conn-mac Ua Cairill, archbishop of Connacht, rested.—Mael-Isu Ua hArrachtain, successor of [St.] Ailbe,<sup>4</sup> rested in peace.

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 29th of the moon, A.D. [1093] 1093.—Donnchadh Mac Carthaigh,<sup>1</sup> king of the Eoganacht of Cashel; Trenair Ua Ceallaigh, king of Bregha; Aedh Ua Baighellain, king of Fern-mhagh; Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Conchobair, royal heir of Connacht, all were slain.—Aedh, herenagh of Daimliac-Ciannain; Ailill Ua Niallain, successor of [St.] Ciaran<sup>2</sup> and of [St.] Cronan and of [St.] Mac Duach; Fothud,<sup>3</sup> archbishop of Scotland, rested in Christ.—The Sil-Muiredaigh were expelled from Connacht by Muircertach Ua Briain.—Aedh Ua Canannain, king of Cenel-Conaill, was blinded by Domnall Ua Lochlainn, [that is] by the king of Ailech.—Mael-Coluim, son of

Of the four persons here mentioned, the two *Aedhs* are given in the *Annals of Loch Ce*. Ua Baighellain, they say, died a natural death. To Ua Conchobair is appended *omnes occisi sunt*! This affords strong presumption that their compiler had the *Annals of Ulster* before him. If so, it is a clear proof that he did not understand his original.

<sup>2</sup>Of [St.] Ciaran and of [St.] Cronan

and of [St.] Mac Duach.—That is, Abbot-bishop of Clonmacnoise, Tomgraney and Kilmacduagh. O'Donovan (p. 945) erroneously takes the *F. M.* to mean three different persons.

<sup>3</sup>*Fothud*.—See Reeves, *Adamnan*, p. 402. The learned writer's proposed identification of Fothud with Modach, Bishop of St. Andrew's (*Culdees*, Trans. R.I.A., Antiq. XXIV. 246), seems improbable.

Donnčaða, αἰρωρι Ἀλβαν 7 Ετβαρω, α mac, το μαρβαθ  
το Ρρανκαῖθ (ἰδον,<sup>a</sup> ἰ n-ἰnber-Ἀλθα ἰ Saxanaῖθ<sup>a</sup>). Ἀ  
ριζαν, ἰμορρο,<sup>b</sup> Μαρζαρετα, το ἐc δια cumaiθ ρια cenn  
nomaiθe.—Sīl-Muirceḃaiḡ ὀορί[ῑ]ίρι ἰ Connačtu cen  
ceṡuḡað.—Mer<sup>2</sup> mor in hoc anno.

A 48a

[Cal. 1an. 1. p., l. x., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> mii.<sup>e</sup>  
Ῥλαιῑberταῑ ἡῒα Ἀτειθ, ρι ἡῒα-n-ῒαῑῑ, το ὀαλλυθ  
λα Donnčað ἡῒα n-ῒοῑῑ, λα ριḡ ὕλαθ.—Sloḡað λα  
Muirceḃtaῑ ἡῒα m-ḃῑaiḡ co ἡἈῑ-cliaῑ, co ρoinnarb  
ḡorῑraiḡ Mépanaῑ α ριḡe ḡall 7 co ρomarḃ Domnall  
ἡῒα Mael-Seḑlainn, ρι Teḡraῑ.—Ἀρ Ἀριῑer το  
ḃeḡḡaiḡiḃ (ἰδον,<sup>a</sup> ἰm ὕα ῑeḡeca[ἰ]n 7 ἰm Donn, mac  
Oengura<sup>a</sup>) το ῑor λα ἡῒῒῒῒῒῒ.—Ruaiθρι ἡῒα Donna-  
ca[ἰ]n, ρι Ἀραῑ; Concobur ἡῒα Conḃḡaiḡ, ρι Cianaῑῑa, ἰn  
penitencia<sup>1</sup> morṡui ῑunt.—Maiṡm<sup>b</sup> ρια Sīl-Muirceḃaiḡ  
ῑor Tuao-Mumain ἰ torceḡaḡur<sup>3</sup> ῑri cet,<sup>c</sup> uel paulo  
plur.<sup>b</sup>—Domnall, comarba ῑαῑraic, ῑor cuairṡ  
Muman cetḡa ῑur, co tuc α lanḑuairṡ ῑeribuil λα  
taeb n-eḡbarṡa.—Donnčað, mac Mael-Choluim, ρι  
Ἀλβαν, το μαρβαθ ο [α] ḃῑaiῑῑḃ ῑéin (ἰδον,<sup>e</sup> ο Dom-  
nall 7 ο Etmonṡ<sup>e</sup>) ῑer ὀolum.—Doínenn mor ἰ n-ḑῑinn  
uile, ὀia ῑoῑar ὀomatu.

(Caῑ<sup>f</sup> ῑiḃnaῑῑ, ὀu ἡi ὀῑoῑaiḡ leῑ 1arῑaiḡ Connaῑṡ 7

<sup>2</sup> mear, B.—<sup>a-a</sup> r. m., t. h., A, B. <sup>b</sup> uero (the Latin equivalent), B.

A.D. 1094. <sup>1</sup>—cia, A. <sup>2</sup> torceḡaḡ (i.e., the contraction for ur was not  
placed above o), B.—<sup>a-a</sup> l. m., t. h., A; om., B. <sup>b-b</sup> l. m., t. h., A; r. m.  
t. h., B. <sup>c</sup> c. (contraction for centum, the Latin equivalent), A, B. <sup>d-d</sup>  
itl., t. h., A, B. <sup>e-e</sup> om., C. <sup>f-f</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B; given in C.

<sup>4</sup> Novena.—Nomaidhe is, perhaps,  
from noi, nine. According to the  
*Anglo Saxon Chronicle*, A.D. 1093,  
when the queen heard of the death  
of her husband and son, she went  
with her priest to the church, re-  
ceived the last rites and prayed God  
that she might give up the ghost.

In the *Brut y Tywysogion* (A.D.  
1091), it is stated she prayed that she  
might not survive and God heard her  
prayer, for by the seventh day she  
was dead.

<sup>5</sup> Into Connacht.—Their expulsion  
by O'Brien forms the second entry of  
this year.

Donnchadh, archking of Scotland and Edward, his son, [1093] were killed by the Franks (namely, in Inber-Alda, in Saxonland). His queen, moreover, Margaret, died of grief therefor before the end of a novena.<sup>4</sup>—The Sil-Muiredaigh again [came] into Connacht<sup>5</sup> without permission [of Ua Briain].—Great crop in this year.

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 10th of the moon, A.D. [1094] 1094.—Flaithbertach Ua Ateidh, king of Ui-Eachach, was blinded by Donnchadh Ua Eochadha, [namely] by the king of Ulidia.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Briain to Ath-cliaith, so that he expelled Geoffrey Meranach from the kingship of the Foreigners and killed Domnall Ua Mael-Sechlainn, king of Tara.—Slaughter of good persons of the Airthir (that is, including Ua Fedecain and including Donn, son of Oengus) was committed by Ulidians.—Ruaidhri Ua Donnacain, king of Aradh; Concobur Ua Conchobhair, king of Ciannachta, died in penance.—A defeat [was inflicted] by the Sil-Muiredaigh upon Thomond, wherein fell three hundred, or a little more.—Domnall,<sup>1</sup> successor of [St.] Patrick, [went] upon circuit of Munster for the first time, so that he took away his full circuit [-dues] of cess, along with donations.—Donnchadh,<sup>2</sup> son of Mael-Coluim, king of Scotland, was killed by his own brothers (namely, by Domnall and by Edmond) in treachery.—Great severity of weather in all Ireland, whereof arose dearth.

(The battle<sup>3</sup> of Fidhnach, wherein fell one-half of the

1094. <sup>1</sup> *Domnall, etc.*—This visitation is not mentioned in the *Annals of Innisfallen*.

<sup>2</sup> *Donchadh, etc.*—He had, according to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, taken forcible possession of the throne, on the death of his uncle, in the preceding year. The same Chronicle says (A.D. 1095) that he

was slain at the instigation of his uncle, Dufenal [Domnall], who (A.D. 1094) thus succeeded him. As this agrees with the *Innisfallen Annals*, which omit mention of the brothers, it is more likely to be correct.

<sup>3</sup> *The battle, etc.*—Given in the *Annals of Boyle* (ad an.), with the

leic̃ Corcumpuað la Taðs, mac Ruaiðri hli Con-  
cobair<sup>f</sup>.)

B 45c | Cal. Ian. ii. p., l. xx. i., Anno Domini M.º xc.º u.º  
Sneçta mór do ferðain in Cetain iar | Calainn, co  
romarb ár doene 7 én 7 ceðra.<sup>1</sup>—Cenannur co n-α  
templaið; Dermaç co n-α lebraið; Arð-ppaça co  
n-α tempall 7 ilcella aile arçena cpmat[a]e punt.  
—Senoir<sup>2</sup> Mac Mael-Molua, arð penoir Epenn, in pace  
dormiuit.—Dubçaç hli Soçuinð, uaralçacarτ na  
ferτa; Donnur, eppcop Aça-cliaç; Aeð, mac Mail-  
lru,<sup>3</sup> idon,<sup>a</sup> mac comarba Patraie [morτui<sup>b</sup> punt<sup>b</sup>].—  
Silla-Ciaa[i]n, mac Mic Ualçairç, muire hli n-  
Duibinnraçτ, α puiρ occiρur epτ.—hli Eicniç, pĩ  
fer-Manaç, do marbað α puiρ.—Maioim Arða-aça  
pua n-Dail-Araide por Ulu, dũ i torçair Silla-  
Comçall hli Cairill.—Teioim mór i n-Epinn, co  
romarb ár doene, o | Calainn Augu[i]p co belltaine  
iar cinn (idon,<sup>d</sup> bliaðain na morτla<sup>d</sup>).—Muircepaç  
hli Cairpe, muire Ceniul-Oençura 7 puðonna Ailiç,  
moritup.—Cairpui hli Ceipernaç, idon, uaral eppcop  
hli Ceinnrelaiç, in penitencia moritup.—Soçpiaiç  
Meranaç, pĩ Sall, morτu[u]p epτ.

bir.<sup>a</sup> | Cal. Ian. iii. p., l. ii., Anno Domini M.º xc.º ui.º Flann  
hli Anberð, pĩ Deirce[i]p Arçiall; Mael-Patraie,  
mac Ermedaiç, eppcop Arð[α]-Maça; Colum hli

A.D. 1095. <sup>1</sup> ceatpa, B. <sup>2</sup> Sean—, A. <sup>3</sup> Mael—, A. <sup>a</sup> om., A. <sup>b-b</sup>  
om., A, B; “died,” C. <sup>c</sup> om., C. <sup>d-d</sup> l. m., t. h., A, B; om., C.

variant in quo ceciderunt multi for  
du hi drochair leth (“wherein fell  
one half”).

1095. <sup>1</sup> Wrought havoc.—Literally,  
slew a slaughter.

<sup>2</sup> Mael-Molua.—Devotee of [St.]  
Molua (of Clonfert—Mulloe, King’s  
Co.). A Latin gloss, having no  
reference to the text, in the L.B.  
Calendar of Oengus, at April 16,

states that: *The archbishop of Ire-  
land, the Senior Mac Maildalua, died  
on the 3rd of the Ides [11th] of April.  
As some [poet] said [in a native De-  
bide quatrain which is quoted].  
Archbishop was probably a Latin  
rendering of uasalepscop, eminent  
bishop.*

<sup>3</sup> Donnus.—For Donnus, or Do-  
natus, see Lanigan, *Ec. Hist.*, iii. 482.

West of Connacht and half of Corcomruadh, [was gained] [1094]  
by Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua Concobair.)

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 21st of the moon, A.D. [1095]  
1095.—Great snow fell on the Wednesday after New-Year's Day [Jan. 3], so that it wrought havoc<sup>1</sup> of people and of birds and of cattle.—Cenannus with its churches, Dermagh with its books, Ard-sratha with its church, and many other churches besides were burned.—Senior Mac Mael-Molua,<sup>2</sup> chief religious counsellor of Ireland, slept in peace.—Dubhthach Ua Sochuind, archpriest of the [church of the] Relics [in Ard-Macha]; Donngus,<sup>3</sup> bishop of Ath-cliath; Aedh,<sup>4</sup> son of Mail-Isu, namely, the son of the successor of [St.] Patrick [died].—Gilla-Ciarain, son of Mac Ualgarig, steward<sup>5</sup> of Ui-Duibhhinnrecht, was slain by his own [tribesmen].—Ua Eicnigh, king of Fir-Manach, was killed by his own [kinsmen].—The defeat of Ard-achad [was inflicted] by the Dal-Araidhe upon the Ulidians, wherein fell Gilla-Comghaill Ua<sup>6</sup> Cairill.—Great plague in Ireland, so that it wrought havoc<sup>1</sup> of people, from the Kalend [1st] of August to May-day thereafter (namely, the Year of the Mortality).—Muircertach Ua Cairre, steward of Cenel-Oenghusa and royal heir of Ailech, dies.—Cairpri Ua Ceithernaigh, eminent bishop of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh [Ferns],<sup>7</sup> dies in penance.—Geoffrey Meranach, king of the Foreigners [of Dublin], died.

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. [1096] Bis.  
1096.—Flann Ua Anbeidh, king of the South of Airghialla; Mael-Patraic, son of Ermedhach, bishop of Ard-Macha<sup>1</sup>;

<sup>1</sup> *Aedh, etc.*—"Hugh mac Maelisa, Coarb of Patrike, died," C. But the "Coarb" at the time was Domnall, son of Amalghaidh. The Mail-Isu in question died 1091 (*supra*.)

<sup>5</sup> *Steward.*—*Muire*; lord (tigherna), *Four Masters*.

<sup>6</sup> *Ua, etc.*—From *Ua* to *people* (in the following entry), both inclusive,

is omitted by O'Connor, who remarks *quaedam desunt*. But there is no lacuna in his MS. (B).

<sup>7</sup> [*Ferns*].—The Annals of Innisfallen (*ad an.*) call him bishop-abbot of Ferns.

1096. <sup>1</sup> *Bishop of Ard-Macha.*—Domnall was titular Primate at the time. Mael-Patraic was consecrated



A 48b

Ἀνραῖα[ι]ν<sup>1</sup>, αἰρυννεῖ Ρυῖρ-αἰλῆρ; Πλάνν ἡῦα Μυρε-  
 κά[ι]ν, αἰρυννεῖ Ἀεντρυν, ἢν Χρῖστο δορμῖερυντ.—  
 Μαῖζαμῖν ἡῦα Σεῖθαι, ῖν Κορκοδυῖθνε; Concobur  
 ἡῦα Ἀννῖαριῖ, | ῖν Γιανναῖτ 7 ἡῦα Cein, ῖν ἡῦα-μῖ-  
 Cαιρῆιν, το comῑυῖμ 1 cliaῑaῖῖ.—Uamon mór for  
 Pῑaῖῖ Eῑenn ῖα pῑl<sup>2</sup> Eoin na bliῑῑa ῖa, co poῑῑaῖr  
 'Oia ῖῖa ῖῖῖῖῖ comarba Pῑaῖa 7 cleῖrῑῖ n-Eῑenn  
 arῑena.—Mac Dubḡaill ἡῦα Maelḡoῑaῖḡ το marbaῑ  
 το U Inneῖrḡ.—Myreῑῑaῑ ἡῦα Duῑῑai, ῖν ἡῦα-n-  
 Ἀῖαλḡaῑῑ, το marbaῑ α ῖῖῖ.—Motῑaῑn ἡῦα Mot-  
 ῑaῑ[ι]ν, ῖν Sῖl-Ἀnmḡaῑῑ, moῑῑu[u]ῖr eῑῑ.<sup>3</sup>—Cu-ῦlaῑ  
 ἡῦα Ceileca[ι]ν (ῖdon,<sup>b</sup> ῖῖamna Ἀῖῖaῖῖ<sup>b</sup>) το marbaῑ  
 laCoῑceῑn-Eῑenn (ῖdon,<sup>b</sup> la<sup>3</sup> hῦῖῑ<sup>3b</sup>).—ḡilla-Opῑen, mac  
 Mῖc Coῑῑen, ῖν 'Dealbna, occῖῑῑ eῑῑ.—ἡῦα Caῑaῖl,  
 αἰρυννεῖ Tuama-ḡῑene, ἢν Χρῖστο quieῑῑ.—Eogan  
 ἡῦα Ceῑnaῖḡ, αἰρυννεῖ 'Oaῖῑe, ἢn no[ι]decῖm | Callann  
 Eῑaῖr quieῑῑ.

[Cal. 1an. u. p., l. x. iii., Anno Domini m.º xc.º uii.º  
 Lepḡur ἡῦα Cῑῖῖῖῖ, comarba Comḡaill, poῑῑ peni-  
 tenciam optῖmam<sup>1</sup> obῖῑῑ.—ῑaῑḡ, mac Ruaiῑῖ ἡῦα Con-  
 cobair, ῖῖῖῖῖ Con[n]aῑῑ, α ῖῖῖ occῖῑῑ eῑῑ.—Παν-  
 nacan ῖῖaῑ, αἰρυννεῖ Ρυῖρ-Comaῖn, ἢn pace quieῑῑ.—

A.D. 1096. <sup>1</sup> Ἀῖῖῖ—, B. <sup>2</sup> pῑl, B. <sup>3,3</sup> le hῦῖῖῖῖ, B. <sup>a</sup> om., B.  
<sup>b-b</sup> itl., t.h., A, B.

A.D. 1097. <sup>1</sup> obtῖmam, A, B.

for the exercise of episcopal func-  
 tions; as Domnall was, in all proba-  
 bility, a layman, perhaps a monk.  
 His place apparently remained vacant  
 until 1109 (*infra*), when it was as-  
 sumed by Caincomrach O'Boyle.

<sup>2</sup> *Great fear*.—See 771 (=772),  
 798 (=799), *supra*. The *Four Masters*  
 state that the fear arose because the  
 Feast (Decollation) of John the Bap-  
 tist (August 29) fell on Friday in  
 1096. But this is puerile; every

festival must fall four times on  
 the same day within the solar  
 Cycle of 28 years. According to  
 the so-called *Vision of Adamnan*  
 (L.B., p. 258b-259b), great havoc  
 of the men of Ireland was to be  
 wrought by a fiery ploughshare,  
 when the anniversary in question  
 should fall on Friday, in a Bissextil  
 and Embolismal year, at the end of  
 a Cycle. The three first-named con-  
 ditions were literally verified in the  
 present year. The year was also to-

Colum Ua Anradhain, herenagh of Ros-ailithir ; Flann Ua Muirecain, herenagh of Aentruim, slept in Christ.—Mathgamain Ua Segdhai, king of Corcoduibhne ; Conchobur Ua Anniaraidh, king of Ciannachta and Ua Cein, king of Ui-mic-Cairthinn, mutually fell in combats.—Great fear [fell] <sup>2</sup>upon the men of Ireland before the feast of John of this year, until God spared [them] through the fastings of the successor of Patrick and of the clergy of Ireland besides.—Ua Maelchothaigh, son of Dubhgall, was killed by Ua Inneirghi.<sup>3</sup>—Muircertach Ua Dubhdai, king of Ui-Amhalghadha, was killed by his own [kinsmen].—Mottadhan Ua Mottadhain, king of Sil-Anmchada, died.—Cu-Uladh Ua Celecain (namely, royal heir of Airgialla) was killed by the Fifth of Ireland (that is, by Ulster).—Gilla-Ossen,<sup>4</sup> son of Mac Corten, king of Delbna, was slain.—Ua Cathail, herenagh of Tuaimgrene, rested in Christ.—Eogan Ua Cernaigh, herenagh of Daire, rested on the nineteenth<sup>5</sup> of the Kalends of January [Dec. 14].

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 13th of the moon, A.D. 1097.—Lerghus Ua Cruimthir, successor of [St.] Comgall,<sup>1</sup> died after most excellent penance.—Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua Concobair, royal heir of Connacht, was slain by his own [kinsmen].—Flannacan the Red, herenagh of Ros-Comain, rested in peace.—The belfry of Mainister

wards the end, being the fourteenth, of the Cycle of Nineteen. Assuming that the prophecy was well-known, these coincidences were sufficiently striking to account for the popular terror.

<sup>3</sup> *Ua Inneirghi*.—"O'Hindry" in C; not "his [own people]," as O'Donovan misread (*Four Masters*, Vol. ii., p. 954).

<sup>4</sup> *Gilla-Ossen*.—*Devotee of [St.] Ossan* (of Rath Ossain, *Fort of Ossan*, west of Trim. *Mart. Don.*, Feb.

17). Ossan is given in the List of Deacons in L. L. (p. 366e).

<sup>5</sup> *Nineteenth*.—The *F.M.* say the eighteenth. But against them are to be placed A, B, C (which last has 19 *Kal. Jan.*; not, as O'Donovan, *loc. cit.*, says, 9 *Kal. Jan.*) and the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

1097. <sup>1</sup> *Successor of [St.] Comgall*.—That is, Abbot of Bangor, co. Down.

<sup>2</sup> *The wright Ua Brolcain*.—His obit is given at 1029 (*supra*).

B 45d Cloicēē Mairirreē[-δουί] co n-a lebraiḃ | 7 ταιρ-  
ceḃaiḃ ímḃaiḃ do lorcaḃ.—Mael-ḃriḡte, mac in τ-ραιρ  
hUí ḃrolca[í]n, uaral eprcop Cille-ḃara 7 Coicibḃ Laiḡen,  
porr penitenciam optimam quieuit.—Sloḡaḃ la Muir-  
ceptaḃ hUa m-ḃriain 7 la leḃ Moḡa co Maḡ Muir-  
teinne. Sloḡaḃ ḃano la Domnall hUa loḃlainn co  
Tuaircept Erenn co Ríḃ Conaille do ḃabairt caḃa doib  
co purtairmerc Domnall, comarba ḃatpαιc, fo ḡné  
riḃ[α].—loḃlainn hUa Duibḃara, rí feru-muḡi, do  
marbaḃ do Uí[b]-ḃriuin ḃreirne.—Cnoḡer mor irin  
bliaḃain ri: triḃa<sup>2</sup> bliaḃan<sup>2</sup> on ḃnómer aile<sup>3</sup> ḡuran  
cnoḡe[r]ra<sup>b</sup> (iḃon<sup>c</sup>, bliaḃain na ḃnó rinu; iḃon, co  
raḡaibḃi reperaḃ<sup>3</sup> ḃnó ar aen rinḡinn<sup>c</sup>).

Καλ. Ιαν. υι. ρ., Ι. xx. ιιι., Anno Domini M.º xc.º υιι.º  
ḡlaiḃberptaḃ hUa ḡlaiḃberptaiḡ, rí Iarḃair Connaḃt, do  
marbaḃ do Sil-Muireḃaiḡ.—Tri longa do longaiḃ ḡall  
na n-Ιnnri do ḡlat do Ulltaiḃ 7 α fairenn do marbaḃ,  
iḃon, riḃe<sup>1</sup> ar cet<sup>1</sup>, uel paulo plur.—Mael-Iru Ua  
Stuir, rḃriḃa ḡiloroḡiaḃ Mumunenrium, immo omnium  
A 48c Scotorum, in Chriḡto quieuit.— | Diaḡmaiḃ, mac Enna,  
mic Diaḡmata, rí Laiḡen, do marbaḃ do clainn Muir-  
caḃa, mic Diaḡmata (iḃon<sup>a</sup>, porr Iar Cille-ḃara<sup>a</sup>).—

A.D. 1097. <sup>22</sup> xxx. bliaḃain, A, B.—<sup>3</sup> uieḃaḃ, A, B.—<sup>a</sup> ra-this, B.  
—<sup>b</sup> cnoḡer aile romainn—(to the) other nut-crop (that happened next)  
before us, B; C. follows the order of A. <sup>c-c</sup> r. m., t. h., A, B; given in C.

A.D. 1098. <sup>1-1</sup> .xx. ar .c., A, B. <sup>a-2</sup> l. m., t. h., A; r. m., t. h., B.

<sup>3</sup> Half of Mogh. — Namely, the southern moiety of Ireland.

<sup>4</sup> Thirty years. — The nut-crop next preceding is entered at 1066 (*supra*).

<sup>5</sup> Sixth. — “Id est, the sixth parte of the barrell,” C. “*Sesedach* is cognate with the Latin *Sextarius* and the French *Sesterot* and *Sextier*, a measure both of fluids and of corn, being

about a pint and a half, but varying in magnitude in different times and countries.” (O’Donovan, *Four Masters*, Vol. ii. p. 822.)

<sup>6</sup> Penny. — In the *Senchus Mor* (Vol. ii. p. 220), the *penguin* is one-third of the *screpal*. In another Brehon law tract (O’Donovan, *F. M.* ii. 822) the silver *pinginn* is said to

[ -Buithi ] with its books and many treasures was burned.— [1097]  
 Mael-Brighte, son of the wright Ua Brolcain,<sup>2</sup> eminent bishop of Cell-dara and of the Fifth of Leinster, rested after most excellent penance.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Briain and by the half of Mogh<sup>3</sup> to the Plain of Muirtemhne. A hosting also by Domnall Ua Lochlainn, together with the North of Ireland, to the Wood of Conaille, to give battle to them, until Domnall, successor of Patrick, prevented them under guise of peace.—Lochlann Ua Duibhdara, king of Fern-magh, was killed by the Ui-Briuin of Breifne.—Great nut-crop in this year: thirty years<sup>3</sup> from the other nut-crop to this nut-crop (namely, the year of the Fair Nuts; so that, namely, [the measure called] the Sixth<sup>4</sup> of nuts used to be got for one penny<sup>5</sup>).

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. [1098]  
 1098.—Flaithbertach Ua Flaithbertaigh, king of the West of Connacht, was killed by the Sil-Muiredhaigh.—Three ships of the ships of the Foreigners of the Islands were wrecked by the Ulidians and their crews<sup>1</sup> killed, namely, twenty over a hundred, or a little more.—Mael-Isu Ua Stuir, master of philosophy<sup>2</sup> of the Momonians, nay, of all the Scots, rested in Christ.—Diarmait, son of Enna, son of Diarmait, king of Leinster, was killed by the sons of Murcad, son of Diarmait (namely, in the centre of Cell-dara).—Eochaidh, successor of [St.] Ciannan,<sup>3</sup> died

weigh seven grains of wheat. This corresponds pretty closely with the Roman weight (24 grains = 1 scruple).

1098. <sup>1</sup> *Crews*. — Literally, *folk* (*fairenn*), a collective substantive.

*Master of philosophy*. — Literally, *scribe of philosophy*. *Scribe* is here employed in the sense of 1 Esdr. vii. (*scribae erudito*, 11; *scriba legis*,

21). Portion of the Commentary of St. Columbanus on Ps. xlv. 2 (*Lingua mea calamus scribae, etc.*) is: *tamquam cuidam scribae docto calamus aptus obsequitur* (ML. fol. 64d). The *Four Masters* make it *scribe and philosopher*.

<sup>3</sup> *Successor of [St.] Ciannan*. — That is, Abbot of Duleek, co. Meath.

Eoċaið, comarba Ciannain, poɾt penitentiam<sup>2</sup> obuit.—  
 Rónan húa Daímin, comarba Pobuir ppiur et religiosur  
 optimur poɾt 7 Mael-Martain húa Cellaiġ, comarba  
 Mhupa [fh]oċna, largur et sapienɾ, in una die in pace  
 quieuerunt.—Flaiċberaċ, mac Tiġernaiġ ħairrcið,  
 comarba Finnai[i]n, in perispiratione quieuit.—  
 Domnall Ua Enna, uaral eɾcop laɾċair Ħorpa 7 tobur  
 condeɾclī in domain (ɾuí<sup>a</sup> in úirð ceċtaɾða[i], ɾon, Ro-  
 man 7 na n-ġaiðel<sup>3 a</sup>), poɾt penitentiam<sup>2</sup> optimam, ruam  
 uitam pelicitɾ hī deci[m] Ĥalann Decimber piniuit.  
 —Mac Mara[i]ɾ Cairbreċ, anmcara toġaiðe; Domnall  
 Mac Robartaġ, comarba Coluim-cille ppi ré, in pace  
 doɾmuerunt.—Maíom ɾeɾɾi-ɾuilċe ɾop Ceniul-  
 Conaill ɾia Cenel-n-Ħogain, 1 toɾċair Eiceɾtaċ húa  
 Toiɾce[i]ɾt et alii multi.

(In<sup>b</sup> hoc anno Ĥeð húa Mael-Ħoin, comarba Ciapain  
 Cluana-mac-Noiɾ, natuɾ eɾt<sup>b</sup>.)

Ĥal. Ian. uii. p., l. u., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup>  
 Ĥɾcalɾ moɾ ɾo Ħinn uile.—Cenannur ab igne  
 uir[r]ipata eɾt.—Diaɾmaɾ húa Maelaċġen, aɾcinnēċ  
 Duin, | in nocte ɾaɾc[ha]e<sup>1</sup> quieuit.—Ceall-daɾa [ðe]  
 demedia ɾaɾte cɾemata<sup>2</sup> eɾt.—Caencompac húa  
 ħaiġill do ġabal eɾpɾoboɾi<sup>3</sup> Ĥɾda-Maċa Dia-Domnaiġ  
 Cengciġiɾ.—Donnċað, mac Mic Maenaġ, abb 1a;  
<sup>2</sup>—ciam, A. <sup>3</sup> n-ġoei—, A.—<sup>a-a</sup> l.m., t.h., A; r. m., t.h., B. <sup>b-b</sup> n.t.h.,  
 A.; om., B; given in C.

A.D. 1099. <sup>1</sup>—ɾca, B. <sup>2</sup>—mate, B. <sup>3</sup>—iðe, B.

<sup>4</sup> *Superior*.—Literally, *successor* (of St. Fechin of Fore, co. Westmeath). The *Four Masters* render *religiosus* by *riaghloir* ("moderator," O'Donovan, ii. 959)! The meaning is that Ronan laid aside the abbacy and became a simple monk (presumably in the same monastery).

<sup>5</sup> *Liberal and wise*.—*Largus et sapiens* is translated by the *F.M.*

*Learghas eccnaidh*—Learghas, the sage! Furthermore, they state that Domnall Ua Robartaigh, Mael-Isu, Eochaidh, Ronan, Mael-Martain and "Learghas," all six, died the same day.

<sup>6</sup> *Successor of [St.] Finnian*.—Abbot of Moville, co. Down.

<sup>7</sup> [Nov. 22].—Dec. 1, *F.M.* A, B and C are against them. For Ua Enna (O'Heney), who was archbishop

after penance.—Ronan Ua Daimin, superior<sup>4</sup> of Fobur [1098] first and a most excellent religious afterwards and Mael-Martain Ua Cellaigh, successor of [St.] Muru of [F]othan, [a] liberal and wise [man],<sup>5</sup> rested in peace on the same day.—Flaithbertach, son of Tighernach of Bairrche, successor of [St.] Finnian,<sup>6</sup> rested in pilgrimage.—Domnall Ua Enna, eminent bishop of the West of Europe and fount of the generosity of the world, (doctor of either Law, namely, of the Romans and of the Gaidil) after most excellent penance, finished his life felicitously, on the tenth of the Kalends of December [Nov. 22].<sup>7</sup>—Mac Marais<sup>8</sup> of Cairbre, select soul-friend; Domnall Mac Robartaigh,<sup>9</sup> successor of [St.] Colum-cille for a [long] space, slept in peace.—The defeat of Fersad-Suilidhe [was inflicted] upon the Cenel-Conaill by the Cenel-Eogain, wherein fell Eicertach Ua Toirceirt and many others.

(In this year Aed Ua Mail-Eoin,<sup>10</sup> successor of [St.] Ciaran of Cluain-mac-Nois, was born.)

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 5th of the moon, A.D. [1099] 1099. — Great destitution throughout all Ireland. — Cenannus was wasted by fire.—Diarmait Ua Maelathgen herenagh of Dun, rested on the night of Easter [April 10]. —Cell-dara was burned from the half.—Caincomrac Ua Baighill assumed the episcopacy of Ard-Macha on the Sunday of Pentecost [May 29].—Donnchad, son of Mac

of Cashel, see Lanigan, *Eccl. Hist. of Ireland*, Vol. iii., p. 455, sq.

<sup>8</sup> *Mac Marais*.—Very probably, he who wrote the second charter of the Book of Kells; *Oraid do Mac Maras tróg ro scrib*, etc., “A Prayer for Mac Maras, the wretched, who wrote,” etc.

<sup>9</sup> *Domnall Mac Robartaigh*.—Abbot of Kells since 1062; hence the “[long] space” of the text. He appears as one of the grantors in the charter mentioned in the previous

note. See Reeves, *Adamnan*, p. 400.

The *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*) omit the obit of Mac Marais and retain *obierunt*.

<sup>10</sup> *Aedh Ua Mail-Eoin*.—*Mail-Eoin* signifies devotee of John (the Evangelist). The obit of this abbot is given at 1153 by the *F.M.* (perhaps from the present *Annals*, which may have contained the missing portion when the *F.M.* had them in their possession).



Uaínnacán Ua Meictire, comarba Míe Léinn[e]; Ánnud hUa Longarca[i]n, comarba Colum míc Creíhtáinn, in pace paupuerunt.—Sloḡaḡ la Muirceptaḡ hUa m-ḡriain 7 la leḡ Moḡa co Sliab-[fh]uait, co n-ḡerna Domnall, comarba Pátraic, riḡ m-bliadna eḡerpu 7 Tuaircept Eḡenn.<sup>4</sup>—Sloḡaḡ la Domnall hUa loḡláinn 7 la Tuaircept n-Eḡenn tar Tuaim i n-Ulltaib. Ula[i]ḡ ḡono i Craib-telḡa illongporḡ. Comḡraicit<sup>5</sup> a n-ḡí marḡerloḡḡ: maḡḡer for marḡerluaḡ Ulaḡ 7 marḡḡair hUa Ámḡrain ann. Pacait Ula[i]ḡ iar rin allongporḡ 7 loirḡit Cenel-Eḡain é 7 terḡait Craib-tealḡa. ḡoberar ḡoiḡ iar rin ḡa eḡer i 7 comarba Comḡaill illaim fḡia ḡa eḡer aile:

Tucta<sup>b</sup> ḡeill Ulaḡ ar eicm,  
 Iḡnirit fḡadain co fḡeḡ,  
 La Domnall co<sup>c</sup> loinne leomáin<sup>c</sup>,  
 Ocuḡ la Sil Eḡain (no<sup>d</sup>, Cláinn[-Eḡain]<sup>d</sup>) fḡeil.  
 ḡa eḡire tḡena tucta  
 ḡo loeḡraḡ Ulaḡ o ḡeim,  
 In tḡer cen ḡibaḡ, abb Comḡaill,  
 ḡo riḡaḡ Domnall hUa Heill.  
 In nomait bliadain ar noḡat,  
 Ár mile bliadain[-ḡain, MS.] co m-bliad,  
 O ḡeim Cḡirt, cinnḡi cen cḡinaḡ,  
 Ir innḡi rḡrileḡ fḡeim.<sup>b</sup>—

A.D. 1099. <sup>4</sup> n- E—, A. <sup>5</sup>—ḡit, B. <sup>a</sup> a longporḡ—their stronghold, A. <sup>b-b</sup> t.m., with corresponding marks, t.h., A; om., B. <sup>c-c</sup> Reading of *Four Masters*; hua fḡáinn muḡ leomáin, MS. (which I do not understand). <sup>d-d</sup> itl., t. h., MS.

1099. <sup>1</sup> *Successor of [St. Colman].* —That is, bishop of Cloyne. Anmchadh and Mac-tire (wolf), eponymous heads of Ui Anmchadha and Ui Meictire, the two chief families of Ui Liathain (Barrymore, co. Cork), were respectively descended (in the ninth degree) from Brocc and Ailill, sons of Echu Liathain, from whom the

territory was named. Echu, like his contemporary, Nathfraech, King of Cashel in the first half of the fifth century, was of the race of Eoghan Mor. (From Mac Caille, son of Brocc, descended the neighbouring sept of Ui-Mic-Caille, Imokilly.) Ua Meictire was thus bishop of his native diocesis. Benefaction to the cathedral

Maenaigh, abbot of Ia ; Uamnachan Ua Meictire, successor of [St. Colman]<sup>1</sup> son of Leinin<sup>2</sup>; Annud Ua Longarcain, successor of [St.] Colum, son of Cremhthann,<sup>3</sup> reposed in peace.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Briain and by Half of Mogh to Sliabh-[F]uait, until Domnall, successor of [St.] Patrick, made peace of a year between them and the North of Ireland.—A hosting by Domnall Ua Lochlainn and by the North of Ireland past Tuaim into Ulidia. The Ulidians, howbeit, [were] at Craich-telcha<sup>4</sup> in camp. Their two horse-hosts encounter : defeat is inflicted upon the horse-host of the Ulidians and Ua Amrain is killed there. Thereafter the Ulidians abandon the camp and the Cenel-Eogain burn it and uproot Craibh-telcha. After that, there are given to them two hostages and the successor of [St.] Comgall in pledge [*lit.*, in hand] for two other hostages :

Taken were the pledges of the Ulidians by force—

Witnesses tell it accurately—

By Domnall of [*lit.*, with] the fury of the lion,

And by generous Sil-Eogain (or, Clann[-Eogain]).

Two strong hostages were given

Of the heroes of the Ulidians formerly;

The third without fail [was] the abbot [*i.e.*, successor] of  
Comgall,

To the royal power of Domnall Ua Neill.

The ninth year above ninety,

Above a thousand blooming years,

From birth of Christ [who was] formed without decay,

It is in it occurred that.—

---

church, in all likelihood, caused the insertion of his name in the Annals.

<sup>2</sup> *Son of Leinin*.—So called in native documents, to distinguish him from the numerous other Colmans. *Cellmic-Lenine* (Church of the Son of Lenin)

is a prebend in the diocese of Cloyne. The father's name lives likewise in Killiney—*Cell-ingen-Lenine*, Church of the Daughters of Lenin. They were six virgins. The seventh sister, Aglenn, was the first wife of Echaidh,

A 48a Δαήλιας Αρδα-ρρατᾶ το λορκυθ το περαιῖ να Cραιβε  
 φορ υιβ-Ριατᾶ.—Ruaidrí húa Ruadaca[i]n, ní Eirtir  
 Airtḡiall, 7 maccaim | ní<sup>6</sup> Erenn, in quatuoragesimo<sup>e</sup>  
 quinto<sup>e</sup> anno regni sui, in decimo | Calendarum Decim-  
 brij, suam uiam finiuir.

διγ.α Καλ. Ιαν. 1. ρ., L. x. ui., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> ρlann  
 húa Cínaedᾶ, aircinneḡ Aḡa-tpuim, apṑ ollam Míde  
 [in pace quiescit].—Donnḡaḡ Mac Eoḡaḡ, ní Ulaḡ 7  
 tpe<sup>1</sup> do maicḡ Ulaḡ ime, do ḡaḡail la Domnall húa  
 Loḡlainn, la ní ḡ n-Ailḡ, i quint | Calann Iuin.—Cpeḡ la  
 Domnall húa Loḡlainn, co roort pepy-ḡpeḡ 7 pḡne-ḡall.  
 —Sloḡaḡ la Muirceptaḡ húa m-ḡriain co hEpp-ruaidḡ<sup>2</sup>.  
 —Longur Aḡa-cliaḡ co hInir-n-Eogain, co polaḡ a n-ár,  
 eter baḡaḡ 7 marbaḡ.—Mac mic ḡilla-Colum uí Doḡn-  
 nall, ní Cenuil-Luḡdaḡ<sup>3</sup>, a ruir occirur ert.—Aipḡo húa  
 Aḡpaḡain<sup>4</sup>, muirpḡ Dal-ḡiaḡaḡ; ḡilla-ḡriḡoi húa  
 Cuirc, ní Muirpḡaḡe-ḡregaḡ; ḡilla-na-noeḡ húa  
 hEiḡínn, ní húa-ḡiaḡaḡ, moḡtuḡ runṑ.—Eḡrí húa  
 Macl-muirpḡ, ní Ciannaḡt, do marbaḡ t'ó Chonḡobair  
 Ciannaḡt.

A.D. 1099. <sup>6</sup> ní (nom. sg.), B. <sup>e-e</sup> xl. u., A.B.

A.D. 1100. <sup>1</sup> tpeam, B. <sup>2</sup> h Eap—, A. <sup>3</sup> Cenil—, B. <sup>4</sup> hAḡpaḡain,  
 B. <sup>a</sup> om., B.

sixth in descent from Niall of the Nine Hostages. One of her sons is mentioned in Adamnan's Life of St. Columba (ii. 43) as *Columbanus, filius Echudi*. O'Clery (*Mart. of Donegal*, March 6, Nov. 24) erroneously states they were of the race of Aenghus, son (instead of Aenghus, brother) of Mogh Nuadhat.

Colman belonged to the bardic order. The Lives of SS. Senan and Brendan (of Ardfert) and Cormac's *Glossary* respectively contain one of his poetical compositions. Each of the three is in a different metre.

<sup>3</sup> Successor of [St.] Colum, son of Cremthann.—Namely, Abbot of Terryglas, co. Tipperary.

<sup>4</sup> Craibh-telcha.—The wide-branching tree (lit. branch) of the hill; under which the kings of Ulidia (cos. Down and Antrim) were inaugurated.

<sup>5</sup> Royal scion.—That is, par excellence. Literally, fair son of the kings of Ireland.

1100. <sup>1</sup> With.—Literally, and. Party is nom. abs. in the original.

<sup>2</sup> Nobles.—See A.D. 1087, note 1 They had probably gone to celebrate Pentecost at Armagh (for the

The stone church of Ard-sratha was burned by the [1099] men of Craib against the Ui-Fiachrach.—Ruaidhri Ua Ruadhacain, king of the East of Airghialla and royal scion<sup>5</sup> of Ireland, finished his life in the 45th year of his reign, on the 10th of the Kalends of December [Nov. 22].

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 16th of the moon, A.D. [1100] Bis. 1100. Flann Ua Cinaedha, herenagh of Ath-trium, chief bardic professor of Meath [rested in peace].—Donnchadh Mac[*recte*, Ua] Eochadha, king of Ulidia, with<sup>1</sup> a party of the nobles<sup>2</sup> of Ulidia about him, was captured by Domnall Ua Lochlainn, [namely] by the king of Ailech, on the 5th of the Kalends of June [Monday, May 28].—A foray by Domnall Ua Lochlainn, so that he laid waste Fir-Bregh and Fine-Gall.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Briain to Ess-ruadh.—The fleet of Ath-cliath [sailed] to Inis-Eogain, whereof ensued their destruction, both by drowning and killing.—The grandson of Gilla-Coluim Ua Domnaill, king of Cenel-Lughdach, was slain by his own [kinsmen].—Assid Ua Ambradhain, steward<sup>3</sup> of Dal-Fiatach; Gilla-Brighte Ua Cuirc, king of Muscraidh-Bregain<sup>4</sup>; Gilla-na-noebh<sup>5</sup> Ua Eidhinn, king of Ui-Fiachrach, died.—Echri Ua Mael-Muire, king of Ciannachta, was killed by O'Conchobair<sup>6</sup> of the Ciannachta [of Glenn-Geimhin].

solemnity with which the feast was there held, see 980[-1], 818[-9], 892[-3] *supra*) and were captured, as they were returning, on the Monday after the Octave. This will explain what is stated under next year, that their liberation took place in a church of that city.

<sup>3</sup> *Steward (muire)*.—Lord (*tigherna*), *Four Masters*.

<sup>4</sup> *Bregain*.—O'Connor prints *b. guin* and leaves a blank in his translation. He overlooked the mark of contrac-

tion (=re) attached to *b* in his MS. (B). The Annals of Innisfallen state that the person in question was son of Domnall Ua Cuirc.

<sup>5</sup> *Gilla-na-noebh*.—That is, Devotee of the Saints.

<sup>6</sup> *O'Conchobair*.—"The O'Conors are still numerous in Glengiven, which was the ancient name of the vale of the river Roa (Roe), near Dungiven, which flows through the very centre of this Cianachta." (O'Donovan, *Book of Rights*, p. 123).

(hoc<sup>b</sup> anno ecclesia p̄ancti Sinelli de Clain-muir  
p̄un̄data ert<sup>b</sup>.)

B 46b | Cal. 1an. iii. p., l. xx. iii., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> 1.<sup>o</sup>  
Donnčāð, | mac Āeðahūi Ruairc, do marbað do Feraib-  
Manač; Ríagán, eppcop ōroma-moir 7 Coicið<sup>a</sup> ūlað,  
in pace quiescit.—Inir-Cačaiš do orcāin do Šhallaiš.—  
Slošāð la Muirceptač hūa m-ōriain 7 la leč Mošā 1  
Con[n]ačtaiš ðar Er[r]-ruaið 1 Tir-n-ēogain, co porcail-  
ret Āileč<sup>1</sup> 7 co poloircet 7 co pořaraišret ilcella  
arčena<sup>b</sup> im Phāčain Mura<sup>c</sup> 7 im Ārð-ppačā. Dolloctur  
iar rin por Fertaip-Champa, co poloircet Cuil-račain 7  
co n-ðernairit ðuinebað ann. Šabair šiallu ūlað iar  
rin. Doluið tar Slišio Míðluačra ðia čiš.—Cpeč la  
Donnčāð hūa Mael-Sečlainn 1 Fepn-muiš, conuřaraið  
hūa Cepšail 7 co romarb ða cét ðiš, uel paulo plur.—  
Fepdomnač, eppcop Cille-ðara, in pace quiescit.—Cačal  
hūa Muirca[i]n, pī Tečba<sup>2</sup>, decollatur ert.—Donnčāð  
hūa Eočaðā, pī ūlað, do řuarlucuið a cuibhūč la Dom-  
nall, mac Mic<sup>b</sup> Ločlainn, la piš n-Āiliš, tar cenn a mic  
7 a comaltai, 1ðon, 1 n-Domliac Ārðā-Mačā, tpe ģm̄piðe  
comarba Paťraic 7 řaňčā Paťraic arčena, iar  
comlušā řo ðačail 1řu 7 řo minnaiš arčena, 1<sup>d</sup>  
A 48d ends n-un̄decim | Calann<sup>d</sup> 1anaip<sup>3</sup>. |

| Cal. 1an. iii. p., l. ix., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup> Sept

A.D. 1100. <sup>b-b</sup> r.m., n.t.h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1101. <sup>1</sup>—leac, A. <sup>2</sup> Tečpa, A. <sup>3</sup> enair, B.—<sup>a</sup> .u.ið, A, B. <sup>b</sup> om.,  
B. <sup>c</sup> moir—great, B, C. <sup>d-d</sup> in .xi: Kl., A, B.

[Chasm in A, up to A.D. 1109 (exclusive).]

<sup>7</sup> *This year, etc.*—I have not found this item elsewhere. The festival of St. Sinell was held on Nov. 12.

1101. <sup>1</sup> *Fifth of Ulidia*.—O'Connor here commits an error which is redeemed by some originality. The MS. forms, .u.idh ūl. (with mark of contraction attached to l), here reads as v. id Jul.; making the bishop die on July 11.

<sup>2</sup> *Including*.—Literally, around.

<sup>3</sup> *Over the road of Midhluachair*.—“Over at Sligo;” which, by the omission of *Midhluachra* and by mistaking *slighe*, a road, for Sligo town, shows the translator of C. disregarded and misunderstood his text.

As the Road of Midhluachair led from Tara to Ulster, the meaning is

(This year<sup>7</sup> the church of Saint Sinell of Clain-inis was founded.) [1100]

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 27th of the moon, A.D. [1101]  
 1101. Donnchadh, son of Aedh Ua Ruairc, was killed by the Fir-Manach.—Riagan, bishop of Druim-mor and of the Fifth of Ulidia,<sup>1</sup> rested in peace.—Inis-Cathaigh was pillaged by the Foreigners.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Briain and by the Half of Mogh into Connacht; past Ess-ruadh into Tir-Eogain, so that they demolished Ailech and burned and profaned many churches also, including<sup>2</sup> Fathan of [St.] Mura and Ard-sratha. They went after that over Fertas-Camsa; until they burned Cuil-rathain and committed massacre therein. He [Ua Briain] takes the hostages of Ulidia after that [and] went over the Road of Midhluachair<sup>3</sup> to his house.—A foray by Donnchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn into Fern-mhagh, until Ua Cerbaill overtook them and killed two hundred of them, or a little more.—Ferdornach, bishop of Cell-dara, rested in peace.—Cathal<sup>4</sup> Ua Muiricain, king of Tebtha, was beheaded.—Donnchadh Ua Eochadha, king of Ulidia, was freed from fetters by Domnall, son of Mac Lochlainn, [that is] by the king of Ailech, in return for his son and his foster-brother : namely, in the stone church of Ard-Macha, through the intercession of the successor of [St.] Patrick and of the community of [St.] Patrick besides, after co-swearing<sup>5</sup> by the Staff of Jesus and by the Relics as well, on the 11th of the Kalends of January [Dec. 22].

that O'Brien entered Tara as King of Ireland, on the march home to Kinkora (near Killaloe).

<sup>4</sup> *Cathal, etc.*—Over this item the text hand wrote: *Sug na caelan 7 ip e nomar b Mael-Seclainn*—“Juice . . . and it is he that killed Mael-Sechlainn;” meaning that *sug*

*na caelan* was a nick-name of Ua Muirecain and that he was the slayer of Mael-Sechlainn, King of Tara (1087, *supra*).

<sup>5</sup> *Co-swearing.*—Namely, by the son of Mac Lochlainn and Ua Eochadha. See 1100, note 2.



Coluim-cille do lorcadh.—Donnchadh, mac Eórpí hUí Ailéid, rídomna hUí-n-Eaéad, do marbhadh do Ulltaib (ídon<sup>a</sup> irin coiced<sup>1</sup> mór iar raruíu<sup>2</sup> pátraic do<sup>a</sup>).—Domnall, mac Tigernáin hUí Ruairc, rí Conmaicne, do marbhadh do Conmaicneib fein.—Cú-máizi hUí Cairill, aircinnech Duin, morpuir ept.—Flaithbertach Mac Boéad, rí hUí-Éaéad Aída-ríada, do marbhadh do Féarib-Lúirg. Sloíadh la Cínel-n-Eogain co Máig-Coba. Dolotur Uíad irin aóidí irin longporc, co romarbrat sítriuic hUí Mael-rádaill (ídon<sup>b</sup>, rí Cairice-Éaéad<sup>b</sup>) 7 sítriuic, mac Conraí, mic Eogain 7 aín.—Máiguir, rí Lochlainn, co longair moir do éiríocht 1 Manáin 7 rí m-bliadhna do denum doib 7 do Féarib Éreinn.—Eitepeáda Féar n-Éreinn illaím Domnall, comarba pátraic, re rí m-bliadhna ept hUí m-Éaéad (ídon<sup>b</sup>, Muirceada<sup>b</sup>) 7 hUí Lochlainn (ídon<sup>b</sup>, Domnall<sup>b</sup>) 7 ariale.—Muirpeáda hUí Cíadba[í]n, aircinnech Luíghair, do marbhadh do Féarib Míde beir.—Ror-ráilíur (ídon<sup>c</sup> ept, cum pátraic ruo<sup>c</sup>) do aicéad do Uí-Éaéad 1 n-óigáil marbáda hUí Donnchada (ídon<sup>a</sup>, Mic na heilíumme<sup>a</sup>).—Cairil do lorcadh do Eilí.  
 B 46c —Muíron hUí Mórghair, airdéirleigín Aída-Máda 7 íarúir Éorpa uile, | corum multir terribur, 1 ter[er] Non Octimber, ruam uiram peliciter finiuir (ídon<sup>a</sup>, 1 Mangair<sup>a</sup>).

Cal. Ian. u. p., l. xx, Anno Domini M.º c.º iii.º  
 Scanner croda ept Féar-Lúirg 7 Tuáit-Ráda, 1

A.D. 1102. <sup>1</sup> u. eo, MS. (B)—<sup>a-a</sup> itl., t.h., MS.; om., C. <sup>b-b</sup> itl., t. h., MS. Given in text of C. <sup>c-c</sup> itl., t.h., MS.; “with y<sup>e</sup> fryers,” C.

1102. <sup>1</sup> *Namely, etc.*—The portion within brackets is omitted by the *F.M.* and by O’Conor. The offence is stated in the *Annals of Loch Ce* to have been committed against the community of St. Patrick. The *Annals of Innisfallen*, with more precision, state that the

Uí-Echach made a great raid upon the community of Armagh and slew four-and-twenty of the church-folk.

<sup>2</sup> *In custody of Domnall.*—As O’Brien and O’Loghlinn each claimed to be paramount, the hostages were deposited with a superior acknowledged by both.

<sup>3</sup> *And so on.*—That is, the com-

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 9th of the moon, A.D. [1102]  
 1102. Sort of Colum-cille was burned.—Donnchadh, son of Echri Ua Aitidh, royal heir of the Ui-Eachach, was killed by the Ulidians (namely,<sup>1</sup> in the fifth month after the profaning of Patrick by him).—Domnall, son of Tigernan Ua Ruairc, king of Conmaicni, was killed by the Conmaicni themselves. — Cu-mhaighi Ua Cairill, herenagh of Dun, died.—Flaithbertach Mac Fothaigh, king of Ui-Fiacrach of Ard-sratha, was killed by the men of Lurg.—A hosting by the Cenel-Eogain to Magh-Coba. The Ulidians went in the night into the camp, so that they killed Sitriuc Ua Mael-fhabhaill (namely, king of Carraic-Brachaide) and Sitriuc, son of Conrach, son of Eogan and others.—Maghnus, king of Lochlann, went with a large fleet into Manann and peace of a year was made by them and by the Men of Ireland.—The hostages of the Men of Ireland [were placed] in custody of Domnall,<sup>2</sup> successor of [St.] Patrick, for [securing] peace of a year between Ua Briain (that is, Muircertach) and Ua Lochlainn (namely, Domnall) and so on.<sup>3</sup>—Muiredhach Ua Cirdubain, herenagh of Lughbadh, was killed by the Men of Meath also.—Ross-ailithir (namely, with its superior<sup>4</sup>) was pillaged by the Ui-Echach [of Munster], in revenge of the killing of Ua Donnchadha, namely, of Mac-na-herluime<sup>5</sup>.—Cashel was burned by the Eili.—Mughron Ua Morghair, archlector of Ard-Macha and of all the West of Europe, felicitously finished his life (namely, in Mungarit<sup>6</sup>) before many witnesses, on [Sunday] the 3rd of the Nones [5th] of October.

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 20th of the moon, A.D. [1103]  
 1103. A courageous skirmish [was fought] between the

pier omitted details contained in the authority he worked from.

Though this portion of the MS. is missing, to judge from the F. M., who give this entry with equal brevity, the expression was contained in A.

The items passed over were perhaps the names of the hostages.

<sup>4</sup> *Superior*. — “With ye fryers,” C. The reading of the translator’s original was thus apparently *cum fratribus suis*.

τορδαιρ αρ ceδταρδε.—Ua Cananna[ι]n do innarba[δ] α ριξι Thire-Conaill la Domnall hua loclainn.—Murcath donn (idon,<sup>a</sup> Ua Ruadaca[ι]n<sup>a</sup>) do marbaδ (ρι<sup>b</sup> uerum erc<sup>b</sup>) for creic i Maiξ-Coδa 7 in cpeδ hiri do marbaδ in Silla suir hui Cormaic irin do lo cetna.—Raξnall hua Oca[ι]n, peδταipe Telcα-ό[ι]ξ, do marbaδ do Pepaib Maiξi-icα.—Cocaδ mor eter Cenel-n-Εοξain 7 Ulltu, co tainiξ Muirceptaδ hua θriain co Pepaib Muman 7 Laiξen 7 Orraiξi 7 co maiδib Connaδt 7 co Pepaib Miδe im α ριξaiδ co Maξ-Coδa i poiriδin Ulaδ. Dolloctur diβlinaiδ co Macaipe Arδ-Maδa (idon,<sup>c</sup> co Cill na Conraipe<sup>c</sup>), co m-batur peδtmain α forδairi for Arδ-Maδa Domnall hua loclainn co Tuaircept Epenn piri do rin i n-Uib-θpapaiδ-Maδa, aξaiδ i t'aξaiδ ppiu. O robatur toiriδiξ imorpo Pp Muman, doluiδ Muirceptaδ co hAenac-Maδa 7 co hEñuin 7 timceall do Arδ-Maδa. co parξaiδ oδt n-ungα oip forpini altoip 7 co poξeall oδt piδtθ<sup>e</sup> bo. Ocur impair i Maξ-Coδa doiri[δ]iri (iδ<sup>b</sup> erc, non impetrator<sup>b</sup>) 7 pacbaiρ Coiceθ Laiξen and 7 poδaiδ do Pepaib Muman. Atnaiξ ppiu imorpo for cpeaδuδ i n-Dal-Apaiδe, co parpaiδ Donncaδ, mac Toirpdelbaiξ, ann 7 mac hui Concobuir, pi Ciapaiδe 7 hua θeoain et alii optimi. Dolluiδ Domnall hua loclainn co Tuaircept Epenn i Maξ-Coδa for amup Laiξen. Tecait imorpo Laiξin 7 Orraiξi 7 Pp Muman 7 Sall, amal robatur, i n-α n-aξaiδ 7 pepait caδ (idon,<sup>f</sup> in-

A.D. 1103. <sup>a-a</sup> itl., t.h., MS. Given in text of C. <sup>b-b</sup> itl., t.h., MS.; om., C. <sup>c-c</sup> itl., t.h., MS. "To Kill—Cornajre" (by metathesis of *n* and *r*), C. <sup>d</sup>un. main, MS. <sup>e</sup> xx., MS.

<sup>5</sup> *Mac-na-herluime*.—Son of the patron-church. He had probably, in accordance with the decree in the *Collectio Canonum Hibernensis* (XLII. 14: *De alumnis ecclesiae*), been dedicated from his youth to the church of Roscarbery.

<sup>6</sup> *In Mungarit*.—From this it can be

inferred that he had gone *on pilgrimage* to the monastery of Mungret (co. Limerick), to prepare for death.

1103. <sup>1</sup> *Raiding-force*.—Literally, *raid*: *crech* being employed in a secondary sense, as a collective, signifying the agents (whence the Anglo-Irish *creaght*).

Men of Lurg and the Tuath-ratha, wherein fell a large [1103] number on both sides.—Ua-Canannain was expelled from the kingship of Tir-Conaill by Domnall Ua Lochlainn.—Murcad the Brown (namely, Ua Ruadacain) was killed (if it is true) on a raid in Magh-Cobha and that raiding-force<sup>1</sup> slew the Stammerer, Gilla Ua Cormaic, on the same day.—Raghnall Ua Ocain, lawgiver of Telach-og, was killed by the Men of Magh-Itha.—Great war between the Cenel-Eogain and Ulidians, so that Muircertach Ua Briain came with the Men of Munster and of Leinster and of Ossory and with the nobles of Connacht and with the Men of Meath, including their kings, to Magh-Cobha, in aid of the Ulidians. Both [forces] went to the Plain of Ard-Macha (namely, to Cell-na-Conraire), so that they were a week in leaguer against Ard-Macha. Domnall Ua Lochlainn with the North of Ireland [was] during that space in Ui-Bresail-Macha, face to face<sup>2</sup> against them. Howbeit, when the Men of Munster were tired out, Muircertach went to Aenach-Macha and to Emhain and around to Ard-Macha, so that he left eight ounces of gold upon the altar and promised eight score cows. And he turns into Magh-Cobha again (namely, not having obtained [his request<sup>3</sup>]) and leaves the Fifth of Leinster and a detachment of the Men of Munster therein. But he applied himself to pillaging in Dal-Araidhe, so that he lost<sup>4</sup> there Donnchadh, son of Toirrdelbach and the son of Ua Conchobuir, King of Ciaraidhe and Ua Beoain and others most excellent<sup>5</sup>. Domnall Ua Lochlainn went with the North of Ireland into Magh-Cobha to attack Leinster. Howbeit, Leinster and Ossory and the Men of Munster and the Foreigners, as they were, come against them and they fight a battle (that is, on the Nones [5th] of August

<sup>2</sup> *Face to face*.—Literally, *face to thy face*. The narrator, as it were, addresses the auditor.

<sup>3</sup> *Request*.—Perhaps that the

archbishop of Armagh would deliver up the hostages mentioned under the preceding year.

Noin ACuſu[1]p̄t 7 1 Cetain 7 1 nomad<sup>s</sup> [uačad] p̄čet<sup>s</sup> [epca1] 7 ip̄in očtma<sup>b</sup> ló iar tečt do [ACp̄o-]Mačai<sup>f</sup>. Maiđip̄ tpa p̄op̄ leč Moſa 7 latep̄ a n-ap̄: epon, ap̄ laiſen, im Muirceptač, mac ſilla-Močolmo[1]e 7 im da ua lopca[1]n 7 im Muirceptač, mac Mic ſorma[1]n et al1; ap̄ hua-Ceinnrealaſ, im da mac Mael-Mhopda 7 im hu[a] Ria[1]n (idon,<sup>a</sup> p̄i hua-n-Ōrona<sup>a</sup>) et al1; ap̄ Orraiſi, im ſilla-Ōatp̄aic p̄uač, idon, p̄i Orraiſi 7 im p̄iſp̄aič Orraiſi ap̄čena; ap̄ ſall ACča-cliač, im Ōop̄rtain, mac Ep̄ic 7 im pol, mac ACmain<sup>o</sup> 7 im Deollan ACrmunn et al1; ap̄ ſep̄ Muman, im da hua Ħp̄ic, idon, da p̄idomna na n-Ōep̄re 7 im hua ſailbe, idon, p̄idomna Copcoduiſne 7 ep̄p̄i laiſen 7<sup>1</sup> im hua Muirce-  
 B 46d daiſ, p̄i Ciap̄aič, co n-a mac; et al1 | mult1 optim1 quop̄ caup̄a b̄p̄euitatip̄ p̄ep̄ibep̄<sup>2</sup> p̄p̄etep̄mip̄imup̄. Tep̄natup̄ Cenel-n-Ōogain co Tuaircept Ep̄enn co corcap̄ mop̄ 7 co p̄etaič imđaič, imon pupoll p̄iſda 7 im čamlinne 7 im p̄etaič imđaič ap̄čena.—Maſnup̄, p̄i ločlainni, do map̄bač p̄op̄ ep̄eic 1 n-ulltaič.—Cačalan Mac ſena[1]n do map̄bač do Chaipp̄p̄i[č].—Mup̄čad hua ſlaičeca[1]n, ap̄cinneč ACp̄da-bo, p̄ui ecnai 7 éanaſ 7 ap̄čitui, in p̄ep̄iſp̄inatione p̄ua<sup>i</sup> (idon,<sup>a</sup> 1 n-ACp̄o-Mača<sup>a</sup>) p̄elicit̄ep̄ obuit.

[bip̄.] ꝥal. 1an. ui. p̄. l. 1., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> 1111.<sup>o</sup> ſeidlímič, mac ſlain<sup>o</sup> Maínip̄tpeč, milep̄ optimup̄ Chrip̄ti, in pace quie[uit].—Maíom p̄ia n-ulltaič p̄op̄ Ōal-n-ACp̄aie, 1 Ōop̄čair Ōubcenn hua Ōama[1]n 1 p̄p̄ič-

<sup>1</sup> idon—namely, MS.; “and,” C. <sup>2</sup> p̄ep̄ib1, MS. (B).

<sup>1</sup> l. m., t. h., MS.; om., C. <sup>2</sup> g 1x. xx., MS. <sup>1</sup> u111., MS. <sup>1</sup> p̄uam, MS.; om., C.

<sup>4</sup> *Lost*.—Literally, *left* (on the field of battle).

<sup>5</sup> *Others most excellent*.—In giving the nominative, the compiler overlooked the fact that the context requires the accusative.

<sup>6</sup> *The 29th*.—The lunation, which is correct, has been omitted by the Four Masters (Vol. ii. p. 974).

O'Donovan's *Tuesday* (*ib.*, p. 975) is to be corrected to *Wednesday*, in accordance with his text.

<sup>7</sup> *Others*.—Cf. note 5 (*supra*).

<sup>8</sup> *Sub-king*.—The name is not given in the *Annals of Innisfallen*.

<sup>9</sup> *And many, etc.*—“And many more, which for brevity of writing we omit,” C.

and on Wednesday and on the 29th<sup>6</sup> [day of the moon] [1103] and on the eighth day after [his, Ua Briain's] coming to Ard-Macha). But defeat is inflicted upon the Half of Mogh and slaughter of them ensues,—namely, slaughter of Leinster, around Muircertach, son of Gilla-Mocholmoic and around the two Ui Lorcaín and around Muircertach, son of Mac Gormain and others<sup>7</sup>; slaughter of the Ui-Ceinnse-laigh, around the two sons of Mael-Mhordha and around Ua Riain (namely, king of Ui-Drona) and others<sup>7</sup>; slaughter of Ossory, around Gilla-Patraic the Red, that is, king of Ossory and around the royal family of Ossory also; slaughter of the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith, around Torstan, son of Eric and around Paul, son of Amand and around Beollan Armunn and others<sup>7</sup>; slaughter of the Men of Munster, around the two Ui Bric, that is, the two royal heirs of the Dessi and around Ua Failbhe, namely, royal heir of Corcoduibhne and the sub-kings<sup>8</sup> of Leinster and around Ua Muiredaigh, king of Ciaraidhe, with his son and many other<sup>9</sup> most excellent persons, whom for brevity sake we pass over writing. Cenel-Eogain with the North of Ireland returned with great triumph and with many treasures, including the royal pavilion [of Ua Briain] and including the [royal] banner [of the same] and including many treasures [of his] besides.—Maghnus, king of Lochlann, was killed upon a foray in Ulidia.—Cathalan Mac Senian, was killed by the Cairpri.—Murchadh Ua Flaithe-cain, herenagh of Ard-bo, master of learning, liberality and poetry, died felicitously on his pilgrimage (namely, in Ard-Macha).

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 1st of the moon, A.D. [1104 Bis.] 1104. Feidhlimidh, son of Flann<sup>1</sup> of Mainister[-Buithi], most worthy soldier of Christ, rested in peace.<sup>2</sup>—A defeat

1104. <sup>1</sup>*Flann*.—Died 1056 (*supra*).  
For his Synchronisms, see *Todd Lectures*, Series III., No. II.

<sup>2</sup> *Rested in peace*.—As *Soldier of*

*Christ* signified a monk it may be inferred that Feidhlimidh belonged to the community of Monasterboice (co. Louth).



žuin.—Concobur (iðon,<sup>a</sup> hUa Concobair<sup>a</sup>), mac Mael-Sečlainn, rí Corcombruað, moptu[u]r [ep̃].—Mac na haiðče hUa Ruairc a ruir ppatribur occirur ep̃.—Sloḡað la Muirceptač hUa m-ðriain co Maḡ Muirteinne, co romillpet tpebaire in m̃aiḡi 7 irin t-rluaḡað rin pohercpað Cú-Ulað hUa Caindelba[i]n, rí Loḡaire, co n-ðerbailt de.—Sloḡað la Domnall hUa Ločlainn, co Maḡ-Coḡa, co tue ḡiallu Ulað 7 co n-ðeočair co Tem̃rais, co roloiyc bloið moir do Loḡairi 7 co tapait termonn doiḡ arčena.—Cormac hUa Cormaic, toipec Monac<sup>b</sup> do éc.—Dunčað hUa Concobuir, rí Ciannač<sup>c</sup>, do marbað dia ðoim̃iḡ fein.

Cal. Ian. 1. p., l.x. ii., Anno Domini M.º c.º u.º Muirēdač Mac Cana; Maelruanair hUa ðilrin (iðon,<sup>a</sup> rí hUa Cairbre<sup>a</sup>); Mael-Sečlainn hUa Conaing (iðon,<sup>b</sup> do Dal-Cair<sup>b</sup>) in penitentia moptui punt.—Concobur, mac Mael-Sečlainn, rídomna Tem̃rač, occirur<sup>c</sup> ep̃.—Domnall, comarba Patraic, do čēčt co hČč-cliač do denum řiča eter Muirceptač hUa m-ðriain 7 mac Mic Ločlainn (iðon,<sup>a</sup> Domnall<sup>a</sup>), conopogaiḡ ḡalup ann 7 co tucāð ino-a ḡalup co DomnačČirčep-Činna, copohongāð ann 7 co tucāð iar rin co Damliac, co n-ðerbailt ann. Ocur tucāð a čorp co hČrp-Mačā, iðon, 1 p̃p̃ið 1o Čugu[i]r̃ 7 1 Sačurn 7 1 řeil Ľarpein Inni-Mupen 7 1<sup>d</sup> n-očtmað [uačāð] řičeð<sup>d</sup> [ep̃cai]. Ceallač, mac Čeḡa,

A.D. 1104. <sup>a-a</sup> itl., t.h., MS.; given in text, C. <sup>b</sup> Maonač, C. <sup>c</sup> "Connaught," C.

A.D. 1105. <sup>a-a</sup> itl., t.h., MS.; given in text, C. <sup>b-b</sup> itl., t.h., MS.; om., C. <sup>c-c</sup> occir̃i punt, MS., C. <sup>d-d</sup> in. uiii. m̃ao. xx. i. t., MS. From iðon (inclusive) to end of sentence om., C.

<sup>3</sup> *Encounter*.—Literally, *counterwounding*.

<sup>4</sup> *Spared the inhabitants*.—Literally, *gave them terminus besides*. *Termonn*=Latin *terminus*, land bounded off for a church or monastery; then, right of asylum;

hence, as here, to spare life. Cf. the *Collectio Canonum Hibernensis: De locis consecratis* (xlv.), *De civitatibus refugii* (xxviii.).

1105. <sup>1</sup> *Damliac* (Duleek, co. Meath) — *Ard-Macha*. — Taking *damliac* literally, the Four Masters

[was inflicted] by the Ulidians upon the Dal-Araidhe, [1104] wherein fell Dubcenn Ua Damain in the encounter.<sup>3</sup>—Concobur (that is, Ua Concobair), son of Mael-Sechlainn, king of Corcombruadh, died.—“Son of the Night” Ua Ruairc was slain by his kinsmen.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Briain to the Plain of Muirthemhne, so that they destroyed the tillage of the Plain. And in that hosting Cu-Uladh Ua Caindelbain, king of Loeghaire, was thrown [off a horse], so that he died thereof.—A hosting by Domnall Ua Lochlainn to Magh-Cobha, so that he took away the pledges of Ulidia and went to Tara and burned large portion of Loeghaire and spared the inhabitants.<sup>4</sup>—Cormac Ua Cormaic, chief of Monaigh, died.—Dunchadh Ua Concobuir, king of the Cianuachta [of Glenn-Gemhin], was killed by his own people.

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 12th of the moon, A.D. [1105] 1105. Muiredhach Mac Cana; Maelruanaidh Ua Bilrin (namely, king of Cairbri); Mael-Sechlainn Ua Conaing (that is, of the Dal-Cais) died in penance.—Conchobur, son of Mael-Sechlainn, royal heir of Tara, was slain.—Domnall, successor of Patrick, went to Ath-cliath to make peace between Muircertach Ua Briain and the son of Mac Lochlainn (namely, Domnall), so that he took illness there and he was carried in his illness to Domnach of Airthir-Emhna. There he was anointed and he was carried after that to Damliac<sup>1</sup> and he died there. And his body was carried to Ard-Macha,<sup>1</sup> that is, on the 2nd of the Ides [12th] of August and on Saturday and on the feast of [St.] Lasrian of Inis-Muren [*recte*, Inis-Muredaigh] and on the 28th<sup>2</sup> [of the moon]. Ceallach, son of Aedh, son of

state that Domnall was carried to the *stone-church of Armagh* and died there!

<sup>2</sup> On the 28th.—O’Conor gives in xxviii., leaving a blank after, as

if the scribe had omitted some necessary words. There is no hiatus in the MS.

In the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*), all the criteria of the day are

B 47a

mic Mail-1pa, do oiponeð i n-a inað i comarbur Pat-  
raic, a toḡa fep | n-epenn 7 dočuaid fo ḡradaið illou  
fēilī Odomnain.—Niall oðor hūa Concobuir do mar-  
bað.—Muirḡir hūa Cončenaind do éc.—Sluaḡað la  
Muirceptač hūa m-ōriain, co poinnarb Donnčað hūa  
Mael-Sečlainn a riḡi lartair Míðe.

Καλ. 1αν. 11. ρ., L. xx. 111., Anno Domini M.º c.º 111.º Cpeč-  
rluaiḡeð la Domnall hūa Ločlainn i poirūoin Donn-  
čaða hūi Mael-Sečlainn, co pooptadur lartar Míðe 7  
co tárur Donnčað ann for pceñleð 7 co romarbað é.—  
Oiripr-Ḍiarmata co n-a derčaiḡ do lorčað.—Tuačal,  
comarba Coeñḡin, in pace quieuit.—Ceallač, comarba  
Patraic, for cuairt Cenuil-Θogain cetna čur, co tuc  
a óḡ-peir: 1don, bó ceč fepir,<sup>a</sup> no aḡ n-ḡára ceč tpir,  
no leč-unḡa ceč ceč[r]air, la taeð n-eððart n-1mḡa  
olčena.—Cačbarr hūa Domnall, ri Ceneo[1]l-luḡdač  
[morpuur<sup>b</sup> ep<sup>b</sup>].—Ceallač for cuairt Muman cetna  
čur be[u]r, co tuc a lan-čuartr: 1don peč<sup>c</sup> m-bae 7  
peč<sup>c</sup> cairiḡ 7 leč-unḡa ceč fuinḡ triča-cet<sup>d</sup> i Múma[1]n,  
la taeð rét n-1mḡa olčena. Ocur arpoet 1mopno Ceal-  
lač ḡraḡa uaraleppcoir do'n čur rin, a forcongpa fep

A.D. 1106. <sup>a</sup> .11. ep., MS. <sup>b-b</sup> "Dyed," C. <sup>c</sup> .111., MS. <sup>d</sup> —.c., MS.

omitted. The Four Masters pass over the lunation,

<sup>3</sup>*Received Holy Orders.*—Literally, *went under degrees*. Cellach (usually called by the meaningless Latin alias, Celsus) was, it thus appears, one of the eight intruded laymen mentioned in St. Bernard's Life of St. Malachy. In addition, he was ordained *per saltum* and, being but 26 years old, under the canonical age, which in the Irish Church, according to the *Collectio Canonum Hibernensis* (III. 11), was 30 years

for the priesthood. As a set-off, perhaps, to those irregularities, the Orders were not conferred until Quarter-Tense Saturday, which fell on September 23 in 1105. By *Men of Ireland* are accordingly to be understood the immediate adherents of the person thrust into the succession.

<sup>4</sup> *Fiach, etc.*—Thus given in C.; also in the *Annals of Boyle* (*ad an.*), with the variant *Fiachra*.

1106. <sup>1</sup> *Successor of [St.] Coemghen.*—Abbot of Glendalough, co. Wicklow.

Mail-Isu, was instituted in his place in the succession of [1105] Patrick, by choice of the Men of Ireland. And he received Holy Orders on the day of the feast of Adomnan [Sep. 23].—Niall Ua Concobuir the Swarthy was killed.—Muirghis Ua Concheanaind [king of Ui-Diarmada] died.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Briain, so that he expelled Donnchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn from the kingship of the West of Meath.

("Fiach<sup>3</sup> O'Flain was killed.")

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 23rd of the moon, A.D. 1106. [1106] A foray-hosting by Domnall Ua Lochlainn in aid of Donnchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, so that they wasted the West of Meath and Donnchadh was overtaken on a surprise-party and he was killed.—Disirt-Diarmata with its oratory was burned.—Tuathal, successor of [St.] Coembghen,<sup>1</sup> rested in peace.—Ceallach, successor of Patrick, [went] upon circuit of Cenel-Eogain [for] the first turn, so that he took away his full demand: namely, a cow for every six, or an in-calf heifer for every three, or a half ounce [of silver] for every four, besides many donations also.—Cathbarr Ua Domnaill,<sup>2</sup> king of Cenel-Lughdach, died.—Ceallach [successor of Patrick went] upon circuit<sup>3</sup> of Munster also [for] the first turn, so that he took away his full circuit[-sum]: namely, seven cows and seven sheep and a half ounce for every cantred<sup>4</sup> of land in Munster, besides many valuable gifts as well. And Ceallach also received the orders of archbishop<sup>5</sup> on that occasion, by direction of the Men of

<sup>2</sup> *Cathbarr Ua Domnaill*.—His name occurs on the reliquary called the *Cathach*, a silver case, enclosing the Psalter. See Reeves, *Adamnan*, p. 319, sq.

<sup>3</sup> *Circuit*.—This visitation of Munster, it is significant, was not mentioned in the *Annals of Innisfallen*.

<sup>4</sup> *Cantred*.—Literally, *thirty hundred*. About twice the size of a barony, according to Dr. Reeves (*Townland Distribution of Ireland*, Proc. R.I.A., vii., p. 475).

<sup>5</sup> *Orders of archbishop*.—As the non-consecration of Cellach in the preceeding year, we may assume, was owing to the suffragan being

n-Ερεnn.—Cáincompuc hUa δαιγιλλ, uapal eppcop Αιρτο-  
μαῶ, in pace quieuit.—Ετγαιρ, ρι Αλban, mortuus est.

[Cal. 1an. iii. p., l. iii., Anno Domini M.º c.º iii.º Sneč-  
tai lai co n-aĩce do perčain in Cetain<sup>a</sup> ρια ρeil πα-  
ραι, co ρola ár ceṛa i n-Ερινn—Cenn-coraḁ do  
lorcaḁ (do<sup>b</sup> aĩt<sup>b</sup>) eter da Cairc, co ρercait daḁač eter  
miḁ 7 brogoio.—Concobur, mac Duinnrleĩe, ρi domna  
Ulaḁ, do marbaḁ do Ṽeraiḁ Ṽern-iĩuĩgi.—Μαιom ρια  
n-U[ib]-ḁperail ρop U[ib]-Meĩč, i topčair a n-ár, im a  
ρiḡ, iodon, Aeḁ hUa Innpačtaiḡ.—Caṭupač hUa Tuam-  
ma[i]n, ρi hUa-m-ḁruuin Αρčaille, do ḡuin do Uib-Cpe-  
mčáinn, co n-ḁerbailt ḁe. Eogan, mac Mic Riabaiḡ, do  
marbaḁ 'n-a ḁiḡail.—Fluc ḁóinenn mop iρin bliaðain  
ρi, co ρomill na harḁanna.—Mael-Ṽatpαιc hUa  
B 47b Ṽopuca[i]n do | ḡabail Ṽepupaleĩḡinn Αιρτε-Μαῶ  
illoo ρeile Αilḁe 7 Molairi Ṽaĩm-iĩnri. Mael-Colaim  
hUa ḁpolč[i]n do ḡabail eppcopoite iap n-aĩapač.—  
Sič m-bliaðna do ḁenam do Chellač, comarba Ṽatpαιc,  
ieter Mupčāḁ hUa m-ḁruuin 7 Domnall, mac Mic  
Ločlainn.

[ḁiρ.] [Cal. 1an. iii. p., l. x. u., Anno Domini M.º c.º iii.º  
Luimneč do lorcaḁ do aĩt.—Domnall hUa Αnbeič, ρi  
hUa-Meĩč; Domnall hUa Ruairc, ρi hUa m-ḁruuin,  
occip i punt.—Ceallač, comarba Ṽatpαιc, ρop cuairt

A.D. 1107. a .c.ain, MS. b-b itl., t.h., MS.; om., C.

alive, it will follow that the present event, though recorded in connexion with the Munster visitation, took place after the death of O'Boyle.

In addition, Ceilach's assumption of the primacy had, according to the present Annals, been acquiesced in by the southern moiety of Ireland.

<sup>6</sup> *Bishop of Ard-Macha.*—That is, without territorial jurisdiction. He

had been consecrated as suffragan of Domnall on Whitsunday, 1099 (*supra*).

<sup>7</sup> *Donnell, etc.*—Given thus in C. The original is in *Annals of Boyle* (*ad an.*).

1107. <sup>1</sup> *Fell.*—Literally, to fall.

<sup>2</sup> *Wednesday.*—The date is thus fixed, because the feast of St. Patrick fell on Sunday in this year.

Ireland.—Caincomruc Ua Baighill, eminent bishop of [1106] Ard-Macha,<sup>6</sup> rested in peace.—Etgair, king of Scotland, died.

(“Donell<sup>7</sup> Mac Rory O’Conor deposed by Murtagh O’Bryan and put Tirlagh, his cossen, in his place to be king.”)

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 4th of the moon, A.D. [1107] 1107. Snow of a day and a night fell<sup>1</sup> [on] the Wednesday<sup>2</sup> [March 13] before the feast of Patrick, so that there ensued destruction of cattle in Ireland.—Cenn-coradh was burned (by lightning) between the two Easters<sup>3</sup> [April 14–April 21], together with sixty vats of mead and bragget.—Conchobur, son of Donnsléibhe [Ua Eochadha], royal heir of Ulidia, was killed by the Men of Fern-Magh.—A defeat [was inflicted] by the Ui-Bresail upon the Ui-Meith, wherein fell a slaughter of them, including their king, namely, Aedh Ua Innreachtaigh.—Cathusach Ua Tuammain, king of the Ui-Briuin of Archaille, was wounded by the Ui-Cremhthainn, so that he died thereof. Eogan, son of Mac Riabaigh, was killed in revenge of him.—Excessive wet bad weather in this year, so that it destroyed the crops.—Mael-Patraic Ua Drucaín took the lectorship of Ard-Macha on the day of the feast of [St.] Ailbe and of [St.] Molaisse of Daimh-inis [Sep. 12]. Mael-Coluim Ua Brolchain received episcopal consecration<sup>4</sup> after the morrow.—Peace of a year was made by Cellach, successor of Patrick, between Murchadh Ua Briain and Domnall, son of Mac Lochlainn.

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 15th of the moon, A.D. [1108 Bis.] 1108. Limerick was burned by lightning.—Domnall Ua Anbeith, king of Ui-Meith; Domnall Ua Ruairc, king of Ui-Briuin, were slain.<sup>1</sup>—Ceallach, successor of Patrick,

<sup>3</sup> *Two Easters*.—That is, Easter Sunday and Low Sunday. The latter was called in Irish *Minchaisc*, *little Easter* (1109 *infra*).

<sup>4</sup> *Episcopal consecration*.—Literally, *episcopacy*. He succeeded Ua Baighill, who died in 1106, *supra*.

1108. <sup>1</sup> *Were slain*—The plural



Connaċt cetna<sup>a</sup> ċur, co tuc a óġ-*reir*.—Oenġur hġa Cleirċen, moer *Thail-Cair*; Ceallaċ hġa Coemora[i]n, comarba Caimniġ [obierunt<sup>b</sup>].—Āċaċ ġaiti do ċiaetain hī ter[τ] Non Septimbir.—Teċ do ġabal do U<sup>c</sup> Maġgamna 7 do U<sup>c</sup> Maelruanaiġ for ġoll n-ġarġ-raiġe (i<sup>d</sup>on, <sup>d</sup>Eoċaiġ, mac Duinnġleiġehġi Eoċaġa<sup>d</sup>), i<sup>d</sup>on, for riġ n-ġlaġ 7 a viċennaġ leo.—Āeġ, mac Duib-*daleiġi* (i<sup>e</sup>on, <sup>e</sup>foraircinneċ Āirġa-Maċa<sup>e</sup>), a<sup>d</sup>bur comarba Pa<sup>r</sup>raic, do ċc.—*Daipġer* mōr po ċrinn uile.—*ġliaġain* ru<sup>r</sup>aċ co n-deġġin 7 commaġ arġa 7 meara in *ġliaġain* ri.—*ġur*-hġa-*ġabraġa* do ċoġail la *ġiru-Manaċ*.

A 49a

[Cal. 1an. uī. p., l. xx. uī., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup> Āc<sup>u</sup>r in Chaire for rept<sup>1</sup> Calann Mai 7 Minċaire [for] ala laiġiu do Shaġraġ 7 *peil* Moċoemó[i]c<sup>a</sup> Léiċ for Saġarn ġu<sup>r</sup>i. ġilla-Āilġe hġa Ġar<sup>r</sup>maic, rí Āine-*Ġiaċ*, mo<sup>r</sup>tuur<sup>2</sup> ep<sup>r</sup>.—Mael-ġu hġa Cuilen, uaral-*eproc* Tuaircirt ċrenn; Āenġur hġa Domnalla[i]n, p<sup>r</sup>imānmċara Saġġa Colum-cille [obierunt].—Ār hġa-m-*ġepail* im a riġ, i<sup>d</sup>on, im *Thar<sup>r</sup>in* 7 hġi-n-Ēċaċ

A.D. 1108. <sup>a</sup>c. nā, MS. <sup>b</sup>Also om. in C. <sup>c</sup>Accented, MS. <sup>d-d</sup>partly itl., partly r.m., t.h., MS.; om., C. <sup>e-e</sup>itl., t.h., MS.; given in text, C.

A.D. 1109. <sup>1</sup>uī., A, B. <sup>2</sup>-tur, B. <sup>a</sup>Moċolmóc, A, B, C.

formula is retained with only one of the two names in the *Annals of Loch Ce*; proving that the compiler did not understand the original.

<sup>2</sup> *Successor of [St.] Cainnech*.—Abbot of Aghaboe, co. Kilkenny.

<sup>3</sup> *Came*.—Literally, *to come*.

<sup>4</sup> *Ua Maelruanaigh*.—He is not mentioned in the list in L.L. (p. 41d), which states that the king was killed by Eochaid Ua Mathgamna. Herewith the *Annals of Innisfallen* (*ad an.*) agree.

<sup>5</sup> *Eligible to be successor*.—Literally, *material of a successor*.

*Adbur* with the genitive signifies idiomatically one qualified by descent, or otherwise, for an office. After the death of his father, Dubdaleithe, in 1064 (*supra*), Aedh's claim was successively set aside in favour of Mail-Isu and Domnall, sons of Amalgaid. He was too old for election when Domnall died.

1109. <sup>1</sup> *Second day*.—*In diebus*. O'Connor. Little Easter he translates by *Pentecostes*. But this was an oversight, as at 1107 he gives *Dominica in Albis*. The same criteria are noted at 918 (=919), *supra*.

[went] upon circuit of Connacht the first time, so that he [1108] took away his full demand.—Oengus Ua Cleirichen, steward of Dal-Cais; Ceallach Ua Coemórain, successor of [St.] Cainnech,<sup>2</sup> died.—A gust of wind came<sup>3</sup> on the 3rd of the Nones [3rd] of September.—A house was seized by Ua Mathgamna and by Ua Maelruanaigh<sup>4</sup> upon Goll Garbhraidhe (namely, Eochaidh, son of Donnsluibhe Ua Eochadha), that is, the king of Ulidia and he was beheaded by them.—Aedh, son of Dubdaleithi (namely, deputy-herenagh of Ard-Macha), one eligible to be successor<sup>5</sup> of Patrick, died.—Great oak-crop throughout all Ireland.—A sappy year with good weather and abundance of corn and of fruit [was] this year.—Inis-Ua-Labradha was razed by the Fir-Manach.

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 26th of the moon, A.D. [1109] 1109. And Easter [fell] upon the 7th of the Kalends of May [April 25] and little Easter [upon] the 2nd day<sup>1</sup> of Summer [May 2] and the feast of Mochoemoc of Liath upon the Saturday of the Beginning [of Lent,<sup>2</sup> March 13].

Gilla-Ailbe Ua Ciarmaic, king of Aine-Cliach, died.—Mael-Isu Ua Cuilen, eminent bishop of the North of Ireland; Oengus Ua Domnallain, chief soul-friend of the Community of Colum-cille, died.—Slaughter of the Ui-Bresail [took place] around their king, that is, around

<sup>2</sup> *Beginning [of Lent].*—It was the Saturday before the first Sunday in Lent. All these data, which are so valuable for determining the year, have been omitted by the Four Masters.

The equivalence of *Init* (gen. *initi*, —e), *Initium* and *Lent* is shown in the following excerpts from Calendars:

*Viii. Id. [Feb.]—Primus dies forsa m-bi prim [uathad] esc[a]i Init*—[Feb.] 6. First day on which is the first [day] of the moon of Lent (L. B. Cal. of Oengus, p. 80).

*Vi. Id. [Feb.]—Primus dies forsa m-bi Init*—[Feb.] 6. First day on which is Lent (*ib.*)

*Vi. Id. [Feb.]—Initii principium* (Cal. appended to Bede's works).

*Vi. Id. [Feb.]—Primitus incepit ieiunandi tempus adortum* (Metrical Cal. *Galba*, Brit. Mus., Hampson: *Med. Aevi Kal.*, p. 399).

*Vi. Id. [Feb.]—Prima Quadragesima[e] Dominica* (Cal. *Vitellius*, *ib.*, p. 423).

In the Calendar, the Golden Number XVI. stands opposite Feb.

το τ̃ιυτιμ λα ηυα-Μειτ̃ 7 λα περυ περν-μ̃ιυι̃. — Složaõ  
 λα Μυρσεptač ηυα m-δ̃ριαιν̃, πο̃ιυι̃δ̃ιν Μυρ̃α̃δα ηυι̃  
 Mail-Sečlainn, co πο̃αιργ̃ ο̃ρε̃ιμ το υι̃[b]-δ̃ριυιν.  
 Složaõ oano<sup>3</sup> λα Domnall ηυα ločlainn co Tuaircept  
 Epenn co Sliab̃-n-[ph]uait, co n-δ̃epna Cellač,<sup>4</sup> comarba  
 πατραιc, p̃t̃ m-bliad̃na eτep ηυα m-δ̃ριαιν̃ 7 ηυα  
 ločlainn, co n-δ̃ečadup Tuaircept n-Epenn iarp̃in co  
 Maš ηυα-m-δ̃perail, πο̃p ammuγ υλα̃δ̃ batup 1 Maš-  
 Cođa, co tapoγat υλα[i]̃δ̃ na teoγa γiallu počog̃rat  
 p̃ein το̃ιβ̃.—Cocpič, comarba Sam̃čainne<sup>5</sup> Cluana-  
 δ̃ponaiš, quieuιτ.—Aeō ηυα Ruairc το t̃ečt̃illongpoγt  
 Μυρ̃α̃δα ηυι̃ Mael-Sečlainn πο̃ oó, | co polla<sup>6</sup> ár  
 τ̃p̃ia ep̃caine Sam̃č̃a πατραιc.—Ar ηυα-Μειτ̃ im a p̃iš  
 ιoγon, γoll δ̃air̃če 7 oγem<sup>7</sup> o'peraiβ̃ περν-μ̃ιυι̃ το  
 τ̃ιυτιμ λα ηυι̃-δ̃perail 7 λα ηυι̃β̃-ε̃č̃ač.—Domnall p̃uaō  
 Mac γilla-πατραιc, p̃i Oγpaiš̃i, το mapbaō το mac-  
 caeb aile ic cop cloče.—Donnč̃ao ηυα Duib̃oirma  
 moγtu[u]γ ep̃t.

B 47c

(γilla-πατραιc<sup>b</sup> ηυα Selbaiš̃, aip̃cinneč Cop̃caiš̃i<sup>8</sup>  
 moγtuγ<sup>b</sup>.)

| Cal. Ian. iiii. p., l. iiii., Anno Domini M.º c.º x.º  
 Ect̃igep̃n ηυα<sup>a</sup> περ̃γail, p̃p̃imač̃laeč̃<sup>1</sup> toγaiδ̃e, in pace  
 quieuιτ.—γilla-Coluim ηυα Maelmuaiō, p̃i περ̃-ceall  
 iugulatur ep̃t.—Cepnač̃, mac Mic Ul̃č̃a, aip̃cinneč Cula-  
 pač̃ain, in penit̃entia moγtuγ ep̃t.—(ηυλα[i]̃δ̃<sup>b</sup> το  
 ap̃cain Mucnuma oia lap̃<sup>b</sup>.) Plann ηυα Aeō̃a, comarba  
 EneArann, moγtuγ ep̃t.—Maelpuanaš̃ ηυα Mač̃añen,

<sup>3</sup> oano, B. <sup>4</sup> Cea—, B. <sup>5</sup> —t̃uinne, B. <sup>6</sup> polá, B. <sup>7</sup> oγeam, A.  
<sup>8</sup> —caiδ̃e, A. <sup>b-b</sup> l. m., t. h., A, B.; om., C.

A.D. 1110. <sup>1</sup> —loeč̃, B. <sup>a</sup> repeated in B by mistake. <sup>b-b</sup> l. m. t. h.,  
 A.; om., B, C.

6, and Feb. 8 is the first Sunday of  
 Lent, when Easter (XVI. D) falls  
 on March 22 (the earliest date).

The omission of Ash-Wednesday  
 is noteworthy.

<sup>3</sup> To attack. — Literally, upon  
 attack.

<sup>4</sup> *Superioress*.—Literally, successor.

<sup>5</sup> *Malediction*.—According to an  
 entry in the F.M., Murchad had  
 pillaged Fir-Rois and killed the  
 king, in violation of the Staff of  
 Jesus and the successor of Patrick  
 the same year.

Dartin and the Ui-Echach were overthrown by the Ui- [1109]  
Meith and by the Men of Fern-magh.—A hosting by  
Muircertach Ua Briain in aid of Murchadh Ua Mael-Sech-  
lainn, so that he harried some of Ui-Briuin.—A hosting  
also by Domnall Ua Lochlainn with the North of Ireland  
to Sliab-[F]uait, until Cellach, successor of Patrick, made  
peace of a year between Ua Briain and Ua Lochlainn : so  
that the North of Ireland went after that to the Plain of  
Ui-Bresail, to attack<sup>3</sup> the Ulidians who were in Magh-  
Cobha, until the Ulidians gave up to them the three  
pledges they themselves chose.—Cocrich, superioress<sup>4</sup> [of  
the Community] of [St.] Samhthainn of Cluain-Bronaigh,  
rested.—Aedh Ua Ruairc went twice into the camp of  
Murchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, so that he inflicted slaughter  
through the malediction<sup>5</sup> of the Community of Patrick.—  
Slaughter of the Ui-Meith [took place] around their king,  
namely, Goll Bairche and some of the Men of Fern-Magh  
fell by the Ui-Bresail and by the Ui-Echach.—Domnall  
Mac Gilla-Patraic the Red, king of Ossory, was killed by  
another youth in playing a game.—Donnchadh Ua Duib-  
dirma died.

(Gilla-Patraic<sup>6</sup> Ua Selbaigh, herenagh of Cork, dies.)

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 7th of the moon, [1110]  
A.D. 1110. Echtigern Ua Ferghail, a very select lay-  
brother,<sup>1</sup> rested in peace.—Gilla-Coluim Ua Maelmuaidh,  
king of Fir-Ceall, was strangled.—Cormac, son of Mac  
Ulcha, herenagh of Cuil-rathain, died in penance.—(The  
Ulidians pillaged Mucnom to its centre.—)Flann Ua  
Aedha, successor of [St.] Eine of Ara, died.—Maelruanaigh  
Ua Machainen, king of Mughdoirn, was slain.<sup>2</sup>—Murchadh,

<sup>6</sup> *Gilla-Patraic*, etc.—Given in C.; also in the *Annals of Innisfallen* (*ad an.*; where he is called successor of Barr, that is, bishop of Cork).

1110. <sup>1</sup> *Lay-brother*.—See 1086, note 5. C. renders the word *athlaech* “old champion”!

<sup>2</sup> *Was slain*.—The Four Masters erroneously state that he died a natural death.

<sup>3</sup> *Three*.—In the *Chronicon Scottorum* the names of only two are given.

ρί Μυζοορν, occipur ert.—Murčāð, mac Tairðg hU<sub>1</sub>  
 ὀριαιν, rindonna Muman, mortuur ert.—Debinn, ingen  
 Cennetiğ hU<sub>1</sub> ὀριαιν, ben Domnall hU<sub>1</sub> ločlainn, rix  
 Ailiğ, mortua ert.—Cpeč la Domnall hU<sub>1</sub> ločlainn i  
 Connačtaið, co tuc mile do brait 7 ilmile do buaið<sup>c</sup>  
 (no<sup>d</sup>, do cečraið<sup>d</sup>).—Mairm Roir (no<sup>e</sup>, na Roir<sup>e</sup>) ar  
 belaið Cpuacna rix Sil-Muireðaiğ ar Conmaicnið, i  
 torcpatur tri hOe [ph]erğale 7 maiči imða arčena—  
 ὀραν hU<sub>1</sub> ὀruic, renoir iar-Muman; ḡilla-patpae  
 hU<sub>1</sub> Duibračā, ferleiginn Cille-da-lúa 7 rui Muman;  
 ferdomnač dall, ferleiginn Cille-dara, (idon<sup>f</sup>, rui  
 cruiripecčā) [mortui punt].—Cellač, comarba patpae,  
 cetna cur for cuairt Míðe, co tuc a reir.

(Mairm<sup>g</sup> rix Conmaicnið for Sil-Muireðaiğ, idon,  
 mairm Muiri-ðrengair<sup>g</sup>.)

A 49

Καλ. Ιαν. ι. ρ., l. x. uuu., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> ι.<sup>o</sup>  
 Doimenn dermair reoið 7 rnečtai, co polai ár cenntai  
 7 altai.—Cačupač hU<sub>1</sub> leatōi do Shamað patpae,  
 uaral renoirEpenn, in pace quieuit.—Lugmağ do lorcað.  
 —Port-lairgi do lorcað.—Ceanannur do lorcað.—  
 Sloğāð la hUlltu co Tealač-n-óc, co počerpat a bileða.  
 Cpeč la Niall hU<sub>1</sub> ločlainn, co tuc mile (no<sup>a</sup> tri mile<sup>a</sup>)  
 do buaið i n-a n-diğail.—Tene di<sup>1</sup> ait<sup>1</sup> do lorcað Duin-  
 da-lečglar, eter Raič 7 Trian.—Senað do tinol i Riað-  
 mic-Aenğura la maičið Epenn im Chellač, comarba  
 patpae 7 im Mael-Muire hU<sub>1</sub> n-Duna[i]n, im

A.D. 1110. <sup>c</sup> cečraið—*cattle*, B. <sup>d-d</sup> itl., t.h., A., om., B. C.  
 gives text and gloss—"of cows and chattle." <sup>e-c</sup> itl., t.h., A.; om.,  
 B, C. <sup>f-f</sup> itl., t.h., A; idon, rui rruiri pecčā—*namely, very distinguished*  
*master of law*, B; followed by C; "Chief lerned in lawe." <sup>g-g</sup> n.t.h.,  
 A; om., B. Given in C.

A.D. 1111. <sup>1-1</sup> daiit (=di ait), B. <sup>2</sup> coecait, A; .l.ait, B. <sup>3</sup> Niall—  
 [ain], A. The omission of the bracketted portion was, no doubt, a mis-

<sup>4</sup> Senior.—See A.D. 1088, note<sup>2-2</sup>.

<sup>5</sup> Harping.—The F.M. improve  
 upon B and read *sruithe rechta*. But  
 the unaspirated *t* of their original

shows that *sruiti rechta* arose from  
 misreading *cruitirechta*.

<sup>6</sup> Defeat.—Given in C.; also in  
 the *Annals of Boyle*,

son of Tadhg Ua Briain, royal heir of Munster, died.— [1110]  
 Bebinn, daughter of Cennetigh Ua Briain, wife of Domnall Ua Lochlainn, king of Ailech, died.—A foray by Domnall Ua Lochlainn into Connacht, so that he took away a thousand captives and many thousands of cows (or of cattle).—The defeat of Ros (or of the Rossa) in front of Cruachan [was inflicted] by the Sil-Muiredhaigh on the Conmaicni, wherein fell three<sup>3</sup> Ui [F]ergaile and many nobles besides.—Bran Ua Bruic, senior<sup>4</sup> of West Munster; Gilla-Patraic Ua Duibratha, lector of Cell-da-lua and doctor of Munster; Ferdomnach the Blind, lector of Cell-dara (namely, a master of harping<sup>5</sup>), died.—Cellach, successor of Patrick, [went] the first time upon circuit of Meath, so that he took away his demand.

(Defeat<sup>6</sup> [was inflicted] by the Conmaicni upon the Sil-Muiredaig, namely, the Defeat of Magh-Brengair.)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 18th of the moon, A.D. [1111]  
 1111. Very great bad weather of frost and snow, so that it caused destruction of tame and wild animals.—Cathusach Ua Leadai of the Community of Patrick, eminent senior<sup>1</sup> of Ireland, rested in peace.—Lugmagh was burned.—Port-lairgi was burned.—Cenannus was burned.—A hosting by the Ulidians to Telach-oc, so that they uprooted its trees.<sup>2</sup> A foray [was made] by Niall Ua Lochlainn, so that he took away a thousand (or three thousand) cows, in revenge thereof.—Fire of lightning burned Dun-da-lethglas, both Close and Third.<sup>3</sup>—A Synod was assembled at Fiadh-Mic-Oenghusa<sup>4</sup> by the nobles of Ireland around Cellach, successor of Patrick and around Mael-Muire Ua

1111. <sup>1</sup> Senior.—See note <sup>4</sup> of preceding year. C. took *samadh* (community) to signify “reliques.”

<sup>2</sup> Trees.—See A.D. 1099, note <sup>3</sup>.

<sup>3</sup> Close and Third.—From this it may be inferred that Down-

patrick was built on the plan of Armagh.

<sup>4</sup> *Fiadh-Mic-Oenghusa*.—The wood of the son of Oengus. See Lanigan, iv. 37, and O'Donovan's note, Four Masters, ii. 991-2.



huaral-ḡenoir Epenn, co coicait<sup>2</sup> n-eprcop, uel paulo plur, co tpi cetait<sup>3</sup> racart 7 co tpi milib mac n-ealra, im Muirceptač, im húa ḡriain (Muirceptač<sup>b</sup> mor O ḡriain<sup>b</sup>), co maitib<sup>3</sup> leče Moža, im erail riazla 7  
 B 47d robera | for cač, eter tuait 7 eclair. — Donnčad húa hānluin, ri húa-Níallain,<sup>3</sup> do marbað dia braitrib 1 meðail. Na braitir hírin fein do marbað do Uib-Níallain<sup>3</sup> 1 n-a ḡizail ría cenn ríet<sup>c</sup> aĩče. — Comðal iter Domnall húa ločlainn 7 Donnčad húa n-fočadā econ Cuan, co n-depnrat lanrit 7 co tarpnrat ula[i]ð eteredā a ríara fein do Domnall húa ločlainn.

[bip.] Kal. 1an. ii. p., l. xx. ix., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup> Rait<sup>1</sup> Arda-Mača co n-a tempull do lořcað i<sup>a</sup> n-decim Kallann<sup>a</sup> Arpil 7 da rreit<sup>2</sup> Tpin Mappain<sup>1</sup> 7 in tper rreit<sup>2</sup> do Tpin mor.—Congalač, mac Mic Cončaille, aircinneč<sup>3</sup> Daire, irin ceřpamað<sup>c</sup> bliadain nočat<sup>c</sup> aetatir ru[α]e, in penitencia<sup>2</sup> optima quieuit.—Creč la Domnall húa ločlainn tar Fine-n-ġall, co tuc boroma mor 7 braitc imðā.—ġormlað, ingen Murčadā Mic Diarmata, idon, comarba ḡriřte, in bona penitencia morua erc.

Kal. 1an. iii. p., l. x., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c. x.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> Connla húa Flainn, comarba Molairē lečġlinne, quieuit.—Caep-ceineð do čiačtain aĩče řeil<sup>1</sup> Paťraic for Cpuāčan-Āiġle, co poñill tpičit<sup>a</sup> do'no oer take.—<sup>a-a</sup> itl., t.h., A, B. Adopted into text, C. <sup>b-b</sup> r.m., n.t.h., A; om., B, C. <sup>c</sup> xx., A, B.

A.D. 1112. <sup>1</sup> Maran, A. <sup>2</sup> penitencia, A.—<sup>a-a</sup> in .x. kl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> om., B. <sup>c-c</sup> iii.m. mað bliadain xc., A, B.

A.D. 1113. <sup>1</sup> řeil, A. <sup>a</sup> xxx., A, B.

1112. <sup>1</sup> *Great Third*.—The Saxon Third was uninjured.

<sup>2</sup> *Successor of [St.] Brigit*.—That is, abbess of Kildare.

1113. <sup>1</sup> *Of the fasting folk*.—O'Connor reads *don does troscethi-de*

*tuguriis jejunantium*. But *oes* with the genitive is a living idiom, denoting a class, or description of persons. According to the Tripartite Life (Part II.) and the Book of Armagh (fol. 13 c, d), St. Patrick

Dunain, eminent senior of Ireland, with 50 bishops, or a little more, together with 300 priests and with 3000 ecclesiastics, around Muircertach Ua Briain (Muircertach O'Briain the Great), together with the nobles of the Half of Mogh, to enjoin rule and good conduct upon every one, both laic and cleric.—Donnchadh Ua Anluain, king of Ui-Niallain, was killed by his kinsmen in treachery. These same kinsmen were killed by the Ui-Niallain in revenge thereof, before the end of twenty nights.—A meeting [took place] between Domnall Ua Lochlainn and Donnchadh Ua Ua Eochadha at the Cuan, so they made plenary peace and the Ulidians gave hostages of his own choice to Domnall Ua Lochlainn. [1111]

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 29th of the moon, A.D. 1112. [1112 Bis.] The Close of Ard-Macha, with its church, was burned on the 10th of the Kalends of April [March 23] and two streets of Massan-Third and the third street of the Great Third.<sup>1</sup>—Congalach, son of Mac Conchaille, herenagh of Daire, rested in most excellent penance, in the 94th year of his age.—A foray by Domnall Ua Lochlainn over Fine-Gall, so that he took away great cattle-spoil and many captives.—Gormlaith, daughter of Murchadh Mac Diarmata, namely, successor of [St.] Brigit,<sup>2</sup> died in good penance.

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 10th of the moon, A.D. 1113. [1113] Connla Ua Flainn, successor of [St.] Molaise of Leithglenn, rested.—A thunderbolt come on [Monday, March 17] the night of the feast of Patrick upon Cruachan-Aighle, so that it destroyed thirty of the fasting folk<sup>1</sup>.—

fasted during a Lent on Cruachan-Aighle (Croagh-Patrick, co. Mayo). The observance of the fast by pilgrims, it appears from the present entry, had become customary there at this time.

<sup>2</sup> *The [two Saints] Ui Suanaigh.*—There were two grandsons of Sua-

nach, who were likewise abbots of Rahen, King's Co.,—Fidmuine, whose obit is given *supra*, A.D. 756 (=757) and who is commemorated in the Calendar of Oengus at May 16 and Fidairle (not given in the Calendar), whose festival was Oct. 1.

<sup>3</sup> *Steward.*—Of the Armagh,

- A 49c τροισρε[ε]ῖ.—Ῥιαρμαῖτ hṽa Cellaiḡ, | comarba hṽ[α]  
 Suanaḡ; Ῥιαρμαῖτ<sup>b</sup> hṽa Longa[i]n, maep Muman, 1  
 n-aiōci feile p̄araiḡ<sup>b</sup>; Mael-Seačlainn hṽa Concobair,  
 p̄i Corcomruat; P̄inōc̄aire hṽa Loingriḡ, p̄i Ῥail-Ἀραιθε,  
 in penitencia mor̄tu i run̄t.—Flannacan<sup>b</sup>, mac Mael-  
 Iru, aobur abbat Ἀιρ̄o-Mač̄a, iar n-α onḡar 7 iar  
 n-aiēriḡe ēoḡaith, in pace obiit.<sup>b</sup>—Donnčad̄ hṽa Tair-  
 čeir̄t do marbaḡ la Niall hṽa Ločlainn, la p̄iḡ  
 Cenu[i]l-Conaill.—Domnall, mac Donnčad̄a hui<sup>c</sup>  
 ḡillai-Ῥat̄raic, do marbaḡ do ḡill ḡabrain.—Sloḡad̄  
 la Domnall hṽa Ločlainn co Ceneol-Eoḡain 7 Conaill  
 7 Ἀιḡḡiallu<sup>2</sup> (co ḡlenn-Riḡḡ<sup>d</sup>), co p̄oinnarbratar  
 Donnčad̄ a p̄iḡe ṽlaḡ 7 co p̄opann̄rat ṽll̄tu eter hṽa  
 Mač̄ḡamna 7 macu Ῥuin̄n̄rleiḡe. Ῥal-n-Ἀραιθε  
 imor̄po<sup>c</sup> 7 hṽi-Ἐač̄ač̄ aice p̄ein. Sloḡad̄ la Muir-  
 ceptač̄ hṽa m-ḡriain co P̄ep̄aiḡ Muman 7 co Laiḡniḡ  
 7 Connač̄taiḡ co Mač̄-Coḡa, 1 p̄oir̄iēin Donnčad̄a.  
 B 48a Sloḡad̄ ḡano la Domnall | hṽa Ločlainn cur na  
 p̄loḡaiḡ p̄ein̄raiḡiḡ co Mač̄-Coḡa beup, 1 p̄oir̄iēin ṽlaḡ,  
 co p̄aiḡe imep̄e<sup>3</sup> cač̄a eterpu, co ponetar̄p̄car Cellac̄,  
 comarba Ῥat̄raic, p̄o ḡne p̄iē[α]. Donnčad̄ imor̄po hṽa  
 Ἐoč̄ad̄a do ḡallaḡ la hἘoč̄aiḡ hṽa Mač̄ḡamna 7 la  
 hṽll̄tu.—Sloḡad̄ la Muirceptač̄ hṽa m-ḡriain 7 la  
 Leič̄ Moḡa, eter loeč̄ 7 cleiriuc̄, co ḡp̄enoic. Domnall,  
 imor̄po, mac M̄ic Ločlainn, co maiḡiḡ Ῥuair̄ce[i]r̄t Ep̄enn  
 co Cluain-cain P̄ep̄-roīr, co m-baḡar p̄p̄i p̄e m̄īr̄ cin̄o  
 comar, co n-ḡep̄nai Ceallač̄, comarba Ῥat̄raic 7 ḡač̄all  
 Iru beop̄ p̄iē m-bliad̄na etarpu.—Scannear c̄poḡa eter

<sup>2</sup> —ḡiall, A. <sup>3</sup> imeip̄i, A. — <sup>b-b</sup> om., B.; given in C. <sup>c</sup> mic—of the son, B. C. agrees with A. <sup>d-d</sup> itl., t.h., A, B. <sup>e</sup> om., A.

or primatial, cess (1106, *supra*). In explanation of the term, it is to be noted that in the *Annals of Innisfallen* (*ad an.*) O'Longan is called superior (*comarba*) of Ard-Patrick (cō. Limerick). This church is mentioned in the Tripartite as founded

by St. Patrick. In the *Chronicon Scotorum* he is called herenagh of Ard-Patrick. It is added that he was killed by lightning on Croagh-Patrick, a statement that hardly agrees with the *quievit in Christo* of the provincial Chronicle.

Diarmait Ua Cellaigh, successor of the [two Saints] Ui Suanaigh<sup>2</sup>; Diarmait Ua Longain, steward<sup>3</sup> of Munster, on the night of the feast of Patrick; Mael-Sechlainn Ua Conchobair, king of Corcomruadh; Findchaise Ua Loingsigh, king of Dal-Araidhe, died in penance.—Flannacan, son of Mael-Isu, one eligible to be abbot<sup>4</sup> of Ard-Macha, after his being anointed and after select penance, died in peace.—Donnchadh Ua Taircheirt was killed by Niall Ua Lochlainn, [namely] by the king of Cenel-Conaill.—Domnall, son of Donnchadh grandson of Gilla-Patraic [king of Ossory], was killed by [his brother] Goll Gabrain.—A hosting by Domnall Ua Lochlainn together with the Cenel-Eogain and [Cenel-]Cona[i]ll and the Airgialla (to Glenn-Righe), so that they expelled Donnchadh from the kingship of Ulidia and divided Ulidia between Ua Mathgamna and the sons of Donnsluibhe [Ua Eochadha]. Dal-Araidhe, however, and Ui-Echach [were reserved] to himself. A hosting by Muircertach Ua Briain with the men of Munster and with the Leinstermen and Connacht to Magh-Cobha, in aid of Donnchadh. A hosting also by Domnall Ua Lochlainn with the hosts aforesaid to Magh-Cobha too, in aid of the Ulidians: so that there was imminence of battle between them, until Ceallach, successor of Patrick, separated them under guise of peace. Nevertheless, Donnchadh Ua Eochadha was blinded<sup>5</sup> by Eochaidh Ua Mathgamna and by the Ulidians.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Briain and by the Half of Mogh, both laic and cleric, to Grenoc. But Domnall, son of Mac Lochlainn, [came] with the nobles of the North of Ireland to Cluain-cain of Fir-Rois, so that they were for the space of a month facing each other, until Ceallach, successor of Patrick and the Staff of Jesus also made peace of a year between them.—A courageous skirmish [was fought] between the men of

<sup>4</sup> *Eligible to be abbot.*—Literally, | —(See 1108, note 5.) Flannacan  
*material of an abbot, materies abbatibus.* | was uncle of Cellach. It was

Phiru Fern-muigi fadain i torcraoibh da ríomna Fern-muigi, i don, hUa Cuiça[1]n 7 hUa Donnaca[1]n.

[Cal. 1an. u. p., l. xx. 1., Anno Domini M.º c.º x.º iii.º  
Flann, mac Mic<sup>a</sup> [Ph]lanncaða, comarba Molairi Daim-  
innri; Mael-Coluim hUa Cormaca[1]n, comarba Einne  
Arann; Diarmait hUa Flannca, comarba Cilbe  
Imleca-ibair, huairal-episcop 7 repleiginn<sup>1</sup>, episcopus reus  
7 bíd, einig 7 deirce; Ferdinnac hUa Clucain, com-  
arba Cenannra, in pace quiescunt.—Teiðm galair  
moir do gabail Muirceptais hUa Driain, rí Erenn, co  
n-dernai anfabraictai<sup>2</sup> de 7 co porcar firi a ríge.  
Diarmait imorro do gabail rígi Muman i n-a fiaðnuire,  
cen cetais.—Sluaasda la Domnall hUa Lochlann co Rait-  
Cennais, co táinig Eochar hUa Maegamna co n-ulltaib  
i n-a teð 7 Donnca hUa Loingrig co n-Dal-Araide 7  
Aeð hUa Ruairc co Fearaib Driaine 7 Muirca hUa  
Mael-Seclann co Fearaib Míde. Dóloir iar rin,  
diblinais, dar Að-luain co Dun-Leoða, co táinig Tairp-  
delba hUa Concobair co Connaictaib 7 Niall hUa  
Lochlann, a<sup>b</sup> mac fadain<sup>b</sup>, co Cenel-Conaill i<sup>3</sup> n-a airiuct.<sup>3</sup>  
Dóloir immorro uile iar rin co Telais hUa n-Deoais<sup>4</sup>  
i n-Dail-Cair, co n-derriat ar ogra m-bliadna 7 firi  
Muman. Dóeochar dono Domnall hUa Lochlann ar  
put Connaict dia tigi.—Aeð, mac Donncaða hUa Eochar,  
ríomna Ulað; Donnca hUa Loingrig, ri Dail-

A.D. 1114. <sup>1</sup> repleiginn, A. <sup>2</sup> anfabraicta (oc om.), B. <sup>3,3</sup> inn-a  
airiuct, A. <sup>4</sup> —eais, B. —<sup>a</sup> om., B; given in C. <sup>b-b</sup> i don, mac Domnaill  
fadain—namely, the son of Domnall himself, itl., t.h., B. C. agrees with A.

owing perhaps to old age that he had been passed over in favour of his nephew.

<sup>5</sup> *Blinded*.—Thereby he became incapacitated to reign. Accordingly, in the regnal List (L. L. p. 41d), his successors, Aed and Eochaid (sons of Donnleib) are set down after mention of his blind-

ing, when he had reigned three years.

1114. <sup>1</sup>*Ferdomnach Ua Clucaain*.—He is called successor (comarba) of Colum-cille in the third charter of the Book of Kells, in which he appears amongst the guarantors. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 402.

<sup>2</sup> *A skeleton*.—For co n-dernai anfh-

Fern-magh themselves, wherein fell two royal heirs of Fern-magh, namely, Ua Cricain and Ua Donnacain. [1113]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 21st of the moon, A.D. 1114. Flann, son of Mac Flannchadha, successor of [St.] Molaise of Daim-inis; Mael-Coluim Ua Cormacain, successor of [St.] Eine of Ara; Diarmait Ua Flannchua, successor of [St.] Ailbe of Imlech-ibhair, archbishop and lector, bestower of treasure and of food, of hospitality and of charity; Ferdornach Ua Clucain,<sup>1</sup> successor [of St. Columba in the monastery] of Cenannus, rested in peace. —A fit of heavy illness seized Muircertach Ua Briain, king of Ireland, so that he became a skeleton<sup>2</sup> and parted with his kingship. But Diarmait took the kingship of Munster in his presence, without permission. —A hosting by Domnall Ua Lochlainn to Rath-Cennaigh, so that there came into his house Eochaidh Ua Mathgamna with the Ulidians and Donnchadh Ua Loingsigh with the Dal-Araidhe and Aedh Ua Ruairc with the men of Breifne and Murchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn with the men of Meath. They went after that, both [hosts], past Ath-Luain to Dun-Leodha, so that Tairrdelbach Ua Concobhair with the Connachtmen and Niall Ua Lochlainn, his own son, with the Cenel Conaill, came into his assembly. They all moreover went after that to Telach-Ua-Dedhaigh in Dal-Cais, so that they and the men of Munster made a truce of a year. Thereupon Domnall Ua Lochlainn went throughout Connacht to his house. —Aedh,<sup>3</sup> son of Donnchadh<sup>4</sup> Ua Eochadha, royal heir of Ulidia; Donnchadh Ua Loingsigh, king of Dal-Araidhe; Ua Canannain (namely, Ruaidhri), [1114]

*abrachta*, O'Connor (by overlooking the contraction-marks, and misreading and dividing the last word) has *condna an bhabrasa*—ita ut surdesceret! But O'Donovan, who was not *bothered* by the term, aptly quotes (*F. M.*, ii. 997-8) from

*Cormac's Glossary* to prove that *anfabrachtai* meant a person wasted by disease.

<sup>3</sup> *Aedh*, etc.—Of the four mentioned in this entry, the Four Masters state that all but Ua Canannain died natural deaths.



B 48b Αραιθε; ηυα Cananna[ι]η (ιδον,<sup>c</sup> Ρυαθρι<sup>c</sup>), ριδομ|ηα Ceniuil-Conaill (ο<sup>d</sup> Cenel-Eogain<sup>d</sup>); Μυρκερταε ηυα Loellainn, ριδομνηα Αιλιξ, ινιυρτε ιντερρεκτι ρυντ.

Καλ. Ιαν. υι. ρ., Ι. η., Ακηνο Δομινι Μ.<sup>ο</sup> c.<sup>ο</sup> x.<sup>ο</sup> υ.<sup>ο</sup> Δοιμενν περμαιρ ρεοιθ 7 ρνεχτα[ι] ο'η<sup>a</sup> coicid dec Καλανν Εταιρ<sup>a</sup> co coicid<sup>b</sup> dec Καλανν Μαρται,<sup>b</sup> uel paulo plur, co polal<sup>1</sup> αρ εν 7 ceθραι 7 δαινε: δια<sup>2</sup> ροφαρρ τερσαι μορ ρο Ερηνν υιλε 7 ιλλαιξιουθ ρεοθ caθ.—Διαρ-μαιτ ηυα θριαν, ρι Μυμαν, το ερζαβαλ Ια Μυρκερταε ηυα m-θριαν.—Ερce το εταβαιρ το macaib mic Αεθα, mic Ρυαθρι, ιμ Θαυρρδελβαε ηυα Concobair, ιμ ριξ Connaετ (ιδον, ι n-Αε-βο<sup>c</sup>), co ρολοιτρет 7 cop'[b]o<sup>3</sup> ερολιξι το.—Μαιτομ ρια n-Δομναλλ ηυα m-θριαν 7 ρια Γαλλαib Αεα-ελιαε ρορ Ιαιξιουθ, ι τορθαυρ Δοννεαθ, ηυα A 49d ends Mail-na-mbo, ρι ηυα-Ceinnpelaix | 7 Concobur ηυα Concobuir, ρι ηυα-Ραιλι, co n-α macaib 7 ροθαυι αρचना.—Δομναλλ, mac Ταιθξ ηυι θριαν, ριδομνηα Μυμαν, το μαρβαθ το Connaεταib.—Μυρκερταε ηυα θριαν το ζαβαλ α ριξι τορι[ε]ιρι 7 το ειαχταιν, ρλυαιξεθ, ιλλαιξιουθ 7 ι m-θρεξαιb.—Δαηλιαεc Αρδα-θρεα[ι]η, co n-α Ιαν το τοιουθ, το λορκαθ το Ρεραιb, Μυμαν 7 cealla ιμθα αρचना ι Ρεραιb-θρεαξ.—Cpeaε mορ Ια Ταυρρδεαλ-βαε ηυα Concobuir 7 Ια Connaεταib, co ροαιρξρεт co Luimneε (ιδον,<sup>d</sup> Τουαε-Muma[η]<sup>d</sup>), co ρυερατ βορρομα διαρμηθε 7 βραιτ ιμθα.—Μαελ-Seclainn ηυα Μαελ-Seclainn, ριδομνηα Τεμραε, occirur epт.

<sup>c-c</sup> itl., t.h., A, B; given in C. <sup>d-d</sup> itl., t.h., B; om., A, C.

A.D. 1115. <sup>1</sup> ρολαc, A. The c is meaningless. <sup>2</sup> 7—and, prefixed, B. <sup>3</sup> γυρ'βο, B.—<sup>a-a</sup> ο'η .υ.ιθ dec κλ. Εταιρ, A; ο .xu. κλ. Ιαναιρ, B. <sup>b-b</sup> υ.ιθ .x. κλ. Μαρτα, A; .xu. κλε. Μαρται, B. <sup>c-c</sup> itl., t.h., A.; om., B.,; given in C.

[Chasm in A up to A.D. 1162.]

<sup>d-d</sup> itl., t.h., MS. (B); given in C.

<sup>4</sup> Donnchadh.—He was deposed and blinded in the preceeding year.

<sup>4</sup> Were unjustly slain.—The phrase, as here given, is applied to one of the individuals in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (ad an.).

1115. <sup>1</sup> Dangerous illness—Literally, gory lying-down.

<sup>2</sup> Murtagh, etc; Mahon, etc.; Murtagh, etc.; Maolmai, etc.—Given in C. The entries here and elsewhere found in C. and omitted in B may

royal heir of Cenel-Conaill (by the Cenel-Eogain); Muircertach Ua Lochlainn royal heir of Ailech, were unjustly slain.<sup>4</sup> [1114]

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. 1115. Very hard weather of frost and snow from the 15th of the Kalends of January [Dec. 18] to the 15th of the Kalends of March [Feb. 15], or a little longer; so that it caused destruction of birds and cattle and people: whereof grew great dearth throughout all Ireland and in Leinster beyond every [place].—Diarmait Ua Briain, king of Munster, was taken prisoner by Muircertach Ua Briain. —An attack was made by the sons of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, upon Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobair, [that is,] upon the king of Connacht (namely, in Ath-bo), so that they injured him and dangerous illness<sup>1</sup> resulted to him. —A defeat [was inflicted] by Domnall Ua Briain and by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath upon the Leinstermen, wherein fell Donnchadh, grandson of Mail-na-mbo, king of Ui-Ceinnselaigh and Conchobur Ua Conchobuir, king of Ui-Failghi, with their sons and a multitude besides (“and Murtagh<sup>2</sup> O’Teg, king of Ferlii, [was] killed”).—Domnall, son of Tadhg Ua Briain, royal heir of Munster, was killed by the Connachtmen.—(“Mahon<sup>2</sup> Mac Maoilmaii, King of O’Neachaii in Munster; Maoilsechlain O’Fogartai, king of Eli [died].”—) Muircertach Ua Briain took his kingship again<sup>3</sup> and went on a hosting into Leinster and into Bregha.—(“Murtagh<sup>2</sup> O’Ciarmaic, king of O’Hane; O’Conor Kyerry; Donell [Mac ?] Murcha O’Flainn; Mac Flanchaa, king of Muskrai, all killed.”—) The stone church of Ard-Brecain, with its complement of people, was burned by the Men of Munster and many churches besides in Fir-Bregh.—Great foray<sup>4</sup> by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobuir and

have been contained in A. (See textual note a, 1117 *infra*.) Most of them relate to Munster, and of these the *Annals of Innisfallen* pass over the greater part. It thus follows that there existed a chor-

nicle of Momonian affairs, of which nothing is known at present.

<sup>3</sup> Took his kingdom again.—See the second entry under the preceding year.

[bip.]

Καλ. 1αν. υν. ρ., l. x. ιιι., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> ιι.<sup>o</sup>  
 Ceallač, comarba πατριας, πορ ευαιρτ Connačt do'no  
 ara cur, co tuc a lančuaipr.—Ceall-da-lua co n-a  
 tempoll do lorcač.—Corcač mor Muman; 7 imleč-  
 ičair; Dairteč Mael-iru uī bpolčā[i]n; 7 bloč do  
 Lirīnor; Alčad-mbo Caimnič; Cluain-iraird crenatae  
 runt<sup>a</sup>.—Teč n-abbač mor Alpa-Mača, co pīcī<sup>b</sup> tairi[i]n  
 ime, do lorcač i toruē Corčair na bliadna pa.—  
 Magna peritencia ramir aohuc ardet | illeit Moča,  
 eter laigīnīcu 7 Muimneču, co pořaraič cealla 7 duine  
 7 tuatā 7 co poe[r]irraič<sup>1</sup> po Epinn 7 dar muir 7 co  
 pola ár inna mete mačtata.—Lačmunn, mac Domnaill,  
 hua rič Alban, do marbač do řepaird Moriab.—Der-  
 bail, ingen Toirpdelbairi hūi brian, morua ep.

B 48c

Καλ. 1αν. ιι. ρ., l. xx. ιιι., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> ιι.<sup>o</sup>  
 Cončobur hūa Cairilla[i]n do marbač do řepaird-Manač.  
 —Cačurač hūa Cnaill, uaral-epcop Connačt, in  
 Chpirt do rmiuit<sup>a</sup>.—Mael-bričte Mac Rona[i]n,  
 comarba Cenannra, 7 ap Muinntiri Cenannra ime, do  
 marbač do Alē hūa Ruairc 7 do Uī[i]n-briuin i n-Aline

A.D. 1116. <sup>1</sup>—raič, MS. <sup>a-a</sup> crenata ep, MS. <sup>b</sup> xx.ιτ, MS.

A.D. 1117. <sup>a</sup> do rmiurunt, MS.; in Chpirt do rmiurunt, C. :  
 which proves that the "Owen" and "Conor" items were contained in A.

<sup>3</sup> Foray. — Made when O'Brien  
 was absent in Leinster.

1116. <sup>1</sup> *Hugh, etc. ; Congalach, etc.*  
 —Given in C.

<sup>2</sup> *The Oratory, etc.*—O Donovan  
 (F. M. ii., p. 1002) says it was at  
 Lismore. Dr. Reeves (*Admann*, p.  
 406), with more caution, says it was  
 seemingly there. According to the  
*Annals of Innisfullen*, Ua Brolchain  
 died at Lismore. But, it is safe to infer  
 that he retired to that establishment to  
 prepare for his end; whilst the pre-  
 sent entry cannot be construed to  
 signify that he erected any building  
 in Lismore. The oratory, it is  
 most probable, was in Armagh;

Mael-Isu having belonged to that  
 community.

<sup>3</sup> *Lisaigy.*—*Lis aigedh*—fort of the  
 guests, i. e., guest-house. "Gil-  
 kyan" (devotee of [St.] Ciaran)  
 shows that it belonged to Clonmac-  
 noise. A similar establishment ex-  
 isted in Armagh (1003=4, 1016,  
*supra*.)

<sup>4</sup> *Roaveai.* — *Ruadh beith* — Red  
 birch. O'Donovan (F. M., ii. 1003)  
 strangely took *roladh a n-dr* of  
 his text to signify that O'Brien  
 slaughtered the inhabitants of Roeve-  
 hagh (co. Galway). The expression  
 means that the Thomond invading  
 forces were annihilated.

by the Connachtmen, so that they harried as far as [1115] Limerick (namely, Thomond), until they took away cattle-spoil innumerable and captives many.—(“Maolmai<sup>2</sup> O’Ciardai, king of Carbrei [was slain].”—)Mael-Sechlainn Ua Mael-Sechlainn, royal heir of Tara, was slain.

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 13th of the moon, A.D. [1116 Bis.] 1116. Ceallach, successor of Patrick, [went] upon circuit of Connacht for the second turn, so that he took away his full circuit [demand].—(“Hugh<sup>1</sup> O’Kinelvan, king of Laoire; Echry Lochan, King of Mallon?, died.”—)Ceall da-lua with its church was burned.—Great Cork of Munster; and Imlech-ibhair; the Oratory<sup>2</sup> of Mael-Isu Ua Brolchain; and part of Lismor; Achadh-bo of [St.] Cainnech; [and] Cluain-iraird were burned.—The great house of the abbots of Ard-Macha with twenty houses around it was burned in the beginning of the Lent of this year.—Great famine-pestilence still rages in the Half of Mogh, amongst both Leinstermen and Munstermen; so that it desolated churches and forts and districts and spread throughout Ireland and over sea and caused destruction to an [in]conceivable degree.—Ladhmunn, son of Domnall, grandson of [Donnchadh] the king of Scotland, was killed by the men of Moray.—Derbail, daughter of Toirrdelbach Ua Briain, died.

(“Congalach<sup>1</sup> Mac Gilkyaran, airchinnech of Lisaigy,<sup>3</sup> in bona penitentia quievit.—The slaughter of Roaveai<sup>4</sup> upon Diermad O’Bryan.”)

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. 1117. Conchobur Ua Cairillain was killed by the Fir-Manach.—(“Diermatt<sup>1</sup> Mac Enna, king of Leinster, died in Dublin.—Owen Mac Echtiern, Coarb of [St.] Buti; Conor O’Follovan, Coarb of Clon-Iraird;”) Cathusach Ua Cnail, archbishop of Connacht, slept in Christ.—Mael-Brighte

[1117]

1117. <sup>1</sup> Diermatt, etc.—Given in C. The first item is found in the *Annals of Boyle*, where, for *died in Dublin*, the reading is: *and of Ath-claith*,

*died (ad an.)*. The F. M. have the two other entries; taken, apparently, from A.

Domnaig Crum-Duba[i]n. Pacier Domini super  
 pacientes haec<sup>b</sup> pcelepa, ut perdat de terra memoriam  
 eorum [Cf. Ps. xxxiii. 17].—Caṯ (iṯon<sup>c</sup>, Caṯ leca[i]n<sup>e</sup>)  
 do denaṯ do ḡrian, mac Murcāḡa 7 do macaib mic  
 Caṯaṯ hUṯ Concobair co Connaṯtaib impu fṯu Tairr-  
 ḡealbaṯ, mac n-Diarṡata 7 fṯu Dal-Cair, co remaib  
 for Dal-Cair 7 co rolaḡ a n-ár.—Ar Cenuil-n-Eogain  
 na hInnir do ḡor la Cenel-Conaill 7 maib imḡai do  
 ḡuitim ann.—Caṯuraṯ hUṯ Cnaill, uaral-eprcop Con-  
 naṯ; Plann hUṯ Sculu, eprcop Connepe; Mael-Muire,  
 eprcop Duin-da-leṯḡlar; ḡilla-Moḡua Mac Camḡuarta,  
 eprcop Daimliacc; Ceallaṯ hUṯ Colma[i]n, eprcop  
 Ferna; Anmḡaḡ hUṯ Anmḡaḡa, eprcop Arda-ferṡa  
 ḡrenainḡ; Muireḡaṯ hUṯ hEnlainge, eprcop Cluana-  
 ferṡa ḡrenainḡ; Maelruanaig<sup>d</sup> hUṯ Ciṡliḡa[i]n, com-  
 arba Robair fṯu pé ciana, omner in Chriṡto dormierunt  
 —Mael-Muire hUṯ Dúna[i]n, fṯu eprcop ḡoiḡel 7  
 cenn cleipeḡ n-Epenn 7 muire ḡérce in domain, in  
 reṡtuagerimo reṡtimo anno aetair fṡae, in nono<sup>e</sup>  
 Kalendār<sup>e</sup> Ianuari, pelegionir fṡae maḡnae optimum  
 curpum conrum[m]auit.

[Kal. Ian. iii. p., l. u., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> uii.

A.D. 1117. <sup>b</sup> om., MS.; given in C. <sup>c-c</sup> itl., t.h., MS.; given in C.

<sup>d</sup> Owing to a stain, it is impossible to discern the mark of contraction=  
 aig; but the reading here given is certain from C. <sup>c-c</sup> nonir Kṡlanoir,  
 MS.; *Non. Kal.*, C.

<sup>2</sup> *Mael-Brighte Mac Ronain*.—See  
 Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 403.

<sup>3</sup> *Friday*.—For *Aine* the F. M. read  
*aidhe* (night). The Sunday of  
 Crom Duban was the last of Summer,  
 according to O'Flaherty, who adds  
 that it was so called to commemo-  
 rate the destruction of the idol  
 Cenn-(Crom-)cruaich by St. Patrick,  
 as narrated in the Second Part of the  
 Tripartite. In hujus vero mem-  
 orabilis idolomachiae memoriam  
 arbitror Dominicam proximam ante  
 Kal. Aug. solenni ritu per Hiber-  
 niam dedicatam, quam vulgo Dom-

*nach Cromduibh*, i. e., Dominicam  
 Crom Nigri nuncupant; nigri sc.  
 ob horrendum et deformem visibilis  
 spectri speciem: alii rectius in  
 victoris gratiam Dominicam S.  
 Patricii nominant (*Ogygia*, Pars  
 III., c. xxii. p. 198-9).

But for all this he gives no autho-  
 rity. "Colgan (Tr. Th. p. 508), in  
 translating the text of the Four  
 Masters, fell into a ludicrous error by  
 making that day the festival of St.  
 Cromdubh. But there was no such  
 saint" (Lanigan, *E. H.*, iv. 56).

Mac Ronain,<sup>2</sup> superior of Cenannus—and slaughter of the Community of Cenannus [took place] along with him— [1117]  
 was killed by Aedh Ua Ruairc and by the Ui-Briuin on the Friday<sup>3</sup> before the Sunday of Crom-duban. The countenance<sup>4</sup> of the Lord is against those who do these evil things, to cut off the remembrance of them from the earth [Cf. Ps. xxxiii. 17].—A battle (namely, the battle of Lecan) was fought by Brian, son of Murchadh and by the grandsons of Cathal Ua Conchobair and the Connacht-men along with them against Tairrdelbach, son of Diarmait and against the Dal-Cais, so that defeat was inflicted upon the Dal-Cais and slaughter of them ensued.—Slaughter of the Cenel-Eogain of the Island was inflicted by the Cenel-Conaill and many nobles fell there.—Cathusach<sup>5</sup> Ua Cnaill, archbishop of Connacht; Flann Ua Sculu, bishop of Connere; Mael-Muire, bishop of Dun-da-lethglas; Gilla-Mochua Mac Camchuarta, bishop of Daimliacc; Ceallach Ua Colmain, bishop of Ferna; Anmchadh Ua Anmchadha, bishop of Ard-ferta of [St.] Brenann; Muiredhach Ua hEnlainge, bishop of Cluain-ferta of [St.] Brenann; Maelruanaigh Ua Ciflichain, successor [of St. Fechin] of Fobar for a long time, all slept in Christ.—Mael-Muire Ua Dunain, learned bishop of the Goidhil and head of the clergy of Ireland and steward of the almsdeeds of the world, consummated the most excellent course of his great religious life in the 77th year of his age, on the 9th of the Kalends of January [Dec. 24].

(“ Mael-Muire<sup>6</sup> O’Dunan, archbishop of Munster, quievit.—The battle of Lettracs [Lettracha-Odhraín].”)

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 5th of the moon, A.D. 1118. [1118]

<sup>4</sup> *The countenance, etc.*—The Vulgate is: Vultus autem Domini super facientes mala, ut perdat de terra memoriam eorum.

<sup>5</sup> *Cathusach*—A repetition of an

obit in the second entry under this year.

<sup>6</sup> *Mael-Muire, etc.*—Given in C. Taken, doubtless, from the *Annals of Boyle*.



Laiðgnen hUa Duibðara, pi ðer-Manað, do ñarþað  
 do Uib-Þiðrað 7 ð'Þeraið na Craiðe.—Þiarmar  
 hUa Þriain, pi Mumai 7 leiði Moðra arðeana,  
 morþuuf erþ i Corcrað mor Mumai, iar n-onðað 7  
 aiðriði.—Merþ cet<sup>a</sup> n-unðra do aiðmið aipþriinn Ceallaið,  
 comarþa Þatþraic, do baðuið i n-Þaball 7 biððað ðóféin.  
 —Þarþhalir, comarþa Þetair, þeruiþ þeleþioruf cum  
 dilexione Dei et proximi, að Chriþtum miðraiuf.—  
 Marþa, ingen Mai-Coluim, ingen pið Alþan, ben pið  
 Saxan, morþua erþ.—Sloðað la Taiþþelþað hUa  
 Concoðair, la pið Connaðt 7 la Muþað hUa Mael-  
 Seðlainn, pi Tempað, imailli þriþ 7 la hðleð hUa  
 Ruarþe iþin Mumai, conþoðtaður Glenn-Maðair 7 co  
 tarð Þer-Mumaiñ do Mac Caprðaið 7 Tuað-Mumaiñ  
 do macaið Þiarmara 7 co tuc a n-ðiallu ðiblinað.  
 Sloðað aile<sup>b</sup> leiþ co hððt-cliað, co tuc mac pið Themþað  
 þoi illaim ðall 7 ðiallu ðall þaðéin 7 ðiallu Laiðen 7  
 Orraiði.—Sceð ingnað inþiuf na hailþrið: iðon,  
 talañcumþeuðuið móþ i Sleib-Elþa, co þomoðaið  
 ilcaðþaða 7 ár n-ðoine inntið.—Sgeð ingnað aile<sup>b</sup> a  
 n-Þriinn: iðon, miþþouðón do ðabail ð'iarðaiþið Corað-  
 Liþarðlinn i n-Orraiðið 7 araiðe ic þorþ-Laiþge.—  
 Mairom Cinn-ðairþe þor Uib-Elðað Ulað þia Muþað hUa  
 Ruaðaca[i]n, co þolað a n-ár.—Ruaiðri hUa Concoðair,

A.D. 1118.    <sup>a</sup> .c., MS.    <sup>b</sup> .ii., MS.

1118. <sup>1</sup> *Himself was endangered.*—Literally, *fright (happened) to himself*. The carrying of so much church plate shows that Cellach was engaged on a visitation of the diocese.

<sup>2</sup> *Paschalis*.—Died Jan. 2, 1118.

<sup>3</sup> *Maria*.—Married in Westminster, 1100; died and was buried there this year, according to the Anglo Saxon Chronicle.

*Bryan, etc. ; Donell, etc.*—Given

in C.; also in the *Annals of Innisfallen* and the *Four Masters*.

<sup>5</sup> *Earthquake*.—At 1117, the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle states that an earthquake occurred in Lombardy on the Octave of St. John the Evangelist (Jan. 3). As the next preceding event of the same chronicle is said to have taken place on the 17th of the Kalends of January (Dec. 17), the entry in question probably belongs (as in the text) to 1118

Laidhgnen Ua Duibdara, king of Fir-Manach, was killed [1118] by the Ui-Fiachrach and by the Men of Craibh.—Diarmait Ua Briain, king of Munster and of the Half of Mogh besides, died in great Cork of Munster after unction and penance.—The value of one hundred ounces of the Mass-requisites of Cellach, successor of Patrick, was drowned in the Daball and himself<sup>1</sup> was in danger.—Paschalis,<sup>2</sup> successor of Peter, a religious servant with love of God and of the neighbour, passed to Christ.—Maria,<sup>3</sup> daughter of Mael-Colum, [i.e.] daughter of the king of Scotland, wife of [Henry] the king of the Saxons, died.—(“Bryan<sup>4</sup> Mac Murough O'Bryan, heyr of Munster, killed by Teig Mac Carthai and by Desmond.”)—A hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Concobhair [that is], by the king of Connacht and by Murchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, king of Tara, along with him and by Aed Ua Ruairc into Munster, until they reached Glenn-Maghair and he gave Desmond to Mac Carthaigh and Thomond to the sons of Diarmait [Ua Briain] and took their pledges from them both. Another hosting by him to Ath-cliaith, so that he took away the son of the king of Tara, who was in custody of the Foreigners and the pledges of the Foreigners themselves and the pledges of Leinster and of Ossory.—A wonderful tale the pilgrims tell: namely, a great earthquake<sup>5</sup> at Mount-Elpha shook many cities and killed many persons therein.—Another wonderful tale in Ireland: a mermaid was taken by fishermen of the Weir<sup>6</sup> of Lisarglinn, in Ossory and another at Port-Lairge.—(“Donell<sup>4</sup> Mac Roary O'Conor, heyre of Connacht, died.”)—The defeat of Cenn-daíre [was inflicted] upon the Ui-Echach of Ulidia by Murchadh Ua Ruadhacain, so that slaughter of them was inflicted.—Ruaidhri Ua Conchobuir, king of Connacht for a long time, died [in

<sup>6</sup> *Of the Weir, etc.*—O'Conor's transcript and translation are perhaps worth quotation: *cor adh lis ar glinn in Osraighibh, ocus ar aile ic Puirt-*

*lairge*—cujus longitudo talis, ut extremitas una esset in Ossoria, altera Waterfordiae (quae Surio disterbantur)!

ἡ Connacht ἦν ἡ εἰσὶν, τοῦ ἐκ τοῦ αἰνῆτος ἡ τῆς τῆς  
ἐκ τῆς ἡ αἰνῆτος ἡ αἰνῆτος ἡ αἰνῆτος.

[Cal. 1an. 1111. p., l. x. ui., Anno Domini M.º c.º x.º 1x.º  
Cenn-coraḥ do rcaileḥ do Connachtaiḥ.—Muirceartaḥ  
húa ḡriain, ἡ Erenn 7 tuir opḡain 7 aipeḥair iarḥair  
in domain, iar m-buaḥ ríḡi 7 aḥrḡi 1 réil Mochoemó[1]c  
Leit 7 1ª terḥ 1o Martā, in quinta feria, in uigērima  
octaua luna, moḡtu[u]r epḥ.—Cú-collcaille húa ḡaigēl-  
la[1]n, arḡollain Erenn ar ḡan 7 ar ḡeirc, ar aineḥ, ar  
coinḡeircle coitḡinn ἡ triaḡu 7 triunu, do maḡbaḥ do  
ḡeairḥ-luirḡ 7 do Thuairḥ-Raḥa cum rua uoḡe et  
B 49a duobur ríur | raḡir bonir et cum triḡinta quinque  
al[1]r, eter mḡuinnḡir 7 oeḡeḡu, in una domu, ἡ Saḡurn  
Mḡnḡarc 7 ἡ réil ḡeac[1]n, maḡ Cula.—Ruairḡ húa  
Tomrair, aipeinneḥ [Ph]aḡna-móre, quieuit.—Flaitḥ-  
berḡaḥ húa Laiḡnen, ἡ ḡeḡn-mḡuḡi ἡ ré, do ἐc.—  
ḡeḡail 1nḡr Loḡa-Cré, renóir aipeḡneḥ, mḡlḡ ḡoḡaḡe  
ḡé, ar Chḡrḡum mḡḡrauit.—Conḡoḡur húa ḡailmḡeḡaḡ,

cc A later hand wrote *in perigrinatione* (the Latin equivalent) overhead.  
d xx., MS.

A.D. 1119. aa 1. ui., MS.; “6 Ides” (10 *Martii* was written on the  
margin by another hand), C.

7 26th year.—See 1092, *supra*.  
The bracketed words are from the  
C. translation.

1119. 1 *The 3rd*.—This is a typical  
instance, showing the value of the  
ferial and luration. The Domini-  
cal Letter was E and the Golden  
Number XVIII. March 10 of the  
text would accordingly be Monday,  
moon 25. On the other hand,  
Thursday, moon 25, are a double  
proof that the date was March 13.  
Consequently, the scribe, by the  
most frequently recurring of all  
errors, mistook *ii.* for *u.*, thereby  
changing 3 (*iii.*) into 6 (*ui.*).

From C. it may be inferred that  
*ui.* was likewise the reading of A.

The Four Masters followed the  
*ui.* of the MS. and omitted, as  
in most of the similar instances,  
the week-day and luration. Where-  
upon, O'Donovan corrects *sixth* into  
*fourth*, noting that O'Clery's Irish  
Calendar gives March 12 as the feast  
of Mochoemoc. This is, however, a  
mistake. All the native authorities,  
including O'Clery's *Martyrology of*  
*Donegal*, assign the festival to the  
13th. The same error of *sixth* for  
*third* occurs in the *Annals of Loch Ce*  
(*ad an.*)

2 *Donell, etc.*; *Hugh, etc.*—Given  
in C.; also in *F. M.*

3 *Both*.—Literally, *between*.

4 *Little Easter*.—Low Sunday.

Clon-Mac-Nois] in pilgrimage, in the 26th year<sup>7</sup> after [1118] his blinding.

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 16th of the moon, A.D. [1119] 1119. Cenn-coradh was razed by the Connachtmen.—Muircertach Ua Briain, king of Ireland and tower of the splendour and principality of the West of the world, died, after victory of kingship and penance, on the feast of Mochoemoc of Liath and on the 3rd<sup>1</sup> of the Ides [13th] of March, on the 5th feria, on the 28th of the moon.—(“Donell<sup>2</sup> O’Hadeth, king of O’Neachay, killed by Echry Mac Laithvertay O’Hadith, king of O’Neachai after.”—) Cuccollchaille Ua Baighellain, arch-ollam of Ireland for science and for almsdeeds, for hospitality, for general benevolence towards weak and strong, was killed by the men of Lurg and and by Tuath-Ratha, with his wife and two very good sons and with thirty-five others, both<sup>3</sup> domestics and guests, in the same house, on the Saturday of Little Easter<sup>4</sup> [April 5] and on the feast of [St.] Becan, son of Cula.<sup>5</sup>—Ruaidhri Ua Tomrair, herenagh of [F]athan-mor, rested.—Flaithbertach Ua Laidhgngen, king of Fern-magh for a [long] time, died.—(“Hugh<sup>2</sup> Mac Branan’s sonn, king of East Leinster, killed.—Donagh Mac Gillpatrick’s sonn, heyr of Ossory, killed by Ossorij themselves.”—) Ferghail<sup>6</sup> of the Island of Loch-Cre, venerable religious counsellor, soldier select of God, passed to Christ.—Conchobur Ua Gailm-

<sup>5</sup> *Becan, Son of Cula.*—According to the gloss in the L. B. Calendar of Oengus, he was patron of Imlech-fia (near Kells, co. Meath). Cula, the Martyrology of Tallaght states (L. L. p. 358d), was the name of his mother.

<sup>6</sup> *Ferghail.*—The *Annals of Innisfallen* give the obit under the year 1120; which, more probably, is the correct date.

The Ruaidhri item is placed immediately before this in C., which omits the two final entries.

<sup>7</sup> *Three Innocent Children.*—The week-day and moon’s age are correct; but I have not found the feast in native authorities. According to the *Annals of Innisfallen*, Niall was killed in the year following. But the data here given are too precise and too much in accord to be erroneous.

τοῖσι Cenuil-Moeóin, do marbað do [U]ib-Duðoi 7 do Clainn [Ph]laibberçaiğ.—Niall, mac Domnall hUí Ločlainn, rídomna Ailíg 7 Epenn 7 tetra Epenn ar cruč 7 ar čeill, ar aineč 7 ar epçna, do čuicim la Cenel-Moen, irin očtmað<sup>b</sup> bliaðain ričet<sup>c</sup> a airi, i luan 7 i n-dečmað<sup>c</sup> [uačað epçai] 7 i feil na tpi mac n-ennac, in decimo<sup>d</sup> octauo<sup>d</sup> Kalenðar Ianuarii.

[b. r.] Kal. Ian. u. r., l. [xx.iii.,<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini M.º c.º xx.º Sloiğeð la Domnall hUa Ločlainn i forirðin Murčaða hUí Mael-Sečlainn co hAč-luain, i n-aiğið Connačt, co tarat Toirpdelbač hUa Cončobuir bpeğið umpo.—Matom Mačairi Chille-mope hUa Nialla[i]n ría Rağ-nall, mac Mic Riabaiğ, for Uib-Eačað, co polað a n-ár.—Cončobur, mac Flanðaca[i]n, mic Dúinnčua[i]n, toipeč Muinnčipe-ðirin, do ġuin i Sleib-[Ph]uat do [U]ib-Cpeñtair 7 a éc de.—Ceallač, comarba Patraic, for cuairt Muman, co tuc a óğpeir 7 co farğaið bennačtain.—ðranan, mac ġilla-Cpirt, rí Corco-Ačlann, do éc.—Ečmarčað Mac Uirðein, toipeč Chemuil-Feaðaiğ, do marbað do Feað-Manač.

Kal. Ian. iii. r., l. ix., Anno Domini M.º c.º xx.º i.º Domnall, mac Aroğair Mic Ločlainn, arori Epenn, derpçaičē ġoerðel ar cruč 7 cenel, ar ceill 7 ġairceð, ar řonur 7 robapčain, ar čionacal reoit 7 bið, do éc a n-Dairí Colum-cille, irin očtmað<sup>a</sup> bliaðain tpičat<sup>a</sup> pęgni rui, irin tpep<sup>b</sup> bliaðain imorpo rečtmoğat<sup>b</sup> aetair

<sup>b-b</sup> .iii. bliaðain. xxx. MS. <sup>c</sup> .x. mar, MS. <sup>d-d</sup> decimar octauar, MS.

A.D. 1120. <sup>a</sup> Left blank in MS.

A.D. 1121. <sup>a-a</sup> .iii. bliaðain. xxx., MS. <sup>b-b</sup> .iii. bliaðain imorpo. lxx., MS.; "76th yeare," C. (taking *iii.* to be *ui.*)

1120. <sup>1</sup> *False peace.*—One which events proved he did not intend to observe.

<sup>2</sup> *Circuit.*—The *Annals of Innisfallen* state that this was part of a visitation of all Ireland made by

Cellach. The second part of the entry is rendered in C.: "was there much revered, that they deserved his benediction"!

1121. <sup>1</sup> *The 4th.*—The F. M. copy

redhaigh, chief of Cenel-Moain, was killed by the [1119]  
 Ui-Dubhdai and by the Clann-[Fh]laithbertaigh.—  
 Niall, son of Domnall Ua Lochlainn, royal heir of  
 Ailech and of Ireland and paragon of Ireland for  
 form and for sense, for generosity and for erudition,  
 fell by the Cenel-Moain, in the 28th year of his age, on  
 Monday and on the 10th [of the moon] and on the feast  
 of the Three Innocent Children,<sup>6</sup> the 18th of the Kalends  
 of January [Dec. 15].

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 27th of the moon, A.D. [1120 Bis.]  
 1120. A hosting by Domnall Ua Lochlainn, in aid of Mur-  
 chadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, to Ath-luain against Connacht,  
 so that Toirrdelbach Ua Conchobuir gave a false peace<sup>1</sup> in  
 regard to them.—The defeat of the Plain of Cell-mor of Ui-  
 Niallain [was inflicted] by Ragnall, son of Mac Riabaigh,  
 upon the Ui-Eachach, so that their slaughter ensued.—  
 Conchobur, son of Flandacan, son of Donnchuan, chief of  
 Muinnter-Birn, was wounded at Slaibh-[Fh]uait by the  
 Ui-Cremhtaind and he died thereof.—Cellach, successor of  
 Patrick, [went] upon circuit<sup>2</sup> of Munster, so that he took  
 away his full demand and left a benediction.—Branan, son  
 of Gilla-Crist, king of Corco-Achlann, died.—Echmarchach  
 Mac Uidhreín, chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, was killed by  
 the Fir-Manach.

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 9th of the moon, A.D. [1121]  
 1121. Domnall, son of Ardghar Mac Lochlainn, archking  
 of Ireland, the [most] distinguished of the Goedhil for  
 form and for birth, for sense and for prowess, for happi-  
 ness and prosperity, for bestowal of treasure and of food,  
 died in Daire of Colum-cille, in the 38th year of his reign  
 and in the 73rd year of his age and on the night of  
 Wednesday and on the 4th<sup>1</sup> [*recte*, 5th] of the Ides [10th,

the mistake of the MS., omitting, as | whereby the error could be readily  
 elsewhere, the moon's age, the means | rectified.



B 49b

γυαε 7 ι n-αιδ̃che Cetaine<sup>c</sup> 7 ι quart | 1o Febre 7 ι  
 n-octma<sup>d</sup> d̃ec [ep̃cai] 7 ι peil Močuaró[ι]c ino ecnai.—  
 Cu-Maiξi, mac Deopai<sup>o</sup> h̃uι phlaino, pι Deplai<sup>o</sup>, do  
 ba<sup>o</sup>u<sup>o</sup> illo<sup>o</sup>-E<sup>o</sup>ca<sup>o</sup>, iap n-γabail Innpι-<sup>o</sup>Tapcarcpenn p̃ai<sup>o</sup>  
 o<sup>o</sup>u<sup>o</sup>i<sup>o</sup>-E<sup>o</sup>ca<sup>o</sup>, du ι topcai<sup>o</sup> coicep<sup>o</sup> ap ce<sup>o</sup>top<sup>o</sup>ca<sup>o</sup>i<sup>o</sup>.—<sup>o</sup>illa-  
 ep̃coip-<sup>o</sup>o<sup>o</sup>gain h̃uιa A<sup>o</sup>n<sup>o</sup>oia<sup>o</sup>pai<sup>o</sup>, pι Ciana<sup>o</sup>ca<sup>o</sup>ta, do mapba<sup>o</sup>  
 oia bpa<sup>o</sup>pu<sup>o</sup> p̃op lap peilgi<sup>o</sup> <sup>o</sup>enn<sup>o</sup>ca<sup>o</sup>p.—<sup>o</sup>lua<sup>o</sup>ga<sup>o</sup> la  
 Tap̃p̃oelba<sup>o</sup> h̃uιa Con<sup>o</sup>co<sup>o</sup>bu<sup>o</sup>p 7 la Coice<sup>o</sup>d<sup>o</sup> Con[n]a<sup>o</sup>ca<sup>o</sup> ι n-  
<sup>o</sup>ep-Mumain, co po<sup>o</sup>innep̃eta<sup>o</sup>p o ta<sup>o</sup> Ma<sup>o</sup>ξ-<sup>o</sup>peim<sup>o</sup>in co  
 Tap̃a<sup>o</sup>ξ-<sup>o</sup>li, eter <sup>o</sup>ua<sup>o</sup>ca 7 <sup>o</sup>ea<sup>o</sup>lla, i<sup>o</sup>on, p̃e<sup>o</sup>ctmo<sup>o</sup>ga<sup>o</sup> <sup>o</sup>ea<sup>o</sup>ll, uel  
 paulo plur.—Cpea<sup>o</sup>cp̃lua<sup>o</sup>ga<sup>o</sup> la Tap̃p̃oelba<sup>o</sup> h̃uιa Con<sup>o</sup>co-  
 bu<sup>o</sup>p <sup>o</sup>ep ι n-<sup>o</sup>ep-Mumain, co poa<sup>o</sup>ca<sup>o</sup> Tap̃monn <sup>o</sup>ip̃mo<sup>o</sup>p  
 7 co tapai<sup>o</sup> bo<sup>o</sup>poma oia<sup>o</sup>p̃ne 7 co p̃ap̃ga<sup>o</sup>b Mu<sup>o</sup>ipe<sup>o</sup>oac h̃uιa  
 P̃lai<sup>o</sup>cb̃ep̃ta<sup>o</sup>ξ, pι lap<sup>o</sup>ca<sup>o</sup>p Con[n]a<sup>o</sup>ca<sup>o</sup>, 7 A<sup>o</sup>ca<sup>o</sup> h̃uιa n-<sup>o</sup>ci<sup>o</sup>o<sup>o</sup>n,  
 pι h̃uιa-<sup>o</sup>pa<sup>o</sup>ca<sup>o</sup>.—Cloic<sup>o</sup>ce<sup>o</sup> Tel<sup>o</sup>ca-Innmuin ι n-<sup>o</sup>Op̃p̃a<sup>o</sup>gi<sup>o</sup>

<sup>c</sup> .c.aine, MS. <sup>d</sup> .um., MS. <sup>e</sup> .u.ep ap .xl., MS. <sup>f</sup> .u.e<sup>o</sup>, MS. <sup>g</sup> .lxx  
 MS.

<sup>2</sup> *Mochuaroc of the Wisdom*.—He is thus designated in the Calendar of Oengus also. Mochuaroc signifies *my little* (literally, *young*) *Cuar*. In a Würzburg Latin MS. of the 8th century in Irish character, he is said to have committed to writing, lest it should lapse from memory, a Paschal Computus which his master, Mosinu (or Sillan, third abbot of Bangor: *ob.* 609=610, *supra*), had learned by rote from an erudite Greek (Schepss: *Die ältesten Evangelienhandschriften der Würzburger Universitätsbibliothek*, p. 27). The introduction of the Decemnovennial Cycle into his monastery would thus account for the epithet "of the Wisdom."

Another appellation of affection is *Cuaran* (*little Cuar*), under which

title he is patron of Kilcoran (*Cell Cuarain*, Church of Cuaran—*perierunt etiam ruinae*), about a mile west of Youghal. He is locally remembered in a native couplet as *Cuaran of the Nine*. The reason is given in a bilingual and partially corrupt gloss in the L. B. Calendar of Oengus. *Is aise atberar 'Mochuaroc na Nona' friss, ar is e toisech rodelig ceilebrad Nóna: quia cum media vel ora [pro vel ora lege Hora] apud antiquos celebra[ba]tur*—"It is for this *Mochuaroc of the Nine* is applied (lit. *said*) to him, because he is the first that separated the celebration of Nine: for by the ancient [monks] it used to be celebrated along with the Middle (Canonical) Hour [Sext]."

This is explained by the *Rule of the*

*recte*, 9th] of February and on the 18th [of the moon] and on the feast of [St.] Mochuaroc of the Wisdom.<sup>2</sup>—Cu-Maighi, son of Deoradh Ua Flainn, king of Derlas, was drowned<sup>3</sup> in Loch-Echach, after Inis-Darcacrenn had been taken from<sup>4</sup> him by the Ui-Echach, wherein fell five and forty persons.—Gilla-Epscoip-Eogain<sup>5</sup> Ua Andiaraidh, king of Ciannachta, was killed by his own kinsmen in the centre of the cemetery of Bennchar.—A hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobair and by the Fifth of Connacht into Desmond, so that they laid waste from Magh-Feimen to Tragh-Li, both lands and churches, namely, seventy churches, or a little more.—A foray-hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobair and by the Fifth of Connacht again into Desmond, until he reached the Termon of Lis-mor and obtained cattle-spoil innumerable and he lost<sup>6</sup> Muiredach Ua Flaithbertaigh, king of the West of Connacht and Aedh Ua Eidhin, king of Ui-Fiachrach. — The steeple [*lit.*, bell-house] of Telach-Innmuinn in Ossory [1121]

38 Abbots: *A prima hora usque ad horam tertiam Deo vacent fratres; a tertia vero usque ad nonam quidquid iniunctum fuerit . . . faciant* (Cap. x.). Sext was thus deferred from the sixth hour (12 noon) until the ninth (3 p.m.) and joined to None. In the Benedictine Rule, this deviation was followed from Sep. 15 to Lent: *Hora secunda agatur Tertia et usque ad Nonam omnes in opus suum laborent*. The change effected by St. Cuaran consisted in replacing the celebration of Sext at the proper Canonical hour, thus leaving None to be recited separately.

Colgan (*AA. SS.* p. 302) gives the purport of the L. B. gloss as follows: *Vocatur Mochuarocus de Nona, ideo quod sit primus qui curavit celebra-*

*tionem Missae fieri seorsim, quia cum media Nona apud antiquos celebrabatur*. This is typical of Colgan's work of the kind. The original, needless to say, makes no mention of Mass; *cum media Nona* is meaningless; whilst the *ancient* monks celebrated Mass after Prime, Tierce, Sext and None respectively, according to the different seasons of the liturgical year.

<sup>3</sup> *Drowned*.—The Annals of Innisfallen add that the act was done by himself.

<sup>4</sup> *From*.—Literally, *upon*.

<sup>5</sup> *Gilla-Epscoip-Eogain*—Devotee of Bishop Eugene (founder of Ard sratha, Ard-straw, co. Tyrone).

<sup>6</sup> *Lost*.—Literally, *left (dead)* on the battle-field.

do dluigi do čairčéineo : cloč do rgeinn ar, co romarḃ macleigino ipin čill.—Samual hUa Anġlġ, eprcop Ačā-cliač, in pace quieuit. Ceallac, comarba Patraic, do šaḃail eprcopoiti Ačā-cliač a toša Ţall 7 Ţaerdel.—Da rpeič Tpin-Mhara[ġ]n, o ḃorur Račā co cpoir m-ḃrište, do lopeač.—Ačāč šoičġ do čiačtain in Non Decimbir, co polā a benncopor do čloicčiuč Aipd-Mačā 7 co n-ḃerna pḃar mor po Epinn uile.

[Cal. 1an. 1. p., l., xx., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup> Ačē hUa Ruairc, pġ Conmaicne, do čuitim la Ţepu Miḃe ic bpeič cpeičē uačġḃ.—Scrin Cholmain, mic Luacain, d'pošḃail 1 n-ailaič Lanne, pēčubat 1 talmain, Dia-Cetaim<sup>a</sup> in ḃraič.—Sluaigēo la Tairpdelbač hUa Concobuir co loč-Saileč 1 Miḃe, co táinig Mac Murčāda, pġ Laišen 7 Ţall, 1 n-a teč.—Mor, ingen Domnall hUa ločlainn, ben Ta[ġ]rpḃealbaiš hUa Concobuir, do éc.—Cpeč mor la Concobur hUa ločlainn, 7 la Cenel n-ġogain, co ranšadur Čill-puarič 1 n-Ulltaič, co tucraḃur boroma diaimḃe.—Mael-Colum hUa ḃpolčā[ġ]n, eprcop Aipd-Mačā, do éc 1 n-a ailičri | 1 n-Diriurč Daipe po buaič martra 7 haičrišġ.—Ačē hUa Duiboirma, toipeč na ḃpeoča 7 cenn einiš tuairce[ġ]pč Epenn 7 Domnall, a bračair, morpu runč.

A.D. 1122. <sup>a</sup> dia .c.ann, MS.

<sup>7</sup> *Samuel Ua Angli.*—See Lanigan, *E. H.* iii. 12, sq.

<sup>8</sup> *Ceallach, etc.*—See Lanigan, *E. H.* iii. 45–6.

<sup>9</sup> *Two streets.*—C. gives *Dasreith*, taking the two native words as one, signifying the propername of a place.

<sup>10</sup> *Door of the Close.*—"The mote doore," C.

<sup>11</sup> *Pinnacle-cover.*—"Brasen topp," C.

<sup>12</sup> *And caused, etc.*—"And maine

prodigies were shewn over all Ireland"! C.

1122. <sup>1</sup> *A man's grave [deep] in earth.*—"A cubite deep in the ground," C. The original expression occurs in the *Feast of Bricriu* (L. U. 103a, lines 15–6; 108b, lines 28–9). The meaning is shown in the Book of Armagh (fol. 8c): Et dixit [angelus] ei: Ne reliquiae a terra reducuntur[-antur] corporis tui et cubitus de terra super corpus fiat. Quod . . . factum . . . demonstratum est; quia . . . fodientes humum antropi

was split by a thunderbolt: a stone leaped thereout, so [1121] that it killed a student in the church.—Samuel Ua Angli,<sup>7</sup> bishop of Ath-cliath, rested in peace. Ceallach,<sup>8</sup> successor of Patrick, took the episcopacy of Ath-cliath by choice of the Foreigners and of the Gaidhil.—Two streets<sup>9</sup> of Masan-Third, from the door of the Close<sup>10</sup> to the Cross of [St.] Brigit, were burned.—A gust of wind came on the Nones [5th] of December, so that it took off the pinnacle-cover<sup>11</sup> of the steeple [*lit.*, bell-house] of Ard-Macha and caused<sup>12</sup> great destruction of woods throughout all Ireland.

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 20th of the moon, A.D. [1122] 1122. Aedh Ua Ruairc, king of Conmaicni, fell by the Men of Meath, in carrying off spoil from them.—The Shrine of [St.] Colman, son of Luachan, was found in the tomb of Lann, a man's grave [deep] in earth,<sup>1</sup> the Wednesday of the Betrayal<sup>2</sup> [March 22].—A hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobuir to Loch-Sailech in Meath, so that Mac Murchadha, king of Leinster and of the Foreigners, came into his house.—Mor, daughter of Domnall Ua Lochlainn, wife of Tairrdealbhach Ua Conchobuir, died.—Great foray by Conchobur Ua Lochlainn and by the Cenel-Eogain, until they reached Cell-ruadh in Ulidia, so that they took away countless cattle-spoil.—Mael-Coluim Ua Brolchain, [suffragan] bishop of Ard-Macha, died on his pilgrimage in the Hermitage<sup>3</sup> of Daire, with victory of suffering and of penance.—Aedh Ua Duibdirma, chief of the Bredach and head of the hospitality of the North of Ireland and Domnall, his brother, died.

[ἄνθρωποι] ignem a sepulchro inrumperere viderunt.

For St. Colman, of Lynally, King's County, see Vol. I., p. 87; O'Donovan, *Four Masters*, I., p. 235-6; *Adamnan*, i. 5, ii. 16 and the notes thereon.

<sup>2</sup> *The Wednesday of the Betrayal.*

—“The Wednesday before Easter,”

C. This is correct.

<sup>3</sup> *Hermitage*.—See *Adamnan*, p. 366. As Cellach was a real archbishop, O'Brolchain was enabled to retire to Derry.

[Cal. Ian. ii. p. l. i., Anno Domini M.º c.º xx.º iii.º Gaile-  
engā do ḡabail tighi i n-Daimliac—Cianna[i]n for  
Mupčāð hūa Mael-Sečlainn, for pūḡ Temprač, co polo-  
ircepet in teč 7 očtmoḡa<sup>a</sup> tighi ime 7 co romarbrač  
ročairi dia muinnter. Ternai imorro Mupčāð, do  
aíniúč Cianna[i]n, cen marbað, cen loḡcað.—Amur  
anaičnig do čabairt for Comarba Ailbe (idon,<sup>b</sup> Mael-  
morða, mac Mic Cločna<sup>b</sup>): idon, teč do ḡabail fair for  
lar Imleča fein 7 for mac Cerpail hūi Ciarmaic  
(idon,<sup>c</sup> pū Aine<sup>c</sup>), co romarbað morreper<sup>d</sup> anō. Ter-  
natup imorro na doene maiči ar, tria rač Ailbe 7  
na hecailri. Roloirceð imorro ann Bernan Ailbe.  
Romarbað imorro pūa cinō mīr intī roḡač in teč, idon,  
in ḡilla caeč hūa Ciarmaic—7 deočain eiriðe iar n-  
ainmniúḡuð—7 ro beanað a cenn de i rapuḡuð Ailbe 7  
in Coimðeḡ.—Oenḡur hūa ḡorma[i]n, comarba Comḡail,  
do éc i n-ailiēri ilirmor Močutu.—Flann hūa Duib-  
innri, aircinneč Luḡmaiḡ; Cú-Cairil hūa Cerpail, pī  
ḡern-mūiḡi; Mael-Muire hūa Cónouā[i]n, aircinneč  
Daire-Luērain; Donnleibhe Mac Cačala[i]n, ronur 7

A.D. 1123. <sup>a</sup> uiii.moḡa, MS. <sup>b-b</sup> itl., t. h., MS.; given in C., with  
omission of *Mic-Mac*. <sup>c-c</sup> itl., t. h., MS.; given in C. <sup>d</sup> mor. ur., MS.

1123. <sup>1</sup> *Eighty houses*.—"Eight of  
his household servants"! C.

The reading in B affords a natu-  
ral explanation of this apparently  
inexplicable error. The translator  
took *uii.moḡa* to be two words  
(*uii.*=*ocht*=*eight*; *moḡa*, pl. of  
*mogh*=*servant*) and *tighi* to be  
gen. sing. of *tech*=*house*. Whence  
"eight [of his] household ser-  
vants."

<sup>2</sup> *Attack*.—Not mentioned, strange  
to say, in the *Annals of Innisfallen*.

<sup>3</sup> *Successor of [St.] Ailbe*.—Bishop  
of Emly, co. Tipperary.

<sup>4</sup> *Seven*.—Literally, *great six*.

<sup>5</sup> *Gapped* [*Bell*]. — Erroneously  
rendered *mitre* in C. For the *Ber-  
nan Ailbhe*, see Petrie's *Round  
Towers*, p. 335-6.

<sup>6</sup> *Cilla-caech*. — *Purblind gillie*.  
The soubriquet supplies a probable  
motive for the outrage. Owing to  
the visual defect, the bishop had  
refused to confer the Order of  
priesthood. Thereby Ua Ciarmhaic  
(O'Kirby) was effectually debarred  
from the preferment which lay  
open to him as a member of the  
reigning family.

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 1st of the moon, A.D. 1123. [1123]  
 The Gailenga captured a house in Daimliac of [St.] Ciannan upon Murchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, king of Tara, so that they burned the house and eighty houses<sup>1</sup> around it and killed a number of his people. Murchadh, however, escaped by protection of [St.] Ciannan, without being killed or burned.—An unprecedented attack<sup>2</sup> was made upon the successor of [St.] Ailbe<sup>3</sup> (namely, Mael-Mordha, son of Mac Clothna): to wit, a house was seized upon him and upon the son of Cerball Ua Ciarmhaic (that is, the king of Aine), in the centre of Imlech itself, so that seven<sup>4</sup> were killed therein. Howbeit, the noble persons escaped therefrom, through favour of [St.] Ailbe and of the church. There was likewise burned the Gapped [Bell]<sup>5</sup> of [St.] Ailbe. Now, he who seized the house was killed before the end of a novena, namely, the Gilla-caech<sup>5</sup> Ua Ciarmhaic—and the same person was a deacon<sup>6</sup> by profession<sup>7</sup>—and his head was cut off, because of<sup>8</sup> the profanation of [St.] Ailbe and of the Lord.—Oenghus Ua Gormain, successor of [St.] Comgall of Bangor, died in pilgrimage in Lis-mor of [St.] Mochutu.—Flann<sup>9</sup> Ua Duibhinnsi, herenagh of Lughmagh; Cu-Caisil Ua Cerbaill, king of Fernmagh; Mael-Muire Ua Condubhain, herenagh of Daire-Lubrain; Donnsluibhe Mac Cathalain, the prosperity and happiness of all Ulidia, died.—Donnchadh Mac

<sup>7</sup> *By profession.*—Literally, *according to nomination.*

<sup>8</sup> *Because of.*—Literally, *in.* The offence was homicide (punishable by death), according to Canon xxxi. of the First Patrician Synod: Si quis conduxerit e duobus clericis, quos discordare convenit per discordiam aliquam, prolatum uni e duobus hostem ad interficiendum, homicidam congruum est nomi-

nari: qui clericus ab omnibus rectis [recte] habeatur alienus.

This enactment was incorporated into the *Collectio Canonum Hibernensis* (x. *De multimodis causis clericorum*: 23).

<sup>9</sup> *Flann, etc.*—Of the four names in this entry, the last alone is given in the *Annals of Loch Ce*. But the compiler placed after it the *mortui sunt* of the Ulster Annals.



ροῦαρῑυ ὑλαῖ ὑλε, μορτυι ρυντ.—Ῥοννῑαῖ Μάε ῤιλλ[α]-  
 πατραε ρυαῖ, ρί Ορραιῑ, α ρυιρ occiρyρ epτ —Conḡalač  
 hυα [ph]laičberταιῑ, ρυdomna αἰλιῑ, occiρyρ epτ.

[b. r.] | Cal. 1an. iii. p., l. x.ii., Anno Domini M.º c.º xx.º iii.º<sup>a</sup>  
 Τορρυνῑ, mac Τυρcaill, ρρυνῑοιῑῑῑῑ[α] ῤall n-θρenn,  
 ρυβιτα μορτε ρερυντ.—Ταῖῑ, mac Μιc Capρῑαῑ, ρί  
 Ῥeap-Μυman[-αν], in penitencia μορτυyρ epτ.—Ῥιῑῑαῖ  
 μορ το ρυῑ ῤeῑραῖ Ῥια-Ῥomnaῑ Capc[α]: ιῑon, α ῑeč  
 Capca το ῑυιτιμ ραιρ 7 ρορ α τεῑλαῖ.—Λυμneč το  
 λορcaῖ ὑλε, αῑτμαῖ beac.—αἰαxανῑαιρ, mac Mael-  
 Cholym, ρί αἰban, in bona penitencia μορτυyρ epτ.—  
 ῤeill Ῥeap-Μυman το μαρbaῖ la Ταρρῑelbaῖ hυα  
 B 49d Cončobaiρ: | ιῑon, Mael-Sečlainn, mac Copmaic, mic  
 Μιc Capρῑαῑ, ρι Caiρl 7 hυα Ciaρmeic α hαne 7 hυα  
 Cobῑaῑ το [u]ib-Cuanač-Cnamčaille.—αῑῑῑar, mac mic  
 αῑῑα hυι Mael-Sečlainn, ρυdomna αἰλιῑ, το μαρbaῖ la  
 Μυμντερ Ῥαιρ ι n-αῑneč Colum-cille.

| Cal. 1an. u. p., l. xx. iii., Anno Domini M.º c.º xx.º u.º  
 ῤυντ ιῑ 1anaρ ιμορρῑο ρορ Oen-ῑiden 7 ρρυν [uačao  
 epca] ρυρρῑ. Ocyρ ιρ ινῑτι τυαρῑbaῖ α bynῑe ῑiden  
 ρορ in ῑamliac μορ αῑῑῑ-Μαῑα, ιαρ n-α lanecop το  
 ρῑνῑτιyῑ la Cellač, comarba πατραε, ιρῑν τρῑcaῑmaῖ

A.D. 1124. <sup>a</sup> The iii. were at first uii. ; but u was altered into ii, by the  
 text hand.

1124. <sup>1</sup> *Easter house*.—From this expression, taken in connection with the house-seizures mentioned in the Annals, it may be concluded that it was customary for kings to spend the week before Easter or Pentecost at a church, where houses were set apart for themselves and their retinues.

<sup>2</sup> *Died*.—On April 23, according to the Anglo Saxon Chronicle.

<sup>3</sup> *Of Ane*.—Literally, from *Aine* (the district around Knockany, co. Limerick). In the Annals of Loch Ce (*ad an.*), the original, *a hAne*, is read *Achaine* and applied as the personal name of Ua Cobthaigh (O'Coffey).

Gilla-Patraic the Red, king of Ossory, was slain by his own [kinsmen].—Conghalach Ua [F]laithbertaigh, royal heir of Ailech, was slain. [1123]

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 12th of the moon, A.D. [1124 Bis.]  
 1124. Torfind, son of Turcall, chief young lord of the Foreigners of Ireland, perished by sudden death.—Tadhg, son of Mac Carthaigh, king of Desmond, died in penance.—Great peril [happened] to the king of Tara, on Easter Sunday [April 6]: namely, his Easter house<sup>1</sup> to fall upon him and upon his [viz., the] household.—Limerick was burned, all but a little.—Alexander, son of Mael-Coluim, king of Scotland, died<sup>2</sup> in good penance.—The hostages of Desmond were killed by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobair: namely, Mael-Sechlainn, son of Cormac, son of Mac Carthaigh, king of Cashel and Ua Ciarmaic of Ane,<sup>3</sup> and Ua Cobthaigh of Ui-Cuanach-Cnamchaille.—Ardghar, grandson of Aedh Ua-Mael-Sechlainn, royal heir of Ailech, was killed by the Community of Daire, in reparation<sup>4</sup> to [St.] Columcille.

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 23rd of the moon, A.D. [1125]  
 1125. The 5th of the Ides<sup>1</sup> [9th] of January [was] upon Friday and the 1st [day of the moon fell] thereon. And it is on that [day] its protecting ridge was raised<sup>2</sup> upon the great stone church of Ard-Macha, after its being fully covered with shingle by Cellach, successor of Patrick, in the

<sup>4</sup> *In reparation.* — “Within the libertie”! C. I do not know what was the offence.

1125. <sup>1</sup> *The 5th of the Ides, etc.*—The translator of C. mistook the meaning of this entry. “The fift of the Ides of January was the church of Ard-magh broken in the rooffe, which was

covered by Ceallagh, the Corbe of St. Patrick; being unroofed in an hundred and thirtie years before.” The week-day is given, but the lunation omitted, by the Four Masters.

<sup>2</sup> *Ridge was raised.*—That is, the work was formally completed.



thirtieth year above one hundred<sup>3</sup> since there was a complete shingle roof upon it before.—Gilla-braiti Ua Ruairc was drowned in Loch-Aillinne.—A hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobair into Meath, so that he expelled Murchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn from the kingship and placed three kings over the men of Meath. But Domnall, son of Murchadh, kills the third king, namely, Mael-Sechlainn, son of Donnchadh, before the end of a novena<sup>4</sup>.—Muircertach Ua Cerbaill, king of the South of Fernmagh, went on a foray into Fir-Bregh, until Diarmaid Ua Mael-Sechlainn with the Men of Meath and the Men of Bregha overtook them, so that Muircertach was killed there and slaughter of the foraying force [took place] around him. [1125]

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 4th of the moon, A.D. 1126. Ennai, son of Mac Murchadha, king of Leinster, died.<sup>1</sup>—A hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobair into Leinster, so that he took away their pledges.—Ua Mael-ruanaigh, king of Fir-Manach, was slain by his own [kinsmen].—Mael-Isu Ua Conne, a Goedhel eminent in history and in jurisprudence<sup>2</sup> and in the Order of Patrick, rested in Christ after select penance.—Great Cork of Munster with its church was burned.—Domnall Ua Dubhdai was drowned, after making a foray in Tir-Conaill.—Royal progress of Toirrdelbach Ua Conchobair to Ath-cliath, so that he gave the kingship of [1126]

The *Order of Patrick* may have embodied the primatial rights and privileges, as formulated and claimed with such prominence in the *Tripartite Life* and the *Book of Armagh*. The following from *Tirechan* (*Book of Armagh*, fol. 11b) is characteristic of the spirit pervading the Patrician Documents in their present form. Si quaereret heres[=*comarba*] Patricii paruchiam

[i.e., diocesim] illius, potest pene totam insulam sibi reddere in paruchiam. (Cf. *The Tripartite Life of St. Patrick*, etc., Trans. R. I. A., xxix. 184.)

<sup>3</sup> Both laic and cleric.—Literally, *between land and church*.

<sup>4</sup> *Treacherous foray*.—"A stealing army," C. It signifies that the foray was made when Ua Tuachair was nominally at peace with the Airthir.

B 50a

cocair̃ moir̃ 1 n-Ḙrinn, cor'bo ecen do čomarba Patraic  
 bič mī for bliadain f̃ri hḘr̃o-Ḥač̃a 1 n-eč̃air, oc rič̃u-  
 ſuđ f̃er n-Ḙrinn 7 oc tabairt r̃iaſla 7 rođera for cač̃,  
 eter tuair̃ 7 eaclur.—Crec meađla la Ruair̃i hḤa  
 Tuair̃ 1 n-Ḥir̃č̃erair̃, conat̃tar̃č̃at̃ar Ḥir̃č̃ir, co  
 polat̃ a n-ar 7 co rođicennađ r̃ađein.—Ḥuir̃eđat̃ hḤa  
 Cuillen, air̃cinnec̃ Cločair, do marbat̃ o'f̃erair̃-Ḥanač̃.  
 —Ḭam̃liac r̃eiglera Poil 7 Peđair, doponat̃ la hḤmar  
 hḤa n-Ḥeđaca[1]n, do čoir̃ecrat̃ do Cheallač̃, comarba  
 Patraic, 1<sup>c</sup> n-dođecim Ḥallann<sup>c</sup> Nouimbir.—Crec̃-  
 r̃luat̃at̃ la Tair̃p̃oelbat̃ hḤa Cončobair̃ a n-Ḭer-Mu-  
 man, co roat̃t Glenn-Ḥaſair̃ 7 co tuc bořoma dair̃-  
 m̃iđe.

Ḥal. 1an. un., p., l. x. u., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> un.<sup>o</sup>  
 Sluat̃at̃ la Tair̃p̃oelbat̃ hḤa Concobuir̃ 1 n-Ḭer-Mu-  
 man, co roat̃t Cor̃caſ moir̃ Muman, co tuc ſiallu  
 Muman co leir̃.—Ḥir̃č̃ir do ſ̃abail tair̃i f̃lainn Mic  
 Sinaſ 1 T̃r̃un Saxan for Raſnall, mac Mic Riabaiſ,  
 ađci Luain 1ñte 7 a ođicennađ leó.—Cat̃ eter Ul̃tu  
 r̃ađein, 1 tor̃er̃at̃ur̃ oā r̃iſ Ul̃at̃, 1on, Niall Mac  
 Ḭuinñf̃leiđe 7 ár̃ Ul̃at̃ ime 7 Eočair̃ hḤa Mač̃gamna  
 1 r̃r̃ič̃uim.—Ḥilla-C̃r̃ir̃t hḤa h̃eic̃niſ, r̃i f̃er-Ḥanač̃  
 7 air̃ořiſ Ḥir̃ſiall, do ec̃ 1 Cločar-mac-n-Ḭaim̃in iar̃ n-  
 ač̃r̃iſi č̃oſair̃e.—f̃ir̃ Muñan 7 Laiſin do im̃pođ  
 dořu[č̃]ir̃ for Tair̃p̃oelbat̃ hḤa Concobuir̃ 7 a n-ſeill

A.D. 1126. <sup>a-a</sup> in .xii. Kl., MS.

<sup>5</sup> *The stone church*.—Colgan evades the difficulty of distinguishing between *Damliac* and *Recles* (monastery) by employing the term *Basilica* (*Triad. Thaum.*, p. 300).

<sup>6</sup> *Imar*.—The tutor of St Malachy; *vir sanctissimae vitae*, according to St. Bernard. His name is in the Carthusian Martyrology at Nov. 12 (Lanigan, *E. H.* iv. 99). The

Martyrology of Donegal has it (I know not why) at Aug. 13. He died on a pilgrimage at Rome in 1134.

<sup>7</sup> *He reached*. — “He wasted,” C. The same error is repeated in the first entry of next year. It arose probably from mistaking the contraction mark over *s* for the grave accent of *a*; thus reading *roacht* as *ro[*fh*]*ds**.

Ath-cliath to his son, namely, to Conchobur.—A storm of [1126] great war in Ireland, so that it was necessary for the successor of Patrick to be a month above a year abroad from Ard-Macha, pacifying the men of Ireland and imposing rule and good conduct upon every one, both laic and cleric<sup>3</sup>.—A treacherous foray<sup>4</sup> [was made] by Ruaidhri Ua Tuachair into the Airthir, until the Airthir overtook them, so that slaughter of them was inflicted and he was beheaded himself.—Muredhach Ua Cuillen, herenagh of Clochar, was killed by the Fir-Manach.—The stone church<sup>5</sup> of the Monastery of [SS.] Paul and Peter, that was built by Imar<sup>6</sup> Ua Aedhacain, was consecrated by Ceallach, successor of Patrick, on [Thursday] the 12th of the Kalends of November [Oct. 21].—A foray-hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobhair into Desmond, until he reached<sup>7</sup> Glenn-Maghair and took away countless cattle-spoil.

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 15th of the moon, A.D. [1127] 1127. A hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobair into Desmond, until he reached great Cork of Munster, so that he took away the pledges of all Munster.—The Airthir seized the house of Flann Mac Sinaigh in the Third of the Saxons upon Raghnaill, son of Mac Riabaigh, on the night of Monday of the Beginning [of Lent,<sup>1</sup> Feb. 21]; and he was beheaded by them.—A battle between the Ulidians themselves, wherein fell two kings of Ulidia in combat, namely Niall<sup>2</sup> Mac Duinnshleibhe [Ua Eochada], with slaughter of the Ulidians around him and Eochaidh Ua Mathgamna.—Gilla-Crist Ua hEienigh, king of Fir-Manach and arch-king of Airgialla, died in Clochar-mac-Daimin after choice penance.—The Men of Munster and the Lagenians turned again upon Tairrdelbach Ua Con-

1127. <sup>1</sup> *Beginning [of Lent]*.—See 1109, note 2, *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Niall*.—Not given in the Ulidian regnal list (L. L. 41d).

<sup>3</sup> *He placed*.—Very gross is the error of the scribe, or compiler, of the (so-called) *Annals of Loch Cé*, who took the *rat sum* of the MS. to



το δειριυζυδ τοιβ 7 α mac ο'αεριζυδ το λαιγιυβ 7 το  
 θαλλαιβ. Αραιδε, πορατ ρυμ ρι αιλε<sup>a</sup> πορρο, ιον,  
 'Οomnall, mac Mic P'haelain.—Cearball, mac Mic  
 P'haelain—7 άρ hυα-P'haelain ime—το ευνιτιμ λα hυιβ-  
 P'ailgi πορ λαρ Cille-οαρα, ι cornum comurbu[ι]r δριζτε.  
 —Ταλλτιυ, ingen Mupcaδα hυι Mael-Seclann, ben  
 Ταιρδελβαιζ hυι Concobuir, ο'ec.—Mael-δριζτε hυα  
 P'oranna[ι]n, αιρειννεε Αρδα-ρραδα; Mael-δριζτε hυα  
 Cinaeda, αιρειννεε Αιρδε-Τρεα, in bona penetencia  
 μορτυι ρυντ.—Γιλλα-Ορη-τ hυα Mael-Eoin, comarba  
 Ciaran Cluana-mac-Noir, ρονυρ 7 ροβαρτυ αιρειννεε  
 cell n-Openn, in Churpo quieuτ.

[δρι.] | Cal. Ian. 1. p., l. xx.ii., Anno Domini m.º c.º xx.º uiii.º  
 B 50b | διρρεατιλ<sup>a</sup> 7 embolerm[ατιε]υρ annur. Pιρ Mhaizi-  
 !eda ( ιον,<sup>b</sup> 'Οomnall hυα Γαιλμρεοαιζ 7 Cenel-  
 Maein<sup>b</sup>) το gabail ταιζι πορ ριζ Pερ-Manaδ, ιον, πορ  
 P'haelain hυα n-Ουιβδαρια 7 αευνιτιμ leó 7 ροδαδε  
 το ηαιτιβ Pερ-Manaδ ime.—Γιλλ[α]-Ρατραε, mac  
 Tuadaíl, comarba Coemgin, το μαρβαδ ο'υιβ-  
 Muireoaiζ πορ λαρ Γλιννε-οα-λοα.—Μαιοm ρια  
 μαρερλυαζ Concoβαιρ, mic Mic loclann, πορ μαρερλυαζ  
 Tagerman υα [υι] Ruairc, ι τορδαρ hυα Ciarδα,  
 A.D. 1127. <sup>a</sup> .ii., MS.  
 A.D. 1128. <sup>a</sup> διρρεατυρ, MS. <sup>b-b</sup> itl., t. h., MS.; om., C.

be plural and read *radsat* (they gave). The editor accepts this and improves upon it by taking *eli* (another) to be the local name, *Eli*! (He omits to say whether the territory of the name in Tipperary, or that in the King's Co., is intended.) He ought to have known that the legitimate successor of Eana was Diarmait Mac Murchadha, who brought over the English. But he was probably misled by the translator of C., who has: "his (O Conor's son)

deposed by Leinster and Galls, through misdemeanours of Danyell O'Eylan, king of Ely." O'Donovan (p. 1027) also took the verb as plural, signifying that the Leinstermen and Foreigners "elected another king over them."!

<sup>3</sup> *Contending*.—That is, which of two nuns belonging respectively to the two tribes mentioned should be the new abbess. The *F. M.* mention the fray, but omit the cause.

1128. <sup>1</sup> *Embolismal*.—That is, having a lunar month thrown in

chobuir and their pledges were forfeited by them, and his son was deposed by the Lagenians and by the Foreigners. Howbeit, he placed<sup>2</sup> another king over them, namely, Domnall, son of Mac Faelain.—Cearball, son of Mac Faelain—and slaughter of the Ui-Faelain [took place] around him—fell by the Ui-Failghi in the centre of Cell-dara, in contending<sup>3</sup> for the succession of [St.] Brigit.—Tailltiu, daughter of Murchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, wife of Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobhuir, died.—Mael-Brighte Ua Forannain, herenagh of Ard-sratha; Mael-Brighte Ua Cinaetha, herenagh of Ard-Trea, died in good penance.—Gilla-Crist Ua Mael-Eoin, successor of Ciaran of Cluain-mac-Nois, happiness and prosperity of the herenaghs of the churches of Ireland, rested in Christ. [1127]

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 26th of the moon, A.D. 1128. [1128 Bis.] A Bissextile and Embolismal<sup>1</sup> year. The Men of Magh-Itha (namely, Domnall Ua Gailmredaigh and the Cenel-Maien) seized a house upon the king of Fir-Manach, that is, upon Faelan Ua Duibhdhara; and he fell by them, and a number of the nobles of Fir-Manach around him.—Gilla-Patraic, son of Tuathal [Ua Tuathail], successor of [St.] Coemhgen, was killed by the Ui-Muiredaigh in the centre of Glenn-da-locha.—A defeat [was inflicted] by the horse-host of Conchobar, son of Mac Lochlainn, upon the horse-host of Tigernan Ua Ruairc, wherein fell Ua Ciardhai, king of Cairpri

[*μην ἐμβόλιμος*]; thus giving thirteen moons to the year in the luni-solar reckoning. The present is the third Embolism of the Decemnovennial Cycle: Epact 26, Golden Number VIII. (See *Todd Lectures*, Series III, No. IV.)

Its place in the Calendar is indicated in a marginal gloss in the L. B. Cal. of Oengus, opposite

March 6: *Tertius Embolismus cicli decinnovenalishic incipit et conturbat regulum [-am]*. For the *disturbance*, see Bede, *De temp. rat.*, c. xx.

This Embolism is of historical interest. It was the proof assigned in his reply to Pope Leo the Great by Paschasinus, bishop of Lilybaeum, why the Easter of 444 should be celebrated on the Alexan-

πί Καίρῳ 7 Κατὰ ἡμέραν Ῥοῦσῶν 7 Σίτῳ  
 ἡμέραν Μελ-Ὀρίστῃ 7 μακ Ἀεὶ ἡμέραν Ὀυῦσαι, πί ἡμέ-  
 ραν-Ἀμαλῶν 7 αἰὶν μὺν. — Μυῖρξιν ἡμέραν Νίον[ι]c,  
 αἰρῶνec Τυαμα-δα-ῶν αἰώνων πρὶν πε, το ἐc ἰ ν-ἰν-  
 ῶν. — Ὡς ἡμέραν, ἀναιῶν, αἰνῶν, ἀναιῶν, ἀναιῶν,  
 ἀναιῶν περ ν-ἑρῶν, ἐπερ ἰον 7 ἐπερ, το νᾶ πρὶν  
 μαρῶν ἰ ν-ἑρῶν πρὶν, το ὅταν το Τηγερῶν ἡμέραν  
 Ρυαῖν 7 το ἡμέραν[β]-Ὀρίων: ἰον, κομῶν πατρῶν το  
 νοῦν-ῶν ἰ ν-α ῥῶν[ι]π: ἰον, ἀναιῶν το ῥῶν  
 7 ὅταν το μαρῶν 7 μαρῶν ὅταν μὺν πρὶν, το  
 ὅταν το Χυλεῶν, το μαρῶν ἰον. ἰν ἰον ἰον ἰον  
 ἰον πρὶν το ὅταν το ὅταν το ὅταν, το κομῶν  
 ο ὅταν 7 ο ὅταν ἰον ἰον. ἰν ὅταν πρὶν ἰον τῶν  
 πρὶν κομῶν πατρῶν, ἰν ἀμαλ 7 ὅταν ἰον  
 Κομῶν; αἰρ ὅταν ἰον Κομῶν πρὶν ἰον  
 τ-ὅταν: Ὡς ὅταν πρὶν, με πρὶν; Ὡς  
 με πρὶν, πρὶν eum qui με πρὶν. — Ὡς  
 ῥῶν ἰον ἰον ἡμέραν Κομῶν ἰον, το  
 ὅταν ὅταν-ἰον; αἰρ, ὅταν ἰον ὅταν ὅταν  
 7 ὅταν ὅταν ὅταν ὅταν ἰον ὅταν ἰον; ο ὅταν-  
 ὅταν ὅταν[ι]π. Ὡς ὅταν ὅταν ἰον τ-ῥῶν ἰον  
 Τηγερῶν ἡμέραν Ρυαῖν. — Ὡς ἰον ὅταν 7 ἰον  
 περ-μὺν ἰον Τηγερῶν, το τῶν ὅταν ὅταν.

<sup>c-c</sup> qui uor, etc., et qui me, etc., C.

drine date, April 23, in preference to the Roman, March 26.

<sup>2</sup> *In charge of the sacredrequisite and relics*—Literally, *under a Culebadh*. This expression, according to the Irish idiom, implies an office. In the Carlsruhe (Irish) Codex of St. Augustine (No. cxcv. fol. 19c), *culebath* glosses *flabellum*. But the context (*quo etiam muscas abigentes aerem commovemus*) shows that here the word is taken literally, *gnat-destroyer*. The employment of the *flabellum*, or fan, at

Mass, as in the Greek Church, was too striking a ceremony to escape incidental mention in native hagiography. A *Culebadh* was among the Columban relics at Kells. According to the *Seafaring of Snedgus and Mac Riagail* (*Adamnan*, p. 323), it consisted of a leaf as large as the hide of a great ox. It was to be placed upon the altar. This description appears to identify it with the veil, or *Coopertorium quo altare tegitur cum oblationibus*, of Gregory of Tours

and Cathal Ua Rogheallaigh, and Sitriuc Ua Mael-Brighte, [1128] the son of Aedh Ua Dubhdai, king of Ui-Amalghadha, and many others.—Muirghis Ua Nioic, herenagh of Tuaim-da-ghualann for [a long] space, died in Inis-in-Ghaill.—A deed ugly, unprecedented, ill-issuing, that deserved the curse of the Men of Ireland, both laic and cleric, whereof the like was not found in Ireland before, was done by Tigernan Ua Ruairc and by the Ui-Briuin: namely, the successor of [St.] Patrick was stark dishonoured in his own presence: that is, his retinue was waylaid, and some of them were killed; and a student of his own household, who was in charge of the sacred requisites and relics<sup>2</sup> was killed there.—Now the result that grew out of this ill deed is this, that there is no protection which is secure for a person henceforth, until this evil is avenged by God and by men. For this disrespect that was put upon the successor of Patrick, it is the same as disrespect of the Lord; since the Lord himself said in the Gospel: “He that despiseth you, despiseth Me; he that despiseth Me, despiseth Him who sent Me” [Luke x. 14].—A foray-hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Concobhuir into Leinster, until he reached Loch Carman: herefrom, around Leinster to Ath-cliaith, and he wrought great destruction of cattle on that route; from Ath-cliaith, to his house again. But the ill-fame of that hosting is upon Tigernan Ua Ruairc.—A foray by Maghnus and by the men of Fern-magh into Tir-Briuin, so that

(De Vitis Patr., viii.. Cf. *The Stowe Missal*, Trans. R. I. A., vol. xxvii. p. 169). That veil had enough in common with the *muscifugium* to have the Irish equivalent of *flabellum* applied thereto. Thence, in a secondary sense, *culebadh* would come to signify the requisites for Mass and for administration of the Sacraments; *fo culebadh* designating the custodian thereof.

The circumstances of the present

outrage suggest a more comprehensive meaning. When engaged upon a visitation, the primate always had the *insignia* (=Irish *minna*; for which see the *Stowe Missal*, *ubi sup.*, p. 174) of St. Patrick carried about with him. These are divided into *consecrated* (*insignia consecrata*) and *other* (*aliorum insignium*) in the *Liber Angeli* (Book of Armagh, fol. 21c). The former are intended in a passage of

B 50c  
 Δεῖναι Τίγερναν co n-υἱ[β]-δρύμιν 7 co ροῦσαι μοῖρ  
 αἰλ<sup>d</sup> πορρο ic Ἀῖ-Φηρδεαῶ. Περταῖρ τρα κατ̄ ετερῶ 7  
 μεαβαῖρ πορ Τίγερναν 7 πορ υἱ[β]-δρύμιν 7 μαρτυρ  
 τῶ<sup>e</sup> ἔετ no ceτῶ ἔετ<sup>e</sup> τοῖb, 1 τορῦῃ εἰμῆς Πατραιc.— |  
 Σλῡαζαῶ la Concobur hῡa ločlainn 7 la Cenel-n-Εογαν  
 7 la Dal-n-Ἀραιde 7 la hΕῖργιallaiḃ 1 Μαξ-Coḃa, co  
 tucpat ḡallu hῡa-n-Εῃαῇ. Imposit iap rin πορ a laim clí  
 1 Περαιḃ-δρεξ, co παρḡαῖbρετ ὀρεῖm δια μῡνντερ ann 7  
 co n-δερηpat col mór pιαῶ Όἡa 7 pια[ῶ] ὀαιmḃ: ιdon,  
 λορcaῶ Ἀῖα-τρῡm co n-a ḡempluḃ 7 ροῦαιde το ὀul  
 μαρτρα ιnnaiḃ. Non<sup>f</sup> impetrata pace Όει uel [h]omi-  
 num, petro ambulauerunt<sup>f</sup>.—Siḡ m-bliadna co leḡ, uel  
 paulo plur, το ὀenum το comorba Πατραιc eτερ Connaḡtu  
 7 Περῡ Muman.

Καλ. 1an. iii. p., l., uii., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup>  
 Mac Mara[i]r hῡa Reboḡa[i]n, aῖrcinneḡ Lir-móir  
 Moḡutu [το éc].—ḡilla-Moḡonna hῡa Ouiboirma το  
 μαρbaῶ το Ulltaiḃ 1 n-1nir-Ταίτι.—Ceallaḡ, comarba  
 Πατραιc, mac oḡe 7 aῖρδεppcop 1apḡair Εορpa 7 oeín  
 ḡenn πορῡαῖḡρεtur ḡoiḡil 7 ḡall, laiḡ 7 clepiḡ, iap  
 n-oiḡoneḡ dono eppcop 7 ῡacapt 7 aῖr[i] ḡaḡa ḡraiḡ  
 apḡena 7 iap coῖρεcpaḡ tempall 7 peilḡeḡ n-ιmḡa, iap  
 τιḡnacal peot 7 moeíne, iap n-apail pιαḡla 7 ροḡera  
 πορ caḡ, eτερ tuaiḡ 7 eclair, iap m-beḡaiḡ ceileburtaiḡ-  
 aῖppennaiḡ, oéntiḡ, eaῖnaiḡtiḡ, iap n-onḡaḡ 7 aῖḡῡiḡi  
 ḡoḡaiḡe, ποḡaiḡ a anmain a n-uḡḡ aῖngel 7 apḡaῖngel, 1  
 n-Ἀρḡ-Πατραιc, ῡrin Muman, 1 Κalaínn Ἀppul, in  
<sup>d</sup> .ii, MS. <sup>e-e</sup> .ccc. l. .cccc, MS. <sup>f-f</sup> non impetrat[α], etc., C.

Tirechan, which connects them  
 with a veil. Et ordinavit ibi  
 [Dunseverick, co. Antrim] Olcanum  
 sanctum episcopum, quem nutrit, *Patricius*  
 et dedit illi partem de  
 reliquiis Petri et Pauli et aliorum  
 et velum quod custodivit reliquias  
 (Book of Armagh, fol. 15b). The  
 veil here mentioned, it can be in-

ferred, signified the cover, or  
 reliquary. The phrase in the text  
 will thus include a person in charge  
 of relics.

The expression is not translated in  
 C. The whole entry is omitted  
 ("perhaps intentionally," O Do-  
 novan, ii. 1029) by the Four  
 Masters.

they took great captures. Tigernan [Ua Ruairc], with [1128] the Ui-Briuin and with another large force, comes up with them at Ath-Fhirdeadh. Battle is then fought between them, and defeat inflicted upon Tigernan and upon the Ui-Briuin; and three hundred, or four hundred of them are killed, as a first reparation<sup>3</sup> to Patrick.—A hosting by Conchobur Ua Lochlainn and by the Cenel-Eogain and by the Dal-Araidhe and by the Airgialla into Magh-Cobha, so that they took away the pledges of the Ui-Echach. They turn after that on their left hand into Fir-Bregh, until they lost a party of their people there and did a great crime before God and before men: namely, the burning of Ath-truim with its churches and a multitude underwent violent death in them. They marched back, without having obtained the peace of God, or of men.—Peace of a year and a half, or a little longer, was made by the successor of Patrick between the Connachtmen and the Men of Munster.

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 7th of the moon, A.D. [1129] 1129. Mac Marais Ua Rebochain, herenagh of Lis-mor of Mochutu [died].—Gilla-Mochonna,<sup>1</sup> Ua Duibdirma was killed by the Ulidians in Inis-Taiti.—Ceallach, successor of Patrick, son of purity and eminent bishop of the West of Europe and the one head to whom served the Goidhil and the Foreigners, laics and clerics, after ordaining bishops and priests and persons of every [church] grade besides and after the consecration of many churches and cemeteries; after bestowing of treasures and of wealth; after enjoining of rule and good conduct upon every one, both laic and cleric; after a Mass-celebrating, fasting, prayerful life; after Unction and choice penance, he sent forth his spirit into the bosom of

<sup>3</sup> *First reparation.*—Meaning that other punishments were inflicted subsequently.

1129. <sup>1</sup> *Gilla-Mochonna.*—Devotee of (St.) Mochonna. As Inis-Taiti was an island in Lough Beg, co.



recunḁa p̄p̄ia 7 ip̄in cēṭpamaḁ<sup>a</sup> bliaḁain p̄içet<sup>a</sup> a  
 aḁḁaine 7 ip̄in cōicacmaḁ<sup>b</sup> bliaḁain a aip̄i. Rucāḁ tpa  
 a ḁopp hi tēp̄t<sup>c</sup> Non Ἀpp̄il co lēp-mór Moçutu, ḁo  
 p̄eip̄ a timna p̄aḁéin 7 p̄opp̄it̄aip̄eḁ co p̄almaiḁ 7  
 ymnaḁ 7 canntaiciḁ. Ocuṙ p̄ohaḁḁaiceḁ co honópaç 1  
 n-aiaḁiḁ in[n]a n-ep̄cop 1 p̄p̄iḁ Non Ἀpp̄il, in quinta  
 p̄p̄ia. Muip̄cep̄taç, mac Ḵomnaill, ḁ'oiṙḁneḁ 1 com-  
 up̄buṙ p̄atp̄aic in Non Ἀpp̄il.—Teaç Colum-cille 1

A.D. 1129. <sup>a</sup>a .iiii. maḁ —.xx.ii. MS. <sup>b</sup>.l. maḁ, MS. <sup>c</sup>.iii., MS.

Londonderry, the saint here intended was one of the two SS. Mochonna venerated in Derry on March 8 and May 13, respectively.

<sup>2</sup> *Ard-Patraic*.—The obit of O'Longan (1113, *supra*), the authorities cited in the note there given and two entries of a similar kind in these Annals explain the presence of Cellach at Ardpatrick. O'Longan belonged to one of the tribes (mentioned in note 4, *infra*) that, by a perversion of the principle regulating succession in endowed churches (*Senchas Mor*, Brehon Laws, i. 73 sq.; Book of Armagh, fol. 16d, 17a), temporarily diverted the primacy into lay hands. The head of the name, Gilla-Crist (Book of Leinster p. 334a, l. 39; Book of Ballymote, p. 115 b, l. 34) and Ua Sinachain of the kindred sept, the Ui-Sinaich, who died respectively in 1072 and 1052 (*supra*), are called *stewards of Munster*. Whence it can be inferred that they were likewise incumbents of Ardpatrick. That church consequently was immediately subject to Armagh: its superiors were the stewards, or

custodians, of the primatial cress in Munster and were selected from the families in question.

Cellach had accordingly arrived there, either to visit, whether officially, or through courtesy; or, it may be, in connection with the truce between Munster and Connaught mentioned under the preceding year.

<sup>3</sup> *Tomb of the bishops*.—Colgan, who was advised by the F. M., translates: *in sanctuario episcoporum vulgo appellato!* (Tr. Th., p. 301). The error, as was to be expected, has been copied by O'Connor.

"His [Latin] name [Celsus] is in the Roman Martyrology at the 6th of April. . . Its being placed at 6 April is owing to another mistake of Baronius [the first mistake, Note to *Rom. Mart.*, Ap. 6, was assigning the death to 1128], who was the first to insert it in the Roman Martyrology, which he revised by order of Gregory XIII. It was already in Molanus' *Additions to Usuard*, published in the year 1568. . . . As his interment was marked iv. April., this notation was probably mistaken

angels and archangels, in Ard-Patraic<sup>2</sup> in Munster, on the Kalends [1st] of April, on the 2nd feria, and in the 24th year of his abbacy and in the 50th year of his age. His body was then carried on the 3rd of the Nones [3rd] of April to Lis-mor of Mochutu, according to his own will and it was waked with psalms and hymns and canticles. And it was buried with honour in the tomb of the bishops, on the 2nd of the Nones [4th] of April, on the 5th feria. Muircertach, son of Domnall, was instituted<sup>4</sup> [*recte*, intruded] into the succession of Patrick on the Nones [5th] of April. —The house of Colum-cille in Cell-mic-nEnain<sup>5</sup> was seized [1129]

for vi. April., and thus adding a confusion of said day with that of his death, this error seems to have originated" (Lanigan, *E. H.* iv. 89-91).

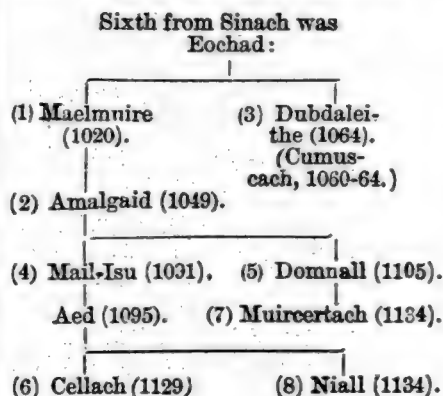
<sup>4</sup> *Instituted*.—As the time was too short for the news to reach Armagh, much less for a canonical election to take place, between Monday and Thursday, the "institution," there can be little doubt, was performed in Lismore. The chief members of the family to which Cellach belonged thus accompanied him to Munster. In the *Liber Angeli*, or Book of primatial privileges, the ordinary retinue is set down as fifty. *Receptio archiepiscopi, heredis cathedrae meae urbis, cum comitibus suis, numero quinquaginta* (Book of Armagh, fol. 206).

Feidlimid, who belonged to the sixth generation from Conn of the Hundred Battles (2nd cent. A.D.), had amongst his five sons two named Bresal and Echaid: eponymous heads of the Ui-Bresail and the Ui-Echach, whose respective territories were the baronies of

Oneilland East and Armagh (co. Armagh).

Sixteenth in descent from Bresal was Cumuscach, great grandson of Erudan, who held forcible possession of the primatial see from 1060 to 1064 and died in 1074 (*supra*).

In the fourth degree from Echaid was Sinach, eponymous head of the Ui-Sinaich. This was the sept that supplied almost all the lay succession in Armagh, as appears from the following table (Book of Leinster, pp. 334b, 338c; Book of Ballymote, pp. 113-4). The genealogy appears defective by comparison with that of the Ui-Bresail; but, for the present purpose, this is immaterial.



B 50 d. Cill-mic-n-Enain do ḡabail do' O Thaircerpt for Aeð, mac Caēba[i]r u Domnall | 7 a lorcað do.—Cairtel Aēa-luain do ðenaiñ la Tairrðelbaē hūa Concobair. —ḡilla-Cuirp, mac Mic Uidōrin, toirpē Ceniuil-Perað-aig, do lorcað a tig a altran hī Tir-Manaē, i meðail. —Niall hūa Cuiā[i]n, rī hūa-Piaēpaē Apta-ppaēa, do marbað do' Uib-Cennetiḡ.

[Cal. 1an. 111. p., l. x. 111., Anno Domini M.º c.º xxx.º Sorð Colum-cilleª co n-a ðempall 7 co n-a minnaib imðaið do lorcað.—Cú-Airpne hūa Concobair, rī hūa-Pailḡi, do éc.—Amlaim, mac Mic Shena[i]n, rī ḡaileng (idon,ª coçoll pluēª); Oenḡur hūa Cainðelba[i]n, rī Loegaire 7 roçaiðe aile do maiðib do ðuizim la Pīru ðreipne i Sleib-ḡuairp.—Bellum eter Pīru Alban 7 Pēru Moreb i torcpaðap ceitpīª mile do' Phepaib Moreb, im a rīḡ, idon, Oenḡur, mac ingine luluig; mile imorpo (uelª centum, quod erp uepiurª) do' Phepaib Alban i ppiḡ-suin.—Sluaḡað la Concobur hūa loçlainn 7 la Tuaircerpt n-Epenn i n-Ulltaið, ḡo roçinolpatur Ulað do ḡabairp caēa doib. Meðair imorpo for Ulltaið, co poláð a n-ár, im Aeð hūa loingriḡ, rī Dal-Araide 7 im ḡilla-Patpauc hūa Seppaiḡ, rī Dal-buinde 7 im

A.D. 1130. ª om., C. b-b r. m., t. h., MS.; om., C. •. 1111., MS. d-d itl., t. h., MS.; om., C. The two first words are written l.c., which should perhaps be read as no, cet—or, a hundred, to correspond with the native text.

Cellach was a layman on his accession. Niall died in 1139.

From the foregoing and the notices in the Annals we see that the *plebilis progenies* (the tribe in whose territory Armagh stood) usurped the position and discharged by deputy the sacred functions of the *ecclesiastica progenies* (Book of Armagh, fol. 16d).

*Cell-mic-n-Enain.*—Church of the

*Son of Enan.* Now (by substitution of *r* for *n*), Kilmaerenan (county Donegal).

ª *By O' Tairchert.*—The editor of the Annals of Loch Ce says (in a note *ad an.*) that "the F. M. have *Ua Tairchert*, which is likely to be correct, although the form *Tairchert* occurs also in the Annals of Ulster." But he mistook the form *dó* = *do* *o* for the preposition *do* (by).

by O'Tairchert<sup>6</sup> upon Aedh, son of Cathbarr Ua Domnaill [1129] and he was burned by him.—The castle of Ath-luain was built by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobair.—Gilla-Crist, son of Mac Uidhrin, chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, was burned in the house of his fosterer in Tir-Manach, in treachery.—Niall<sup>7</sup> Ua Crichain, king of the Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, was killed by the Ui-Cennetigh.

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 18th of the moon, A.D. [1130] 1130. Sord of Colum-cille with its church and with its many relics was burned.—Cu-Aiffne Ua Conchobair, king of Ui-Failghi, died.—Amhlaim, son of Mac Senain, king of Gailenga (namely, “Wet Cowl”); Oenghus Ua Caindelbain, king of Loegaire and a number of nobles besides fell by the Men of Breifni at Sliabh-Guaire.—War<sup>1</sup> between the Men of Scotland and the Men of Moray, wherein fell four thousand of the Men of Moray, around their king, namely, Oenghus, son of the daughter of Lulach<sup>2</sup>; one thousand also (or one hundred, which is truer) of the Men of Scotland [fell] in the contest.—A hosting by Conchobur Ua Lochlainn and by the North of Ireland into Ulidia, so that the Ulidians assembled to give battle to them. Defeat, however, is inflicted upon the Ulidians and a slaughter of them ensued, around Aedh Ua Loingsigh, king of Dal-Araidhe and around Gilla-Patraic Ua Serraiigh, king of

<sup>7</sup> *Niall*.—His name terminates the genealogy in the Books of Leinster (p. 338e) and Ballymote (p. 113e), proving that the compilation was made during his life-time. He was tenth from Crichan, who was likewise the tenth from Colla Uais (4th century A.D.)

1130. <sup>1</sup> *War*. — Eodem anno (septimo), Comes Moraviensis,

Angusius, apud Strucathrow cum gente sua peremptus est. (Fordun, *Chron. Gent. Scot.*, v. 33.) In the *Gesta Annalia* (cap. 1), the place is called *Strucathroch*. It was in Forfarshire. In the *Anglo Saxon Chronicle* (Cot. Tib. B IV.), the slaying of *Anagus* is given at this year.

<sup>2</sup> *Lulach*.—Slain in 1058 (*supra*).

Ṭuḡraillḡe Mac Cairtín 7 im ṡoḡairḡe arḡena. Inḡurṡ imorpo in tír co hairḡer na hḲrḡa, eṡer tuairḡ 7 ḡill, co tucraṡ mile ḡo brait, uel<sup>e</sup> paulo plur<sup>e</sup> 7 ilḡile imorpo ḡo ḡuairḡ 7 ḡo eaḡairḡ. Mairṡi imorpo Ulath im a riḡ iar rein co hḲrḡ-Maḡa, i coḡḡairḡ Conḡoḡair, co n-ḡerḡraṡ riḡ 7 comluirṡ 7 co farḡraṡ ḡiallu.—Mear mor ceḡ torairḡ co<sup>e</sup> coirḡenn i n-ḡrinn uile<sup>e</sup> irin bliathain ri.

[Cal. 1an. u. p., l. xx. ix., Anno Domini m.º c.º xxx.º i.º Cpeḡrluaḡaḡ la Cairḡaelbaḡ hḲa Concobuir 7 la Coirṡḡ Chonnaḡṡ i Mumain, co roairḡret hḲi-Conaill-ḡhabra.—Sluaḡaḡ la Conḡoḡair hḲa m-ḡrmain 7 la Riru Muman ilḡairḡiḡ, co roḡaḡ a n-ḡiallu 7 iar rein i Míḡe, co roairḡreat Inír loḡa-Seirḡḡirḡe 7 co pocompuc a marḡrluaḡ 7 marḡrluaḡ Connaḡṡ, co remairḡ por marḡrluaḡ Connaḡṡ.

[B 50d ends.<sup>b</sup>]

\* \* \* \* \*

[B 51 a.<sup>1</sup>]

Rucaḡ ar loḡ-Siḡlen 7 robói coirḡiḡir ar mír anḡ, no ní ir uilliu 7 roḡuarluic in eclur naem 7 raḡ ḡatḡraic he 7 pomarḡairḡ na coirḡḡairṡi robairḡir ic a coirḡeḡ.—Ṭorur tempaill Ṭairḡ ḡo ḡenam la comarḡa Colum-

<sup>a</sup> om., C.

A.D. 1131. a.u. 10, MS.

<sup>b</sup> A chasm occurs in the MS. (B), up to end of A.D. 1155.

<sup>1</sup> On the upper margin, a modern (17th century) hand wrote: "Fower leaves are wanting before this." That is the number of the lost folios.

1131. <sup>1</sup> *Connacht*.—The missing years up to and including portion of 1138 are in great part the same, it is safe to conclude, as those in the *Annals of Loch Ce*. Thenceforward (the *Annals of Loch Ce* being blank to 1169 inclusive) the entries, though

unrecognisable at present, were, there can be no doubt, embodied in the main by the *Four Masters*.

<sup>2</sup> *Mael-Isu*.—Given in C and (in almost the same words) in the *Annals of Loch Ce*.

1132. <sup>1</sup> *The house*.—This imperfect

Dal-Buinde and around Dubhrailbhe Mac Cairtin and [1130] around a multitude besides. Moreover, they pillage the country as far as the East of the Ard, both secular and church land,<sup>2</sup> so that they took away a thousand captives, or a little more, and likewise many thousands of cows and of horses. The nobles of Ulidia also [went] after that with their king to Ard-Macha, into the assembly of Conchobhar, so that they made peace and co-swearing and left pledges.—Great crop of every produce generally in all Ireland in this year.

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 29th of the moon, A.D. [1131] 1131. A foray-hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Concobuir and by the Fifth of Connacht into Munster, so that they harried Ui-Conaill-Ghabra.—A hosting by Conchobhar Ua Briain and by the Men of Munster into Leinster, so that he received their pledges and after that [he went] into Meath, so that they harried the Island of Loch-Semhdide and their horse-host and the horse-host of Connacht met and defeat was inflicted upon the horse-host of Connacht.<sup>1</sup>

(Mael-Isu<sup>2</sup> O'Foglada, episcopus Cassil, in senectute bona quievit.)

(Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 10th of the moon, A.D. [1132 Bis.] 1132. The house<sup>1</sup> [of the abbess] of Kildare was made (*recte*, seized) by the Kenselaghs . . .)

\* \* \* \* \*

[Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. [1155] 1155.]

[Tigernan<sup>1</sup> Ua Ruairc took Donnchadh Ua Cerbaill, lord of Oirghialla, prisoner, after Donnchadh had gone

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entry is given in C. (The luni-solar notation is in Latin.) The remainder which is contained in the *Annals of Loch Ce*, states that the church was

burned, that a large number were slain and that the abbess was violated. 1155. <sup>1</sup> *Tigernan - Cenannus*. — Taken from the Four Masters.



cille, iðon, la flaitēbertač hūa brolča[ī]n.—Acmlaim Mac Canai (muire<sup>a</sup> Cenmil-[O]engura<sup>a</sup>), tuir gaircib<sup>7</sup> beoðac̃ta Cenmil-EOgan uile, morpu[u]r ep̃t.

[bīr.] Kal. Ian. i. p., l. u., Anno Domini M<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> l.<sup>o</sup> ui.<sup>o</sup> Tairpdelbač hūa Concobuir, airðrī Connačt, tuir op̃ðain 7 oipeču[ī]r Epenn uile ap̃ gairceð 7 tiðnacul r̃ét 7 maine do laečaiḃ 7 do cleirciḃ, in pace quieuit.—Sluašað la Muirceptač hūa ločlainn i n-ulltaiḃ, co tuc braiḡoi p̃ri a p̃eir. Ocur ip̃ p̃op̃ an fluašað rin ðano romarbað hūa hln[n]eip̃ḡi p̃op̃ p̃céimleð.—Acēð hūa Cananna[ī]n, p̃i Cenmil-Conaill, do marbað la hūa Cača[ī]n 7 la p̃epaiḃ na Cpaiḃe.—Sluašað aile<sup>a</sup> ðano la hūa lačlainn co n-Deircept m-bp̃eḡ, co tuc braiḡoe laiḡen o Mac Muirčaða tap̃ cenn a Coicib<sup>b</sup> uile. Docuadur iap̃ p̃ein Cenel-n-EOgan 7 Acip̃ḡiallu i n-Orp̃aiḡiḃ, co p̃iačtadur Clap̃ Ohairp̃e-m̃óir, co tanḡadur maiḡi Orp̃aiḡi hi teč hūi lačlainn.—Meap̃r mor ip̃rin bliaðain p̃i p̃o Ep̃inn uile. Noi m-bliaðna o'n m̃ep̃ mor aile<sup>a</sup> ḡuran bliaðain p̃i.

Kal. Ian. iii. p., l. x ui., Anno Domini M<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> l.<sup>o</sup> ui.<sup>o</sup> ḡilla-pat̃raic Mac Cap̃p̃taiḡ, airc̃inneč Cop̃caiḡi, in Chp̃irto quieuit.—Cu-ullað hūa Caindelba[ī]n do marbað i meḃail la Donnčað, mac Domnaill p̃ucaib<sup>7</sup> hūi Mael-Sečlainn, tap̃ rap̃uḡuð comarba pat̃raic 7 bačlu

A.D. 1155. <sup>a</sup> l. m., t. h., MS. This year om., C.

A.D. 1156. <sup>a</sup> .ii., MS. <sup>b</sup> .u. ið., MS.

<sup>2</sup> *Ua Brolchain*.—See the exhaustive note, *Adamnan*, p. 405-6.

<sup>3</sup> *Steward*.—(*muire*).—Lord (*tigherna*), F. M.

1156. <sup>1</sup> *Tower* (*tuir*).—The F. M. change *tuir* into *tuile* (flood).

<sup>2</sup> *Nine years*.—At 1147 the F. M. record, very likely from the missing portion of these Annals, a great crop throughout Ireland.

1157. <sup>1</sup> *Who thereby dishonoured*.—Literally (lit., *beyond*) *profanation of* (the successor, etc.). “Inspight of,” C.

*Ua Caindelbain* (O'Quinlan) was chief of the *Ui-Laeghaire* (so called from *Laeghaire*, the contemporary of St. Patrick), whose territory comprised the baronies of Upper and Lower Navan, co. Meath. According to Mageoghegan,

to meet him with a small force to Cenannus.] He was [1155] carried upon [an island of] Loch-Sighlen and was a fortnight above a month therein, or something more and holy church and the favour of Patrick freed him and the guards that were guarding him were killed.—The door of the church of Daire was made by the successor of Colum-cille, namely, by Flaithbertach Ua Brolchain.<sup>2</sup>—Amlaim Mac Canai (steward<sup>3</sup> of Cenel-[O]engusa), tower of the championship and activity of all Cenel-Eogain, died.

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 5th of the moon, A.D. 1156. [1156 Bis.] Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobuir, archking of Connacht, tower<sup>1</sup> of the splendour and of the principality of all Ireland for prowess and bestowal of treasures and of wealth to laics and to clerics, rested in peace.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Lochlainn into Ulidia, so that he took away pledges to his choice. And it is upon that hosting also Ua Inneirghi was killed on a surprise party.—Aedh Ua Canannain, king of Cenel-Conaill, was killed by Ua Cathain and by the Men of the Craibh.—Another hosting also by Muircertach Ua Lachlainn to the South of Bregha, so that he took away the hostages of Leinster from [Diarmait] Mac Murchadha in return for [giving to Diarmait] the whole province. After that the Cenel-Eogain and the Airghialla went into Ossory, until they reached the Plain of Daire-mor, so that the nobles of Ossory came into the house of Ua Lachlainn.—Great crop in this year throughout all Ireland. Nine<sup>2</sup> years from the other great crop to this year.

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 16th of the moon, A.D. [1157] 1157. Gilla-Patraic Mac Carrthaigh, herenagh of Cork, rested in Christ.—Cu-Uladh Ua Caindelbain was killed in treachery by Donnchadh, son of Domnall Ua Mael-Sechnaehli Merry, who thereby dishonoured<sup>1</sup> the successor

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he "was unhappily and treacherously killed by Donogh mac Don- | nell [son of Domnall] O'Melaughlyn, King of Meath: having

B 51b. 1ppu 7 mic lačlainn co maičib in Tuairce[i]pt.—  
 Oáin-inir co n-a templuib do loycud.—Comarba  
 Patraic (idon,<sup>a</sup> airdeppcop Epenn<sup>a</sup>) do čoircepač  
 čempaill na manač i pīačnu[i]ri cleipeč n-Epenn, idon,  
 in leš|ait 7 u[i] Orein 7 Špenne 7 na n-eprcop arčena  
 7 i pīačnu[i]re laeč n-imoa, im hūa lačlainn, idon, im  
 puš Epenn 7 Donnčāč hūa Cerpaiill 7 Tigeppan<sup>1</sup> hūa  
 Ruairc. Dorat dano Muirceptač hūa ločlainn očt<sup>b</sup>  
 pīčtiu bo 7 tri pīčte<sup>c</sup> unḡai d'ór do'n Coimčib 7 do na  
 cleipčib. Dorat dano baile ic Oročat-ača do na  
 cleipčib, idon, Pinnačair-na-n-inḡean. Ocur tri pīčt<sup>c</sup>  
 unḡai d'ór o hūa Cerpaiill 7 tri pīčt<sup>c</sup> unḡa[i] aili<sup>d</sup> o  
 inḡin hūi Mail-Sečlainn, o mnaí Tigeppan hūi Ruairc.  
 Rohercoitcennaiḡeč dano do'n čur rin o čuaič 7 o  
 eclair in t-inḡinnitīč[e] mallačtač pořapariḡertar  
 comarba Patraic 7 bačall 1ppu 7 cleipčiu Epenn  
 arčena: idon, Donnčāč hūa Mael-Sečlainn.—Sluaḡač  
 la Muirceptač hūa lačlainn co Tuaircept Epenn i

A.D. 1157. <sup>1</sup> Tigeppan, MS. <sup>a-a</sup> itl., t. h., B.; given in C. <sup>b</sup> .um., MS.  
<sup>c</sup> .xx., MS. <sup>d</sup> .ii., MS.

sworne to each other before by the  
 ensewing oaths to be true to one  
 another, without effusion of blood  
 (for performance of which oaths  
 the primatt of Ardmach was bound,  
 the Pope's Legatt, Grenon, arch-  
 bushopp of Dublyn, the abbot of  
 the monkes of Ireland [Ua Brol-  
 chain]): the coworb [successor] of  
 St. Queran [of Clonmacnoise] with  
 his oaths [= *minna*, relics], the  
 Staff, or Bachall, of Jesus, the  
 cowarb of St. Feichyn [of Fore, co.  
 Westmeath] with his oaths, the  
 oaths [relics] of St. Columb-kill.  
 These oaths and sureties were  
 taken before King Mortagh [Mac

Lochlainn], Donnogh O'Kervall  
 king of Uriell, Tyernan O'Royrek,  
 king of the Brenie and Dermott  
 Mac Morrogh, king of Lynster  
 and the principallest of Meath and  
 Teaffa also. And if there were no  
 such oaths or securities, it was a  
 wicked act to kill such a noble-  
 hearted man without cause."

<sup>2</sup> *In presence of.*—The *F. M.* may be  
 pardoned for calling this a Synodal  
 Assembly; but the same excuse  
 cannot be pleaded for Colgan, who  
 gravely sets it down as a Synodal  
 Convention (*Conventus Synodalis*) for  
 consecrating the Basilica of the Mon-  
 astery (AA. SS., p. 655) ! (*To conse-*

of Patrick and the Staff of Jesus and Mac Lachlainn, along [1157] with the nobles of the North.—Daimh-inis with its churches was burned.—The successor of Patrick (namely, the archbishop of Ireland) consecrated the church of the Monks [of Mellifont, near Drogheda], in presence of<sup>2</sup> the clergy of Ireland, that is, of the Legate<sup>3</sup> and of Ua Osein and of Grenne and of the other bishops and in presence of many of the laity, around Ua Lachlainn, that is, around the king of Ireland and Donnchadh Ua Cerbaill and Tigernan Ua Ruairc. Moreover, Muircertach Ua Lochlainn gave eight<sup>4</sup> score cows and three score ounces of gold to the Lord and to the clergy. He gave also a townland at Drochait-atha to the clergy, namely, Finnabhair-na-ningen. And three score ounces of gold [were given] by Ua Cerbaill and three score ounces more by the daughter of Ua Mael-Sechlainn, [namely] by the wife of Tigernan Ua Ruairc. On that occasion also was excommunicated by laity and by clergy the persecutor accursed, that dishonoured the successor of Patrick and the Staff of Jesus and the clergy of Ireland besides, namely, Donnchadh<sup>5</sup> Ua Mael-Sechlainn.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Lachlainn along with the North of Ireland into

*crate* is omitted in O'Donovan's translation.)

The wonder is to find Lanigan (*E. H.* iv. 164) led astray thereby. He adds however: "This synod, or assembly, was held for the mere object of consecrating a church; and in fact very little more seems to have been done by it" (p. 167).

<sup>3</sup> *The Legate*.—Christian Ua Condoirche, bishop of Lismore. The F. M. omit his name, and also those of Ua Osein (archbishop of Tuam) and of Grenne (archbishop of Dublin).

The omission is accordingly repeated in the hitherto published accounts of the transaction.

O'Donovan (p. 1126) gives the reading of C. as "the Legat Ui Conorchi and the bishops also." But it is: "the Legat, U Osen, Grene and the bishops also."

<sup>4</sup> *Eight*.—The F. M. give seven (score): whence Colgan has *centum et quadraginta* (*loc. cit.*).

<sup>5</sup> *Donnchadh*.—His offence is stated in the second entry of this year.

According to Mageoghegan, "the

Mumain, co rangadur faičēi Luimnīš 7 co tangadur maičēi Muman im a rišaiβ i teač hūi lačlaino 7 co rangaiβret a m-braišti aicce.

[Cal. 1an. 1111. p., l. xx. 1111., Anno Domini M.º c.º l.º 1111.º  
Domnall hūa longarza[i]n, ardeprcop Muman, in Chriſto quieuit.—Sluašaððano la hūa lačlaino hi Tir-Conaill, co romill fanait do leir.—Senoð do tinol la comarba paſſaie 7 la cleirčib Epenn irin ðri-mic-Thaiðš, dū i rabadur coic<sup>a</sup> eprcopi fičēt, do epail riāšla 7 roβera ap cač i coitčenn. 1r do'n čur rin roopðaišret cleiriš Epenn, im Chomarba paſſaie 7 im [in] lešait, cačair do comarba Coluim-cille, idon, do phlaičberpač hūa ðpolčā[i]n, amal šač n-eprcop 7 apð-abðaine cell Coluim-cille po Epinn uile co coitčenn.

[Cal. 1an. u. p., l. ix., Anno Domini M.º c.º l.º ix.º  
Diarmaid, mac Taiðš hūi Mailpuanaš, moztuup epē.  
—Sluašaðð<sup>a</sup> la Muircepač hūa ločlainn a Míðe, co rangaiβ Donnčað hūa Mail-sečlainn i lanriše Míðe, o Shinainn co fairpzi.<sup>a</sup>—Slošaðð la Muircepač hūa ločlainn co maičib Cheineil-Eogain i poiuiðin Airšiall co hAcč-phirðeað. Tangadur | imorpo Connačta 7 Conmaicne 7 U[i]-ðriuin do leir 7 cač mox do Muim-nečaiβ conicce Acč-na-Cairberna, do tabairt cača doiβ. Acčpačtaður imorpo Cenel-n-Eogain 7 Airšiallu im hūa

B 51c

A.D. 1158. <sup>a-a</sup> .u. ep. xx., MS.

A.D. 1159. <sup>a-a</sup> om., C.

whole kingdome and government [were] given to his brother Dermott, as more worthy thereof.' See 1159, note 1 (*infra*).

1158. <sup>1</sup> *Also*.—That is, as well as into Munster, the incursion into

which is the last item of the preceding year.

<sup>2</sup> *The Legate*.—Not mentioned by the *Four Masters*.

<sup>3</sup> *Chair*.—That is, he was made either a mitred abbot, or a bishop with-

Munster, until they reach the Green of Limerick and the nobles of Munster around their kings came into the house of Ua Lachlainn and left their pledges with him. [1157]

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 27th of the moon, A.D. 1158. [1158]  
Domnall Ua Longargain, archbishop of Munster, rested in Christ.—A hosting by Ua Lachlainn into Tir-Conaill also,<sup>1</sup> so that he wasted Fanat entirely.—A Synod was assembled by the successor of Patrick and by the clergy of Ireland at the Hill of Mac Taidhg, wherein were five [and] twenty bishops, to enjoin rule and good conduct upon every one in common. It is on that occasion the clergy of Ireland, along with the successor of Patrick and along with the Legate,<sup>2</sup> appointed a Chair<sup>3</sup> for the successor of Colum-cille, that is, for Flaithbertach Ua Brolchain, the same as [for] every bishop and the arch-abbacy in general of the churches of Colum-cille throughout all Ireland.

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 9th of the moon, A.D. 1159. [1159]  
Diarmait, son of Tadhg Ua Maelruanaigh, died.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Lachlainn<sup>1</sup> into Meath, so that he left Donnchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn in full kingship of Meath, from [the river] Shannon to sea.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Lachlainn along with the nobles of Cenel-Eogain to Ath-Fhirdeadh in aid of the Airghialla. Howbeit, the Connachtmen and the Conmaicni and all the Ui-Briuin and a large battalion of Munstermen came as far as Ath-na-caisberna to give battle to them. On the other side, the Cenel-Eogain and Airghialla under Ua

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out jurisdiction (more probably the former). See 1173, note 1; 1247, note 2 (*infra*).

1159. <sup>1</sup> *Ua Lachlainn*.—He was the principal of those by whom

Donnchadh had been deposed in favour of his brother, Dermot, after the excommunication pronounced in 1157!



Ločlainn for amur in αἶα cetna. Μαιῶν τῶν for Connačtaiḃ 7 for Conmaicne 7 for Ua-ḃríuin, amal probatur uile, idon, ré<sup>b</sup> caṭa mora doib 7 lait na dá caṭ aile<sup>c</sup> a n-dergár: idon, ár Connačt, im ḡilla-Criut, mac Diairmaḃa, mic Taidḡ 7 im Muirceptač, mac Taidḡ 7 mac Domnaill hUí Phlaidberṭaiḡ, idon, mac riḡ Iarṭair Chonnačt 7 ḃrian Maineč, mac Cončobair, mic Thoirpḃelbaiḡ 7 hUa Manḃačā[i]n (idon, <sup>d</sup> Muirpḃač<sup>d</sup>), ri hUa-ḃríuin na Sinna 7 ḃrianan, mac ḡilla-Criut Mic ḃrana[i]n, idon, ri Corco-αṭlann 7 mac Phinna[i]n hUí Siḃlen, ri hUa-n-Ḃač Muaiḃe 7 alii multi nobiles; 7 ár hUa-m-ḃríuin, im mac Tigeṛna[i]n hUí Cumpa[i]n 7 im mac ḡilla-Phinnen U[i] Roṭaiḡ 7 mac Suibne hUí ḡhala[i]n 7 Mac Conbuiḃe hUí Thormaḃaḃa[i]n 7 mac αḂeḃa na n-amur, airri Conmaicne, 7 U[α] Donnčāḃa 7 Finnbaṛr, mac Finnḃairr O[i] ḡhepuḃuḃ, toiṛeč Muinntepi-ḡepuḃa[i]n. Ocuṛ<sup>e</sup> ḃrem morḃo Muimnečaiḃ, im mac ḡilla-Ciapa[i]n hUí Cennetiḡ. Ocuṛ<sup>e</sup> Mac na haiḃči hUa Cernačā[i]n do maṛbaḃ ar naṃarač for cpeič. Ocuṛ tucraḃur Cenel-n-Ḃogain boṛoma n-diairmiḃe do'n cpeič rin 7 ternaṭur imoṛpo Cenel-n-Ḃogain co corcap mór dia tiḡiḃ iar réin.—Sluaḡaḃ la Muirceptač hUa Lačlainn co Cemuḃ-n-

<sup>b</sup> .ui., MS. <sup>c</sup> .ii., MS. <sup>d-d</sup> itl., t. h., B.; om., C. <sup>e</sup> Et (the Latin equivalent used as a contraction), MS.

<sup>2</sup> *Ford*.—That is, *Ath-na-caisberna*; in the neighbourhood of Ardee (Ath-Fhirdeadh), co. Louth.

<sup>3</sup> *The two other battalions*.—Name-ly, of the Cenel-Eogain and of the Airghialla.

<sup>4</sup> *Upon them*.—Literally, *their* (*stark slaughter*); the possessive being used objectively. O'Donovan (*F. M.* ii. 1135) translates *lait na dá cath aile a n-dergár* by "the two other battalions were dreadfully

slaughtered." But the list of the slain, which does not include a single Ulster name, places the meaning beyond doubt.

<sup>5</sup> *Brian Maine*.—So called from having been fostered in Ui-Maine (the O'Kellys' country in cos. Galway and Roscommon).

<sup>6</sup> *Many other nobles*.—The compiler overlooked the fact that the context required the accusative, not the nominative.

Lachlainn advanced to attack the same Ford.<sup>2</sup> But defeat [1159] is inflicted upon the Connachtmen and upon the Conmaicni and upon the Ui-Briuin, as they were [in] all, namely, six large battalions of them and the two other battalions<sup>3</sup> inflict stark slaughter upon them<sup>4</sup>: to wit, slaughter of Connachtmen, around Gilla-Crist, son of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg [Mac Diarmata] and around Muircertach, son of Tadhg [Mac Diarmata] and the son of Domnall Ua Flaithbertaigh, that is, the son of the king of the west of Connacht, and Brian Mainech,<sup>5</sup> son of Conchobhar, son of Toirrdhelbach [Ua Conchobair] and Ua Mandachain (namely, Muiredhach), king of Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna and Branan, son of Gilla-Crist Mac Branain, that is, king of Corco-Achlann and the son of Finnan Ua Sibhlen, king of the Ui-Echach of Muaidh; and many other nobles<sup>6</sup> [were slain]; and slaughter of the Ui-Briuin, around the son of Tigernan Ua Cumrain and around the son of Gilla-Finnen<sup>7</sup> Ua Rothaigh and the son of Suibne Ua Galain and the son of Cu-buidhe<sup>8</sup> Ua Tormadain and the son of Aedh "of the onsets," sub-king [?] of Conmaicni and Ua Donnchadha and Finnbharr, son of Finnbharr Ua Gerudhain,<sup>9</sup> chief of Muinnter-Gerudhain. And a large force of Munstermen [was slain], around the son of Gilla-Ciarain Ua Cennetigh. And "Son of the Night"<sup>10</sup> Ua Cernachain was killed on the morrow on a foray. And the Cenel-Eogain took away countless cattle-spoil on that foray. And the Cenel-Eogain returned indeed with great triumph to their homes after that.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Lachlainn with the Cenel-Eogain and with the Airgialla and the Ulidians and Cenel-Conaill into Connacht, so that

<sup>2</sup> *Gilla-Finnen*.—Devotee of [St.] Finnian (of Clonard, co. Meath).

<sup>8</sup> *Cu-buidhe*.—Literally, *canis flavus*.

<sup>9</sup> *Gerudhain*.—Gerudan, C.; Gerudhud, B.

<sup>10</sup> "Son of the Night."—So called, perhaps, from the many nocturnal raids in which he took part.

Eogain 7 co n-Āirġiallaib 7 Ulltaib 7 Cenuil-Conaill  
 1 Connaċtaib, co roloirċet Dún-mór 7 Dun-Ciaraidi 7  
 Dún-na-n-ġall 7 co romillċet mor do'n tír arċena, co  
 roċoirċet iar rin dia tír, cen riċ, cen ġallu. Ocur ir  
 do'n ċur rin tucraċ leo hUa ġailmpeðaiġ 7 Cenel-  
 Maen.—Mael-Muire hUa loingriġ, eprċop ġurmoir,  
 ruam uitaċ pelicirċer rinuirt.—Murċað hUa Ruaða-  
 ca[i]n, rí Āirċer, morruir epr.—Tiri hUa Maelċoraið  
 do marbað la hUa Cananna[i]n hi meaðail.

[b. r.] Kal. Ian. ui. p., l. xx., Anno Domini M.º c.º lx.º  
 Donnċað hUa Mael-Seċlainn, ri Miðe, do marbað do  
 macaib hUa Phinðalla[i]n 1 meaðail.—hUa Cananna[i]n,  
 rí Cenuil-Conaill, do marbað la Cenel-Conaill faðein,  
 100n, teċ do loċuð | d'Ua Ðaiġill fair.—Flaiċberċaċ  
 hUa Caċurais, ri Saitne [do éc].—Rinċ hUa ġorma[i]n,  
 eprċop Cille-ðara, abb manaċ 1ðair-Cinnċraċta ppi ré,  
 aċ Chriřtum miġrauit.—Ðroður, mac Toċeail, ri  
 Āċa-cliaċ, do marbað do Ðeirċerċ Ðreġ.—Maioċ  
 Maiġi-ġuġað ria Cenel-n-Eogain Toċċa-oac ċor hUa n-  
 ġailmpeðaiġ 7 ċor Ðomnall hUa ċriċa[i]n 7 ċor Ua  
 Riaraċ, co romarbað ċrem mór Ðið. Ocur ir do'n  
 ċur rin Ðoroċair co neimċintaċ Muirċerċaċ hUa Neill  
 la loċlainn hUa laċlainn, coċorċair iar rin loċlainn 1  
 n-a Ðiġail la mac hUa Neill.—Sluaġað la Muirċerċaċ  
 hUa loċlainn co Cenuil-Eogain 7 co n-Āirġiallaib, co

A. D. 1160. <sup>a</sup> Cinnċraċta om., C. <sup>b</sup> The order of this and of the following  
 sentence is improperly reversed in C.

<sup>11</sup> *Gained over to them.*—Literally, *took with them.* “Won,” C. That is, succeeded in getting O’Gormley and his clan to become their allies. How short-lived was the alliance, is shown in the two concluding entries of the following year.

<sup>12</sup> *Mael-Muire.*—*Devotee of Mary.*

1160. <sup>1</sup> *South of Bregha.*—The entry in the Four Masters states that he was slain by Maelcron Mac Gilla-Seachnail (who was probably the brother of Domnall, lord of Bregia).

<sup>2</sup> *Dishonouring.*—The specific act is not stated.

they burned Dun-mor and Dun-Ciaraidhi and Dun-na-  
nGall and wasted much of the land besides, until they  
returned to their own country after that, without peace,  
without pledges. And it is on that occasion they gained  
over to them<sup>11</sup> Ua Gailmredhaigh and the Cenel-Maien.—  
Mael-Muire<sup>12</sup> Ua Loingsigh, bishop of Lis-mor, felicitously  
finished his life.—Murchadh Ua Ruadhacain, king of the  
Airthir, died.—Three Ui-Maeldoraidh were killed by Ua  
Canannain in treachery. [1159]

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 20th of the moon, A.D. [1160 Bis.]  
1160. Donnchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, king of Meath,  
was killed by the sons of Ua Findallain [lord of  
Delbna-mor] in treachery.—Ua Canannain, king of  
Cenel-Conaill, was killed by the Cenel-Conaill them-  
selves,—namely, a house was burned by Ua Baighill  
upon him.—Flaithbertach Ua Cathusaigh, king of  
Saitni, died.—Finn Ua Gormain, bishop of Cell-dara,  
abbot of the monks of Ibhar-Cinntrachta for a [long] time,  
passed to Christ.—Brodur, son of Torcall, king of Ath-  
cliath, was killed by the South of Bregha.<sup>1</sup>—The defeat of  
Magh-Lughad [was inflicted] by the Cenel-Eogain of  
Telach-oc upon Ua Gailmredhaigh and upon Domnall Ua  
Cricain and upon the Ui-Fiacrach, so that a large party of  
them were killed. And it is on that occasion Muircertach  
Ua Neill fell innocently [i.e., undesignedly] by Lochlann Ua  
Lachlainn, [but] so that in revenge of him Lochlann fell  
afterwards by the son of Ua Neill.—A hosting by Muir-  
certach Ua Lachlainn along with the Cenel-Eogain and the  
Airgialla, until they came to Magh-dula, to expel Ua

<sup>3</sup> *Oaths*.—Literally, *relics*. From  
being employed to swear upon  
relics, evangelisteria, missals,  
rituals, croziers, and similar objects

of veneration came to have the  
secondary meaning of oaths. (Cf.  
*The Stowe Missal*, Tr. R. I. A.,  
xxvii, 174-5.)

πανγαυρ Μαῖ-ν-δουλα το ἰνναρβυρ ἡύι ῥαιρμλεῖαιῶ.  
 Ἀτροῦαιρ τρια ἡύα ῥαιρμλεῖαιῶ 1 mebaíl la 'Domnall  
 ἡύα Maelruanaiḡ, ap epaíl ἡύι ločlainn, iar rapuḡuḡ  
 cleipeḡ n-Érenn 7 a m̃inoḡ uó. Ocuḡ pucaḡ a cenn co  
 hḶro-Mačá 1 n-éineḡ Paḡraic 7 Colum-cille.

Καλ. 1an. 1. p., l. 1., Anno Domini M.º c.º lx.º i.º Ὑα  
 hOisḡéin, ap-epcop Connačt, ap Chriḡtum miḡrauit  
 —Cuairt Oḡraiḡi to ḡenam la comarba Colum-cille,  
 iḡon, la flaičberḡač ἡύα ḡpolčá[1]n : iḡon, pečtª p̃içitª<sup>b</sup>  
 uam̃; ačt ap e a p̃iač poḡaiḡbeḡ ann,—iḡon, p̃içeª 7  
 cečriª cetª uinḡe ḡ'arḡut ḡil : iḡon, tri huinḡe 1 n-ḡač  
 uam.—ḡoḡḡraiḡ ἡύα Raḡallaiḡ to marbaḡ,—Sluaḡaḡ  
 la Muirceḡač ἡύα ločlainn hi Tir-m-ḡruuin : irpeḡ  
 uocuauḡ uap Comuḡ Cluana-Éoir, ap put an t̃ipe, co  
 rapḡaib Tiḡernan a longpoḡt uoiḡ. Ἀḡḡein co Tirpaḡt-  
 Merra[1]n. Ἀḡḡiaílu 7 ὕλαḡ conice p̃ein cucaí, 7 Mac  
 Muḡčáḡa co laḡiḡiḡ 7 cač to ḡhallaiḡ, co n-ḡeočáḡar  
 uile 1 Maiḡ-Tečḡa.<sup>1</sup> Taimḡ uano ἡύα Concobuḡ rap  
 Siḡainḡ aniaḡ 7 uoḡat bḡaiḡḡe ḡ'ú[a] ločlainn 7 uano  
 tuc ἡύα ločlainn a čoiḡeḡ com̃lan uóḡom̃.—Teč to  
 ḡabail to Chačal<sup>2</sup> ἡύα Raḡallaiḡ poḡ Mael-Sečlainn  
 ἡύα Ruairc poḡ lap Sláine, co poḡarbaḡ ann Muir-  
 ceḡač ἡύα Ceallaiḡ, p̃i ḡḡeḡ, co n-ḡḡeim to m̃aiçiḡ  
 ime. | Teḡnai imoḡḡo Mael-Sečlainn apḡ.—1maḡ ἡύα  
 h1nnpečtaiḡ, aḡḡinneč Mucnoḡa 7 p̃i ἡύα-Meič p̃ri pé,  
 to éc.—Sluaḡaḡ aile la ἡύα ločlainn hi M̃iḡe, 1 com-

B. 52a

A.D. 1161. <sup>1</sup> Teḡra, MS. <sup>2</sup> ḡh̃ačal, MS. <sup>a</sup> .un., M.S. <sup>b</sup> .xx., MS.  
 c-c. cccc., MS.

<sup>4</sup> *In reparation to.*—Literally, *in reparation of.*

1161. <sup>1</sup> *Ua hOissein.*—Called *Aed* (Hugh) in the *Annals of Innisfallen*; in which his death is entered under the previous year.

<sup>2</sup> *Pure.*—Literally, *white.*

<sup>3</sup> *For.*—Literally, *in.*

<sup>4</sup> *Killed.*—At Kells, by Mael-Sechlainn O'Ruairc according to the Four Masters. The reprisal made by

Gairmlegghaidh [from Cenel-Moain]. But Ua Gairmlegghaidh fell in treachery by Domnall Ua Maelruanaigh, by direction of Ua Lochlainn, after the dishonouring<sup>2</sup> of the clergy of Ireland and of his oaths<sup>3</sup> by him. And his [*lit.*, the] head was carried to Ard-Macha, in reparation to<sup>4</sup> [SS.] Patrick and Colum-cille. [1160]

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 1st of the moon, A.D. 1161. [1161]  
 Ua hOissein,<sup>1</sup> archbishop of Connacht, passed to Christ.—The circuit of Ossory was made by the successor of Columcille, namely, by Flaithbertach Ua Brolcha[i]n: that is, seven score oxen [were given]: but it is their value that was presented there,—namely, four hundred and twenty ounces of pure<sup>2</sup> silver: to wit, three ounces for<sup>3</sup> every ox.—Goeffrey Ua Raghallaigh [lord of Breifni] was killed.<sup>4</sup>—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Lochlainn into Tir-Briuin: the way<sup>5</sup> they went [was] past the Confluence of Cluain-Eois, through the length of the country, until Tigernan [Ua Ruairc] abandoned his camp to them. From that to the Well of Messan. The Airgialla and Ulidians [came] to that place to him and Mac Murchadha with the Leinstermen and a battalion of Foreigners [came], so that they all went into the Plain of Tethbha. Then Ua Conchobuir came from the west, across the Shannon and gave pledges to Ua Lochlainn and thereupon Ua Lochlainn gave his entire Fifth [i.e. Province] to him.—A house was seized by Cathal Ua Raghallaigh upon Mael-Sechlainn Ua Ruairc in the centre of Slane, so that Muircertach Ua Ceallaigh, king of Bregha, was killed there, with a party of nobles around him. Mael-Sechlainn, however, escaped therefrom.—Imhar Ua Innrehtaigh, herenagh of Mucnom and king of Ui-Meith for a [long] time, died.—Another hosting<sup>6</sup> by Ua Lochlainn

Cathal, son of Geoffrey, is told in the next entry but one.

<sup>5</sup> *The way.*—Literally, *It is [the way]*. The object was to em-

phasize the openness of the route; no opposition being dreaded.

<sup>6</sup> *Another hosting.*—The first is mentioned in the third item of this



ῥαίλ περ n-ΕρENN eτερ loečy 7 cleipčiu, co hACC-na-  
 ταιpβpιζε, co pozaβ α m-βραιζδε uilí. 1p do'n čup pın  
 ποραερατ cealla Colum-cille ı Mıde 7 ı λαιζnu la  
 comarba Colum-cille, ıdon, la ɓlaičbertač hııa ɔpol-  
 ča[ı]n 7 tucacđ oó a cain 7 a pmačt, uair pobɔap ɔoepa  
 peımepın.

A 50a Kal. 1an. ıı. p., l. xıı., Anno Domini M.º c.º lx.º ıı.º  
 Εppıcapouζ na ταιζı o čempluıβ ɔaire ɔo ɔenum la  
 comarba Colum-cille (ıdon,<sup>a</sup> ɓlaičbertač<sup>a</sup>) 7 la pıζ  
 Epenn, ıdon, la Muıpcepταč hııa ločlainn; ɔú ın počó-  
 ζbađ očtmoza<sup>b</sup> ταιζı, no ın ıp uııııı. Ocur ɔenam cayıł  
 ın eplair la comarba Colum-cille beop 7 mallacđ ap  
 ıntı tıcpa τayıp ɔoζpep.—ımbleč-ıβair co n-a tempall  
 ɔo lopcuđ.—Senacđ cleıpeč n-Εpenn, ım comarba  
 ɓatpαιc, ıdon, ım ζıııa Mac ııacđ, | mac Ruacđpı, ıc  
 Cloenacđ,<sup>1</sup> ıppabatup<sup>2</sup> péc erpuıc pıčet,<sup>c</sup> co n-ab[b]a-  
 čaıβ ımɔaıβ, ıc epaıł pıazıa 7 pobera. Ocur ıp<sup>e</sup> ɔo'n  
 cup pıı<sup>f</sup> pocııııpet cleıpıč Epenn ζpača apɔerpuıc  
 Epenn ɔo čomarba ɓatpαιc, amail poboi pıam 7 na  
 bađ pepleıζııı<sup>3</sup> ı cııı ı n-Εpıııı neč<sup>g</sup> acđ<sup>g</sup> ɔaıta Aıpɔ-  
 Mača.—Sıoζacđ la Muıpcepταč hııa ločlainn co n-  
 epıııór ıeıčı Cuııı co Maζ-ɓıčapτα,<sup>4</sup> co pabatup<sup>2</sup> pečt-

A.D. 1162. <sup>1</sup>Clac-, A. <sup>2</sup>—ɔup, B. <sup>3</sup>—ζıııı, B. <sup>4</sup>—ɓıɔapɔa, B. <sup>a-a</sup> l. m.  
 t. h., MS.; om., C. <sup>b</sup> .ııııı., MS. c-c. ııı.—ııı., A, B. <sup>d-d</sup> co na n-abacđaıβ  
 —with their abbots, A. <sup>e</sup> om., A. <sup>f</sup> čup, B. <sup>g-g</sup> ın neč na bu—the one who should  
 not be, B.

year. As the result of these two expeditions, O'Conor called himself king of Ireland.

<sup>7</sup> Subject.—That is, to assessment by the respective temporal lords.

1162. <sup>1</sup> Centre.—From this account it can be inferred that the churches of Derry stood in proximity. On the removal of the adjacent houses, a circular wall was built, to mark off

the space thus acquired as one to which the right of asylum attached. (Cf. the *Collectio Canonum Hibernensis*, xxviii. De civitatibus refugii; xlv. 2: De debito termino circa omnem locum sanctum.) The *Four Masters* change churches into church, being followed in the error by Colgan (*Tr. Th.*, p. 505).

<sup>2</sup> Come over it.—That is, violate the

into Meath, into an assembly of the Men of Ireland, both laics and clerics, at Ath-na-Dairbrighe, so that he received the pledges of them all. It is on that occasion the churches of Colum-cille in Meath and Leinster were freed by the successor of Colum-cille, namely, by Flaithbertach Ua Brolcha[i]n, and their tribute and jurisdiction were given to him, for they were subject<sup>7</sup> before that. [1161]

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 12th of the moon, A.D. 1162. [1162]  
Total separation of the houses from the churches of Daire was made by the successor of Colum-cille (namely, Flaithbertach) and by the king of Ireland, that is, by Maircer-tach Ua Lochlainn; where were demolished eighty houses, or something more. And the stone wall of the Centre<sup>1</sup> was likewise built by the successor of Colum-cille and malediction [pronounced] upon him who should come over it<sup>2</sup> for ever.—Imblech-ibhair with its church was burned.—A Synod of the clergy of Ireland [was held] around the successor of Patrick, to wit, around Gilla Mac Liach, son of Ruaidhri, at Cloenad, wherein were six [and] twenty bishops, with many abbots, enjoining rule and good conduct. And it is on that occasion the clergy of Ireland assigned<sup>3</sup> the Orders of archbishop of Ireland to the successor of Patrick, as it was before<sup>3</sup> and that no one should be lector in a church in Ireland, except an alumnus of Ard-Macha.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Lochlainn along with very large portion of the Half of Conn to Magh-Fitharta, so that they were a week therein, burning the

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place by forcibly entering to carry off a refugee. (Cf. the *Col. Can. Hib.* XLIV. 7: De violatione templi Dei cum septis punienda. *Templum cum septis* signifies a church surrounded by enclosures.)

<sup>3,3</sup> Assigned—before.—That is, it

was enacted that henceforth no layman be intruded into the Armagh succession. (Cf. A.D. 1129, note 4, *supra*.) The deep-rooted abuse connected with the primacy was thereby formally eliminated. It is characteristic of the Four Masters

nain ann ic lorað arða 7 baileð Gall. Tuccratup<sup>2</sup> imorro na Gall maíom for a mapepluað, co romarð-rat rerep,<sup>5</sup> no morþerep,<sup>5</sup> oib 7 ni þuapratup<sup>2</sup> a reir do'n<sup>6</sup> ður rin.—Arðain Gall<sup>o</sup> Að-a-cliað la Ðiarmaid Mac Murðaða 7 nept móp do ðabail forro, amail na roðaðað reime o cein móir.—Cuairt<sup>h</sup> Ceneoil-Eogain la comarba Ðatpαιc, ionn, la Gilla Mic Liae, mac Ruairðri, ðanað ppið innþramail reímpi<sup>h</sup>.—Ðrene, eppcop Að-a-cliað 7 arðerpoc<sup>7</sup> laiðen, in Chpυrto quieuit. Comarba Ðatpαιc do oirðneð<sup>8</sup> lora[ι]n hUι Tuatail, comarba Coemðin,<sup>9</sup> i n-a inað.

(Mael-Sechnall<sup>1</sup> hUa Ruairc occipup epτ.—Abbaeia Ðuelliae hoc anno fundata epτ.—An copnoðairð, hUa Ðuðða, occipup epτ.<sup>1</sup>)

[Cal. Ian. iii. p., l. xx. iii., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> Mael-irru hUa laiðena[ι]n, eppcop 7 ab[b] imbleça<sup>1</sup>-ibair 7 abb<sup>2</sup> Ðealaið-conglair ppi ré, in Chpυrto quieuit.—Cepball<sup>a</sup> hUa Gilla-Ðatpαιc, pí Ðeirce[ι]pτ Orraið, morpu[u]r epτ.<sup>a</sup>—Mael-irru hUa Copc[p]a[ι]n, comarba | Comðail, cenn cpabair Ulað uile, að

B 52b

A.D. 1162. <sup>5-5</sup> .ui. up, no morþerup, A.; .ui. up, no mor. ui. up, B. <sup>6</sup> do, A. Scribe forgot to place the contraction mark of n over o. <sup>7</sup> aipð.—, B. <sup>8</sup> oirðneð, A. <sup>9</sup> Cam—, A. <sup>h-h</sup> om., B, C. <sup>11</sup> n. t. h., A.; om., B, C.

A.D. 1163. <sup>1</sup> imleça—, B. <sup>2</sup> ab, A.—<sup>a-a</sup> om., B, C.

that they should have passed over a National Synodal Decree of such importance.

<sup>3</sup> *Grene*. — Called Gregory by Ware (*Bishops*, at Dublin), followed by most writers. Lanigan's correction of the native annalists (*E. H.* iv. 173) is noteworthy: "In divers Irish Annals Gregory's death is placed in 1162. But this is a mistake, owing to their having con-

founded the year of it with that of the accession of his successor, St. Laurence O'Toole, which was in 1162"!

<sup>4</sup> *Lorcan Ua Tuathail*.—That is, St. Laurence O'Toole. For the family and territories, see O'Donovan's valuable note (*F. M.* iii. 515sq.) Tuathal, mentioned at 1014 (*supra*) as father of Dunlang, king of Leinster, was the eponymous head.

corn and towns of the Foreigners. The foreigners, however, [1162] inflicted defeat upon their horse-host, so that they killed six or seven of them and [the Ultonians] got not their demand on that occasion.—Pillaging of the Foreigners of Ath-cliath by Diarmait Mac Murchadha and great sway was obtained [by him] over them, such as was not obtained before for a long time.—The circuit of Cenel-Eogain [was made] by the successor of Patrick, namely, by Gilla Mac Liach, son of Ruaidri, to which nothing similar [in the amount of donations] was found before it.—Grene,<sup>3</sup> bishop of Ath-cliath and archbishop of Leinster, rested in Christ. The successor of Patrick ordained Lorcan Ua Tuathail,<sup>4</sup> successor of [St.] Coemghen, in his stead.

(Mael-Sechnaill<sup>5</sup> Ua Ruairc was slain.—The abbey of Boyle was founded this year.—The Defender Ua Dubhda was slain.)

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 23rd of the moon, A.D. [1163] 1163. Mael-Isu Ua Laighena[i]n, bishop and abbot of Imblech-ibair and abbot of Belach-conglais for a [long] time, rested in Christ.<sup>1</sup>—Cerball Ua [*recte*, Mac] Gilla-Patraic, king of the South of Ossory, died.—Mael-Issu Ua Core[r]ain, successor of [St.] Comgall,<sup>2</sup> head of the piety of all Ulster, passed to Christ.—A lime-kiln,<sup>3</sup> wherein

Seventh in descent from Tuathal was Muirchertach, king of the Ui-Muridaigh. He had seven sons, Lorcan being apparently the eldest. His only daughter, Mor, became the wife of Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster (L. L. 337d; where the words missing by erasure from the heading of the genealogy are *Ua-Muridaigh*).

<sup>5</sup> *Mael-Sechnaill*.—This entry is given in the *Four Masters*. The

remaining two entries are found in the *Annals of Boyle*, at 1161 and 1162 respectively.

1163. <sup>1</sup> *Rested in Christ*.—In Emly, according to the *Annals of Innisfallen*, which omit mention of his having been abbot of Baltinglas.

<sup>2</sup> *Successor of [St.] Comgall*.—That is, abbot of Bangor, co. Down.

<sup>3</sup> *Lime-kiln*.—Literally, *fire of lime*, the contained, by metonymy, for the container. Similarly, *Cenel* (sept),

Chriſtum miſpauit.—Tene-aeil i paeil iſepca<sup>b</sup> tpaixēð  
ap cač<sup>3</sup> leč do denam la Comarba Colum-cille, idon,  
la Flaičberptač, mac in eppcuip hūi ðpolca[i]n 7 la  
pamað Colum-cille, ppi pé piče<sup>c</sup> laa.

(Niall,<sup>a</sup> mac Muirceptais, mic Mic Ločlainn, do  
gabail la hū-Maine.<sup>d</sup>)

[Dip.] Kal. Ian. iiii. p., l. iiii., Anno Domini m.º c.º lx.º iiii.º  
Donnčað hūa ðriain, eppcop Cille-ða-lua, in Chriſto  
quieuit.—Maiči<sup>a</sup> muinntepi la,<sup>b</sup> idon, in racap<sup>c</sup> mop,  
A 50b Auguſtin 7 in pēpleiſinn (idon,<sup>c</sup> Dubriðe<sup>e</sup>) | 7 in diſep-  
tač, idon Mac Šilla-ðuið 7 cenn na Ceile-n-De, idon,  
Mac Forcellaiš 7 maiči muinntepi la apcena do  
čiačtain ap cenn comarba Colum-cille, idon, [ph]laič-  
berptač hūi ðpolcain, do gabail abðaine la a comarpi  
Somarpið 7 pēp Aep[č]ep-Šaiðel<sup>1</sup> 7 Innri-Šall, co  
po[ř]ap<sup>2</sup>taei comarba Pa<sup>3</sup>trai<sup>c</sup> 7 pi Epenn, idon, ūa Loč-  
lainn 7 maiči Cene[oi]l-Boſain e.—Šilla-Pa<sup>3</sup>trai<sup>c</sup> hūa  
Mael-Mena do éc.<sup>a</sup>—Somarpið<sup>2</sup> Mac Šille-Åðaiñnain  
7 a mac do marbað 7 ár pēp Aep[č]ep-Šhaeðel<sup>3</sup> 7  
Cinn<sup>4</sup>ti<sup>pe</sup> 7 pēp Innri-Šall 7 Šall Åčā-cliač ime.—ðloð  
ð'Ap<sup>5</sup>ro-Mačā do iopcað.—Tempull<sup>4</sup> mōp Ðai<sup>5</sup>pi do

<sup>3</sup>Šač, B. <sup>b</sup>.lx, A, B. <sup>c</sup>.xx., A, B. <sup>d-d</sup>n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A. D. 1164. <sup>1</sup>Capēp—(the first e is *caudata*), MS. (A) <sup>2</sup>—liš, B. <sup>3</sup>n-  
Šoerðel, B. <sup>4</sup>—pałl, B. <sup>5</sup>—pe, B. <sup>a-a</sup>om., B, C. <sup>b</sup> Ðai<sup>pe</sup> was first written;  
subsequently, each letter was dotted above and below, to signify deletion, MS.

*Clann* (clan), *Fir* (men), *Muinnter*  
(tribe), *Pobul* (people), *Sil* (pro-  
geny), *Ui* (descendants), used with the  
patronymic, sometimes signify the  
territories, not the inhabitants thereof  
(prout *utrumlibet usus accommo-  
darit, Ogygia*, III. lxxvi. 361).  
Compare Blackfriars, Whitefriars.

The *Four Masters* (followed by Col-  
gan, *loc. cit.*) against A, B and C, say

the kiln was 70 feet square. Colgan  
adds that it was built in connection  
with repairing the church of Derry. On  
the same page, unconscious apparently  
of the contradiction, he records the  
building of the new church of that  
city.

<sup>4</sup> *Niall*.—Given in the *Annals of  
Boyle*.

1164. <sup>1</sup>*Select*, etc.—This incident,

are sixty feet on every side, was made by the successor of Colum-cille, that is, by Flaithbertach, son of the bishop Ua Brolchain and by the Community of Colum-cille in the space of twenty days. [1163]

(Niall,<sup>4</sup> son of Muircertach, son of Mac Lochlainn, was taken prisoner by the Ui-Maine.)

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 4th of the moon, A.D. 1164. [1164 Bis.] Donnchadh Ua Briain, bishop of Cell-da-lua, rested in Christ.—Select<sup>1</sup> members of the Community of Ia, namely, the arch-priest, Augustin and the lector (that is, Dubsidhe) and the Eremite, Mac Gilla-duib and the Head of the Celi-De, namely, Mac Forcellaigh and select members of the Community of Ia besides came on behalf of the successor of Colum-cille, namely, Flaithbertach Ua Brolchain's acceptance of the abbacy of Ia, by advice of Somharlidh and of the Men of Airthir-Gaedhel and of Insi-Gall; but the successor of Patrick and the king of Ireland, that is, Ua Lochlainn and the nobles of Cenel-Eogain prevented him.—Gilla-Patraic Ua Mael-Mena died.—Somharlidh<sup>2</sup> Mac Gilla-Adhamhnain<sup>3</sup> and his son were killed and slaughter of the Men of Airthir-Gaedhel and of Cenn-tire and of the men of Insi-Gall and of the Foreigners of Ath-cliath [took place] around

so honourable to Ua Brolchain and without which an allusion in his obituary notice (*infra*, 1175) could not be understood, is passed over by the *Four Masters*. See the note in *Adamnan* (p. 407) and the references there given.

<sup>2</sup> *Somharlidh*.—Somerledus itaque, rex Ergadiae . . . , copioso exercitu et maxima classe de Hibernia et aliis diversis locis contracto, apud Reinfriu [on the Clyde] praedaturus applicuit; sed . . . a paucis provincialibus ibidem est occisus. For-

dun, *Gest. Annal.*, iv. (*ad. an.*) See also the extract from the *Chronicle of Man*, quoted in *Adamnan*, p. 408.

<sup>3</sup> *Gilla-Adhamhnain*.—Devotee of [St.] Adamnan; (ninth) abbot of Iona from 679 to 704. Adamnan's chief work, the *Life of St. Columba*, has been edited with a wealth of illustration by Dr. Reeves.

<sup>4</sup> *Great church*.—*Tempul mor*; "from which the city of Derry receives its parochial name of Templemore" (*Adamnan*, p. 408).



venum la comarba Colum-cille, ion, la Flaitbertač, mac in erpuic hUí Brolcaín 7 ra ramuđ Colum[-cille] 7 la Muirceptač hUa Ločlainn, la<sup>d</sup> hairtorig n-Érenn. Ocu<sup>a</sup> tairpnic cloč in tempaill moir rein Daire, i paelet noč<sup>a</sup> trairge, fpu ré cečorčat<sup>f</sup> laa.<sup>a</sup>

(Amhlaim,<sup>g</sup> mac Gilla-Caimghin U Cheinneidig, do dallađ.<sup>g</sup>)

Cal. Ian. ui. p., l. x. u., Anno Domini m.º c.º lx.º u.º Tairrdelbač hUa Briain do innarba[đ] a riđi<sup>1</sup> Muman la a<sup>a</sup> mac, ion, la Muirceptač 7 ré rein do gabail riđi<sup>1</sup> d'oir a ačar.—Domnall<sup>b</sup> hUa Gilla-Patraic, ri Tuairce[i]pt Orraiđi, 7 Concobur hUa Broidge, ri Cinn-cille 7 Paitin hUa hAedā, cainneal hUa-Ceinnrelaiđ uile, do inarbađ do Ma[c] Craič hUa Morđai 7 do Laičir tria ročpačā.—Cocađ eter Fhiru Míde 7 hUíB-Bríuin 7 irin čocađ rin romarbađ Siptiuc hUa Ruairc la hUa Ciardai 7 la Cairpui.<sup>b</sup>—Impuđ Ulađ dano<sup>a</sup> for Ua<sup>2</sup> Ločlainn<sup>3</sup> 7 cpeč leo for hUíB-Meic, co<sup>c</sup> puerat bú imda 7 co romarbrat ročaiđe<sup>d</sup> do dainiđ. Cpeč dono leo for Uí[b]-Bperail oirpčep 7 cpeč aile for Dail-riatā.—Sluađāđ la Muirceptač hUa Ločlainn, eter Conall 7 Eogan 7 Airđiallu, i n-Ulltaib, co roairgret in tīr uile, cenmočat pprimčella Ulađ 7

(A) <sup>c</sup>itl., t. h., MS. (A) <sup>d</sup>om., B. <sup>e</sup>.lxxxx., MS. (A) <sup>f</sup>.xl., MS. (A) <sup>g</sup>n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1165. <sup>1</sup>riđe, B. <sup>2</sup>hUa, A. <sup>3</sup>lač—, B. <sup>a</sup>om., A. The la is probably=la a—with his. <sup>b-b</sup>om., B, C. <sup>c</sup>ocu<sup>r</sup> co—and so that, B. a ar n-dairmíde—slaughter hard to number, B. C. follows A.

<sup>5</sup> *Ninety*.—Mistaking the original, the *Four Masters* (followed by Colgan) say *eighty*.

<sup>6</sup> *Amhlaim*.—Given (the verb is omitted in O'Connor's text) in the *Annals of Boyle*. The *Four Masters* add that the deed was done by

Toirrdelbach Ua Briain (Turlough O'Brien). The entry is not given (perhaps intentionally) in the *Annals of Innisfallen*.

<sup>7</sup> *Gilla-Caimghin*. — Devotee of [St.] Kevin (of Glendalough).

1165. <sup>1</sup>[Mac] Gilla-Patraic.—

him.—Portion of Ard-Macha was burned.—The great church of<sup>4</sup> Daire was built by the successor of Colum-cille, that is, by Flaithbertach, son of the bishop Ua Brolchain and by the Community of Colum-cille and by Muircertach Ua Lochlainn, arch-king of Ireland. And the [top] stone of that great church, wherein there are ninety<sup>5</sup> feet [in length], was completed within the space of forty days. [1164]

(Amhlaim,<sup>6</sup> son of Gilla-Caimghin<sup>7</sup> Ua Ceinnedig, was blinded.)

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 15th of the moon, A.D. [1165]  
1165. Tairrdelbach Ua Briain was expelled from the kingship of Munster by his son, that is, by Muircertach and he [Muircertach] himself took the kingship after his father.—Domnall Ua[*recte*, Mac<sup>1</sup>] Gilla-Patraic, king of the North of Ossory, and Conchobar Ua Broichte, king of Cenn-caille and Paitin Ua Aedha, the candle of all Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, were killed by Ma[c] Craith Ua Mordhai and by the Laichsi forevil causes.—War [took place] between the Men of Meath and the Ui-Briuin and it is in that war Sitriuc<sup>1</sup> Ua Ruairc was killed by Ua Ciardhai and by the Cairpri.—The turning of the Ulidians upon Ua Lochlainn [took place] and a foray [was made] by them upon the Ui-Meith, so that they took away many cows and killed a multitude of persons. A foray also [was made] by them upon the eastern Ui-Bresail and another foray upon Dal-riatai.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Lochlainn, [along with] both [Cenel-]Cona[i]ll and [Cenel-]Eoga[i]n and the Airgialla, into Ulidia, so that they harried all the country, except the chief churches of the Ulidians and killed a countless

So called in the Ossorian list of kings (L. L. 41a), which agrees with the text in stating that he was slain by the Laichsi (the sept that inhabited and gave the name to

Leix, Queen's Co.)

<sup>2</sup> *Sitriuc*.—The *Four Masters* make this portion a distinct item, and omit the connection between the war and the death of Sitriuc.

A 50c

co romarbrat ár n-diairíhíðe<sup>4</sup> tob, im Ečmarcač, mac  
 Mic Gilla-erpuic 7 im húa<sup>e</sup> | Lomanaiš 7 co roínnarbr-  
 rat Eočaið Mac Duinnrleibhe a hUlletaiš 7 co<sup>5</sup> n-darraið<sup>6</sup>  
 húa Ločlainn riše do Dun[n]rleibhe 7 co n-darraið<sup>6</sup>  
 ula[i]ð uile a n-geill d'U[a] Ločlainn tria neru riše.—  
 Diarraið Mac Arta[i]n, toirē Clainne-fozartaiš,  
 eneč 7 ešnum húa-n-Ečac uile, morpuur eru.—Točurtał  
 Saxon 7 Gall Ača-cliač la mac na Deriri do šašail  
 foršairi for 8retnaiš 7 robatar uile re pé leičbliaðna  
 ic<sup>7</sup> a<sup>7</sup> tošail 7 níř'petrat. Et peuerri runt rine pace  
 petro.—Mael-Colum Cennmor, mac Eanric, ardu  
 Alban, in erirtaiðe ar ferr do bai do Šaiðelaiš<sup>8</sup> re  
 muir anair, ar deiric 7<sup>1</sup> aineč 7<sup>1</sup> crabuð, do ec.—  
 Triallaið<sup>a</sup> Eočaið do riðiri riš i ulað do šašail, co  
 rodičuirpet ula[i]ð he, ar huamón hui Ločlainn 7 co  
 rogeimlišeð he la Donnčac húa Cerpailł, la harpuš  
 Airšialł, tre forčongra hui Ločlainn. —Sluašac aile  
 la Muirceptač húa Ločlainn co Ceniul-Eogain co hnuir-  
 lačain, | co poloircet in inuiri 7 co rurmúrrat 7 co tuc-  
 rat ula[i]ð uile a m-braišci d'U[a]<sup>9</sup> Ločlainn. Tecait iar-  
 rin<sup>h</sup> Cenel-n-Eogain im húa<sup>9</sup> Ločlainn dia tišib, co cor-  
 cup mor 7 co longaiš imdaiš leo 7 co retaiš imdaiš ar-  
 čena. Arreiðe húa Ločlainn d'Arto-Mača. Ticc iar rein  
 Donnčac húa Cerpailł, airdu Airšialł 7 Eočaið Mac  
<sup>4</sup>—im, B. <sup>5-5</sup> co n-dorac, A. <sup>6</sup> tarraið, B. <sup>7-7</sup> ca (aphaeresis of i), A.  
<sup>8</sup> Šhoeðeal—, B. <sup>9</sup> O, A.—<sup>e</sup> om., A; given in C. <sup>1</sup> ar—for, B. <sup>8</sup> du  
 húa, B. <sup>h</sup> iapum—afterwards, B.

B 52c

<sup>3</sup> *Mac Duinnleibhe*.—(Mac Dun-  
 levy.) The Donnleibhe from  
 whom the family name took its  
 origin was slain in 1091, *supra*.  
 Eochaid mentioned in the text  
 according to the Ulidian regnal list  
 (L. L. 41d), was son of Conchobur,  
 son of Cu-Ulad Ua Flathrai (killed  
 1072, *supra*).

<sup>4</sup> *Donnsleibhe*.—There can be little

doubt that he was the same as the  
 Donnleibhe mentioned in the second  
 entry of the following year. The  
*Four Masters* omit this portion.

<sup>5</sup> *For the space of half a year*.—

“Half a yeare bickering and bat-  
 tering and yet could not prevayle,”  
 C. *Brut y Tywysogion* states (*ad an*).  
 that the king remained many days in  
 camp at Caerleon, until ships from

number of them, including Echmarcach, son of Mac Gilla-espuic and including Ua Lomanaigh and they expelled Eochaidh Mac Duinnsleibhe<sup>5</sup> [Ua Eochadha] from Ulidia. And Ua Lochlainn gave the kingship to Donnsluibhe [Mac Duinnsleibhe Ua Eochadha] and all the Ulidians gave their pledges to Ua Lochlainn, through the might of his regal power.—Diarmait Mac Artain, chief of Clann-Fogartaigh, hospitality and benefaction of all Ui-Echach, died.—An expedition of the Saxons and of the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith [set out] with the son of the Empress, to subjugate the Britons and they were all for the space of half a year<sup>5</sup> attacking them and they availed not. And they returned without peace backwards.—Mael-Coluim Great-head, son of Henry, arch-king of Scotland, the best Christian that was of the Gaidhil [who dwell] by the sea on the east for almsdeeds, hospitality and piety, died.—Eochaidh [Mac Duinnsleibhe Ua Eochadha] again attempts to obtain the kingship of Ulidia; but the Ulidians expelled him through fear of Ua Lochlainn and he was fettered by Donnchadh Ua Cerbaill, arch-king of Airgialla, by order of Ua Lochlainn.—Another hosting by Muircertach Ua Lochlainn along with the Cenel-Eogain to Inis-lachain,<sup>6</sup> so that they burned the Island [Inis-lachain] and razed it. And all Ulidia gave their pledges to Ua Lochlainn. After that, the Cenel-Eogain around Ua Lochlainn come to their houses with great triumph and with many ships and numerous treasures beside. From here Ua Lochlainn [goes] to Ard-Macha. After that, Donnchadh Ua Cerbaill, arch-king of Airgialla and Eochaidh Mac Duinnsleibhe

Dublin and other cities in Ireland came to him. Finding these forces insufficient, he gave them presents and dismissed them; himself and his army returning to England.

<sup>6</sup>*Inis-lachain*.—*Duck-island*: Inisloughan, co. Antrim. See the description by Fynes Moryson, quoted in O'Donovan (*F. M.*, ii. 1154).

Ḑuinnepleibe i comḑail hūi ločlainn, ḑo čuinneio piḑi ḑo Mac Ḑuinnepleibe, co n-ḑapait<sup>10</sup> hūa ločlainn uile ḑo Mac Ḑuinnepleibe tap<sup>11</sup> cenn<sup>11</sup> ḑiall uiaḑ uile : co n-ḑapait<sup>12</sup> Mac Ḑuinnepleibe mac ceḑ toiriḑ ḑ'ulltaiḑ<sup>13</sup> 7 a inḑin péin i<sup>14</sup> m-braiḑtečur ḑ'O ločlainn. Ocur tucḑa reoit imḑa ḑó, im claiḑuib mic inḑ iarlā 7 co n-ḑorap ḑairḑe ḑo<sup>15</sup> hūa<sup>15</sup> ločlainn ; co<sup>16</sup> n-ḑapait<sup>16</sup> hūa ločlainn ḑo<sup>15</sup> hūa<sup>15</sup> Cerpail é. Ocur tucḑa ḑono baile ḑo cleirḑib Sobail, tria paḑ piḑi hūi ločlainn.

(Ḑomnall<sup>1</sup> Mac ḑilli-ḑatḑaic, pi Oḑraiḑi ; Maḑnur hūa Canannan, pi Cemeoil-Conail ; 7 ḑilla-Cḑurḑ hūa Mail-ḑrenainḑ, taiḑeḑ Clainni-Conḑobuir, 7 Ma[c]-Craiḑ hūa Concobuir, pi Ciarḑraide-Luacḑa, moḑtui punt.<sup>1</sup>)

A 50d | Cal. Ian. iii. p., l. xx. iii., Anno Domini M.º c.º lx.º iii.º  
Domnall<sup>a</sup> Mac ḑille-Močolmo[i]c ḑo maḑbaḑ ḑo  
Laiḑuib | péin.—Cucuaḑ Mac ḑilli-érpuic ḑo maḑbaḑ  
ḑo Ḑun[n]pleibe, mac mic Eoḑaḑa.<sup>a</sup>—Aeḑ hūa Mael-  
ḑaḑail, pi Cairḑce-ḑracaiḑe, ḑo maḑbaḑ la Muirceḑ-  
taḑ hūa ločlainn pep ḑolum.—Aḑo-Maḑa ḑo loḑaḑ

<sup>10</sup> n-ḑorap, B. <sup>11-11</sup> ḑap ḑ-cenn, A. <sup>12</sup>—ḑapait, A. <sup>13</sup> ḑo u—, B. <sup>14</sup> a, A. <sup>15-15</sup> ḑO=ḑo O, A. <sup>16-16</sup> co ḑapait, B. <sup>1-1</sup> n. t. h., A ; om., B, C.

A.D. 1166. <sup>a-a</sup> om., B, C.

<sup>7</sup> *Sword*.—O'Donovan (p. 1155) says this was evidently won by Mac Duinnisleibe from the Danes of the Hebrides. But he gives no authority for the statement.

<sup>8</sup> *Domnall, etc.*—Given in the *Annals of Boyle*. The first is a replica of the initial item in the second entry of this year. The *Annals of Boyle*, in agreement with the original text, state that he was slain.

<sup>9</sup> *King of Ciarraidhe Luachra*.—Lord (*tigherna*) of Ciarraighe-Luachra, *Four Masters*. O'Donovan, by an oversight, has "lord of Conchobhair" (ii. p. 1156).

The *Annals of Boyle*, according to O'Conor's text, have: Gilla-Crist U[a] Mail-Brenaind and M[ae] Craith Ua Cnehubur Chiarraigi (O'Conor Kerry) die.

*Mail-Brenaind* signifies devotee of

[Ua Eochadha] come into the presence of Ua Lochlainn, [1165] to ask for the kingship for [Eochaidh] Mac Duinnsleibhe, so that Ua Lochlainn gave the entire [kingship] to Mac Duinnsleibhe, in return for the pledges of all Ulidia. So that Mac Duinnsleibhe gave the son of every chief of Ulidia and his own daughter in pledge to O'Lochlainn. And there were given to him [Ua Lochlainn] many treasures, including the sword<sup>7</sup> of the son of the Earl and he [Mac Duinnsleibhe] gave Bairche to Ua Lochlainn [and] Ua Lochlainn gave it to [Donnchadh] Ua Cerbaill. And, moreover, there was given a townland to the clergy of Saball, by reason of the prosperity of the reign of Ua Lochlainn.

(Domnall<sup>8</sup> Mac Gilla-Patraic, king of Ossory; Maghnus Ua Canannain, king of Cenel-Conaill and Gilla-Crisd Ua Mael-Brenaind, chief of Clann-Conchobuir and Ma[c] Craith Ua Concobuir, king of Ciarraide-Luachra,<sup>9</sup> died.)

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 26th of the moon, A.D. [1166] 1166. Domnall<sup>1</sup> Mac Gilla-Mocholmoic was killed by the Lagenians themselves.—Cucuach Mac Gilla-espuic was killed by Donnsluibhe, grandson of Eochaidh<sup>2</sup> [Ua Eochadha].—Aedh Ua Maelfabhaill, king of Carraic-Bracaidhe, was killed by Muircertach Ua Lochlainn in treachery.—Ard-Macha was burned the day of the feast of [St.] Senan<sup>3</sup> and Wednesday in the incidence<sup>4</sup> of the day of

(St.) Brenann (of Clonfert, county Galway).

1166.<sup>1</sup> Domnall.—His name is the last in the genealogy (L. L. 337d) of the kings of the Ui-Dunchadha (a sept that inhabited the portion of Dublin county through which flows the Dodder). He was fourth in descent from the eponymous head, Gilla-Mocholmoic (*devotee of St. Mocholmoc—my young Colum—*

of Terryglas, co. Tipperary, whose feast was Dec. 13). In the pedigree given by O'Donovan (*F. M.* ii. 846), insert "son of Cellach" (L. L. *loc. cit.*) before "son of Dunchadh."

<sup>2</sup> Eochaidh.—Died 1051, *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> Senan.—Of any of the known saints of this name, no feast fell on Wednesday, May 11, in this year. Senan may perhaps be a scribal



la fēile Sena[1]n 7<sup>a</sup> Cetain ar ai laiēi pēctmaine 7  
 oētmað<sup>b</sup> uačað ar ai aepa epei<sup>a</sup>: 100n, o cpoiγ Cholūm-  
 cille, na ti ppeič co cpoiγ erpuic Eogain 7 o  
 cpoiγ erpuic Eogain in o-apa ppeič co cpoiγ do-  
 puir Račā 7 in Raič uile co n-a templaiβ,—  
 cenmoča pēcler Poil 7 pētaiγ 7 uaiēi do taišib arčena—  
 7 ppeič ppi Raič aniaγ,—100n, o ta cpoiγ Sečnaiβ co  
 cpoiγa 6pūšti, ačtmað becc.—Cenannur 7 Lušmaš<sup>1</sup> 7  
 Inir-cain-Deγa 7 cella imōa aile epemata[e] punt.—  
 Et Daire Colum-cille ex maiore parte epemata epē  
 7 in dubreicler do loγcað: quod non audutum epē ab  
 antiquir temporibur.—Ocur Arōd-mbó do loγcað o  
 Ruaiōri, mac Mic<sup>2</sup> Canai 7 o mac Šille-Muire hūi  
 Monrai<sup>3</sup> 7 o Cpoγraišib.—Eočaið Mac Duinnplesiβe do  
 đallað la Muircepač hūa Ločlainn, tap planačur  
 Comarba Paγpaic 7 6ačla 1pγu 7 Donnčāđa hūi  
 Cepđaiβ, 100n, aipōri Aršiaβ.—Sluašāð la Ruaiōri  
 hūa Concobair i Miðe, co poγaiβ 6pūšti pēp Miðe.  
 Arpiðe co hAč-cliač, co poγaiβ 6pūšti Šall 7 Mic  
 Murčāđa 7 Laišen uile. Arpiðe co Opočat-ačā dočum  
 Aršiaβ, co taiuiz Donnčāð hūa Cepđaiβ, pi Aršiaβ,  
 i n-a čēč 7 co tap|at 6pūšti oó 7 co n-dečaið plan  
 iap pin dia čiš, iap n-innarba[đ] Oiapmata Mic Mur-  
 čāđa, piš Laišen, tap muir.—Sluašāð la Donnčāð hūa

B 52d

<sup>1</sup>—burō, A. <sup>2</sup>ic, A. <sup>3</sup> Monrai (by metathesis) B. <sup>b</sup>.um., MS. (A)

error for *Senach* (of Loch Erne), whose festival corresponded with the textual solar and lunar criteria. The saint's name and the data relative to the day are all omitted by the Four Masters.

<sup>4</sup> *In the incidence*.—Literally, on the unit (particular day).

<sup>5</sup> *Bishop Eogan*.—Patron of Ardstraw (*Ard-sratha*), co. Tyrone. He

is probably the son of *Erc* whom Tirechan mentions as consecrated by St. Patrick. Et venit in Ardd-sratho et Macc Ercæ episcopum ordinavit (Book of Armagh, fol. 15b).

<sup>6</sup> *Sechnall*.—See A. D. 419, note 1; A. D. 447, note 3, *supra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Blinded*.—The same is stated in the Ulidian regnal list (L. L. 41d);

the week and the 8th lunar day in the incidence<sup>4</sup> of the age of the moon : that is, from the Cross of Colum-cille, the two streets to the Cross of Bishop Eogan<sup>5</sup> and from the Cross of Bishop Eogan one of the two streets, up to the Cross of the door of the Close and all the Close with its church—except the monastery of [SS.] Paul and Peter and a few of the houses besides—and a street towards the Close to the west,—namely, from the Cross of [St.] Sechnall<sup>6</sup> to the Crosses of [St.] Brigit [was burned], except a little.—Cenannus and Lughmagh and Inis-cain of [St.] Daig and many other churches were burned.—Daire of Colum-cille was burned for the greater part and the Penitentiary was burned,—a thing unheard of from ancient times.—And Ard-bo was burned by Ruaidhri, son of Mac Canai and by the son of Gilla-Muire Ua Monrai and by the Crotraighi.—Eochaidh Mac Duinnsleibhe [Ua Eochadha] was blinded<sup>7</sup> by Muircertach Ua Lochlainn, in violation of the protection of the successor of Patrick and of the Staff of Jesus and of Donnchadh Ua Cerbaill, namely, the arch-king of Airgialla.—A hosting by Ruaidhri Ua Concobair into Meath, so that he received the pledges of the Men of Meath. From this, [he marches] to Ath-cliath, so that he received the pledges of the Foreigners and of Mac Murchadha and of ail Leinster. From this, to Drochait-atha, to the Airgialla, so that Donnchadh Ua Cerbaill, king of Airgialla, came into his house and gave pledges to him. And he went safe to his house after that, after expelling<sup>8</sup> Diarmait Mac Murchadha, king of Leinster, over sea.—A hosting by Donnchadh Ua Cerbaill, with the Airgialla

according to which Eochaidh (having become incapacitated to reign) was succeeded by his brother, Maghnus.

<sup>8</sup> *Expelling*.—The date of Mac Murrugh's expulsion is fixed by a

contemporaneous marginal note in the Book of Leinster (275, marg. sup.

[CC] Μυρ, ιρ μορ ιν ζυμ τορμυγνεο ι η-θερμιο ιοιου (ιρον, [ι] κελανν αγγυιτ) :

Cerbaill co n-Ἀιργιῶν 7 co n-ἡ[β]-ὀρμυ 7 Con-  
maicniḃ hi Tír-n-Éogain d'innraíḡiḃ hḡi Ločlainn tria  
epail Ceniul-Éogain<sup>5</sup> reir, ar tpecaḃ doib hḡi<sup>6</sup> Loč-  
lainn, airdiḡ Éreir. Co táinig rim co dpeim uaḃaḃ do  
Ceneol-Éogain Tailcá-o[1]ḡ do éabairt ammuir forru i  
ríḡ-O-n-Écṡaḃ. Ocur ciḡ iatríḡe, doṡpeirit eirim. Co  
torcáir ann Muirceptaḃ (mac<sup>c</sup> Neill<sup>e</sup>) hḡa Láclainn,  
airdiḡ Éreir, 7 rob' é Áugurc Iarṡair Tuairce[1]rṡ  
Éorpa uile, ar eḡnaḡ 7 ḡairceḃ. Ocur romarbaḃ  
uaḃaḃ do Cenel-Éogain ann, ionn, tri rir dēc. Muir-  
baill mor 7 rirṡ aḡḡa doirḡneḃ annir: ionn, rí Éreir  
do éuitim cen caḃ, cen cliaḃaḃ, iar raruḡuḃ do Com-  
arba Paṡraic 7 baḃlu iru 7 Comarba Colum-cille 7  
Sorcela[1] Martain 7 cléipeḃ imṡa aile. Rucḃ tria a  
ḡopp co hḂrṡ-Maḃa 7 rohaḃnaḃt anṡ, tar raruḡuḃ  
Comarba | Colum-cille co n-a ḡamuḃ 7 roṡrair  
budéin Colum-cille ime 7 toirceḃ macleḡirniḡ<sup>7</sup> Dairc im  
a bpeirṡ d'a<sup>d</sup> reilic.—Diarmaid Mac Muirṡaḃa, toirceḃ  
Muirnṡteru-ḡir, a ruir rraṡribur inṡerpectur [erṡ].  
—Sluaḡaḃ la Ruairṡ hḡa Conḡobair 7 la Tíḡernan  
hḡa Ruairc co hÉr-ruairḃ, co tanḡatur Cenel-Conaill  
i<sup>e</sup> n-a éeḃ,<sup>e</sup> co tarṡrat a m-braiḡti do hḡa<sup>f</sup> Conḡobair,  
co tarat<sup>8</sup> aḃt ríḃtiḡ bó doib, i n-ecṡair oir 7 etaiḡ.

<sup>5</sup> Cenel-n-Éo—.A. <sup>6</sup> O, A. <sup>7</sup>—inn, A. <sup>8</sup> tarṡ, B.—<sup>c</sup>e itl., t. h., A; om. B, C. <sup>d</sup> dī—to, B; with which C agrees. <sup>e</sup> i tēc hḡi Chonḡobair,—into the house of Ua Conchobair; B. C is in agreement. <sup>f</sup> om., B, C. The do which precedes hḡa in the text is consequently, according to B and C, to be translated to him (Ua Conchobair); not, to (Ua Conchobair).

ionn, Diarmait, mac Dondc[ad]a  
Muc Muirṡaḃa, rí Lagen 7 ḡall,  
do innarba[ḡ] do rḡerair hÉrenṡ  
ṡar muir. Ué! Ué! a Choimṡiu,  
ciḡ doḡen?

[O] Mary, great is the deed that  
has been done in Ireland to-day

(namely, [on Monday] the Kalends  
[1st] of August): to wit, Diarmait,  
son of Dondchadh Mac Murchadha,  
king of the Lagenians and Foreign-  
ers, to be expelled by the Men of  
Ireland. Alas! alas! O God, what  
shall I do?

and with the Ui-Briuin and the Conmaicni, into Tir-Eogain, [1166] to attack Ua Lochlainn, by direction of the Cenel-Eogain themselves, in consequence of Ua Lochlainn, arch-king of Ireland, being abandoned by them. So that [Ua Lochlainn] came, with a small party of the Cenel-Eogain of Telach-og, to deliver an assault upon them at Fidh-O-n-Echtach. And even those very men, they abandoned him. So there fell in that place Muircertach (son of Niall) Ua Lachlainn, arch-king of Ireland. And he was the Augustus of all the North-West of Europe for valour and championship. And a few of Cenel-Eogain were killed there, namely, thirteen men. A great marvel and wonderful deed was done then: to wit, the king of Ireland to fall without battle, without contest, after his dishonouring the successor of Patrick and the Staff of Jesus and the successor of Colum-cille and the Gospel<sup>9</sup> of Martin and many clergy besides [by blinding Mac Duinnisleibhe Ua Eochadha]. Howbeit, his body was carried to Ard-Macha and buried there, in dishonour of the successor of Colum-cille with his Community and Colum-cille himself<sup>10</sup> and the head of the students of Daire fasted<sup>10</sup> regarding it,—for his being carried to [Christian] burial.<sup>11</sup>—Diarmait Mac Murchadha, chief of Muinnter-Birn, was slain by his kinsmen.—A hosting by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair and by Tigernan Ua Ruairc to Essruadh, so that the Cenel-Conaill came into his house [and] gave their pledges to Ua Conchobair [and] he gave them eight score cows, besides gold and clothing.

<sup>9</sup> *Gospel of Martin*.—Traditionally believed to have belonged to St. Martin of Tours. (*Adarnan*, p. 324, sq.)

<sup>10</sup> *Himself fasted*.—That is, in the person of his successor, the abbot

of Derry. C. has: “Kolum Kille himself fasted;” not, “the Coarb of Colum Kille,” etc., as O’Donovan (*F. M.* ii. 1161) reads.

<sup>11</sup> *To burial*.—Literally, *to his burial*.

(Sluaigēð<sup>s</sup> la Ruaidrí hUa Conchobair 7 la Diarmaid hUa Maol-[Sh]eclainn 7 la Tighernan hUa Ruairc iLlaigiuib, i n-Orpaigiuib, hi Mumain, co tangadur ruzraib leat Moga uile hi teč Ruaidrí hUa Conchobair, co ropuzrat he.—Gilla Mac Aiblen, comarba brenainn Cluana-Fearta, quieuit.<sup>s</sup>—Toirrdelbach<sup>h</sup> hUa brian pegnauit iterum, Anno Domini 1166.<sup>h</sup>—No,<sup>i</sup> comad ar in Calainn ri tir tie marbað Muirceptaiğ.<sup>i</sup>)

B 53a | Cal. Ian. 1. p., l. uii., Anno Domini M.º c.º lx.º uii.º Muirceptač, mac Lagmainn<sup>1</sup> hUa Duibdiarma, ri Forðroma, tuir aipečair Tuairce[i]pt Erenn uile,<sup>2</sup> do marbað i mešail la Donnčad hUa Duibdiarma 7 lapin<sup>3</sup> bpetaiğ<sup>4</sup> for lap Muigi-bile 7 da mac tó do marbað ar namárač 7 mac do ðalluð.—Sluağad la Ruaidrí hUa Conchobair co maiciib Erenn uime co hArð-Mača. Arriðe co belac-grene 7 ariðe co Fernac-na-mebla 7 co rocinolrat Cenel-n-Eogain im Níall Mac Ločlainn | spinne cača, do tabairt ammair longpuirt for Feraib Erenn. Rotairmepc tria Dia réin, tria bennactain Patraic 7 tria pač Ruaidrí hUa Conchobair 7 fer n-Erenn arčena, co roiaðrat Cenel-n-Eogain im muine ialeč iriuct na rluağ, co n-dečaið cač i n-ár a čeile annrin, cenmočat doine do marbað. Co rotriallrat na rluağ iar rin im hUa<sup>5</sup> Conchobair<sup>5</sup> dul<sup>6</sup> do innpeð 7 lorcuð Típe-Eogain, co tangadur drem do Chenel-

<sup>s</sup> n. t. h., A; m., B, C. <sup>h-h</sup> 50d, f. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. <sup>i-i</sup> 50d, r. m., opposite the Sluağad entry, t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1167. <sup>1</sup>Uadmainn, B. <sup>2</sup>--li, B. <sup>3</sup>lapán, B. <sup>4</sup>m-ð—, B. <sup>5</sup>O C—buir, A. <sup>6</sup>dol, B.

<sup>12</sup> A hosting, etc.—Found in substance in the *Annals of Boyle*.

<sup>13</sup> Gilla Mac Aiblen, etc.—Given also in the *Four Masters*. The *Annals of Innisfallen* add the surname, *Ua Annchadha* and omit the

place. The patronymic (see 1099, note 1, *supra*) leaves little doubt that the see in question was Ard-fert, not Clonfert.

<sup>14</sup> Toirrdelbach, etc.—This item is contained in the *Annals of Boyle*.

(A hosting<sup>12</sup> by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair and by Diarmait Ua Mail[-Sh]echlainn and by Tigernan Ua Ruairc into Leinster, [and] into Ossory [and] into Munster, so that the kings of all the Half of Mogh came into the house of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair [and] made him [arch-] king.—Gilla Ma[i]c Aiblen<sup>13</sup> successor of [St.] Brenand of Cluain-fearta, rested.—Toirrdelbach<sup>14</sup> [Ua Briain] reigned again, A.D. 1166.—Or it may be on this year below [next year] the killing of Muircertach [Ua Lochlainn] occurs.) [1166]

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 7th of the moon, A.D. [1167]  
1167. Muircertach, son of Lagmand Ua Duibhdirma, king of Fordruim, tower of principality of all the North of Ireland, was killed in treachery by Donnchadh Ua Duibhdirma and by the Bretach in the centre of Magh-bile and two sons of his were killed on the morrow and a son was blinded.—A hosting by Ruaidhri Ua Concobair with the nobles of Ireland about him to Ard-Macha. From this [they marched] to Belach-grene and from this to Fernach-na-mebhla, until the Cenel-Eogain collected a fighting force around Niall Mac Lochlainn, to deliver a camp attack upon the men of Ireland. Howbeit, God prevented that, through the benediction of Patrick and through the felicity of Ruaidhri Ua Concobair and of the Men of Ireland likewise. For [*lit.*, so that] the Cenel-Eogain closed around a sallow brake that appeared like<sup>1</sup> the [opposing] forces, so that each [of them] proceeded to slaughter the other there, except that persons were not killed. So the hosts after that proceeded under Ua Conchobair to go to pillage and burn Tir-Eogain, until some

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1167. <sup>1</sup> *That appeared like.*—Literally, *in the appearance* (of). The translator of C. mistook the meaning: "For Kindred Owen strayed

into a grove of willowes and, thinking it was the camp, fell upon it and killed some of themselves."





of the Cenel-Eogain came into his house and gave hostages to him. And they went after that, through the length of Fir-Manach and to Ess-ruadh, safe to their home[s].—Mael-Michel Mac Doithechain, eminent priest and lector in Ard-Macha, felicitously finished his life.—Muiredhach Mac Canai was killed by the sons of Mac Lochlainn in reparation<sup>2</sup> to Patrick and the Staff of Jesus, by direction of his own kinsmen. [1167]

(Uatu Ua Conchenaind, king of Ui-Diarmata, dies a cleric.<sup>3</sup>—Diarmait Mac Murchadha came from over sea<sup>4</sup> this year.—Toirrdelbach<sup>5</sup> Ua Briain died this year.)

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 18th of the moon, A.D. [1168 Bis.] 1168. Muircertach, son of Toirrdelbach Ua Briain, king of Dal-Cais, was killed at Dun-na-sciath by the son<sup>1</sup> of Murchadh Mac Carthaigh, king of Desmond. The grandson of Conchobar [Ua Briain] was killed immediately in revenge of him by Diarmait the Fair and by Ua Faelain and seven sons of kings with their retinues [were killed].—Flannacan Ua Dubhtaich, bishop of the Tuatha (Sil-Muiredaigh) [Elphin], the master of wisdom and history in [*lit.*, of] all the West of Ireland, died in pilgrimage at Cunga.—A hosting by Ruaidhri Ua Concobuir to Ath-luain, so that Ua [*recte*, Mac] Gilla-Patraic, king of Ossory, came into his house and gave four hostages to him on the occasion. And he sent his hosts forward, past Ath-crodha, into Munster and himself [went] past Ath-luain into Magh-

Giraldus Cambrensis (*Exp. Hib.* I. 2), he had gone to Henry II. (who was in Aquitaine) and procured letters patent in his favour. He then returned to England, obtained promises of aid from Robert Fitz Stephen and Maurice Fitz Gerald, sailed from Bristol about August 1, and spent the winter in concealment at Feras.

<sup>5</sup> *Toirrdelbach*.—In the *Annals of Boyle* he is called king of the *Half of Mogh* (the southern moiety of Ireland).

1168. <sup>1</sup> *Son of Murchadh Mac Carthaigh*.—This (which is likewise the reading of C.) must be an error. The *Annals of Innisfallen*, an authority not likely to err on a matter of the kind, state that the

co ḡreim-cliaċ, co táimic Mac Captaig 1 n-a ċeċ 7 co tarait noī<sup>d</sup> m-braiġti dō annreim<sup>e</sup> 7 co ropoinneċ in Mumu 1 n-dō eter mac Cormaic 7 Domnall hUa Briain 7 co rucaċ da riċit<sup>f</sup> dec bó ro tri, 1 n-aineċlann Muir-certaċ hUa Briain, rop Der-Mumain. Co roimpai hUa Concobair dia tiġ.—Donnċaċ hUa Cerpall, airtoir<sup>5</sup> Airġiall, do letpaċ do ċuaiġ ġillai [p]riċolmā dō péin, iċon, Ua Duibne do Cenul<sup>6</sup>-Eogain 7 in rí rop méra 7 a éc dé.

(Maíom<sup>8</sup> Áċa-in-ċomair rop Árt hUa Mail-Sheċlainn 7 rop Airċiur Míde. Diairmaid U Mail-Seċlainn 7 Ia[r]ċar Míde uictorep puerunt.—In ġilla leiċderġ, iċon, hUa Concobair Corcumpuaċ, occirup ep<sup>8</sup>.)

B 53b

[Cal. 1an. iii.<sup>a</sup> p., l. xx. ix.<sup>a</sup>, Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup> Domnliac Cianna[1]n do lorcaċ.—Diairmaid hUa Mael-Seċlainn, rí Míde, do marbaċ do mac a braċar, iċon, do Domnall ċregaċ 7 do Donnċaċ Ceinnrelaċ hUa Ceallaiġ.—Irim bliaðain cétna dorat Ruairi hUa Concobair, rí Erenn, deiċ m-bú ceċa<sup>1</sup> bliaðna uaċ péin 7 o caċ<sup>2</sup> riġ 1 n-a ċegair co braċ do ferleiginn Airto-maċa, 1 n-onoir pātraic, ar leiġinn do ċenaim do macaib<sup>3</sup> leiġinn Erenn 7 Álban.

A. <sup>5</sup>—riġ, A. <sup>6</sup>—neol, A. <sup>d</sup>.ix., A, B. <sup>e</sup> om., A, C. <sup>f</sup>.xx.ιτ., A, B. <sup>8</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1169. <sup>1</sup> ġaċa, A. <sup>2</sup> ġaċ, B.—<sup>aa</sup> n. t. h., A; a blank was left by the original scribe. <sup>b</sup> om., A.

slayer was Conchobar, grandson of Conchobar Ua Briain. This agrees also with the next assertion of the present entry.

<sup>2</sup> *Whilst*.—Literally, *and*. The altercation was provoked by the king when intoxicated.

<sup>3</sup> *Died*.—Not immediately. According to the entry in the Four Masters, O'Carroll died "after

victory of Uinction and penance and after granting three hundred ounces of gold for love of the Lord to clerics and to churches." His death is given in the *Annals of Innisfallen* under the following year.

This, most likely, is the true date. For according to a eulogistic obit in the *Antiphonary of Armagh*, he

Lena, to meet the Men of Ireland, until they reached Grian-eliach, so that Mac Carthaigh came into his house and gave nine hostages to him on the occasion. And Munster was divided in two, between the sons of Cormac [Mac Carthaigh] and Domnall Ua Briain and thrice twelve score cows were levied upon Munster in honour fine [of the killing] of Muircertach Ua Briain. So Ua Conchobair returned to his house.—Donnchadh Ua Cerbaill, arch-king of Airgialla, was mangled with the [battle-]axe of a serving gillie of his own, namely, Ua Duibhne of Cenel-Eogain, whilst [*lit.*, and] the king [was] drunk and he died<sup>3</sup> thereof. [1168]

(The defeat<sup>4</sup> of Ath-in-chomair [was inflicted] upon Art Ua Mail-Sechlainn and the West of Meath were victors.—“The Half-red[-faced]<sup>5</sup> Gillie,” namely, Ua Concobair of Corcumruadh, was slain.)

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 29th of the moon, A.D. 1169. Damhliac of [St.] Ciannan was burned.—Diarmait Ua Mael-Sechlainn, king of Meath, was killed by the son of his brother, namely, by Domnall of Bregha<sup>1</sup> and by Donnchadh Ceinnselach Ua Ceallaigh.—In the same year, Ruaidhri Ua Concobair, king of Ireland, gave<sup>2</sup> ten cows

died in 1170, B. 1. 1., T.C.D.: the—left-hand—page opposite the opening of the Calendar; the luni-solar criteria of the year are given. See Petrie, *Round Towers*, p. 391, where for conueny the MS. has conuepyr—*lay-brothers* (not, “*con-ventuals*”).

<sup>4</sup> *The defeat, etc.*—This item is given in substance in the *Annals of Boyle*, and more circumstantially in the *Four Masters*. The other entry is given in both and in the *Annals of Innisfallen*.

<sup>5</sup> *Half-red[-faced]*.—Cf. the *Feast*

of Bricriu (L. U. 106a, ll. 34–5): *Drech lethderg, lethgäbur laiss*—countenance half-red, half white had he [*lit.*, with him].

1169. <sup>1</sup> *Domnall of Bregha*.—“Donell Bregagh (id est, liar)” ! C. But *Bregach* here is not from *breg*, a lie, but from *Breg*, (the plain of) Bregia, the eastern portion of Meath; from having been fostered in which Domnall was so called.

<sup>2</sup> *Gave*.—This endowment shows that O’Conor claimed to be supreme king of Ireland.

(Քըճարս հԱ Ոսալան, տարժ Շառնոս-Ատաճ,  
մորտսսր Եր.—Լոնցեր Ռոբերտ մո Տեմոն ոճ Շաճտան  
1 ո-Երոնո, հո քորսնո մո Մսրճաճ.—Քառալ հԱ  
Մալմաճաճ, տարժ Մսրոնտրո-հԵոլար, մորտսսր Եր.  
—Շոնալաճ հԱ Շոմալտաճ, քըլեւնո Շառն-մա-  
Ոսր 7 սարալճառտ, գուեւո.°)

|Cal. 1an. u<sup>a</sup>. p., l. x<sup>a</sup>, Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup>  
 Concoðar, mac Muircepraiḡ hUa Loðlainn, pī Ceneoil-  
 Eogain 7 pīdomna Epenn uile, do marbað do Aed bic  
 Mac Canae<sup>1</sup> 7 do<sup>2</sup> Uib<sup>2</sup>-Caraca[1]n, Dia-Saḡairn Carc,  
 ar lap Tpin moir i n-Āro-Maḡa.— | Donnḡað Ceinn-  
 realaḡ hUa Ceallaiḡ do marbað do Laiḡnib.

(Sluaigheob la Ruaidhri hUa Conchobair 7 la Mail-  
Seaclainn 7 la Tigernan hUa Ruairc 7 la Murcádh hUa  
Cephuill cu hOll-chlaí i n-airir caí a do Mac Murcádh  
7 do'nó lair. In tan tra rothadair ar i n-aighe ic  
[f]irnaid i n-ádh, nuáppaítreigret nuáppaccaoir in  
tun tre teinó, ionn, teni ói airt. Roíoi dono iar pen  
hUa Conchobair, iar pemuó ádh a do tabairt do. Roúaid  
iar réin Mac Murcádh inn-Oll-chlaí, iar tabairt  
breitir do Shallaib Oll-chlaí do. Ocuir poíeall por  
a breitir 7 romarbaó daíne imó ann 7 poinnarb na  
Salla.—Bráighe Mic Murcádh, ionn, am[h]ac fein 7  
mac a m[h]ic, ionn, mac Doimnaill Chaeimánai 7 mac a

c. c. n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

c-c n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1170. <sup>1</sup> Cαα, B. <sup>2-2</sup> ϩ111b=ϩ0 111b, B. <sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h., a blank was left by the first scribe, A. <sup>b-b</sup> 51c, f. m.; 51d, t. m., n. t. h., with corresponding marks on the margin at end of the Oϥh-ϥ1αth item and prefixed to the added entry, A; om., B, C.

<sup>3</sup> *Students*.—"Scollers," C.; not, "strollers [i.e. poor scholars]," as in O'Donovan (F. M. ii. 1174).

<sup>4</sup> *Ferchair, etc.*—All these entries are given by the *Four Masters*. The two first are found in the *Annals of Boyle*.

<sup>5</sup> *Fitz Stephen*. — See Gilbert's *Viceroy's of Ireland*, p. 12 sq. *Cambrensis (Exp. Hib. i. 3)*, states that he arrived with 390 men in three ships, landing at Bannow about May 1.

1170.<sup>1</sup> *Was killed.*—See the last

every year from himself and from every king after him to doom to the lector of Ard-Macha, in honour of [St.] Patrick, to give lectures to students<sup>3</sup> of Ireland and Scotland. [1169]

(Ferchair<sup>4</sup> Ua Niallain, chief of the Clann-Uatach, died.—The fleet of Robert FitzStephen<sup>5</sup> came to Ireland in aid of Mac Murchadha.—Ragnall Ua Mailmiadhaigh, chief of Muinnter-Eolais, died.—Conghalach Ua Tomaltaigh, lector of Cluain-mac-Nois and eminent priest, died.)

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 10th of the moon, A.D. 1170. Concobhar, son of Muircertach Ua Lochlainn, king of Cenel-Eogain, royal heir of all Ireland, was killed<sup>1</sup> by Aedh Mac Cana the Little and by the Ui-Caraca[i]n, Easter [Holy] Saturday [April 4], in the centre of the Great Third in Ard-Macha.—Donnchadh Ceinnselach Ua Cellaigh was killed by the Leinstermen. [1170]

(A hosting<sup>2</sup> by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair and by Mael-Sechlainn and by Tigernan Ua Ruairc and by Murchadh Ua Cerbuill to Ath-cliath to give battle to Mac Murchadha and to the Earl.<sup>3</sup> When, however, they were face to face preparing for the battle, they noticed no[thing] until they saw the fort on fire, that is, [by] fire of lightning. Howbeit, after that Ua Conchubair turned back, after refusal of battle was offered to him. Thereafter, Mac Murchadha went into Ath-cliath, after giving his word to the Foreigners of Ath-cliath. And he failed upon his word and many persons were killed there and he expelled the Foreigners. The hostages of Mac Murchadha, namely, his own son<sup>4</sup> and his grandson, that is, the son of

(original) entry under 1167 (*supra*).

<sup>2</sup> *A hosting, etc.*—This hosting occurred prior to the second capture of Dublin, the chief item in the following entry. The sequence

intended (textual note b-b) by the interpolator is consequently erroneous.

<sup>3</sup> *The Earl.*—Strongbow. See Gilbert, *loc. cit.*

<sup>4</sup> *Son.*—Conchobar (Conor), the



c[h]omal̃a, ιον, mac hUι Chael̃laĩde, do map̃bãd la Ruaĩd̃p̃i hUa Coñc̃ũb̃aĩp, tpe aplãc̃ T̃ĩg̃ep̃naĩn hUι Ruaĩp̃c̃.<sup>b)</sup>

Α̃τ̃-eliãc̃ do millẽd̃ do 'Ohiap̃maĩt Mac Mur̃c̃ãd̃a 7 do Α̃llmur̃c̃aĩb̃<sup>3</sup> tuc leip̃ anaĩp do mill̃iũd̃ na hẼp̃enn i<sup>4</sup> n-tĩg̃ail̃ α iñnar̃b̃[̃c̃]a d̃ap̃ muĩp ap̃ α p̃ep̃unñ p̃ein 7 α iñic do map̃bãd̃. Tuc̃pat̃ dono ap̃ p̃op̃ ḡallaĩb̃ Α̃τ̃a-eliãc̃ 7 p̃uĩp̃t-laĩp̃ḡi 7 tuc̃c̃a t̃pã ãip̃ iñtã p̃op̃p̃ur̃um. Do mill̃teã dono laĩḡin 7 p̃ip̃-mĩd̃e, ẽter̃ cella 7 tuãc̃a, leó 7 p̃oḡab̃rat̃ Α̃τ̃-eliãc̃ 7 p̃uĩp̃t-laĩp̃ḡi.

ḡnim̃ mór̃ ãiñp̃ial̃ do d̃enum̃ do'ñ mañãc̃, ιον, do Α̃mlaĩm̃, mac Com̃ar̃ba p̃inñéiñ Muĩḡi-bile 7 do Mãḡnur̃ Mac 'Duinñp̃leĩb̃e, do p̃ĩḡ̃ Ulãd̃, co t̃oĩp̃ĩḡĩb̃ Ulãd̃ 7 co n-Ul̃taĩb̃ ap̃c̃ena, cenamõt̃a Mael-l̃p̃u, ep̃p̃uc 7 ḡilla-'Dom̃añḡaĩp̃t Mac Cop̃maĩc, com̃ar̃ba Com̃ḡail̃l 7 Mael-M̃ap̃taĩn, com̃ar̃ba p̃inñéiñ co n-a muinñt̃ep̃aĩb̃ : ιον, Coim̃t̃inol̃ Canoñãc̃ Rĩaḡulla co n-a n-ab̃aĩd̃, p̃õop̃t̃aĩḡ̃ Mael-M̃oẽdoic̃ hUa M̃op̃ḡaĩp, lẽḡaĩt Com̃ar̃ba p̃etãip̃, i Sab̃all̃ p̃at̃p̃aic, do iñnar̃ba[̃d̃] ap̃iñ M̃aĩñip̃t̃ip̃ p̃oc̃um̃t̃aĩḡ̃p̃etãip̃ p̃éiñ 7 do° ap̃c̃aiñ° co leip̃, ẽter̃ lib̃p̃u 7 ãĩd̃m̃ĩ, bu 7 d̃aĩniũ, eõc̃u 7 c̃aĩp̃c̃iu 7 na huile p̃ot̃inoĩlat̃ anñ o ãiñp̃ip̃ iñ lẽḡaĩt̃ p̃em̃p̃aĩti

B 53c

<sup>3</sup> Α̃llmar̃—, B. <sup>4</sup> α, A. °α n-ap̃ḡañ—they were despoiled (lit., their despoiling), B; followed by C.

only legitimate son of Mac Murrough. The phonetic form is accurately given by Cambrensis (*Cnuchurum. Exp. Hib. i. 10*).

<sup>5</sup> *Domnall Caemanach*. — Anglicized Kavanagh. He was so called, according to Keating (*O'Donovan, F. M. ii. 1143*), from having been fostered at Cell-Caemhain (church of St. Caemhan; Kilcavan, near Gorey, co. Wexford). He was the illegitimate son of Dermot and eponymous head of

the Mac Morrough Kavanaghs. (See *O'Donovan, F. M. iii., 20*.)

<sup>6</sup> *Ath-cliaith*. — Opposite this word, on the right margin, in A, there is a Latin note which is partly cut away, in consequence of trimming the edges. The remainder is, except a few isolated words, wholly illegible. Iste [Mac] [Mur]chad . . . filius . . . uxorem . . . Hiberniae . . . ab Hibernia ex[pulsus] in sui subsidium ad Hiberniam . . .

Domnall Caemanach<sup>5</sup> and the son of his foster-brother, to wit, the son of Ua Caellaidhe, were killed by Ruaidhri Ua Conchubhair, through suggestion of Tigernan Ua Ruairc.) [1170]

Ath-cliath<sup>5</sup> was destroyed by Diarmait Mac Murchadha and by the transmarine men he brought with him from the east to destroy Ireland, in revenge for his expulsion over sea out of his own land and of the killing of his son. Howbeit, they inflicted slaughter upon the Foreigners of Athcliath and Port-lairgi and, on the other hand, many slaughters were inflicted upon themselves. Moreover, Leinster and the country of Meath, both churches and territories, were destroyed by them and they took Athcliath and Port-lairgi.

A great, unbecoming deed was done by the monk, namely, by Amlaimh, son of the successor of [St.] Finnian of Magh-bile and by Maghnus Mac Duinnsleibhe [Ua Eochadha], king of Ulidia, along with the chiefs of Ulidia and with the Ulidians besides, except the bishop, Mael-Isu and Gilla-Domanghairt<sup>7</sup> Mac Cormaic, successor of [St.] Comgall and Mael-Martain, successor of [St.] Finnian, with their communities: that is, the Congregation of Canons Regular, with their abbot, whom Mael-Moedoic Ua Morgair, Legate of the successor of [St.] Peter, instituted in Saball of [St.] Patrick, were expelled out of the

tum primum . . . . Maricium  
. . . . . atque . . .

The meaning was probably in substance that Mac Murrough was expelled from Ireland for the abduction of O'Rourke's wife and engaged Fitz Gerald and Fitz Stephen to aid him in recovering his kingdom.

The textual entry displays considerable confusion. The order of

the events is as follows: (1) East Leinster laid waste; (2) Dublin submits to Mac Murrough; (3) Waterford taken with great loss of life; (4) Dublin taken, followed by slaughter of the citizens; (5) Meath laid waste; (6) Mac Murrough's son (and the other hostages) slain by O'Conor.

<sup>7</sup> *Gilla-Domanghairt*.—See 1058, note 2, *supra*.

conice réin, cenmočat na ínaip 7 na capai robatar<sup>5</sup>  
 ímpu ipno uair rein, tria format 7 baič collaičē  
 7 rainc onóipí dō réin. Uair pođičuipretar  
 manaič Dročait-ačā é aran abtaine, tria čuipib  
 dličtečaič. Uč! Uč! Uč! tra. Maiřz doróne 7 maiřz  
 čip<sup>d</sup> i n-dernač<sup>d</sup> in žnim. Alčt ní dečaič<sup>6</sup> cen innečaič<sup>7</sup>  
 o'n Coimtoič; uair romarbaič i n-óinpečt<sup>8</sup> o uaitič  
 naniat na toiprič dorone 7 pořonač in pí 7 romarbač  
 žar bic iartain co hainpečtnač<sup>9</sup> ipin baile i n-dernač  
 in comairle aínřipen řin, řon, i n-Dun. Dia-Maiřt  
 tra pođičuipreč in Coimtinol. Dia-Maiřt tra,<sup>e</sup> i cinn  
 bliāčna, romarbaič maičī Ulač 7 pořonač a řič. Dia-  
 Maiřt, žairit iartain, romarbač é řein o [a] der-  
 bračair i n-Dun.—Diarmaid hUa Alnbřeič,<sup>10</sup> ři hUa-  
 Meič 7 coipeč marcřluaičī řič Al lič, do marbač do  
 longair táinic a hInnřib-Orcc ipin innři pocumtaičēč  
 aca réin řor Loč-Ruičē,<sup>f</sup> řon, řor Inip-lacain.<sup>f</sup>

A 51d | Cal. Ian. ui.<sup>a</sup> ř., l. xx. i.,<sup>a</sup> Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup>  
 Diarmait Mac Murčāčā, ři Coicrič Laičen, iar-  
 milleč ceall n-imčā 7 tuāč, do éc i řepna, cen  
 onžāč, cen Corp Čřipt, cen aičřuči, cen timna, i  
 n-eineč Colum-cille 7 řinnein 7 na naem arčēna, i-  
 řa cella řomíll.—Alřeall, mac Torcaill, ři Alčā-  
<sup>5</sup> batar B. <sup>6</sup> deo—, A. <sup>7</sup> innea—, A. <sup>8</sup> om[ř]ečt (ř om.), A. <sup>9</sup> han-  
 pečtna, B. <sup>10</sup> Alnbřeič, A.—<sup>d-d</sup> repeated without being deleted, B. <sup>e</sup> om.,  
 A. <sup>f-f</sup> n. t. h. (from Ruičē inclusive), A. Omitted by oversight, most likely.

A.D. 1171. <sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h., on blank left by first scribe, A.

<sup>5</sup> *Drochait-atha*.—The monastery of Mellifont, near Drogheda (*Drochait-atha*—*Bridge of the Ford*), is intended. The charges against Amlaimh, abbot of Saul (Sabhall), co. Down, were investigated in that community, with the result stated in the text.

<sup>9</sup> *For, etc.*—See the fifth entry under the following year.

<sup>10</sup> *He himself*.—That is, the king. The monk, Amlaimh, became bishop (1175, *infra*).

1171. <sup>1</sup> *Without Unction, etc.*—In the List in L.L. (p. 39d), on the other hand, he is said to have died

monastery they themselves built and were despoiled completely, both of books and furniture, cows and persons, horses and sheep and all things they had collected therein from the time of the Legate aforesaid to then, save the tunics and the capes which were upon them at that hour,—through carnal jealousy and self-love and desire of honour for himself. For the monks of Drochait-atha<sup>8</sup> deposed him from the abbacy [of Saball] for just causes. Alas! alas! alas! in sooth. Woe who did and woe the country wherein was done the deed. But it went not without vengeance from the Lord; for<sup>9</sup> the chiefs who did it were killed at one and the same time by a few enemies and the king was wounded and killed unhappily a little while after, in the place wherein that unrighteous counsel was decided upon, namely, in Dun. Now, on Tuesday the Congregation was expelled; on Tuesday, at the end of a year, the nobles of Ulidia were killed and the king was wounded; on Tuesday, a little after, he himself<sup>10</sup> was killed by his brother in Dun.—Diarmait Ua Ainbfheith, king of Ui-Meith and leader of the horse-host of the king of Ailech, was killed by a fleet that came from the Islands of Orce to the Island that was built by himself upon Loch-Ruidhe, namely, upon Inis-Lachain. [1170]

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 21st of the moon, A.D. 1171. [1171] Diarmait Mac Murchadha, king of the Fifth of Leinster, after destroying many churches and territories, died in Ferna without Unction,<sup>1</sup> without Body of Christ, without penance, without a will, in reparation to Columcille and Finnian and to the saints besides, whose churches he destroyed.—Ascall,<sup>2</sup> son of Torcall, king of Ath-cliath

in the 61st year of his age and the 46th of his reign, after victory of Unction and penance. The compiler of the List adds: *Saxain*

*iar sin* (The Saxons after that) miserabiliter regnant. Amen, Amen.

<sup>2</sup> *Ascall—John*.—See the account

cliač 7 Eoan (meap<sup>b</sup>) α h1nnp1b-Opε (ταινιc, α πορταčт  
 Apcail 7 Țhall Ača-cliač<sup>b</sup>) do marbač do na  
 Țallaič cetna.—Domnall<sup>c</sup> h1a pócarta, p1 Eile-deir-  
 cirt, do marbač la Oypaič1b.—Sačb, ingen Țlun-  
 iairnn Mic Murčāčā, comarba Țp1čte, do ec 1 n-aičp1če.  
 —Cpeč mór la Mačnup Mac Țuinnp1leiče co n-Ulltaič  
 inle 1 Cuil-in-tuaipe[1]pε, co poaipεpε Cuil-pačain 7  
 cealla aile, co pucpat uatač bec do Chenel-Eogain  
 poppo<sup>d</sup>, im Cončobup 1a Cača[1]n 7 co tucpat cliačā 7  
 co romarbrat pεp ap p1čit<sup>2</sup>, eτep τoipeč1 7 macu τoipeč<sup>1</sup>  
 7 počaiče aile maille ppu 7 počonač Mačnup pεin.<sup>d</sup>  
 B 53d Ocur in Mačnup pin dono, | romarbač Țairit iarpain<sup>e</sup>  
 do Țuinnp1leiče, 1don<sup>d</sup>, d'a depbpačair pεin 7 do Țilla-  
 Oenčura Mac Țilla-epuic, 1don, do pεctaire Monač, 1  
 n-Țun, iap n-olcail morail imčail do Țenum dó : 1don,  
 iap lecuč α m1nā porτα pεin 7 iap m-bpεič α m1nā o [α]  
 aiti, 1don, o Choín-maič1 h1a<sup>3</sup> p1h1ainn 7 p1 ac α depbpa-  
 čair pεin ap tūr, 1don, 1c Ačē ; iap tabairt eicin do<sup>d</sup> dono  
 por m1nai α depbpačair aile, 1don, Eočāčā ; iap rapučurč  
 cloc 7 bačall, cleipeč 7 cell. Țuinnp1leiče do Țabail  
 p1č1 1' n-α<sup>f</sup> dečaič.—Ane, ingen Mic Țuinnp1leiče, p1čan  
 Oipčiall, do éc.—Maiom (1don,<sup>5</sup> maiom in luaičpeč<sup>5</sup>)  
 por Țigerpan h1a Ruairc 7 por<sup>h</sup> pεraič M1če 7 ap  
 pεraič pεpn-muič1 imal[1]e<sup>4</sup> ap paičti Ača-cliač p1a  
 M1lo de Cocan<sup>5</sup> co n-α muinntep, d1 1 τoičair počaiče

A.D. 1171. <sup>1</sup> τoiρiuc, A. <sup>2</sup> xx. ιτ, A, B. <sup>3</sup> O, A. <sup>4</sup> male (aphaeresis of 1),  
 A. <sup>5</sup> Țogan, B. <sup>b</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. <sup>b-b</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C.  
 c-c om., B, C. <sup>d</sup> om., A. <sup>e</sup> iap pεin—*after that*, B. n-α (aphaeresis of  
 1), A. <sup>55</sup> c. m., n. t. h., A, C; Maiom an luaičp1č, pecunium quorūdam—  
*Defeat of the Ashes, according to some*, r. m., n. t. h., B. <sup>h</sup> ap—*on*, B.

of their deaths in Giraldus Cam-  
 brensis (*Exp. Hib.*), or Gilbert (*ubi*  
*sup.* p. 19 sq.).

<sup>3</sup> *Mad.* — Duce Johanne ag-  
 nomine the Wode, quod Latine

sonat Insano, vel Vehementi (*Exp.*  
*Hib.* i. 21).

<sup>4</sup> *Cuil-in-tuaisceirt.*—*Corner of the*  
*North* (of co. Antrim); in which  
*Cuil-rathain*,—*Corner of the fern*,—  
*Coleraine*, is situated.

and John<sup>3</sup> (the Mad) from the Islands of Orc (who came [1171] in aid of Torcall and of the Foreigners of Ath-cliath) were killed by the same Foreigners.—Domnall Ua Focarta, king of the South of Eili, was killed by the Ossorians.—Sadhbh, daughter of Iron-knee Mac Murchadha, successor of [St.] Brigit [i.e. abbess of Kildare] died in penance.—Great foraying force [was led] by Maghnus Mac Duinnsleibhe [Ua Eochadha] with all Ulidia into Cuil-in-tuaisceirt<sup>4</sup>, so that they plundered Cuil-rathain and other churches, until a small number of the Cenel-Eogain under Conchobur Ua Cathain overtook them and gave battle and killed one and twenty men, both chiefs and sons of chiefs, and a multitude of others along with them. And Maghnus himself was wounded. And moreover that Maghnus was killed shortly after in Dun by Donnleibhe, that is, by his own brother and by Gilla-Oenghusa Mac Gilla-espuic, namely, by the lawgiver of Monaigh,<sup>5</sup> after great evils had been done by him,—namely, after leaving his own wedded wife and after taking his wife from his fosterer, that is, from Cu-maighi Ua Flainn and she [had been] the wife of his own brother at first, namely, of Aedh; after inflicting violence upon the wife of his other brother also, that is, of Eochaidh; after profanation of bells and croziers, clerics and churches. Donnleibhe took the kingship in his stead.—Ane, daughter of the Mac Duinnsleibhe [Ua Eochadha] queen of Airghialla,<sup>6</sup> died.—Defeat (namely, the Defeat of the Ashes<sup>7</sup>) [was inflicted] upon Tigernan Ua Ruairc and upon the Men of Meath and upon the Men of Fern-magh, all together, on the Green of Ath-cliath

<sup>3</sup> *Lawgiver of Monaigh*.—"The monks heard, or servant!" C. The translator took Monaigh, a local name, to be genitive of *manach* a monk.

<sup>6</sup> *Queen of Airghialla*.—According

to the entry in the Four Masters, she was wife of Murrough O'Carroll, king of that territory.

<sup>7</sup> *Defeat of the Ashes*.—So called perhaps from having been inflicted on Ash-Wednesday. But Cam-



μόρ,ιμ Ἀεὶδὸ ἡῤα ῤαῖρε,ρί Μαῖαιρε-ῤαῖλες 7 ῤιδομνα  
 ἡῤα-ῤριμ 7 Ἀνμαῖνε. Romarβῆα dono ann cōic  
 τοῖριζε do ῤεραῖβ ῤερν-ῤῡιζε, ιδοη, Mael-Moḥta Mac  
 Conḡbla 7 Conḡobur, α ῥερβραῖαιρ, ῥα ῥοῖρεῖ Cheneoil-  
 ῤεραῖαιḡ.—ῤένιḡ ἡῤα Conḡaile, cainnel ḡαιρεῖ 7  
 εῖνιḡ Οῖρḡiall,<sup>6</sup> μορῥυῖ<sup>1</sup> ερῥ.<sup>1</sup>—Raḡnall<sup>c</sup> ἡῤα ῤαῖῥῥαιρ,  
 τοῖρεῖ Clainnī-ῤαῖῥαῖ; ḡilla-ḡeῖμῤῡḡ M:ac-in-ḡabanḡ,  
 τοῖρεῖ ῤερ-ῤαρκαῖα 7 ῥοῖαιḡε αῖλε maille ῤῤῡ, non  
 longe poΰt suppraḡicta, decimo paxto [Calendar Nouem-  
 bῤῡῥ<sup>e</sup> [moΰῥῡῖ ῥunt].— | Uenit in hiberῤiam henῤicῡΰ  
 (mac<sup>b</sup> na ῤeῖῤῡῖ<sup>b</sup>), poḡentῡΰῡῡῡῡ pax Ἀḡḡliae et idem  
 ῤux Noΰmannī[a]e et Ἀḡῡῡῡῡῡ[a]e et Comeΰ Ἀḡḡe-  
 ḡaῡῡ[a]e et aliaΰum multaΰum teΰΰaΰum doῡῡῡῡ, cum  
 ducentῡΰ quaḡΰaḡῡῡῡ naῡῡῡῡ. (Comaḡḡ epῡῡ ῤῤῡῡῡ  
 aḡuentῡΰ Shaxanaḡ in hiberῤiam.<sup>1</sup>) Ocuΰ ῥaῡῡic ḡi ῥῡΰ  
 oc ῤῡΰῥῥ-λαΰḡ 7 ῥoḡaḡ ḡiallu Muman. ῤaῡῡc ῡaΰ ῥeῡῡ  
 co ḡἈῖῥ-cliaḡ 7 ῥoḡaḡ ḡiallu Laiḡen 7 ῤεΰ Mῡḡe 7 ἡῤα-  
 m-ῤῡῡῡ 7 Ἀῖΰḡiall 7 Ὑλαḡ.—ῤεΰῡῡ (ἡῤα<sup>b</sup> Moΰḡa<sup>b</sup>),  
 epῡΰcoΰῡ ἡῤα-Maῡne 7 Connaḡῥ (no,<sup>k</sup> epῡΰc Cluaῡa-  
 ΰeΰῥῥa-ḡΰenaῡḡ<sup>k</sup>), maῡaḡ cΰaῖḡḡeḡ 7 ΰeΰ aῡḡῥoḡḡa, do  
 baḡḡḡ ῡΰῡῡ ῥ-Sῡaῡῡḡ (ῡḡon,<sup>b</sup> ic ῤῡΰῥῥ-ῥa-Chaῡῡeḡ<sup>b</sup>), ῡḡ<sup>1</sup>  
 ερῥ, paxto [Calendar] Ianuaΰῡ.<sup>1</sup>

A 52a

(Tomar<sup>m</sup> Cantuaΰenῡΰ maΰῥῡῡῡῡῡ.<sup>m</sup>—Doῡῡῡῡ  
 ἡῤα Mail-muaῡḡ, ΰi ῤεΰ-Cell, occῡΰῡῡ [ερῥ].—Mael-  
 cΰon Mac ḡilli-Seḡnall, ΰi ῤeῡΰe[i]ΰῥ ḡΰeḡ,  
 moΰῡΰῡῡ.<sup>n</sup>)

<sup>6</sup> Oep—, A. <sup>1-1</sup> om., A. <sup>1-1</sup> l. m., t. h., A; om., B, C. <sup>k-k</sup> l. m., n. t. h.,  
 A; om., B, C. <sup>1-1</sup> .i. u. kl. lenaΰΰ (the native rendering of the Latin of A),  
 B. <sup>m-m</sup> 51d, r. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. <sup>n-n</sup> 51 d, f. m., n. t. h., A;  
 om., B, C.

brensis states that it took place  
 about Sept. 1 (*Exp. Hib.* i. 29).

<sup>8</sup> *Son of the Empress*.—Opposite  
*Mac na Peirisi*, on the right margin,  
 in B, by another hand is: *Alias, na*  
*hImpera[si], quia fuit, Imper[atricis]*  
*filius*—Otherwise, [son] of the

*Empress* [Matilda], etc. (The  
 bracketted letters were cut off in  
 trimming the edge.) The mean-  
 ing is that *hImperasi* was the true  
 reading, being derived from *Imper-*  
*atrix*. Also, on the centre margin,  
 is written: *Rex Angliae venit in*

by Milo De Cogan with his people, wherein fell a large number around Aedh Ua Ruairc, king of Machaire-Gaileng and royal heir of the Ui-Briuin and Conmaicni. There were also killed there five chiefs of the Men of Fern-magh [and two others], namely, Mael-Mochta Mac Confhebla and Conchobhur, his brother,—two chiefs of Cenel-Feradhaigh.—Fenidh Ua Conghaile, candle of the championship and hospitality of Oirghialla, died.—Ragh-nall Ua Tuathchair, chief of Clann-Ruadhrach; Gilla-geimridh Mac-in-Ghaband, chief of Fir-Darcacha and a number of others along with them died not long after the aforesaid events, on the 16th of the Kalends of November [Oct. 17].—There came into Ireland Henry (son of the Empress<sup>8</sup>), most puissant king of England and also Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine and Count of Anjou and Lord of many other lands, with 240 ships. (So that that was the first advent of the Saxons into Ireland.) And he came to land at Port-lairgi and received the pledges of Munster. He came after that to Ath-cliaith and received the pledges of Leinster and of the Men of Meath and of the Ui-Briuin and Airghialla and Ulidia.—Peter (Ua Mordha), bishop of Ui-Maine of Connacht (otherwise,<sup>9</sup> bishop of Cluain-ferta of [St.] Brenann), a devout monk and authoritative man, was drowned in the Sinand (namely, at Port-da-Chaineg), namely, on the 6th of the Kalends of January [Dec. 27].

(Thomas of Canterbury is martyred.<sup>10</sup>—Domnall Ua Mail-muaid, king of Fir-cell, was slain.<sup>11</sup>—Mael-cron<sup>12</sup> Mac Gilli-Sechnaill, king of the South of Bregha, dies.)

*Hiberniam hoc anno.* For Henry's doings in Ireland, see Benedict of Peterborough and Hoveden (A.D. 1171-2).

<sup>9</sup>*Otherwise.*—The Ui-Maine of Connaught included the diocese of Clonfert. The alternative reading is that given in the *Annals of Innis-fallen* and of *Boyle*.

<sup>10</sup> *Martyred.*—On December 29 of the preceding year, in the Cathedral of Canterbury. See the account in Benedict of Peterborough (*ad an*).

<sup>11</sup> *Slain.*—By the people of Moa-aghan, according to the F.M.

<sup>12</sup> *Mael-cron.*—Given in the Four Masters.

[b. r.] Kal. Ian. un.<sup>a</sup> p.<sup>a</sup> L., n., Anno Domini M. c.° lxx.° n.°  
 Rī Saxan (iθon, hēnricc, mac na pēpuri<sup>b</sup>) do ðul a hēpunn  
 Dia-Domnaiz Cārc, iar ceilebrað Aīppunn.—Tigernan  
 hūa Ruairc, pī ðreirne 7 Conmaicne, pēp<sup>1</sup> cumačta  
 more pī pī ré fōta, do marbað do Shaxanaið cetna 7 do  
 Domnall, mac Ainnaið, dia cenul féin imaille<sup>2</sup> pīu. A  
 oīcennaið dono doið 7 a cenn 7 a corp do breið co docrað  
 co hāč-cliač. In cenn | do ðogbaīl pōr pōpū in ðuine  
 1 n-a rḡač ðerḡ tpuāz do ḡhaīðelaið. In corp dono do  
 cpočað 1 n-inuð aile 7 a corpa rūar.—Tigernāč<sup>c</sup> hūa  
 Mael-Eoin, comarba Ciapain (Cluana<sup>d</sup>-mac-Noī<sup>d</sup>),  
 quēuit in Chpīrto.—Inīr-Eoḡain do [ḡ]arūḡuð la Cenel-  
 Conaīll 7 ar do čōr pōr a ðoenið.<sup>e</sup>—Maīom pōr Cenel-n-  
 Eoḡain la Flaičberpač hūa Maelðopaið 7 la Cenel-  
 Conaīll 7 āp lanmōr do čōr pōrpū. Mīrbuīl tpa do  
 noēmaīð in Coimðeð<sup>3</sup> in<sup>4</sup> nī rīn,<sup>4</sup> iθon, do pātpaic 7 do  
 Colum-cille 7 do na naēmaīð arčēna, īra cella pomillret.  
 —Mael-Mūipe<sup>e</sup> Mac Mārčāða, toipec Mūinnpēri-ðīrīn  
 7 to[ī]re[č] 7 pī hūa-n-ēčāč, do marbað la hāčēð Mac  
 Oenḡura 7 la Clainn-Āeðā<sup>e</sup> hūa<sup>e</sup>-n-ēčōāč ūlað.<sup>e</sup>—Lan-  
 cuairt Coicið Connačt in cētpamað pēčt la ḡilla Mac  
 Liac, comarba pātpaic, iθon, la pīmaīč<sup>5</sup> Epenn, co  
 hāpō-māčā.—Domnall hūa pēpḡaīl, apō toipec Con-  
 maicne, do marbað la mūinnpēri pīḡ Saxan.—ḡilla-  
 Āeðā, epuc Corcaīḡi, pēp lan do pač Ōé, in bona  
 pēnectute quēuit.

B 54a

A.D. 1172. <sup>1</sup> pēap, A. <sup>2</sup> male (aphaeresis of i), A. <sup>3</sup>—oēḡ, B.  
<sup>4-4</sup> inīrīn, A. <sup>5</sup>—impaīč (*chief prophet*!), B.—<sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h., on blank left by  
 scribe, A. <sup>b-b</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B, C. <sup>d-d</sup> partly on c. m.,  
 partly on l. m., n. t. h., MS. (A). <sup>e-e</sup> Eāða hūī—, MS. (A).

1172. <sup>1</sup>The king.—Opposite these words, on the centre margin in B, is: *Rediit in Angliam*. According to Benedict, the royal retinue sailed on Easter Sunday and the king on the following day.

<sup>2</sup> *With*.—Literally, and.

<sup>3</sup> *Mael-Eoin*. — *Devotee of* [St.] John (the Evangelist). This may be the *Maelioghain epscop* (*Mael-Ioghain, bishop*) of the Clonmacnoise tombstone (O'D., F.M. iii. 4).

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. [1172 Bis.] 1172. The king<sup>1</sup> of the Saxons (namely, Henry, son of the Empress) went from Ireland on Easter Sunday [April 16], after celebration of Mass.—Tigernan Ua Ruairc, king of Breifni and Conmaicni, a man of great power for a long time, was killed by the same Saxons and by Domnall, son of Annadh [Ua Ruairc] of his own clan along with them. He was beheaded also by them and his head and his body were carried ignominiously to Ath-cliath. The head was raised over the door of the fortress,—a sore, miserable sight for the Gaidhil. The body was hung in another place, with<sup>2</sup> its feet upwards.—Tigernach Ua Mael-Eoin,<sup>3</sup> successor of Ciaran (of Cluain-mac-Nois), rested in peace.—Inis-Eogain was wasted by the Cenel-Conaill and slaughter inflicted upon its inhabitants.—Defeat [was inflicted] upon the Cenel-Eogain by Flaithbertach Ua Maeldoraidh and by the Cenel-Conaill and great slaughter was put upon them. A marvel [wrought] by the saints of God [was] that thing: namely, by Patrick and by Colum-cille and by the saints besides, whose churches they destroyed.—Mael-Muire Mac Murchadha, chief of Muinnter-Birn and chief and king of the Ui-Echach, was killed by Aedh Mac Oenghusa and by the Clann-Aedha of the Ui-Echach of Ulidia.—The full circuit [cess] of the Fifth of Connacht [was carried] for the fourth time by Gilla Mac Liac, successor of Patrick, namely, by the Primate of Ireland, to Ard-Macha.—Domnall Ua Fergail, arch-chief of Conmaicni, was killed by the people of the king of the Saxons.—Gilla-Aedha,<sup>4</sup> bishop of Cork, a man full of the grace of God, rested in good old age.

<sup>4</sup> *Gilla-Aedha*.—*Devotee of (St.) Aed* (perhaps of Rahugh, co. Westmeath). According to the obit in the *Four Masters* (where the surname is O'Muidhin—O'Muigin, *Annals*

*of Boyle*,—which was unknown to O'Donovan, iii. 3), he had been a monk of Errew in Lough Con, co. Mayo. In the *Annals of Innisfallen*, he is called *bishop* (the compiler

(Murchadh<sup>f</sup> Mac Murchada 7 Murchadh hUa Dri[i]an occiri runt.—Gilla-Crist, mac comarba Ciaraín Cluana-mac-Noir, quieuit.—Diarmuid hUa Caellaíde occirur [ert.])<sup>f</sup>

A 52b     [Cal. 1an. 11.<sup>a</sup> p.<sup>a</sup> l. x. 11., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup> Cinaeð hUa Rona[i]n, erpuc Glinne-da-loca,<sup>1</sup> do cum-ranad co [ričamail].—Muirada hUa Coðčaiš,<sup>3</sup> erpoc Cene[oi]l-Eogain 7 Tuairce[i]rt Epenn uile, in mac óge 7 in lec lošmur 7 in gem gloine 7 in petlu polurta 7 cirtai tairceða in<sup>3</sup> ecnai<sup>3</sup> 7 cpoeb enuaraš na Canoine 7<sup>o</sup> topur na derce 7 na cennra 7 na hailgeine 7 in colum ar gloine craiðe 7 in tuirtuir ar ennga 7 in noem De eter doimib, iar n-orðneð do řacar 7 deo-čaine 7 oer[α] ceča řraið arčena,—idon, řečtmoš<sup>a</sup> řacar, 7 iar n-ačnušad eclur n-imða 7 iar coirecrao tempall 7 peilec 7 iar n-denum mainirtpeč 7 peicley n-imða 7 ceč[α] luðrai ecluractai arčena 7<sup>o</sup> iar tiðnucul bið 7 etaiš do bočtaið, iar m-buaið crabað 7 oiliři 7 aiřiše,<sup>4</sup> pořaið<sup>5</sup> a řpirut dočum nime in dubreicley Colum-cille in n-Daire, in quart 1o řebrai, in řexta [řeptima] řeria. Doronað dono mibuil mor irin aiðče adbač,—in adaiš<sup>6</sup> do polurtušud o ta řarmeriši co řairm in coiliš 7 in doinan uile řor řarað 7 coep mor

<sup>f</sup>f. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1173. <sup>1</sup>—laça, A. <sup>2</sup>Cořt—, B.<sup>3</sup> na hecna (i.e. the scribe took the word to be feminine), B. <sup>4</sup>—š, A. <sup>5</sup>poerð, B. <sup>6</sup>ařaið, B. <sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h., on space left blank, A. <sup>b-b</sup> in pace quieuit (the Latin equivalent of the A-text), B, C. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B, C. <sup>d</sup> .lxx., MS. (A).

evidently deemed it superfluous to add the place) and *head of the piety of Ireland*. In the *Annals of Boyle* he is called bishop of Cork.

<sup>5</sup> *Murchadh, etc.*—The first and third of these entries are found in the *Annals of Boyle* and the *F.M.*, respectively.

<sup>6</sup> *Were slain.*—*Insimul occisi sunt, Annals of Boyle.*

<sup>7</sup> *Gilla-Crist.*—*Devotee of Christ.* He may have been the son of O'Malone, who died this year.

1173. <sup>1</sup> *Bishop of Cenel-Eogain.*—That is, of Derry (*North of Ireland* may signify Raphoe). This proves

(Murchadh<sup>5</sup> Mac Murchadha and Murchadh Ua Briain [1172] were slain.<sup>6</sup>—Gilla-Crist,<sup>7</sup> son of the successor of Ciaran of Cluain-mac-Nois, rested.—Diarmod Ua Caellaidhe was slain.)

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 13th of the moon, A.D. [1173] 1173. Cinaeth Ua Rona[i]n, bishop of Glenn-da-locha, rested.—Muiredhach Ua Cobhthaigh, bishop of Cenel-Eogain<sup>1</sup> and of all the North of Ireland, the son of chastity and the precious stone and the gem of purity and the shining star and the preserving casket of wisdom and the fruitful branch of the Canon and the fount of charity and meekness and kindliness and the dove for purity of heart and the turtle for innocence and the saint of God among men, after ordaining priests and deacons and persons of every [church-]grade besides,—namely, seventy priests and after renovating many churches and after consecrating churches and cemeteries and after building many monasteries and regular churches and [performing] every ecclesiastical work besides and after bestowal of food and clothing to the poor, after victory and piety and penance and pilgrimage, he sent forth his spirit unto heaven in the Penitentiary of Colum-cille in Daire, on the 4th of the Ides [10th] of February, on the 6th [*recte*, 7th] feria.<sup>2</sup> Now, a great marvel was wrought on the night he died,—the night was illuminated from Nocturn<sup>3</sup> to the call of the

that O'Brolchain was not made bishop of the first-named see in 1158 (*supra*).

<sup>2</sup> 6th feria.—Sixth feria is the reading of the *Annals of Loch Ce* also. From this it is evident that the compiler did not understand these criteria, but copied what he found in the MS. The Four Masters omit the week-day.

In 1173, February 10 fell on the seventh feria, or Saturday.

<sup>3</sup> Nocturn.—Literally, *afterrising*; here employed to denote midnight. The time and rationale are given in the *Vita Columbae* and *Navigatio Brandani*. Media nocte, pulsata personante clocca, festinus surgens, ad ecclesiam pergit (*Vita Col.* iii. 23). Vir Dei et qui cum illo erant



teimeð ð'eirðri or in baile 7 a toçt roirðer 7 eirðri to  
 çað uile, inðar leo rob' é in laa. Ocur roboi amlað rein  
 re muir anair.—Etrú húa Míaðaðain, erpuc Cluana, in  
 bona penectute quieuit.—Cpeč mor la Aeð Mac  
 Oengura 7 la Clainn-Aeð, co roaircper Trian mor  
 (i° n-Clro-Maða°). Ocur romarbað in fer rin i cinto tri  
 mur, iar n-arcaim Clro-Maða do.

(Domnall' ðpegač húa Mail-[Sh]ečlann, ru Míðe,  
 obuit.—Mael-Moçta húa Píaðbra (no°, húa Mail-  
 [Sh]ečlann°), abb Cluana-mac-Noir, quieuit.—Mael-Iru  
 Mac in ðair, erpcop Cluana-ferpa ðpenaint, quieuit.  
 —Imar, mac [Mic] Carðamna' [toirpeč Munntipe-Mail-  
 rinna moritur].)

B 54b Kal. Ian. iii. a p., l. xx. iii., Anno Domini M.° c.° lxx.° iii.°  
 Plann<sup>1</sup> húa ðorma[i]n, arðferleiðinn Clro-Maða 7  
 Epenn | uile, fer eolač, comarčamail i n-ecna ðiað 7  
 ðomunð, iar m-beič bíaðain ar ričit<sup>b</sup> i Píancail 7 i  
 Saxanail ic poðlain 7 riče<sup>b</sup> bíaðain ic pollamnuðað  
 rcol n-Epenn, atbač co ričamail i tpeðecim<sup>c</sup> Kallann<sup>c</sup>  
 A 52c Clpailir, ðia-Cetaim ru Cairc, reptuagerimo aetair  
 ru[α]e anno.—Mael-Þatpail O ðana[i]n, erpuc Conðeipe  
 7 ðail-Clpail, fer eirðritneč, lán do noeimē | 7 do  
 čennra 7 do ðlaine cpiðe, do éc co lanpečtnač i n-hi  
 e-e itl., n. t. h., A.; om., B, C. <sup>1f</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C. <sup>g</sup> itl., MS. (A).

A.D. 1174. <sup>1</sup> Florentius (=Florentius), A. <sup>2</sup> Comðe, B. <sup>a</sup> n. t. h.,  
 on blank space, A. <sup>b</sup> .xx., A, B. <sup>c-c</sup> .xiii. kl., A, B.

dederunt corpora quieti, usque ad  
 tertiam noctis vigiliam [i.e. mediam  
 noctem]. Evigilans vero vir Dei,  
 suscitavit fratres ad vigilias noctis  
 (Nav. Bran. c. v).

<sup>4</sup> Call of the cock.—The Gallici-  
 nium (3 a.m.) is meant.

<sup>5</sup> By the sea on the east (re muir  
 anair).—That is, in Scotland. The  
 expression is employed in this  
 sense in the obit of Malcolm Cenn-

mor, 1165 (*supra*). The meaning-  
 less reading of B is : co romhuir in  
 aair—so that it overcame the [night]  
 air. Following this, C renders it  
 “untill the ayer was cleared.”

<sup>6</sup> Cluain[-a(i)rard].—The square  
 bracketted portion is given in C.

<sup>7</sup> Great Third.—See *supra*, A.D.  
 1074, note 5.

<sup>8</sup> Domnall, etc., — Domnall of

cock<sup>4</sup> and the whole world [was] a-blaze and a large mass of fire arose over the place and went south-east and every one arose, it seemed to them it was the day. And it was like that by the sea on the east.<sup>5</sup>—Etru Ua Miadhachain, bishop of Cluain[-a(i)rard],<sup>6</sup> rested in good old age.—Great foray by Aedh Mac Oenghusa and by the Clann-Aedha, so that they pillaged the Great Third<sup>7</sup> (in Ard-Macha). And that man was killed before three months, after the pillaging of Ard-Macha by him. [1173]

(Domnall<sup>8</sup> Ua Mael-[Sh]echlainn the Bregian, king of Meath, died.—Mael-Mochta<sup>9</sup> Ua Fiadbra (or<sup>10</sup> Ua Mael-[Sh]echlainn), abbot of Cluain-mac-Nois, rested.—Mael-Isu Mac-in-Baird,<sup>11</sup> bishop of Cluain-ferta of [St.] Brenann, rested.—Imar<sup>12</sup> son [of Mac] Cargamna [chief of Muinnter-Mail-Shinna, dies].)

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. 1174. Flann Ua Gorma[i]n, arch-lector of Ard-Macha and of all Ireland, a man learned, observant in divine and human wisdom, after having been a year and twenty learning amongst the Franks and Saxons and twenty years directing the schools of Ireland, died peacefully on the 13th of the Kalends of April [March 20], the Wednesday before Easter, in the 70th year of his age.—Mael-Patraic O'Banain,<sup>1</sup> bishop of Condeiri and Dal-Araidhe, a venerable man, full of holiness and of meekness and of purity of heart, died full piously in I[ona] of Colum-cille, after [1174]

*Bregha was slain. Annals of Boyle.*  
He was fostered in Bregia.

<sup>9</sup> *Mochta.*—The patron saint of Louth.

<sup>10</sup> *Or, etc.*—This is the surname given in the *F.M.* The remaining items are found in the *Annals of Boyle.*

<sup>11</sup> *Mac-in-Baird.*—Son of the Bard.

Anglicized Mac Ward. The family were hereditary poets of O'Kelly of Hy-many (O'Donovan, *F. M.* iii. 11.)

<sup>12</sup> *Imar, etc.*—Given in the *Annals of Boyle.*

1174. <sup>1</sup> *O'Banain.*—See Reeves, *Adamnan* p. 408, and the works there referred to.

Coluim-cille iar pentataið toðaiðe.—Gilla-Mac-Liac, mac Ruaidhri, comarba Pátraic, ardeppuc 7 pprimaið Áirð-Mača 7 Epenn uile, mac óge lán do ðlaine cruðe 7 do riðamla, do éc co peçtnač iar<sup>d</sup> pentataið toðaiðe<sup>d</sup>, i<sup>o</sup> rext Kalann Áppul,<sup>o</sup> Dia-Cetaim iar Cairc, octo-gerimo reptimo aetatiy ruac anno, epircopatur hautem tpuçerimo reptimo. Roboí in fer uaral rin ré' bliaðna dec' co lanonorač i n-abðaine Coluim-cille i n-Daire riac comurbur Pátraic.—Gilla-Moçaiðbeo, abb Máin-irpeč Petair 7 Poil i n-Áirð-Mača, moð trebair, tairiri do'n Coimoið, do éc ppuioe<sup>s</sup> Kalendar<sup>s</sup> Áppulir, reptuagerimo [a]etatiy ru[a]e anno.

(Cač Duplur la Domnall húa m-ðriain 7 la Con-čobur Maenñaiðri for muinntir mic na Periri (idon, rið Saxan<sup>1</sup>).—Maelpuanaið húa Ciapða, ri Cairpui, occiur epç.—Senod ðirpa<sup>b</sup>.—A.D. 1174. Mael-iru húa Connačta[i]n, epircopur Shil-Muirečaið, quieuit.—Amclam húa Cuinod, tairpač Muinntiri-Gillga[i]n, mor-tuuy epç.—Muirgiur húa Duðčaið, cet abb na Duille,

<sup>d-d</sup> om., B, C. <sup>e-e</sup> i .ui. kl. Áppul, B; .i. .ui. kl. Áppulir, A. <sup>f-f</sup> .x.ui. bl., A, B. <sup>g-g</sup> .ii. kl., A, B. <sup>h-h</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C. <sup>i-i</sup> itl., MS. (A). <sup>j-j</sup> 52b, f.m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

<sup>2</sup> *Son of Ruaidhri*.—In the colophon to the exquisite Evangelistarium of Mael-Brigte in the British Museum (Harleian, 1802, fol. 156b). Cf. *Appendix to Report on Rymer's Foedera, Supplement*, Pl. XVI.; Reeves, *Proc. R.I.A.* v. 62-3), he is called *grand-son of Ruaidhri*. According to an interlinear gloss in the original hand he was *son of the poet of the Ui-Birn*—mac ino [p]ir ðana do [U]ib-ðirp (a Tyrone sept whose territory bounded part of Monag-

han). In the list of *Successors of Patrick* (L. L. 42d), he is likewise styled *son of the poet*.

<sup>3</sup> *March 27th, the Wednesday after Easter*.—The *F.M.* copy these data and, nevertheless, place the obit under 1173,—a year in which the Wednesday in Easter week fell on April 11! O'Donovan left the error uncorrected (iii. 13).

Gelasius is given in the *Martyrology of Donegal* at March 27.

<sup>4</sup> *87th of his age*.—He was consequently born in 1087. Yet O'Connor

choice old age.—Gilla Mac Liac [Gelasius], son of [1174] Ruaidhri,<sup>2</sup> successor of Patrick, archbishop and primate of Ard-Macha and of all Ireland, son of chastity, full of purity of heart and of peace, died piously after choice old age, on the 6th of the Kalends of April [March 27], the Wednesday after Easter,<sup>3</sup> in the 87th year of his age,<sup>4</sup> the 37th of his episcopacy.<sup>5</sup> That noble man was sixteen years full honourably in the abbacy of Colum-cille in Daire before [receiving] the succession of Patrick.—Gilla-Mochaidbeo,<sup>6</sup> abbot of the Monastery of Peter and Paul in Ard-Macha, a diligent, steadfast servant to the Lord, died on [Sunday] the 2nd of the Kalends of April [March 31], in the 70th year of his age.

(The battle<sup>7</sup> of Durlus [was gained] by Domnall Ua Briain and by Conchobur Maenmhaighi upon the people of the son of the Empress (namely, of the king of the Saxons).—Maelruanaigh<sup>8</sup> Ua Ciarda, king of Cairpri, was slain.—The Synod<sup>7</sup> of Birr [was celebrated].—A.D. 1174. Mael-Isu<sup>7</sup> Ua Connachtain, bishop of Sil-Muirethaigh [Elphin], rested.—Amlaim Ua Cuind, chief of Muinnter-Gillga[i]n, died.—Muirguis<sup>7</sup> Ua Dubhthaigh, first abbot

(*R. H. S. ii. Annals of Boyle*, p. 17) confidently states that Mac Liag, who died in 1016 (*supra*), was his father!

<sup>5</sup> 37th of his episcopacy. — He became archbishop on the resignation of St. Malachy in 1137. There is independent evidence that he was primate in 1138. According to the colophon, he was in the succession of Patrick, when the Mael-Brigte Codex was written: namely, in the year of the sixteenth Epaet [falling] upon Jan. 1—1000, 1 m-bliadain dano reirde deac for Kalann Enair.

<sup>6</sup> Mochaidbeo.—His name is in the Martyrology of Donegal at October 11.

<sup>7</sup> The battle, etc.; The Synod, etc.; Mael-Isu, etc.; Muirgius, etc.—Given in the *Annals of Boyle*.

For the battle of Thurles (which is also found in the *Annals of Innisfallen*), see the masterly note of O'Donovan (*F. M. iii. 16 sq.*).

To the Synod of Birr is perhaps to be referred the transfer of Westmeath to the See of Clonmacnoise, recorded by the *F. M.* at this year.

<sup>8</sup> Maelruanaigh, etc.—A more detailed account is in the *F. M.*

quieuit.—Imar, mac Míe Carḡamna hUí ḡilla-Ulta[í]n, toireč Muinntepí [Mael-Sinna,<sup>k</sup> morıtur<sup>k</sup>].)

Καλ. 1αν. ιιι.<sup>a</sup> ρ., l. u., Anno Domini M.<sup>c</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup> Mael-Iru (ıdon,<sup>b</sup> mac in c̃leirıḡ cuıpp<sup>b</sup>), erpuic Ultađ, ruí ecna[í] 7 cpaıa[í]đ, plenur diepum in Chrısto quieuit.—ϣlaıčberıač<sup>1</sup> hUa ħpolča[í]n, comarba Colum-cille, tuıp ecna[í] 7 eıııḡ, ϣep ııa tucadıp c̃leirıḡ Epenn cačarıp erpuic ap<sup>c</sup> ecna[í] 7 ap<sup>c</sup> řebur 7 ııa tapcur<sup>2</sup> comurbur hıa, ıo éc co řečınač ıap tpebları toḡaıđe í n-ıubpecler<sup>3</sup> Colum-cille. ḡilla Mac ĩac hUa ħrana[í]n ıo ııpıneđ ı n-a ınađ ı comurbur Colum-cille.—Mac comarba řınneı (ıdon,<sup>b</sup> Alııaıı<sup>b</sup>), abb Sabalı, ıo éc ı n-epıcopoııı Ultađ.—Mac Cořmaıc erpuic Ultađ, ıo éc.—Concobur,<sup>d</sup> mac Mıe Cončaııle (řeḡánaıḡ<sup>e</sup>), abb řeıclera Poıl 7 řetaıp 7 comarba řatpıaıc ıapıaıı, ıo éc ı Roım, ıap točıt ı'acallıaıı comarba řetaıp.<sup>d</sup>—Maııom ap Cenel-n-Enna řıa n-Éčmarčač hUa Cača[í]n 7 ře Nıalı hUa n-ḡaıııpıeđaıḡ 7 áp móp ıo čıp řopıı.

<sup>k-k</sup> Cut away in binding; Mael-Sinna is certain.

A.D. 1175. <sup>1</sup>ıaıč—(ř cm.), A. <sup>2</sup>—ḡıp, B. <sup>3</sup>řeıc—, A. <sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h., on blank space, A. <sup>b-b</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. <sup>c</sup> ap a—for his, B, C. <sup>d-d</sup> om., B, C. <sup>e</sup> itl., n. t. h., MS. (A).

<sup>9</sup> Boyle.—Respecting the history of the foundation of this abbey given by O'Donovan (F. M. iii. 14) from the *Annals of Boyle*, it may be well to quote the original entries.

Abbatia de Buellio hoc anno fundata est, anno Dominic[a]e Incarnationis MCXLVIII.

Abbatia Buellensis hoc anno fundata est iuxta Buellium MCLXI; ab initio vero mundi VICCLX. Primo incepit esse apud Grellech-

dinach; secundo, apud Druim-conaind; tertio, apud Bunfinni; quarto, apud Buellium.

In primo loco, primus abbas Petrus Ua Morda fuit; in secundo, Aed Ua Maccain per duos annos. Post eum Mauricius in eodem loco per vi. annos ("nearly three years," O'Donovan, *loc. cit.*), et apud Bunfinni duos et dimidium. In Buellio vero abbatizavit xiii. et dimidium.

[A.D. MCLXXIV.] Murgius Ua Dubtaich, primus abbas Buellii et

of Boyle,<sup>9</sup> rested.—Imar<sup>10</sup> son of Mac Cargamna Ua Gilla-Ultain,<sup>11</sup> chief of Muinnter-Mail-Sinna, dies.) [1174]

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 5th of the moon, A.D. [1175]  
1175. Mael-Isu (namely, son of “the Stooped Cleric”), bishop of Ulidia [Down], master of wisdom and piety, rested full of days in Christ.—Flaithbertach Ua Brolcha[i]n, successor of Colum-cille, tower of wisdom and hospitality, a man to whom the clergy of Ireland gave the chair<sup>1</sup> of a bishop for wisdom and for his excellence and to whom was offered<sup>2</sup> the succession of Ia, died piously, after choice tribulation, in the Penitentiary of Colum-cille. Gilla Mac Liac Ua Brana[i]n<sup>3</sup> was instituted in his stead in the succession of Colum-cille.—The son of the successor of [St.] Finnian (namely, Amlaimh<sup>4</sup>) [deposed] abbot of Saball, died in the episcopacy of Ulidia.—Mac Cormaic, bishop of Ulidia, died.—Conchobur,<sup>5</sup> son of Mac Conchaille (the wild-deer hunter), abbot of the Regular abbey of [SS.] Paul and Peter and successor of Patrick afterwards, died in Rome, after arriving to confer with the successor of Peter.—Defeat [was inflicted] on the Cenel-Enna by Echmarcach Ua Catha[i]n and by Niall Ua Gailmredhaigh and great slaughter was put upon them.

tertius secundum antiquitatem domus, quievit.

<sup>10</sup> *Imar, etc.*—Compare the final (additional) item of the preceding year.

<sup>11</sup> *Gilla-Ultain.*—Devotee of [St.] Ultan (probably of Ardbraccan, co. Meath).

1175. <sup>1</sup> *Chair of bishop.*—*Supra*, 1158.

<sup>2</sup> *Was offered.*—In 1164 (*supra*).

<sup>3</sup> *Ua Brana[i]n.*—See *Adamnan*, p. 408.

<sup>4</sup> *Amlaimh.*—The same who pro-

cured the expulsion of the Canons Regular from Saball (Saul) in 1170. The *F. M.* omit the obit.

<sup>5</sup> *Conchobur.*—He was the immediate successor of Gelasius. *Segánach* (for which compare *ség*, a wild-deer, in *Cormac's Glossary*) forms part of the text in the *Annals of Boyle*.

<sup>6</sup> *Was slain.*—By the son of Mac Coghlan (lord of Delvin Eathra, the barony of Garrycastle, King's Co.), according to the entry in the *Four Masters*.



(Gilla-Colum<sup>1</sup> húa Maelmuaid, ri Fep-Ceall, occirur  
ert.—Mağnur húa Mael-Sheačnail do čpočað la  
Gallaiġ.—Miġe o'parpuġuġ o Aġ-luan ġu 'Opočet-aġa.  
—Domnall Caemanaġ, mac Diarmoda Mic Murġaða,  
ri Laiġean [occirur ert].—Sluaġað la Gallaiġ ġu  
Lunnneaġ, ġu n-deaġadair fair.<sup>1</sup>)

[bir.] Kal. Ian. u., f., l. x. ui., Anno Domini M.º c.º lxx.º ui.º  
Saxan do innarba[ġ] do Domnall húa Ħriam a  
B 54c Lunnniūġ | tre ġorbairi<sup>1</sup> do denum ġorpu.—ġean-Miġe,  
ingen Donnġaða húi Cerpail, ben Con-maġi<sup>2</sup> húi  
Fhlainn,<sup>3</sup> ġuġan húa-Tuirtiri 7 Fep-Li, do éc.—Ingen  
A 52a Ruaidġiri húi Conġoġair, ben [Fh]laiġhberġlaiġ húi  
Maelġoraiġ, do marbaġ do macaiġ húi Cairella[ġ]n.—  
ġabor 7 Cenannur do ġaruġað<sup>4</sup> do ġhallaiġ 7 do húiġ-  
ġruun.—Niail,<sup>a</sup> mac Mic Loġlainn, do marbaġ do  
Muinnter-ġranain.<sup>a</sup>—Luġmaġ do ġaruġað do na  
Saxaiġ.—Cairtel ġall 'ġa ġenan ġ Cenannur.—In t-

<sup>ff</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1176. <sup>1</sup>orbairi (ġ om.), A. <sup>2</sup>—ġe, B. <sup>3</sup>lainn (ġ om.), B. <sup>4</sup>ar—  
(ġ om.), A. <sup>5</sup>ra (aphaeresis of ġ), A. <sup>a-a</sup> om., B, C.

<sup>7</sup> *Maghnus*.—He was lord of East Meath. The Four Masters state he was hanged by the Foreigners (English), after they had acted treacherously towards him (most likely, by seizing him at a conference) at Trim.

<sup>8</sup> *Wasted*.—This was probably the incursion described by Cambrensis: Rothericus vero Connac-tensis, Sinnensis fluvii fluenta transeuntis, in manu valida Mediam invasit, cunctaque ejusdem castra vacua reperiens atque deserta, usque ad ipsos Dubliniae fines igne combusta soloque confracta redegit (*Exp. Hib.*, ii. 2).

<sup>9</sup> *Domnall*.—Given in the *Annals of Boyle*.

In the Four Masters it is stated that he was treacherously slain by O'Foran and O'Nolan.

<sup>10</sup> *A hosting*.—Given in the *Annals of Innisfallen* and in the *Annals of Boyle*. For a characteristic description of the capture by Cambrensis, see the chapter *Nobilis Limerici expugnatio* (*Exp. Hib.* ii. 7).

1176. <sup>1</sup> *The Saxons*.—On the right hand margin, a 17th-century hand wrote in B: *Anglici [expul]si ex Limerice a Domnalldo*. Cambrensis, however, states (*Exp. Hib.* ii. 14) that, on hearing of the death of

(Gilla-Coluim Ua Maelmbuaidh, king of Fir-cell, was slain.<sup>6</sup>—Maghnus<sup>7</sup> Ua Mael-Seachnaill was hanged by the Foreigners.—Meath was wasted<sup>8</sup> from Ath-luain to Dro-chait-atha.—Domnall<sup>9</sup> Caemanach, [illegitimate] son of Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, king of Leinster [was slain].—A hosting<sup>10</sup> by the Foreigners to Limerick, so that they overcame it.) [1175]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 16th of the moon, A.D. [1176 Bis.] 1176. The Saxons<sup>1</sup> were expelled by Domnall Ua Briain from Limerick, by a leaguer being made against them.—Bean-Midhe<sup>2</sup>, daughter of Donnchadh Ua Cerbaill, wife of Cu-maighi<sup>3</sup> Ua Flainn, queen of Ui-Tuirtri and Fir-Li, died.—The daughter of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair, wife of [F]laithbertach Ua Maeldoraidh, was killed by the sons of Ua Cairella[i]n.—Fabor and Cenannus were wasted<sup>4</sup> by the Foreigners and by the Ui-Briuin.—Niall, son of Mac Lochlainn, was killed by Muinnter-Branain.—Lughmadh was wasted by the Saxons.—A castle<sup>5</sup> of the Foreigners

Strongbow, Raymond Le Gros set out for Dublin, having committed Limerick to Donald (O'Brien), as baron of the king and received hostages and multiplied oaths respecting its safe custody and restitution and the preservation of peace. But, no sooner had the English left than Donald, with the characteristic infidelity of his nation, set the city on fire in four places! Giraldus took no trouble to enquire what motive could have prompted O'Brien to burn a place that thus peaceably reverted to his possession.

<sup>2</sup> *Bean—Midhe.—Woman of Meath.* "It was very common as the proper name of a woman among the

ancient Irish, as was also Bean-Muman, meaning *woman, or lady, of Munster*" (O'Donovan, F.M. iii. 24).

<sup>3</sup> *Cu-Maighi.—Hound of the plain; Cu-Midhe.—Hound of Meath.*—Both these names were employed amongst the family of O'Flynn (O'D. F.M. iii. 25).

<sup>4</sup> *Wasted.*—That is, in consequence of the battles fought thereat between the opposing forces.

<sup>5</sup> *A castle.*—The compiler of the *Annals of Loch Ce* makes this into "The castles of the Foreigners and of Cenannus were a-building" (*Caislen Gall ocus Cenannus ag a n-denum*)! The editor takes *Gall* for a local name and gravely says that

1apla Saxanač do éc i n-Ōč-cliač do bainne aillpí  
 rogab ar a čoir tpa mīrbuilič ōričti 7 Colum-cille  
 7 na noem̃ arčena, 1pa<sup>5</sup> cella pomill.—Cairtel Slaine i  
 paibe Ricapō Pléimenn<sup>6</sup> co n-a pluač, ar a pašur ic  
 milliuč Ōirčiall 7 hūa-m-ōiuuin 7 fer-Míōe, do  
 milliuč la Mael-Sečlainn, mac Mic ločlainn, la pič  
 Ceneoil-Ēogain 7 la Cenel-n-Ēogain bučein 7 la hŌir-  
 čiallaib, dú in romarbač cet, no ní 1p moo, do Šhallaib,  
 pe taeč ban 7 lenum 7 eč in čairteoil do marbač, co na  
 terna duine i m-bečaič arin cairtel. Ocur roparaičti  
 tpa cairteoil i Míōe 1ap<sup>b</sup> nabarač<sup>b</sup> ar uařan Cenuil<sup>7</sup>-  
 Ēogain, 1don, cairtel Cenannpa 7 cairtel Calatpuma 7  
 cairtel<sup>8</sup> Ōaire-phatpαιc.—Cu-maiče hūa plainn, pi  
 hūa-Turtpi 7 fer-Lí 7 Ōal-Ōpαιe, do marbač do  
 Com-Míōe, ō'a bpačar fein 7 do feraič-Lí.

(Ōiapmoio, mac Cormaic Mheč Caprčaič, pi Ōear-  
 mučan, do gabail la a mac fein, 1don, la Cormac  
 liačan.<sup>9</sup>)

Καλ. 1an. 111.<sup>a</sup>p.,<sup>a</sup> Lxx. 111., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> 111.<sup>o</sup>  
 Ōun-ŋaletčlar do milleč do hĒoan<sup>1</sup> do-Chuip 7 do na  
 p:terpč tančatour maille pī 7 cairtel do čenam̃ ŋoib  
 ann, ara tucpat maom pa čó for Ūlltaič 7 maom for  
 Cenel-n-Ēogain 7 for Ōirčiallaib, dú in romarbač Con-  
 cobur hūa Capell-ā[1]n (1don,<sup>b</sup> toireč Clainni-  
<sup>6</sup>plem,—B. <sup>7</sup>cenel, A. <sup>8</sup>caipen, B. <sup>b-b</sup> ar nabarač—on the morrow,  
 B; followed by C. <sup>a-d</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1177. <sup>1</sup>ŋeon, B. <sup>a-a</sup> blank in A. <sup>b-b</sup> itl., t. h., A, B; given in C.

there is no trace of any "castle of  
 Gall" (p. 152).

<sup>6</sup> *Saxon Earl*.—See O'Donovan  
 (*loc. cit.*) and Gilbert (*Viceroys*,  
 p. 40, sq.).

<sup>7</sup> *Alive*.—Literally, in life.

<sup>8</sup> *Diarmoid*.—Abridged apparent-  
 ly from the *Annals of Innisfallen*  
 (*ad an.*); which add that Cormac

was treacherously slain and his  
 father again reigned in the same  
 year.

1177. <sup>1</sup>*John De Courcy*.—Accord-  
 ing to Cambrensis (*Exp. Hib.*  
 ii, 17), he marched, with 22 knights  
 and 300 men, in three days through  
 Meath and Oriel and, on the  
 morning of the fourth day, about  
 Feb. 1, entered Down: the king,

was a-building at Cenannus.—The Saxon Earl<sup>6</sup>[Strongbow] [1176] died in Ath-cliath of an ulcer he got on his foot, through the miracles of Brigit and Colum-cille and the saints besides, whose churches he destroyed.—The castle of Slane, wherein was Ricard Fleming with his host, wherefrom the Airgialla and Ui-Briuin and Fir-Midhe were being pillaged, was destroyed by Mael-Sechlainn, son of Mac Lochlainn, king of Cenel-Eogain and by the Cenel-Eogain themselves and by the Airgialla; where were killed one hundred or more of the Foreigners, besides women and children and the horses of the castle that were killed, so that no person escaped alive<sup>7</sup> out of the castle. And three castles in Meath were razed on the morrow for fear of the Cenel-Eogain, namely, the castle of Cenannus and the castle of Calatruim and the castle of Daire of [St.] Patrick.—Cu-maighi<sup>3</sup> Ua Flainn, king of Ui-Tuirtri and Fir-Li and Dal-Araidhe, was killed by Cu-Midhe<sup>3</sup>, his own brother and by the Fir-Li.

(Diarmoid,<sup>8</sup> son of Cormac Mac Carrthaigh, king of Desmond, was taken prisoner by his own son, that is, by Cormac the Gray.)

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 27th of the moon, A.D. [1177] 1177. Dun-da-lethglas was destroyed by John De Courcy<sup>1</sup> and by the knights that came with him, and a castle<sup>2</sup> was made by them there, wherefrom they twice<sup>3</sup> inflicted defeat upon Ulidia and defeat upon Cenel-Eogain and upon Airgialla; where was killed Couchobur Ua Cairella[i]n

Dunlevy (who succeeded his brother, Roderick in the kingdom of Ulidia in 1171, *supra*), having taken to flight.

<sup>2</sup> *Castle*.—Exili municipio, quod in urbis angulo tenuiter crexerat (*Exp. Hib.* ii. 17).

<sup>3</sup> *Twice*.—Giraldus states (*loc. cit.*) that the first defeat was inflicted after the Purification (Feb. 2), upon a force of 10,000; the second, on the Nativity of St John (June 24), upon 15,000.

Διαρματα<sup>b</sup>), 7 ὁ ἵλλα Mac Ἰαε hṽa Donnḡaile, τοῖρε<sup>c</sup>  
 ῥεῖρ-ḡroma 7 in ῥοḡonaḡ ḡo ῥαιḡτιḡ. Domnall hṽa  
 [ῥh]laiḡberḡaiḡ—7 maῖḡ é ḡo na ḡonaḡ ῥin 1 ῥeicler  
 ῥhoil 1 n-Ḳῥḡ-Maḡa, iaῖ caḡim Cuῖῥῥ Cuῖῥḡ 7 iaῖ n-a  
 B 54d onḡaḡ—7 in ῥomaῖbaḡ<sup>2</sup> maḡi | imḡa aili. ḡopaḡ ḡono  
 Conḡobuῖ hṽa Caiῖella[1]n ῥeimeῖῥin (ḡon,<sup>e</sup> ῥin n-epḡaḡ<sup>e</sup>)  
 maḡom ῥoῖ hṽa Maelḡoῖaḡ 7 ῥoῖ Cenel-Conaill, ḡú in  
 ῥomaῖbaḡ áῖ Ceneoil-hḡenna[1] 'ma<sup>3</sup> mac hṽi Sheῖῥῥaiḡ  
 7 im<sup>3</sup> maḡiḡ imḡaḡ aῖcena.—Miliḡ ḡocan co n-a  
 ῥiḡiῖḡ ḡo bῖeḡ ḡo mac Ruaiḡῖi (ḡon,<sup>d</sup> Muῖḡaḡ<sup>d</sup>) hṽi  
 A 53a Concoḡuῖ co Roῖ-Comain ḡo milliḡḡ Connaḡḡ | aῖ  
 ulcaḡ ῥe [a] aḡaiῖ. Roḡoῖῥeῖḡ imuῖῥa Connaḡḡa ῥa  
 ceḡoῖῥ Tuaim-ḡa-ḡuaḡann 7 cealla aῖcena in ḡiῖe<sup>e</sup> aῖ  
 ulcaḡ ῥiῖna ḡallaiḡ 7 tuḡῥaḡ maḡom ῥoῖῥna ḡallu 7  
 ῥoḡicuiῖῥeḡ aῖ eicḡ aῖ a ḡiῖ iaḡ. Roḡall ḡono Ruaiḡῖi  
 hṽa Concoḡuῖ in mac ῥin (ḡon,<sup>f</sup> Muῖḡaḡ<sup>f</sup>) iaῖ ῥin, 1  
 n-ḡiḡail in ḡuῖuῖῥ ῥain.—Ḳeḡ hṽa Neill (ḡon,<sup>g</sup> in  
 macaḡ ḡoinleῖḡ<sup>g</sup>), ῥi Cene[oi]l-ḡogain ῥe heḡ 7 ῥiḡomna  
 Epenn uile, ḡo maῖbaḡ la Mael-Seḡlainn, mac Mḡic  
 Loḡlainn 7 la hḲῥḡḡal, mac Mḡic Loḡlainn (ḡon,<sup>h</sup> mac  
 ḡo'n Mael-Seḡlainn ῥin<sup>h</sup>). Ḳῥḡḡal ḡono ῥein ḡo  
 maῖbaḡ ḡo hṽa Neill ic a maῖbaḡ annῖein.—In  
 ḡimῥanaḡ, hṽa Coḡnecen, aῖḡollam Tuaiῖce[1]ῥ Epenn

<sup>2</sup> ῥomaῖbaḡ, A. <sup>3</sup> im, B. <sup>c-c</sup> itl., t. h., A; ῥin epḡaḡ, c. m., t. h., B; "in the Lent," C. <sup>d-d</sup> itl., t. h., A; Muῖḡeῖῥḡaḡ, itl., t. h., B; "Murtagh," C. <sup>e</sup> (cealla aῖcena in ḡiῖe) ḡo milliḡḡ—(moreover, the churches of the territory) were (lit., to be) despoiled, added, B; followed by C. The fatal objection to this reading is the introduction of an Infinitive between two Indicatives. <sup>f-f</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. <sup>g-g</sup> l. m., t. h., A; om., B, C.

<sup>4</sup> Milo Cogan, etc.—In the *Exp. Hib.* (ii. 19) no mention is made of Murchadh O'Conor. De Cogan is said to have had 40 knights and 500 men. The Connaughtmen burned cities, towns, churches and

such provisions as they were unable to conceal. They likewise cast down crucifixes and images of Saints in presence of the enemy. The invading force advanced as far as Tuam. There it remained

(namely, chief of Clann-Diarmata) and Gilla Mac Liac Ua [1177] Donngaille, chief of Fir-Droma, and wherein was wounded with arrows Domnall Ua [F]laithbertaigh—and he died of those wounds in the monastery [of Canons Regular] of Paul [and Peter] in Ard-Macha, after partaking of the Body of Christ and after his anointing—and wherein were killed many other nobles. Now, Conchobur Ua Cairella[i]n before that (namely, in the Spring) inflicted defeat upon the Cenel-Eogain and upon Ua Maeldoraidh; where a great number of the Cenel-Eogain were killed, around the son of Mac Sherraigh and around many nobles besides.—Milo Cogan<sup>4</sup> with his knights was taken by the son of Ruaidhri (namely, Murchadh) Ua Conchobhuir to Ros-Comain to destroy Connacht, for evil<sup>5</sup> towards his father. The Connachtmen, however, immediately burned Tuaim-da-gualann and the churches of the country besides, for evil<sup>5</sup> towards the Foreigners and they inflicted defeat upon the Foreigners and drove them by force out of the country. Moreover, Ruaidhri Ua Conchobuir blinded that son (namely, Murchadh) afterwards, in revenge of that expedition.—Aedh Ua Neill (namely, “The lazy youth”<sup>6</sup>), king of Cenel-Eogain for a time and royal heir of all Ireland, was killed by Mael-Sechlainn, son of Mac Lochlainn and by Ardgall, son of Mac Lochlainn (that is, son to that Mael-Sechlainn). But Ardgall himself was killed by Ua Neill at his [Ua Neill] being killed there.—The Timpanist<sup>7</sup> Ua Coinnecen, arch-ollam of the North of Ireland, was

eight days; but, finding the land void of sustenance, returned to the Shannon. In a wood close by the river, King Roderick was encountered at the head of three large armies. A fierce conflict ensued. The English lost three, slew many of the enemy and escaped safe to Dublin! Credat Judæus.

<sup>5</sup> *Evil*.—Plural in the original.

<sup>6</sup> *Lazy youth*.—So called, doubtless, by antiphrasis.

<sup>7</sup> *Timpanist*.—For the Timpanist, see O'Curry (*Manners and Customs*, etc., iii. 364 sq.) For the stringed instrument, the Timpan, see *ib.*, 359 sq., and i. dxxviii—ix.



do marbað do Chenel-Conaill co n-a mnai 7 co n-a muinnter.—Sluaðað la hEoan<sup>1</sup> do-Cuirp 7 la rna riririb 1 n-Dal-Αραιθε, (7<sup>1</sup> su Dun-da-leððlar<sup>f</sup>), d'ar'marbrat Domnall, mac mic Caðuraið, pi Dal-Αραιθε. Tainic dono hEoan<sup>1</sup> do'n turur cetna 1 n-hlib-Turtri 7 1 peparib-li, co poloirp Cú-Miðe hila plaino Airðear-Maiði reime 7 co poloirp ret Cuil-paðain 7 ðealla imða eile. Hiall hila ðailmpeðaið, pi pepar-Maiði-leða 7 Cheneoil-Enna[1], do marbað do Donncað hila Chapel-la[1]n 7 do Clainn-Diarмата, ar lap Daipe Colum-cille 7 teç<sup>4</sup> do lorcað air ann, co tainið ar amað, co romarbað 1 n-dorur in tairi. Dorpine dono Donncað hila Cairpella[1]n,<sup>5</sup> toirpeð Clainn-Diarματα, rið pe Colum-cille 7 pe Muinnter Daipe annreim tar a cenn peim 7 a mic 7 a oa: ion,<sup>h</sup> [a] mainðene peim tria biðu 7 a meic 7 a oa 7 a iarpoa co bpað do<sup>h</sup> Colum-cille 7 do Mhuinnter Daipe 7 baile-biaðaið<sup>8</sup> i<sup>6</sup> pappað Dom-naid-moir. Ocur Mac-piaðað, ion, coru ir perr do<sup>7</sup> boi 1 n-Erinn, do tabairt do Mhuinnter Daipe i<sup>6</sup> n-ðill pe tri riðtið bó. Ocur teç ðo denum do'n cleiriuð, ira teç poloirpeð for la n-ðairmleðaið<sup>8</sup> 7 a croð uile do ic ppur doneoð po loirp ret imi. Clann-Diarματα imurpa arçena do ðenum riða tar a cenn peim.

B 55a

(Uisianur<sup>1</sup> Capdinalir uenit in Hiberniam. Senuð ðlepeað Epino 1 no-Àð-ðliað cum Uisiano.—Concuðar

<sup>4</sup> teað, A. <sup>5</sup>—illan, B. <sup>6</sup> a, A. <sup>7</sup> om., B. <sup>8</sup> n-ðairm—, B. <sup>h-h</sup> 7 a iarpoa 7 a mainðene peim tria biðu do—and of his posterity and his own monastic service for ever to, B; which C follows. <sup>11</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

<sup>8</sup> This expedition is not mentioned by Cambrensis.

<sup>9</sup> Monastic service.—For the mainchine, or Monastic Service, see the *Senchas Mor* (*Brehon Laws*, iii. 36, 68).

<sup>10</sup> Ballybetagh.—That is, townland

of a *Biatuch* (one who held his land on condition of supplying food (*biad*) to those billeted upon him by the chief). “A Ballybetagh was the thirtieth part of a *triocha ceud*, or barony. It contained four quarters, or *seisreaghs*, each sies-

killed by the Cenel-Conaill with his wife and with his people. [1177]  
 —A hosting<sup>8</sup> by John De Courcy and by the knights into Dal-Araidhe (and to [*recte*, from] Dun-da-lethlas), on which they killed Domnall, grandson of Cathusach [Mac Duinnsleibhe Ua Eochadha], king of Dal-Araidhe. Moreover, John went during the same expedition into Ui-Tuirtri and into Fir-Li, until Cu-Midhe Ua Flainn burned Airthir-Maighi before him and they [John's forces] burned Cuil-rathain and many other churches.—Niall Ua Gailmredhaigh, king of the Men of Magh-Itha and of Cenel-Ennai, was killed by Donnchadh Ua Cairella[i]n and by the Clann-Diarmata, in the centre of Daire of Colum-cille: and [it happened thus:] a house was burned upon him there, so that he came out from it [and] was killed at the door of the house. However, Donnchadh Ua Cairella[i]n, chief of Clann-Diarmata, made peace with Colum-cille and with the Community of Daire then, on behalf of himself and his son and his grand sons,—to wit, the monastic service<sup>9</sup> of himself for ever and of his son and of his grandsons and of his posterity to doom unto Colum-cille and unto the Community of Daire and [to give] a bally-betagh<sup>10</sup> in the neighbourhood of Domnach-mor. And “The Gray Son,” that is, the best goblet that was in Ireland, was given to the Community of Daire, in pledge for three score cows. And [he agreed] to make a house for the cleric whose house was burned upon Ua Gairmledhaigh and to pay him all the chattel that they burned about him. The Clann-Diarmata also made peace on their own behalf.

(Cardinal<sup>11</sup> Vivianus<sup>12</sup> came into Ireland. A Synod<sup>13</sup> of the clergy of Ireland along with Vivianus.—Conchubar<sup>11</sup>

reagh containing 120 acres of the large Irish measure” (O'Donovan, *F.M.* iii. 27).

<sup>11</sup> Cardinal; Conchubar.—Given

in the *Annals of Boyle*, with the father's name omitted from the second entry.

<sup>12</sup> Vivianus.—Cardinal priest of

Μαενήαιθε το ξαβαίλ λα ατταίρ, ιτον, λα Ρυαίξρι ήυα  
Concobair.<sup>1)</sup>

A 53b Cal. 1an. 1.<sup>a</sup> p.,<sup>a</sup> l. ix., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> un.<sup>o</sup>  
ιτον, cet bλιαδαιν νοιδετα[ι]. Concobur, mac  
Conallaiξ ήυι λυινίξ, το ξαβαίλ τοιριζεετα Cenuil-  
Maen<sup>1</sup> 7 Domnall, mac Domnall ήυι Γαίλμπεδαίξ,  
το ινναρβα[δ] α Μυίξ-ήιετα ι<sup>2</sup> η-ιιιρ-η-Εοζαιν docum  
Donncaða ήυι Duiboirma. Cenel-Maen ιμυρρο ιριν  
βλιαδαιν cetna, ιτον, ι cinn oen παίτι, το δенаñ αττοιριξ  
το mac Conallaiξ 7 το tabairt τοιριζεετα το Domnall,  
mac Domnall.—Μυιιιιτερ Domnall ήυι Γαίλμ-  
πεδαίξ, ιτον, mac Gille-caic ήυα η-Ειδεpla 7 ήυα  
[Ph]lannaca[ι]η, το μαρβαδ mic Conallaiξ ήυι λυινίξ,  
αρ λαρ τιξί Domnall ήυι Γαίλμπεδαίξ, ι μεβαίλ 7  
haircinneδ na hEpnaiθε<sup>3</sup> μαρoen pīr ic α čomairce.  
Αττοιρεδ dono το δenum το Domnall ήυα Γαίλμπεδαίξ  
7 Cenel-Maen το čabairt τοιριζεετα το Ρυαίξρι ήυα  
[Ph]laibepetaίξ. Mebol ιμυρρο το δenum το τρι  
macaib ήυι [Ph]laibepetaίξ φορ Cenel-Moen 7 το  
Clann Domnall αρčena. Domnall dono, mac Dom-  
nall ήυι Γαίλμπεδαίξ, το μαρβαδ ιιιτιριθε<sup>b</sup> 7  
Tigernan, mac Rağnaill mic Domnall 7 očtur  
lanbiazaδ το ματιβ Cene[oi]l-Moen μαρoen<sup>4</sup> pīu.—Rağ-

A.D. 1178. <sup>1</sup> Ceneol-Maean, A. <sup>2</sup> α, A. <sup>3</sup>—ναίξι, B. <sup>4</sup> αρoen, B.  
<sup>a</sup> blank space, A. <sup>b</sup> ιριν μεβολ pīr—in *that treachery*, B; “in that  
murther,” C (following B).

St. Stephen on the Coelian Mount and Papal Legate. Hoveden (in agreement with Benedict of Peterborough) states that he spent the Christmas of 1176 in Man with Guthred, the king. After the Epiphany he set sail for Ireland and landed at Down. On his way thence, along the coast, to Dublin,

he was arrested by the army of De Courey (and apparently brought back to Down). John, however, allowed him to proceed and, at his request, liberated the bishop of Down, who had been taken prisoner in the first battle of Down.

Maenmhaidhe was taken prisoner by his father, namely [1177]  
by Ruaighri Ua Conchobhair.)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 9th of the moon, A.D. [1178]  
1178. Namely, the 1st year<sup>1</sup> of the Decemnovennal  
[Cycle]. Conchobur, son of Conallach Ua Luinigh, took  
the chieftaincy of Cenel-Maien and Domnall, son of Dom-  
nall Ua Gailmredhaigh, was expelled from Magh-Itha  
into Inis-Eogain, to Donnchadh Ua Duibdirma. The  
Cenel-Maien, however, in the same year, namely, before  
the end of one quarter, deposed the son of Conallach and  
gave the chieftaincy to Domnall, son of Domnall.—The  
people of Domnall Ua Gailmredhaigh, that is, the son of  
“the blind gillie” Ua Eiderla and Ua [F]lannacain,  
killed the son of Conallach Ua Luinigh in the centre of  
the house of Domnall Ua Gailmredhaigh, in treachery and  
the herenagh of the Ernaidhe [was] with him, protecting  
him. However, Domnall Ua Gailmredhaigh was deposed  
and Cenel-Maien gave the chieftainship to Ruaidhri Ua  
[F]laithbertaigh. Nevertheless, a treacherous attack was  
made by the three sons of Ua [F]laithbertaigh and the  
Clann-Domnall also upon the Cenel-Moien. Howbeit,  
Domnall, son of Domnall Ua Gailmredhaigh, was killed  
in that same [attack] and Tighernan, son of Raghannall, son  
of Domnall [was killed] and eight full biatachs of the  
nobles of Cenel-Moien along with them [were killed].—

<sup>13</sup> *A Synod*.—Of bishops, held in  
Dublin, according to Cambrensis  
(*Exp. Hib.* ii. 11). The Legate (*ib.*)  
proclaimed the right of the English  
king over Ireland and the papal  
confirmation thereof, and com-  
manded clergy and laity to submit,  
under threat of anathema. And,  
it being customary (in time of war)  
for the Irish to carry provisions

for safety to churches, he em-  
powered an English expeditionary  
force, when victuals were not  
otherwise obtainable, to extract  
those found in churches, on pay-  
ment of a fair price!

1178. <sup>1</sup> 1st year.—The Epact, ix.,  
sufficiently denoted the initial year  
of the Decemnovennal Cycle.

naill, mac Ečmarcaig hUí Chačá[1]n, do marbađ do Cenel-  
Maia[1]n i torač in t-ramhraiđ rin. Conađ i n-a oiğail  
riđe dopočair Ğalač hUa Luínniğ 7 Muirceptač hUa  
Peata[1]n 7 ir 'n-a oiğail doponađ mebol Clainni-Doim-  
naill, for Cenel-Moen.—1rin<sup>5</sup> bliaðain rin dono tainic  
morgač ađbuil, co rotrairair blođ<sup>6</sup> dermair do  
čailletib 7 do řiđbađaiđ 7 do railğib oińóraiđ for<sup>7</sup> lár  
7 for<sup>7</sup> lantalmain. Rotrairair<sup>8</sup> dono re<sup>8</sup> řičit<sup>8</sup> palač,  
uel paulo plur, i n-Daire Colum-cil[l]e.—1r<sup>d</sup> inntirin<sup>d</sup>  
dono táinic hEoan co n-a řitiriđ o Ohun ar cpečađ co-  
Machaire-Conaille, co n-derirač<sup>e</sup> airğči ann<sup>9</sup> 7 co rab-  
atuir aiđči illoņsporč<sup>9</sup> i n-Ğlino-lriğ. Táinic imurpo<sup>10</sup>  
Murčađ hUa Cepčail, ři Airğiall 7 Mac Duinnřleiđe,  
ri Ulađ, cu<sup>f</sup> n-Ulltaib<sup>f</sup> cucu<sup>11</sup> in aiđče rin 7 tucrať  
taelcađ doiđ. Romebaiđ dono for Ğallaiđ 7 pocuiređ  
derğár forru. Táinic dono in t-Seoan cetna ar cpečaiđ  
i n-Dal-n-Araiđe 7 i n-hUib-Tuirtri. Tuc dono  
Cu-Miđe hUa Flaino, ri hUa-Tuirtri 7 řer-Li,  
tailecađ doiđ. Romaiđ dono in cač rin for Ğallaiđ 7  
pocuiređ a n-ár.

B 55b

(Commur<sup>8</sup> Cualgni la hUla 7 la Ğalla for Sean do-  
Cuirti.<sup>8</sup>—Ğilla-Cuirč<sup>h</sup> hUa hEođaiğ, epircopur Con-  
ñaine, quieuit.—Amlaiđ hUa Domnalla[1]n, ollam  
Connačť, quieuit.<sup>h</sup>)

<sup>5</sup>ir (in om.), A. <sup>6</sup>broto, A. <sup>7</sup>řri—against, B. <sup>8</sup>.ui. xx.ii., A, B.  
<sup>9</sup>The il is om., probably from oversight, A. <sup>10</sup>dono, B. <sup>11</sup>cuc, B; i.e.,  
q=cu, by an absurd scribal affectation of Latin. <sup>c</sup>Co (rotrairair)—  
So that (it prostrated), B. <sup>d-d</sup>1rin bliaðain rin—in that year, B; “in that  
same yeare,” C. <sup>e-e</sup>co roairğřet muinntera imđa—“that they spoyled  
many people [territories],” B and C respectively. <sup>f-f</sup>om., B, C. <sup>g-g</sup>n. t. h.,  
A; om., B, C. <sup>h-h</sup>f. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

<sup>2</sup>Made an onset upon them.—Literally, gave an onset to them.

<sup>3</sup>Defeat was inflicted.—This is the fourth battle of Cambrensis. Quartum apud Uriel (Oirghialla), ubi multi quoque suorum inter-

empti et alii in fugam conversi (Exp. Hib. ii. 17).

<sup>4</sup>Fir-Li.—Cambrensis erroneously makes this the third battle. Tertium erat apud Ferli, praedae captione, ubi, ob arctum viae

Raghnall, son of Echmarcach Ua Catha[i]n, was killed by [1178] the Cenel-Maien in the beginning of that summer. So, in revenge of that, fell Galach Ua Luinigh and Muircertach Ua Peatain and it is in revenge of it the treacherous attack of the sons of Domnall was made upon the Cenel-Moien.—It is in that year also there came a wonderful, violent wind which prostrated a very large portion of woods and forests and very great oaks full flat on the ground. It prostrated also six score oaks, or a little more, in Daire of Colum-cille.—It is in that year likewise went John [De Courcy], with his knights, pillaging from Dun to the Plain of Conaille, so that they took many preys therein and were a night in camp in Glenn-righi. Howbeit, Murchadh Ua Cerbaill, king of Airgialla, and Mac Duinnsleibhe [Ua Eochadha], king of Ulidia, with the Ulidians came up with them that night and made an onset upon them.<sup>2</sup> Thereupon defeat was inflicted<sup>3</sup> upon the Foreigners and stark slaughter was put upon them. The same John, notwithstanding, went for preys into Dal-Araidhe and into Ui-Tuirtri. But Cu-Midhe Ua Flainn, king of Ui-Tuirtri and Fir Li<sup>4</sup>, made an onset upon them<sup>2</sup>. That battle also went against the Foreigners and slaughter of them was inflicted.

(The attack of Cualgne<sup>5</sup> [was gained] by Ulidians and by Foreigners over John De Courcy.—Gilla-Crist<sup>6</sup> Ua hEodhaigh, bishop of Conmaicni [Ardagh], rested.—Amhlaibh<sup>6</sup> Ua Domnalla[i]n, ollam of Connacht, rested.)

transitum, . . . sic pars Johannis victa succubuit, aliis interemptis, aliis per nemorosa dispersis, ut vix Johanni undecim milites superstites adhæsissent. Ipse vero . . . per triginta stadia se ab hostili multitudo continue defendendo, equis amissis, usque ad castrum suum, duobus diebus et

noctibus jejuni, armati, pedites, miro conatu memoriaque dignissimo, evaserunt.

<sup>5</sup> *Attack of Cualgne*.—This is the first defeat mentioned in the final original entry of the present year.

<sup>6</sup> *Gilla-Crist; Amhlaibh*.—Given in *Annals of Boyle*; the second is in the *Four Masters* also.



A 53c

Cal. Ian. 11.<sup>a</sup> p.<sup>a</sup> l. xx., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup> 1<sup>o</sup>don, [1n] τ-απα βλιαδαιν το Νοιτεχδα, 1n<sup>b</sup> τρερ βλιαδαιν πορ 0irex<sup>b</sup> 81<sup>o</sup> το denum το Ohonnčā<sup>o</sup> hUa Cairpella[1]n 7 το Clainn-Θιαρματα uile re Cenel-Moien<sup>1</sup> 7 p<sup>i</sup> hUa n-ḡailmpeđaiḡ, 1<sup>o</sup>don, p<sup>i</sup> hCmlaim, mac Menma[1]n,<sup>2</sup> 1<sup>o</sup>don, derbpačair mna<sup>3</sup> Donnčā<sup>o</sup> hUa Cairpella[1]n, ap lap tempaill Apta-ppačā, 1ma minnaiḡ Domnaiḡ-moir 7 nā hEpnaiḡ 7 Apta-ppačā. hUa ḡailmpeđaiḡ dono το ταιτεčτ 1pin loo<sup>3</sup> ap nabapač το ḡabail tuill<sup>o</sup> plan<sup>4</sup> co teč Donnčā<sup>o</sup> hUa Cairpella[1]n. Mebol áinḡial το denum por<sup>5</sup> lap 1n aipečta 1 n-ḡopur taiḡi hUa Cairpella[1]n, 1 p<sup>i</sup>aḡnu[1]re a derḡpečair fein,<sup>d</sup> 1<sup>o</sup>don, mna<sup>3</sup> Donnčā<sup>o</sup>: 1<sup>o</sup>don, triar ḡ'a minnter το marbaḡ maroen p<sup>i</sup>r fein, 1<sup>o</sup>don, Cinaeč, mac Airt (1<sup>o</sup>don, lanbiačāč) hUa ḡpaca[1]n 7 mac ḡilla-Cpirt mic Cormaic, mic Reoḡa[1]n, 1<sup>o</sup>don, derbcomalta το Donnčā<sup>o</sup> hUa Cairpella[1]n.—Apta-Mačā το lorcaḡ ex maiori<sup>6</sup> parte: 1<sup>o</sup>don, na huile peiclera 7 1n[1]a huile tempaill pobatar<sup>o</sup> ann, uile το lorcaḡ,<sup>o</sup> cenmočā peicler ḡp<sup>i</sup>ḡi 7 tempoll na p<sup>e</sup>rta.—hUa Ruāḡaca[1]n, p<sup>i</sup> hUa-n-Ečāč, το ec το ḡalar tri n-aḡčē 1ar n-a 1nnarba[ḡ] 7 1ar p<sup>i</sup>ap<sup>i</sup>ḡuḡ Canoine Paḡraic το ḡar poime.—Cealla Thipe-hEogain o Shleib paḡer το p<sup>i</sup>olm<sup>i</sup>uḡuḡ tria čocaḡ 7 tria ḡočmataḡ 1pin βλιαδαιν pin.—ḡilla-Domnaiḡ hUa Paḡanna[1]n,<sup>7</sup> aip<sup>i</sup>inneč Apta-ppačā 7 Mael-Muire,

A.D. 1179. <sup>1</sup>—Maian, A. <sup>2</sup>Menmaien, B. <sup>3</sup>λοα, A. <sup>4</sup>lan (ḡ om.), A. <sup>5</sup>ap—on, B. <sup>6</sup>maiore, B. <sup>7</sup>Por—, B. <sup>aa</sup>blank space, A. <sup>b-b</sup>om., A. <sup>c</sup>dono—indeed—added, B. <sup>d</sup>om., A; C follows B. <sup>ee</sup>om., B, C.

1179. <sup>1</sup> *Inhospitable.—assembly.*—“A filthy murder committed in midst of the congregacion,” C.

<sup>2</sup> *Three.*—Himself, perhaps, and the two here mentioned.

<sup>3</sup> *Church of the relics.*—This church is twice mentioned in the Book of Armagh. First, in

connexion with the donation of the place by Daire to St. Patrick. Dedit [Daire] illi [Patricio] locum alium in inferiori terra, ubi nunc est *Fertae Martyrum* [shrine of the relics] iuxta *Ardd-Machae* (Fol. 6d). Secondly, in connexion with the Sunday procession: in *Alto-Machae*

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 20th of the moon, A.D. [1179]  
 1179. Namely, the 2nd of the Decemnovennal [Cycle], the 3rd year above a Bissextile. Peace was made by Donnchadh Ua Cairella[i]n and by all Clann-Diarmata with the Cenel-Moien and Ua Galmredhaigh: namely, with Amlaim, son of Menman, that is the brother of the wife of Donnchadh Ua Cairilla[i]n, in the centre of the church of Ard-sratha, upon the relics of Domnach-mor and of the Ernaidhe and of Ard-sratha. Thereupon Ua Galmredhaigh came on the morrow, to receive additional sureties, to the house of Donnchadh Ua Cairilla[i]n. Inhospitable treachery<sup>1</sup> was committed in the midst of the assembly,<sup>1</sup> at the door of the house of Ua Cairilla[i]n, in the presence of his [Amlaim's] own sister, namely, the wife of Donnchadh: that is, three<sup>2</sup> of his [Amlaim's] people were killed along with himself, namely, Cinaeth (that is, a full Biatach), son of Art Ua Braca[i]n and the son of Gilla-Crist, son of Cormac Mac Reodain, to wit, the very foster-brother to Donnchadh Ua Cairella[i]n.—Ard-Macha was burned for the greater part: that is, all the houses of Canons Regular and all the churches that were in it, all were burned, save the house of the Canons Regular of Brigit and the church of the Relics.<sup>3</sup>—Ua Ruadhacain, king of Ui-Echach, died after three nights' illness, after his expulsion and after his profanation<sup>4</sup> of the Canon of Patrick a short time before.—The churches of Tir-Eogain from the mountain southwards were desolated through war and through dearth in that year.—Gilla-Domnaigh<sup>5</sup> Ua Faranna[i]n, herenagh of

ad Sargifagum Martyrum (glossed on the margin *du ferti martur*—to the shrine [*lit.* grave] of the relics) adeundum ab eoque revertendum (Fol. 21d).

<sup>1</sup> *Profanation*.—This took place, probably, by breaking an engage-

ment ratified by oath on the Book of Armagh, anciently called the *Canon of Patrick*.

<sup>5</sup> *Gilla-Domnaigh*. — *Devotee of Sunday*; i.e., one zealous for the observance of that day.

mac Silla-Cumain, recnap in baile cetna[i], in Chripto  
quieuepunt.—Colman<sup>o</sup> hUa Scannla[i]n, aircinneā  
Cluane, morpu[u]r ep̄c.<sup>o</sup>—Cluane<sup>s</sup> 7 Ar̄o-rpač̄a 7  
Domnač-mór 7 in[̄o] Aircnaide do folmušud̄ do<sup>9</sup> fepaiβ  
Muiḡi-lč̄a.—Noenenāč,<sup>e</sup> mac in f̄irleiḡinn, Ua Touaid̄,  
toipeč̄ Clainne-Finḡin 7 a n-aircinneč̄ arč̄ena 7 a  
comuipleč̄, morpu[u]r ep̄c.<sup>o</sup>

(Raḡnall,<sup>f</sup> mac Mic Raḡnall, toipeāč̄ Maintiri-  
hEolair, occipur ep̄c.—Tuāč̄al hUa Connač̄taiḡ,  
ep̄rcopur Thiri-ḡruin, quieuit.—Sneač̄ta na mup̄e hoc  
anno.<sup>f</sup>)

B55c[Bis.] [Cal. 1an. iii.<sup>a</sup> p.<sup>a</sup> l. 1., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup>  
Silla-in-Com̄deō<sup>1</sup> hUa<sup>2</sup> Capa[i]n, comarba p̄atp̄aic, do  
éc.—Mac Neill hUa Coeḡa[i]n do marbaō do  
Thonnč̄aō Mac Cač̄mail 7 a m̄arbaō fein ann.—  
Raḡnall hUa Cairpella[i]n do marbaō do Cenel-Moen  
i<sup>3</sup> n-eineč̄ Colum-cille ar<sup>b</sup> lap Daire.<sup>b</sup>—Mac Ain̄oilir  
hUa Doč̄urp̄aiḡ do m̄arbaō do mac Maḡnur[a] hUa  
Cellaca[i]n.<sup>e</sup>—Mac-Cp̄aič̄ hUa Dair̄p̄i, aircinneč̄  
Daire, do éc.—Donnč̄aō hUa Cairpella[i]n do marbaō  
do Ceneol-Conaill t̄p̄ia m̄irbuil Colum-cille.—Ain̄oilir  
hUa Doč̄arp̄aiḡ do ec i n-Daire Colum-cille.

A 53d

(Cač̄<sup>d</sup> na Conč̄uḡar, iḡon, Conč̄uḡar Maenm̄iḡe, mac

<sup>s</sup>—no, B. <sup>9</sup>o—by, B. <sup>14</sup>n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1180. <sup>1</sup> Com̄deḡ, B. <sup>2</sup>O, A. <sup>3</sup>α, A. <sup>4</sup>— blank space, A  
<sup>b-b</sup> om., A; “in the midst of Dyry,” C. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B, C.

<sup>6</sup> *Magh-Itha*. — C adds: “and  
O’Moltoray [Ua Maeldoraidh] at  
Dramchey [Drumeliabh, Drum-  
cliff]. They burnt Esdara th-  
roughly and turned againe to Con-  
aght; they went into their houldings.  
Conaght and Mounstermen sett  
uppon them and killed most of  
them and the Galls [Foreigners,

i.e. English] left the country forcibly  
with some bickering.—And O’Cuin’s  
daughter, queen of Mounster,  
pylgrimaging at Dyry [Derry],  
dyed, with overcoming the divell  
and the world.’

The original of the foregoing is  
the conclusion of 1188. *Magh-Itha*  
is the last word on B 55b. The

Ard-sratha and Mael-Muire, son of Gilla-Cumain, vice- [1179]  
 abbot of the same place, rested in Christ.—Colman Ua  
 Scanla[i]n, herenagh of Cluain [-Umha], died.—Cluane  
 and Ard-sratha and Domnach-mor and the Ernaidhe were  
 desolated by the Men of Magh-Itha.<sup>6</sup>—Noenenach Ua  
 Touaid, son of the Lector, chief of the Clann-Finghin and  
 their herenagh besides and their counsellor, died.

(Ragnall, son of Mac Raghnaill, chief of Muinnter-  
 Eolais, was slain.—Tuathal<sup>7</sup> Ua Connachtaigh, bishop of  
 Tir-Briuin [Enaghdune], rested.—“The snow of the  
 destruction”<sup>8</sup> [fell] this year).

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 1st of the moon, A.D. [1180 Bis.]  
 1180. Gilla-in-Coimdedh<sup>1</sup> Ua Cara[i]n, successor of Patrick,  
 died.—The son of Niall Ua Coema[i]n was killed by  
 Donnchadh Mac Cathmail and [Donnchadh] himself was  
 killed therein.<sup>2</sup>—Ragnall Ua Cairella[i]n was killed by  
 the Cenel-Maiei in the centre of Daire, in reparation to  
 Colum-cille.<sup>3</sup>—The son of Aindiles Ua Dochurtaigh was  
 killed by the son of Maghnus Ua Cellaca[i]n.—Mac-  
 Craith Ua Daighri, herenagh<sup>4</sup> of Daire, died.—Donnchadh  
 Ua Cairella[i]n was killed by the Cenel-Eogain through  
 miracle of Colum-cille.—Aindiles Ua Dochartaigh died in  
 Daire of Colum-cille.

(The battle<sup>5</sup> of the Conchubhars : namely, Conchubhar

translator turned over two folios  
 and began with 56c. “Houldings”  
 arose from mistaking the local  
 name *Segdais* for *tegdais*. “Some  
 bickering” is also wrong.

<sup>7</sup> *Tuathal*.—Given in the *Four  
 Masters*.

<sup>8</sup> *Of the destruction*.—Cf. *perdi-  
 disti—ro mûris* (L. B. 43b). The  
 reading in the *Annals of Boyle* is  
*na nemi* (O’Conor’s *n anemi*)—of the  
 venom. The snow was doubtless so

called from the great loss of life and  
 property caused thereby.

1180. <sup>1</sup> *Gilla-in-Coimdedh*. — *De-  
 votee of the Lord*.

<sup>2</sup> *Therein*.—That is, in the act of  
 slaying.

<sup>3</sup> *In reparation to Colum-cille*.—  
 “Being uppon Columkill’s protec-  
 tion !” C.

<sup>4</sup> *Herenagh, etc.*—“Archdeane of  
 Dyry, kyllied,” C.

<sup>5</sup> *The battle*.—Abridged appar-  
 ently from the *Annals of Boyle*.

Ruairí hUí Chonchubair 7 Conchobur hUa Ceallaiḡ, tu  
 1 torḡair Conchobur hUa Ceallaiḡ 7 a mac, ionn, Taroḡ  
 7 a derbraṡair, ionn, Diarmuid 7 mac Diarmoda, ionn,  
 Mael-Seachlainn 7 mac Taroḡ hUí Conchobuir, ionn,  
 cliamuin.—ḡilla-Crist, mac Mic Carrdamna, tairḡ  
 Muinntirí Mail-Shinna, occirur epṡ.<sup>d</sup>)

Καλ. Ιαν. υ.<sup>a</sup> ρ.<sup>a</sup> λ. xii., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> 1.<sup>o</sup>  
 Αεῶ Mac Murḡaḡa, ριḡṡoirḡḡ Muinnterí-ḡirḡ 7  
 Αιρṡer 7 in Τριḡa-ceṡ, do marbaḡ do Mac Maṡḡamna  
 1 mebaíl aipeṡṡa.—Irḡ<sup>b</sup> bliḡḡain ρi dono<sup>b</sup> ρobpṡ<sup>c</sup>  
 ϲlairberṡaḡ hUa Maelḡoraḡ, ionn, ρí Ceneoil-Conaíl,<sup>1</sup>  
 caṡ ϲor macaḡḡ ριḡ Connaṡṡ, ionn, ḡia-ṡaṡairḡ  
 Cenḡṡḡir 7<sup>d</sup> ϲomarbaḡ imopṡ<sup>e</sup> 1é<sup>2</sup> meic ριḡ ḡéc do  
 macaḡḡ ριḡ Connaṡṡ ann<sup>e</sup> 7 ḡerḡár Connaṡṡ arḡena.—  
 Sloḡaḡ la Domnaíl, mac Αεḡa hUí loḡlainn 7 la  
 Cenel-n-ḡogain Tolḡa-ḡac 1 n-ullṡaḡ 7 ḡobpṡḡeḡur caṡ  
 ar ullṡaḡ 7 ar hUib-ṡuirṡir 7 ar ϲeraḡḡ-lí um<sup>3</sup>  
 Ruairí Mac ḡuinṡleirḡe 7 im Coḡ-Miḡe hUa ϲhlainḡ.  
 —Creaḡ<sup>b</sup> mop la ϲeraḡḡ Maiḡi-hlṡa im O Caṡa[1]ḡ  
 ionn, Eḡmarḡaḡ 7 Cenel-m-ḡinniḡ ḡlinne, co n-ḡeṡatur  
 tar ṡuaim 7 cor'airḡḡetar ϲhiru-lí 7 hUa-ṡuirṡir 7  
 ḡu ϲuḡḡatur ilmíle do buaḡḡ.<sup>b</sup>—ṡomaltṡaḡ hUa Con-  
 cobair do ḡaḡaíl comupbu[1]ṡ ϲatraic 7 co n-ḡernaḡ<sup>4</sup>  
 cuairṡ Ceneoil-ḡogain leir,<sup>b</sup> co ϲuc cuairṡ moir<sup>b</sup> 7 co  
 ṡuc bennaṡṡain ϲariḡ.<sup>f</sup>

<sup>d-d</sup> n. t. h., A.; om., B, C.

A.D. 1181. <sup>1</sup> Cenel—, A. <sup>2</sup> .uí., A, B. <sup>3</sup> im, B. <sup>4</sup> n-ḡernaḡ—  
*he made*, B. <sup>a-a</sup> blank space, A. <sup>b-b</sup> om., B, C. <sup>c</sup> dono—*indeed*—added,  
 B. <sup>d</sup> ḡú in—a *place in which*, B; followed by C. <sup>e</sup> om. (being unne-  
 cessary, in consequence of the reading in the preceding note), B, C. <sup>f</sup> om.,  
 B, C.

<sup>6</sup> *Gilla-Crist*.—Given in the *Annals of Boyle*. The two additional entries are reproduced in the *Four Masters*.

1181. <sup>1</sup> *Cantred*.—In the original,

*Tricha-cet*: for which see 1106, note 4; 1177, note 10.

<sup>2</sup> *Battle*.—For a fuller account, see the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad. an.*).

Maenmhuidhe, son of Ruaighri Ua Conchubair and Conchobur Ua Ceallaigh, wherein fell Conchobuir Ua Ceallaigh and his son, that is, Tadg and his brother, namely, Diarmuid and the son of Diarmuid, namely, Mael-Sechlainn and the son of Tadg Ua Chonchobuir, that is, the son-in-law.—Gilla-Crist,<sup>6</sup> son of Mac Carrdamna, chief of Muinnter-Mail-Sinna, was slain.) [1180]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 12th of the moon, A.D. [1181]  
 1181. Aedh Mac Murchadha, royal chief of Muinnter-Birn and the Airthir and the Cantred,<sup>1</sup> was killed by Mac Mathgamna in treachery, at a meeting.—In this year also Flaithbertach Ua Maeldoraidh, namely, king of Cenel-Conaill, gained a battle<sup>2</sup> upon the sons of the kings of Connacht, that is, on the Saturday of Pentecost [May 23] and there were killed indeed sixteen sons of kings of the sons of kings of Connacht and [there was] stark slaughter of Connacht besides.—A hosting by Domnall, son of Aedh Ua Lochlainn and by the Cenel-Eogain of Telach-oc into Ulidia and they gained a battle over the Ulidians and over Ui-Tuirtri and over Fir-Li, around Ruaidhri Mac Duinn-sleibhe [Ua Eochadha] and around Cu-Midhe Ua Flainn.—A great foray by the Men of Magh-Itha around O'Cathain, namely, Echmarcach and by the Cenel-Binnigh of the Glenn, until they went past Tuaim [on the Bann] and harried Fir-Li and Ui-Tuirtri and took away many thousands of cows.—Tomaltach Ua Conchobair assumed the succession of Patrick<sup>3</sup> and the circuit of Cenel-Eogain was made by him, so that he took away large circuit [cess] and gave a blessing to them.

The *Annals of Innisfallen* merely say: "A battle between the Con-nachtmen and Cenel-Eogain;" the *Annals of Boyle*, with still greater

brevity: "the battle of the royal-heirs."

<sup>3</sup> *Succession of Patrick*.—That is, he was made archbishop of Armagh,



(Domnall<sup>s</sup> hUa Ceinneidiz, m Uir-Muman, occirur [ep̄t].—Donnleibhe O Gāda, m Sleibe-Luğu, occirur [ep̄t].—Domnall hUa Concenainn, m hUa-n-Diarмата, occirur [ep̄t].—Acen hUa Fallaḡain, tairē Clainni-Uadač, moritur.-- Cač na riğdomna, du i torcepaḡar da mac Toirprelbaiğ hUa Concobair, ion, ḡrian Luḡneč 7 Maḡnur 7 tpi meic Aeḡa, mic Toirprelbaiğ U[1] Cončobuir, ion, Mael-Secnaill 7 Muirpečāč 7 Muircepač et ceteri.<sup>s</sup>)

[Cal. Ian. u<sup>a</sup>. p<sup>a</sup>., l. xx. iii., Anno Domini m.° c.° lxxx.° ii.° Sluağāḡ la Domnall hUa ločlainn co Dun-mbó i n-Dal riatai 7 cač do tabairt do<sup>b</sup> do ḡhallaiḡ annreim 7 maiom for<sup>o</sup> Cenel-n-ġogain 7 Rağnaill O ḡreirlen do marbaḡ ann 7 ḡilla-Cpirt O Cača[1]n do<sup>d</sup> marbaḡ ann<sup>d</sup> et alii multi. Ocur Sorcela Martain do br[e]iḡ do ḡhallaiḡ leó.

(Domnall<sup>o</sup> hUa hUallača[1]n, ardeppcop Muman, quieuit.—Milio Gocan 7 Remonn 7 Cenn-cuilinḡ 7 da mac Steimín et alii multi occiri runt.—Maiom reim

<sup>s-g</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1182. <sup>a-a</sup> blank space, A. <sup>b</sup> doib—to them, B, C. <sup>c</sup> ar—on, B. <sup>d-d</sup> om., B, C. <sup>e-e</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

in succession to Ua Carain, who died in the previous year.

<sup>4</sup> Domnall; Donnleibhe.—Given in the *Annals of Boyle* (*ad an.*).

<sup>5</sup> The battle, etc.—This refers to the second original entry of the present year. The names agree with those in the *Annals of Loch Ce*.

1182. <sup>1</sup> Gospel of Martin.—See under 1166, note 2. On the present occasion, it was most probably borne in battle as a *Cathach*, or *præliator*, to ensure victory to the native forces.

<sup>2</sup> Domnull; Milo; A defeat.—The

three entries are in the *Annals of Boyle*.

<sup>3</sup> Milo Cogan.--Mac Geoghegan in his *Annals*, at 1181, says: "Miles Cogan, Reymond Delagross, Keann-koylean and the two sons of Fitz Stephens were killed by Mac Tyer, prince of Imokoylle" [*recte*, Ui-Liathain].

Cambrensis writes: Milo, Milonisque gener nuper effectus, Radulphus, Stephanidae filius, versus Lismoriae partes profecti, cum in campis sedentes colloquium cum Waterfordensibus expectassent; a

(Domnall<sup>4</sup> Ua Ceinneidig, king of Ormond, was slain.— [1181]  
 Donnsléibe<sup>4</sup> O'Gadhra, king of Sliab-Lughu, was slain.—  
 Domnall Ua Concenainn, king of Ui-Diarmata, was slain.  
 —Acan Ua Fallamhain, chief of the Clann-Uadach, dies.—  
 The battle<sup>5</sup> of the royal-heirs, wherein fell two sons of  
 Toirrdelbach Ua Concobair, namely, Briain of Luighni  
 and Magnus and three sons of Aedh, son of Toirrdelbach  
 Ua Conchobuir, that is, Mael-Secnaill and Muirethach and  
 Muircertach and others.)

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 23rd of the moon, A.D. [1182]  
 1182. A hosting by Domnall Ua Lochlainn to Dun-mbo  
 in Dal-riatai and battle was there given by him to the  
 Foreigners and defeat [was inflicted] upon Cenel-Eogain  
 and Ragnall Ua Breislein was killed there and Gilla-  
 Crist Ua Catha[i]n was killed there and many others  
 [were killed]. And the Gospel<sup>1</sup> of [St] Martin was carried  
 off with them by the Foreigners.

(Domnall<sup>2</sup> Ua hUallachain, archbishop of Munster, rested.  
 —Milo<sup>2</sup> Cogan<sup>3</sup> and Remonn<sup>4</sup> and Cenn-cuilind<sup>5</sup> and the  
 two<sup>6</sup> Fitz Stephens and many others were slain.—A defeat<sup>2</sup>

proditore Machtiro, qui eos ea nocte  
 hospitari debuerat, cum aliis quin-  
 que militibus, improvisis a tergo  
 securium ictibus sunt interempti  
 (*Exp. Hib.* ii. 20).

For the family of Mectire, see  
 1199, note 1, *supra*; for his alleged  
 treachery, O'Donovan (*F. M.* iii.  
 61, note e).

<sup>4</sup> Remonn.—Giraldus (*Exp. Hib.*  
 ii. 35) mentions the death *Reimundi*  
*Hugonidae* [Fitz Hugh] *apud*  
*Olethan* [Ui-Liathain, the baronies  
 of Barrymore and Kinnatalloon, co.  
 Cork. The name lives in *Caislean*

*Ua-Liathain*, Castlelyons]. He  
 places it after the arrival of prince  
 John. But, as his dates are unre-  
 liable and the place accords, *Rei-*  
*mundus*, we may conclude, is the  
*Remonn* of the text.

<sup>5</sup> Cenn-Cuilind.—*Holly-head*. This  
 can hardly be the *Reimundus*  
*Cantitunensis* of Cambrensis, whose  
 death is said to have occurred in  
 Ossory, *apud Ossiriam* [*Exp. Hib.*  
 ii. 35], after 1185.

<sup>6</sup> Two.—Cambrensis names but  
 one, Radulph (*Exp. Hib.* ii. 20).

Ruaid̃r̃u h̃uα Concobuir 7 reim Concobur Maenmuig̃i  
 ʒop̃ Donñc̃ãd̃, mac Domnaill M̃ioig̃ 7 ʒop̃ h̃uα Mael-  
 ʒop̃ãd̃, ubi multi ceciderunt.<sup>o</sup>)

B 55d  
A 54a

[Cal. 1an. 111.<sup>a</sup> p.,<sup>a</sup> l. 111., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> 111.<sup>o</sup>  
 Tãc̃ur̃ 1̃op̃ 1n<sup>1</sup> Gilla-riabãc̃ h̃uα Flaĩc̃ber̃taĩg̃<sup>2</sup> 7 mac  
 h̃uι Ghãh̃l̃m̃pẽd̃aĩg̃ | 7 O [ʒh]laĩc̃ber̃taĩc̃ ʒo mãp̃bãd̃  
 ann 7 ʒpem ʒo Ceniul-Moen<sup>3</sup> ʒo mãp̃bãd̃ ann.

(Ordo<sup>b</sup> Templariorum 7 Hospitalariorum confirma-  
 tur.<sup>b</sup>—Donñc̃ãd̃,<sup>c</sup> mac Domnaill M̃ioig̃, occ̃ur̃ [ep̃t.]—  
 Gilla-1̃p̃a h̃uα Mail̃n, ep̃p̃uc̃ Maĩg̃i-εό, mõp̃ur̃.—  
 Cõg̃ãd̃ mõp̃ ep̃er̃ Ruaid̃r̃u h̃uα Concobuir 7 α mac, 1̃õon,  
 Concobur Maenmuig̃i.<sup>c</sup>)

[D̃ip̃.]

[Cal. 1an. 1. p., l. x.u., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> lxxx. 111.<sup>o</sup>  
 ʒeĩc̃ taĩg̃i ʒĩc̃it<sup>1</sup> ʒo maĩc̃ĩb̃ Muinñtẽp̃i Α̃p̃ʒa-Mãc̃a<sup>2</sup> ʒo  
 ap̃g̃ain ʒo G̃hallaĩb̃ na M̃ĩc̃e.—Mael-1̃p̃u h̃uα Cep̃bail̃  
 ʒo g̃abail com̃p̃b̃uir̃ Pãtp̃aic̃ 1ap̃ n-α ʒag̃bail ʒo Tõm-  
 al̃tãc̃ h̃uα Coñc̃obuir̃.—Α̃p̃t̃ h̃uα Mael-[Sh]ẽcl̃ainn,<sup>b</sup> ʒi  
 1ap̃c̃aĩp̃ M̃ĩc̃e, ʒo mãp̃bãd̃ 1 mẽb̃ail ap̃ ep̃ail G̃all. Mael-  
 Sẽcl̃ainn bec ʒo g̃abail ʒĩg̃i 1 n-α 1nãʒ.—Caĩp̃tel̃  
 ʒ'[ʒ]ãʒũg̃ũb̃ la G̃allaĩb̃ 1 Cill-ʒaĩp̃.—Caĩp̃tel̃ aile ʒo  
 mill̃iũb̃ la Mael-Sẽcl̃ainn 7 la Concobur Maenmaĩg̃i  
 h̃uα Concobair̃ co ʒõc̃aĩc̃e mõp̃ ʒo G̃hallaĩb̃ ãʒo.

A.D. 1183. <sup>1</sup> an, A. <sup>2</sup> ʒaĩc̃-(ʒ̃ om.), B. <sup>3</sup> Cheneol-Moean, A.—<sup>a-a</sup> blank  
 space, A. <sup>b-b</sup> 53d r. m., t. h., A; om., B, C. <sup>c-c</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1184. <sup>1</sup> xx., A, B. <sup>2</sup> Α̃ip̃ʒomãc̃a, A.

1183. <sup>1</sup> *Gilla - riabhach*. — *The swarthy gillie*.

<sup>2</sup> *The Order, etc.* — This entry (which likewise occurs in Clyn's Annals, *ad. an.*) is a strange jumble of errors. The Order of Templars was confirmed by the Council of Troyes in 1128. Arnaud de Toroge, the eighth Grand Master, ruled from 1179 to 1184.

The Order of the Hospitallers of St. John (the Baptist) of Jerusalem was confirmed by Pope Paschal II. in 1113. Roger des Moulins, the seventh Grand Master, governed from 1177 to 1187.

The earliest notices of the Orders in Anglo-Irish documents are perhaps the grant by King John (July, 1199) of possessions in Ireland to

[was inflicted] by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobuir and by Concobur Maenmuighi upon Donnchadh, son of Domnall the Midian and upon Ua Maeldoraidh, where many fell.) [1182]

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 4th of the moon, A.D. 1183. A contest [took place] between the Gilla-riabhach<sup>1</sup> Ua Flaithbertaigh and the son of Ua Gailmredhaigh and O[F]laithbertaigh was killed there and a party of the Cenel-Moien was killed there. [1183]

(The Order<sup>2</sup> of Templars and Hospitallers is confirmed. —Donnchadh,<sup>3</sup> son of Domnall the Midian, was slain.—Gilla-Isu<sup>3</sup> Ua Mailin, bishop of Magh-Eo, dies.—Great war<sup>3</sup> between Ruaidhri Ua Concobuir and his son, namely, Concobur Maenmuighi.)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 15th of the moon, A.D. 1184. Thirty houses of the principal members<sup>1</sup> of the Community of Ard-Macha were pillaged by the Foreigners of Meath.—Mael-Isu Ua Cerbaill [bishop of Clogher] took the succession of Patrick, after it was laid aside by Tomaltach Ua Conchobair.—Art Ua Mael-Sechlainn, king of the West of Meath, was killed by direction of the Foreigners. Mael-Sechlainn the Little took the kingship in his stead.—A castle<sup>2</sup> was built by the Foreigners in Cell-fair.—Another castle was destroyed by Mael-Sechlainn and by Conchobur Maenmaighi Ua Conchobair, with a large number of Foreigners therein. [1184 Bis.]

the Knights Templars and a grant by the same (June, 1200) of a charter of liberties to the Knights Hospitallers (*Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland*, Vol. I. Nos. 85, 123).

*Donnchadh ; Gilla-Isu ; Great war.*  
—These three items are erroneously inserted in this place. See them under next year.

1184. <sup>1</sup> *Principal members.*—Lite-

rally, *good (men)*. For *maithibh* the Four Masters have *roighnibh cumhdaighthi*, which seems meaningless. O'Donovan translates it "of the best houses," which is not the sense of the original.

<sup>2</sup> *Castle.*—This, most probably, is the *castellum de Kilair*, which Cambrensis states was built by De Lacy (in 1182). (*Exp. Hib.* ii. 23.)

(Donnčāð,<sup>a</sup> mac Domnail Míoiğ, occirur [erτ].—  
 ḡilla-iru húa Mailin, erpuic Muigi-Ċo, moritur.—  
 Cogāð mor eter Ruaidri húa Concobair 7 a mac, iðon,  
 Concobur Maenmuigi.—Ċrian Ċreirneč, mac Toirp-  
 ōelbaiğ húa Concobair, moritur.—Flann húa Fínnāčta,  
 tairēč Clainni-Murčāðā, moritur.)

Καλ. Ιαν. ιιι. ρ., Lxx. υι., Anno Domini M.º c.º Lxxx.º υ.º  
 Merp mor (iðon,<sup>a</sup> τairmer) ιριν βλιαðain ρι co coitcenn.  
 —Pīlip Uinŋerra<sup>1</sup> co n-ḡallaið Ċrēnn ime 1 n-Ċro-  
 Mačā co cenn ré<sup>2</sup> la 7 ré n-oiðče 1 ceptmeðon in  
 Chorğair.—Ċm̃laim húa Muirečaiğ, erpcop Ċro[α]-  
 Mačā 7 Cenīuil-ŋeraðaiğ,<sup>3</sup> ločrann polurta noroiłłriğeo  
 tuaič 7 eclair, in Chp̃rto quieuit, i<sup>4</sup> n-Ċun<sup>4</sup>-Cpučnai 7  
 a čabairt co honorač co Ċairi Coluim-cille 7 a aðnucal  
 po čoraið a ačar, iðon, in<sup>5</sup> erpuic húa Coðčaiğ (iðon,<sup>b</sup>  
 1 toeð in tempail<sup>b</sup> bicc<sup>c</sup>), octogesimo<sup>d</sup> rexto [α]etatiρ  
 ρu[α]e anno.<sup>d</sup> ŋogurtač húa Ċerballa[ι]n do Cenīul-  
 Ellanna do oirðneð 1 n-α ιναð.—ḡilla-Cp̃r Mac  
 Cačmail, ρiğčoiρēč Ceneoil-ŋeraðaiğ 7 na Clann, (iðon<sup>e</sup>  
 Clann-Oengura 7 Clann-Ċuiðinnpečt 7 Clann-ŋhogur-  
 taiğ<sup>e</sup>) 7 húa-Cenn[ŋ]ata<sup>6</sup> 7 Clainni-Colla<sup>7</sup> do ŋerað-

<sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1185. <sup>1</sup> Un—B. <sup>2</sup> ui, A, B. <sup>3</sup>—eraðaiğ (ŋ om.), A. <sup>4-4</sup> inn[τ]un  
 (eclipsed τ om.), A. <sup>5</sup> an, A. <sup>6</sup>—Cennpota, B. <sup>7</sup> Congail, A. <sup>a-a</sup> itl., t. h.  
 A; om., B, C. <sup>b-b</sup> itl., t. h., A, B; given in C. <sup>c</sup> itl., t. h., A; om., B, C.  
<sup>d-d</sup> itl., t. h., A; om., B, C. <sup>e-e</sup> itl., t. h., A; part of text, B, C.

<sup>3</sup> *Donnchadh, etc.*—These items  
 (with the exception of the third  
 and *son-Concobair* of the fourth)  
 are given in the *Annals of Boyle*  
 under this year. Observe the cap-  
 ricious variants in the transcrip-  
 tion of the three entries that are  
 also placed under the preceding  
 year: *Midigh-Midig, Isu-Isa, Muighi-  
 Maighi, Concobhair-Conchobuir.*

<sup>4</sup> *Great war.*—According to the  
*Annals of Boyle*, Ruaidhri gave up  
 the kingship to his son in 1183 and  
 “reigned again” in 1184. The  
 present entry (if it be not mis-  
 placed; Cf. the first additional  
 item of 1185) will thus signify that  
 he re-took possession by force.

1185. <sup>1</sup> *Philip of Worcester.*—This  
 agrees with Cambrensis, who calls

(Donnchadh,<sup>3</sup> son of Domnall the Midian, was slain.— [1184]  
 Gilla-Isu Ua Mailin, bishop of Magh-Eo, dies.—Great war<sup>4</sup>  
 between Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair and his son, namely,  
 Concobur Maenmuighi.—Brian of Breifni, son of Toirr-  
 delbach Ua Conchobair, dies.—Flann Ua Finnachta, chief  
 of Clann-Murchadha, dies.)

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 26th of the moon, A.D. [1185]  
 1185. Great crop (namely, oak-crop) generally in this  
 year.—Philip<sup>1</sup> of Worcester, with the Foreigners of Ireland  
 along with him, [stayed] in Ard-Macha for six days and  
 six nights in the very middle of the Lent.—Amhlaim Ua  
 Muirethaigh, bishop of Ard-Macha and Cenel-Feradhaigh,  
 the shining lamp that used to illuminate laity and clergy,  
 rested in Christ in Dun-Cruthnai. And he was carried  
 honourably to Daire of Colum-cille and buried at the feet  
 of his father, namely, the bishop Ua Cobhthaigh<sup>2</sup> (that is,  
 beside the small church), in the 86th year of his age.  
 Fogartach Ua Cerballa[i]n of Cenel-Ellanna was instituted  
 in his stead.—Gilla-Crist Mac Cathmail, royal chief of  
 Cenel-Feradhaigh and of the Clanns, namely, Clann-  
 Oengusa and Clann-Duibhinnrecht and Clann-Fhogur-

him *Philippus Wigorniensis* and gives an account of what he did in Armagh on that occasion :

Revocato Hugone de Laci, Philippus Wigorniensis, . . . cum militibus quadraginta, procurator in insulam est transmissus [anno 1184]. . . . Elapsa vero hieme, convocato exercitu magno, circa Kalendas Martii Archmatiam profectus sacro quadragesimali tempore, a clero sacro auri tributum execrabile tam exigens quam extorquens, cum suis per urbem

Lugdunensem [Louth] Dubliniam indemnis est reversus (*Exp. Hib. ii. 25*). The same is given in substance in the *Top. Hib. dist. ii. c. 50*.

<sup>2</sup> *Ua Cobhthaigh*.—"It looks very odd," O'Donovan observes, (*Four Masters, iii. p. 69*) "that a bishop O'Murray (Ua Muirethaigh) should be the son of a bishop O'Coffey." His mother, the editor of the *Annals of Loch Ce* suggests, may have been of the family of O'Murray and he may have adopted her name. He succeeded Ua Cerball (O'Carroll).



A 54b Μανάϋ, cenn comairle Tuairc[e]ipt Erenn, do marbað, ιον,<sup>a</sup> i ppuo Noim Mai,<sup>a</sup> la hUa n-Eigníǵ 7 la Muinnter-Coema[ι]n 7 a cenn do breið leo, co ppuð uaiðib í cinn mír iartain.—hEoan Sintep (ιον,<sup>i</sup> rine<sup>s</sup> terra<sup>s</sup>), mac puǵ Saxan, do teçt<sup>9</sup> i n-Erinn, luçt tri puçet<sup>10</sup> long, no ní ip móa, pe taeð ipaiðe peime do Gallaið i n-Erinn.—Mael-iru<sup>s</sup> hUa Muireðaiǵ, per-leiǵinn Daire Colum-cille, do éc i n-a | ipenoip toǵaiðe 7 Mael-Cainniǵ hUa Percomair do ǵabail a inaið.<sup>s</sup>—Mael-Seclainn, mac Muircepraið hUa loçlainn, do mairbað do Gallaið.

(Coǵað<sup>h</sup> eter Ruaiðri hUa Concobuir 7 Concobur Maenmuíǵi, a mac. Domnall hUa ðriain i poipioin Ruaiðri, ǵup'mill 7 ǵup'loipe 7 ǵup'airǵ cella iartair Connaçt, ǵup'mairb a n-daine.—Caçal Capraç, mac Concobair Maenmuíǵi, d'airǵain 7 do lopeað Cilli-da-lua i n-diǵail na n-ole rin.<sup>h</sup>—[Diarmaic,<sup>i</sup> mac Topdelbaiǵ U[ι] ðriain, do dalluo la] Domnall hUa ðriain.—Riǵi Connaçt do ǵabail do Concobur Maenmaíǵi<sup>i</sup>.)

B 56a [Cal. Ian. iiii.<sup>o</sup> p., l. iii., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> ui.<sup>o</sup> Taçairi mop i Tuaircept Erenn ipin bliaðain ri.—Açriǵað Domnall, mic Aeða hUa loçlainn<sup>1</sup> 7 puǵað Ruaiðri hUa [fh]laiðbertaið ic dpeim do Chemul-eogain Talça-óac.—ǵilla-patraic<sup>b</sup> mac mic in ǵilla

<sup>s,s</sup> rinetra (=rine terra), A. <sup>9</sup> çiaçtain, B. <sup>10</sup> xxx., A, B. <sup>i-i</sup> itl., t. h., A, B; "John sine terra," C. <sup>s-s</sup> om., B, C. <sup>h-h</sup> n. t. h., A: om., B, C. <sup>i-i</sup> t. m., n. t. h. (first entry is imperfect, owing to excision of margin), A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1186. <sup>1</sup> laçlainn, B. <sup>a-a</sup> blank space, A. <sup>b-b</sup> om., B, C.

<sup>3</sup> *Sixty ships strong*.—Literally, *the folk of three score ships*  
For the date of John's arrival,

see Cambrensis, *Exp. Hib.* ii. 32;  
for his doings in Ireland, *ib.* 36  
(Rolls' ed.).

taigh and the Ui-Cenn[*fh*]ata and the Clann-Colla of Fir-Manach, head of counsel of the North of Ireland, was killed, namely, on [Sunday] the 2nd of the Nones [6th] of May, by Ua Eignigh and by Muinnter-Coema[i]n. And his head was carried away by them, but was gotten from them at the end of a month after.—John Lack-land, son of the king of the Saxons, came into Ireland, sixty<sup>3</sup> ships strong, or something more, besides what was before him of Foreigners in Ireland.—Mael-Isu Ua Muiredhaigh, lector of Daire of Colum-cille, died a choice elder.<sup>4</sup> And Mael-Cainnigh Ua Fercomais took his place.—Mael-Sechlainn, son of Muircertach Ua Lochlainn, was killed by the Foreigners. [1185]

(War<sup>5</sup> between Ruaidhri Ua Conchobuir and his son, Concobur Maenmuighi. Domnall Ua Briain [went] in aid of Ruaidhri, so that he destroyed and burned and pillaged the churches of the West of Connacht [and] killed the inhabitants. Cathal Carrach, son of Conchobar Maenmuighi, plundered and burned Cell-da-lua in revenge of those evils.—[Diarmait, son of Tordelbach Ua Briain, was blinded by] Domnall Ua Briain.—The kingship of Connacht was assumed by Concobur Maenmuighi.)

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 7th of the moon, A.D. 1186. Great disturbance in the North of Ireland in this year.—Deposition of Domnall, son of Aedh Ua Lochlainn and crowning of Ruaidhri Ua [F]laithbertach by a party of the Cenel-Eogain of Telach-oc.—Gilla-Patraic, grand- [1186]

<sup>4</sup> *A choice elder*.—Literally, *in his choice elder*; a native idiom expressing state, or condition.

*War, etc.*—These items, in-

cluding the portion within square brackets), are given (the first at great length) in the *Annals of Boyle*.

cuirp, τοῖρεῖ ἡυα-ὀρανα[ι]n, το μαρβαῶ λα Ὀmnall  
ἡυα λοῖλαιnn, τρια εῖαιλ Μuinnτερι-ὀρανα[ι]n ρειn.

(A)

υζα Ὀe-λαci το μαρβαῶ  
ὀ'Ο Μιαῶαιζ το Τεβῆα  
(ῖον,<sup>o</sup> malapταῶ 7 οἰρκαί-  
τεῖ neίμεο 7 cell Ερenn,  
α μαρβαο ι n-eineῖ Co-  
l[ui]m-cille ic cumῶαῖ]  
carτεoil, ῖον, α n-Ὀep-  
[μαῖζ]<sup>e</sup>).

(B)

ἡυζα<sup>d</sup> Ὀe-λαci, malap-  
ταῖ, οἰρκαίτεῖ ceall 7  
neίμεο Ερenn, το μαρβαῶ  
ὀ'υ Μιαῶαιζ το ὀρεζmu-  
ναῖ, λαριν Sinnac ὕα  
Caτapnaῖζ, ι n-eineῖ Co-  
luim-cille, ic cumῶαῖ cair-  
τεoil ι n-α ῖill, ῖον, ι n-  
Ὀurmuῖζ, ρexcenterimo  
quaδραzerimo anno ex quo  
pῖnῶατα epτ Ὀαpια eccle-  
pια.<sup>d</sup>

ἱnnapba[ῶ] Ruaiῶρι ἡυι Conῇobair λα Conῇobur  
Maenmaῖze,<sup>1</sup> ἴα mac ρείn 7 milliuῶ Connaῖτ etappu.<sup>2</sup>  
—Conn ἡυα ὀρειplen, coinnel εῖνιζ 7 ζαιpciῶ Tuair-  
ce[ι]pτ Ερenn, το μαρβαῶ το ορειm το Chenel-Εοζain  
7 ἱnιp-Εοζain uile το apcain τpιτρειn, cen<sup>3</sup> co ρaibe ῖin  
τοῖῖ ann.

(Conῇubar<sup>e</sup> ἡυα ρlaiῖῇepταιζ το μαρβαῶ λα Ruaiῶρι  
ἡυα ρlaiῖῇepταιζ, λα α ὀepῇραῖταιp ρειn, ι nῶ-αpainῶ.—  
Ruaiῶρι ἡυα Conῇubair ὀ'innapba[ῶ] ὀ'α mac ρειn,  
ῖον, το Conῇubar Mhaenmuῖῶe.—Ὀepῇopzall, ingen  
<sup>2</sup>etoppa, B. <sup>3</sup>cn, A. <sup>cc</sup>Partly itl., partly r. m., t. h. [parts within  
square brackets are wanting, owing to excision of edge of folio], A ; om.,  
C. For the reading of B, see parallel entry. <sup>d-d</sup> Given in B and C after  
the ἱnnapba[ῶ] item. <sup>ee</sup>n. t. h., A ; om., B, C.

1186. <sup>1</sup> *O'Miadhaigh*.—"A work-  
man," C.

<sup>2</sup> *Ua Miadhaigh of Breghmuna*.—"Killed as aforesaid, by one of  
Brewny, by the Fox O'Catharny,"  
C. This translator, it thus appears,  
had before him the entries as given

in A and B. O'Donovan has taken  
needless pains (p. 72 *sq.*) to confirm  
the accuracy of the native accounts  
of De Lacy's death.

<sup>3</sup> 640th year.—O'Donovan inserts  
"[540?]." This would date the  
foundation half a century after the

son of "the stooping gillie," chief of Ui-Brana[i]n, was killed by Domnall Ua Lochlainn, by direction of the Muinnter-Brana[i]n themselves. [1186]

(A)

Ugo De Lacy was killed by O'Miadhaigh<sup>1</sup> of Tebtha (that is, the destroyer and the dissolver of the sanctuaries and churches of Ireland—he was killed in reparation to Colum-cille, whilst building a castle namely, in Dermagh).

(B)

Hugo De Lacy, destroyer [and] dissolver of the churches and sanctuaries of Ireland, was killed by Ua Miadhaigh of Breghmuna,<sup>2</sup> by [direction] of the "Fox" Ua Catharnaigh, in reparation to Colum-cille, whilst building a castle in his church, namely, in Dermagh, in the 640th<sup>3</sup> year since the church of Dairmagh was founded.

Expulsion of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair by Conchobur Maenmaige, his own son and destruction of Connacht [ensued] between them.—Conn Ua Breislen, candle of hospitality and championship of the North of Ireland, was killed by a party of the Cenel-Eogain and Inis-Eogain was all ravaged through that, although they had no guilt[y part] therein.

(Conchubhar<sup>4</sup> Ua Flaithbertaigh was killed by Ruaidhri Ua Flaithbertaigh, by his own brother, in Ara.—Ruaidhri<sup>4</sup> Ua Conchubair was expelled by his own son, namely, by Conchobhar Maenmhuidhe.—Derbhorgall,<sup>5</sup> daughter of

death of St. Columba,—a conclusion quite untenable. The *Daria* intended, the context shows, was Durrow (King's County). It was thus, if the entry can be relied upon, founded in the same year as Derry (545=546, *supra*).

<sup>4</sup> *Conchubhar*; *Ruaidhri*.—Given in *Annals of Boyle*, with omission of *by his own brother, by his own son* respectively.

<sup>5</sup> *Derbhorgall*.—Whose elopement with Diarmait Mac Murchadha

Μυρκαῖδ' ἡυῖ Μαεῖλ-Σεῖλαινν, το δὺλ γο Ὅροιčet-Ἀῖτα  
 τ' αὖ ἡοιλιῖτῃ.<sup>ο</sup>—Ορδο' Καρ[*thurianorum*] *confirmatur*.<sup>1</sup>)

[*Cal. 1 an. u. a p. l. x. uiii., Anno Domini m. c. o. lxxx. o. uii. o.*  
 Ρυαῖδῃ ἡυῖα [*Ph*]λαῖβεptaῖδ, ρι Cene[oi]l-Εοζαιν, το  
 μαρβαδ αρ ερεῖδ ι Τῖρ-Conaill.—Carrac Λαῖα-Ce το  
 λορκατ ι μεδον λαα, δὺ in ποβαιδεδ 7 in πολοιρκεδ inzen  
 ἡυῖ Εῖδιν, ben Concobair Mic Ὅιαρματα, ρι[ξ] Μοιῖ-  
 Λυρῖ 7 ρεῖτ,<sup>1</sup> no ní ιρ moo, eter ῖρῃ ιρ mna, το λορκαδ  
 7 βαδουδ ρι<sup>2</sup> ρέ oen uaire innti.—Ὅρῃm-cliaḃ το αρκαῖν  
 το mac Mael-Sheḃlainn ἡυῖ Ρυαῖρ (ιδον,<sup>b</sup> το Ἀεδ<sup>b</sup>),  
 το ριῖ ἡυῖα-m-Ὅρῃῃ 7 Conmaicne 7 το mac Caḃail ἡυῖ  
 Ρυαῖρ 7 το Ḃhallaiḃ na Mide imaille ρῃ.<sup>3</sup> Ἀῖτ  
 πορoine Ὅια ῖρτ αρρα αρ Colum-cille ann, ιδον,  
 πομαρβαδ mac Mael-Seḃlainn ἡυῖ Ρυαῖρ (ιδον,<sup>b</sup>  
 Ἀεδ<sup>b</sup>) ρια cinn caiciḃῃ<sup>4</sup> ιαρ ρein (ι<sup>c</sup> Conmaicne<sup>c</sup>) 7  
 ποδαλλαδ mac Caḃail ἡυῖ Ρυαῖρ, ρῃ τανζαρ in  
 ρλυαῖῖδ ι ταιῖ ἡυῖ Maelτορῃδ, ι n-eineḃ Colum-cille  
 7 πομαρβαῖ<sup>5</sup> ρε<sup>6</sup> ριῖτ<sup>6</sup> το aer ḡraḃa meic Mael-  
 Seḃlainn αρ ρῃτ Conmaicne 7 Cairppῃ Ὅρῃma-cliaḃ  
 τῃα mῃrbuil Colum-cille.

A 54c

(Mael-ῖρῃ<sup>d</sup> ἡυῖα Cearḃuill, eppcop Oῖρḡiall, quieuit.  
 —Μυρḡῖῃρ, mac Ταῖδḡ ἡυῖ Mhailρuaimḡ,<sup>7</sup> ρι  
 Mhῃḡe-Λυρῖ, obit.<sup>d</sup>)

<sup>1</sup>r. m., n. t. h., A ; om., B, C.

A.D. 1187. <sup>1</sup>uñ, A, B. <sup>2</sup>ρῃ, B. <sup>3</sup>ρῃῃ, B. <sup>4</sup>caiccigῃ, A. <sup>5</sup>—  
 baḃ, B. <sup>6</sup>.u. xxx., A, B. <sup>7</sup>.ρuapḡ, MS. (A). <sup>a</sup>blank space, A. <sup>b</sup>bitl.,  
 n. t. h., A ; om., B, C. <sup>c</sup>itl., t. h., A, B ; om., C. <sup>d</sup>n. t. h., A ; om., B, C.

was the alleged cause of the intro-  
 duction of the English into Ireland.

*The Order, etc.*—The bracketted  
 portion is from Clyn's Annals.  
 The item is post-dated by more  
 than a century.

1187. <sup>1</sup>*The Rock*.—By metonymy  
 for the castle and dwellings built  
 on the Rock.

<sup>2</sup> *Burned*.—By lightning, accord-  
 ing to the *Annals of Loch Ce* (which  
 give the occurrence under 1185 and,  
 more briefly, at 1187).

<sup>3</sup> *Mid-day*.—The *Annals of Loch Ce*  
 (1185) state the burning took place:  
 ῖρῃ Ἀcome ιαρ n-lmῃ cōpḡῃῃ  
 —on the Friday after the Beginning  
 [of the second and more strictly

Murchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, went to Drochait-atha on her pilgrimage.—The Order<sup>6</sup> of Car[thusians] is confirmed.) [1186]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 18th of the moon, A.D. 1187. Ruaidhri Ua [F]laithbertaigh, king of Cenel-Eogain, was killed on a foray in Tir-Conaill.—The Rock<sup>1</sup> of Loch Ce was burned<sup>2</sup> at mid-day,<sup>3</sup> where was drowned and burned<sup>4</sup> the daughter of Ua Eidhin, wife of Concho-bair Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg. And seven hundred, or something more, both men and women, were burned and drowned in the space of one hour therein.—Druim-cliabh was pillaged by the son of Mael-Sechlainn Ua Ruairc (namely, by Aedh), king of Ui-Briuin and Conmaicni and by the son of Cathal Ua Ruairc and by the Foreigners of Meath along with them. But God wrought a wonderful deed for Colum-cille therein,—that is, the son of Mael-Sechlainn Ua Ruairc (namely, Aedh) was killed (in Conmaicni) before the end of a fortnight thereafter. And the son of Cathal Ua Ruairc, with whom came the hosting into the house of Ua Maeldoraidh, was blinded in reparation to Colum-cille. And six score of the minions of the son of Mael-Sechlainn were killed throughout the length of Conmaicni and Cairpri of Druim-cliabh, through miracle of Colum-cille. [1187]

(Mael-Isu<sup>5</sup> Ua Cearbhuill, bishop of Oirghialla, rested. —Muirghius,<sup>5</sup> son of Tadhg Ua Mailruanaigh, king of Magh-Luirg, died.)

observed moiety] of *Lent*; i.e., the Friday after the fourth Sunday of Lent. (See *Todd Lectures*, Ser. III. No. iv.) This will account for the otherwise incredible loss of life. The people had assembled from the mainland for divine service.

<sup>4</sup> *Drowned and burned*.—A hysteron proteron. Her dress having become ignited, the queen rushed into the lake to extinguish the flame and was drowned.

<sup>5</sup> *Mael-Isu*; *Muirghius*. — Given under the preceding year in the



B 56b[ὅ, ρ] [Cal. 1 an. uī.<sup>a</sup> p.,<sup>a</sup> L. xx. ix., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> uīīī.  
 Ruairdri hUa Cananna[ī]n, rí Ceneoil-Conaill rí heð  
 7 rídomna Epenn, do marbað do [Ph]laičberptač hUa  
 Maeluopairð tria mebail ic Opočat Slaičī,<sup>1</sup> iar<sup>b</sup> n-a  
 brecað do lap Opoma-cliač imač 7 bračair do do  
 marbað imaille rir 7 rrem o'a mūinnir. hUa  
 Šairb (iðon,<sup>c</sup> Mašnup<sup>c</sup>), toireč Fer-Opoma, roimír  
 lamā ar hUa Cananna[ī]n, do marbað do mūinnir  
 Ečmarcaič hUī Dočartaič 1 n-tošail hUī Chananna[ī]n.  
 —Domnall hUa Cananna[ī]n do lečpað a čoiri dia  
 tuaič rēin 1 n-Oaire ič<sup>2</sup> šait arclainne connair 7 a éc  
 oe tria mīrbail Coluim-cille.—Martain hUa Orolaič,  
 ardecnairð Šoeiðel uile 7 arōferleiginn Airō-Mačā,  
 do éc.—Almlaim hUa Oaišri do točt co h1 o'a ailēri  
 7 a éc 1 n-h1 iar n-aičriš tošairð.—Šaill Cairteoil  
 Maičī-Coba 7 rrem o'Uib-Ečāč Ulað do čaiðečt ar  
 cpeič h1 Tir-n-EOšain, co torpačtatar co Léim-mic-  
 Neill 7 co rošabrat bú anoirin 7<sup>d</sup> co n-dečairð Domnall  
 hUa Ločlainn 'n-a n-dešairð 7 lučt a componna rēin, co  
 ruc porra 1 Cašān-na-cpann-arō, co tarōrat dečairð 7  
 co romairð ar na Šallaič 7 co pocuireð<sup>e</sup> a n-ār anō 7  
 co tarōað paðāð do šallšai irin rīč a šenop, co  
 torčair anoirin 1 rričšūn, iðon, Domnall, mac Aeða  
 hUī Ločlainn, rí Alilīč<sup>3</sup> 7 riraiñna Epenn ar cruč 7 ar  
 čeill 7 ar taišeður 7 ar trebairē.<sup>4</sup> Ocur rucāð in la  
 rin rēin co hAirō-Mačā 7 rohaðnaiceð ann co honorač.  
 —Šluašāð la hEOan Oo-Chúirt 7 la Šallaič Epenn uile  
 1 Connačtaič imaille<sup>3</sup> re Concobur hUa n-Oiarματα.

A.D. 1188. <sup>1</sup> rīšīrō, B. <sup>2</sup> i, A. <sup>3</sup> Oī—, B. <sup>4</sup> —bair, A. <sup>a</sup> blank  
 space, A. <sup>b</sup> iðon, iar—namely, after, B. <sup>c</sup> itl., t. h., A, B; given in C.  
<sup>d</sup> om., B; given in C. <sup>e</sup> romarbað—was killed, B.

*Annals of Boyle.* Ua Cerbaill  
 (O'Carroll) was elected archbishop  
 of Armagh in 1184. He died,

according to Ware (vol. i. p. 180),  
 on his journey to Rome.

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 29th of the moon, A.D. 1188 Bis.]  
 1188. Ruaidhri Ua Cananna[i]n, king of Cenel-Conaill for a time and royal heir of Ireland, was killed by Flaithbertach Ua Maeldoraidh through treachery, at the Bridge of Slicech, after decoying him out from the centre of Druim-cliabh. And a brother of his was killed along with him and a party of his people. Ua Gairb (namely, Maghnus), chief of Fir-Droma, who laid [violent] hands on Ua Cananna[i]n, was killed by the people of Echmarcach Ua Dochartaigh in revenge of Ua Cananna[i]n.—Domnall Ua Cananna[i]n laid open his foot with his own axe, whilst cutting a faggot of firewood in Daire and he died thereof, by miracle of Coluim-cille.—Martin Ua Brolaigh, arch-sage of all the Goeidhil and arch-lector of Ard-Macha, died.—Amhlaim Ua Daighri came to I[ona] on his pilgrimage and he died in I[ona] after choice penance.—The Foreigners of the castle of Magh-Coba and a party of the Ui-Echach of Ulidia came on a foray into Tir-Eogain, until they reached to Leim-mic-Neill<sup>1</sup> and seized cows there. And Domnall Ua Lochlainn went against them with a force of his own party, until he overtook them at Cabhan of the High Trees. They gave them battle and it went against the Foreigners and slaughter of them was inflicted. And a thrust of a foreign spear was given to the king alone, so that he fell there in the conflict: that is, Domnall, son of Aedh Ua Lochlainn, king of Ailech and [worthy to be] royal heir of Ireland for form and for sense and for excellence and for prudence. And he was carried that very day to Ard-Macha and buried there honourably.—A hosting by John De-Courcy and by the Foreigners of all Ireland into Connacht, along with Con-

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1188. <sup>1</sup> *Leim-mic-Neill*.—*Leap of the son of Niall* (grandson, according to O'Donovan, *F. M.* iii. 81, of Aedh, king of Ireland, who died 818=819, *supra*). The place was near Dungannon, co. Tyrone (*ib.*)

- A 54d Tínoilíð Con|coðar Maenmaiḡi (idon,<sup>c</sup> pī Connaçt<sup>c</sup>)  
 Connaçta 7 tic Domnall hUa ðrain, pī Muman, co  
 ðréim ð'Peraib Muman i roçpaiti pīḡ Connaçt. Acur  
 loipeit ní do çellaiḡ in tīpe pempu 7 ní poleicret  
 pcoiliuð<sup>b</sup> doib. Imçloeit imurpo na ḡaill aniar co  
 hEr-ðara do çuiðeçt i' Tīr-Conaill. O'tcualatup  
 B 56c imurpo na ḡaill Cenel-Conaill | 7 hUa Maelðoraið do  
 biç ic Ðrúim-cliaḡ, poloiçret Ear-ðara do leip 7  
 ímeloit ap[ie]ip[1] i Connaçtaiḡ 7 tecait ipin Segðair  
 7 aṡnaḡait Connaçta<sup>s</sup> 7 Pīr Muman ammur porpu<sup>7</sup> 7  
 maṡbait a n-ár 7 paçbait na ḡaill in tīp ap eicin can  
 a becc do ḡleuð.—Etaín, ingen hUí Cuinn, pīḡan  
 Muman, do báí 'ca hailiçpī ic Ðaire, do éc iar m-buaið  
 o domon 7 o ðeñan.

(Muirçepač,<sup>h</sup> mac Uaçu, hUa Chonçeanainn, pī hUa-  
 n-Ðhiarṡmata, moṡtuup epç.—Domnall, mac Loçlainn  
 hU Mhaeilpuanaið 7 Pēarḡal hUa Taiðḡ in teḡlaiḡ 7  
 Piaiçberpač, mac Riucca, hUa Pñinnaçta, occipī pūnt.<sup>h</sup>  
 —Muirçepač<sup>i</sup> hUa ðrain, pī Ðpeḡñuine, occipup epç.<sup>i</sup>  
 —hUa<sup>i</sup> Mailpuanaið occipup epç Anno Domini 1188.)

[Cal. 1an. 1. p. l. x., Anno Domini m.º c.º lxxx.º ix.º  
 Domnall, mac<sup>a</sup> Muirçepaiḡ hUí Loçlainn, do maṡbað  
 do ḡhallaiḡ Ðhal-Çpairoḡ acu pēin.—Murçað hUa  
 Cepbaill, aipṡpīḡ Aipḡiall, do éc ipin Maínipṡip-moir

<sup>b</sup> maille (aphaeresis of i), A. <sup>c</sup> pcoileð, B. <sup>7</sup> porpa, B. <sup>i</sup> co—to, B;  
 with which agrees C. <sup>s</sup> om. (manifestly by oversight), A. <sup>h-h</sup> n. t. h., A;  
 om., B, C. <sup>i-i</sup> 54c, l.m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. <sup>i-i</sup> 54d, t. m., n. t. h.  
 (overhead, another item was cut away in trimming the edge), A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1189. <sup>a</sup> mac mic—*grandson* (mic was added by mistake), B.

<sup>2</sup> *On their march.*—Literally, *before them.*

<sup>3</sup> *Ua Maeldoraidh, etc.*—The author  
 of C., having forgotten apparently  
 that he had translated from this  
 to the end of the year under 1179,

renders it thus in this place: “and  
 O'Moyldoray were at Drunkliew,  
 they burnt Esdara all and turned  
 to Connaght againe and into camp  
 [“their houldings,” 1179: *recte*  
 the Seghdais]. And Connaght

cobur Ua Diarmata. Concobar Maenmhaighi (namely, [1188] king of Connacht) musters the Connachtmen and Domnall Ua Briain, king of Munster, comes with a party of the Men of Munster into the force of the king of Connacht. And they burn some of the churches of the country on their march<sup>2</sup> and some they allowed to escape them [intact]. Howbeit, the Foreigners turn back to Ess-dara to come into Tir-Conaill. But, when they heard that the Cenel-Conaill and Ua Maeldoraidh<sup>3</sup> were at Druim-cliaabh, they burned Ess-dara completely and turn again into Connacht and come into the Seghdais. And the Connachtmen and Men of Munster deliver an attack upon them and the Foreigners are killed with slaughter and leave the country by force without a whit of triumph.—Etain, daughter of Ua Cuinn, queen of Munster, who was on her pilgrimage at Daire, died after victory over<sup>4</sup> the world and over<sup>4</sup> the demon.

(Muircertach<sup>5</sup> Ua Concheanainn, son of Uathu, king of Ui-Diarmata, died.—Domnall, son of Lochlann Ua Maeilruanaidh and Fearghal Ua Taidhg “of the [hospitable] household” and Flaithbertach, Ua Finnachta, son of Riucc, were slain.—Muircertach Ua Brain, king of Breghmhuine, was slain.—Ua Mailruanaidh<sup>6</sup> was slain, A.D. 1188.)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 10th of the moon, A.D. [1189] 1189. Domnall, son of Muircertach Ua Lochlainn, was killed by the Foreigners of Dal-Araidhe, [whilst] amongst themselves.—Murchadh Ua Cerbaill, arch-king of Air-

and Mounster came upon them and slaughtered them and left the country by force, without much fight [“with some bickering,” 1179].—Edyn, O’Cuyn’s daughter that was pilgrim at Dyry, died.”

<sup>4</sup> Over.—Literally, from.

<sup>5</sup> *Muircertach, etc.*—These four items are given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* under this year.

<sup>6</sup> *Ua Mailruanaidh.*—“Taithleach, son of Conchobar, son of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg Ua Maeilruanaidh, was slain,” *Annals of Loch Ce*.

αρ n-αιῖριξι ῥοῖαιῖ.—Αῖρο-Μαῖα το λορεαῖ ο ῥπορα[ιβ]  
 ὀριῖτι co peicler ὀριῖτι, eter Ραιῖ 7 Τριαν 7 tempul.  
 —Εῖμιλεῖ, mac Μιc Canai, ponur 7 robareῖταιn Τηρε-  
 ηῖοῖαιn uile, το ἐc.—Mac na ηαιῖῖη ηῖα Μαι-  
 ρυαναιῖ, ρί Ρερ-Μαναῖ, το αῖριῖαῖ 7 α τουl τοῖum ηῖι  
 Cερβαιll. Αῖur epeῖ Γαll το ῥυῖῖῖῖ ἱρῖ<sup>1</sup> τῖρ 7  
 comραῖῖῖ ηῖα Cερβαιll 7 ηῖα Μαιρυναναιῖ ρῖῖ 7  
 μαῖῖῖ ρορ ὕα Cερβαιll 7 μαρβῖα[ι]ρ ηῖα Μαι-  
 ρυαναιῖ ανῖ.—Conῖobur Μαenμαῖῖ, mac Ρυαιῖῖ,  
 αιρῖῖ Connaῖῖ 7 ρῖῖamna Εῖenn uile, το μαρβαῖ ὀα  
 luῖῖ Γραῖα ρειn, τῖρα epail α bραῖαρ, ἱdon, Concobair  
 ηῖι n-ῖαρματα (mac Copmaῖῖ; αῖιαρ,<sup>a</sup> mac Ρυαιῖῖ<sup>d</sup>).  
 Conῖobur ηῖα n-ῖαρματα dono το μαρβαῖ la Caῖal  
 capraῖ, mac Concobair Mhaenμαῖῖ,<sup>12</sup> n-ῖῖῖαῖ α αῖαρ.—  
 Αῖρο-Μαῖα το αρcaῖn la ηῖoan ῖo-Chuῖρτ 7 la Γαllaiῖ  
 Εῖenn.—Mac na Ρεpeῖ, ρί Saxan, το ἐc.—Mael-  
 Caimῖῖ ηῖα Ρερcomair, ρερleiῖῖnn ῖαιpe, το βαῖῖῖ  
 eter Αῖρο 7 ἱῖῖ-ῖoῖαιn.

(Μυῖρceῖταῖ<sup>e</sup> ηῖα Ρlannaca[ι]n, τοῖpeaῖ Chlaimne-  
 Caῖail, moῖtuur epῖ.<sup>e</sup>)

A 55a

[Cal. Ian. (11.<sup>a</sup> p.,<sup>a</sup>) l. xx. 1., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup>  
 [Long<sup>b</sup> Caῖail Cpoibῖepῖ h1 Conῖobair, ρί Connaῖῖ,  
 το βαῖῖῖ αρ loῖ-ῖῖῖ 7 ροβαῖῖῖ .xxxii. uῖῖ, ἱm  
 Αῖpeῖταῖ ηῖα Ραῖῖῖ, dux Claimni-ῖomalῖaiῖ<sup>b</sup>] 7<sup>c</sup> ἱm  
<sup>1</sup> ῖῖ, B. <sup>2</sup> α, A. <sup>b</sup> om., B, C. <sup>c</sup> itl, t. h., A; om., B, C. <sup>d</sup> r. m., n.  
 t. h. A; om., B, C. <sup>e</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1190. <sup>a</sup> blank space, A. The year is blank in A, B, C. <sup>b</sup> Sup-  
 plied from *Annals of Loch Ce*, A.D. 1190. <sup>c</sup> On text space, n. t. h., A;  
 om., B, C.

1189. <sup>1</sup> *Mellifont*.—For the Irish  
 Cistercian monasteries, see the  
 erudite Introduction to the *Trium-  
 phalia Monasterii S. Crucis*, ed. Rev.  
 D. Murphy, S.J., Dublin, 1891.

<sup>2</sup> *Close and Third*.—See 1074, note  
 5, *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Echmiledh*.—Horse - soldier ;  
 knight.

<sup>4</sup> *Son of Ruaidhri*.—The alterna-

gialla, died in the Great Monastery [of Mellifont<sup>1</sup>] after choice penance.—Ard-Macha was burned from the Crosses of Brigit to the Regular church of Brigit, both Close and Third<sup>2</sup> and church.—Echmiledh,<sup>3</sup> son of Mac Canai, happiness and prosperity of all Tir-Eogain, died.—“Son of the night” Ua Mailruanaigh, king of Fir-Manach, was deposed and went to Ua Cerbaill. And a foray[-party] of the Foreigners came into the country and Ua Cerbaill and Ua Maelruanaigh encounter them and defeat is inflicted upon Ua Cerbaill and Ua Maelruanaidh is killed there.—Conchobur Maenmaighi, son of Ruaidhri [Ua Conchobair], arch-king of Connacht and royal heir of all Ireland, was killed by his own minions, by direction of his kinsman, namely, Conchobar Ua Diarmata (son of Cormac; otherwise, son of Ruaidhri<sup>4</sup>). Conchobar Ua Diarmata, however, was killed by Cathal Carrach, son of Conchobar Maenmaighi, in revenge of his father.—Ard-Macha was pillaged by John De-Courcy and by the Foreigners of Ireland.—The son of the Empress,<sup>5</sup> king of the Saxons, died.—Mael-Cainnigh Ua Fercomais, lector of Daire, was drowned between Ard and Inis-Eogain.

(Muircertach<sup>2</sup> Ua Flannaca[i]n, chief of Clann-Cathail, died.)

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 21st of the moon, A.D. [1190] 1190.

[A ship<sup>1</sup> of Cathal Red-hand Ua Conchobhair, king of Connacht, foundered on Loch-Ribh and there were drowned thirty-six men, including Airechtach Ua Radhuibh, chief of Claun Tomaltaigh] (and including

tive is correct, according to the *Annals of Loch Ce*.

<sup>5</sup> *Son of the Empress*.—Henry II. died at Chinon in Touraine, July 6, 1189.

<sup>2</sup> *Muircertach*. — Given (with *Murchad* for *Muircertach* and *dux* for *toiseach*) in the *Annals of Boyle* under the preceding year.

1190. <sup>1</sup> *A ship, etc.*—The portion



Concubair, mac Cačail, mic Uraín, mic Thoiprdealbair  
 hUí Choncubair 7 im Murčad, mac Concubair, mic  
 Diarmata, mic Taird̃ hUí Mhailpuanaig 7 im Muir-  
 giur, mac Uatu, hUa Conceanaind.—Dubearra, inŋean  
 Diarmata, mic Thaird̃, morptua ep̃t.—Mor, inŋean  
 Toiprdealbair hUí Cho[n]cubair, morptua ep̃t.<sup>c</sup>—Diarm-  
 mair<sup>d</sup> hUa Rabartair, abb Durmaige, quieuit.—Alle,  
 inŋean Riaca[í]n hUí Mailpuanaid, morptua ep̃t.—  
 Mail-Seačlaind hUa Neachtain 7 Gilla-berair hUa  
 Sluaigeadair do marbad la Toiprdealbair, mac Ruairi  
 hUí Concubair, Anno Domini 1190.<sup>d</sup>

B 56d    Kal. Ian. 3. p., l. ii., Anno Domini M.º c.º xc.º iº  
 (uel<sup>a</sup>.—ii.º<sup>aa</sup>)

(Ruairi<sup>b</sup> hUa Concubair d' fagbail Chonnaict 7 a dūl  
 hi Cenel-Conaill.<sup>b</sup>)

[b<sub>1</sub>r]    Kal. Ian. [iiii.º p.,<sup>a</sup>] l. x. iii., Anno Domini M.º c.º xc.º ii.º  
 Dorur<sup>b</sup> ppoimnig̃i in Duibreiclera ic a denum la U[a]  
 Cačai[í]n na Croiŋe 7 la inŋin hUí Indeirŋi.<sup>b</sup>

(Tairdeair<sup>c</sup> hUa Dubda, p̃i hUa-n-Ámalŋair 7 hUa-  
 Phiacraic-Muairi, do marbad do dá mac a meicc p̃ein.  
 —Ceid hUa Flainn, tairair Shil-Mhairi-Ruan,  
 morptuar ep̃t.<sup>c</sup>)

A.D. 1190    <sup>d-d</sup> t. m., n. t. h., A ; om., B, C.

A.D. 1191.    <sup>a-a</sup> added, B ; om., C. The ferial and epact shew that the  
 reading is erroneous.    <sup>b-b</sup> n. t. h., A ; om., B, C.

A.D. 1192.    <sup>a-a</sup> blank space, A ; .iii. p., B.    <sup>b-b</sup> Given under A.D. 1191º,  
 vel—2º, B ; under A.D. 1191, C.    <sup>c-c</sup> n. t. h., A ; om., B, C.

within square brackets is supplied  
 from the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*)  
 The other entries are found in the  
 order here observed, but with vari-  
 ations in detail, in the same Annals  
 under this year. The first, second,  
 third and fifth are given in sub-  
 stance in the *Annals of Boyle*.

<sup>2</sup> *Dubeassa*.—Wife of Cosnamach  
 O'Dowda, according to the *Annals*  
 of *Loch Ce*.

<sup>3</sup> *Alle*.—Wife, according to the  
 same Annals, of the Ua Radhuibh  
 who was drowned, as told in the  
 first item of this year.

<sup>4</sup> *Gilla-Beraigh*.—Devotee of [*St.*]

Conchubhar, son of Cathal, son of Uran, son of Toirrdeal- [1196]  
 bhadh Ua Conchubair and including Murchadh, son of  
 Conchubhar, son of Diarmait, son of Tadhg Ua Mail-  
 ruanaigh and including Muirgius Ua Concheanainn,  
 son of Uatu.—Dubeassa,<sup>2</sup> daughter of Diarmait, son of  
 Tadhg [Ua Mailruanaidh], died.—Mor, daughter of  
 Toirrdhealbach Ua Conchubhair, died.—Diarmait Ua  
 Rabartaigh, abbot of Dur-magh, rested.—Alle,<sup>3</sup> daughter  
 of Riacan Ua Mailruanaidh, died.—Mail-Seachlainn Ua  
 Neachtain and Gilla-Beraigh<sup>4</sup> Ua Sluaigheadhaigh were  
 killed by Toirrdhealbach, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchubair,  
 A.D. 1190.)

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. [1191]  
 1191 (or -2).

(Ruaidhri<sup>1</sup> Ua Conchubhair left Connacht and went to  
 the Cenel-Conaill.)

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 13th of the moon, A.D. [1192 Bis.]  
 1192. The door of the Refectory of the Penitentiary [of  
 Daire] was made by Ua Cathain of the Craib and by  
 the daughter<sup>1</sup> of Ua Inneirghi.

(Taichleach<sup>2</sup> Ua Dubhda, king of Ui-Amhalghaidh and  
 Ui-Fiacrach of the [river] Muaidh, was killed by the two  
 sons of his own son.—Aedh<sup>3</sup> Ua Flainn, chief of Sil-Maili-  
 Ruain, died.)

*Berach* (of Kilbarry, co. Rosecom-  
 mon, whose feast was Feb. 15).

1191. <sup>1</sup> *Ruaidhri*.—Given under  
 1190 in the *Annals of Boyle*. Ac-  
 cording to the *Four Masters*, Rode-  
 ric. went to Tirconnell, Tyrone,  
 the English of Meath and finally  
 to Munster, seeking in vain for aid  
 to recover Connaught. At length,  
 he was recalled and had lands  
 assigned him by his sept.

1192. <sup>1</sup> *Daughter*.—She was most  
 probably the wife of Ua Cathain  
 (O'Kane).

<sup>2</sup> *Taichleach*.—Under the preced-  
 ing year in the *Annals of Boyle*,  
 with omission of “of the Muaidh”  
 and “by the two,” etc.

<sup>3</sup> *Aedh*.—“Aed Ua Floind mori-  
 tur,” *Annals of Boyle*, 1191.

Καλ 1αν. 6<sup>a</sup>. ρ., l. xx. 111.<sup>a</sup>, Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> 111.<sup>o</sup>  
 Εοῶαιθ<sup>b</sup> O θαιῖλλ το μαρβαθ το ηυιθ-ῤιαῖραῖ.—Mael-  
 πατραic O Cobῖαιῖ το ἐc.<sup>b</sup>—Caῖal<sup>c</sup> Μαῖαιῖne το ἐc.<sup>c</sup>

(Θιαρμαιτ,<sup>d</sup> mac Conbrogam hυι Θhíumapaiῖ  
 ταιρεαῖ Chlainne-Mailῖra 7 ρι hυα-ῤhailῖe ρρι πέ  
 ῤαθα, μορτυυρ epτ.—Caῖal oῖυρ, mac Meῖ Caprῖaiῖ,  
 occiρυρ epτ.—Oepῖorῖail, ingen Muρῖaiθ hυι Mhail-  
 Sheaῖclainθ, μορτυα epτ imMairiρoir Opoῖaiτ-aῖa.—  
 Muipῖearτaῖ, mac Muρῖaiθ Mic Muρῖaῖθa, ρι hυα-  
 Ceinnῖelaiῖ, μορτυυρ epτ.<sup>d</sup>)

Καλ. 1αν. [υιι.<sup>a</sup>] ρ.,<sup>a</sup> l.<sup>b</sup> υ.,<sup>b</sup> Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> 111.<sup>o</sup>  
 Domnall<sup>c</sup> hυα<sup>1</sup> θῤiain (mac<sup>d</sup> Toipῖdeaiῖaiῖ,<sup>d</sup> ιον.<sup>e</sup> ρι  
 Muman<sup>e</sup>) το ἐc.—ῤail το ῖiaῖταιn ap 1nῖri hυα<sup>1</sup>-  
 ῤinntain 7 α ciρ ap ειῖin τι.—Cú-Miῖe hυα ῤlainn το  
 μαρβαθ το ῤhallaiῖ.<sup>c</sup>

(Mac<sup>f</sup> mic Conῖuῖair, mic Domnail ῖearῖlainaiῖ  
 hυι θῤiain, το ῖallaῖ 7 το ῖboiῖῖeaῖ la ῤallaiῖ.—  
 Sluaiῖeaῖ la ῤillibeρτ Mac ῤoirῖealῖ ῖu hῖar-ῤuaiῖ  
 7 ρο impo apῖéin ῖan naῖ ταρῖu τ'α ῖluaiῖaῖ.<sup>f</sup>)

Καλ. 1αν. [1.<sup>a</sup> ρ.,<sup>a</sup>] l. x. υι.,<sup>b</sup> Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> υ.<sup>o</sup>  
 Ecῖmarcaῖ<sup>1</sup> hυα Caῖa[ι]n το ἐc ι Reicler ϖhoil.<sup>c</sup>—  
 Conῖobup Maῖ ῤhaῖῖna το ἐc ι [n-oub-?] reicler

A.D. 1193. <sup>a-a</sup> .υιι. ρ., l. υ., B. These belong to A.D. 1194. The two  
 previous epacts, which he gives accurately, prove that the compiler of B  
 deviated from his original in antedating by a year. Similar evidence is  
 the retention of the A.D. notation from 1192 to 1195, both inclusive,  
 though inconsistent sometimes with the ferial, sometimes with the epact,  
 sometimes with both, as given in the (B) MS. <sup>b-b</sup> Given under A.D.  
 1192, B, C. No loῖo—or *Locho*—is placed as another reading of Εοῶαιθ,  
 l. m., t. h., A. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B, C. <sup>d-d</sup> n, t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1194. <sup>1</sup> O, A. <sup>a-a</sup> blank space, A; 1. ρ., B. <sup>b-b</sup> l. xυι., B. The  
 ferial and epact of B belong to A.D. 1195. <sup>c-c</sup> Given under A.D. 1193, B, C.  
<sup>d-d</sup> c. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. <sup>e-e</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. <sup>f-f</sup> n. t. h.,  
 A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1195. <sup>1</sup> Ecῖ—, B. <sup>a-a</sup> blank space, A; 11. ρ., B. <sup>b</sup> .xxυι., B.  
 The B criteria belong to A.D. 1196. <sup>c-c</sup> Given under A.D. 1194, B, C.

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. [1193]  
 1193. Eochaidh O'Baighill was killed by the Ui-Fiachrach [of Ard-sratha].—Mael-Patraic O'Cobhthaigh died.—Cathal Ma[c] Gaithne died.

(Diarmait,<sup>1</sup> son of Cubrogam Ua Diumasaigh, chief of Clann-Mailighra and king of Ui-Failghe for a long time, died.—Cathal the Swarthy, son of Mac Carrthaigh, was slain.—Derfhorgaill,<sup>2</sup> daughter of Murchadh Ua Mail-Seachlainn, died in the Monastery of Drochait-atha.—Muircheartach, son of Murchadh Mac Murchadha, king of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died.)

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 5th of the moon, A.D. [1194]  
 1194. Domnall Ua Briain (son of Toirrdhealbach, that is, king of Munster) died.—The Foreigners came upon the Island of the Ui-Finntain and they were put by force therefrom.—Cu-Midhe Ua Flainn was killed by the Foreigners.

(The grandson<sup>1</sup> of Conchubhar, son of Domnall Ua Briain the Short-handed, was blinded and emasculated by the Foreigners.—A hosting by Gillibert Mac Goisdealbh to Eas-ruadh and he returned therefrom without any advantage from his hosting.)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 16th of the moon, A.D. [1195]  
 1195. Echmarcach<sup>1</sup> Ua Catha[i]n died in the Regular Canons' house of St. Paul [in Ard-Macha].—Conchobur

1193. <sup>1</sup>*Diarmait, etc.*—These four items are given in this order in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*). The second and third are in the *Annals of Boyle* at 1193.

<sup>2</sup> *Derfhorgaill.*—See 1186, note 5, *supra*.

1194. <sup>1</sup> *The grandson, etc.*—These two entries are in the *Annals of*

*Loch Ce.* The second is in the *Annals of Boyle*, 1194.

For grandson the *Annals of Innisfallen* and *Loch Ce* have son. He is called Muircertach in the *Annals of Boyle*, according to which he was blinded by his grand-uncle, Muircertach.

1195. <sup>1</sup>*Echmarcach.*—*Horse-rider.*

Ṫaire.<sup>d</sup>—Sacarṫ mór 1a do éc.<sup>e</sup>—Mac<sup>d</sup> in Cleiriṡ hUí Caṫala[í]n do marbaṫ.<sup>d</sup>—Sicriuc<sup>e</sup> hUa Ṣailmpeṫaiṡ do marbaṫ do Mac Ṫuinnṫleibe.<sup>e</sup>

(Ṫloriṫ,<sup>o</sup> mac Ríaca[í]n hUí Mailpuanaiṫ, episcopus Olafino, in Chriṡto quieuit.—Sluaṡeāṫ la hEain Ṫo-Cuirṫi 7 la mac hUṡo Ṫe-laci do ṡaṫail neirṫ ar Ṣhallaiṫ Laiṡean 7 Muṫan.—Ṫomnall hUa Ṫinn, comarba Chluana-ṫearṫa ḃrenainṫ, quieuit.<sup>o</sup>)

[ḃir]      Ḳal. 1an. 11.<sup>a</sup> p., Lxx. un., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> un.<sup>ob</sup>  
A 55b      Reicleṫ<sup>e</sup> Ṫoil 7 Ṫetair co n-a ṫemplaiṫ 7 co m-bloirṫ moir do'n paṫaiṫ do lorcaṫ.—Sluaṡaṫ la Ruaiṫri Mac Ṫuinnṫleibe, co n-Ṣallaiṫ 7 co macaiṫ riṡ Connaṫṫ docum Cene[oi]l-Eogain 7 Airṫter. Tanṡatur dono Cenel-n-Eogain Ṫelṫa-óac 7 Eṫṫer co Maṫaire Airṫ-Maṫa, co tucrat caṫṫ doirṫ 7 cur' mebaiṫ ar Mac Ṫuinnṫleibe 7 romarbaṫ deṫṡ ár a muinnṫeri ann, iṫon, ṫa mac riṡ ṫéc do Connaṫṫaiṫ.—Muirṫerṫaṫ, mac Muirṫerṫaiṡ hUí Loṫlainn, rí Cene[oi]l-Eogain 7 riṫomna Eṫenn uile, | iṫon, tuir ṡairciṫ 7 eṡnomai<sup>1</sup> leiṫi Cuinn, ṫircailiuṫ Ṣall 7 cairṫel, ṫerṫail cell 7 caṫur, do marbaṫ do Ṫonnṫaṫ, mac ḃlorcaiṫ hUí Caṫa[í]n, a comairli Cene[oi]l-Eogain uile: iṫon, iarṫabairṫ na ṫri Scríne 7 Canoine Ṫatṫaic ṫriṫ iṫempall

A.D. 1195. <sup>d-d</sup> om., B, C. <sup>e-e</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1196. <sup>1</sup>egnom (nom. sg.), B. <sup>a-a</sup> blank space, A. <sup>b</sup>—u,<sup>o</sup> B. That is, the year is made 1195. But the ferial and epact are those of 1196. In B they are assigned to 1195 and 1196. <sup>c-c</sup> All the entries are given under the preceding year (1195), B, C.

<sup>2</sup> Arch-priest.—See *Adamnan*, p. 365. This obit escaped the notice of the learned editor in compiling the *Chronicon Hyense* (*ib.* p. 409).

<sup>3</sup> Florence.—This and the Domnall obit are given in the *Annals of Boyle*, 1195. The second entry

is in the *Annals of Loch Ce* and the *Four Masters*.

The *Annals of Boyle* state that Florence was third abbot of Boyle and equate 1195 of his death with the (Eusebian) Mundane year 6394.

<sup>4</sup> Successor.—*Comarba*. So called

Mac Fachtna died in the Penitentiary of Daire.—The arch-  
priest<sup>2</sup> of I[on]a died.—The son of the Cleric Ua Cathala[i]n [1195]  
was killed.—Sitriuc Ua Gailmredhaigh was killed by  
[Maghnus] Mac Duinnsleibhe [Ua Eochadha].

(Florence,<sup>3</sup> son of Riacan Ua Mailruanaidh, bishop of  
Oilfinn, rested in Christ.—A hosting by John De-Courcy  
and by the son of Ugo De-Lacy to obtain sway over the  
Foreigners of Leinster and Munster.—Domnall Ua Finn,  
successor<sup>4</sup> of Cluain-ferta of [St.] Brenann, rested.)

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 27th of the moon, A.D. 1196. [1196 Bis.]  
The house of the Canons Regular of Paul and Peter [in  
Ard-Macha] with its churches and a large portion of the  
Close was burned.—A hosting by Ruaidhri Mac  
Duinnsleibhe [Ua Eochadha] with the Foreigners and with  
the sons of the kings of Connacht to Cenel-Eogain and  
the Airthir. Howbeit, the Cenel-Eogain of Telach-oc and  
the Airthir came to the Plain of Ard-Macha and gave  
them battle and defeat was inflicted upon Mac  
Duinnsleibe and stark slaughter of his people took place  
there, namely, twelve sons of the kings of Connacht.—  
Muircertach, son of Muircertach Ua Lochlainn, king of  
Cenel-Eogain and royal heir of all Ireland, namely, tower  
of championship and valour of the Half of Conn, dissolver  
of the Foreigners and of castles, upholder of churches and  
dignities, was killed by Donnchadh, son of Bloscadh Ua  
Catha[i]n, by counsel of all Cenel-Eogain: that is, after  
pledging the three Shrines<sup>1</sup> and the Canon of Patrick<sup>2</sup> to

in the *Annals of Boyle* likewise.  
The *Annals of Innisfallen* have  
*abbatis*. Whence it may be in-  
ferred that he was abbot and  
bishop.

1196. <sup>1</sup> *Three shrines*.—See at  
733(=734) *supra*; where *commo-*

*tacio* signifies not enshrining of  
the relics, but their being carried  
about, to ensure payment of  
the offerings prescribed by the  
“Law.”

<sup>2</sup> *Canon of Patrick*.—That is, the  
Book of Armagh.



veirceptač Aipō-Mača peimē rin<sup>d</sup> 7 pucāð co Daire Colum-cille 7 pohatoniceð co honorač.—Mac ðlorcað hila Cuirin do arcain Termainn Dabeó[i]cc 7° romarbað é péin inn co n-ðer gár a muinntere pe<sup>f</sup> pulbuð<sup>f</sup> cenn mír, tria mirbuil Dabeó[i]c.<sup>o</sup>—Irin bliaðain rin dono dobrir<sup>2</sup> Domnall, mac Diarmata Mec<sup>3</sup> Carprtaiz, cač ar Gallaið Muman 7 Luímníč in romarð a n-ðerz ar 7 in roðiúir a Luímníu<sup>4</sup> iat iat péin 7 robrir dá maiðm aile béor.<sup>o</sup>

[Cal. 1an. iii.<sup>a</sup> p.,<sup>a</sup> l. ix, Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup>, Sluağað la hEoan Do-Chuirt co n-Gallaið Ulað co hEpp-craibe, co n-ðernrat cairtel Cille-Santa[i]n, cor'palmaiceð<sup>1</sup> triča-ceo Ciannač<sup>2</sup> doib.<sup>o</sup> Irin<sup>3</sup> cairtel<sup>4</sup> rin imorro po řagað Roitrel Phitun co ročpaiti 'maile řprr. Tánic dono Roitrel Phitun ar cpeič co Þort-Daire, co<sup>d</sup> roaire Clua[i]n-í 7 Enač 7 Þerc-bruač. Ruc imorro<sup>o</sup> řlaičbertač O Maelðorað (idon,<sup>f</sup> ri Conaill 7 Eogain<sup>f</sup>) co n-uatāð do Chonall 7 ð'Eogan řorro, co tucrat maiðm ar<sup>5</sup> triaiz na hUlačcongþala<sup>2</sup> robrir, B. <sup>3</sup>Mez, B. <sup>4</sup>—neč, B. <sup>d</sup>om., B, C. <sup>o-o</sup>om., C. <sup>f-f</sup>řia--before, B.

A.D. 1197. <sup>1</sup>Co řopałmaigeð, B. <sup>2</sup>—načta, B. <sup>3</sup>Iř anřan—it is in that, B. <sup>4</sup>cairtel, A. <sup>5</sup>řop—upon, B. <sup>a-a</sup>blank space, A. <sup>b-u</sup>.iii.<sup>o</sup>, B. The ferial and epact shew that the year is 1197. <sup>o</sup>leo anřan čairtel řin—by them from out that castle, B; followed by C. <sup>d</sup>ocur—and, B, C. <sup>o</sup>u (contraction for vero, the Latin equivalent), A, B. <sup>f-f</sup>r. m., t. h., A itl., t. h., B; “King of Kindred-Owen,” C.

<sup>3</sup> *Southern church.*—The *Annals of Loch Ce* say the northern, which proves the scribe had no local knowledge. Cf. the Book of Armagh: Et his tribus ordinibus [scil. virginibus, poenitentibus et legitime matrimoniatis] audire verbum predicationis in aelessia aquilonalis plagae conceditur sem-

per diebus dominicis. In australi vero bassilica aepiscopi et presbyteri et anchoritae aelessiae et caeteri relegiossi laudes sapidas offerunt (fol. 21a).

Cum sanctorum reliquiis in aelessia australi, ubi requiescunt corpora sanctorum perigrinorum de longue cum Patricio

him in the southern church<sup>3</sup> of Ard-Macha before that. [1196]  
 And he was carried to Daire of Colum-cille and was  
 buried honourably.—Ua Curin, the son of Bloscadh,  
 pillaged the Termon of [St.] Dabeocc and he himself was  
 killed therefor, with stark slaughter of his people, before  
 the end of a month, through miracle of Dabeocc.—In  
 that year also, Domnall, son of Diarmait Mac Carthaigh,  
 gained a battle over the Foreigners of Munster and  
 Limerick, in which a great number of them were killed  
 and whereby they were afterwards expelled from Limerick.  
 And he inflicted two other defeats likewise.

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 9th of the moon, A.D. [1197]  
 1197. A hosting by John De-Courcy with the Foreigners  
 of Ulidia to Ess-craibhe,<sup>1</sup> so that they built the castle of  
 Cell-Santain<sup>2</sup>[and] the cantred of Ciannachta was desolated  
 by them. Moreover, in that castle was left Roitsel Fitton  
 [and] a force along with him. Then Roitsel Fitton came  
 on a foray to the Port of Daire, so that he pillaged  
 Cluain-i and Enach and Derc-bruach. But Flaithbertach  
 Ua Maeldoraidh (namely, king of [Cenel-]Cona[i]ll and  
 Cenel-Eoga[i]n) overtook them with a small force  
 of the [Cenel-]Cona[i]ll and the [Cenel-]Eoga[i]n,  
 so that he inflicted defeat upon them on the  
 strand of the [N]uathcongabhail [and] they were

transmarinorum caeterorumque  
 iustorum (fol. 21b).

The place is omitted in the *Four Masters*.

The translator of C took *tabairt fris* to be *tabairt leis* and applied it to the murdered man: "after bringing the 3 shrines and Canons of Patrick with him into the south church of Armagh."

1197. <sup>1</sup> *Ess-craibhe*.—*Cataract of the branch[ing tree]*. On the Bann, south of Coleraine (O'D. *F. M.* iii. 107).

<sup>2</sup> *Cell-Santain*.—*Church of (bishop) Santan* (whose feast was June 10). From the interchange of *n* and *l* arose *Cell Santa[i]l* of B and "Kill-sandle" of C (east of the Bann, near Coleraine, O'D., *ib.*).

A 55c forro, co romarbað a n-ar ann (iðon,<sup>8</sup> 'mo mac Aðrðgail hli Loðlainn<sup>6</sup>), tpe mīrbail Colum-cille 7 Cāinnīð 7  
 B 57b bpeca[ī]n roairgretar ann.—Mac Gilla-|Eiðīð do Chiannaæt[aið] do įlat alþara tempoill moir Thaire Colum-cille 7 do bpeit̃ ceit̃ri<sup>6</sup> coru ır řep̃r do boi ı n-Erind eirtı, iðon, im mac-riaðāð 7 im mac-řolu[ı]ř 7 im coru hli Maelþoraið 7 im cam-coraind 7 im coru hli Doðartaið. Robur<sup>h</sup> imorro 7 tall a n-innmura 7 a lara[ð] dið. řrið imorro ırin tpeř loā ıar n-a n-gait na řeoiř 7 įntı roğat. Ocur rocroðāð é<sup>1</sup> (iðon, ıc eroir na rıağ<sup>7</sup>) ı<sup>8</sup> n-eineð Colum-cille, řa haltoir poraraiğeð ann.—Concobur O Caða[ı]n do éc.—| řlaiðbertāð hli Maelþoraið, iðon, ři Conail ır Eogain ır Aıřgıall ır cornumaið Teřrað 7 řıðamna Epenn uile: iðon, Conail ar loeðāðt, Cu-Culaind<sup>h</sup> ar ġairceð, řuairē<sup>h</sup> ar eıneð, Mac<sup>1</sup> Luğāð ar oğlaður,<sup>1</sup> a éc ıar tpeblait ðogaiðe ı<sup>9</sup> n-ıııř-Saimer, ı<sup>k</sup> quarr Nom řebrai,<sup>k</sup> ırin tpiðatmað<sup>10</sup> bliaðain a řlaiðura<sup>11</sup> 7 ırin nomāð<sup>12</sup> bliaðain ar coicait<sup>13</sup> a aıřı. Ocur roaðnaðt a n-Þruim-tuainā co honorað. Ocur řabar Eðmarcað hli Doðartaið řığı Ceneoil-Conail řo cetoir 7 nı řaiðe aðt caiðřığı ı řığı, ıntan tainığ hıeoan Do-Cuirř co roðraiðe moir

<sup>6</sup> .ııı., A, B. <sup>7</sup> řeağ, A. <sup>8</sup> a, A. <sup>9</sup> a, B. <sup>10</sup> .xxx. mað, A. <sup>11</sup> lai—(ř om.), A. <sup>12</sup> .ıx.-mað, A, B. <sup>13</sup> .l.ait, A; .l.ait, B. <sup>14</sup> itl., t.h., A, B.; om., C. <sup>15</sup> ocır—*and*—prefixed, B. <sup>16</sup> om., A. <sup>17</sup> om., B, C. <sup>18</sup> k in quarta řepıa (on the fourth feria), A. The copyist doubtless mistook řı (thus given in B)=řebrai (February) for *feria* and omitted n=Nom, as being meaningless. Feb. 2 fell on Sunday, not Wednesday, in 1197.

<sup>3</sup> *Cainnech*.—St Canice of Kilkenny was likewise patron of Ciannachta (barony of Keenaght, co. Londonderry), in which he was born.

<sup>4</sup> *Brecan*.—Ten of the name are given in the Homonymous Lists

(Book of Leinster, p. 366f). The Brecan here intended is perhaps the patron of Cenn Bairche, near the source of the Bann, co. Down.

<sup>5</sup> *Goblets*.—Chalices, as is evident from the context.

<sup>6</sup> *Jewels*.—Literally, *valuables*.

slaughtered to a large number (namely, around the son of [1197] Ardgál Ua Lochlainn), through miracle of Colum-cille and Cainnech<sup>3</sup> and Breacan<sup>4</sup> [whose churches] they pillaged there.—Mac Gilla-Eidich of the Ciannachta robbed the great altar of the great church of Daire of Columcille and took the four [five] best goblets<sup>5</sup> that were in Ireland therefrom, including “the gray son” and “the son of light” and the goblet of Ua Maeldoraidh and “the twisted goblet” and the goblet of Ua Dochartaich. Moreover, he broke off and took away from them their jewels<sup>6</sup> and their setting. But, on the third day after their being stolen, the treasures and he who stole them were found out. And he was hanged (namely, at the Cross of the Executions) in reparation to Colum-cille, whose altar was profaned there.—Conchobur Ua Catha[i]n died.—Flaithbertach Ua Maeldoraidh, that is, king of [Cenel]-Cona[i]ll and [Cenel]-Eoga[i]n and Airgialla, defender of Temhair and royal heir of all Ireland: namely, Conall<sup>7</sup> for championship, Cu-Culainn<sup>8</sup> for prowess, Guaire<sup>9</sup> for generosity, Mac Lughach<sup>10</sup> for athletics, died after choice tribulation in Inis-Saimer, on the 4th of the Nones [2nd] of February, in the thirtieth year of his lordship and in the ninth and fiftieth year of his age. And he was buried honourably in Druim-tuamha. And Echmarcach Ua Dochartaich takes the kingship of Cenel-Conaill immediately. And he was but a fortnight in the kingship, when John De-Courcy came with a large

The translation of *lasa[dh]* (*setting*) is conjectural.

<sup>7</sup> *Conall*.—An Ulster hero who lived in the 1st century of the Christian era.

<sup>8</sup> *Cu-Culainn*.—Cuculandus, decantatissimus pugil (*Ogygia*, p.

279). Flourished in Ulster in the 1st century, A.D.

<sup>9</sup> *Guaire*.—See *supra*, 662(=663). His name still lives, denoting a generous person.

<sup>10</sup> *Mac Lughach*.—[Only] son of *Lugha* (his mother). Grandson of

'maille ppur tap Tuaim hī Tīr-n-Éogain. Ar[r]leic co hArθ-ppaṭa; iar rin, timceall co Daire Colum-cille co pabatar coic oīḑe anθ. Imṑiḡit imoppo co Cnoc-Narcan d'a n-imaḑur ṑairir. Tegait dono Cenel-Conaill im Eḑmarcaḑ hUa n-Doḑartaiḑ dia n-innraiḡiḑ 7 doratrat caṑ dōiḑ, du in romarbaḑ dā cet<sup>14</sup> dōiḑ, im a pūḡ, iθon, im Eḑmarcaḑ<sup>1</sup> 7 im Donnḑaḑ hUa Taircept,<sup>15</sup> iθon,<sup>m</sup> pūḡṑireḑ Clainni-ḑneirḑḡile, iθon, cuing éiniḡ 7 eḡnuma 7 comurple Ceneoil-Conaill uile 7 im ḡilla-m-ḑpūḡti hUa n-Doḑartaiḑ 7 im Mac<sup>16</sup> Duḑa[i]n 7 im Maḡ Pēḡail<sup>17</sup> 7 im macaiḑ hUa m-ḑaiḡill et alior nobilep. Ocur poairḡret Inīr-n-Éogain 7 doratrat boroma mó[i]p eipri.—Concobar,<sup>1</sup> mac mic Tairḑḡ, pí Mhuirḡ[i]-Luirḡ 7 Muirḡi-Ái, tair opḑáin 7 airḑair, eniḑ 7 comairḑi Connaḑt uile, a éc iar n-airḑiḡi toḡaiḑi i Mainirṑir Áṑa-do-laarc.—Ma[c] Craiṑ hUa [ph]laiṑberṑaiḑ, mac pūḡ Tīre-Éogain, do marbaḑ 7 Mael-puanaiḡ O Pērcomar (no<sup>n</sup> O Cairella[i]n<sup>n</sup>), arṑṑoireḑ Clainni-Diarṑata, do marbaḑ 7 dā marcaḑ maiṑi d'a muinnṑir do marbaḑ.<sup>1</sup>

A 55d

[Cal. 1an. u.<sup>a</sup> p.<sup>a</sup> l. xx, Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> c.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> un.<sup>o</sup> <sup>b</sup> ḡilla Mac Liac<sup>1</sup> hUa ḑpēna[i]n<sup>2</sup> do aṑḑur a comurḑuir uāḑa 7 ḡilla-Cpirt hUa Cēpnaiḡ ar toḡa<sup>3</sup> loeḑ 7 cleirḑḑ Tuairce[i]pṑ Epenn do<sup>4</sup> oipṑneḑ<sup>4</sup> i n-a inaḑ i n-abṑaine Colum-cille.

(Macc<sup>o</sup> ḑpūain ḑhreiṑpniḡ, mic Thoirṑḑealḑaiḡ hUa Chonḑuḑair, do marbaḑ la Caṑal cappaḑ, mac Conḑubair Mhaenṑaiḡe.

<sup>14</sup>.c., A, B. <sup>15</sup>Doir—, A. <sup>16</sup>Maḡ, A. <sup>17</sup>epḡail (p om.), A. <sup>1</sup>hUa n-Doḑartaiḡ—Ua<sup>2</sup> Dochartaigh—added, B. <sup>m</sup>om., B, C. <sup>n-n</sup>itl., t. h., MS. (A).

A.D. 1198. <sup>1</sup>Liā (c om.), A. <sup>2</sup>ḑp (exemplar probably illegible), A. <sup>3</sup>taḡa, A. <sup>44</sup>po hoipṑneḑ—was instituted, A; do aṑḑur (the infinitive) shews that the B-reading is correct. <sup>a-a</sup>blank space, A. <sup>b</sup>—un.<sup>o</sup>, B.

Finn Mac Cumail, and a famous | tia), in the third century of our  
spearsman in the Irish Fiann (Mili- | era.

force under him past Tuaim into Tir-Eogain. From here to [1197]  
 Ard-sratha ; after that, around to Daire of Colum-cille, so  
 that they were five nights therein. They go then to Cnoc-  
 Nascaín, to be carried across it [Lough Swilly]. But the  
 Cenel-Conaill, under Echmarcach Ua Dochartaigh, come  
 to attack them and gave them battle, where two hundred  
 of them [the Irish] were killed, around their king, that is,  
 Echmarcach and around Donnchadh Ua Taircert, namely,  
 royal chief of Clann-Sneidhghile, to wit, the link of gene-  
 rosity and valour and counsel of all Cenel-Conaill and  
 around Gilla-Brighti Ua Dochartaigh and around Mac  
 Dubha[i]n and Mac Ferghail and the sons of Ua Baighill  
 and other nobles. And they [the English] harried Inis-  
 Eogain and carried great cattle-spoil therefrom.—Concobar,  
 grandson of Tadhg [Ua Maelruanaigh], king of Magh-  
 Luirg and Magh-Ai, tower of splendour and principality,  
 of generosity and protection of all Connacht, died after  
 choice penance in the Monastery of Ath-da-laarc.—Ma[c]  
 Craith Ua [F]laithbertaigh, son of the king of Tir-  
 Eogain, was killed and Maelruanaigh O Fercomais (or  
 O'Cairellain<sup>11</sup>), arch-chief of Clann-Diarmata, was killed  
 and two good horsemen of his people were killed.

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 20th of the moon, A.D. [1198]  
 1198. Gilla Mac Liac Ua Brena[i]n<sup>1</sup> put the succession  
 away from him and Gilla-Crist Ua Cernaigh<sup>1</sup> by choice of  
 laity and clergy of the North of Ireland was ordained in  
 his stead in the abbacy of Colum-cille.

(The son<sup>2</sup> of Brian of Breifni, son of Toirrdealbach Ua  
 Conchubhair, was killed by Cathal Carrach, son of Con-  
 chubar Maenmhaighe.

<sup>11</sup> O'Cairellain. — This is the  
 correct reading. The O'Cairellans  
 were chiefs of Clann-Diarmada  
 (Clondermot, co. Londonderry).

1198. <sup>1</sup> Ua Brenain ; Ua Cernaigh.  
 —See *Adamnan*, pp. 408–9.

<sup>2</sup> The son. — Given at this year in  
*Annals of Loch Ce* and *Four Masters*.



No gumað ar in þallaino þo buð coir Ruaiðri hlla  
Concobair do þeið.

U. cccc. iii.<sup>c</sup>)

þal. 1an. ui.<sup>a</sup> þ.<sup>a</sup> l. i., Anno Domini M. c.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup> <sup>b</sup>  
Ruaiðri hlla Concobair (iðon,<sup>e</sup> mac Toirpðealðaið hll  
Concubair<sup>e</sup>), þi Epenn, in penitencia quiescit.—Caðalan<sup>d</sup>  
hlla Maelþabail, þi Cairpzi-ðpaðaiðe, do marþað o' O  
Depra[i]n 7 O Depra[i]n do marþað annþein.<sup>d</sup>—Sluaðað  
la heoan Do-Cuirt i Tir-n-Eogain ar þut na ceall: iðon,  
Arð-ppaða 7 Rað-boð do milliud<sup>o</sup> dó, no<sup>e</sup> co poaðt  
B 57c Ðaire, co þaiðe annþin<sup>1</sup> ða oiððe þor þeðtmain | ic  
milliud<sup>o</sup> lnnþi-heogain 7 in tpe arðena 7 ní þaðað ar  
þri þé þota, no co<sup>f</sup> toþaðt<sup>f</sup> ðeð hlla Neill, luðt coic  
long, co Cill . . .<sup>g</sup> illaðarpu,<sup>2</sup> co þoloirc ní do'n baile,  
co þomarb ðir terta do þiðit<sup>3</sup> annþein<sup>4</sup>. Annþein  
þobatap þail Muiðe-line 7 Ðal-ðpaðe, tpi cet,<sup>5</sup> ar a  
cinn, etir iarn 7 cen<sup>6</sup> iarn 7 ní'arþiðeup no co  
þodoirþrit 'n-a cenn ic loþað in baile. Annþein  
tucpat ðebaið ar lár in baile, co þomaið ar þallaið 7  
tucpat coic maðmannoð<sup>7</sup> o þein amað þorpa no co n-  
ðeðaðup 'n-a longaið 7 nup'þaðað<sup>h</sup> aðt coicep<sup>8</sup> do  
muinnþir hll Neill. Iar þin þoimtið Sheoan, o'tcuaia  
þin þorþea.—Caðað etep Conall ip Eogan, iðon, co  
tucpat Cenel-Conaill þizi do U[α] Eicnið. Annþein  
táiníc<sup>8</sup> 'n-a coinne co Tερmonn-Ðabeó[i]c. Táiníc<sup>9</sup> hlla

The ferial and epact, however, belong to 1198. <sup>c-c</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1199. <sup>1</sup> annþein, A. <sup>2</sup> alα—, A. <sup>3</sup> .xx.ιτ, A, B. <sup>4</sup> anð—there, B.  
<sup>5</sup> .c., A, B. <sup>6</sup> ðan, B. <sup>7</sup> -man, A. <sup>8</sup> coicup, B. <sup>9</sup> -ð. B. <sup>a-a</sup> .ii. þ., n. t. h., on  
blank space, A. <sup>b</sup>—, um.<sup>o</sup>, B. But the ferial and epact of B itself shew  
that the year is 1199, not 1198. <sup>c-c</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. <sup>d-d</sup> om., B,  
C. <sup>e</sup> om., A. <sup>f-f</sup> co n-ðeðaðið—until went, B; with which C agrees.  
<sup>g</sup> blank left for name of church, A, B. “Killaharna,” C, as if nothing  
was wanting. <sup>h</sup> nup'þaðat—they left not, B.

<sup>3</sup> Or, etc.—This alternative date  
is correct. O'Flaherty (*Ogygia*, pp.  
441-2) quotes a contemporaneous  
obit which specifies the year by

Thursday, moon 20 and the day as  
Sunday, Dec. 2, moon 27. These  
criteria accurately designate 1198.

<sup>2</sup> 5403.—This belongs to the fol-

Or<sup>3</sup> it may be on this year it were right for [the death of] Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair to be. [1198]

[A.M.] 5403.<sup>2</sup>)

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 1st of the moon, A.D. 1199. Ruaidhri Ua Concobair (that is, son of Toirrdhealbhaich Ua Conchubair), king of Ireland, rested in penance.<sup>1</sup> —Cathalan Ua Maelfhabaill, king of Carraic-Brachaidhe, was killed by O'Derain and O'Derain was killed at the same time.—A hosting by John De-Courcy into Tir-Eogain throughout the churches: namely, Ard-sratha and Rath-both were destroyed by him, until he reached Daire, so that he was there two nights over a week, destroying Inis-Eogain and the country besides. And he would not have gone therefrom for a long time, had not [*lit.* until] Aedh Ua Neill, [with] a force of five ships, reached Cell [ruadh<sup>2</sup>] in Latharna, so that he burned a part of the town and killed twenty, wanting two, therein. Then the Foreigners of Magh-Line and Dal-Araidhe were, three hundred [strong], both in mail<sup>3</sup> and without mail,<sup>3</sup> in front of him and they [the Irish] noticed not, until [the Foreigners] poured against them, burning the town. Thereupon they gave battle in the centre of the town and it went against the Foreigners. And [the Irish] gave five defeats to them thenceforward, until they went into their ships and only five of the people of Ua Neill were lost. Thereafter John went away, when he heard that.—Great war between [Cenel-]Cona[i]ll and [Cenel-]Eoga[i]n, so that Cenel-Conaill gave the kingship to Ua Eicnigh. Then he came to meet them to the Termonn of [St.] Dabeoc. Ua Neill with the Men of

lowing year. It is based upon the same Reckoning as that inserted at 432 and elsewhere; namely, the Mundane Period=4204 years.

1199. <sup>1</sup> *Rested in penance.*—According to the obit in O'Flaherty, he died in the monastery of Cong,

where he had spent the last thirteen years of his life and was buried at Clonmacnoise. See O'Donovan, *F. M.* iii. 112-3.

<sup>2</sup> *Cell[-ruadh ?].*—The bracketted part is suggested by O'Donovan.

<sup>3</sup> *Mail.*—Literally, *iron.*

Neill co fepaiḡ Maiḡi-1ḡa do ḡairmepc 'n-a coinne, co paca caḡ apaiḡe doḡ 7 co pomebaiḡ ap hṽa n-ḡicnīḡ 7 co fárḡaiḡ bṽaiḡti. Aṽriḡe, ṽin loo cetna, Aḡeḡ hṽa Neill 7 Cenel-ḡogain, co poairḡret Cenel-Conaill imMaḡaiṽe Maiḡi-h1ḡa 7 co tucpat boroma n-daiṽmīḡe<sup>10</sup> leo. Ocuṽ ṽi do'n cpeiḡhi ṽin do maṽbaḡ Níall hṽa 'Duiḡoirma ap pceimḡleaḡ. Iapṽin,<sup>d</sup> pḡuaḡaḡ la hAḡeḡ hṽa Neill 7 la Cenel-n-ḡogain co Maḡaiṽe Muiḡi-1ḡa do ḡabaiṽ caḡa do Cenel-Conaill, no co poḡaḡrat Cenel-Conaill in longpoṽt 7 co n-deṽnrat blaogḡoḡ pīḡ[a] annṽein.<sup>d</sup>

(Siḡ<sup>1</sup> do ḡenaim do Chaḡal Chṽoiḡḡeapḡ hṽa Choncu-baiṽ pe Caḡal Capṽaḡ, mac Conḡubaiṽ Maenmaiḡe 7 a tabaiṽt hiṽtiṽ 7 fepann do ḡabaiṽt do.<sup>1</sup>)

- A 56a | Cal. 1an. uii.<sup>a</sup> p.<sup>a</sup> l. x. ii.<sup>b</sup> Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup>  
 Mael-1ṽṽu<sup>d</sup> Mac ḡille-ḡrain, aṽcinneḡ Cille-moiṽe  
 hṽa-Ni[a]ḡḡa[i]n 7 aḡbuṽ comapba paṽraiḡ, in pace  
 quieuit.<sup>d</sup>—Doṽonrat ḡaill ṽlaḡ<sup>e</sup> tṽi cpeiḡa 1 Tṽi-n-  
 ḡogain 7 in tṽep cpeiḡ doṽonrat, doḡabrat longpoṽt 1c  
 'Domnaḡ-mop Muiḡi-1mclaiṽ. Docuiṽret cpeiḡ móp  
 ímaḡ. Táiniḡ Aḡeḡ hṽa Neill 1 n-aṽciṽ na cpeiḡe, co po  
 compuc do 7 na ḡaill 7 co pomuiḡ ap ḡallaiḡ 7 co  
 tapaiṽt ap n-tiaiṽmīḡe foṽpo 7 poḡlaḡuṽ 'ṽan | aiḡḡe<sup>3</sup>  
 co n-deḡaḡuṽ<sup>1</sup> tap Tṽaim.—Sanctuiṽ Mauṽtiuiṽ<sup>2</sup> ṽo  
 Baeta[i]n 1 n-h1 Colum-cille in pace quieuit.—Cpeiḡ  
 la Ruaiḡṽi Mac 'Duiṽnṽleiḡe, co ní do ḡhallaiḡ Mīḡe,  
 co poairḡret Maiṽiṽtiṽpḡhoil 7 pḡetaiṽ,<sup>3</sup> co naṽ'ṽaḡrat  
 innti aḡt aen boín.—Raḡub<sup>d</sup> Mac Raḡoíḡ, toiṽeḡ  
 Cene[oi]l-Oenḡuṽa, do maṽbaḡ do ḡhallaiḡ ap cpeiḡ 1

A.D. 1199. <sup>10</sup>-aiṽṽe, B. <sup>11</sup>n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1200. <sup>1</sup>n-deḡaḡuṽ, B. <sup>2</sup>Muṽtiuiṽ, A. <sup>3</sup>pḡeuiṽ, B. <sup>a-a</sup>n. t. h.,  
 on blank space, A. <sup>b</sup>.xi., B. This, unless perhaps a scribal error, is an  
 unaccountable reading; xi. not being an epact. <sup>c-c</sup>m. xc. ix., B. Erro-  
 neously. <sup>d-d</sup>om., B, C. <sup>e</sup>an ḡṽaiḡain ṽin—that year—added, B; followed  
 by C.

Magh-Itha came against him, to prevent him, so that each of them saw the other. And Ua Eicnigh was defeated and left pledges. From here Aedh Ua Neill and the Cenel-Eogain [went] on the same day, until they harried Cenel-Conaill around the Plain of Magh-Itha and took countless cattle-spoil away with them. And it is on that foray Niall Ua Duibhdirma was killed on a surprise party. After that, a hosting [was made] by Aedh Ua Neill and by the Cenel-Eogain to the Plain of Magh-Itha, to give battle to the Cenel-Conaill, so that the Cenel-Conaill abandoned the camp and they made a kind of peace then. [1199]

(Peace<sup>4</sup> was made between Cathal Red-Hand Ua Conchubair with Cathal Carrach, son of Conchubar Maenmaighe and [Cathal] was brought into the country and land given to him.)

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 12th of the moon, A.D. [1200Bis.]  
1200. Mael-Isu, son of Gilla-Erain, herenagh of Cell-mor of Ui-Niallain and successor designate of Patrick, rested in peace.—The Foreigners of Ulidia made three forays into Tir-Eogain and the third foray they made, they made a camp at Domnach-mor of Magh-Imclair. They sent a large foray [party] abroad. Aedh Ua Neill came to rescue the prey, until himself and the Foreigners met and defeat was inflicted upon the Foreigners and countless slaughter was put upon them and they stole away in the night, until they went past Tuaim.—The saintly Maurice Ua Baetain<sup>1</sup> rested in peace in I[ona] of Colum-cille.—A foray by Ruaidhri Mac Duinnsleibhe [Ua Eochadha] with some of the Foreigners of Meath, so that they pillaged the Monastery of Paul and Peter [in Armagh] until they left not therein but one cow.—Radub Mac Raedig, chief of Cenel-Oenghusa, was killed by the

<sup>4</sup> *Peace*.—This item is found in the *Annals of Boyle* (*ad an.*).

1200. <sup>1</sup> *Ua Baetain*.—"Baetan, Baithan, Buadan, Baetog, Baedog,

n-Αεναρκα-Chéin.<sup>d</sup>—Rollant,<sup>f</sup> mac Uétrapais, ní Gall-  
ḡaiðel, in pace quieuit.<sup>f</sup>

(Donnčáð<sup>s</sup> Uaičneač, mac Ruaiðri hUí Chončubair,  
do marbað lair na Saxaið ḡadap hilleimniuč.<sup>s</sup>)

(U.<sup>a</sup> cccc.u.<sup>a</sup> [=A.D. M. cc. i.] )

[Cal. 1an. 11.<sup>b</sup> p.,<sup>b</sup> Lxx. iii., Anno Domini M.<sup>c</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> 1.<sup>o</sup>  
Ruaiðri Mac Duinnpleiðe, ní Ulað 7 cainnel ḡaircið  
na h-Érenn uile, do marbað do ḡhallaið, ionn, tria  
mírbuilið Poil 7 Petair<sup>1</sup> 7 Patraic<sup>2</sup> roḡarais. —  
Tomaltač hUa Conchobair, comarba Patraic 7 ap-  
pymaič<sup>3</sup> Érenn uile do eca[i] 7 do cpað, in pace  
quieuit. — Innarba[ð] Cačail cpoibde[i]rḡ hUí Cončobuir  
7 riḡað Cačail caprais 1 n-a inað (No<sup>d</sup> comað ap in  
[Calaino ri tuar tic innarba[ð] Cačail cpoibde[i]rḡ.<sup>d</sup>) —  
Sloḡað la hAeð hUa Neill 1 poiričin Cačail cpoib-  
de[i]rḡ co Perais Muiḡi-hiča 7 co n-Áirḡiallaið co  
rangatar co Teč-baičin Áirtiḡ, co roḡoirerur ann, co  
tangadur co hÉr-dara 7 co puc orpa Cačal caprač co  
maičib Connac<sup>t</sup> 7 Uilliam Dupe co n-ḡallaið Luimniḡ  
imaille ppar 7 co poimuið ap Thuairčert n-Érenn 7 co  
parḡbað anð hUa hEicniḡ, aiporiḡ Áirḡiall et alii  
multa. — Sloḡað la Sheoan do-Chuir co n-ḡallaið Ulað  
7 mac Uḡo de-Laci co n-ḡallaið Míðe 1 poiričin Cačail

A.D. 1200. <sup>1</sup>om., C. <sup>2</sup>ss n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1201. <sup>1</sup>Pearair, B. <sup>2</sup>rais, B. <sup>3</sup>airppymair, B. <sup>aa</sup>n. t. h.,  
A; om., B, C, D. <sup>b-b</sup>n. t. h., on blank space, A; om., B, C, D. <sup>c</sup>om.,  
B; that is, the year in B (followed by C, D) is 1200,—erroneously, as the  
epact shews. <sup>d-d</sup>l. m., t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

Buadog are all varieties of the  
same name, and *Baetog* prefixed by  
*da* [=do, thy], the title of endear-  
ment, makes Cluain-da-Bhaotog,  
now Clondavaddog, the name of a  
parish in Fanad, in the north of  
Donegal." *Adamnan*, p. 409.

For the Cross of St. Buadon of  
Clonca (Cluain-catha, Inishowen,  
co. Donegal), see *Proc. R.I.A. Ser.*  
iii. Vol. II., p. 109.

<sup>2</sup>*Roland*.—King of Galloway.  
For some of his doings, see Benedict

Foreigners on a foray in Aenarca-Cein.—Roland,<sup>2</sup> son [1200]  
of Uchtrach, king of the Foreign-Irish, rested in peace.

(Donnchadh<sup>3</sup> of Uaithne, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchubhair, was killed by the Saxons that were in Limerick.)

([A.M.] 5405 [A.D. 1201].)

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. [1201]  
1201. Ruaidhri Mac Duinnsleibhe [Ua Eochada], king of Ulidia and candle of championship of all Ireland, was killed by the Foreigners, to wit, through the miracles of Paul and Peter and Patrick whom he dishonoured.<sup>1</sup>—Tomaltach Ua Conchobair, successor of Patrick and arch-primate of all Ireland for wisdom and piety, rested in peace.—Expulsion of Cathal Red-hand Ua Conchobuir and coronation of Cathal Carrach in his stead (Or perhaps it is in this [preceding] year above the expulsion of Cathal Red-hand comes.).—A hosting by Aedh Ua Neill in aid of Cathal Red-hand with the Men of Magh-Itha and with the Airghialla, until they came to Tech-Baithin of Airtech. They turned there until they came to Es-dara and Cathal Carrach with the nobles of Connacht and William [de] Burgh with the Foreigners of Limerick along with him overtook them. And the North of Ireland was defeated and Ua Eicnigh, arch-king of Airghialla and many others were lost.—A hosting by John De Courcy with the Foreigners and the son of Ugo De Lacy with the Foreigners of Meath in aid of Cathal Red-hand, until they reached Cell-mic-

of Peterborough, i. 339—48, ii. 8 (Rolls' ed.).

<sup>3</sup> *Of Uaithne*.—"So called from having been fostered in the territory of *Uaithne*, now Owneybeg, a barony in the north-east of the co. Limerick." (Note to *Annals of Loch Ce*, i. 208.)

The entry is given at 1200 in the *Annals of Loch Ce*; at 1199 and 1200 in the *Four Masters*.

1201. <sup>1</sup> *Dishonoured*.—See the act of profanation under the last preceding year.



croibde[1]r, co rangatur Cill mic n-Duoc. Annrein  
 táinig Caéal carpač co Connačtaiβ imaille rruir 7 co  
 pocuirpet cač 7 co romuir ar Shallaiβ Ulač 7 Míde.  
 1 bail irraabatur<sup>4</sup> na coic<sup>5</sup> cača, ní tainíg ar ačt da čač  
 A 56b oib.—Aeč hUa Neill do ačružao la Cenel-n-Eogan | 7  
 ružao Cončobuir Mez lačlainn doib 7 co n-berna creič  
 B 58a hi Tir-n-En[n]ai,<sup>6</sup> co tuc bú | diairmioe 7 co romarb  
 daime. Annrein táinig Eicnečan hUa Domnaill co  
 longair Cenuil-Conaill 7 co n-a rlož ar tír, co  
 rogabrat longporc ic Gač-in-cairpzin. Iar rin  
 rangatur Clann-Diarmata co Porc-poir do'n le[1]č  
 aile do gabail rruir loingir. Iar rin roicčea orra  
 na tri longa dec lan[a] do rluaz, co romač ar Clainn-  
 Diarmata. Iar rin tainíg Mac lačlainn (idon,<sup>o</sup> Con-  
 čubar beacc<sup>o</sup>) i n-a roiručin, co rogonač a eč 7 co  
 torcair do'n epcar rin la Cenel-Conaill i n-eineč  
 Colum-cille 7 a comarb 7 a rcpine ročomíačaiž.  
 Ocur' triaran mirbail cetna<sup>o</sup> romač Cončobur  
 Murčao hUa Cuičai[n], ri hUa-Riačpač.

(Cončubar<sup>a</sup> na glairpime hU Ruairc do bačuo.<sup>a</sup>)

Kal. Ian. iii.<sup>a</sup> p.<sup>a</sup> L. iii., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup>  
 Niall hUa Flainn<sup>1</sup> do marbač do Gallaiβ Ulač<sup>o</sup> i  
 mečail.—Mažnur, mac Diarmata hUa lačlainn, do

<sup>4</sup>rua—A. <sup>5</sup>.u. (the Latin equivalent used as a contraction), A. <sup>6</sup>-n-Ena, A.  
<sup>ee</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>1</sup>ir—it is—added, B. The sentence is  
 omitted in D. <sup>8</sup>rin—that—added, B

A.D. 1202. <sup>1</sup>Flainn, B.—<sup>a</sup>.u. t. h., on blank space, A. <sup>b</sup>.i.<sup>o</sup>, B:  
 that is, 1201; which is also the year in C, D. <sup>c</sup>om., B, C, D. 1 mečail is  
 om. in C, D.

<sup>2</sup> The place, etc.—Descendentes  
 ad bellum fuerunt numero 15 millia  
 armatorum, ex quibus 8 millia in  
 eodem bello perierunt, D. This is,  
 no doubt, an exaggeration.

<sup>3</sup> Dishonoured. — D adds: Et  
 nihilominus ipse O'Donill cum suis

persecutus est fugam inter Dermi-  
 tios et Eoganenses, quos simul  
 oppressit et tandem rediit cum  
 magna preda et victoria.

<sup>4</sup> Conchubar.—Given in the *An-  
 nals of Loch Ce, ad an.*

<sup>5</sup> Na Glaisfheine.—Of the green

Duach. Then came Cathal Carrach with the Connachtmen along with him and they engaged in battle and the Foreigners of Ulidia and Meath were defeated. The place<sup>2</sup> wherein were the five battalions, there came not therefrom but two battalions of them.—Aedh Ua Neill was deposed by the Cenel-Eogain and the coronation of Conchobar Mac Lachlainn [was effected] by them. And he made a foray into Tir-Ennai, so that he took away cows innumerable and killed people. Then came Eicnechan Ua Domnaill with the fleet of Cenel-Conaill and with their host on land, so that they formed a camp at Gaeth-in-cairrgin. Thereafter came the Clann-Diarmata to Port-rois on the other side, to act against the fleet. After that, there were sent against them the thirteen ships full of the host, so that [the battle] went against the Clann-Diarmata. Thereupon Mac Lachlainn (namely, Conchubhur the Little) came to their aid, until his horse was wounded and he fell of that fall by the Cenel-Conaill, in reparation of [St.] Colum-cille and of his successor and of his Shrine that he dishonoured.<sup>3</sup> And through the same miracle Conchobur killed Murchadh Ua Crichain, king of Ui-Fiachrach.

(Conchubhar<sup>4</sup> na Glaisfheine<sup>5</sup> U[a] Ruairc was drowned.<sup>6</sup>)

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 4th of the moon, A.D. 1202. Niall Ua Flainn was killed by the Foreigners of Ulidia in treachery.—Maghnus, son of Diarmait Ua [1202]

*militia*: "so called from the colour of their armour or of their standards" (*Pursuit of Diarmuid and Graine*, ed. S. H. O'Grady, *Trans. Ossian. Soc.* iii. 89).

<sup>6</sup> *Drowned*.—In the Erne, near Belleek, flying from a battle gained over Ualgarg O'Rourke and himself by O'Donnell. (*F. M. A.D.* 1200 and O'D.'s note *k.*)

márbað do Muirceptað húa<sup>d</sup> Neill. Muirceptað húa Neill dono do marbað ann.

(1<sup>o</sup> τ-earcub húa Mellaiḡ quieuit.—Iohanner, pper-biter Cardinaliṛ de Monte Celio et legatur Arcropolit[α]e Sedir, in Hiberniam uenit. Senuð ċleircað Eirenn, itir ḡhallaiḡ 7 ḡhoiðealaiḡ, 1 n-Ċċ cliaċ imon Cardinal cetna rin. Senuð Chonnaċt, itir laeċaiḡ 7 ċleirċiḡ, hic Ċċ-luain hi einð ċaeiciðir imon Cardinal cetna.—Toirpðealbāċ, mac Ruaiðri, mic Thoirpðealbair hui Conċuðair, do ḡabail la Caċal cpoiðoerḡ, la ri Connaċt. Ocur ir iat poḡḡabrat e: ion, Donnċað húa Dubda, ri húa-n-Ċmalḡaið 7 Conċuðar ḡot húa hċaðra, ri Luiḡne Connaċt 7 Diarmair, mac Ruaiðri hui Conċoðair, ion, mac a aċar fein 7 Diarmair, mac Maḡnura, ion, mac oerhbraċar a aċar.<sup>o</sup>—Caċal<sup>i</sup> carpaċ, mac Conċuðair Mhaenmuisḡe, mic Toirpðelbāiḡ mair, ri Connaċt, do marbað in bliaðain ri.<sup>i</sup>)

[Cal. Ian. iii.<sup>a</sup> p.<sup>a</sup> l. x, u., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> <sup>b</sup> Mael-Coluim<sup>o</sup> húa ḡrona[i]n, aircinneċ Toraiðe, in pace quieuit.<sup>o</sup>—Domnall Carpaċ húa Doċartaiḡ, ri Thipe-Conaill, do marbað do Mhuinnter-bāiḡill<sup>1</sup> ar n-arḡain cell<sup>2</sup> n-imðā 7 tuaiḡi.—Mael-ṽinnen Mac Colma[i]n, arðŕenoir toḡaiðe,<sup>3</sup> in pace quieuit.—Domnall húa ḡpolċa[i]n, ppoir [1a,<sup>d</sup>] uaralŕenoir

<sup>d</sup> Repeated, doubtless by oversight, B. <sup>e-e</sup> Partly on text space, partly on margin, n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>f-f</sup> r. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1203. <sup>1</sup> Ÿuigill, B. <sup>2</sup> ċeall, B. <sup>3</sup> toḡaiðe, A.—<sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h. on blank space, A. <sup>b-b</sup> n. t. h. (1202), B; followed by C, D. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B, C, D. The order of the entries in B, C, D is: Mael-ṽinnen—Domnall Carpaċ—Domnall húa ḡpolċan. <sup>d</sup> blank left for name of Community, A, B. Not supplied in C, D. For the reading 1a, see Adamnan, p. 409, n. o.

1202. <sup>1</sup> At the same time.—Et propterea eodem instanti ipse Mauricius similiter interemptus fuit, D.

<sup>2</sup> *Ua Mellaigh*. — Conn O'Mel-

laigh, bishop of Annaghdown, co. Galway, according to the *Four Masters*.

All the added entries are given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* at this year.

Lachlainn, was killed by Muircertach Ua Neill. Muircertaeh Ua Neill, however, was killed at the same time.<sup>1</sup> [1202]

(The bishop Ua Mellaigh<sup>2</sup> rested.—John,<sup>3</sup> Cardinal Priest of Monte Celio and Legate of the Apostolic See, came into Ireland. A Synod of the clergy of Ireland, both Foreigners and Gaidhil, [assembled] at Ath-cliath under that same Cardinal.—A Synod of Connacht, both laics and clerics, [assembled] at Ath-luain at the end of a fortnight under the same Cardinal.—Toirrdhealbach, son of Ruaidhri, son of Toirrdhealbach Ua Conchubhair, was taken prisoner by Cathal Red-hand, [namely] by the king of Connacht. And it is these captured him,—namely, Donnchadh Ua Dubda, king of Ui-Amhalgaidh and Conchubhar Ua Eadhra the Stammerer, king of the Luighni of Connacht and Diarmaid, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, to wit, the son of his own father, and Diarmaid, son of Magnus, that is, the son of the brother of his father.—Cathal Carrach,<sup>4</sup> son of Conchubhar Maenmuighe, son of Toirrdelbach Mor, king of Connacht, was killed in this year.)

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 15th of the moon, A.D. 1203. [1203] Mael-Coluim Ua Bronain, herenagh of Toraidhe, rested in peace.—Domnall Carrach Ua Dochartaigh, king of Tir-Conaill<sup>1</sup> was killed by Muinnter-Baighill after pillaging many churches and territories.—Mael-Finne Mac Colmain, arch-senior select, rested in peace.—Domnall Ua Brolchain prior [of Iona], eminent senior select for

<sup>3</sup> John.—On August 15 of this year, King John renewed (by Letters) an appeal before the Legate against the bishops of Clogher, Clonmacnoise, Kells and Ardagh, the archdeacon of Armagh and others, who had shown a manifest desire to work against the king's right respecting the then vacant

church of Armagh (*Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland*, vol. I. No. 168).

<sup>4</sup> Carrach.—Scabidus, D : correctly. For different accounts of his death, see *Annals of Loch Ce* 1202 F. M. ; 1201.

1203. <sup>1</sup> King of Tir-Conaill.—Regius professor Ardmoghair ! D.

τογαῖδε αρ° ceill, αρ cruē,° αρ° deilb, αρ duēcur,° αρ mine, αρ μορδαῖτ, αρ° μίδcaipe,° αρ<sup>†</sup> cpaβαῖ, αρ ecna[i],<sup>†</sup> πορτ μαγμα tribulationem<sup>4</sup> et optimam penitentiam<sup>5</sup> in quinto<sup>6</sup> | Calendar Mai, ingreper[r]ur<sup>8</sup> erit uiam uniuersae carnis.<sup>8</sup>

(Concūbar<sup>h</sup> ruαῖ, mac Domnaill hlla ὀριαιν, το μαρδαῖ l'α ὀεαρδραῖταιρ φειν, ιδον, la Muirceapταῖ, mac n-Ṫhomnaill, mic Thoirpṛdealbuiḡ hlll ὀριαιν.— Thoirpṛdealbαῖ, mac Ruairḡ hlll Concūbair, ὀ'etluḡ αρ α γεῖμῖul 7 ρῖḡ το ḡenum το Chaṡal cpoiḡdeapγ ρῖρ 7 φερann du ṡαḡairτ ḡo. Thoirpṛdealbαῖ ὀ'innapba[ḡ] το Chaṡal cpoiḡdeapγ 7 ρῖḡ το ḡenum ρῖρ φo ḡetoir tpe impṛoi na n-ḡall, ιδον, Mailφer 7 Uatep.<sup>h</sup>)

[b. r.] | Cal. Ian. u.<sup>a</sup> p.<sup>a</sup> l. xx ui., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup>  
 A 56c Thoirp<sup>1</sup> το λορcaḡ | o τα pēlic<sup>2</sup> Mart[α]in<sup>3</sup> co τιβραιτ  
 B 58b Αḡoḡḡna[i]n.—Thairμαιτ, mac Muirceapταῖ hlll loḡ-  
 lann,<sup>4</sup> co nί το ḡhallaiḡ το ṡiaḡtain αρ cpeiḡ 1 Tir-n-  
 Eogain, co ποairφret in Scṛin Colum-cille, co ρ'ucpaτ  
 oppa ὀrem το Cenul-Eogain, co pemaḡ φop ḡallaiḡ, co  
 pomaρbaḡ Thairμαιτ τpia μῖρbaillḡ na Scṛine.—Sloḡαḡ  
 la mac Uḡa de-laci co nί το ḡhallaiḡ na Mῖḡe 1 n-  
 Ulltaiḡ, co ρoḡḡuṛeḡur Sheoan το-Chuṛτ<sup>5</sup> α hUlltaiḡ.  
 —Mairṛτṛ<sup>d</sup> το ḡenum το Celluḡ . . . ° αρ lap cpoi

A.D. 1203. <sup>4</sup>-cionem, B. <sup>5</sup>penetenciam, B. .u.ταρ, A; .u.τα, B.  
 °αρ cruē, αρ ceill, B; followed by C, D. <sup>††</sup>αρ eacna, αρ αρo-  
 cpaβαῖ—for wisdom, for exalted piety, B (C, D). <sup>88</sup>om., B; uitam  
 piniuit, C, D. <sup>h-h</sup>n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1204. <sup>1</sup>Thoirp, A. <sup>2</sup>pēlic, A. <sup>3</sup>Martṛin, A. <sup>4</sup>laḡlann, B.  
<sup>5</sup>Churτ, with no Th Churτ—or (the name is not *Do Churτ*, but) *Do Cuirτ*  
 —itl., t. h., B.—<sup>a-a</sup>n. t. h. on blank space, A. <sup>b.xx.</sup>, t. h.; .ui. added,  
 n. t. h., A. <sup>c-iii.</sup> (1203), B, C, D. <sup>d-d</sup>om., B, C, D. ° blank=space for  
 about 8 letters left in MS. (A). The missing words, there can be little  
 doubt, are abbaḡ la—*abbot of Iona*.

In the *Annals of Loch Ce* (1202) he  
 is called king of Ard-Midhair  
 (Ardmire, co. Donegal), which

shews that the translator of D  
 consulted other authorities.

"<sup>2</sup> April 27.—It fell on Sun-

intelligence, for form, for appearance, for disposition, for gentleness, for magnanimity, for benevolence, for piety, for wisdom, entered the way of all flesh, after great suffering and most excellent penance, on the 5th of the Kalends of May [April 27<sup>2</sup>]. [1203]

(Conchubhar<sup>3</sup> the Red, son of Domnall Ua Briain, was killed by his own brother, namely, by Muircertach, son of Domnall, son of Toirrdhealbudh Ua Briain.—Toirrdhealbach, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchubhair, escaped from his captivity and peace was made by Cathal Red-hand with him and land was given to him. Toirrdhealbach was expelled by Cathal Red-hand and peace was made with him immediately through intercession of the Foreigners, namely, Meyler<sup>4</sup> and Walter<sup>5</sup> [De Lacy].)

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 26th of the moon, A.D. 1204. Doire was burned from the Cemetery of [St.] Martin to the Well of [St.] Adomhnán.—Diarmait, son of Muircertach Ua Lochlainn, with a force of Foreigners came on a foray into Tir-Eogain, so that they plundered the Shrine of [St.] Colum-cille, until a party of the Cenel-Eogain overtook them [and] defeat was inflicted upon the Foreigners [and] Diarmait was killed through miracles of the Shrine.—A hosting by [Ugo] the son of Ugo De Lacy with a force of Foreigners of Meath into Ulidia, so that they expelled John De Courcy out of Ulidia.—A monastery<sup>1</sup> was built by Cellach, [abbot of Iona] in the centre of the [1204 Bis.]

day in the present year. This goes to prove that the *Annals of Loch Ce* (followed by the *F. M.*) err in assigning the obit to 1202; in which the 27th fell on Saturday, a day of no particular note. For Ua Brochain, see *Adamnan*, p. 409, note *o*.

<sup>3</sup> *Conchubhar, etc.*—The additions

are given (the last entry with greater detail) in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

<sup>4</sup> *Meyler*.—Meyler Fitz Henry (illegitimate son of King Henry I.), Justiciary of Ireland.

<sup>5</sup> *Walter*.—Son of Hugh De Lacy. 1204. <sup>1</sup> *Monastery*.—See *Adamnan*, p. 412.



1a gan nač oligeð, tap rapužub muinntepi 1a, co pomill in baile co mór. Slogað dono la cleirčib Erenn, idon, la fíorínt húa Cephalla[í]n, la erpuc Típe-hÉogain 7 la Mael-Íru húa n-Doirí, idon, erpuc Típe-Conaill 7 la abao reiclepa Poil 7 Petair i n-Árð-Mača 7 la hÁmalgaið húa Pērgail, abao reiclepa Doire 7 la hÁinníre húa Coðčaiğ 7 ročaiði mór do muinntep Doire 7 ročaiði mor do cleirčib in Tuairce[í]rt, co porcailret in Mainírtep do peir oligið na hecailri. In t-Ámalgaið peñpaiti rin do ġaðail aboaine 1a tpe toğa ġall 7 ġaðel.<sup>a</sup>

(Muirčeartač Teatðac, mac Cončubair Maenñuiğe, mic Ruaiðri húi Cončubair, do marbað do Dhiarmuid, mac Ruaiğri 7 do Áeð, mac Ruaiðri, idon, dá ðearðpāčair a ačar fein.—Mairm ría n-Dhomnall, mac Mhecc Carrčaiğ 7 ría n-Deapñuiñneačaið por ġalluib, ubi ceciderunt centum pexaginta uiri, uel amplius.)

[Cal. 1an. uii.<sup>a</sup> p.<sup>a</sup> l. uii., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup> b Síruiuc húa Spuičein,<sup>1</sup> aipinneč na Congðala, idon,<sup>c</sup> cenn húa-Miurčele 7 toipeč Clainni-Snerðgile ar točuičt, porc optimam penitentiam pelicitēp finiuic (uitam<sup>d</sup>) et repulciur ert in templo quod factum ert apud ipsum.<sup>e</sup>—Mael-Đriğte<sup>e</sup> húa hÉpapa[í]n do čoga[ð] i comurbur Đrenainn do lap Daire Colum-cille.<sup>e</sup>—hÉoan do-Chuirt, innpeðac ceall Erenn 7 tuac, do innarba[ð] do mac Uğa de-Laci i Tír-n-Éogain<sup>f</sup> ar comuirce Ceniul-Éogain.

A.D. 1204. <sup>1</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1205. <sup>1</sup> Spuičen, B.—<sup>a</sup> n. t. h. on blank space, A. <sup>b</sup>-.iiii.<sup>o</sup> (1204), B (C, D); erroneously. <sup>c</sup> om., B, D; which have queuit after Congðala. "Died," C. <sup>d</sup> itl., n. t. h., MS. (A). <sup>e</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>f</sup> -n-Éogain om., probably from oversight, A.

<sup>2</sup> Muircertach.—This and the following entry are given in *Annals of Loch Ce* (ad an.).

1205. <sup>1</sup> By himself.—*Apud ipsum* in the original,—a literal Latin rendering of the Irish *lais fein*.

enclosure of Iona, without any right, in dishonour of the Community of Iona, so that he wrecked the place greatly. A hosting, however, was made by the clergy of Ireland, namely, by Florence Ua Cerballain, bishop of Tir-Eogain and by Mael-Isu Ua Dorig, that is, bishop of Tir-Conaill and by the Abbot of the Monastery of Paul and Peter in Ard-Macha and by Amalgaidh Ua Fergail, abbot of the Monastery of Doire and by Ainmire Ua Cobhthaigh and a large number of the Community of Doire and a large number of the clergy of the North, so that they razed the monastery, according to the law of the Church. That Amalgaidh aforesaid took the abbacy of Iona by selection of Foreigners and Gaidhil. [1204]

(Muircertach<sup>2</sup> of Tethbha, son of Conchubhar Maenmhuighe, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchubhair, was killed by Diarmuid, son of Ruaidhri and by Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, that is, two brothers of his own father.—Defeat [was inflicted] by Domnall, son of Mac Carthaigh and by the Desmonians upon the Foreigners, where fell one hundred, and sixty men, or more.)

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 7th of the moon, A.D. 1205. Sitriuc Ua Sruithein, herenagh of the Congbail, namely, head of Ui-Murthele and chief of Clann-Sneidhgile for ability, after most excellent penance felicitously finished (his life) and was buried in the church that was built by himself.<sup>1</sup>—Mael-Brighte Ua Erarain was chosen into the succession of [St.] Brenann<sup>2</sup> from<sup>3</sup> the Community of Doire of Colum-cille.—John De Courcy, destroyer of the churches and territories of Ireland, was expelled by [Ugo] the son of Ugo De Lacy into Tir-Eogain, to the protection<sup>4</sup> of Cenel-Eogain. [1205]

<sup>2</sup> *Succession of [St.] Brenann.*—That is, very probably, was made bishop of Clonfert.

<sup>3</sup> *From.*—Literally, *from the centre*: meaning that he had no previous

connexion with the see over which he was placed.

<sup>4</sup> *To the protection.*—The passage is thus translated in D: In eorum protectione receperunt per nomen

[Cal. 1an. 1.<sup>a</sup> p.,<sup>a</sup> L. xiiii., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> b  
 Maḡnur hUa Caṡa[1]n, mac riḡ Ciannaṡt<sup>1</sup> 7 Pēr-na-  
 Craibē, tuir ḡairciḡ 7 beoḡaṡta in Thuairce[1]rt, do  
 ṡuitim le ḡuin roḡḡoi.—Soerḡreṡaṡ hUa Doirēio,  
 airinneṡ Domnaiḡ-moir, in pace quieuit.—Patraic<sup>c</sup>  
 hUa<sup>2</sup> Moḡra[1]n quieuit in pace.

A 56d [Cal. 1an. ii.<sup>a</sup> p., L. xx. ix., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> b  
 Domnall<sup>c</sup> hUa Muirēnaiḡ, arḡpēpleiḡinn Oaire  
 Colum-cille, poṡt maḡnam<sup>1</sup> tribulationem [uitam]  
 pēliciteṡ finiuit. Ocuṡ rotoḡaḡ Muirceṡaṡ O  
 Milluḡa[1]n (no<sup>d</sup>, O Maelaḡa[1]n<sup>d</sup>) 'n-a inaḡ.<sup>c</sup>—Mael-  
 pētaiṡ hUa Calma[1]n, comarba<sup>2</sup> Caimniḡ, tuir crabaḡ  
 7 einiḡ Thuairce[1]rt Epenn, in pace quieuit. Ut  
 oiait poeta<sup>e</sup> :

Earbaḡ hUa Calma[1]n 'n-a cill,  
 Olc 'n-a aḡaḡ nī airimim :  
 1ta raḡnuḡ<sup>3</sup> o 'an roṡt rin,  
 'Noṡt ḡan crabaḡ 'n-a caṡraiḡ.

A.D. 1206. <sup>1</sup> Ciannaṡta, B. <sup>2</sup> O, A. <sup>a-a</sup> blank space, A. <sup>b-.u.</sup> (1205), B (C, D); erroneously. <sup>c-c</sup> om., C, D.

A.D. 1207. <sup>1</sup> maḡnum, MS. (A). <sup>2</sup> comarba, A. <sup>3</sup> raḡnaḡ, B. <sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h. on blank space, A. <sup>b-.u.</sup> (1206), B (C, D); erroneously. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B, C, D. The P̄laṡbeṡtaṡ entry is also omitted in D. <sup>d-d</sup> itl., t. h., MS. (A). <sup>e</sup> om., A.

*Cumarky!* *Comuirce* is rendered *safe-conduct* in C.

1206. <sup>1</sup> *Fell*, etc.—*Percussus sagitta cecidit mortuus*, D.

1207. <sup>1</sup> *Cainnech*.—*Laygnii* in D. On the margin, another hand placed: In alio manuscripto *Cainech*; q. *Achad*. ("The other MS." is probably C, which has *Caynech*.) The query refers to St. Canice's foundation of *Ached-bo* (plain of cows), i.e., Aghaboe, Queen's county. But the context shews that a church in the north

of Ireland is intended. This was Dromachose, in the native place of St. Canice, barony of Keenaght, co. Londonderry. See O'Donovan *F. M.*, iii. 149; *Adamnan*, p. 121.

<sup>2</sup> *Loss*.—The C-version of this entry may be quoted in full, as typical of the translator's non-acquaintance with the old language. The omission of the third quatrain, *tareis* in the second and "giveth" (*dobeir*, a reading which, it has to be noted, is erroneous) in the fourth shew that the B-text was his

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 18th of the moon, A.D. [1206]  
 1206. Maghnus Ua Cathain, son of the king of Cian-  
 nachta and Fir-na-craibhe, tower of championship and  
 courage of the North, fell<sup>1</sup> by the wound of an arrow.—  
 Soerbhrethach Ua Doireidh, herenagh of Domnach-mor,  
 rested in peace.—Patrick Ua Moghrain rested in peace.

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 29th of the moon, A.D. [1207]  
 1207. Domhnall Ua Muiredaigh, chief lector of Daire  
 of Colum-cille, after great suffering felicitously finished  
 his life. And Muircertach O'Millugain (or O'Maelagain)  
 was chosen in his stead.—Mael-Petair Ua Calmain,  
 successor of [St.] Cainnech,<sup>1</sup> tower of piety and hospitality  
 of the North of Ireland, rested in peace. As the poet  
 said :

Loss<sup>2</sup> [is] Ua Calmain in his church,  
 Evil in comparison therewith I reckon not ;  
 There<sup>3</sup> is a community silent [with grief] thereat,  
 That to-night there is no piety in his abbey.<sup>3</sup>

original. The egregious mistake  
 of *easpadh*, loss, for *espor*, bishop, is  
 specially significant. (In the MS.  
 the lines and verses are written  
 continuously.)

"Mael-Peter O'Calman, coarb of  
 Caynech, a man full of liberality  
 and goodnes of all the North [of  
 Ireland], in pace quievit. Ut poeta  
 dixit :

Ἐαυπαρῶν, etc. : in English :

Bishop O'Colman in his church,  
 To which I compare noe other evil ;  
 There is a sanctuary which that hurteth,  
 That this night there is noe prayer in  
 his citty.

[Ἐαυπαρῶν, etc. :] signifying :

After Caineagh of chast body  
 Untill he arise over his alter,  
 [Third line is not translated.]  
 None shall tye cap on him so good.

Though noe man under heaven  
 Saved his church from demons,  
 Who is hee sanctified  
 That might but O'Colman ?

Co[m]arba, etc. : thus :

The coarb of Caineagh of churches,  
 A want to all in common,  
 Giveth lamentacion to all the poore,  
 His death is a great evil."

The author of D merely gives  
 the substance of the first quatrain  
 (in which he shews he understood  
 the meaning of *easpadh*) : De quo  
 dictum fuit, quod eo deficiente,  
 relligio defuit in eius ciuitate.

<sup>3.3</sup> *There—abbey.*—Literally,

There is a community to which silence  
 [is] that,  
 [Namely] to-night without piety in his  
 abbey.

Αρειρ<sup>4</sup> Caimniḡ in ċuirp oig  
No co p'eiṛiḡ uar altoir,  
Ni ciall danurpáca<sup>5</sup> in flait,  
Ni riad cába pa ċomait.

Robo<sup>6</sup> íai rribinn reiamglain,  
Mait rocongbað coempiaḡail,  
Rofpēcaið tapða i n-ḡač tan,  
Rob' eacnaið ampa, uaral.<sup>6</sup>

ḡen<sup>6</sup> co paepað neč po nim  
In<sup>7</sup> duðreicler ar deñnaið,  
ḡia naemčar | cen<sup>8</sup> ločt ar lap,  
Doŋaepað corp hUí Calma[i]n.

B 58c

Comarba<sup>2</sup> Caimniḡ na cell,  
Ir dič do cač i coitčenn,  
Ir bpon do ḡač bočt doðir,<sup>9</sup>  
Ir móp in t-olc a eapbaið.  
Eapbaið h. C.—

Dič mor ar ðainið 7 ar innilið irin bliaðain ri.—  
[Ph]laičbertach hUa [Ph]laičbertaiḡ, ppioir Duine-  
ḡéimin, in pace quieuit.—ḡilla-ḡatpαιc<sup>h</sup>Ua ḡalačtaiḡ,  
aipcinneč Duin-Cpuične, morpu[u]r ert.—Muipceptač  
hUa [Ph]laičbertaiḡ morpu[u]r ert.—Cpeč mebla la  
Cenel-Conaill i n-Uib-Pharanna[i]n<sup>10</sup> 7 i Clann-  
Ḍiarmata, co poḡabrat bú 7 co romarbrat doine.  
Rucrat oppa Clann-Ḍiarmata 7 hUí- [Ph]aipenna[i]n<sup>11</sup>  
7 hUí-<sup>12</sup> ḡailmpetaiḡ, co romarbað ár diaipmiðe 7 co  
pobaiðeð počaiðe dið.—Sloḡað la hUḡa de-laci co n-  
ḡallaið Miðe 7 laiḡen i Toluč-n-óoc, co poloirčtea  
cealla 7 apbanna. Ocur ni rucrat ḡeill na eiðipe  
Aeða hUí Neill do'n ċur rin.—Sloḡað la hUḡa de-laci

<sup>4</sup> Tapair, B. <sup>5</sup>—pacca, B. <sup>6</sup>ḡin, A. <sup>7</sup>an, B. <sup>8</sup>ḡen, B. <sup>9</sup>dober, B.  
<sup>10</sup>Eap- (p om.), A. <sup>11</sup>Αipínnan, B. <sup>12</sup>Ua, B.

<sup>4</sup> *Within it.* — Literally, *on the*  
*centre.*

<sup>5</sup> *Drowned.*—D says the leader  
was Ua Domnaill and adds : tamen

After Cainnech of the body pure  
 Until arose [Ua Calmain] above an altar,  
 It is not known whether [one as good as Ua  
     Calmain] saw the [heavenly] kingdom,  
 There went not [monk's] mantle upon one as good. [1207]

He was a master scribe of beautiful execution,  
 Well used he keep the fair Rule,  
 He gave useful responses on every occasion.  
 He was a sage, distinguished, eminent.

Although no one under heaven could save  
 His penitentiary from demons,  
 Though he were sanctified without defect within it,<sup>4</sup>  
 [Yet] the body of Ua Calmain would save it.

The successor of Cainnech of the churches,  
 It is injury to every one in general,  
 It is grief to every wretched person,  
 It is a great evil,—his loss.

Loss [is] Ua Calmain, etc.

Great destruction on people and cattle in this year.—  
 [F]laithbertach Ua [F]laithbertaigh, prior of Dun-  
 Geimhin, rested in peace.—Gilla-Patraic Ua Falachtaigh,  
 herenagh of Dun-Cruithne, died.—Muircertach Ua  
 [F]laithbertaigh died.—A treacherous foray by the Cenel-  
 Conaill into Ui-Fhearannain and into Clann-Diarmata,  
 so that they seized cows and killed people. The Clann-  
 Diarmata and the Ui-[Fh]airennain and the Ui-Gailm-  
 redhaigh overtook them, so that a countless number of  
 them were slain and a multitude were drowned.<sup>5</sup>—A  
 hosting by Hugo De Lacy with the Foreigners of Meath  
 and of Leinster into Telach-oc, so that churches and crops  
 were burned. And they took not the pledges or hostages  
 of Aedh Ua Neill on that occasion.—A hosting by Hugo

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Conallii cum magna difficultate | runt. Both particulars are found  
 predam in suam patriam adduxe- | in the account given in the *F. M.*



1 Ciannačt[αῖb], co roloirce cella Ciannačt uile 7 co roḡaḃ bú co diairimíðe.—Comarba Pátraic do ðul co teč riḡ Saxon do ročur ceall Epenn 7 do čarait ḡall Epenn.

[b<sub>ir</sub>.]    Kal. 1an. iii.<sup>a</sup> p.<sup>a</sup> l. x.<sup>b</sup> Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> Cpeč la hEighečan hlla n-Domnaill 1 Perais-Manač, cor'ḡaḃrat<sup>1</sup> bú 7 co rucrat Pír-Manač porpa, co romarbaḃ hlla<sup>2</sup> Domnaill, ri Thire-Conaill, ann, co n-ár diairimíðe do maičib Cenuil<sup>3</sup>-Conaill maille ppir.

A 57a    Kal. 1an. u.<sup>a</sup> p.<sup>a</sup> l. xx. 1.<sup>b</sup> Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup> Cpečrluaḡaḃ la hCeḃ hlla Neill 1 n-1nir-n-Eogain 7 ruc O Domnaill ppir, co tucrat cač in romarbaḃ ár diairimíðe daine porḡač leč,<sup>1</sup> bail romarbaḃ Domnaill, mac Murčaða, do Chenel-Eogain. Pepsalimoppo hlla ḃaiḡill 7<sup>d</sup> Cačbarr hlla Domnaill<sup>d</sup> 7 Copmac hlla Domnaill 7 Dabro hlla Dočurtaḡ co ročaiðe do maičib Ceneoil-Conaill imaille puu.<sup>2</sup>—Cač tucrat meic | Raḡnaill, mic Somupliḡ, por Perais Sciaḃ, tú in romarbaḃ a<sup>o</sup> n-ár.<sup>o</sup>

B 58d

A.D. 1208. <sup>1</sup>ḡup'—, A. <sup>2</sup>O, A. <sup>3</sup>Cenel, A.—<sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h. on blank space, A. <sup>b</sup>.xx., B. <sup>c</sup>.iii.<sup>o</sup> (1207), B (C, D); erroneously.

A.D. 1209. <sup>1</sup>leat, A. <sup>2</sup>maille (aphaeresis of i), B. <sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h. on blank space, A. <sup>b</sup>.x., B. But, to be consistent, it should be i. <sup>c</sup>.iii.<sup>o</sup> (1208) B (C, D); erroneously. <sup>d-d</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>e-e</sup> ár diairine—slaughter innumerable, B.

<sup>6</sup> *Successor of [St.] Patrick*.—The archbishop of Armagh. This was Echdonn (latinized Eugenius) Mac Gille-uidhir. On May 4, 1203, King John granted the see of Armagh and primacy of Ireland (cf. A.D. 1202, note 3, *supra*) to Humphrey of Tikehull. On the 22nd of the same month, he notified

the suffragans and subjects of the archdiocese that Eugene, "called the elect of Armagh," had, against the king's consent and after the king's appeal to the Pope, gone to Rome to secure his promotion and commanded them, if he should return, not to receive him as archbishop. Humphrey having died,

De Lacy into Ciannachta, so that he burned the churches of all Ciannachta and seized cows to a countless number.—The successor of [St.] Patrick<sup>6</sup> went to the court of the king of the Saxons to succour the churches of Ireland and to accuse the Foreigners of Ireland. [1207]

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 10th of the moon, A.D. 1208. [1208Bis.]  
A foray by Eignecan Ua Domnaill into Fir-Manach, so that they seized cows and the Fir-Manach overtook them, so that Ua Domnaill, king of Tir-Conaill, was killed there, with slaughter innumerable of the nobles of Cenel-Conaill along with him.<sup>1</sup>

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 21st of the moon, A.D. 1209. [1209]  
A foray-hosting by Aedh Ua Neill into Inis-Eogain and Ua Domnaill overtook him, so that they gave battle, wherein were killed a countless number of persons on each side. Here was killed Domnall Mac Murchadha of the Cenel-Eogain; also Ferghal Ua Baighill and Cathbarr Ua Domnaill and Cormac Ua Domnaill and David Ua Dochurtaigh, with a multitude of the nobles of Cenel-Conaill along with them.—A battle was fought by the sons of Ragnall, son of Somurlech, against the Men of Sciadh, wherein slaughter was inflicted upon them.<sup>1</sup>

the king (Feb. 10, 1204) approved of Ralph, archdeacon of Meath, and commanded the clergy and laity to consider him elected and obey him (*Doc. Irè.*, 177, 178, 200).

These letters were disregarded: perhaps, never reached their destination. Echdonn was confirmed by Innocent III. and obtained peaceable possession of the See. We next find the king availing of his services. On July 19 of the present year, he informs the custodians of the See of Exeter that he

sends Eugene, archbishop of Armagh and primate of Ireland, to execute the episcopal office in that diocese and commands them to find him suitable maintenance with six horses (*ubi sup.*, 331).

The visit here mentioned may have been one of the reasons that influenced John to go to Ireland three years later.

1208. <sup>1</sup> *Him.*—D adds: Et eius loco filius succedit in regimine.

1209. <sup>1</sup> *Them.*—D adds: Eodem anno O'Donill fecit exercitum ad-

(Finghin,<sup>f</sup> mac Diarmada, mic Cormaic Mhes Carr-  
 čaiš, pī Dearmušan, interpretur ert a ruir.—Ualšarc  
 hūa Ruairc d'aitiršā 7 Airt, mac Domnail, mic  
 Phearšail hūi Ruairc, do rīšā 1 n-a inaō.<sup>f</sup>—Anno<sup>g</sup>  
 millerimo ducenterimoque nono (nonono, MS.), Aclax-  
 ander, Doctor reuerentur atque Magister, Doctori-  
 nale suum debuit tunc legendum.<sup>g</sup>)

[Cal. 1an. ui.<sup>a</sup> p.<sup>a</sup> l. n.,<sup>b</sup> Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup>  
 Šilla-Cript hūa Cernaiš, comarba Condere, in bona  
 penitencia quieuit.—Rī Saxan do čaiðečt 1 n-Šinn co  
 longair diarmide, 1don,<sup>e</sup> rečt<sup>1</sup> cēt<sup>1</sup> long.<sup>e</sup>

(Airt<sup>f</sup> mac Domnail, mic Pēršail hūi Ruairc, pī  
 Šreirne, do marbað tre ineaðail la Cormac, mac Airt  
 hūi Mhail-Sheačlainn.—Ceile hūa Dubčaiš, eprcop  
 Mhaiš-Šo naSax[an], in Chripto quieuit.—Flaičbertač  
 hūa Flainn, 1don, comorba Dačonna Šarfa-mic-n-Širc,  
 [-Širc, MS.] mortuur ert.<sup>f</sup>)

A.D. 1209. <sup>f</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>g</sup> s t. m., n. t. h., A; om.  
 B, C, D.

A.D. 1210. <sup>1-1</sup> occ., MS. (A).—<sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h., on blank space, A. <sup>b</sup> To be  
 in keeping with preceding year, the epact of B should be xxi. <sup>c</sup>-.ix.<sup>o</sup> (1209),  
 B (C, D); in error. <sup>d</sup> In B, C, D, this item follows the Rī Saxan entry.  
<sup>e-e</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>f</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

versus Hugonem O'Nellium et  
 Eogananses et, capta preda magna  
 et obsidibus, pax perpetua stabilita  
 fuit inter O'Nellum et O'Donill,  
 cum promissis de adiutorio hinc  
 inde prestando aduersus quos-  
 cunque eorum aduersarios, siue  
 fuissent Angli, siue Hiberni.

This entry is given in the *F. M.*  
 at 1208.

<sup>2</sup> *Finghin, etc.*—This and the  
*Ualgharc* entry are in the *Annals of*  
*Loch Ce*, 1209.

<sup>3</sup> *Alexander.*—Alexander de Villa  
 Dei, or de Villedieu, a Franciscan

of Dole. Professor of Latin in  
 Paris, where his chief work, the  
*Doctrinale Puerorum*, a versified  
 Latin Grammar, was composed in  
 1209. It held the foremost place  
 as text-book for more than two  
 centuries. The authors of the *His-  
 toire littéraire de la France* (Tome  
 xvi., p. 188-9. Paris, 1824) allow  
 it no merit.

The Biblical Leonine verses  
 attributed to him and which de-  
 serve the censure given by the  
 Benedictines (*loc. cit.*) are spurious,  
 according to some. See Joecher:

(Finghin,<sup>2</sup> son of Diarmaid, son of Cormac Mac Carthaigh, king of Desmond, was slain by his own [people].—Ualgharc Ua Ruairc was dethroned and Art, son of Domnall, son of Fearghal Ua Ruairc, was made king in his stead.—In the year [of our Lord] one thousand two hundred and nine, Alexander,<sup>3</sup> reverend Doctor [of Theology] and Master [of Arts], then [first] delivered his *Doctrinal* to be read.) [1209]

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. 1210. Gilla-Crist Ua Cernaigh, bishop<sup>1</sup> of Conderi, rested in good penance.—The king<sup>2</sup> of the Saxons [John] came into Ireland with a fleet hard to count, namely, seven hundred ships. [1210]

(Art,<sup>3</sup> son of Domnall, son of Ferghal Ua Ruairc, king of Breifni, was killed through treachery by Cormac, son of Art Ua Mail-Seachlainn.—Ceile Ua Dubhthaigh, bishop of Magh-Eo of the Saxons, rested in Christ.—Flaithbertach Ua Flainn, namely, successor of [St.] Dachonna<sup>4</sup> of Eas-mic-Eirc, died.)

*Allgemeines Gelehrten Lexicon*, p. 260 (Leipzig, 1750).

1210. <sup>1</sup> *Bishop*.—Literally, *successor* (of the founder, Mac-Cnisse; [only] *son of* [his mother] *Cness*: L. L. 369 f, 372 b).

<sup>2</sup> *The king, etc.*—For the itinerary of John, from “Crook near Waterford” [June 20] to “The mead near Dublin” [Aug. 24th], see *Doc. Ire.* 401—9.

<sup>3</sup> *Art, etc.*—These three items make up all the entries given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* under this year.

<sup>4</sup> *Dachonna*.—O'Donovan (*F. M.* iii., p. 162) and Reeves (*Adamnan*, p. 281) fell into an unaccountable

error in making Dachonna the son of Erc. According to the *Genealogies of Saints* (L. L., p. 348b) and the *Nemsenchas* (versified Genealogies: L. Be. [Book of Ballymote], p. 230a ll. 40, 41), Dachonna and Lugaid and bishop Cormac were sons of Echaid, son of Illand, son of Eogan [a quo Cenel-Eogain] (son, L. L., *loc. cit.*, adds, of Niall of the Nine Hostages).

The *son of Erc*, from whom the Cataract (*Ess*: at present, Assylyn, on the Boyle, about a mile west of the town) took its ancient name, was probably Echaid, the last of the Firbolgic kings, who was slain in the battle of Magh Tuired, near Cong.

Καλ. Ιαν. ιι.<sup>a</sup> ρ.,<sup>a</sup> λ., xiii.,<sup>b</sup> Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup>  
 Γαλλ το εαιθεετ co Caeluirgi, co ποτινοιλ Αεθ hlla  
 Neill Conaill 7 Eogain 7 Oipgiallu,<sup>1</sup> co pomarbaθ leir.

(Toirrdhealbach,<sup>d</sup> mac Ruaidri hll Choncuair, do  
 denum cpeice i Maθ-Luirg, gu pug leir ipin Ségar h  
 docum Diarmoda, a braθar 7 do lean Aθ, mac Caθail,  
 he gu n-θeaθaiθ ip Tuairgipt ap teiceaθ peime.—  
 θpaiθde Chonnaθt do coiθeθt i n-θpinn, ιθon, Diarmad  
 mac Concuair, Concuair hll Eaθpa 7 Pinn hlla  
 Capmacan 7 Toibeapθ, mac Gall-θaiθil.—Aipeaθtaθ  
 Mac Donnθaiθ [occirup ep].<sup>d</sup>)

[θip.] Καλ. Ιαν. ι. ρ., λ. xx. ιιι., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> ιι.<sup>o</sup>  
 Σιτριuc hlla Laiθena[i]n, comarba Comgaill, do éc 7  
 Aengur Mac Cormaic do oipθneθ i n-a inaθ.—Cairtel  
 Cluana-θoir do denam do θhallaiθ (7<sup>b</sup> do'n θailleppcop<sup>b</sup>)  
 7 cpeθpluaθaθ<sup>1</sup> do θenum doiθ<sup>d</sup> i Tip-n-Eogain. (Ocup<sup>c</sup>  
 tugpaθ Pip-Mhanaθ ár mop oppa ann.<sup>c</sup>)—Aeθ hlla  
 Neill, pí Conaill 7 Eogain 7 Aipgiall, do bpeiθ oppa<sup>2</sup> 7  
 maiθm for θhallaiθ, θú in pomarbaθ ár θaiθmíθe  
 oiθ.—Tomap, mac Uθtpaiθ, co macaiθ Raθnaiθ, mic  
 Somapliθ, do εαιθεετ do θhaipe Colum-cille co ré<sup>3</sup>  
 longaiθ peθtmoθaθ<sup>4</sup> 7 in baile do mílliuiθ doiθ co móp  
 7 Inip-Eogain co huiliθi do mílliuiθ doiθ 7 do Cheniu<sup>5</sup>-  
 Conaill.

A.D. 1211. <sup>1</sup> Aipgiallu, A.—<sup>a</sup> n. t. h. on blank space, A. <sup>b</sup> xiii., B.  
 The scribe mistook ii. for u. <sup>c</sup> cc. x. (1210), B (C, D); erroneously.  
<sup>d</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1212. <sup>1</sup>—aiθaθ, B. <sup>2</sup> poppa, B. <sup>3</sup> ιι., A, B. <sup>4</sup> .lxx.αθ, A, B. <sup>5</sup>—  
 neol, A.—<sup>a</sup> x. .i. (1211), B (C, D). The ferial and epact (which are  
 given in B also) show that the year is 1212. <sup>b</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B,  
 C, D. <sup>d</sup> om., B.

1211. <sup>1</sup> *Toirrdhealbach, etc.* —  
 These entries (with the variant  
 Mac Duinnchathaigh in the third)  
 are given in the *Annals of Loch Ce*  
 (*ad an.*).

<sup>2</sup> *The pledges.* —They were carried  
 by King John the preceding year  
 to England, according to the *An-*  
*nals of Loch Ce.*

<sup>3</sup> *Foreign-Gaidhel.* —See Vol. I.,

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 13th of the moon, A.D. [1211]  
 1211. The Foreigners came to Narrow-Water, until Aedh Ua Neill assembled [Cenel-]Conaill and [Cenel-]Eogain and the Airghialla, so that they [the Foreigners] were killed by him.

(Toirrdhealbach,<sup>1</sup> son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchubhair, made a foray into Magh-Luirg, until he brought the spoil with him into the Seghas to Diarmod, his kinsman. And Aodh, son of Cathal, followed him, until [Toirrdhealbach] went into the North, fleeing before him.—The hostages<sup>2</sup> of Connacht came [back] to Ireland: namely, Diarmaid, son of Conchubhar [Mac Diarmata], Conchubhar Ua Eaghra and Finn Ua Carmacan and Toibear, son of a Foreign-Gaidhel.<sup>3</sup>—Aireachtach Mac Donnchaidh [was slain].)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. [1212 Bis.]  
 1212. Sitriuc Ua Laighenain, successor of [St.] Comgall [of Bangor], died and Oengus Mac Cormaic was instituted in his stead.—The castle of Cluain-Eois was built by the Foreigners (and by the Foreign bishop<sup>1</sup>) and a foray-hosting was made by them into Tir-Eogain (And the Fir-Manach inflicted great slaughter upon them there.)—Aedh Ua Neill, king of [Cenel-]Conaill and of [Cenel-]Eogain and of the Airghialla overtook them and defeat [was inflicted] upon the Foreigners, wherein were killed a countless number of them.—Thomas, son of Uchtrach with the sons of Ragnall, son of Somarle, came to Daire of [St.] Colum-cille with six and seventy ships and the town was greatly destroyed by them and Inis-Eogain was completely destroyed by them and by the Cenel-Conaill.

p. 365, n. 10. The *Annals of Loch Ce* state he was one of the stewards of O'Conor.

1212. <sup>1</sup>Foreign bishop.—John de Gray, bishop of Norwich; justiciary of Ireland, 1210-13.



(Sloisgeadh le Connacetaib tre doğairm in Ghaillepr-coib 7 Gillebert Mac Ghoirdealb su hEap-ruaid, su n-deapnadh cairlen Chailuirge leo.)

A 57b

[Cal. 1an. 111.<sup>a</sup> p.<sup>a</sup> l. u., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>ob</sup> 111.<sup>ob</sup> Doncað Mac<sup>1</sup> Cana,<sup>1</sup> toirpeð Ceneoil-Áenğura, do éc.—Cpeð do denam do Ghilla fiaclað hUa ðaigill 7 do ðreim do Cenuil-Conaill ar Cenuil-n-Eogain 7 riat ar eimeð Ceneoil-Conaill uile 7 hUa Tairce[1]p<sup>2</sup> co ron-raðað. | Ruc imorpo hUa Tairce[1]p<sup>2</sup> porpa 7 peparit<sup>c</sup> debarit ppu.<sup>c</sup> Marbðar imorpo in Gilla fiaðað hUa Tairce[1]p<sup>2</sup>, ionn, piğtoirpeð Clainni-Sneidğile 7 Clainni-Pinğin, i cornum a éiniğ.—Opuim-caín co n-a tem-pall do loğcað do Cenuil-Eogain gan ceat do<sup>3</sup> hUa<sup>3</sup> Neill.—Pepğal hUa Caða[1]n, pi Ciannaçt 7 Pep-na-Craibhe, do marbað do Ghallaið.—Domnall hUa<sup>4</sup> Daimín do marbað do macaib Mes Laçlainn i<sup>5</sup> n-ðopur peiclera Daire Colum-cille.

B 59a

(Cairlen<sup>d</sup> Chluana-Goir do loğsuð.—Gillebert Mac Coirdealb do marbað i Cairlen-an-çail 7 in cairlen do loğsað por ann.—Donncað hUa hEidín do ðallað le hAeð, mac Caðail croidðepğ.—Maðm Chaille-na-cpann do çaðairt do Cormac, mac Airt hUa Mhail-Sheaçlainn, ar Ghallaið.<sup>d</sup>)

[Cal. 1an. 111.<sup>a</sup>, p.<sup>a</sup>, l. x. u., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>ob</sup> 111.<sup>ob</sup> Donn hUa<sup>1</sup> ðpeirlen do marbað ð'a airiuçt péin i

A.D. 1212. <sup>c-c</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1213. <sup>1-1</sup> Macana, A. <sup>2</sup> Tirc—, B. <sup>3-3</sup> do[=do Ó], A. <sup>4</sup> O, A. <sup>5</sup> α, B.—<sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h., on blank space, A. <sup>b-b</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup> (1212), B (C, D); erroneously. <sup>c-c</sup> peparit<sup>c</sup> debarit ppu—*An attack is delivered upon them*, B. <sup>d-d</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1214. <sup>1</sup> O, A. B. <sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h., on blank space, A. <sup>b-b</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup> (1213), B (C, D); erroneously.

<sup>2</sup> *A hosting*.—Given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*)

1213. <sup>1</sup> *Protection*.—Here and lower down, *comuirce* is rightly

(A hosting<sup>2</sup> by the Connachtmen, through summons of the Foreign bishop and of Gillibert Mac Coisdealbh, to Eas-ruadh, so that the castle of Narrow-Water was made by them.) [1212]

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 5th of the moon, A.D. 1213. [1213]  
 Donnchadh Mac Cana, chief of Cenel-Oenghusa, died.—A foray was made by Gilla Fiachlach Ua Baighill and by a party of the Cenel-Conaill upon the Cenel-Eogain, who were all under the protection<sup>1</sup> of the Cenel-Conaill and of Ua Tairchert in particular. Howbeit, Ua Taircheirt overtook them and [his force] gave battle to them. However, the Gilla Riabhach Ua Taircheirt, namely, royal chief of Clann-Sneidhghille and Clann-Finghin, is killed in defence of [those under] his protection.—Druim-cain with its church was burned by the Cenel-Eogain without permission from [the king] Ua Neill.—Ferghal Ua Cathain, king of Ciannachta and Firna-craibhe, was killed by the Foreigners.—Domnall Ua Daimin was killed by the sons of Mac Lachlainn at the door of the Monastery of Daire of [St.] Colum-cille.

(The castle<sup>2</sup> of Cluain-Eois was burned.—Gillibert Mac Coisdealbh was killed in the castle of the Narrow [-Water] and the castle was also burned at the time.—Donnchadh Ua Eidhin was blinded by Aedh, son of Cathal Red-Hand [Ua Conchubair].—The defeat of the Wood of the [High] Trees was given by Cormac, son of Art Ua Mail-Seachlainn, to the Foreigners.)

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 16th of the moon, A.D. 1214. [1214]  
 Donn Ua Breislen was killed by his own council

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rendered *patrocinium* by the translator of D.

<sup>2</sup> The castle.—These four items

are found in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad. an.*). The castle, they state, was destroyed by O'Neill.

meðail.<sup>2</sup>—Tomár, mac Uétraig<sup>3</sup> 7 Ruaidrí, mac Raḡnail, do arḡain Dairi go huiliḡ 7 do breiḡ íet Muinntere Daire 7 Tuairce[1]r<sup>4</sup> Erenn arḡena do lár tempall in reiclera ímaḡ.—hUa<sup>1</sup> Caḡa[1]n, 7 Fír-na-Craib<sup>5</sup>e do ḡiaḡ-tain co Daire do ḡabail tairi 'mo macaib Meḡ Laḡ-lainn, co<sup>3</sup> romarbraḡ<sup>3</sup> celloir mor reiclera Daire etpora. Dorona Dia 7 Colum-cille tra mírbail moir annreir: ion, in fer tinoil 7 toḡartail, ion, Maḡ-gamain Maḡ Aḡne,<sup>4</sup> do marbaḡ i n-eineḡ Colum-cille fo cetoir i n-dorur in dubreiclera Colum-cille.—Ainnire hUa Coḡḡaiḡ, ab reiclera Daire, uaralceireḡ toḡaḡe ar<sup>c</sup> crabaḡ, ar duḡḡur, ar mine, ar morḡaḡḡ, ar miḡcaire, ar móḡḡéḡḡ, ar ecna[1], ar ḡaḡ maiḡ[1]ur arḡena,<sup>c</sup> por<sup>t</sup> optima<sup>m</sup> penitencia<sup>m</sup> inḡer[1]ur er<sup>t</sup> uia<sup>m</sup> uniuers[1]e carni<sup>r</sup> i n-dubreicler Colum-cille.—Cartel Cula-raḡain do ḡenum le<sup>d</sup> Tomar, mac Uétraig 7 le ḡallaiḡ Ulaḡ. Ocur porcaileḡ reilce 7 claḡana 7 cumḡaiḡ in baile uile, cenmoḡa in tempall amain, cuceireir.<sup>e</sup>—Ri Aḡban do éc, ion, Uilliam ḡarm.—Aḡḡ hUa<sup>5</sup> Neill do ḡabairt máḡma | ar ḡallaiḡ 7 derḡár ḡall do ḡur ann 7 in Cairlongpor<sup>t</sup> do loḡcaḡ ipin loḡ cetna, eitir daire 7 innile.

A 57c

(ḡilla-na-naeḡ hUa Ruadán, epircopur Luiḡne, in Chriḡto quieuit.—Epircopur Cluana-mac-Noir, ion,

A.D. 1214. <sup>2</sup>meabail, B. <sup>33</sup>sup m—, A. <sup>4</sup>-aḡne, B. <sup>5</sup>O. A. <sup>c</sup>om, with exeeption of ar ecna—for wisdom—, which is placed after toḡaḡe, B; all om., C; “*Aynire O Coffay, abbas Derensis, mortuus est*,” D (in which it is the last item). <sup>d</sup>re, with dot underneath and l overhead, t. h., A,—a clear proof that the exemplar contained the correct form. <sup>e</sup>cum in cairtel<sup>l</sup> ipin—for that castle, B. C follows A; D, B. <sup>f</sup>n. t. h.,

1214. <sup>1</sup>Manciple. — Literally, great Cellarer (great being redundant).

The original *celloir* is the equivalent of the Latin *cellarius*, whose duties are thus defined in the Rule of St. Isidore: Iste prebebit heb-

domadariis quidquid necessarium est victui monachorum, hospitum, infirmorum. . . Is etiam quidquid residuum fuerit pro pauperum usibus reservabit. . . Ad hunc quoque pertinent horrea, greges ovium et pecorum, lana, linum,

in treachery.—Thomas, son of Uchtrach and Ruaidhri, son of Raghnaill, plundered Daire completely and took the treasures of the Community of Daire and of the North of Ireland besides from out the midst of the church of the Monastery.—Ua Cathain and the Men of Craibh came to Daire to seize a house against the sons of Mac Lachlainn, so that between them they killed the great manciple<sup>1</sup> of the Monastery of Daire. But God and [St.] Colum-cille wrought a great miracle therein: the man that assembled and mustered [the force], namely, Mathgamain Mag Aithne, was killed in reparation to Colum-cille immediately, at the door of the Penitentiary of Colum-cille.—Ainmire Ua Cobhthaigh, abbot of the Monastery of Daire, eminent cleric select for piety, for disposition, for meekness, for magnanimity, for benevolence, for great charity, for every goodness besides, after most excellent penance entered the way of all flesh in the Penitentiary of Colum-cille.—The castle of Cuil-rathain was built by Thomas, son of Uchtrach and by the Foreigners of Ulidia. And all the cemeteries and fences and buildings of the town, save the church alone, were pulled down for that.—The King of Scotland died, namely, William<sup>2</sup> Garm.—Aedh Ua Neill gave a defeat to the Foreigners and stark slaughter of the Foreigners was inflicted therein and Carrlongport was burned, both people and effects, on the same day.

(Gilla-na-naemh<sup>3</sup> Ua Ruadhan, bishop of Luighni [Achonry], rested in Christ.—The Bishop of Cluain-mac-

aviaria sollicitudo ; cibaria ad ministrandum pistoribus, jumentis, bobus et aviis ; industria quoque calciamentorum, cura pastorum et piscatorum (*Concordia Regularum*, xl. 3).

The same officer is called *equominus* (*oeconomus*) at 781 (= 782) *supra* = Irish *Fertighe*. The *Four Masters*,

not understanding the term, equate it with Prior! The rendering in D is original: Magnus exorcista! C gives "the great Caller."

<sup>2</sup> William.—Died and was succeeded by his son, Alexander II., in December, 1214.

<sup>3</sup> Gilla-na-naemh.—(*Servant* (devotee) of the saints). This and the

hlla Muircean, quieuit.—Muirčearptač, mac ħriain, do marbað do Šhallaiβ.—Irin bllaðain [ri] dobi in τ-Αεð breicci, ppiy a paita an Caðarčāč.<sup>1</sup>—Iohanner,<sup>2</sup> tunc Anġli[a]e rex, tuc pē Saxana 7 Epē do'n Pāpa, iðon, Innocentiur tertiur, 7 tuc an Pāpa do pēin apir iad 7 mile marz dozan 7 porterur zača bllaðain : iðon, pečt ceð ex Anġlia 7 tpi ceð ex ħiberia.<sup>3</sup>)

B 59b

[Cal. Ian. u.<sup>a</sup> p.<sup>a</sup> l. xx. un., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>ob</sup> u.<sup>o</sup> b  
Cpeč do ðenum t'Αεð, mac Mail-Sečlainn<sup>1</sup> Meic Lo-  
člainn, por comarba Colum-cille 7<sup>o</sup> caun ġreigi do  
arġain do<sup>o</sup> 7 a marbað pēin do Šhallaiβ irin bllaðain  
cetna, tpiā mirbail Colum-cille.—ðean-Míðe, inġen  
hllī Eigiġ, ben<sup>2</sup> Αεðā hllī Neill, piġ<sup>3</sup> Αiliġ, in bona  
penitētia quieuit.—Sluaġað la hΑεð hllā Neill i n-  
ulltaiβ 7 tuc maiðm mor por<sup>4</sup> Šallaiβ Ulað.<sup>d</sup>—Uilliam,  
pi Αlban, do éc 7<sup>o</sup> Αlaxanðer, a mac, do oipðneð i n-α  
inað.—[Ġener]ale<sup>1</sup> Concilium [pub] Innocentio Pāpa.<sup>1</sup>

A; om., B, C, D. <sup>ss</sup>n. t. h., B; om., A; given in C, D.

A.D. 1215. <sup>1</sup> Maeilec—(ġ om.), B. <sup>2</sup> bean, B. <sup>3</sup> pi, A. <sup>4</sup> ap—on, B.—<sup>ss</sup>n. t. h. on blank space, A. <sup>b-b</sup>.x.<sup>o</sup> un.<sup>o</sup> (1214), B (C, D); erroneously. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B, C. <sup>d</sup> om., B, C. <sup>e</sup> om., A. <sup>f-l</sup> m., t. h., A; om., B,

three next items are given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

<sup>4</sup> *Aedh*.—Of this person I have found no account elsewhere.

<sup>5</sup> *John*.—The author of D mistook the meaning : Papa ipsa redonauit regi una cum mille marchis, etc. It is open to doubt whether it was understood by the translator of C : "The Pope surrendred them againe to himselfe and a 1000 marcks to him and after every yeare 700," etc.

The history of the donation and re-donation is sufficiently well known. (For an abstract of the Charter, St. Paul's, London, Oct. 3, 1213—not 1214, as in the text—(see *Doc. Ire.* I 489. Cf. *ib.* s. vv.

Pope, I; Tribute, II, III, IV.) Of the money, one-half was to be paid on Sept. 29; the other, on the Easter following. By public script, made at Avignon, April 1, 1317, four delegates (deputed *ad hoc* by Letters of Edward II., given Dec. 16, 1216) agreed, on behalf of the king, to discharge the arrears of Henry and Edward II., amounting to 24,000 marks, by yearly payments of one fourth on the festival of St. Michael, commencing with the feast next ensuing.

Two receipts of John XXII., in the form of Letters to Edward III., have been preserved. The first bears date April 7 [1330] and is

Nois, namely, Ua Muiricean, rested.—Muirceartach, son of Brian, was killed by the Foreigners.—In this year appeared Aedh<sup>4</sup> “of the deceit,” who was called “The Helper.”—John,<sup>5</sup> then king of England, gave Saxon-land and Ireland to the Pope, namely, Innocent III. And the Pope gave them back to him again, and 1000 marks [were to be paid] to him [the Pope] and to [his] successors every year: to wit, 700 from England and 300 from Ireland.) [1214]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 27th of the moon, A.D. 1215. [1215] A foray was made by Aedh, son of Mael-Sechlainn Mac Lochlainn upon the successor of [St.] Colum-cille and a herd of cattle was carried off by him. And himself was killed by the Foreigners in the same year through miracle of Colum-cille.—Bean-Midhe, daughter of Ua Eignigh, wife of Aedh Ua Neill, king of Ailech, rested in good penance.—A hosting by Aedh Ua Neill into Ulidia and he inflicted great defeat upon the Foreigners of Ulidia.—William,<sup>1</sup> King of Scotland, died and Alexander, his son, was inaugurated in his stead.—A General Council<sup>2</sup> [was held] under Pope Innocent.

for the year ending Sept. 29, 1329 : Cum pro regno Anglie et terris Hibernie census mille marcarum sterlingorum annis singulis Romane ecclesie solvere teneris, etc. (Manner of payment set forth.), Nos solutionem et assignationem approbantes easdem, te ac heredes et successores tuos, necnon regnum et terras predictas de dictis mille marchis sic solutis absolvimus et quitamus.

The second, of July 5, 1333, is for the year ending Sept. 29, 1330, and the half year up to Easter [March 31], 1331. The 1,500 marks were paid in 6,000 gold

florins, “singulis marchis pro quatuor florenis auri computatis.”

This was apparently the last payment. In a Brief, Avignon, June 6 [1365], Urban V. reminds Edward III. that he made no remittance since July, 1333, and states that bearer was empowered to treat of this and other pressing matters. But, with respect to the arrears, the mission seems to have proved fruitless. See Theiner: *Vet. Mon. Hibern. et Scot.*, Romae, 1864, pp. 193, 253, 259, 329.

1215. <sup>1</sup> William.—This entry is misplaced. See 1214, note 2, *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> Council.—The 12th Ecumenical



(Cat̃al,<sup>s</sup> mac 'Θιαρμωδα, in Chp̃rto quieuit.<sup>s</sup>—Or̃do<sup>h</sup> Minorum confirmatur hoc anno.—Αρ̃οξαρ h̃lla Con-  
c̃uβαιρ, ep̃r̃copur Sh̃il-Muirečaiξ, in Chp̃rto quieuit.—  
Com̃dail ep̃r̃cob na Cp̃r̃daiθεαčta co Roim i n-aim̃p̃r  
Innocent[ui] Pap[a]e terciu. Ir i nuim̃p̃r na n-ep̃r̃cob  
βαδαρ ann : quatoringenti quindecim, inter quor̃ p̃uer-  
unt p̃ep̃tuaginta unur archiep̃r̃copi et p̃rimater.  
Et octingenti abbat̃er 7 p̃prioer. Ocur i p̃eil Mart̃ain  
do bi in com̃dail rin.<sup>h</sup>)

[b̃ir.] | Cal. Ian. ui.<sup>a</sup> p̃.<sup>a</sup> l. ix., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> ui.<sup>ob</sup>  
Mael-Poil h̃lla Muirečaiξ, p̃prioir Duine-Geiñin, do  
éc.—Oengur<sup>e</sup> h̃lla Cair̃ella[i]n, toiρeč Clainni-Θιαρ-  
ματα, do μαρβαθ̃ d̃'a b̃raičp̃iβ̃ p̃ein.—Donñp̃leiβ̃i h̃lla  
Mail-Mena do m̃ar̃baθ̃ do 'Ohal-Αραιθε.<sup>c</sup>—T̃paθ̃ h̃lla  
Mail-p̃aβ̃aill, toiρeč Ceneoil-P̃ep̃ξura, co n-a b̃raičp̃iβ̃  
7 co<sup>1</sup> n-ār̃ mor, do μαρβαθ̃ do Muireθαč, mac Mór-  
mair̃ Lem̃nač.—Donñčāθ̃ h̃lla Duib̃oir̃ma, toiρeč na  
b̃p̃eθ̃ča, do éc i n-dub̃p̃eicler 'Oaire.—Mur̃čāθ̃ Mac  
Cač̃mail, p̃iξčtoiρeč Cheneoil-P̃ep̃aθ̃aiξ, do éc t̃p̃ia m̃ir-  
bail Colum-cille.—Ruaiθ̃p̃i h̃lla P̃lainn, p̃i 'Oair̃lair̃,  
do éc.—Mas<sup>c</sup> Cana, toiρeč Cenu[i]l-Oengura, do μαρβαθ̃  
dia b̃raičp̃iβ̃ p̃ein.<sup>c</sup>—'Oioñp̃[i]ur h̃lla Longar̃ga[i]n, ar-  
p̃ep̃p̃uc Cair̃il, mor̃tu[u]r ep̃t Rom[a]e.—Eč̃donñ Mac  
Gille-uoir̃, com̃ar̃ba P̃at̃p̃aic 7 p̃p̃im̃aič<sup>2</sup> Ep̃enn, por̃t  
G̃enep̃ale Concilium<sup>3</sup> Lat̃ep̃aneñp̃e Rom[a]e p̃elicit̃er  
ob̃dop̃m̃iuit.—Concobur h̃lla h̃enne, ep̃r̃cop Cille-θα-  
lua, por̃t id̃em Concilium<sup>3</sup> p̃euer̃teñr in uia quieuit.

C, D. Underneath is another item, now illegible. s-sitl., at end of first  
entry, n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. h-h n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1216. <sup>1</sup>gu, A. <sup>2</sup>p̃p̃im̃aič, B. <sup>3</sup>conp̃ilium, A, B.—<sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h.  
on blank space, A. b-u.o (1215), B (C, D); erroneously. c-c om., B, C,  
D. In addition, the Mael-Poil entry is omitted in D.

and 4th General of Lateran. Held | native item are found in the *Annals*  
from Nov. 11 to Nov. 30. | of *Loch Ce* (ad an.).

<sup>s</sup> *Cathal*.—This and the other | <sup>4</sup> *Confirmed*.—In the Lateran

(Cathal<sup>3</sup> Mac Diarmoda rested in Christ.—The Order of [Friars] Minors is confirmed<sup>4</sup> this year.—Ardghar Ua Conchubhair, bishop of Sil-Muirethaigh, rested in Christ.—A Synod<sup>5</sup> of the bishops of Christendom [was held] at Rome in the time of Pope Innocent III. This is the number of bishops that were therein, 415; amongst whom were 71 archbishops and primates. And 800 abbots and priors. And on the festival of [St.] Martin [Nov. 11] this Synod took place.) [1215]

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 9th of the moon, A.D. [1216 Bis.] 1216. Mael-Poil Ua Muiredhaigh, prior of Dun-Geimhin, died.—Oenghus Ua Cairrellain, chief of Clann-Diarmata, was killed by his own kinsmen.—Donnsleibhi Ua Mail-Mena was killed by the Dal-Araidhe.—Trad Ua Mail-fhabhaill, chief of Cenel-Ferghusa, along with his kinsmen and with great havoc, was killed by Muiredach, son of the Great Steward of Lemhain.—Donnchadh Ua Dubdirma, chief of the Bredach, died in the Penitentiary of Daire.—Murchadh Mac Cathmail, royal chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, died through miracle of [St.] Colum-cille<sup>1</sup>.—Ruaidhri Ua Flainn, king of Dairlas, died.—Mag Cana, chief of Cenel-Oengusa, was killed by his own kinsmen.—Dionysius Ua Longargain, archbishop of Cashel, died in Rome.—Echdonn Mac Gille-uidhir, successor of Patrick and Primate of Ireland, felicitously slept in Rome after the Lateran General Council.—Conchobur Ua Enne, bishop of Cell-da-lua, returning after the same Council, slept on the way.

Council. Wadding: *Ann. Min.*, ad an. 1215, p. 161.

<sup>5</sup> A *Synod*.—Given in substantially the same terms in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (ad an.).

1216. <sup>1</sup> *Colum-cille*.—*Cuius sanctuarium antea inuaserat* is added in D; from what source I know not.

(Iohoner<sup>d</sup>, rex Anglie, mortuus est.—Annus hūa Muiretair, episcopus Conmaicne, in Christo quiescit.<sup>d</sup>—Obiit Innocentius Papa. Succedit [Honor]ius.—[Ordo]o Predicatorum confirmatur.<sup>e</sup> A.D. 1216. Ας πο αν βλιαδαιν αραιβε Comarille Generalta 'ra Roim, idon, Lateran, ann αραιβε mile τρι ces erroc.<sup>f</sup>)

A 57d [Cal. Ian. 1. p., l. xx, Anno Domini m.° cc.° x.° un.<sup>oa</sup> Maťgam|ain hūa [ph]laiťberταιξ, pu Clainni-Domnail, mortu[u]s est.

(Ann<sup>b</sup> τ-αιρδεppcob hūa Ruanađa do gabail do Mail-iru hūa Chončubair.—Gilla-Annain hūa Martain, illum Epenn i m-breiteamnať, mortuus est.<sup>b</sup>)

[Cal. Ian. 11. p.,<sup>a</sup> l. 1., Anno Domini m.° cc.° x.° un.<sup>ob</sup> Gilla-Tiřernaiξ, mac Gilla-Rona[i]n, erpuc Airđiall 7 cenn Canonac Epenn, in bona penitentia quiescit.—Ingantať Mac Congalaiξ do ec.<sup>c</sup>

A.D. 1216. <sup>d-d</sup>n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>e-e</sup>l. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>f-f</sup>n. t. h., B; om., A; given in C, D.

A.D. 1217. <sup>a-a</sup>un.<sup>o</sup> (1216), B (C, D); erroneously. <sup>b-b</sup>n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1218. <sup>a-a</sup>n. t. h. on blank space, A. <sup>b-un</sup> (1217), B (C, D); erroneously. <sup>c-c</sup>om., B, C, D.

<sup>2</sup> Died.—On St. Luke's Day, October 18.

<sup>3</sup> Annudh.—Given in *Annals of Loch Ce* (ad an.).

<sup>4</sup> Died.—July 16. Honorius III. was elected on the 18th.

<sup>5</sup> Confirmed.—By Honorius III. in two Briefs, dated Dec. 22. The title *Friars Preachers* was first given in a third Letter, dated from the Lateran, Jan. 26, 1217: Honorius, etc., Dilectis filiis Priori and Fratribus Sancti Romani Praedicatoribus in partibus Tolosanis, etc. (*Script. Rer. Pred.*, p. 13-4.)

<sup>6</sup> 1216.—The date, of course, is erroneous. It should be 1215.

1217. <sup>1</sup> Died.—After this entry, D gives (1216): Eodem anno Donaldus Magnus O'Donill cum magno exercitu inuasit Clan-Ricard et continuauit ibidem, deuastando patriam, usquedum Mac William prestitit obedientiam and obsides ipsi O'Donill. Et preterea eiecit ex patria Moriachum Lasyndaylle [O'Daly] propter necem cuiusdam Ffyne O'Brologhan: quem dictus O'Donill prosecutus est in Tuomoniam et ipso Moriacho per

(John, king of England, died.<sup>2</sup>—Annudh<sup>3</sup> Ua Muire-thaidh, bishop of Conmaicni [Ardagh], rested in Christ.—Pope Innocent died.<sup>4</sup> Honorius succeeds.—The Order of Preachers is confirmed.<sup>5</sup>—A.D. 1216.<sup>6</sup> This is the year in which there was a General Council in Rome, namely, of Lateran, wherein were 1300 bishops.) [1216]

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 20th of the moon, A.D. [1217]  
1217. Mathgamain Ua Fhlaithbertaigh, king of Clann-Domnaill, died.<sup>1</sup>

(The archbishop<sup>2</sup> Ua Ruanadha was taken prisoner by Mail-Isu Ua Conchubhair.—Gilla-Arnain Ua Martain, ollam of Ireland in jurisprudence, died.)

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 1st of the moon, A.D. 1218. [1218]  
Gilla-Tighernaigh,<sup>1</sup> son of Gilla-Ronain,<sup>1</sup> bishop of Airghialla [Clogher] and head of the Canons of Ireland, rested in good penance.<sup>2</sup>—Ingantach Mac Congalaigh died.

Donogho[-um] Caribragh O'Brien exinde fugiendo peruenit Limericum. Et cum ipse O'Donill cum exercitu illum persequendo ueniret ad portam Limericensem, homicidam reiecerunt ad mandatum ipsius O'Donill. Et sic ab uno ad alterum delatus fuit Dubliniam, nemine audente eum retinere contra mandatum ipsius O'Donill; qui reuersus [est] cum uictoria, perlustrata hinc inde tota Connacia in illa expeditione.

The foregoing is given with more detail in the *Four Masters* at 1213.

<sup>2</sup> *The archbishop*. — Given in *Annals of Loch Ce* at 1216. The next entry is in the same *Annals* under 1218.

1218. <sup>1</sup> *Tighernaigh*; *Ronain*.—

(*Devotee*) of (St.) *Tigernach* (of Clones); of (St.) *Ronan* (of Liathross = Fir-roiss, 826-7, 846-7, *supra* ?).

<sup>2</sup> *Penance*.—D adds the following: Quo anno O'Donill cum omnibus principalibus totius Ultonie et Conacie generalem expeditionem fecit per Midenses et alias Anglicanas partes comburendo et deuastando, quousque uenerunt ad Dubliniam; cum quibus iuncta pace conditionali quod illum alias nominatum Moriachum homicidam eiicerent ex regno: quem propterea in Scociam in exilium remiserunt et deinde statim O'Donill, obtenta undique uictoria, rediit in patriam.

This is given at 1213 by the *Four Masters*.

(Θιαρματ<sup>d</sup>,<sup>d</sup> mac Conchubar Mic Thiarmaða, rí  
Muirge-Luirg, morpuur ep̃. Cormac do Gabail rígi d'a  
ep̃.—Domnall húa Gabra morpuur ep̃.—Mor, inžen  
húi brian, bean Chaðail croibdeirg, morpuu ep̃.<sup>d</sup>)

B 59c

Καλ. Ιαν. ιιι.<sup>a</sup> p.,<sup>a</sup> l. x.ιι., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> ιx.<sup>o</sup><sup>b</sup>  
Thiarmaτ<sup>c</sup> húa<sup>1</sup> Gilla-Loinne do marbað do Mac  
Gilla-ruaíð 7 d'a braitrib 1 mebaí.<sup>c</sup>—Muirceptað  
húa<sup>1</sup> Flainn, rí húa-Tuirtri, do marbað do Ghallaið.—  
Congalað húa Cainn, cainnel gaircíd 7 éinið<sup>d</sup> Tuair-  
ce[i]p̃t Epenn, rígtorpeð Muigi-Lugad 7 Sil-Caṡuraisg  
uile, do marbað do Gallaið ip̃m loó cetna.—Gilla-na-  
naem húa Gormgaile, racap̃t Raṡa-Luraisg, in peni-  
tentia quieuit.—Mael-Íru húa Thaisri, aircinneð  
Thaire Colum-cille,—dáríciτ<sup>2</sup> bíaðain [sic] do 1 n-air-  
cinneðτ—ap̃ n-denum caṡa<sup>3</sup> maiṡura etep̃ cill 7 tuaiṡ,  
1<sup>4</sup> pext<sup>4</sup> 1o Decimber, 1<sup>o</sup> n-Thomnað,<sup>e</sup> in bono fine quieuit  
in pace.

(Clemenτ,<sup>f</sup> ep̃iscopur Luigne, in Chriπto quieuit.—  
Tempall Maniπopeað na búille do coirecrað.—hoc  
anno Sanctur Franciπur, a p̃p̃ma conuerp̃ione eiur-  
dem anno decimo tertio, m̃p̃it de uoluntate Domini  
rex p̃pat̃ep̃ m̃p̃[α]e p̃anctitat̃iπ aṡ p̃egnum Map-  
pochiorum, uidelicet, p̃pat̃em uitaíem, Depallum,  
Ochtonem, Accuip̃tium, Pet̃rum et Adiuτum. Quorum  
quinque ultimi anno sequenti p̃uep̃unt mart̃ip̃izat̃i p̃ub  
p̃ege Mappochiorum, M̃p̃amolino nomine.<sup>g</sup>)

A.D. 1218. <sup>d-d</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1219. <sup>1</sup> O, A, <sup>2</sup> xl., A, B. <sup>3</sup> gaṡa, B. <sup>4,4</sup> .ι.ιι., A, B.—<sup>a-a</sup> n. t.  
h., on blank space, A. <sup>b-ιιι.º</sup> (1218), B (C, D); erroneously. <sup>c-c</sup> Placed  
last in D. <sup>d</sup> egnoma—of valour, B; “of courage,” C; *strenuitatis*, D.  
C and D, accordingly, follow B. <sup>e-e</sup> in p̃p̃ma p̃ep̃a—on the first feria (the  
week-day name of Sunday), B; om., C; <sup>6º</sup> Idus, etc., D. Here B un-  
consciously supplies additional internal evidence of the correctness of the  
chronology of A. For Dec. 6 fell on Sunday in 1219; but on Saturday  
in 1218. <sup>f-f</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

(Diarmaid,<sup>3</sup> son of Conchubhar Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirm, died. Cormac took the kingship after him.—Domnall Ua Gadhra died.—Mor, daughter of Ua Briain, wife of Cathal Red-Hand [Ua Conchobair], died.) [1218]

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 12th of the moon, A.D. 1219. Diarmait Ua Gille-Loinne was killed by Mac Gilla-ruaidh and by his kinsmen, in treachery.—Muir-certagh Ua Flainn, king of Ui-Tuirtre, was killed by the Foreigners.—Congalach Ua Cainn, candle of championship and liberality of the North of Ireland, royal chief of Magh Lughad and Sil-Cathusaigh, was killed by the Foreigners on the same day [as Ua Flainn].—Gilla-na-naemh Ua Gormghaile, priest of Ragh-Luraigh, rested in penance.—Mael-Isu Ua Daighri, herenach of Daire of Colum-cille—forty years was he in the herenachy—, after doing every goodness to both clergy and laity, by a good ending rested in peace on Sunday,<sup>1</sup> the 6th of the Ides [8th] of December. [1219]

(Clement,<sup>2</sup> bishop of Luigni [Achonry], rested in Christ.—The church of the [Cistercian] Monastery of the Buill was consecrated.—This year<sup>3</sup> Saint Francis, in the 13th year from his first conversion, sent by will of the Lord six Friars of marvellous sanctity to the kingdom of Morrocco, namely, Brother Vitalis, Beraldus, Octo [Otho], Accuristius, Peter and Adjutus. Of whom the five last were martyred the following year, under the king of Morrocco, Miramolius by name.)

<sup>3</sup> *Diarmaid*.—The three entries are given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (1218).

1219. <sup>1</sup> *Sunday*.—The *Four Masters* place the obit (which they copy from these *Annals*) at 1218; omitting the day, which would have shewn that the death must have taken place in 1219.

<sup>2</sup> *Clement, etc.*—This entry is in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*). The next is given in the same *Annals* at 1220.

<sup>3</sup> *This year, etc.*—Vitalis was the superior. But he fell sick and died at Saragossa. See Wadding, *Ann. Min. ad an.* 1219, p. 213, 237.



[Dy.] Kal 1an. 4<sup>a</sup> p.<sup>a</sup> l. xx.iii.,<sup>b</sup> Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> c  
 Ponačtan<sup>1</sup> O Drona[ι]n, comarba Colum-cille, in  
 pace quieuit. Ocur<sup>d</sup> dorala imperain eter Muinntir  
 n-Daire 7 Cenel-n-Eogain im toḡa i n-a inaḋ. 1r eḋ  
 doruḡneḋ annrein : doḡoḡadur Muinnter Daire Mac  
 Cačmail 1r in comurbur 7 doḡoḡ Ceḋ O Neill 7 Cenel-  
 n-Eogain Flann hUa Drolca[ι]n. 1ar 1r in tra dorala  
 imperain eter Muinntir Dhair 7 O Drolca[ι]n 7  
 docuireḋ O Drolca[ι]n ar in comurbur. 1ar 1r in tra  
 doḡoḡadur Muinnter Daire 7 Cenel-n-Eogain Muir-  
 cerpač hUa Milluḡa[ι]n, 1don, 1erleiḡinn | Daire,  
 1r in comurbur. Ocur doḋai in 1irurleiḡinn 7 in com-  
 urbur 1i bliadain aḡi, uel paulo plur. Ocur dorala  
 imperain eter ḡorḡraiḡ hUa n-Daiḡi, 1don, a1reinneḋ  
 Daire 7 O Milluḡa[ι]n, 1don, in comarba, im an 1irur-  
 leiḡinn, no co n-dečadur dočum b1e1i comarba Pa1raic,  
 co n-de1na 1iḋ etar1u 7 ḡur'toḡaḋ Eoin, mac in 1ir-  
 leiḡinn, 1r in 1irurleiḡin, do 1eir comarba Pa1raic 7  
 comarba Colum-cille 7 Muinntere Daire arčena.<sup>d</sup>

A 58a

(Ceḋ<sup>c</sup> hUa Mail-Eoin, e1rcob Cluana-mac-Noir, do  
 ḋačud.—Mail-Seačnail, mac Concubair Mhaenmuidē,  
 mor1ur e1t.—hoc anno quinque 1ancti1rmi 1rat1er  
 Minorer, 1cilicet, ḋeralldur, Octo, Accur1ur, 1etrur  
 et Adiu1ur, 1ar1i 1unt 1ub M1ramolino, 1eḡe Mar-  
 rochiourum, Kalendur 1eb1uaru, aliar decimo 1eptimo  
 Kalendarum 1eb1uaru, Domini 1ap[α]e Honoru 1er1u

A.D. 1220. <sup>1</sup> Ponačtan, B.—<sup>a</sup> n. t. h., on blank space, A ; .u., B ;  
<sup>b</sup> .xxui., B. The scribe probably mistook n for u. <sup>c</sup> .x.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup> (1219), B (C,  
 D) ; in error. <sup>d</sup> om., B (followed by C, D), which has : Flann  
 O Drolcan do oirḡneḋ i n-a inaḋ 1r in comurbur—*Flann O'Brolchan*  
*was appointed in his stead in the succession.* <sup>e</sup> n. t. h., A ; om., B, C, D.

1220. <sup>1</sup> *And there ensued, etc.*—  
 The *Annals of Loch Ce* and the *Four*  
*Masters* omit the important dispute  
 respecting the Lectorship.

After the entry describing the

succession of O'Brolchain, D adds :  
 Eodem anno O'Donill cum exercitu  
 inuasit asperam illam tertiam par-  
 tem Conacie, que comuniter dicitur  
*Garutrian*, siue *Aspera Tertia*,

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 23rd of the moon, A.D. 1220. [1220 Bis.]  
 Fonachtan Ua Bronain, successor of [St.] Colum-cille, rested in peace. And there ensued<sup>1</sup> contention between the Community of Daire and the Cenel-Eogain, respecting the selection in his stead. It is this was done then: the Community of Daire chose Mac Cathmail into the succession and Aedh Ua Neill and the Cenel-Eogain chose Flann Ua Brolcain. After that, moreover, there ensued contention between the Community of Daire and O'Brolcain and O'Brolcain was put out of the succession. After that, moreover, the Community of Daire and the Cenel-Eogain chose Muircertach Ua Millugain, namely, lector of Daire, into the succession. And he had the lectorship and the succession for a year, or a little more. And there ensued contention between Geoffrey Ua Daighri, namely, herenagh of Daire and O'Millugain, that is, the abbot, respecting the lectorship, so that they appealed to the judgment of the successor of Patrick and he made peace between them. And John, son of the [late] Lector, was chosen into the lectorship, according to the successor of Patrick and the successor of Colum-cille and the community of Daire besides.

(Aedh<sup>2</sup> Ua Mail-Eoin, bishop of Cluain-mac-Nois, was drowned.—Mail-Seachnaill, son of Concubhar Maenmhuidhe [Ua Concobhair], died.—This year five most saintly Friars Minor, namely, Beraldus, Octo [Otho], Acursius, Peter and Adjutus, suffered [martyrdom] under Miramolius, king of Morrocco, on the Kalends [1st] of February, or on the 17th of the Kalends of February

Conaght, nempe patrias O'Royrek et O'Really; a quibus habita ad vota obedientia et obsidibus, rediit per Fermanagh, quam similiter undique, pro maiori saltem parte, deuastauit.

An entry the same in substance is given in the *Four Masters* at 1219.

<sup>2</sup> *Aedh*.—This and the following item are in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

anno quarto, p̄pe p̄ptem annis ante mortem Sancti Francisci.<sup>o</sup>)

Καλ. Ιαν. ρ. υι.,<sup>a</sup> l. ιιι. Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o b</sup> 1.<sup>o b</sup>

(Θιαρμυιδ,<sup>c</sup> mac Ruaid̄ri, do marbað.—Iacobus, Penitentialis et Capellanus Domini pap[α]e et Legatus totius Hiberni[α]e, in Hiberniam uenit.—Maelruanaid̄ h̄uα Duβda do Baðuð—Sanctus Dominicus obiit hoc anno.—Primum Conuentus predicatorum uenit in Angliam.<sup>o</sup>)

A.D. 1221. <sup>a</sup>.u., n. t. h. on blank space, A; .u., B. <sup>b-b</sup>.xx.<sup>o</sup> (1220), B (C, D); erroneously. <sup>cc</sup>n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. Three lines of text-space are left blank for entries in B.

<sup>3</sup>[Jan. 18].—The 17th of Jan., according to Wadding, (*ubi sup.*, *ad an.* 1220, p. 237).

1221. <sup>1</sup>*Diarmuid; Maelruanaidh.*—The two native items are in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*), with greater detail.

<sup>2</sup>*James.*—Said to have been Canon of St. Victor, Paris. Sent as Legate to Ireland (and Scotland) by Honorius III. The Brief of appointment, dated Civita Vecchia, July 31 (1220), was superscribed: Regibus Ultonie, Corcaie, Limrith, Conatie, Insularum [of the Isles], cuilibet per se (Theiner, *Vet. Mon.*, pp. 15, 16).

Respecting the Irish Legation, three Papal commissions are extant. In the first (Civita Vecchia, Aug. 6 [1220]), instructions were given to abrogate the custom [introduced by King John, Jan 14, 17, 1216; *Doc. Ireland*, I. 736, 739] that no Irishman should receive church preferment (Theiner, *Vet. Mon.*, p. 16). But they do not appear to have been carried into effect. The abuse was abolished by Honorius in a Brief addressed to the Irish clergy

(Lateran, Ap. 26 [1224]: Theiner, *Vet. Mon.*, p. 23).

In the second (Civita Vecchia, Aug. 8 [1220]), the Legate was directed to remove the grievance reported by the archbishop of Cashel: namely, when an Englishman lost anything and got six other English to swear they believed his oath that the property was taken by an Irishman, the native, though guiltless and of good name and life and prepared to establish his innocence by thirty or more sworn witnesses, was nevertheless compelled to restitution (Theiner, *Vet. Mon.*, pp. 16, 17). In this matter likewise no action was taken. After an interval of more than thirty years, the "damnable custom" was condemned by Innocent IV. in a Brief (Perugia, July 20 [1252]) to the archbishop of Cashel (Theiner, *Vet. Mon.*, p. 56).

In the third (Lateran, March 19 [1221]), he was enjoined to adjudicate upon four complaints of the same archbishop and the king's reply thereto, touching church lands

[Jan. 18<sup>3</sup>], in the 4th year of the Lord, Pope Innocent [1220] III., nearly seven years before the death of Saint Francis.)

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 4th of the moon, A.D. [1221] 1221. [No original entry].

(Diarmuid,<sup>1</sup> son of Ruaidhri [Ua Conchobhair], was killed.—James,<sup>2</sup> Penitentiary and Chaplain of the Lord Pope and Legate of all Ireland, came into Ireland.—Maelruanaidh<sup>1</sup> Ua Dubhda [king of Ui-Amalgaidh] was drowned.—Saint Dominick died this year.<sup>3</sup>—The first Convent of Preachers came into England.)

(Theiner, *Vet. Mon.*, pp. 18, 20). Nothing, however, was done. Fourteen years later, Gregory IX. (Perugia, Jan. 4. [1235]) commanded the archbishop of Dublin to report upon the matters in question, mentioning that James had been empowered by his predecessor to decide them; but, on account of his departure, no process, it was reported, took place (sed, propter eius recessum, nullus, ut dicitur, fuit processus. Theiner, *Vet. Mon.* p. 30).

From Letters of Henry III. to the archbishop of Dublin (Jan. 7, 1222 : *Doc. Ireland*, I. 1026) and Geoffrey De Marisco (June 26, 1222 : *Doc. Ireland*, I. 1037) we learn that the Legate deposed and sent to the Curia the bishops of Killaloe and Ardfert [Travers and John of Limerick, intruded by De Marisco, whilst he was Justiciary]. In a Brief of Honorius III. (Lateran, May 9 [1226]), we read that James imposed perpetual silence upon Travers and caused another to be consecrated in his place (Theiner, *Vet. Mon.*, p. 26).

In the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*),

James is charged with gross simony and said to have left Ireland in the year of his arrival. The second statement is confirmed from independent sources. On Nov. 20, 1220, Henry III. commanded the Justiciary, magnates (archbishops and bishops) and others in Ireland to receive honourably Master James, the Pope's Chaplain and Penitentiary, sent as Legate and, should anything new arise touching the state of the country, to have recourse to his counsel and aid (*Doc. Ireland*, I. 978). On Nov. 1 of the following year, he was one of the witnesses at Westminster to the surrender of Irish castles by deputies, on behalf of Geoffrey De Marisco, late Justiciary (*Doc. Ire. I.*, 1015).

That on his departure he ceased to be Legate, may be inferred from his being merely styled "J[ames], Penitentiary of the Pope" in the document last referred to, and "J[ames], Penitentiary of the Pope and late Papal Legate of Ireland" in Henry's Letters (already mentioned) of Jan. 7 and June 26, 1222.

<sup>3</sup> *This year.*—On Aug. 6. The feast is held on Aug. 4.

Καλ. 1αν. ρ., υν.<sup>a</sup> l. xu., Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup><sup>b</sup>  
 Mac Uga de<sup>c</sup> laci do tairdecht i n-Erinn da inndeoin  
 ri<sup>g</sup> Saxan, co tainic<sup>1</sup> co hAeð O Neill, co n-dechtur  
 'maile i n-a<sup>g</sup>aid<sup>g</sup> Gall Erenn 7 co romillret mór i Míðe  
 7 i Laignib<sup>g</sup> 7 i n-Ulltaib<sup>g</sup> 7 co porcailret cairtel Cula-  
 ra<sup>g</sup>ain 7 co ro<sup>g</sup>inolat<sup>2</sup> Gall Erenn ce<sup>g</sup>ri<sup>3</sup> ca<sup>g</sup>ta pi<sup>g</sup>et<sup>3</sup>  
 co Delgan, co tainic<sup>1</sup> Aeð O Neill 7 mac in<sup>d</sup> Uga<sup>d</sup>,  
 ce<sup>g</sup>ri<sup>4</sup> ca<sup>g</sup>ta, 'n-a n-a<sup>g</sup>aid<sup>g</sup>, co tucrac Gall bpe<sup>g</sup>t<sup>o</sup> a beol<sup>o</sup>  
 fein d'O Neill.<sup>f</sup>

(Cormac,<sup>g</sup> abb Comair, occirur ert.—Gilla-Mochoinne  
 hUa Ca<sup>g</sup>ail occirur ert.—Mor, ingen hUa Dhuigill,  
 bean Amlaib<sup>g</sup> hUa Dheollan, mor<sup>g</sup>tu<sup>g</sup>a ert.<sup>g</sup>)

B 59d

Καλ. 1αν. 1.<sup>a</sup> ρ.,<sup>a</sup> l. xxu.,<sup>b</sup> Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup><sup>c</sup>  
 Niall O Neill do iar<sup>g</sup>u<sup>g</sup>u<sup>g</sup>ð<sup>g</sup> Daire 'mo ingin hUa Ca<sup>g</sup>ta[1]n  
 7 do<sup>g</sup>oine Dia 7 Colum-cille mír<sup>g</sup>buil, co<sup>1</sup> ro<sup>g</sup>gair<sup>g</sup>u<sup>g</sup>geð<sup>1</sup>  
 a<sup>2</sup> r<sup>g</sup>na<sup>g</sup>i<sup>g</sup>t<sup>g</sup>.<sup>2</sup>—Tað<sup>g</sup> O Dair<sup>g</sup>ill, (i<sup>g</sup>don<sup>d</sup>, mac Ceallai<sup>g</sup>ð<sup>d</sup>) ana  
 Thuairce[1]r<sup>g</sup> Erinn [sic], mor<sup>g</sup>tu[1]r ert.

(Mael-1ru<sup>o</sup> hUa Floinn, p<sup>g</sup>ri<sup>g</sup>oir Eara-mic-n-Eirc, in  
 Churto quieuit.—Mur<sup>g</sup>cað car<sup>g</sup>pa<sup>g</sup> hUa Fear<sup>g</sup>ðail do  
 mar<sup>g</sup>ðað i n-<sup>g</sup>Shpanar<sup>g</sup>.—Ailbin hUa Mael<sup>g</sup>mu<sup>g</sup>ð, epr<sup>g</sup>cop  
 Fear<sup>g</sup>na, in Churto quieuit.<sup>e</sup>)

A.D. 1222. <sup>1</sup>tainig, B.<sup>2</sup>—air<sup>g</sup>at, B. <sup>3.3</sup>.111. ca<sup>g</sup>ta .xx.1r, A, B.  
<sup>4</sup>.111., A, B.—<sup>a-a</sup>n. t. h., A; .11., B. <sup>b-1.0</sup> (1221), B (C, D); erroneously.  
<sup>c</sup>om., A. <sup>d-d</sup>Uga laci, B. <sup>e-e</sup>a bpe<sup>g</sup>t<sup>o</sup>—his award, B. <sup>f</sup>ann<sup>g</sup>fein—then—  
 added, B. <sup>g-g</sup>n.t.h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1223. <sup>1-1</sup>su r<sup>g</sup>u<sup>g</sup>gair<sup>g</sup>u<sup>g</sup>geð<sup>o</sup>, A. <sup>2-2</sup>a n-[r<sup>g</sup>]na<sup>g</sup>i<sup>g</sup>t<sup>g</sup>, B. <sup>a-a</sup>7 p., n. t. h.,  
 on blank space, A; 4 p., B. <sup>b</sup>23, B. Scribe, no doubt, took the u in  
 the xxu of his original for n. <sup>c</sup>—<sup>11.0</sup> (1222), B (C, D); erroneously.  
<sup>d-d</sup>itl., t. h., B; om., A. <sup>e-e</sup>n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

1222. <sup>1</sup>Four and twenty battalions:  
 —D renders: numerati 24 completa  
 bella, qui faciunt Hibernica nume-  
 ratione 72 millia armatorum.

<sup>2</sup>Four battalions. —12 millibus  
 armatorum, numeratione supra-  
 scripta, D.

<sup>3</sup>Cormac. — Given in the *Four  
 Masters* at 1221.

<sup>4</sup>Gilla-Mochoinne; Mor. — Given  
 (the first in more detail) in the  
*Annals of Loch Ce* (ad an.).

1223. <sup>1</sup>Respecting. — That is, as  
 C and D rightly understand, by

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 15th of the moon, A.D. [1222]  
 1222. The son of Ugo De Lacy came into Ireland in despite of the king of the Saxons, until he came to Aedh O'Neill; so that they went together against the Foreigners of Ireland and destroyed much in Meath and in Leinster and in Ulidia and razed the castle of Cuil-rathain. And the Foreigners of Ireland collected four and twenty battalions<sup>1</sup> at [Dun-]delgain, until Aedh O'Neill and the son of Ugo came with four battalions<sup>2</sup> against them, so that the Foreigners gave the award of his own word to O'Neill.

(Cormac,<sup>3</sup> abbot of Comar, was slain.—Gilla-Mochoinne<sup>4</sup> Ua Cathail [king of Cenel-Aedha] was slain.—Mor,<sup>4</sup> daughter of Ua Buighill, wife of Amlaibh Ua Beollain, died.)

Kalends of Jan. on first feria, 26th of the moon, A.D. [1223]  
 1223. Niall O'Neill profaned Daire, respecting<sup>1</sup> the daughter of Ua Cathain. And God and Colum-cille wrought a miracle, so that his thread [of life] was shortened.—Tadhg O'Baighill (namely, son of Ceallach), splendour of the North of Ireland, died.

(Mael-Isu Ua Floinn,<sup>2</sup> prior of Eas-mic-nEirc, rested in Christ.—Murchadh<sup>3</sup> Carrach Ua Fearghail was killed in Granard.—Ailbin<sup>3</sup> Ua Maelmuidh, bishop of Fearn, rested in Christ.)

abduction. She had probably come for devotional purposes and was forcibly carried off whilst thus engaged.

<sup>2</sup> Ua Floinn.—In the *Four Masters* at 1222.

<sup>3</sup> Murchadh; Ailbin.—Given (the first at greater length) in the *Annals*

of *Loch Ce* (*ad an.*). For Ua Maelmuidh (O'Mulloy), see O'Donovan's note, *F. M.* iii., p. 202. From a Patent Roll of King John (*Doc. Ireland*, I. 658), we learn that he attended the Council of Lateran, 1215.



A58b[Եր.] Կալ. 1առ. ք. յ. լ. սյւ., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> iiii.<sup>o</sup> <sup>a</sup>  
 Կաճալ քրօճօքս հԱԿ Կոնոբար, քի Կոնաճէ 7 քի  
 Ճարձել<sup>1</sup> Երենն ար տօճւճէ, ածաճ<sup>1</sup> 1 Մայրտիր Կուս-  
 Մարտե, quinto Կալենդարum 1սւն. 1ն շ-աւն Ճարձել<sup>1</sup>  
 1ր քքք տանոց օ Ծրսան Ծօրօմա անսար ար սարկի 7 ար  
 օնօր; տօցալաճ տրքաճմար, տօճւճտաճ նա տսաճ; քօ-  
 Բարտանաճ քարձօք, քսարձոց,<sup>b</sup> քօմեմալ նա քիճճանա.  
 Ծօրճ 1ր ք [ա] քիմեր ծօ ճաԲաճ ծեճմարձ քօ ծլիճտեճ ար  
 տւր 1 յ-աճ Երենն. Columan cunnal քրարձեճ,<sup>2</sup> քքք-  
 Բրարձ<sup>b</sup> քքիւմ 7 քքրարձեճտա; քքրարճէօր նա  
 քինտաճ 7 նա քօԻԲԵՆԱճ; մսճարճէօր նա մքրլեճ 7 նա  
 մալարտաճ; քօմետարճ քօտճենն քաճԲարձաճ 1ն քեճտա  
 քօԾլքրարճ. Ծ'ա տս Ծ'ա ծեճօնօր 1 տալման 7 1ն  
 քլարտար նեմա ճալլ. Աք յ-էճ 1 յ-աԻԲ իմանաճ ծօ, 1ար  
 մ-Բրեճ Բարձա օ ծօման 7 օ ծեման.—Մաճճաման, մաճ  
 Կքիճքրարճ հԱ Կքրին, քի Կարարձե Լաճ-նա-նարքե,  
 մօրտս[ս]ր քրտ.—Երքս Կոնարքե, 1ւօն, 1ն Ճալլ քքքս,  
 մօրտսսր քրտ.—Ծօմնալլ հԱԿ Կալարճ, տանրտի հԱԿ-  
 Մանե, մօրտս[ս]ր քրտ.—1նալ-Տեճլանն, մաճ Կարճ  
 հԱ Կալարճ, մօրտս[ս]ր<sup>c</sup> քրտ.<sup>c</sup>

(Բնօ<sup>d</sup> հԱԿ Կքրմաքան քքքքք.—Մալ-1քս հԱԿ Կոն-  
 ճարձար քքքքք.<sup>d</sup>—Քքքքքքքքք[ք]<sup>e</sup> 1նքքքքքքքք 1ն[քք]-  
 նամ.<sup>e</sup>)

A.D. 1224. <sup>1</sup> Ճար, B. <sup>2</sup> քքարձեք, B. <sup>a</sup>.iii.<sup>o</sup> (1223), B (C, D), with  
 uel .iiii. (or 1224) overhead, B. Over 1223, 1224 is placed by another  
 hand in D. <sup>b</sup> om., B. <sup>c</sup> in Կքքքք քքքքք, B; "died," C; entry  
 om., D. <sup>d</sup>.n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>e</sup>.r. m., n. t. h., A; om.,  
 B, C, D.

1224. <sup>1</sup> May 28.—The *F. M.* say  
 Monday. But May 28 fell on  
 Tuesday in this year. The authority  
 they followed forgot that 1224 was  
 Bissextile.\*

\*At Ծօրճ (Seems), etc., c.m., n. t.  
 h., B, is: *receptio decimarum in*  
*Hibernia.*

<sup>2</sup> *Foreign-lishop.*—See O'Donovan  
*F.M.*, iii. 208.

<sup>3</sup> *Died.*—D adds (at 1223, with  
 1224 placed overhead): *Eodem*  
*anno O'Donill inuasit Conaciam*  
*ex omni parte usque ad Cruaghan*  
*et pertransiit flumen Sucka, omnia*  
*deuastando. Tamen, habita in-*  
*habitantium obedientia et selectis*  
*obsidibus, rediit.*

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 7th of the moon, A.D. 1224. [1224]  
 Cathal Red-Hand Ua Conchobair, king of Connacht and king of the Gaidhil of Ireland for ability, died in the [Cistercian] Monastery of Cnoc-Muaidhe, on the 5th of the Kalends of June [May 28<sup>1</sup>]. The best Gaidhel that came from Brian Boruma down, for nobleness and for honour; very fortunate and capable preserver of his territories; wealthy, well-disposed, excellent auxiliary of peace. Seems it is in his time tithe was had legally for the first time in Ireland. Fitting, pious, right-judging prop of faith and christianity; punisher of the guilty and of outlaws; destroyer of robbers and of evil-doers; general battle-victorious maintainer of the righteous law. To whom God gave good honour on earth and the heavenly kingdom beyond. He died in the habit of a [Cistercian] monk, after bringing victory from the world and from the demon.—Mathgamain, son of Ceithernach Ua Ceirin, king of Ciaraidhe of Loch-na-nairne, died.—The bishop of Conmaicni [Ardagh], namely, the Foreign bishop,<sup>2</sup> died.—Domnall Ua Cellaigh, tanist of Ui-Maine, died.—Mael-Sechlainn, son of Tadhg Ua Cellaigh, died.<sup>3</sup>

(Finn Ua Carmacan<sup>4</sup> rested.—Mael-Isu<sup>5</sup> Ua Conchubhair rested.—The [Friars] Preachers entered<sup>6</sup> Ireland.)

Given in substance in the *F. M.* at 1223.

<sup>4</sup> *Finn Ua Carmacan.*—Given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* at 1223, where he is said to have been steward of the king of Connacht and to have possessed much land. The next item is also given in the same *Annals* at 1223.

<sup>5</sup> *Mael-Isu.*—Prior of Inishmaine, according to the *F. M.* (1223). See O'Donovan's note, iii. 204.

<sup>6</sup> *Entered.*—Quetif and Echard (*Scriptores Ord. Pred.*, Lutetiae Par. 1719, p. 22) merely say under 1221: *Ex Anglia nostros in Hyberniam trajecisse non diu postea constat ex Actis.*

In the Catalogue of Dominican Houses given in Ware's *Irish Writers*, p. 77 (Ed. Harris; Dublin, 1745), the foundation of the Dublin House is dated 1224. This list is copied into the *Hibernia Dominicana*.

[Cal. 1an. in[1].<sup>a</sup> p., l. [x]un[1].<sup>a</sup> Anno Domini M., cc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup> <sup>b</sup> Duarcan hūa hēaḡra, pī luḡne, morṭuup erṭ.—ḡilla<sup>c</sup>-in-Coimdoḡ Mac ḡilla-Carpaiḡ, uapal-ṡacarp 7 peppun Ṥiḡi-ḡaiṡin, quieuit in Chpirtō.—<sup>d</sup>ḡionirup<sup>1</sup> hūa Mael-Chiarpain, aircinneḡ Ἀρδα-carna, quieuit in Chpirtō.—Morṡluaiḡeḡ do ḡenum do Ἀeḡ hūa Neill 1 Connaḡtu le macaiḡ | Ruaiḡpī hūi Con-ḡubuir 7 le<sup>2</sup> ṭoḡairm Shil-Muireḡaiḡ uile, aḡt Mac ḡiarṡata aḡain, iḡon, Corpac, mac Ṥomalṡaiḡ, co n-deḡaiḡ ar pūt Connaḡt buḡer co pēḡaiḡ<sup>3</sup> Ἀḡa-luain, co pōiḡe ḡa aiḡḡi ic Muilliḡ-Uanaḡ 7 ḡup'airḡerṡar<sup>4</sup> Loḡ-n-én<sup>5</sup> 7 co ṡuc pēoit hūi Concobair leir ar. Ṥainic  
 B 60a 'n-a ṡiaiḡ co Carn-pṡaiḡ | 7 ṡoairḡerṡar<sup>6</sup> Ṥairpḡelḡaḡ, mac Ruaiḡpī, ann. Ocur ṡoḡuaiḡ 'n-a luatḡeim ḡ'a ḡiḡ ar cloirṡeḡt ḡo pṡuaiḡ moir ḡo ḡhallaiḡ 7 ḡo Mhuim-neḡaiḡ pā ḡonnḡaḡ Cairḡpēḡ hūa m-ḡriain 7 pā Sheppṡaiḡ Maṡer aḡ Ἀeḡ hūa Conḡḡobair 7 aḡ Mac ḡiarṡata ḡuḡe. Ocur, o naḡ pueratur ar hūa<sup>7</sup> Neill, poleanṡatur macu<sup>8</sup> Ruaiḡpī ḡup'airṡnetur<sup>9</sup> iat a n-uḡt hūi Neill ar[ḡ]pī. Romapṡatur Muimniḡ ḡo'n ḡul<sup>o</sup> pīn<sup>o</sup> Eḡmarḡaḡ Mac ḡpana[i]n, ṡairēḡ Copco-Ἀḡlann<sup>10</sup> a Cill-Cellaiḡ.<sup>11</sup> Ἀp n-ṡiḡup clainne Ruaiḡpī a Con-naḡṡa[iḡ]<sup>12</sup> amaḡ, ḡabair Ἀeḡ, mac Caḡail cpoibḡe[i]pḡ, pṡiḡi Connaḡt ḡ'a n-eir.—Ṥaḡḡ hūa hēaḡra ḡo ēc.—Eṡain, inḡen ḡiarṡata Mīc ḡomnaill, quieuit in Chpirtō.—ḡoill 7 Muimniḡ ḡo ḡul pā ṡermunn Cael-pīnn<sup>13</sup> 7 pociureḡ āp na n-ḡall ṡpē pīṡṡaiḡ Cael[p]īnḡ.<sup>14</sup> Concobur, mac Ṥaiḡḡ 7 Ἀpḡḡal, mac Ṥaiḡḡ [occipī

A 58c

A.D. 1225. <sup>1</sup>ḡionir, A. <sup>2</sup>pī, A. <sup>3</sup>pēḡaiḡ, A. <sup>4</sup>cop'airḡet, B. <sup>5</sup>-ne (the horizontal stroke above the e (=n) om., probably by oversight), A. <sup>6</sup>-ar, B. <sup>7</sup>O, A. <sup>8</sup>mīc, A, B. <sup>9</sup>-ṡairṡnēḡeḡur, B. <sup>10</sup>Copcaḡ-lann (by syncope), A. <sup>11</sup>ḡ-Cill-, B. <sup>12</sup>-ḡtu, B. <sup>13</sup>-elainḡ, A. <sup>14</sup>Cael-pīnḡ, B.—<sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h., on blank space, A; om., B. <sup>b-mn.<sup>o</sup></sup> (1224), B (C, D); erroneously. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B, C, D. The ḡionirup and Eṡain entries are also omitted in D. <sup>d</sup>om., B. <sup>e-c</sup>ṡurup pīn—that expedition, B. <sup>f</sup>hūi added, B.

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 18th of the moon, A.D. [1225]  
 1225. Duarcán Ua Eaghra, king of Luighni, died.—  
 Gilla-in-Coimdeg Mac Gilla-carraigh, eminent priest and  
 parson of Tech-Baithin, rested in Christ.—Dionysius Ua  
 Mael-Ciarain, herenagh of Ard-Carna, rested in Christ.—  
 A great hosting was made by Aedh Ua Neill into Con-  
 nacht, by [invitation of] the sons of Ruaidhri Ua Concho-  
 bair and by invitation of all Sil-Muiredhaigh, save Mac  
 Diarmata alone, namely, Cormac, son of Tomaltach, so  
 that he went through the length of Connacht eastwards  
 to the woods of Ath-luain, so that he was a night at the  
 Heights of Uana. And they pillaged Loch-nen and he  
 brought the treasures of Ua Conchobair with him there-  
 from. He came after that to Carn-fraich and Tairrdhelbach,  
 son of Ruaidhri, was crowned there. And he went on a  
 quick march to his house, on hearing that a large force of  
 Foreigners and of Momonians [was making] towards him,  
 under Donnchadh Cairbrech Ua Briain and under Geoffrey  
 Mares [De Marisco], [led] by Aedh Ua Conchobair and  
 by Mac Diarmata. And when they [the Foreigners, etc.,]  
 did not catch Ua Neill, they followed the sons of Ruaidhri,  
 until they drove them to the protection of Ua Neill again.  
 The Momonians on that occasion killed Echmarcach Mac  
 Branain, chief of Corco-Achlann, at Cell-Cellaigh. On  
 the expulsion of the sons of Ruaidhri from out Connacht,  
 Aedh, son of Cathal Red-Hand<sup>1</sup> takes the kingship after  
 them.—Tadhg Ua Eaghra died.—Etain, daughter of  
 Diarmait Mac Domnaill, rested in Christ.—The Foreigners  
 and the Momonians went to the Termonn of [St.] Cael-  
 fhinn and slaughter of the Foreigners was inflicted through  
 miracles of [St.] Caelfhinn.—Conchobur, son of Tadhg [Ua  
 Cellaigh] and Ardghal, son of Tadhg [Ua Cellaigh] were

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1225. <sup>1</sup> *Red-Hand*.—In the margin | end of folio 23b) is *croib óearp*, the  
 of D, opposite *pugni rubri* (near the | Irish equivalent.

runτ].—Αρ μορ το θαινιθ [ι]ν βλιαθαι ρι.—In τ-αrbur 'za buain α hαιελε na peile θριζτι 7 in tpeabaθ 'za θenañ i<sup>15</sup> n-αιnpeετ.

Καλ. 1αν.<sup>a</sup> u. ρ.<sup>a</sup> l. xxix., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> ui.<sup>o</sup><sup>b</sup> Peiðlimið<sup>1</sup> hUu Concoðair το ξαθαλ ταιγι αρ Domnall hUa Pηlaiεberταιε, zur'marb 7 zur'loire é péin 7 α bpaεair.—Aεθ hUa Pηlaiεberταιε το ξαθαλ la hAεθ, mac Caεail cpoiboe[i]pε 7 α εabairt illaim<sup>2</sup> Shall.<sup>3</sup>—Tigepnan, mac Caεail hUu Concoðair, το n̄arbaθ la Donnεaθ hUa n-θuεθα.<sup>4</sup>—Muirgiur Mac Oiarματα το marbaθ.—Connmaε<sup>o</sup> O Tapρα, epuc Luiγne, in Chpυrto quieuit.<sup>o</sup>—Cairlen Cille-moire το pcailiuθ la Caεal O Raiγιλλιθ.

(Aεθ<sup>d</sup> hUa Ruairc το marbaθ la Caεal hUa Raiγιλλιθ 7 la Conεuðar Mac Copmuic.<sup>d</sup>)

B 60b Καλ. 1αν. ui.<sup>a</sup> ρ.<sup>a</sup> l. x., Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> ui.<sup>o</sup><sup>b</sup> William Maper, mac Giurτιr na hEpeann, το zabail το Chopmac, mac Tomalταιγι, το pιγι na Cairpγι 7 o'Aεθ hUa Conεobair.—Donnrleibe O Tpaαα (αλιαρ,<sup>c</sup> hUa Tαθpa; ιoon, pι Sleibe-luγια<sup>e</sup>) το marbaθ το mac α oep[b]bpaεair pein i pιll 7 omarbaθ e pein inθ po cetoir, tpe imoell Aεθα hUu Conεobuir.—θpian<sup>d</sup>, mac

A.D. 1225. <sup>15</sup> α, A.

A.D. 1226. <sup>1</sup>Peiðlim, A. <sup>2</sup>α λαim, B. <sup>3</sup>n-θαλλ, A. <sup>4</sup>-θα, A.—<sup>a-a</sup>.uiii. ρ., n. t. h., A; .u. ρ., B. <sup>b-u.</sup> (1225), B (C, D); erroneously. <sup>c-c</sup> om., D. <sup>d-d</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1227. <sup>a-a</sup>.u. ρ., n. t. h., on blank space, A; .ui. ρ., B. <sup>b-u.</sup> (1226), B (C, D); erroneously. <sup>c-c</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>d-d</sup> om., B, C, D.

<sup>2</sup> Were slain.—The *Four Masters* say they were burned in a house which was set on fire by their brothers.

<sup>3</sup> Great destruction.—D, perhaps correctly, connects this and the following entry (1224): Fuit enim eodem anno maxima mortalitas

hominum, ita ut circa festum Sanctae Brigide autumnalia blada colligerentur, cum nec tum seminata futuri anni facta fuisset, occasione predictarum guerrarum.

1226. <sup>1</sup> Feidhtimidh Ua Concoðhair.—According to the *Four Masters* (*ad an.*) the deed was done

slain<sup>2</sup>]. Great destruction<sup>3</sup> of people in this year.—The corn [1225]  
was a-cutting on the morrow of the feast of [St.] Brigit  
[Feb. 1.] and the ploughing was a-doing at the same  
time.

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 29th of the moon, A.D. [1226]  
1226. Feidhlimidh Ua Concobhair<sup>1</sup> seized a house upon  
Domnall Ua Flaithbertaigh, so that he killed and burned  
himself and his kinsman.—Aedh Ua Flaithbertaigh was  
taken prisoner by Aedh, son of Cathal Red Hand<sup>2</sup> and  
given into the hand[s] of the Foreigners.—Tighernan, son  
Cathal Ua Conchobair, was killed by Donnchadh Ua  
Dubhdai.—Muirghius Mac Diarmata was killed.—Conn-  
mac O'Tarpa, bishop of Luighni,<sup>3</sup> rested in Christ.—  
The castle of Cell-mor was razed by Cathal O'Raighillaidh.  
(Aedh<sup>4</sup> Ua Ruairc was killed by Cathal Ua Raighillidh  
and by Conchubhar, son of Cormac [Ua Maelruanaigh].)

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 10th of the moon, A.D. [1227]  
1227. William Mares, son of the Justiciary of Ireland,  
was taken prisoner by Cormac, son of Tomaltach,<sup>1</sup> king of  
the Rock and by Aedh Ua Conchobair.—Donnsleibhe  
O'Grada (otherwise, Ua Gadhra; namely, king of Sliabh-  
Lugha) was killed by the son of his own brother in  
treachery and he [the slayer] himself was killed therein  
immediately, through device<sup>2</sup> of Aedh Ua Conchobair.—

by the sons of Murtough O'Flaherty, aided by O'Conor. The entry in the *Annals of Loch Ce* makes no mention of Feidhlimidh.

<sup>2</sup> *Cathal Red-Hand*.—That is, O'Conor, King of Connaught.

<sup>3</sup> *Luighni*.—That is, Achonry.

<sup>4</sup> *Aedh, etc.*—Given in the *Four Masters*. It is there stated that O'Rourke was slain on Lough Allen (co. Leitrim).

1227. <sup>1</sup> *Tomaltach*.—Mac Dermot. His residence was the *Rock* of Lough Ce. A full account of the transaction is given in the *Annals of Loch Ce*, whence it has been copied by the *Four Masters*.

<sup>2</sup> *Device*.—"Devise," C; industria, D. The account in the *Four Masters* states that the nephew seized a house upon the uncle.



A 58d Concoβαῖρ hυῖ n-Θιαρματα, το μαρβαῶ.<sup>d</sup>—Θιονῖριυρ<sup>1</sup>°  
hυῖ<sup>2</sup> Μορ|ῶα το εροραῶ ὁ'ερρυε Οἰλ-ρῖνθ.—Cumapa  
hυῖ<sup>2</sup> Όomnalla[ι]n το μαρβαῶ ι n-γεῖμιλ το Ruaiῶρι  
Mac Όuinnyrleiḃe, α n-διḡail α αῶαρ 7 ré ερορτα.

[ῶιρ.] Kal. 1an. un.<sup>a</sup> p.<sup>a</sup> l.<sup>b</sup> xx. i.,<sup>b</sup> Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup>  
un.<sup>o</sup>° Αεῶ, mac Caṡail εροῖbῶe[ι]pḡ hυῖ Concoβαῖρ, το  
μαρβαῶ το ḡallaiḃ ι meḃail, iar<sup>1</sup> n-α διḡur το Chon-  
naṡtaiḃ uaiṡiḃ.—ḡiurṡireṡt na hḐenn το ḡaḃail το  
mac Uilliam ḑurc (ῖῶon,<sup>d</sup> Ricapo<sup>d</sup>)—Αεῶ, mac Ruaiῶρι,  
το ḡabail pḡḡe Connaṡt 7 poḡairḡeḑ cealla 7 ṡuaṡa  
Connaṡt leó 7 poḑiḡiureḑ° α cleiriḡ 7 α luṡt elāḑna  
apḡena α ṡiriḃ comaiḑḡiḃ,<sup>2</sup> ap<sup>1</sup> n-α cup pḡ puaṡt 7 pḡ  
ḡorṡa.—Muirceprtaṡ, mac Flaiṡberṡaiḡ hυῖ Phlanna-  
ḡa[ι]n, το μαρβαῶ la macaiḃ hυῖ ḡhaḑpa.<sup>1</sup>—Perḡal,  
mac Siṡruca hυῖ Ruairc, το μαρβαῶ το macaiḃ Neill,  
mic Congalaiḃ hυῖ Ruairc.—Niall, mac Congalaiḡ hυῖ

A.D. 1227. <sup>1</sup>Θιονῖρ, B.<sup>2</sup> O, B.—° The Θιονῖριυρ and Cumapa entries  
are given under 1225 (=1226) in D.

A.D. 1228. <sup>1</sup>ap (an), B. <sup>2</sup>ocῖ, A.—<sup>a</sup>n. t. h., on blank space, A;  
om., B. <sup>b</sup>-b om., B. <sup>c</sup>.un.<sup>o</sup> (1227), B (C, D). B (followed by C and D)  
has no entry under this year. There is a blank space of four lines.  
Then:—

Kal. 1an. [blank for ferial and epact] CC. O. m.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> un.<sup>o</sup> The  
entries follow as in A. The year in advance, caused by the omission  
of 1192, being thus abandoned, B (as well as C and D) comes into  
harmony with the chronology of A. <sup>d</sup>-d itl., n, t. h., A: om., B, C, D.  
° After this word, cell was written, but subsequently deleted by having  
a dot placed under each of the letters, A. <sup>f</sup>-f om., B, C, D.

<sup>3</sup> *Crossed as a Crusader*.—Literally,  
*signed*; the native equivalent of  
*cruce-signatus*. “Crucified,” C;  
over which another hand wrote  
*abdicavit*! Excommunicatus fuit,  
D; in which the entry is given under  
1225.

As O'More resigned in 1229 and  
died in 1231, his object apparently  
was not to go in person to the

Holy Land, but to gain the in-  
dulgence by contributing to the  
Crusade. In reference to the re-  
quest of the king of Scotland re-  
garding: Nonnulli milites et alii  
de regno suo propter paupertatem,  
alii ob senectutem, quidam vero  
propter debilitatem, quamplures  
etiam ob infirmitatem nequeunt  
personaliter exequi votum, quod

Dionysius Ua Mordha was crossed as a Crusader<sup>3</sup> from [1227] [being] bishop of Oil-finn.—Cumara Ua Domnallain was killed in captivity by Ruaidhri Mac Duinnsleibhe, in revenge of his father, he [Cumara] being crossed [as a Crusader].

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 21st of the moon, A.D. [1228 Bis. 1228. Aedh, son of Cathal Red-Hand Ua Conchobair, was killed by the Foreigners in treachery, after his being put away by the Connachtmen from themselves.—The Justiciate of Ireland was assumed by the son of William de Burgh (namely, Richard<sup>1</sup>).—Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, [and his brothers] took the kingship of Connacht and the churches and territories of Connacht were pillaged by them and moreover its clergy and folk of learning were expelled into foreign countries, after being exposed to cold and to hunger.—Muircertach, son of Flaithbertach Ua Flannagain, was killed by the sons of Ua Gadhra.—Ferghal, son of Sitriuc Ua Ruairc, was killed by the sons of Niall, son of Congalach Ua Ruairc.—Niall, son of Congalach

assumpto crucis signaculo, de transeundo in eiusdem Terre subsidium emiserint, a Brief of Gregory IX., dated the Lateran, March 31 (1238), empowers Cardinal Otho, the Papal Legate, to absolve such from the vow of the Cross: recepta prius ab eis sufficienti et idonea cautione (security), quod omnes expensas, quas facturi essent in eundo, morando et redeundo, in manibus tuis assignent: alias laborem itineris pietatis operibus compensando, illam indulgentiam habituri, qu[a]e transeuntibus in ipsius Terre subsidium in Generali Concilio est concessa (Theiner, *Vet. Mon.*, p. 38).

Amongst the charges brought against the bishop of Ardagh, which Innocent IV. (Lyons, Feb. 13, 1245) appointed judges to investigate, was: pecuniam, quam cruce signati decedentes relinquunt in subsidium Terre Sancte, in usus proprios et illicitos . . . convertit.

1228. *Richard*.—On Feb. 15 of this year, Henry III. notified to the citizens of Dublin, Limerick, Drogheda, Waterford, Cork and to "Duncan Carbry" (Donnchad Cairbrech O'Brien) that Richard de Burgh was appointed justiciary of Ireland. (*D[ocuments]. [relating to] I[r]land*], I. 1573.)

Ruairc, do marbað do Airt, mac Airt hU Ruairc 7  
Amlaim gearr, mac Neill, do marbað du<sup>3</sup> Amlaim, mac  
Airt, i raērugao. — Ma[c] Craiē<sup>s</sup> hUa Mallaēta quieuit  
in Chriuto.<sup>s</sup>

(Dauid<sup>b</sup> O Fláinn, taircē Sil-Mailpuanao, o'héc. —  
Aeð, mac Donnāo 1 Ferǵail, do mārbao la hAeð,  
mac Amlaim 1 Ferǵail.<sup>b</sup> — Cairlen<sup>i</sup> Chuil-raēain do  
venum in bliaoain ri. — San Fpronriar o'onorugað mar  
gaē naeñ in bliaoain ri leirin para, ion, le Gregoriur  
nonur, pēilicet, decimo septimo Kalendar Augurui<sup>i</sup>.)

B 60c [Kal. 1an. i[1].<sup>a</sup> p., L. 11.,<sup>a</sup> Anno Domini M.° cc.° xx.° ix.°  
Duiberra, ingen Ruaoiri, ben Caēail Mic Diarmata,  
do ēc i n-a cailliē duib. — Diarmait Mac<sup>i</sup> Carrtaiǵ, ri  
Der-Muman, quieuit in Chriuto. — Dionir<sup>b</sup> hUa Morōa,  
erpuē Sil-Muireōaiǵ, do cur a erpucoide uaōa.<sup>b</sup> —  
Giraro hUa Caēa[i]n, canonaē | ir eolēa dobi<sup>2</sup> irin Oro  
Canonaē [in Chriuto quieuit]. — Diarmait<sup>b</sup> Mac Fiaiē,  
abb Reiglera Gilla-Molairi hUa[-i] Gillaupa[i]n i Tuaim,  
in Chriuto quieuit 7 a aōnucal i n-Aro-ēarna.<sup>b</sup> —  
Muireaoē hUa Gormǵaile, prioir reiglera Inoir-mic-  
nEirino (no,<sup>c</sup> -n-Eirin<sup>c</sup>), duine<sup>d</sup> ir egnaiōe 7 ir craib-  
ēiǵi[u]<sup>3</sup> dobi do Coiceō Con[n]aē, in Chriuto quieuit. —  
Diarmait Mac Gilla-Chappaiǵ, airēinneē Tiǵi-ōaiēin  
7 uaralāacart 7 duine rob'perr deirc 7 éineā<sup>e</sup> dobi i  
cennur<sup>4</sup> Connaē, in Chriuto quieuit.

A.D. 1228. <sup>3</sup> do, B. — <sup>s-s</sup> om. D. <sup>h-h</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.  
<sup>i-i</sup> r. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1229. <sup>1</sup> Maǵ, B. <sup>2</sup> robol, B. <sup>3</sup> -ēiǵe, B. <sup>4</sup> -tair, B. — <sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h.,  
on blank space, A; om., B. <sup>b-b</sup> om., B, C, D. The Giraro entry is  
omitted in D. <sup>c-c</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. <sup>d</sup> o is doubled by mistake,  
B. <sup>e</sup> oaeuaē — *humanity*, B.

<sup>2</sup> *Amlaim the Short.* — Auly Carr  
[Garr]; alias, *curtus filius*, D.

<sup>3</sup> *David — Aedh — the castle.* —

These three native items are given  
in the *Four Masters* under this  
year.

Ua Ruairc, was killed by Art, son of Art Ua Ruairc and Amlaim the Short,<sup>2</sup> son of Niall, was killed by Amlaim, son of Art, in bathing.—Ma[c] Craith Ua Mallachta rested in Christ. [1228]

(David<sup>3</sup> O'Flainn, chief of Sil-Mailruanaidh, died.—Aedh,<sup>3</sup> son of Donnchadh O'Ferghail, was killed by Aedh son of Amhlam O'Ferghail.—The castle<sup>3</sup> of Cuil-rathain was built this year.—Saint Francis was honoured<sup>4</sup> like every saint this year by the Pope, namely, by Gregory IX., that is, on the 17th of the Kalends of August [July 16].)

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. 1229. [1229] Duibessa, daughter of Ruaidhri [Ua Conchobair], wife of Cathal Mac Diarmata, died a nun.—Diarmait Mac Carrthaigh, king of Desmond, rested in Christ.—Dionysius Ua Mordha, bishop of Sil-Muiredhaigh [Elphin], put his bishopric away from him.—Girard Ua Cathain, the most learned Canon that was in the Order of Canons [rested in Christ].—Diarmait Mac Fiaich, abbot of the Monastery of Gilla-Molaisi Ua Gillurain in Tuaim, rested in Christ and was buried in Ard-carna.—Muiredach Ua Gormghaile, prior of the Monastery of the Island of Mac-nErind (or, [Mac]-nErin), the most erudite and pious person of the Fifth of Connacht, rested in Christ.—Diarmait Mac Gilla-Charraigh, hérenach of Tech-Baithin and eminent priest and the person of best charity and hospitality that was in this side<sup>1</sup> of Connacht, rested in Christ.

<sup>4</sup> Was honoured, etc.—He was canonized in the church of St. George, Assisi.

1229. <sup>1</sup>This side of Connacht.—That is, the eastern portion, where the compiler lived. The expression is incorrectly rendered "in those parts" in C. The entry in the

Four Masters states that Mac Gillacarry was interred in the (Premonstratensian) monastery of Trinity Island (Loch Ce), after the body lay unburied for three nights in the (Cistercian) abbey of Boyle, the monks of which attempted to retain it.

A 59a

[Cal. 1an. for<sup>a</sup> Μαῖρε,<sup>a</sup> l. x. iii.,<sup>a</sup> Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xxx.<sup>o</sup> Σίλλα-ἱρὺ ἡ-ὑλα Cleipῖξ, επρεορ λυῖξνε, quieuit in<sup>b</sup> [Chpυρτο<sup>b</sup>].—Σίλλα-Cappραιξ<sup>c</sup> ἡὑλα ἡελγυρα[ι]n, canonač 7 anscaype, quieuit in [Chpυρτο].<sup>c</sup>—Donnyrleibe ἡὑλα Inmūine,<sup>1</sup> manač naem 7 maigirter ræep, quieuit in<sup>b</sup> [Chpυρτο<sup>b</sup>].—Mael-Muirpe ἡὑλα Mail-Eoin, abb Cluana-mac-Noir, in Chpυρτο quieuit.—Mael-Sečlann<sup>c</sup> Mac Phipeiðino, uapalraccap 7 maigirtip leiðinn, quieuit in [Chpυρτο], 1 n-α νοιβιρδι 1 Mainirtip na Duille.<sup>c</sup>—Σίλλα-in-Coimdeð ἡὑλα Duillenna[ι]n, comarba Feiðin 7 abb peiglera Canonač Era-ðara, in Chpυρτο<sup>d</sup> quieuit.<sup>d</sup>—Sluaiξeð<sup>e</sup> la hUilliam ðurc 1 Connacta,<sup>2</sup> sup<sup>e</sup>-mull[ed] moran leir<sup>f</sup> do Chonnačtaið.<sup>f</sup> Donn óg Mag Oipečtaiξ do marbað ðoið 7<sup>g</sup> Ečtiξepn, mac in bpeič-eñan, ἡὑλα Minceañan do marbað ðoið.—Airt, mac<sup>h</sup> Airt hU Ruarc, do marbað do Rağnall ἡὑλα Pino 1 meðail.—Ma[c] Craič Mac Sherraiξ, erpuc Con-

A.D. 1230. <sup>1</sup> Inismen, B. <sup>2</sup>-čtaið, B. —<sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h., on blank space, A; .iii. p. (the Latin equivalent), B. <sup>b-b</sup> om., B. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>d-d</sup> quieuit in, A. <sup>e</sup> This and the Airt-Aeo-Σίλλα-ἱρὺ- and Macpαιč entries are the only items given (in the foregoing order) in D. <sup>f-f</sup> do Chonnačtaið leir, B. <sup>g</sup> om., A. <sup>h</sup> mac mic--grandson, A.

1230. <sup>1</sup> *Mac Craith — Joseph.*—Much light is thrown on these obits by the plaint made in person by bishop Jocelin and embodied in a Brief of Gregory IX. (Perugia, April 8, 1235; Theiner, *ubi sup.*, p. 30), appointing judges to examine whether the diocese of Ardagh belonged to Tuam, or to Armagh. The archbishop of Tuam consecrated the prior of Inismor (most probably Inishmore—*great island*—in Lough Gamna, co. Longford) bishop of Ardagh. Afterwards, Joseph (Mag Theichidhain), the archdeacon, who had officiated assuch at the function, falsely repre-

sented to the primate L[uke Netterville], that himself had been elected. Thereby he obtained confirmation, caused himself (non sine symonie vitio) to be consecrated by the authority of Luke's successor (Donatus) and was intruded by lay influence into partial possession of the diocese.

The canonical bishop having died, "Magairy" (=Mac Sherraiğ of the text), the new archdeacon, received consecration from the Tuam metropolitan. His death took place within the same year (1230). Whereupon, the intruded obtained total possession and proceeded to

Kalends of Jan. upon Tuesday, 13th of the moon, A.D. [1230]  
 1230. Gilla-Isu Ua Cleirigh, bishop of Luigni [Achonry],  
 rested in Christ.—Gilla-Carrthaigh Ua Elgiusa[i]n, canon  
 and anchorite, rested in Christ.—Donnsleibe Ua Inmhainen,  
 a holy monk and master-wright, rested in Christ.—Mael-  
 Muire Ua Mail-Eoin, abbot of Cluain-mac-Nois, rested in  
 Christ.—Mael-Sechlainn Mac Fhireidhinn, eminent priest  
 and master of literature, rested in Christ, a novice in the  
 Monastery of the Buill.—Gilla-in-Coimdedh Ua Duillen-  
 nain, successor of [St.] Feichin and abbot of the Monas-  
 tery of Canons of Es-dara, rested in Christ.—A hosting  
 by William de Burgh into Connacht, so that much of Con-  
 nacht was destroyed by him. Donn Mag Oirechtaigh Junior  
 was killed by them and Echtighern Ua Mincachain, son  
 of the Brehon, was killed by them.—Art, son of Art  
 Ua Ruairc, was killed by Ragnall Ua Finn in treachery.—  
 Ma[c] Craith<sup>1</sup> Mac Sherraigh, bishop of Conmaicni

alienate the diocesan property. The prior of "St. John's outside the new gate of Dublin" and his fellow judges (appointed *ad hoc* by the Curia, on the complaint of the prior and canons of Kilbixy (co. Westmeath)) quashed the election of Joseph as uncanonical and unconfirmed by his own (Tuam) metropolitan. The execution of the sentence was intrusted to the primate. He, however (*quadam pecunie summa et quibusdam procuratoribus symoniace receptis*), for the second time, intruded Joseph.

But the church having been long destitute of a pastor and not free from the danger of an invader, the archbishop of Tuam, to whom the right of election had devolved by lapse of time, consecrated Jocelin, "a monk of St. Mary's near

Dublin." (This took place either at the close of 1232, or in the beginning of 1233. For on March 1 of the latter year, Henry III. commanded the justiciary, Maurice FitzGerald, to give such possession of the see to Jocelin, consecrated bishop thereof, as Robert (sic), his predecessor, had at his death (*D. I., I. 2018*).)

On the other hand, the primate (*non sine symonie vitio, ut dicitur*) confirmed the election of G[elasius] = Gilla-Isu], a priest of the diocese, said to have been excommunicated (for whom, see under 1237, *infra*).

A palpable hiatus in the foregoing, namely, the death of Joseph, is supplied by the additional obit of the text. The omission of his demise by the original compiler shows that, in the chronicle from



maicne<sup>3</sup>, duine ir mo crabað 7 éineč dobi illeic Cuinn, in Chriuto<sup>d</sup> quieuit.<sup>d</sup>—Áeð húa Neill, rí Tuairce[i]pt (Erenni<sup>i</sup>) 7 rí Leic Cuinn uile 7 deḡaðbur aiporix Erenni uile<sup>i</sup> 7 duine ir mo romarb 7 pocreč Sullu<sup>k</sup> 7 romill cairlena dobai do Shaidelaid<sup>4</sup>, a<sup>5</sup> éc 7 duine ir luḡu<sup>5</sup> poraileð d'pasbail bair innur aile ačt le Gallaid, quieuit in<sup>b</sup> [Chriuto<sup>b</sup>].—Floirint<sup>c</sup> húa Cephalla[i]n, erpuc Thipe-hEogain, uaralpenoir toḡaidē, pontificatur sui anno quatoragesimo sexto, [a]etatis su[a]e octogesimo sexto, in Chriuto quieuit.<sup>e</sup>

(Iorep<sup>l</sup> Mag Theichidan, episcob Conmaicne, quieuit.<sup>l</sup>  
 . . . 7<sup>m</sup> corp San Pponper d'atpugud do comarba na m-bratar cum eaglaire doḡisneč 'n-a onóir fein, 8 Ict. lunu.<sup>m</sup>)

Kal. Ian. por<sup>a</sup> Ceatain,<sup>a</sup> l.<sup>b</sup> xx.iii.,<sup>b</sup> Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xxx.<sup>o</sup> 1.<sup>o</sup> Fečpoliḡi<sup>1</sup> (iḡon,<sup>c</sup> ben Muirceptaiḡ Muin-  
 nioð, mic Toirpdealbaiḡ moir 1 Concubuir<sup>e</sup>), ingen Con-  
 cobuir Mic Diarmata, quieuit in [Chriuto].<sup>d</sup>—Dub-  
 čablaiḡ,<sup>d</sup> ingen Concobuir Mic Diarmata, do éc 1  
 Mainirtir na buille.<sup>d</sup>—Flann húa Connačtaiḡ, erpuc  
 na bpeirne, in<sup>e</sup> Chriuto quieuit.<sup>e</sup>—Sluaḡað moir leir  
 O n-Domnaill docum hui<sup>2</sup> Raiḡillaiḡ, co puc ben hui

<sup>3</sup> -n, B. <sup>4</sup> Shaidelaid B. <sup>5</sup> do (sign of infinitive), B. <sup>6</sup> luḡa, B. i itl., n. t. h., A; text, B, C, D. <sup>j</sup> om., B. <sup>k</sup> Sic, A, B. The first u arises from assimilation with the final. It proves that the original contained the proper case-ending. <sup>1-1</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>m-m</sup> t. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. The beginning of the entry stood on a line that was cut away in trimming the edge.

A.D. 1231. <sup>1</sup> Fečpoliḡe, A. <sup>2</sup> h1, B.—<sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h., A; .m. p. (the Latin equivalent), B. <sup>b-b</sup> om., B. <sup>c-c</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>d-d</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>e-e</sup> om., A; “dead,” C; *quieuit in pace*, D.

which Maguire copied, Mag Theichidan was passed over as an intruder.

In the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad*

*an.*), Joseph is given first and *quieuit in Christo* applied to both.

<sup>2</sup> *Christ.*—D adds: *Eodem etiam anno, O'Donill cum vi armata*

[Ardagh], the person of most piety and generosity that [1230] was in the Half of Conn, rested in Christ.—Aedh Ua Neill, king of the North (of Ireland) and king of all the Half of Conn and worthy future arch-king of all Ireland and the person of the Gaidhil that most killed and pillaged the Foreigners and destroyed castles, died. And the person that it was least thought would find death otherwise than by the Foreigners rested in Christ.<sup>2</sup>—Florence Ua Cerballa[i]n, bishop of Tir-Eogain [Derry], eminent senior select, rested in Christ, in the 46th year of his pontificate, the 86th of his age.

(Joseph<sup>1</sup> Mag Theichidhan, bishop of Conmaicni [Ardagh], rested.— . . . And the body of Saint Francis was removed<sup>3</sup> on the 8th of the Kalends of June [May 25] by the Superior of the Friars to the church that was built in his own honour.)

Kalends of Jan. upon Wednesday, 24th of the moon, [1231] A.D. 1231. Fethfolighi (namely, wife of Muircertach the Momonian,<sup>1</sup> son of Toirrdealbach Mor O'Concubuir), daughter of Conchobur Mac Diarmata, rested in Christ.—Dubchablaigh, daughter of Concobhar Mac Diarmata, died in the Monastery of the Buill.—Flann Ua Connachtaigh, bishop of Breifni [Kilmore], rested in Christ.—A great hosting by O'Domnaill against Ua Raighillaigh, so that he took the wife of Ua Raighillaigh away with him,

inuasit Conaciam et, licet multa commisit damna, tamen filii Rorici I Conchuir non adheserunt eius consilio illa uice.

This is given in substantially the same terms by the Four Masters at this year.

<sup>3</sup> *Removed*.—For the unseemly brawl that took place on the

occasion of the translation, see Wadding, *Annal. Minor. ad an.* 1230, p. 414, *seq.*

1231. <sup>1</sup> *Momonian*. — So called from having been reared in Munster. At 1233, D gives *Odo venenosus*, mistaking *Muimnech* (Momonian) for *neimnech* (venomous).

B 60a Rairiillaiš leir, i don, ingin Meš<sup>3</sup> Phiačpač 7 co pucpat  
reoir 7 innmura 7<sup>d</sup> maičur<sup>d</sup> in baile uile leó.—Con-  
cobur | ɣot<sup>4</sup> hUa hEašpa, ri luišne, quieuit in<sup>d</sup> [Chpirtō].<sup>d</sup>  
—Dubčēmpač,<sup>d</sup> ingin hUa Chuinn, ben [ph]laičber-  
taiš hUa Phlannaša[i]n, quieuit in [Chpirtō<sup>d</sup>].  
—Phlaičberpač hUa Plannaša[i]n, taipeč Clainnī-Cačail  
7 duine ir uairle<sup>f</sup> dobi<sup>f</sup> do Shil-Muirepaš, do<sup>5</sup> éc i n-a  
oilčri i Mainirtir na Duille.—Dioniriur<sup>6</sup> hUa Mordha  
erpuc Sil-Muirepaš, quieuit in Chpirtō.<sup>5</sup>

A59b[ōir.] Kal. Ian. por<sup>a</sup> Dapōain, L. u.,<sup>a</sup> Anno Domini M.° cc.°  
xxx.° ii.° Aeð<sup>b</sup> hUa Pērgail, taipeč Muinnteri-hCn-  
gaile, do marbað o'a braitriū fein.—Mašnur, mac  
Amlaim, mic Taiðš Mic Maelpuanaš, cainnel einiš 7  
egnuma<sup>1</sup> 7 crabað, in Chpirtō<sup>c</sup> quieuit.<sup>c</sup>—Sluašað la  
hUilliam Dupe co cairtel Dona-Šaillbi,<sup>2</sup> co n-deirpat  
cairtel ann.—Maðm do čabairt do na Tuačaiū ap  
Concobur, mac Aeðā, mic Ruaiðri, cor'marbað Con-  
cobur ann 7 Šilla-Cpirt, mac Donnčaðā et alii multi.  
—Donnčað, mac Tomaltaiš Mic Diapmata, quieuit in<sup>d</sup>  
[Chpirtō<sup>d</sup>].—Mac Neill hUa Šailmpeðaiš<sup>3</sup> (i don,<sup>c</sup> Con-  
cobur<sup>e</sup>), taipeč Cemuil-Moen, quieuit in [Chpirtō].—  
Coirecpað tempaill Cille-moire 7 Canonaiš do ðenum  
irin baile cetna la Conn hUa Plannaša[i]n.<sup>4</sup>—Sluašað<sup>f</sup>  
<sup>3</sup> Meis, B. <sup>4</sup> ɣot, A. <sup>5</sup> α—his (death took place), B. <sup>6</sup> Dionir, B. <sup>f</sup>mo  
mairur doboi—of greatest goodness that was, B. <sup>5</sup> om., D. Chpirtō is  
omitted in A.

A.D. 1232. <sup>1</sup>egnuma, B. <sup>2</sup>-Šaillme, B. <sup>3</sup> Šairmle- (by metathesis  
of l and p), B. <sup>4</sup>-can, B.—<sup>a</sup> n. t. h., on blank space; om., B. <sup>b</sup> This  
and the following entry are given under 1231 in D. <sup>c</sup> quieuit in,  
A. <sup>d</sup> om., B. This item is the last which D. has in common with  
A, B, C under this year. <sup>e</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. <sup>f</sup> om., B, C.

<sup>2</sup> Stammerer. — Incorrectly ren-  
dered *mutus* in D. “The adjective  
*god* (*got*) in medical Irish MSS. is  
used to translate the Latin *balbus*,  
or *balbutiens*” (O'Donovan, *Four*  
*Masters*, iii., p. 260).

<sup>3</sup> *Ua Mordha*.—The *Annals of*  
*Loch Ce* (*ad an.*) state that he died  
in the establishment of the Canons  
in Trinity Island (Loch Ce), on  
Dec. 15 and was succeeded by  
Donough O'Conor.

namely, the daughter of Mag Fhiachrach. And they [1231] took away the treasures and valuables and chattels of the whole town with them.—Conchobur Ua hEaghra the Stammerer,<sup>2</sup> king of Luighni, rested in Christ.—Dub-themhrach, daughter of Ua Cuinn, wife of [F]laithbertach Ua Flannaga[i]n, rested in Christ.—[The aforesaid] Flaithbertach Ua Flannaga[i]n, chief of Clann-Cathail and the person that was noblest of the Sil-Muiredhaigh, died on his pilgrimage in the Monastery of the Buill.—Dionysius Ua Mordha,<sup>3</sup> bishop of Sil-Muiredhaigh [Elphin], rested in Christ.

Kalends of Jan. upon Thursday, 5th of the moon, A.D. [1232 Bis.] 1232. Aedh Ua Ferghail, chief of Muinnter-Angaile, was killed<sup>1</sup> by his own kinsmen.—Maghnus, son of Amhlam, son of Tadhg Mac Mailruanaigh, candle of generosity and valour and piety, rested in Christ.—A hosting by William de Burgh to the castle of Bun-Gaillbi, so that they built a castle there.—Defeat was inflicted by “the Territories” on Conchobur, son of Aedh, son of Ruadhri [Ua Conchobair], so that Conchobur [himself] and Gilla-Crist son of Donnchadh [Mac Diarmata] and many others were slain there.—Donnchadh, son of Tomaltach Mac Diarmata, rested in Christ.—The son of Niall Ua Gailmredhaigh (namely, Concobur), chief of Cenel-Moen, rested in Christ.—Consecration of the church of Cell-mor [took place]<sup>2</sup> and Canons were established in the same place by Conn Ua Flannaga[i]n.—A hosting by Domnall Ua Lochlainn,

1232. <sup>1</sup> Killed.—According to the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*), he was burned (in an ignited house) in the island of Loch Cuile (in Annaly), co. Longford, the territory of the O'Farrells.

<sup>2</sup> [Took place]. — By Donough O'Conor, bishop of Elphin (*Annals of Loch Ce, ad an.*). O'Flannagan (*ib.*) was prior of Kilmore (about six miles east of Elphin. O'Donovan, *F.M.* iii. 261).

la Domnall húa ločlainn, la riš Cemuil-Eogain, co n-šallaiš 7 co n-šaiðelaiš i Tír-Conaill d'ar'mill mór i fánaic 7 i Tír-Chonaill 7 d'a tuc braitci Domnall húi daišill 7 húi Tairce[i]re lair.—Sluašað la húa n-Domnall irin bíaðain cetna i Tír-nEogain, co riact Tula[č]-nóc, d'ar'marb bú 7 d'ar'loire arbanna 7 d'ar'mill mór arčena irin tír 7 tainic ar cul co coršurač. Ocur irin bíaðain cetna roaire loing[α]ir Cemuil-Eogain Miðbað 7 Eašínir 7 dopala buiðen do Chenel-Conaill im mac Neill húi Domnall cucu 7 d'ar'lað ár na loingir 7 d'ar'marbað mac Neill.<sup>1</sup>

(Feidlim<sup>s</sup> O Concubair, ri Connačt, do gabail do Ricard a Dupc, a Milic, a pill 7 riše Connačt do Ceð mac Ruairi arir.<sup>s</sup>)

[Cal. 1an. [un.<sup>s</sup> p., l. xxi.,<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xxx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> Sluašað la Feidlimið<sup>1</sup> húa Cončobuir i Connačtaiš, co n-dečaið Cormac, mac Tomaltaiš i n-a ašaið,<sup>2</sup> co tuc leir é i Maš-luirš, co n-depna longporc ic<sup>3</sup> Opuim-šrešraiðe 7 co tainic Cormac 7 Cončobuir amač 7 na tpi Tuatā 7 da mac Muirceptaiš Mic Diarmata, idon, Donnčað 7 Muirceptač. Ocur ir i comuirli doponrat: točt i<sup>4</sup> n-diaiš Ceðā, mic Ruairi 7 tucrat maiðm for Ceð, mac Ruairi, ann, idon, for

A.D. 1232. <sup>1</sup>om., B, C. <sup>2</sup>gn. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1233. <sup>1</sup>Feidlim, A. <sup>2</sup>aðaiš (metathesis of š and ð), A. <sup>3</sup>aš, A. <sup>4</sup>α, B.—<sup>a</sup>a blank space, A, B.

<sup>3</sup> Was killed.—The final entry of this year in D is: Eodem anno, pauperimi Fratres, quos Minoritas vocant, venierunt (sic) in Hiberniam.

<sup>4</sup> Feidhlim, etc.—About the end of August of this year, Henry III. wrote to de Burgh, the justiciary, that he had been informed that de Burgh seized, imprisoned, and grievously and shamefully treated Frethelin (Feidhlim), son of a former king

of Connaught. He was commanded to liberate Feidlim, on his finding sureties to abide anything laid to his charge and to certify why he had been imprisoned (*D. I.*, I. 1975).

In consequence, doubtless, of this mandate, Feidhlim (according to the *Annals of Loch Ce* and the initial entry of the following year) was set at liberty. His seizure was perhaps one of the reasons why de

[namely] by the king of Cenel-Eogain, along with the [1232]  
 Foreigners and with the Gaidhil, into Tir-Conaill, whereby  
 he destroyed much in Fanat and in Tir-Conaill and took  
 away the hostages of Domnall Ua Baighill and of Ua Tair-  
 cheirt with him.—A hosting by Ua Domnaill in the same  
 year into Tir-Eogain, until he reached Tulach-oc, whereby  
 he killed cows and burned crops and destroyed much  
 besides in the country and he came back triumphantly.  
 And in the same year the fleet of Cenel-Conaill harried,  
 Midbadh and Eagh-inis and a party of the Cenel-Conaill,  
 under the son of Niall Ua Domnaill, came upon them and  
 thereby was caused destruction of the fleet and the son of  
 Niall was killed.<sup>3</sup>

(Feidhlim<sup>4</sup> O'Concubhair, king of Connacht, was taken  
 prisoner by Richard de Burgh in Milic, in treachery and the  
 kingship of Connacht [reverted thereby] to Aedh, son of  
 Ruaidhri [Ua Conchobair], again.)

Kalends of Jan. on 17th feria, 16th of the moon, A.D. [1233]  
 1233. A hosting by Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir into  
 Connacht, until Cormac, son of Tomaltach [Mac Diarmata],  
 went to meet him, so that he [Cormac] took him with him  
 into Magh-Luirg and formed a camp at Druim-Gregraidhe  
 and there came out<sup>1</sup> Cormac and Conchobur [his son] and  
 the three Territories and the two sons of Mac Diarmata,  
 namely, Donnchadh and Muircertach. And the counsel  
 they adopted was to go in pursuit of Aedh, son of  
 Ruaidhri [Ua Conchobair]. And they inflicted defeat in  
 that place upon Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, that is, upon the

Burgh was deprived of the office of  
 justiciary in the beginning of the  
 following month (*ib.*, 1977).

1233. <sup>1</sup> *Out.*—*Amach* in the ori-  
 ginal; the lection followed by C.  
 D has *filius eiusdem*; that is, the

translator's text was a *mhac*, mean-  
 ing that Conchubar was son of  
 Cormac. The *Annals of Loch Ce* and  
 the *Four Masters* have the same  
 reading.



- A 59c ριζ̃ Connačt, sup'marbað é pein 7 Aeð Muimneč, mac  
 Ruaiðri 7 a mac 7 Donnčað mor, mac Διαρματα, mic  
 Ruaiðri | 7 ɔaine imða[1] a1,5 iar paružuð Tiži-  
 ðaič1n 7 iar6 n-a ɣlat ɔ'Aeð Muimneč 7 iar6 ɣlat  
 ceall 7 eclur n-imða a1e,7 sup'čuntpetb pein 1 n-eineč  
 čeall 7 naeiñ Connačt.b—Cairtel-na-Cailliže 7 cairtel  
 ðona-na-ġaillið1 ɔo ɣġaileð la ɣeðlimið h1a Con-  
 čobuir.—Uilliam ɔe laci 7 seplur, mac Cačail h1a  
 B 61a Cončobuir 7 ġoill imða[1] | ɔo marbað la Muinntir-  
 Raiġillaġ8 1 Monaiġ-cranncain.—Mael-1rpu h1a  
 Maenaiġ, uaralɣacart poġabað a ɣaltair ġač n-aen  
 la[u], ačt Dia-Domnaiġ, quieuit inb Chpɣto.b—ġoppaiġ  
 h1a Daiġri, airčinneac Daipe Colum-cille, in Chpɣto  
 quieuit.

(Tranſlatio<sup>c</sup> beati Domini<sup>c</sup>.)

- B 61a [Cal. 1an. [1.<sup>a</sup> p., l. xxii.,<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini M<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xxx<sup>o</sup>  
 iiii. Alin, mac Učtraiġ, ri ġall-ġaiðel, mortu[u]r  
 ep̃t.—Domnall,<sup>b</sup> mac Aeða h1a Neill, ri Ceneoil-  
 Eogain 7 aðbur ρiġ Epenn, ɔo marbað ɔo Mhac  
 Ločlainn<sup>1</sup> 7 ɔo Chenel-Eogain ɣein.<sup>2</sup>—Aeð h1a hEaġra,  
 ri<sup>c</sup> Luigne,<sup>c</sup> ɔo m̃arbað le Donnčað h1a n-Eaġra.—  
 Snečta mor eter ɔa Notlaic ɣin bliaðain ɣin.<sup>d</sup> Sicc  
 mor ɔ'a ep̃, ɔo n-imtiġtir ɔaine 7 eič ɣo n-eipib̃ ar  
 aiðnib̃ 7 ar ločaið<sup>3</sup> Epenn.—Diarmaic h1a Cuino,  
 tairē Muinnteri-hAnġaile, ɔo<sup>e</sup> m̃arbað.<sup>e</sup>—Cač ɔo  
<sup>5</sup>aile, A. <sup>6</sup>ap—upon (temporal), B. <sup>7</sup>ele, A. <sup>8</sup>Raiġall-, B. <sup>b-b</sup> om.,  
 B, C, D. <sup>c-c</sup>t. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1234. <sup>1</sup>Lač-, B. <sup>2</sup>paðem, B. <sup>3</sup>lačaið, A.—<sup>a-a</sup> on blank space,  
 A, B. <sup>b</sup> This entry follows the Aeð item, B, C, D. <sup>c-c</sup> om., A. <sup>d</sup> ɣi—  
 this, B. <sup>e-e</sup> mortuup ep̃t, B; “died,” C. This and the ġilla-na-naeiñ  
 and Mael-ġetair entries are omitted in D.

<sup>2</sup> *Castle of the Hag.* — Castrum  
 vetule, D.

<sup>3</sup> *Monach-cranncain.*—Bog of beau-

*tiful trees.* Grunna cranncayn, D.  
 At 855 [=856] *supra*, *Bellum Gron-*  
*nae magnae* is the Latin rendering

king of Connacht; so that he himself was killed and Aedh [1233] the Momonian, son of Ruaidhri and his son and Donnchadh Mor, son of Diarmait, son of Ruaidhri and many other persons [were killed], after the profaning of Tech-Baithin and after the pillaging thereof by Aedh the Momonian and after the pillaging of many other abbeys and churches; so that they themselves fell in atonement of the churches and saints of Connacht.—The Castle of the Hag<sup>2</sup> and the Castle of Bun-na-Gaillbhi were razed by Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir.—William De Lacy and Charles, son of Cathal Ua Conchobuir and many Foreigners were killed by the Muinnter-Raighillaigh in Monach-cranncaín<sup>3</sup>.—Mael-Isu Ua Maenaigh, an eminent priest that used to recite his Psalter every day, save Sunday, rested in Christ.—Geoffrey Ua Daighri, herenagh of Daire of [St.] Colum-cille, rested in Christ.

(Translation<sup>4</sup> [of the body] of Blessed Dominick.)

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 27th of the moon,] A.D. [1234] 1234. Aillin, son of Uchtrach, king of the Foreign-Gaidhil, died.—Domnall, son of Aedh Ua Neill, king of Cenel-Eogain and future king of Ireland, was killed by Mac Lochlainn and by the Cenel-Eogain themselves.—Aedh Ua Eaghra, king of Luighni, was killed by Donnchadh Ua Eaghra.—Great snow between the two Nativities [Dec. 25—Jan. 6] in that year. Great frost thereafter, so that persons and horses went under burdens upon the rivers and lakes of Ireland.—Diarmait Ua Cuinn, chief of Muinnter-Angaile, was killed.—A battle was

of *Cath Mona-moire* — Battle of Moin-mor (big bog).

<sup>4</sup> *Translation, etc.*—On May 24, Tuesday in Whitsun week, of this year, during a general Chapter of the Order, the body of St. Dominick was transferred with imposing ceremonial

to a more befitting receptacle in the church of St. Nicholas, Bologna. (See Bzovius in *Ann. Eccl.*, 1233, n. 5; Quetif and Echard: *Script. Ord. Pred.*, tab. chron. inter pp. 84-5.)

ἐν τῷ ὄνῃ Μηχαρεάλ 7 το Γαλλαῖς Ἐρενν, ὑπομαρβαῖ  
 ἢ Μαργαλ<sup>4</sup> ἀνν.—Μαελ-Ἰρρυ ἡὺα Ὑορμγαλε,  
 πρῶτορ Ἰννρι-μῖε-η-Ἐρίν, quieuit ἢ Χηριτο.—Ἀενξυρ  
 Μακ Γίλλε Φιννεῖν, ρί Ρερ-Μαναῖ, το μαρβαῖ λα  
 ἡὺα η-Ὀμναῖλλ.—Γίλλα<sup>1</sup>-να-ναεμ,· μακ Ἀιρτ ἡὺι  
 Ὀραιν, οἰρεῖννεῖ Ρορ-Comain, quieuit ἢ [Χηριτο].<sup>1</sup>—  
 Μαελ-Ρεταιρ<sup>1</sup> ἡὺα Καρμακα[ι]η, μαῖξιρτιρ Ρορ-  
 Comain, quieuit ἢ [Χηριτο].<sup>1</sup>—Ἐρρυε ἡὺα<sup>5</sup>-Ριαῖραῖ,  
 ἡὺα<sup>5</sup> Μαῖλραῖξαῖμαρ,<sup>6</sup> quieuit ἢ<sup>8</sup> Χηριτο.<sup>8</sup>

A 59d     [Cal. 1an. [11.<sup>a</sup> p., l. 1x.<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc. xxx.<sup>o</sup>  
 u.<sup>o</sup> Loelainn, mac Ectigern hui Ceallaiḡ, do marbað  
 do macaib ἢ Γίλλα ραβαῖḡ hui βαῖḡill.—Sluaḡað mór  
 leirín ḡiurṡír 7 la Mac Uilliam i Connaḡta, ὑπο-  
 αιρετῦρ Μαῖνιρτιρ να θυῖλλε 7 co η-δερνατῦρ cpeaḡ  
 Cpeti<sup>1</sup> 7 docuaḡ iap rin ipin Mumain, ὑποḡαḡ βραιḡτι  
 hui<sup>2</sup> Ὀραιν 7 τάνιε αρ[ῡ]ῡ[ι] i Connaḡta 7 co Calað  
 na-cairḡi, ὑποḡάḡ[b]að ἢ ḡarriacc<sup>3</sup> τὸ 7 ὑποḡειρ luḡt  
 coimeṡa ἢνντι 7 ḡiðeð<sup>4</sup> ποḡάḡbað<sup>5</sup> αρ[ῡ]ῡ[ι] i 7 το-  
 leḡað.

(1r<sup>b</sup> αρ ἢ [Calaino ρι τῖε Ὀμναῖλλ ἡὺα Νεῖλλ.<sup>b</sup>)

[bip.]     [Cal. 1an. [11.<sup>a</sup> p., l. 1xx.<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc. xxx.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup>  
 B 61b     Cpeḡ Sligib do ðenam leirín ḡiurṡír 7 le Ὀραιν, |  
 mac Toirpðelbaḡi, ὑποḡabaτῦρ mná ἢνḡa βροῖοι.<sup>1</sup>—

<sup>4</sup>-cal at first; c was altered to ḡ! A. <sup>5</sup>O, A. <sup>6</sup>Maell-, B.—<sup>1</sup> om.,  
 B, C. <sup>8</sup> om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1235. <sup>1</sup>Cpeti, B. <sup>2</sup>1, A. <sup>3</sup>-aḡ, A. <sup>4</sup>ḡiðeḡ (that is, the  
 siglum for et with dot overhead, used frequently for eð), B; ḡiðeað, A.  
<sup>5</sup>-ḡað, A.—<sup>a</sup> blank space, A, B. <sup>b</sup> t. m., t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1236. <sup>1</sup>βροῖοε, B.—<sup>a</sup> blank space, A, B.

1234. <sup>1</sup>Marechal.—Richard, Earl  
 of Pembroke. See the graphic  
 account in Gilbert's *Viceroy*s, p. 93,  
*seq.*

<sup>2</sup>Ua Domnaill.—D. adds: vide-

licet Donaldum magnum O'Donill,  
 qui tunc sibi subiecit omnes in-  
 habitantes illius patriae, ita ut sibi  
 et eius filio post ipsum in omnibus  
 parerent concorditer ut suae patrie

fought between the Marechal<sup>1</sup> and the Foreigners of [1234] Ireland, so that the Marechal was killed therein.—Mael-Isu Ua Gormgaile, prior of Inis-mic-nErin, rested in Christ.—Oenghus Mac Gille-Fhinnein, king of Fir-Manach, was killed by Ua Domnaill.<sup>2</sup>—Gilla-na-naem, son of Art Ua Brain, herenagh of Ros-Comain, rested in Christ.—Mael-Petair Ua Carmaca[i]n, Master [of the school] of Ros-Comain, rested in Christ.—The bishop of Ui-Fiachrach [Kilmacduagh], Ua Mailfhaghamhair, rested in Christ.

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 9th of the moon,] A.D. [1235] 1235. Lochlainn, son of Echtigern Ua Ceallaigh, was killed by the sons of the Swarthy Gilla Ua Baighill.—A great hosting by the Justiciary<sup>1</sup> and by Mac William [de Burgh] into Connacht, so that they plundered the Monastery of the Buill and effected the pillaging of Creit. And he went after that into Munster, until he received the pledges of Ua Briain and he came again into Connacht, to the Ferry of the Rock, so that the Rock was abandoned to him and he placed a party of guards therein. Notwithstanding, it was abandoned again and pulled down.

(It is in [*lit*, on] this year comes [the death of] Domnall Ua Neill.<sup>2</sup>)

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 20th of the moon,] A.D. [1236 Bis.] 1236. The pillaging of Sligech was done by the Justiciary and by Brian, son of Toirrdhelbach [Ua Con-

homines; qua conditione O'Donill remisit illis omnes retroactas iniurias et damna quaecunque, pro quorum satisfactione illi suas terras et semet-ipsos eidem perpetuo tradiderunt.

The original of this I have been unable to find.

1235. <sup>1</sup> *Justiciary*.—Maurice, son of Gerald Fitz Gerald.

<sup>2</sup> *Domnall Ua Neill*.—He is said in the text to have been killed in the preceding year. This note is intended to be a correction of that statement.

Ḡilla-Ḥatḡaie<sup>b</sup> Mac Ḡilla-roio, toipeḥ Cene[oi]l-Oen-  
ḡura, moḡtuur epṭ.<sup>b</sup>

[Cal. 1an. [u.<sup>a</sup> p., l. i.,<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xxx.<sup>o</sup> uii.<sup>o</sup>  
Cpeḥ Rennu-duin do ḡenum la Ḥeḡlmiḡ ḡilla Con-  
cobair<sup>1</sup> ocup domarbaḡ Concobur buiḡe, mac Toirp-  
ḡelbaiḡ 7 Taḡḡ, mac Cormaic. Ocup tāniḡ in ḡiurṭir  
co Termonn-Cailḡinḡ<sup>2</sup> 7 doḡoirceḡ in baile 7 doḡoirceḡ  
tempoll Imliḡ-U-Rocaḡa.—Maḡom Cluana-ca[ḡa] tuc  
Ḥeḡlmiḡ<sup>3</sup> ar macaiḡ Ruaiḡri 7 ar Concobur, mac  
Cormaic.—Tomáḡ ḡilla Ruaiḡa[i]n, epuc Luiḡne,  
quieuit in [Chriṡto].—Epuc Conmaicne, iḡon, ḡilla  
Tormaiḡ, quieuit in [Chriṡto].—Muirceḡtaḥ Mac  
ḡiarmata (mic<sup>b</sup> Ruaiḡri<sup>b</sup>), quieuit in [Chriṡto] (no,<sup>c</sup> do  
marbaḡ<sup>c</sup>).

[Cal. 1an. [ui.<sup>a</sup> p., l. xii.<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xxx.<sup>o</sup>  
uiii.<sup>o</sup> ḡonnḡaḡ uaiḡneḥ, mac Aeḡa, mic Ruaiḡri, do  
marbaḡ do Thaḡḡ, mac Aeḡa, mic Caḡail cḡoiḡḡe[i]ḡḡ.  
—ḡonnḡaḡ, mac ḡuarcain ḡilli Eaḡra, do marbaḡ ḡ'a  
bḡaiḡriḡ.— | Sluaḡaḡ<sup>1</sup> móḡ doḡuaduḡ ḡail<sup>2</sup> i Cenél-

A.D. 1236. <sup>b-b</sup> om., C, D.

A.D. 1237. <sup>1</sup> -bur, A. <sup>2</sup> -lann, A. <sup>3</sup> Ḥeḡlmi, A.—<sup>a-a</sup> blank space,  
A, B. <sup>b-b</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>c-c</sup> n. t. h., A; om., F, C, D.

A.D. 1238. <sup>1</sup> Sluaḡ, B. <sup>2</sup> ḡoil, B.—<sup>a-a</sup> blank space, A, B.

1236. <sup>1</sup> *Captive*.—After this entry, D has: Eodem anno Sanctus Franciscus mortuus est. I do not know any saint of the name who died in this year.

1237. <sup>1</sup> *Ua Ruadhain*.—O'Ruan, C; O'Ruanj, D. The inflected *d* was omitted in pronunciation.

<sup>2</sup> *Ua Tormaidh*.—In the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*), his Christian name is given as Gilla-Isu. Having obtained confirmation of his appointment from the primate (1230, note 1, *supra*), he, according to bishop

Jocelin, collected an armed force and burned the episcopal houses, together with the fort, or close (*castrum*), of Ardagh church; thereby destroying the stone (round?) tower of the cathedral (*quandam eius turrim lapideam*).

Then proceeding against the bishop, who was being vested for celebration of the divine offices, Gelasius would presumably have slain him and his, had they not provided for themselves by flight. Thus expelled, Jocelin proceeded

chobair], so that they took away many women captive.<sup>1</sup>— [1236]  
Gilla-Patraic Mac Gillaroid, chief of Cenel-Oengusa, died.

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 1st of the moon,] A.D. [1237]  
1237. The pillaging of Rinn-duin was done by Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobair and there were killed Conchobur the Tawny, son of Toirrdelbach and Tadhg, son of Cormac. And the Justiciary came to the Termon of [St.] Cailfhinn and the town was burned and the church of Imlech-Ua-Rochadha was burned.—The defeat of Cluain-Ca[tha] was inflicted by Feidhlimidh upon the sons of Ruaidhri and on Conchobur, son of Cormac [Mac Diarmata]. —Thomas Ua Ruadhain,<sup>1</sup> bishop of Luighni [Achonry], rested in Christ.—The bishop of Conmaicni [Ardagh], Ua Tormaidh,<sup>2</sup> rested in Christ.—Muircertach (son of Ruaighri) Mac Diarmata, rested in Christ (or, was killed<sup>3</sup>).

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 12th of the moon,] A.D. [1238]  
1238. Donnchadh of Uaithne,<sup>1</sup> son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri [Ua Conchobair], was killed by Tadhg, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Red-Hand<sup>2</sup>.—Donnchadh, son of Duarcán Ua Eaghra, was killed by his kinsmen.—The Foreigners went upon a great hosting into Cenel-Eogain.

to the Curia for redress. The judges appointed by Gregory IX. were the archbishop of Dublin, the bishop of Ossory and the prior of All Saints, Dublin. (Theiner, *ubi sup.* p. 30-1.) O'Tormey, it seems probable, died before the proceedings were brought to a close, leaving Jocelin in undisputed possession.

On a review of all the circumstances, it seems impossible to acquit Donatus, archbishop of Armagh, of grave dereliction of duty. A question to be decided amicably

by canonical process he thrice deliberately submitted to the arbitrament of force.

The total silence of the native Annals respecting a contest of such duration and violence is remarkable.

<sup>3</sup> *Was killed*.—This, according to the *Annals of Loch Ce*, is the true reading.

1238. <sup>1</sup> *Of Uaithne*. — So called perhaps from having been fostered in Uaithne (Owney and Owneybeg, co. Limerick; O'Donovan, *Book of Rights*, p. 45).

<sup>2</sup> *Red-Hand*. — Scabidi, D. The



η-Εοζαν.—Παιτ̃βερτατ̃<sup>b</sup> Mac Caτ̃m̃ail, αρτοιρετ̃ Cen-  
e[oi]l-φεαδ̃αιτ̃, βαρρ̃ ζαιρετ̃ 7 είνιτ̃ ζαιε̃διυλ[sic] 7 αρ-  
τοιρετ̃ τ̃ανο Clainñi-Conζ̃aile 7 O-Cenñf̃oτ̃a h̃i Tir-  
Manac̃, α μαρβατ̃ το 'Donñc̃aτ̃ Mac Caτ̃m̃ail, τ̃α  
βρατ̃αιρ̃ φειν, ι meαβ̃ail.<sup>b</sup>

[Cal 1an. [iii.<sup>a</sup> p., l. xxiii.<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xxx.<sup>o</sup>  
ix.<sup>o</sup> Caτ̃ Cairn-Siaδ̃ail<sup>1</sup> tuc Domnall Mac Laclainn,  
tu μαρ'μαρβατ̃<sup>2</sup> Domnall Tamñaizi O Néill 7 Mac  
Maτ̃ζ̃aτ̃m̃na 7 maiτ̃i Chemuil-Moen<sup>3</sup> uile 7 ποτ̃αιθε αιε 7  
τοhaτ̃ριζ̃ατ̃ in<sup>4</sup> βλιαδ̃αιν peime rin é (ισον,<sup>b</sup> Domnall  
Mac Laclainn<sup>b</sup>) 7 τοζ̃αβ̃ αρ̃[τ̃ι]ρ̃[ι] an ριζ̃i cet̃na α  
haiτ̃li in[τ̃] maδ̃mu μοιρ̃ rin tuc.

B61c[δ̃ιρ̃.] [Cal. 1an. [i.<sup>a</sup> p., l. iii.<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup>  
φειδ̃λιμιτ̃ Ua<sup>1</sup> Conc̃obuir̃ το δ̃ul ταιριρ̃ co τετ̃ ριζ̃ Saxon  
7 tuc onoir̃ 7 ρίμιατ̃<sup>2</sup> μορ̃ leiρ̃.—Cormac, mac Tomal-  
taiτ̃, το ατ̃ριζ̃ατ̃ ιριν βλιαδ̃αιν rin.<sup>3</sup>—φερ̃ζ̃al, mac Con-  
c̃onnaτ̃ (1<sup>b</sup> Ραιζ̃ιλλιτ̃<sup>b</sup>), το μαρβατ̃ la Maelpuañaizi,  
mac φερ̃ζ̃ail (7<sup>b</sup> la Concubur̃, mac Cormac<sup>b</sup>).—Donn-  
c̃aτ̃, mac Muir̃ceρ̃taiτ̃, το ζ̃aβ̃ail ριζ̃i<sup>4</sup> na Cair̃r̃gi.—  
ζ̃ιλλα-na-naeτ̃m̃ O 'Opea[ι]n, οιρ̃c̃inneτ̃ Αρ̃oα-carp̃na,  
quieuit in<sup>o</sup> [Ch̃p̃iρ̃to<sup>o</sup>].

(Dominus<sup>d</sup> Albericus, archiepiscopus Armachanus,  
in Anglia in Armachanum consecratur ep̃t archi-

A.D. 1238. <sup>b-b</sup> om., A ; perhaps, as it was the last item, by oversight.  
Given in C, D.

A.D. 1239. <sup>1</sup> -τ̃Si-, A. <sup>2</sup> αρ'μαρβατ̃, A. <sup>3</sup> Cenel-, B. <sup>4</sup> an, B.—  
<sup>a-a</sup> blank space, A, B. <sup>b-b</sup> itl., t. h., A ; om. B, C, D.

A.D. 1240. <sup>1</sup> O, A. <sup>2</sup> ριζ̃ιμιατ̃, B. <sup>3</sup> ρι—this, B. <sup>4</sup> ρι, A. (Scribe  
perhaps thought the meaning was that Donnchadh took (captured) the  
king, instead of took (assumed) the kingship).—<sup>a-a</sup> blank space, A, B.  
<sup>b-b</sup> itl., n. t. h., A ; om., B, C, D. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>d-d</sup> n. t. h., A ; om.,

translator, by a lapse of memory,  
took Cathal Carrach for Cathal  
Croib-derg (Red-hand).

1239. <sup>1</sup> Of Tamnach. — O'Neill

was probably reared in Tawny  
(Tamhnach), co. Fermanagh.

<sup>2</sup> More.—Et aliis qui hic non  
numerantur, D.

—Flaithbertach Mac Cathmail, arch-chief of Cenel- [1238]  
Feradhaigh, crown of championship and generosity of the  
Gaidhil and arch-chief, moreover, of Clann-Conghaile and  
Ui-Cennfhoda in Tir-Manach, was killed by Donnchadh  
Mac Cathmail, by his own kinsman, in treachery.

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 23rd of the moon,] A.D. [1239]  
1239. The battle of Carn-Siadhail was fought by Domnall  
Mag Lachlainn, wherein was killed Domnall O'Neill of  
Tamnach,<sup>1</sup> and Mag Mathgamna and the nobility of all  
Cenel-Moen and a multitude more<sup>2</sup> [were slain]. And he  
(namely, Domnall Mag Lachlainn) had been dethroned  
the year before<sup>3</sup> that and he assumed the same kingship  
again, on the morrow of that great defeat he inflicted.

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 4th of the moon,] A.D. [1240 Bis.]  
1240. Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir went across to the house  
of the king of the Saxons and brought [back] great honour  
and respect with him.—Cormac, son of Tomaltach [Mac  
Diarmata], was dethroned in that year.—Ferghal, son of  
Cu-Connacht (O'Raighaillaigh), was killed by Mael-  
ruanaigh, son of Ferghal (and by Conchubur, son of  
Cormac [Mac Diarmata]).—Donnchadh, son of Muircer-  
tach [Mac Diarmata] took the kingship of the Rock.—  
Gilla-na-naemh O Drea[i]n, herenagh of Ard-carna, rested  
in Christ.

(The Lord Alberic [Albert], archbishop of Ard-Macha,  
was consecrated in England<sup>1</sup> into the archbishopric of

<sup>3</sup> *The year before.*—That is, by the  
force mentioned in the second entry  
of the preceding year.

1240. <sup>1</sup> *Consecrated in England.*—  
This can only signify that Albert  
(of Cologne) was in England when  
appointed primate. On Jan. 3.  
1241, Henry III. granted him  
letters of protection in going to  
Ireland. (*D. I.*, I. 2503.)

He had been bishop of Bremen.  
Albertus, Livoniensis episcopus,  
obiit. Et Bremensis ecclesia, iure  
suo potita, Albertum, Bremensem  
scholasticum, in episcopum elegit;  
qui postea factus est Primas in  
Hibernia (*Annal. Stadenses* A.D.  
1228-9. *Mon. Germ. Hist.*—  
*Script.* xvi. 360). Subsequently he  
became a Dominican and was Pro-

episcopatum.—Said, ingen 1 Cheinneoiḡ, ben Donn-  
čaða Cairpriḡ uḡ ḡrian, thec.—Aed, mac Gilla-cruim  
1 Shechnurāḡ, [do marbaḡ la] Concuḡar, mac Aedā,  
mic Caḡail cpoibdeḡ.<sup>d</sup>)

[Cal. 1an. [iii.<sup>a</sup> p., l. xu.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup> 1.<sup>o</sup>  
Domnall mór hḡa<sup>1</sup> Domnall, mī Thipe-Connall 7  
Pep<sup>b</sup>-Manac 7 Cairpri 7 Airḡiall o Chlar anuar,<sup>b</sup> a éḡ  
pe haḡarḡ iar m-breiḡ buaiḡe o doman 7 o<sup>c</sup> ḡeḡan 7 a  
aḡnacal a Mairirḡer Eḡa-ruaiḡ.—Caḡ Cairmeirḡi tuc  
ḡrian O Neill 7<sup>d</sup> Mael-Seḡlainn O Domnall, pī  
Cenuil-Conall, do Domnall Maḡ laḡlainn, do pūḡ  
Tipe-hEogain, ḡup'marbaḡ Domnall Máḡ loḡlainn ann  
7 deiḡnebur<sup>2</sup> ḡ'a deḡbḡine fein ime 7 tairiḡ Cenuil-  
Eogain uile 7 daine maiḡi imḡa[i] aḡi pór 7<sup>e</sup> pūḡi do  
ḡabail do ḡrian O Neill ḡ'a eir.<sup>c</sup>

(Murčāḡ<sup>f</sup> O Flaiḡberḡaiḡ, erpuḡ Eanaiḡ-ḡuinn, 7  
ḡiarmaiḡ, mac Maḡnura mic ḡoirḡdelḡaiḡ 7 ḡaḡḡ,  
mac Ruaiḡmī 1 ḡaḡra, in Chriḡto quieuerunt hoc anno.<sup>f</sup>)

B, C, D. The words in square brackets, being illegible in the MS.,  
are supplied from the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

A.D. 1241. <sup>1</sup> O, B. <sup>2</sup> -neabur, B.—<sup>a-a</sup> blank space, A, B. <sup>b-b</sup> om., A. In  
the MS., a blank space=8 letters is left. Given in B, C, D. <sup>c</sup> om., A. <sup>d</sup> do  
—to, with no, 7—*or*, and—overhead, t. h. (signifying that Mael-Seḡlainn  
was the ally, not opponent, of Brian), B. <sup>e-e</sup> om., A. <sup>f-f</sup> n. t. h., A; om.,  
B, C, D.

vincial in England at the date in  
the text. (See the additional  
entries respecting him under 1242,  
1246, *infra*.)

<sup>2</sup> *Sadhb*; *Aedh*.—Given in the  
*Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

<sup>3</sup> *Gilla-crom*.—*The stooped gillie*.

1241. <sup>1</sup> *Domnall mor*.—D adds:  
filius violentis O'Donil. The trans-  
lator perhaps took *Egnachan*, which  
was the name of his father, to  
signify *violent*.

<sup>2</sup> *The Plain*.—"The plain here

referred to is Machaire Oirghiall,  
or the level part of the county of  
Louth, which was then in the pos-  
session of the English" (O'Donovan,  
*F. M.* iii. 302).

<sup>3</sup> *On the pillow*.—That is, a peace-  
ful death from natural causes. D  
gives: mortuus est in habitu cani  
monachi. Illeque Donaldus magnus  
diminuit extorsiones aliaque onera  
suis subditis, et omnia tam perfecte  
in sua patria in ciuili gubernacionis  
forma reducta et certis utilibus

Ard-Macha.—Sadhb,<sup>2</sup> daughter of O'Ceinnedigh, wife of [1240]  
Donnchadh Cairpredh Ua Briain, died.—Aedh,<sup>2</sup> son of  
Gilla-crom<sup>3</sup> O'Shechnusaigh [was killed by] Conchubhar,  
son of Aedh, son of Cathal Red-Hand [Ua Conchobair].)

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 15th of the moon,] A.D. [1241]  
1241. Domnall Mor<sup>1</sup> Ua Domnaill, king of Tir-Conaill  
and Fir-Manach and Cairpri and Airghialla from the  
Plain<sup>2</sup> downwards, died on the pillow,<sup>3</sup> after bringing  
victory from the world and from the demon and he was  
buried in the Monastery of Es-ruadh.—The battle of Cam-  
eirghi was given by Brian O'Neill and Mael-Sechlainn  
O'Domnaill, king of Cenel-Conaill, to Domnall Mag  
Lochlainn, [namely] to the king of Tir-Eogain, so that  
Domnall Mag Lochlainn was killed therein and ten of his  
own tribe around him and all the chiefs of Cenel-Eogain  
and many other good persons likewise. And the kingship  
was taken by Brian O'Neill after him.

(Murchadh<sup>4</sup> O'Flaithbertaidh, bishop of Eanadh-duin,  
and Diarmait, son of Magnus, son of Toirrdelbach [Ua  
Conchobair], and Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri O'Gadhra, rested  
in Christ.)

constitutionibus de consilio pro-  
cerum eiusdem pro communi usu  
inter dominos et subditos tenentes  
factis et confirmatis in sua vita  
egit, ut communi hominum estima-  
tione nemo ex eius generatione a  
tempore *Odonis Mac[-ic] Aynmeragh*  
tam bene rexit ita ut similis  
*Cowyn centum bellorum* in bellis ex-  
tirpandis ac *Cormaco*, filio eiusdem,  
in equitate iudiciorum ac *Arthurō*  
*Hynir* in extirpandis et rejiciendis  
foraneis et dignus socius *Brian*  
*Boravo* in bellicosis actibus et re-  
ligione retinenda diceretur. Cuius  
bonorum operum fructu regnum  
Connallie vicit et reliquit suis

posteris. Cui successit filius eius,  
Moelseaghlín.

The original of the foregoing I  
have not found. His death as a  
Grey (Cistercian) monk and the  
comparisons, with exception of the  
first, are given in the *Annals of*  
*Loch Ce (ad an.)*. Aed, son of  
Ainmire, was slain in 597(-8), *supra*.  
Conn of the hundred battles, Art  
Aenfhir (the lonely), his son and  
Cormac, son of Art [not of Conn, as  
in D], were kings of Ireland who  
lived in the second century (A.D.).  
Brian Boruma was slain in the  
battle of Clontarf, 1014, *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Murchadh, etc.*—These three

A 60b [Cal. 1an. [1111.<sup>a</sup> p., l. xxvii.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc. xl.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup> Donnchad Cairbrech hUa ʒriain 7 a mac, Toirp-ðelbač,<sup>1</sup> do éḡ 1 n-aen bliaðain.—ʒriain hUa<sup>2</sup> Duḡḡa, rí hUa<sup>2</sup>-Fiačpač 7 hUa<sup>2</sup>-nAlmalḡaið | do éḡ ʒrin bliaðain cetna.—Sluaḡeð mór leʒin ḡurḡir 7 le Feiðlimið hUa<sup>2</sup> Cončobair 1 Tir-Conaill 1<sup>3</sup> n-deaḡaið Thaḡḡ hU1 Cončobair, ḡur'ḡabrat bʒaiḡoi<sup>4</sup> hU1<sup>5</sup> Domnaill do'n čur rin.—Taḡḡ hUa<sup>2</sup> Cončobair do ḡabail le Coin-Chonnačt hUa<sup>2</sup> Raḡallaiḡ tpe řurail řheiðlimið in bliaðain cetna řór.

(Alibeapa,<sup>b</sup> aiperecop Alpa-Mača, do ðul a Sax-anaiḡ.—Uḡo de laci, 1aḡla Ulað, queuit.<sup>b</sup>).

B 61d [Cal. 1an. (p.<sup>a</sup> 5, l. 7<sup>a</sup>), Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc. xl.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup> Copmac, mac Tomaltaiḡ, do ḡabail le Taḡḡ (mac<sup>b</sup>

A.D. 1242. <sup>1</sup> -ðeał-, A. <sup>2</sup> O, A. <sup>3</sup> α, A. <sup>4</sup> -de, A. <sup>5</sup> 1, A.—<sup>a-a</sup> blank space, A, B. <sup>b-b</sup> n. t. h., A; om. B, C, D.

A.D. 1243.—<sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h., on blank space left by first scribe, A; om., B. <sup>b-b</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

obits are given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

1242. <sup>1</sup> *Donnchadh*.—Thus in D : Donatus Carribragh O'Brien, rex Momonie ac legitimus heres Brien Borui[mh]e in defendendo et retinendo nomen, dignitatem, fidem et famam Momoniensium et principale sustentaculum gubernacionis Hibernie, una cum filio suo, Terlagh, qui expectatus rex erat Momonie, mortuus est.

The foregoing is apparently expanded from the obit in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*), in which Donnchadh is called the supporter of the faith and fame of the Half of Mogh and tower of splendour and pre-eminence of the South of Ireland.

Donnchad's zeal once produced

an unexpected result. In a Letter addressed to the bishops of Annaghdown and Clonfert (dated Jan. 10, 1244), Innocent IV. appoints them judges in a complaint made by the bishop of Killaloe against the archbishop of Cashel. After his consecration, Richard de Burgh, the Justiciary, retained the regalia, refusing to give them up, except on payment of a sum of money. Whereupon the bishop threatened to excommunicate any one paying the mulct. Verum quia tandem, ipso penitus ignorante, a nobili viro, D. Carbrech, domino Tuadomonie, Laoniensis diocesis, contra inhibitionem huiusmodi dicta fuit persoluta pecunia, et per consequens prefata regalia eidem episcopo restituta, idem archiepiscopus,

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 26th of the moon,] A.D. [1242]  
 1242. Donnchadh<sup>1</sup> Cairbrech Ua Briain and his son, Toirrdhelbach, died in the same year.—Brian Ua Dubhda, king of Ui-Fiachrach and Ui-Amhalgaidh, died in the same year.—A great hosting by the Justiciary and by Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobhair into Tir-Connaill, in pursuit of Tadhg Ua Conchobair, so that<sup>2</sup> they received the hostages of Ua Domnaill on that occasion.—Tadhg Ua Conchobhair was taken prisoner by Cu-Connacht Ua Raghallaigh, by direction of Feidhlimidh, this year also.

(Alberic [Albert], archbishop of Armagh, went into Saxon-land.<sup>3</sup>—Hugh De Lacy,<sup>4</sup> Earl of Ulster, rested.)

Kalends of Jan. (on 5th feria, 7th of the moon,) A.D. [1243]  
 1243. Cormac, son of Tomaltach [Mac Diarmata], was

contra eum [episcopum] ex alia causa rancore concepto, ipsum ex hoc respersum labe symoniaca reputat et multiplici molestatione perturbat. (Theiner, *ubi sup.*, p. 43.)

<sup>2</sup> *So that, etc.*—In D: Et licet multa damna intulerunt patrie, tamen defecerunt ex desiderio, quia Thadeus eis traditus non fuit. Sed postea Connassius O'Raylii eundem Thadeum ad requisitum Fielmei I Conor in vinculis detinuit.

The last sentence is the rendering of the textual *Tadhg* item.

<sup>3</sup> *Went into Saxon-land.*—The object of this journey appears from a mandate of Henry III. (St. Sever, May 6, 1243) to the justiciary of Ireland. A[lbert], archbishop of Armagh, had lately come to the king in Gascony, demanding, in right of his church, restitution of Drogheda, Louth and other vills, and of the manor of Nobber (co. Meath), this last having belonged to Hugh de

Lacy, late Earl of Ulster. Fitz Gerald was commanded to take with him the treasurer of Ireland and the Seneschal of Meath and enquire into the archiepiscopal rights; which the king neither will, nor ought to, subtract from. (*D. I.*, I. 2618).

<sup>4</sup> *Hugh de Lacy.*—Erroneously given under next year in the *Annals of Loch Ce*. Henry III. wrote to the justiciary of Ireland (Bordeaux, Feb. 8, 1243) that, by law and custom of Ireland, the king may distrain widows by their lands to take husbands of the king's choice, provided the widows be not disparaged. Fitz Gerald is commanded that, if A[melina], widow of Hugh de Lacy, will not marry Stephen Longespee, as the king had requested her, he shall distrain her to do so, according to the custom of Ireland. (*D. I.*, I. 2600). De Lacy must accordingly have died in the preceding year.



Acēa, mic Cačail cpoibdeirg<sup>b</sup>) O Cončobair<sup>1</sup> ic<sup>2</sup> Mainir-  
tir na buille 7 a bean, ingen Meḡ Carrčaiḡ, do čabairt  
do Choin-Connačt O Raiḡillaiḡ, ionn, mačair Taiḡ  
rein.—Taiḡ O Cončobair do čallao 7 do rbočao do  
Coin-Connačt O Raiḡallaiḡ (tre<sup>b</sup> řupail ḡhall ir  
ḡaoiḡeal<sup>b</sup>).—Acē<sup>c</sup> O Ųhuiḡoirma, oux na ġrēoča,  
morṡuir erc.<sup>c</sup>

(ḡilla-Patpaiḡ<sup>a</sup> hUa hCnluain, ri Oirḡiall, do  
marbač le raiḡdeoir Connačtač arpo claiḡeač.—  
Ruairi, mac Acēa, mic Cačail cpoibdeirg, do bačao  
inrin t-Sinoinn, aḡ Acē-liaḡ.—Cončuḡar, mac Acēa, mic  
Cačail cpoibdeirg, d'ec.<sup>a</sup>—Sluaḡao<sup>c</sup> [la] ri Saxan cum ri  
[řranc] an bliadaim ri.<sup>c</sup>)

[bif] Kal. Ian. (ř.<sup>a</sup> 6, l. 18<sup>a</sup>), Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup> iiii.<sup>o</sup>  
Concobur, mac Acēa hUa Cončobuir, quieuit in  
[Chriřto].—Ruairi, mac Acēa, a der[b]bračair, do  
bačuč irin t-Sinainn.—Donnčao hUa Cončobair, eřcop  
Oil-řinn,<sup>1</sup> in Chriřto quieuit.—Cormac, mac Tomaltaiḡ,  
quieuit in<sup>b</sup> Chriřto.<sup>b</sup>

(Cairlen<sup>c</sup> Ųhomnaiḡ-řaiḡean do čuḡaoč do čločaiḡ  
hoc anno.<sup>c</sup>)

Kal. Ian. (ř.<sup>a</sup> 1, l. 29<sup>a</sup>), Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup>  
Caḡao mor eter ri Saxan 7 ġřetaim<sup>1</sup> in bliadaim ri.

A.D. 1243. <sup>1</sup> -buir, A. <sup>2</sup> iḡ, A.—<sup>c-c</sup> om., A; given in B, C, D.  
<sup>d-d</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>c-e</sup> r. m., n. t. h. (the words in square  
brackets are illegible), A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1244. <sup>1</sup> Oil-řinn, A.—<sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h., on blank space, A; om., B.  
<sup>b-b</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>c-c</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1245. <sup>1</sup> ġřea-, B.—<sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h., on blank space, A; om., B.

1243. <sup>1</sup> *By direction, etc.*—Iussu  
supradicti Feilmei, D.

<sup>2</sup> *Died.*—D adds: O'Donill, Moel-  
seaghlin, cum suo exercitu multa  
damna Tirione intulit et magnam  
predam exinde abduxit. The ori-  
ginal is not known to me.

<sup>3</sup> *Ruaidhri.*—This and the follow-  
ing item are found in the *Annals of*  
*Loch Ce* under the ensuing year.  
They seem misplaced here, being  
found in the text at 1244. Or per-  
haps the interpolator considered this  
to be the true year.

taken prisoner by Tadhg (son of Aedh, son of Cathal Red-Hand) O'Conchobair, at the Monastery of the Buill and his wife [Etain], daughter of [Finghin Mor] Mag Carrthaigh, was given to Cu-connacht O'Raighillaigh. [She was,] namely, the mother of Tadhg himself.—Tadhg O'Conchobair was blinded and emasculated by Cu-Connacht O'Raghallaigh by (direction<sup>1</sup> of Foreigners and Gaidhil).—Aedh O'Duibhdirma, chief of the Bredach, died.<sup>2</sup> [1243]

(Gilla-Patraig Ua Anluain, king of Oirgialla, was killed by a Connacht archer . . . . .—Ruai[*dh*]ri,<sup>3</sup> son of Aedh, son of Cathal Red-Hand, was drowned in the Shannon at Ath-liag.—Conchubhar, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Red-Hand, died.—A hosting by the king of the Saxons against the king of the Franks this year.<sup>4</sup>)

Kalends of Jan. (on 6th feria, 18th of the moon), A.D. [1244 Bis.]  
1244. Conchobur, son of Aedh Ua Conchubuir, rested<sup>1</sup> in Christ.—Ruaidhri, son of Aedh, his brother, was drowned in the Shannon.—Donnchadh Ua Conchobair, bishop of Oilfinn, rested in Christ.—Cormac, son of Tomaltach [Mac Diarmata], rested in Christ.

(The castle of Domnach-Mhaighean was covered [roofed] with stone this year.)

Kalends of Jan. (on 1st feria, 29th of the moon,) A.D. [1245]  
1245. Great war<sup>1</sup> between the king of the Saxons and

<sup>4</sup> *This year.*—Given also in the *Annals of Loch Ce* and the *Four Masters* under 1243; but erroneously. Henry III. was in Portsmouth on May 5, 1242 (*D. L.*, I. 2564); in Saintes, June 8 (*ib.*, 2565); in Bordeaux, Sept., 6, 1243 (*ib.*, 2638), and in Westminster, Oct. 12 (*ib.*, 2639).

1244. <sup>1</sup> *Rested.*—A (Cistercian) monk in the abbey of Boyle, according to the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*)

1245. <sup>1</sup> *Great war.*—Maxima gurrarum (sic) comotio inter regem Anglie et Brittones, unde vocati fuerunt a rege Justiciarius et Fielmeus O'Conchuir in Angliam et iverunt, D.

1η Γυρτιρ το δὺλ ταιριρ 7 Πειδλίμιθ<sup>2</sup> (ιδον,<sup>b</sup> α cabair  
 ρι<sup>3</sup> Saxon<sup>b</sup>) ιριν βλιαδαιν ρι<sup>c</sup> πόρ.<sup>c</sup>—Cairlen Sli<sup>3</sup> do  
 denam le Mac Muiriρ (Mic<sup>d</sup> Searailt<sup>d</sup>) ιριν βλιαδαιν ρι.

(Μυρ<sup>3</sup>αδ<sup>o</sup> hlla hCnluain d'elo<sup>3</sup> o 1ηρ lo<sup>3</sup>α-an-  
 τορ<sup>3</sup>αο τρε μιρβυλιβ πατραις.<sup>e</sup>)

A 60c | Cal. 1an. (p.<sup>a</sup> 2, l. 10<sup>a</sup>), Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup>  
 Mac Coḡarba Mo<sup>3</sup>ua do ḡabail erpocoide Shil-  
 Muire<sup>3</sup>ai<sup>3</sup> 7 nīr<sup>3</sup>leige<sup>3</sup> α bec d'α αιριρ το ρε pollaīn-  
 nu<sup>3</sup>u<sup>3</sup>ō. —Ταιρις Γυρτιρ νυα ταιριρ 7 ρο<sup>3</sup>ατ<sup>3</sup>ραις<sup>3</sup>ε<sup>3</sup> Mac  
 Muiriρ.—Do<sup>3</sup>το<sup>3</sup>ḡa<sup>3</sup> | Το<sup>3</sup>μα<sup>3</sup>τα<sup>3</sup> hlla<sup>2</sup> Con<sup>3</sup>co<sup>3</sup>ḡair<sup>3</sup> docum  
 erpocoide Oil-ριν<sup>3</sup>ο.—Cepball bui<sup>3</sup>de O Dalai<sup>3</sup>ḡ quieuit  
 in Chpirt<sup>3</sup>ο.—Μυρ<sup>3</sup>αδ<sup>3</sup> O hCnluain, ρί Oip<sup>3</sup>ρτερ, το  
 μαρβα<sup>3</sup>ο τρε epail ḡriain hlla Neill.<sup>b</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Ferōlim, A. <sup>3</sup> Sli<sup>3</sup>u<sup>3</sup>ō, B.—<sup>b-b</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B.  
<sup>d-d</sup> itl., n. t. h., B; om., A; given in D. "The castle of Sligo was made  
 this year," C. <sup>e-e</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1246. <sup>1</sup> ρο ταιρ<sup>3</sup>αις<sup>3</sup>ε<sup>3</sup>ο, B. The contraction ḡ = eō is here  
 employed in A and B. <sup>2</sup> O, A. <sup>3</sup> -buir, B.—<sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h., on blank space,  
 A; om., B. <sup>b-b</sup> om., A; given in B, C, D.

<sup>2</sup> *The Justiciary*.—On Jan. 30, 1245, Henry III. wrote to Maurice Fitz Gerald that David, son of Llewellyn, late prince of North Wales, broke the treaty of peace with the king, invaded the king's land of Wales, slew his subjects, and tried to seduce the Welsh barons from their allegiance. The king prays the justiciary, magnates and subjects of Ireland (which he wishes to share in his conquest) to join him in revenging such treachery. Fitz Gerald is commanded, amongst other matters, to certify what provision and force he can despatch to the king's aid and to confer with the magnates thereupon (*D. I.*, I. 2733).

<sup>3</sup> *Feidhlimidh*.—On March 29, 1245, letters of safe conduct for one year were issued for him, in coming to the king. On Oct. 21, 1245, letters of protection, dated from the camp at Gannoc (Carnarvonshire), were granted to him until the king's arrival in Ireland (*D. I.*, I. 2738-78).

<sup>4</sup> *This year*.—D adds: Eodemque anno, Moelseaghlen O'Donill, facto magno exercitu, invasit Anglos et Hibernios inferioris Conacie, a quibus multas vaccas aliaque innumera bona asportarunt.

This is given in the *Four Masters* under the present year.

<sup>5</sup> *Murchadh*.—See the last (original) entry of the following year.

the Britons this year. The Justiciary<sup>2</sup> and Feidhlimidh<sup>3</sup> [1245]  
[Ua Conchobair] went across (that is, in aid of the king  
of the Saxons) in this year<sup>4</sup> also.—The castle of Sligeach  
was built by Fitz Maurice (Fitz Gerald) in this year.

(Murchadh<sup>5</sup> Ua hAnluain escaped from the Island of  
Loch-an-Drochaid,<sup>6</sup> through miracles of [St.] Patrick.)

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 10th of the moon, A.D. [1246]  
1246. The son of the successor of [St.] Mochua<sup>1</sup> took  
[possession of] the bishopric of Sil-Muiredhaigh [Elphin]  
and not [even] a little of his time was left him to govern  
[it].—A new Justiciary<sup>2</sup> came across and Fitz Maurice was  
deposed.<sup>3</sup>—Tomaltach Ua Conchobair was raised<sup>4</sup> to the  
bishopric of Oil-finn [Elphin].—Cerball O'Dalaigh the  
Yellow rested in Christ.—Murchadh O'hAnluain, king of  
the Oirrthir, was killed by direction of Brian Ua Neill.

<sup>6</sup> *Loch-an Drochaid*.—Lake of the  
Bridge. See 1053, note 10, *supra*.

1246. <sup>1</sup> *Successor of [St.] Mochua*.  
—That is, abbot of Balla, co. Mayo.  
His name was John O'hUghroin.  
On the death of Donnchadh in  
1244, *supra*, John, the archdeacon  
and Thomas O'Cuinn, abbot of  
Roscommon, were elected by the  
dignitaries and the junior canons  
respectively. Both appealed by  
procuration to Innocent IV., who  
was then in Lyons. In a Letter  
addressed to the archbishop of  
Tuam, dated July 3 (1245), the  
Pope decided in favour of John and  
gave a dispensation in the defect  
arising from his having been *de*  
*solutus genitus et soluta*. See *Annals*  
*of Loch Ce*, 1244-5; to be supple-  
mented and corrected by the Papal  
text in Theiner (*ubi sup.*, p. 44).

<sup>2</sup> *New Justiciary*.—John Fitz  
Geoffrey. See Gilbert's *Viceroy*s,  
p. 102.

<sup>3</sup> *Deposed*.—Literally, *unkinged*.  
“*Drawne*,” C; D renders: *executus*  
*fuit per regis ministros*,—which is  
not alone incorrect in the rendering,  
but a gross historical error. In this  
(D) Translation his death is rightly  
given under 1257.

<sup>4</sup> *Was raised*.—On Aug. 26, 1246,  
the royal assent to his election was  
notified to the archbishop of Tuam  
(although, it was added, the dean  
and chapter made the selection  
without first obtaining the king's  
license). (*D. I.*, I. 2844.)

He was consecrated, according to  
the *Annals of Loch Ce*, on the Sun-  
day before Septuagesima (Jan. 20)  
of the following year.

(Alibir<sup>c</sup> Almaineac, ardeprcop Arto-Mača, o'at-pužuo čum na Hungaire.—Eprcop Rača - Lupaž do tolužao čum ardeprcopoide Arto-Mača.<sup>c</sup>)

B 62a | Cal. 1an. (p.<sup>a</sup> 3, l. 21<sup>a</sup>), Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup> uii.<sup>o</sup> Mael-Seclaind hUa Doñnaill, rí Típe-Conaill 7 in Silla muinelač hUa<sup>1</sup> buižill 7 Mac Somairliž do marbaō le Mac Muirir i<sup>2</sup> m-bel-ača-penaiž 7 rogab-rat Cenel-Conaill pe pečtmain comlain in t-ač, nap'-leigret Sall na Sairdel tairir oib, no sup'imir Cormac hUa<sup>1</sup> Concobair cealg fa deireō: ionn, dočuao<sup>b</sup> Cormac, marcrluaž, ar fat<sup>3</sup> in muiži riar 7 doinoto iar rin ar put in muiži cetna, ruar co borō in moirniž 7 dočuao<sup>b</sup> laim rir rair co rainic Ač-cuil-uaine ar in Eirne. Ocur nír'airigret Cenel-Conaill, co pacadur in marcrluaž mor čuca do'n tairi<sup>4</sup> o'a pabadur do'n abaind. Ocur mar<sup>5</sup> do<sup>6</sup> bí Cenel-Conaill 7 a n-airc ar a marcrluaž leič o'a cul, doleigret<sup>7</sup> na Soill 'ran<sup>8</sup> ač, co tarla Cenel-Conaill 7 in Silla muinelač hUa<sup>2</sup> buižill 7 Mac Somairliž<sup>9</sup> pe Mac Muirir i<sup>2</sup> m-bel-ača-penaiž, cor'oitret<sup>c</sup> ann.<sup>c</sup>—Cairlen Mic Soirde[i]l<sup>b</sup> do ležaō le macaib Ačōa hUa Concobair.—Cagaō mór do denam do Toirpdelbač (mac<sup>d</sup> Ačōa hUa Chončubair<sup>d</sup>) 7 do na macaib riž (pe<sup>d</sup> Sallai<sup>b</sup> in bliadain ri<sup>d</sup>) 7 baileōa imōa[i] do lorcaō 7 Soill imōa[i] do marbaō leó.—

A.D. 1246.—<sup>c-c</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1247. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>2</sup>a, A. <sup>3</sup>put, B. <sup>4</sup>tairiō, B. <sup>5</sup>mur, A. <sup>6</sup>Repeated by mistake, A. <sup>7</sup>sup' leigretur (*so that*, etc.), B. <sup>8</sup>rim, B. <sup>9</sup>Somairliāž, B.—<sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h., on blank space, A; om., B. <sup>b</sup>om., A. <sup>c-c</sup> sup'marbaō leir iat—*so that they were killed by him*, B; followed by C. <sup>d-d</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

<sup>b</sup>[Albert], etc. — Postea, idem Albertus, scilicet anno 1246, Papa Innocentio IV., apud Lugdunum, civitatem Galliae, tunc morante, legatus in Pruciam et Livoniam est transmissus. Et sequenti anno,

defuncto Iohanne episcopo, residentiam obtinuit in sede Lubicense et demum factus archiepiscopus Rigensis (*Ann. Stad.*, ubi sup., p. 360-1).

His departure took place early in

(Aiberic [Albert]<sup>5</sup> the German, archbishop of Ard- [1246]  
Macha, proceeded to Hungary [Prussia].—The bishop of  
Rath-Luraigh was chosen<sup>6</sup> to the archbishopric of Ard-  
Macha).

Kalends of Jan. (on 3rd feria, 21st of the moon,) A.D. [1247]  
1247. Mael-Sechlainn Ua Domnaill, king of Tir-Conaill,  
and the [Wry-]necked<sup>1</sup> Gilla Ua Baighill and Mac  
Somairligh were killed by Fitz Maurice in Bel-Atha-  
Senaigh. And the Cenel-Conaill held the Ford for an  
entire week, so that they allowed neither Foreigner nor  
Gaidhel across, until Cormac Ua Conchobair played a  
ruse in the end. That is, Cormac went with the horse-  
host throughout the length of the plain westwards and he  
turned after that upwards, throughout the length of the  
same plain, to the edge of the morass and went close  
thereby eastwards, until he reached the Ford of Cuil-  
Uaine on the Erne. And the Cenell-Conaill noticed not  
until they saw the great horse-host [advancing] to them,  
on the side of the river on which they were. And whilst  
the Cenel-Conaill had their attention upon the horse-host  
on their rear side, the Foreigners plunged into the Ford,  
so that the Cenel-Conaill and the [Wry-]necked Gilla  
Ua Baighill and Mac Somairligh met Fitz Maurice in  
Bel-Atha-Senaigh [and] fell there.—The castle of  
Mac Goisdelbh was pulled down by the sons of Aedh Ua  
Conchobair.—Great war was made by Toirrdelbach (son  
of Aedh Ua Conchubhair) and by the sons of the kings [of  
Connacht] (against the Foreigners this year) and many  
towns were burned and many Foreigners slain by them.—

the present year. On March 3, it  
having been intimated to the king  
that Armagh was vacant by resigna-  
tion, the justiciary, Fitz Geoffrey,  
was commanded to take possession of  
and keep until further orders all the

archiepiscopal land and chattels.  
(*D. I.*, I. 2812.)

<sup>6</sup> *Was chosen.* — See note on  
*Raighned* under next year.

1247. <sup>1</sup> *Wry-necked.* — *Collo Torturatus*, D.



Eačmarcač<sup>e</sup> hUa Cačā[ī]n, pī Cīanačt 7 Pēr-na-Craibē,  
do mārbāth la Mašnup hUa Cačā[ī]n, ap n-tul dō ap  
cpeič čuige, co hCīpčēr-muīšī 1 n-Ōail-pīatāi.<sup>e</sup>—Ruaišpī  
hUa Cananna[ī]n do šabail pīše Tīpe-Conaill.—Aēō  
Mac Cončailleaō, abb Cluana-Ōoir, quieuit.—Raišneo  
do oīp[ō]neaō 1 n-arpērcoboiō[ī] Apta-Māčā īpīn  
Roīm.—Mupčāō hUa hCnluain, pī Ōīpčēr, do marbāth  
an bliāōain [pī].<sup>f</sup>

[bīp.] Kal. 1an. p.<sup>a</sup> [4], l. 2,<sup>a</sup> Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup> uiii.<sup>o</sup>  
Ruaišpī hUa Cananna[ī]n do marbāth la Šoppaiš,<sup>1</sup>  
mac Domnaill moīp hUī<sup>2</sup> Domnaill 7 daine imōā[ī]  
eile arāen pīp 7 Šoppaiš<sup>3</sup> do šabail pīšī<sup>4</sup> Thīpe-Conaill  
dā eīpī.—Raišneo,<sup>b</sup> arpērcop Apta-Māčā, do čeačt  
o'n Roīm cum pallio 7 aī[p]pīnn do paōā dō leīp 1 pēil  
Pēatāip 7 pōīll īnnApta-Māčā.<sup>b</sup>

(A)

(B)

1upōip na hēipenn do Složeō la Šallāib ēpenn  
tul, pīuaš, šu Cuil-pačāin co Cuil-pačāin co n-deap-

A.D. 1247.—<sup>e</sup> om., A. <sup>f</sup> om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1248. <sup>1</sup> Šoppaiō, A. <sup>2</sup> hī, A. <sup>3</sup> Šoppaiš, B. <sup>4</sup> pīše, B. <sup>a</sup> om.,  
B. <sup>b</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>c</sup> This follows the *longa* entry in B. It is the  
text of C and D.

<sup>2</sup> *Raighned*.—The apparent inconsistency of this and the final (additional) entry of the preceding year is explained by the Letter, dated Lyons, Oct. 8 (1246), of Innocent IV. directing the Dominican Prior of Drogheda and the Franciscan Guardian of Dundalk to serve citations in the matter of the Armagh succession. When the See became vacant (by resignation of the German, Albert), the Chancellor, against the consent of the rest of the Chapter, postulated

Germanus, bishop of Rathluraigh (Derry). The archdeacon appealed to the Pope, who through the aforesaid Prior and Guardian enjoined all concerned to appear before the Curia on, or before, the next *Lecture Jerusalem Sunday* (the fourth Sunday of the following Lent, March 10, 1247). (Theiner, *ubi sup.*, p. 45.) The present entry of the *Annals* shows that the election of Germanus was set aside, and Raighned [Reginald?] made archbishop.

Eachmarcach Ua Catha[i]n, king of Ciannachta and of [1247] Fir-na-craibhe, was killed by Magnus Ua Catha[i]n, on his going upon a foray to the latter, to Airther-muighi in Dal-riatai.—Ruaighri Ua Cananna[i]n took the kingship of Tir-Conaill.—Aedh Mac Conchailleadh, abbot of Cluain-Eois, rested.—Raighned<sup>2</sup> was instituted into the archbishopric of Ard-Macha in Rome.—Murchadh Ua hAnluain, king of the Oirrthir, was killed this year.

Kalends of Jan. on [4th] feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. [1248 Bis.] 1248. Ruaidhri Ua Cananna[i] was killed by Geoffrey, son of Domnall Mor Ua Domnaill and many other persons [were killed] along with him and Geoffrey took the kingship of Tir-Conaill after him.—Raighnedh, archbishop of Ard-Macha, came from Rome with the Pallium and Mass was said by him in it, on the feast of [SS.] Peter and Paul [Monday, June 29], in Ard-Macha.

(A)

The Justiciary of Ireland  
went [with] a host to Cuil-

(B)

A hosting by the Foreign-  
ers of Ireland to Cuil-

With respect to the bishopric of Rathluraigh (Rathlurensis), valuable information is contained in another Letter of the same Pope, dated Lyons, May 31 (1247), transferring the See therefrom to Derry. From the time of the delimitation of the dioceses, the See was in Derry. Sed postmodum bonae memoriae Ocophthyg [Ua Cobhthaigh], predecessor eiusdem (i.e., of the bishop who postulated to have the See moved back to Derry) sedem ipsam ad villam Rathlurensem, de qua idem predecessor originem duxerat, illectus natalis soli dulcedine, a Sede Apostolica non petita licentia nec obtenta, transtulit motu proprie voluntatis.

The Ua Cobhthaigh (O'Coffey) here mentioned was, no doubt, the bishop of that name who died in 1173, *supra*. The foregoing is strong confirmatory evidence that the *Bishop's Chair* offered to the Abbot Ua Brolchain in 1158 meant the dignity of mitred abbot. It seems incredible that an abbot-bishop of Derry should remove the See from there to Maghera (Rathluraigh).

1248. <sup>1</sup> *Craft*.—"These were cots, or small boats, which were carried by land on the shoulders of men, to be launched on lakes for plundering islands" (O'Donovan, *F. M.*, iii. 330).

7 cairlen 7 ποριδεαθ το ναουρ πορεατ να θαννα 7  
 ðenum ðoið aς Όρουμ- cairtel Όρομα-ταιρριγ 7  
 ταιρριç. ατρεβαθ in όρομα.<sup>ο</sup>

Longa<sup>d</sup> το ταιρριτ λα όριαν hυα Neill, λα hairpυγ  
 Tuaircipr Erenn, οε loç-ρεαβail ι μαξ-νιττα, ταρ  
 Termonn-Όabeo[i]c, ιλλορε, co ραινιc loç-n-Ειρνε, co  
 n-οερνα cpeiç n-οιαρμιτi 7 συρ'brυr cairtel ann.<sup>d</sup>

B 62b | Cal. 1an. (p.<sup>a</sup> 6, l. 13<sup>a</sup>), Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup>

A 62d | Όα bliaðain dec 7 peçt cet bliaðain o ðoçuaið Colum-  
 cille co h1 συρ an bliaðain p.<sup>b</sup>—Mac hCnry | το  
 μαρβαθ λα hCceð hυα Concobair, ιον, Cceð, mac  
 Feiðlimið<sup>1</sup> 7 Όaibit Όpíu 7 Σoilmaiτi eile imaille<sup>2</sup> p.u.  
 —Maiðm Ccα-na-pyç ap Thoirpðelbaç hυa<sup>b</sup> Con-  
 cobuir<sup>b</sup> ð'ap'μαρβαθ Cceð, mac Cceða, ann 7 όριαν in  
 Όοιρε 7 μορανι το μαιτið Connacτ.—Sluaiæeo mór  
 leirín Συρτιρ 7 le Mac Muirp (1<sup>o</sup> Connacτaið<sup>c</sup>), cor'-  
 innapbrac<sup>3</sup> Feiðlimið apin τip 7 poçagpac Toirpðelbaç,<sup>4</sup>  
 mac Cceða, ι n-a inað.

(Niall<sup>d</sup> hυα Canana[i]n το ðaðail pyæ Thipe-Conaill  
 an bliaðain p.<sup>i</sup>.—Τοραð imða ap çpannaið an bliaðain  
 p.<sup>d</sup>)

A. D. 1248. <sup>d-d</sup> om., A ; given in B, C, D.

A. D. 1249. <sup>1</sup>-limiç, B. <sup>2</sup> maille (aphaeresis of i), A. <sup>3</sup>-pacar, B.  
<sup>4</sup> Cairp-, A.—<sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h. on blank space, A ; om., B. (They signify the  
 same down to 1254, inclusive.) <sup>b-b</sup> om., A ; given in B, C, D. <sup>c-c</sup> itl., n.  
 t. h., A ; om., B, C ; given in D. <sup>d-d</sup> n. t. h., A ; om., B, C, D.

1249. <sup>1</sup> *Twelve years and seven hundred years.*—This is a material error. In A. D. 537, St. Columba was in his seventeenth year. He passed over to Iona when he was forty two years old. Perhaps, however, as the editor of the *Annals of Loch Ce* suggests (*ad an.*), the

meaning is 12 years less than 700. (That is, for *ocus*—and, we are to read *o*—from.) This would bring the reckoning within a year of A. D. 562, the true date. (See *Todd Lectures*, Vol. III, pp. 21-2.)

<sup>2</sup> *Them.*—Namely, with the son of Henry Poer and with Drew.

rathain and a castle and bridge were built by them at Druim-tairsech. rathain, so that they built the bridge of the Bann and the castle of Druim-tairsech and the mansion of Druim-[-tairsech]. [1248]

Craft<sup>1</sup> were carried by Brian Ua Neill, [namely] by the arch-king of the North of Ireland, from Loch-Feabhaill into Magh-Itha, past the Termon of [St.] Dabeoc, into Lorc, until he reached Loch-Eirne, so that he took away countless spoil and broke down a castle there.

Kalends of Jan. (on 6th feria, 13th of the moon), A.D. 1249. Twelve years and seven hundred years<sup>1</sup> [have elapsed] since [St.] Colum-cille went to I[ona] to this year.—[Piers] son of Henry [Poer], was slain by Aedh Ua Conchobair, namely, Aedh, son of Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh and David Drew and other Foreign nobles [were slain] along with them.<sup>2</sup>—The defeat of Ath-na-righ [was inflicted] on Toirrdelbach Ua Conchobuir, whereby Aedh, son of Aedh, was killed therein and Brian of the Doire and a great many of the nobles of Connacht [were killed].—A great hosting by the Justiciary and by Fitz Maurice (into Connacht), until they expelled Feidhlimidh out of the country and left Toirrdelbach, son of Aedh, in his stead.<sup>3</sup> [1249]

(Niall Ua Cananna[i]n took the kingship of Tir-Conaill this year.—Great crop on trees this year.)

<sup>3</sup> *In his stead.*—D adds : Deinde O'Donill Goffredus inuasit Conaciam inferiorem cum magno exercitu et deuastauit totam patriam a monte Corsleave usque ad flumen Moye et tandem rediit cum magna

patrie preda et captiuis ac obsidibus nulla habita resistentia in illa expeditione.

This is given in the *Four Masters* under the present year.

Καλ. 1αν. (p.<sup>a</sup> 7, l. 24<sup>a</sup>), Ἀννο Δομινι Μ.<sup>ο</sup> cc.<sup>ο</sup> l.<sup>ο</sup> Μael-Muire hυα<sup>1</sup> λατνα[ι]n, αρδερρυς Τυαμα, ιn Χρυτο quieuit.—Ταινις Περδλιν[ιθ] ιριν τυρ 7 τοτειθ Τοιρδελβαθ ρειμε<sup>2</sup> α n-υθ Γαλλ.—Τομαρ Ο Μεαλλαιθ,<sup>3</sup> ερρυς Εαναιθ-δυιν, ιn<sup>b</sup> Χρυτο quieuit.<sup>b</sup>—Θεανθ<sup>c</sup> εμ-puill μοιρ Θθαυρ Colum-cille το ευντιμ, ιθ ερτ, ρεατο ιδυρ Πεβρυαρι.—Σειριλιν, ιngen Μις λαδλαινν, ριζαν Τυαιρε[ι]ρτ Ερενν, μορτυα, ερτ.<sup>c</sup>

(Μuiry<sup>d</sup> Mac Gearailt 7 Cačal hυα Ραιγιλλαιθ 7 Εαčαιθ Μhaς Ματθαίνα το θυλ, ρλυαθ, α Τυρ-Chonaill 7 Νιαλλ hυα Canannan το μαρβαθ leo, ιdon, ρι Thipe-Conaill.<sup>d</sup>)

Καλ. 1αν. (Dominica<sup>a</sup> l. 5<sup>a</sup>) Ἀννο Δομινι Μ.<sup>ο</sup> cc.<sup>ο</sup> l.<sup>ο</sup> i.<sup>ο</sup> Ρλοριντ Mac Ρlainθ,<sup>1</sup> το εογα[θ] cum αρδερρυκοιθε<sup>2</sup> Τυαμα 7<sup>b</sup> ροβα ριngιθala cuice he αρ μεθ εгна 7 ρλιθιθ.<sup>b</sup>—Ἀρδθгал<sup>c</sup> hυα [Ph]λαιεβεptaθ, ριdomna Ἀλιθ, cainnel θαιριθ 7 εινιθ Thuairce[ι]ρτ Ερενν, μορτυυρ ερτ.—Γιλλα-Сурт hυα θρειplen, τοιρεθ Ρана[ι]τ 7 α брацаир το μαρβαθ la Ceallač m-balθ hυα m-θαγιλλ.—Θονčαιθ Mac Cačmaιl, τοιρεθ Chene[οι]l-Περαθαιθ, το μαρβαθ θ'Ἀιρθιαλλαιθ.<sup>c</sup>

(Ραιθνεθ,<sup>d</sup> αιρδεppcop Ἀρθα-Μαčαι, το θυλ cum na

A.D. 1250. <sup>1</sup> O, A. <sup>2</sup> ροιμε, A. <sup>3</sup> Μεαλλ (with sign of contraction attached to the final l). Overhead is placed ρ, n. t. h., in A, to signify that the ending is—αιθ.—<sup>b-b</sup> om., B. <sup>c-c</sup> om., A; given in B, C, D. <sup>d-d</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1251. <sup>1</sup> Ρλοινθ, A. <sup>2</sup> αιρθ—, B. <sup>b-b</sup> om., B (followed by C, D). <sup>c-c</sup> om., A; given in B, C, D. <sup>d-d</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

1250. <sup>1</sup> *Mael-Muire*.—His death, according to the *A. L. C.* [*Annals of Loch Ce*], took place “a very short time before Christmas,” 1249. This is confirmed by the letter of the Dean and Chapter of Tuam, about the end of Dec., 1249, praying the king's licence to elect in room of Marianus. The licence

was granted to their proctor, Jan. 16, 1250 (*D. I.*, I. 3028-34).

<sup>2</sup> *O'Meallaidh*.—The election of Concordis (Conchobar ?), his successor, was confirmed by Innocent IV., Jan. 12, 1251 (Theiner, p. 53). The royal assent was given (though the election took place without licence) on May 8 (*D. I.*, I. 3131).

Kalends of Jan. (on 7th feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. [1250]  
 1250. Mael-Muire<sup>1</sup> Ua Lachtna[i]n, archbishop of Tuaim, rested in Christ.—Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobhair] came into the country and Toirrdhelbach fled before him, into the midst of the Foreigners.—Thomas O'Meallaidh,<sup>2</sup> bishop of Eanach-duin, rested in Christ.—The pinnacle of the great church of Daire of [St.] Colum-cille fell, namely, on the 6th of the Ides [8th] of February.—Cecily, daughter of Mac Lochlainn, that is, queen of the North of Ireland, died.

(Maurice<sup>3</sup> Fitz Gerald and Cathal Ua Raighillaigh and Eachaidh Mag Mathghamna went [with] a host into Tir-Conaill and Niall Ua Canannan, namely, king of Tir-Conaill, was killed by them.)

Kalends of Jan. (on Sunday, 5th of the moon,) A.D. [1251]  
 1251. Florence Mac Flainn was elected<sup>1</sup> to the archbishopric of Tuaim, and he was fit therefor by the extent of [his] wisdom and legal lore.—Ardghal Ua [F]laithbertaigh royal heir of Ailech, candle of the championship and hospitality of the North of Ireland, died.—Gilla-Crist Ua Breslen, chief of Fanat and his kinsman were killed by Ceallach Ua Baighill the Dumb.—Donnchadh Mac Cathmhail, chief<sup>2</sup> of Cenel-Feradhaigh, was killed by the Airghialla.

(Raighnedh,<sup>3</sup> archbishop of Ard-Macha, went to Rome.

<sup>3</sup> *Maurice*.—Given at greater length in the *A. L. C.* (*ad an.*)

1251. <sup>1</sup> *Elected*.—This is a year too late. Shortly before May 27, 1250, the Dean and Chapter of Tuam wrote to the king that, having obtained licence, they unanimously elected Florence, chancellor of their church and sub-deacon of the Pope. The royal assent was

given on May 27 (*D. I.*, I. 3044–5). The consecration took place in Tuam on the Christmas day of the same year (*A. L. C.*, A.D. 1250).

<sup>2</sup> *Chief*.—Subregulus, D.

<sup>3</sup> *Raighnedh*, etc.—These items, with exception of the last, are also given in the *Four Masters* under this year.



Roma.—Imar Maḡmādaḡan, ταιρεῖ Cloinne-Ruaḡpaḡ, το μαρβαḡ.—Da mac Ruaiḡru hUī Neill το μαρβαḡ aḡ Cill-móir hUa-Níallain.—Donnḡaḡ Mac Caḡmāil το μαρβαḡ.—Cairlen Duin-ḡuile το ḡenuḡ.<sup>d</sup>

[Dyr.] Cal. 1an. (p.<sup>a</sup> 2, l. 16<sup>v</sup>) Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> l.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup> Sainpaḡ<sup>b</sup> τε ἰρην βλιαḡain pī.—Cairlen Cail-uiri το denaḡ le Mac Muirir. Cairlen Muirī-coḡa το ḡenaḡ leir (ἰδον,<sup>c</sup> le ḡearpolτ<sup>e</sup>) pōp.—Mael-Mi[o]aḡoic hUa ḡeolla[ī]n, comarba Colum-cille i<sup>1</sup> n-Druim-cliaḡ, m<sup>2</sup> τ-aen comarba robo mó conaḡ 7 robo<sup>3</sup> oirpḡercu | eirneḡ 7 robo mó caḡur 7<sup>d</sup> onoir<sup>d</sup> roboi pē [α] linn pēin i n-ḡrinn o ḡallaiḡ 7 o ḡhaiḡelaiḡ,<sup>4</sup> in Chpīrto quieuit.—Aḡeḡ Mac Caḡmāil morḡuur epτ.—Conḡobur Mac Caḡmaeil pīḡḡoirēḡ Ceniuil-ḡepaḡḡaiḡ 7 tuaḡ n-imḡa apḡena, τuir eímiḡ 7 eḡnoma Tuairce[i]pτ ḡrēnn, pēp pīḡa Conaill ἰp Eoḡain ἰp Aipḡiall, α ḡarbaḡ το púḡaiḡ ḡpian hUī Neill 7 pē i cornum α comairce pīu 7 pē pēin ap pīanaḡur hUī ḡailmpeḡaiḡ 7 hUī Caḡa[i]n.—Conḡobur hUa Doḡarḡaiḡ, ταιρεῖ Aipoi-míḡair pē heaḡ, morḡuur epτ.<sup>e</sup>

(ἰurḡir<sup>f</sup> na hḡirēnn το ḡeaḡτ, pīuaḡ mor, ḡo hAḡpō-maḡa 7 apḡin i n-Ou-ḡaḡaḡ 7 apēḡ ap α n-air ḡu Cluain-ḡiagna 7 ḡpian hUa Neill ḡ'a n-oīḡpēir annpīn 7 το ḡabairτ α ḡearḡpaḡar pēin, ἰδον, Ruaiḡru hUa Neill, το ḡpiaiḡro τοiḡ.<sup>f</sup>)

A.D. 1252. <sup>1</sup>α, B. <sup>2</sup>an, B. <sup>3</sup>rob (o om.), A. <sup>4</sup>ḡhaei—, B.—<sup>b</sup> This item is second in A, B, C. But *also* (pōp) shews that the cairlen entries followed each other immediately. <sup>c-c</sup> r. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C; given in D. <sup>d-d</sup> om., B. <sup>e-e</sup> om., A; given in B, C, D. <sup>f-f</sup> n. t. h. A; om., B, C, D.

<sup>4</sup> Mac Cathmhail.—The person mentioned in the last original entry of the present year.

1252. <sup>1</sup> Peace-maker, etc.—The meaning is accurately expressed in

D: pacis et concordiae perficiendus auctor singularis inter reges Eoganensium et Connalliae [et Orientalium].

—Imhar Mag Mhadaghan, chief of Clann-Ruadhrach, [1251] was killed.—The two sons of Ruaighri Ua Neill were killed at Cell-mor of Ui-Niallain.—Donnchadh Mac Cathmhail<sup>4</sup> was killed.—The castle of Dun-chuile was built.)

Kalends of Jan. (on 2nd feria, 16th of the moon,) A.D. [1252 Bis.] 1252. A hot summer in this year.—The castle of Narrow-Water was built by Fitz Maurice. The castle of Magh-Cobha was built by him (namely, [Fitz] Gerald) also.—Mael-M[o]edoic Ua Beolla[i]n, successor of [St.] Columcille in Druim-cliabh, the superior of greatest substance and of most distinguished hospitality and of greatest esteem and honour by Foreigners and by Gaidhil [of any] that was during his own time in Ireland, rested in Christ.—Aedh Mac Cathmhail died.—Conchobur Mac Cathmhail, royal chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh and of many territories besides, tower of hospitality and valour of the North of Ireland, peace-maker<sup>1</sup> of [Cenel-]Conaill and [Cenel-]Eogain and the Airghialla, was killed by the routs of Brian Ua Neill, whilst he was defending his protection<sup>2</sup> against them and he himself [was] under the safeguard of Ua Gailmredhaigh and of Ua Catha[i]n.—Conchobur Ua Dochartaigh, chief of Ard-midhair for a time, died.

(The Justiciary<sup>3</sup> of Ireland came [with] a great host to Ard-Macha and therefrom into Ui-Eathach and from here backwards to Cluain-Fiacna. And Brian Ua Neill gave full submission to him then and delivered his own brother, that is, Ruaighri Ua Neill, as a hostage to them.)

<sup>2</sup> *Protection*. — Signifying, by metonymy, those whom he had undertaken to protect. In defensione sui patrocinii, ipso etiam existente sub patrocinio et salvo

conductu I Gorumlea et I Cahan, D.

<sup>3</sup> *The justiciary*. — John Fitz Geoffrey. The entry is given in the *Four Masters* at this year.

Καλ. 1αν. (p.<sup>a</sup> 4, l. 27<sup>a</sup>), Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> l.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> Sluaḡ mor do tínol le Mac Muirur, co n-deačair<sup>1</sup> i Tir-n-Boḡain 7 ní<sup>2</sup>ḡaḃ nept na tenn<sup>1</sup> inn<sup>1</sup>ti 7 tucad<sup>1</sup> ár mor ar na ḡallair<sup>1</sup> do'n toirc<sup>2</sup> rin.—Mael-ḡeoir<sup>b</sup> hUa Muireḡair<sup>1</sup>, p<sup>1</sup>rioir Duine-ḡéin<sup>1</sup>in, mor<sup>1</sup>tuur ept.—Donat<sup>1</sup>ur, archiepiscopur Mumoni[α]e, quieuit in [Chri<sup>1</sup>sto].—Sluaḡeair<sup>1</sup> la ḡrian hUa Neill, la hairḡair<sup>1</sup>ḡ Thuairce[i]pt Eprenn, co Maḡ-coḡa d'ar'milleḡ leir in cairtel co n-a ḡairn<sup>1</sup> 7 cairtelair<sup>1</sup> imḡa eile i n-ullair<sup>1</sup> 7 daine imḡa do'n tuur<sup>1</sup> rin.<sup>b</sup>

(Cairlen<sup>o</sup> Muḡe-caḡa do rḡur la ḡrian hUa Neill, r<sup>1</sup>ḡ Thire-hBoḡain.—Mael-ḡairair<sup>1</sup> hUa ḡannuil do'n O<sup>1</sup>ro ḡhreit<sup>1</sup>ur do ḡoḡa le hairḡep<sup>1</sup>cop Airḡa-Maḡa, a comairle Innocent ḡara, cum ep<sup>1</sup>copo<sup>1</sup>de Raḡa-boḡ. Et idem archiepiscopur con<sup>1</sup>stituit eum uicarium suum in p<sup>1</sup>rouincia Armachana, postquam consecratur fuit in monasterio p<sup>1</sup>ratrum | Minorum de Dun-dealḡan in Dom<sup>1</sup>nica p<sup>1</sup>ima Aduentur Domini.—Fructur copior<sup>1</sup>ur in arborib<sup>1</sup>ur hoc anno.—Dauid Mhaḡ Ceallair<sup>1</sup>, airḡep<sup>1</sup>cop Cairril, quieuit in pace.<sup>c</sup>)

Καλ. 1αν. (p.<sup>a</sup> 5, l. 9<sup>a</sup>), Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> l.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup>

A.D. 1253. <sup>1</sup>teann, B. <sup>2</sup>toircḡ, A. <sup>b-b</sup>om., A; given in B, C, D. <sup>c-c</sup>Fol. 60d, f. m.; fol. 61a, t. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

1253. <sup>1</sup>Donatus.—This should be David (see the final additional entry of this year). The choice of his successor, David (Mac Carroll), was ratified by Innocent IV., Aug. 17, 1254. The delay arose from the objection of the suffragan bishops that, having been made by the Chapter and not by themselves, the election was invalid. For the conclusive reply, see the Bull of confirmation (Theiner, p. 61 sq.).

Mac Carroll occupied the See until 1289 (*D. I.*, III. 468). He was succeeded by Stephen O'Bragan, whose election was confirmed by Nicholas IV., Sept. 21, 1290 (Theiner, p. 151 sq.).

<sup>2</sup>*Expedition*.—Dadds: Goffredus O Donill cum magno exercitu intravit terras Eoganenses et illic accepit predas et captivos conduxit multos et Brien O'Neill in persecutione depredantium, cum illos

Kalends of Jan. (on 4th feria, 27th of the moon,) A.D. [1253]  
 1253. A large host was collected by Fitz Maurice [Fitz Gerald], so that he went into Tir-Eogain. And he obtained neither sway nor hold therein and great slaughter was inflicted on the Foreigners on that expedition.—Mael-Pedair Ua Muiredhaigh, prior of Dun-geimhin, died.—Donatus,<sup>1</sup> archbishop of Munster, rested in Christ.—A hosting by Brian Ua Neill [that is] by the arch-king of the North of Ireland, into Magh-Cobha, whereby the castle with its people and many other castles in Ulidia were destroyed and many persons were killed by him on that expedition.<sup>2</sup>

(The castle of Magh-Cobha was levelled by Brian Ua Neill, king of Tir-Eoghain.—Mael-Padraig<sup>3</sup> Ua Sgannuil of the Preaching Order was chosen by the archbishop of Ard-Macha, by advice of Pope Innocent, to the bishopric of Rath-both. And the same archbishop constituted him his Vicar<sup>4</sup> in the Province of Ard-Macha, after he was consecrated in the Monastery of the Friars Minor of Dundalgan [Dundalk] on the First Sunday of the Advent of the Lord [Nov. 30].—Copious fruit<sup>5</sup> on trees this year.—David<sup>6</sup> Mag Ceallaigh, archbishop of Cashel, rested in peace.)

Kalends of Jan. (on 5th feria, 9th of the moon,) A.D. [1254]

aggredi tentaret, reslitterunt fortiter Conallienses et occiderunt multos ex potioribus Eoganensium.

The original is given in the *Four Masters* under 1252.

<sup>3</sup> *Mael-Padraig*.—The archbishop of Armagh was empowered by Innocent IV. (May 23, 1253) to receive personally or by deputy the resignation of his predecessor (Theiner, p. 57). Having gone to Rome to consult with the Pope on

the state of his diocese, the bishop of Raphoe obtained (March 21, 1255) power from Alexander IV. to excommunicate contumacious persons and permission to avail of two Dominicans of the Irish Province to aid him by counsel and preaching (Theiner, p. 71).

<sup>4</sup> *Vicar*.—The archbishop was absent in Rome at the time.

<sup>5</sup> *Copious fruit*.—Given in the *A. L. C.* under the following year.

Μυρᾶθ ἡῦα Μαίλ-[Sh]εῖλαινν<sup>1</sup> quieuit in [Chpυρτο<sup>b</sup>].  
 Donnḃaḃ, mac Donnḃaḃa 7 Amlaim ἡῦα ὀιβραιḃ do  
 marbaḃ la Connaḃtaiḃ.—Aindilep<sup>c</sup> ἡῦα ἡινδερḃḡ, tuip  
 eḡnoma Thuairceipt Epenn, moptyuy epτ.<sup>c</sup>—Dedicatio  
 ecclesie Sancti Patricii Dublini[a]e.<sup>d</sup>

(Teine<sup>o</sup> ḃiaitτ αιḃḃe Donnaiḡ 1 pail na Croiḃe in  
 τ-Saḡpαιḃ 1 m-ḡaile ἡῦα-Ruaḃaḡan, 1 pḡḡ Chonail 7  
 nonḡuy do loḡcaḃ a τiḡ ann.<sup>o</sup>)

[Cal. 1an. (p.<sup>a</sup> 6, l. 20,<sup>a</sup>) Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> l.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup>  
 Innocencius Papa quieuit in [Chpυρτο<sup>b</sup>].—Tómar Mac  
 Diarmata, arḃideochan Oil-pḡnḃ,<sup>1</sup> moptyuy epτ.—Donn-  
 pleiḃe<sup>c</sup> ἡῦα Flaínn, abb reiglera Poil 7 Peatair 1 n-  
 Aḡo-Maḃa, mopty[u]r epτ.<sup>c</sup>

(Donatur,<sup>d</sup> idon, an τ-oḃtḡaḃ abb doḃi imMaḡuyoir  
 Poil 7 Pheatair 1 n-Aḡo-Maḃa, quieuit et Patricius  
 ἡῦα Muireaḃaiḡ, idon, pḡuoir an τiḡe cetna, do ḃoḡa  
 cum na habḃaine et benedictus epτ per manuy Mael-  
 patricii, episcopi Rapotenpḡr.<sup>d</sup>)

B62a[b.γ.] [Cal. 1an. (p.<sup>a</sup> 7, l. 1<sup>a</sup>) Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> l.<sup>o</sup> ui.<sup>o</sup>  
 Ruaidḡr ἡῦα<sup>1</sup> ḡaḃra, pḡ sleiḃe-luḡa, do marbaḃ la  
 Oaibḃe, mac Ricairḃ Cuipḡn.—Floipint Maḡ Phloinḃ,  
 airdeḡpuc Tuama-da-ḡualann, quieuit in [Chpυρτο].—

A.D. 1254. <sup>1</sup>Maerl—, B. <sup>b</sup>om., A, B, D; “died,” C. <sup>c-c</sup>om.,  
 A; given in B, C, D. <sup>d-d</sup>om., B, C, D. <sup>c-e</sup>n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1255. <sup>1</sup>Oilḡinn, A.—<sup>a-a</sup>n. t. h. on blank space, A; blank left in  
 B (with the same signification to 1260, inclusive). <sup>b</sup>om., B, C, D.  
<sup>c-c</sup>om., A; given in B, C, D. <sup>d-d</sup>n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1256. <sup>1</sup>O, A.

1254 <sup>1</sup>[*Son, etc.*] — The  
 bracketted words are taken from  
 the *A. L. C.* (*ad an.*); according  
 to which Donchadh and Amlaim  
 were defeated and slain by Cathal  
 O’Conor, at Cloone, co. Leitrim.

<sup>2</sup>*Tower of valour.* — “The

threshold of manhood”! C. *Vir  
 magnae estimacionis!* D.

<sup>3</sup>*Sunday.*—May 3 fell on that  
 day in 1254; which shows that the  
 additional item (not given in the  
*A. L. C.*, or the *Four Masters*) is  
 correctly dated.

1254. Murchadh Ua Mail-[S]echlainn rested in Christ. [1254]  
 —Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh, [son<sup>1</sup> of Gilla-Isa, son of  
 Donchadh O’Raighillaigh] and Amlaim Ua Bibsaigh were  
 killed by the Connachtmen.—Aindiles Ua Inneirghi,  
 tower of valour<sup>2</sup> of the North of Ireland, died.—Dedication  
 of the Church of St. Patrick in Dublin.

(Lightning fire [came] on the night of Sunday,<sup>3</sup> on the  
 feast of the Cross in Summer [May 3], in the town of the  
 Ui-Ruadhagan, at the Wood of Conall and nine persons  
 were burned in a house there.)

Kalends of Jan. (on 6th feria, 20th of the moon,) A.D. [1255]  
 1255. Pope Innocent [IV.] rested in Christ.<sup>1</sup>—Thomas  
 Mac Diarmata, archdeacon<sup>2</sup> of Oil-finn, died.—Donnsleibe  
 Ua Flainn, abbot of the Monastery of [SS.] Paul and  
 Peter in Ard-Macha, died.

(Donatus,<sup>3</sup> namely, the eighth abbot that was in the  
 Monastery of Paul and Peter in Ard-Macha, rested and  
 Patrick Ua Muireadhaigh, namely, prior of the same  
 House, was chosen to the abbacy and he was blessed by the  
 hands of Mael-Patraic [Ua Sgannuil], bishop of Rath-  
 both.)

Kalends of Jan. (on 7th feria, 1st of the moon), A.D. [1256Bis.]  
 1256. Ruaidhri Ua Gadhra, king of Sliabh-Lugha, was  
 killed by David, son of Richard Cussen.—Florence Mag  
 Floinn, archbishop of Tuaim-da-ghualann, rested in  
 Christ.<sup>1</sup>—The Muinnter-Raghallaigh were killed by Aedh,

1255. <sup>1</sup> *Rested in Christ.*—This is  
 erroneous; Innocent IV. died in  
 Naples, Dec. 7, 1254. The *A. L. C.*  
 also give his obit under 1255.

<sup>2</sup> *Archdeacon.*—The *Four Masters*,  
 against A, B, C, D and the *A. L. C.*,  
 call him herenagh.

<sup>3</sup> *Donatus.*—The *Donnsleibhe* of  
 the preceding entry; *Donatus*  
 being the meaningless Latin alias.

1256. <sup>1</sup> *Rested in Christ.*—At  
 Bristol, according to the *A. L. C.*  
 (*ad an.*). On June 29, 1256, the  
 Dean and Chapter of Tuam re-



Muinnter-Raġallaiġ<sup>b</sup> do marbāð le hAeð, mac Feið-  
limče<sup>2</sup> hU1 Conċobuir (7<sup>c</sup> le Conċubuir, mac Tigeinain  
hU1 Ruairc<sup>e</sup>), ion, Caċal 7 Domnaill 7 Cu-Connaċt 7 in  
Silla caeð 7 Sappraiġ 7 maiċi Muin[n]ter-Raġallaiġ<sup>3</sup>  
7 hUa<sup>1</sup>-m-ðriuim uile ar aen laċair aġ Allt-na-heillti,  
oġ ðealuċ-na-beiċiġe, i cinn Sleibhe-in-iarainn. Doimbar-  
baduir Muinnter-Raġallaiġ<sup>3</sup> Diairmaid hUa<sup>1</sup> Flannaġ[1]n  
7 Flann Māġ Oipeċtaiġ 7 Murċað fino hUa Feiġail.  
Doġonaduir 7 domarðadair ðaine imða[1] eilí naċ  
airmūċer<sup>4</sup> funn.

(Raiġned,<sup>d</sup> airderr[c]op Airð-Maċa, ðh'ec iŋin  
Roim.<sup>d</sup>)

Cal. 1an. (p.<sup>a</sup> 2, l. 12<sup>a</sup>), Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> l.<sup>o</sup> un.<sup>o</sup>  
(A.) (B.)

Muirir Mac Ġerailt 1eoan<sup>e</sup> ðirret, malaptaċ  
queuit in [Chriŋto].— ceall 7 Ġaeiðel, rubita  
Cairlen Cail-uírci do lea morŋe peruit. — Muirir  
ġað le Ġoppraiġ O n- Mac Ġerailt, iurċír  
Domnaill 7 teċt ar a aile Eŋenn ŋi heað, ðirċailteċ  
ó 7 do Ceniul-Conaill Ġaeiðel 7 ceall n-Eŋenn,  
ð'innroiġið Shliġiġ 7 do morŋuŋ erŋ. — Scaínnep  
compaie ŋe Ġallaiġ in ðaile epōð do ċabairŋ do Ġhor-

A.D. 1256. <sup>2</sup>—mūġ, B. <sup>3</sup>Raiġillaiġ, A. <sup>4</sup>airmūċer, B.—<sup>b</sup> opposite  
this entry, l. m., n. t. h., is Caċ Muġe—Sleċt—*Battle of Magh-Slecht*, A  
In B, r. m., t. h., Marbāð Mhuinnter-Raġallaiġ—*Slaying of Muinnter*.  
*Ragallaigh*. <sup>c</sup>eilí, n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>d</sup>n. t. h., A; om., B,  
C, D.

A.D. 1257. \* C and D follow B.

ceived through Reginald, chaplain  
and Maurice Lombard, clerk, royal  
licence to elect an archbishop.  
The choice fell upon a Franciscan,  
James O Lachtnain. The king  
assented on Oct. 16, and wrote to  
the Pope to confirm the postulation  
(D. I., III. 507-21).

<sup>2</sup> Allt-na-heillti.—*Height of the*  
*Doe*.

<sup>3</sup> Belach-na-beithighe.—*Pass of*  
*the birch (tree)*. Apud vallem [!] na  
Hally, prope viam na bethij, D.

<sup>4</sup> Sliabh-in-iarainn.—*Mountain of*  
*Iron*.

<sup>5</sup> Persons.—The remaining words

son of Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir (and by Conchubur, [1256] son of Tigernan Ua Ruairc). Namely, [those killed were] Cathal and Domnall and Cu-Connacht and the Blind Gillie and Geoffrey [Ua Raghallaigh] and all the nobles of Muinnter-Raghallaigh and the Ui-Briuin on one spot, at Allt-na-heillti,<sup>2</sup> over Belach-na-Beithighe,<sup>3</sup> in front of Sliabh-in-iarainn.<sup>4</sup> The Muinnter-Raghallaigh killed Diarmait Ua Flannaga[i]n and Flann Mag Oirechtaigh and Murchadh Ua Ferghail the Fair. They [likewise] wounded and killed many other persons<sup>5</sup> that are not reckoned here.

(Raighned,<sup>6</sup> archbishop of Ard-Macha, died in Rome.)

Kalends of Jan. (on 2nd feria, 12th of the moon,) A.D. [1257] 1257.

(A)

Maurice Fitz Gerald rested in Christ.<sup>1</sup> — The Castle of Narrow-Water was levelled by Geoffrey O'Domnaill and he and the Cenel-Conaill came therefrom on the morrow, to attack Sligech. And he met with the Foreigners of the town and

(B)

John Bisset, destroyer of churches and of Gaidhil, perished by a sudden death. Maurice Fitz Gerald, Justiciary of Ireland for a time, dissolver of the Gaidhil and of the churches of Ireland, died.—A courageous encounter was fought by

are omitted in D, which adds: O Donil Goffredus cum magno exercitu perlustravit patrias de Fearmanagh et Brieni O Roirke, ex quibus predas, redemptiones et obsides accepit et rediit.

This is given in substance by the *F. M.* under the present year.

<sup>6</sup> *Raighned*.—From a charter of assent (Oct. 2, 1254) to the election of the bishop of Meath (inserted in the Papal confirmation), which

begins with *Frater R.*, we learn that he was a friar, probably a Dominican. From the date of the royal licence to elect his successor, Feb. 20, 1257, it may be inferred that he died towards the close of 1256 (*D. I.*, III. 531).

1257. <sup>1</sup> *Rested in Christ*.—In the Franciscan (or south; to distinguish it from the north, or Dominican) Monastery of Youghal. C and D translate the B-text.

7 tuc maíom forpo as Cre-  
 oran-Cille, í Ror - éiríe,  
 1 Críe-Cairbhí. Ocur do-  
 gonað húa Domnaill ann  
 7 mína gabait a gona  
 srema de, robiað maíom  
 forpa co Muaid. Ocur  
 dooirpeð Sligeð leo 7  
 dohairgeð (7<sup>b</sup> dogabað mac  
 Sruíín ann, ídon, ríoirpe  
 maí<sup>b</sup>).—Cančobur, mac  
 Tígerhain (hú<sup>b</sup> Ruairc<sup>b</sup>),  
 do marbað le Muinntir-  
 Raíşillaiş (ídon,<sup>b</sup> le Mača  
 húa Raíşillaiş<sup>b</sup>).—Tuc  
 O ħriain maíom mór ar  
 Şhallaiş írin bliaðain rí.

rraiş húa Domnaill, rí  
 Thipe-Conaill 7 do Şhal-  
 laiş Connačt (ídon,<sup>f</sup> 1 Cre-  
 oran-cilli, 1 Ror-éirí, 1  
 Críe-Cairbhí<sup>f</sup>) 7 maíom ar  
 na Şallaiş 7 tpi ríčit,<sup>1</sup> no  
 ní ar mo, do marbað do na  
 Şallaiş. Ocur dogonað O  
 Domnaill ann 7 Donnčað,  
 mac Copmaic húi Dom-  
 naill, tuir éiníş 7 eşnoma  
 Thipe-Conaill, do şuin ann-  
 rein 7 a éş oi.—Cairtel  
 Cail-uiri do leaşað le  
 Şorppaiş húa n-Domnaill.  
 —Cončobur, mac Tíger-  
 hain, do marbað le Muinn-  
 tir-Raşallaiş.—Tuc húa  
 ħriain maíom mór ar Şhal-  
 laiş írin bliaðain rí.

(Cačal,<sup>c</sup> mac Aeđa, mic Cačail cpoibdeş, do đallađ  
 la hAeđ O Concuđair 7 Cačal cuircec O Concubair do  
 đallađ mar aen rir.<sup>c</sup>—Abraham<sup>d</sup> húa Conallan do dul  
 cum na Rořa tairer a čoş[č]a čum airdeppucoide  
 Aeđa-Mača.—Macrobíur, ab Cluana-Eoir, dh'ec.—  
 Mael-Muire Maş Murcharđ, tairer Muintire-ħirín,  
 do marbađ, ídon, o n-a ħraičriş rein, íş Cill-irpíll.<sup>d</sup>)

A.D. 1257. <sup>b</sup>bitl., n. t. h., A. <sup>c</sup>cl. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.  
<sup>d-d</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D <sup>f-f</sup> r. m., t. h., B; om., C; apud Creoran, D.

<sup>2</sup> *Cathal*. — Given at greater length in the *A. L. C. (ad an.)*.

<sup>3</sup> *Ua Conallan*.—According to a royal mandate (about Feb. 6, 1257: *D. I.*, III. 569) regulating the issues and rents of the See during his detention in Rome,

O'Conallan had been arch-presbyter of Armagh.

On Dec. 21, 1258, he obtained permission from Alexander IV. to borrow 500 marks sterling for the use of his diocese (*Theiner*, p. 30-1).

<sup>4</sup> *Macrobíus*. — Made into *Mac*

inflicted defeat upon them at Credran-cille, in Ros-cheidi, in the country of Cairpre. And O'Domnaill was wounded there and had his wounds not taken hold of him, there would have been defeat [inflicted] upon them to the [river] Muaidh. And Sligech was burned by them and pillaged. (And Mac Grifin, namely, a good knight, was taken prisoner there.)—Conchobur, son of Tigernan (Ua Ruairc), was killed by the Muinnter-Raighillaigh (namely, by Matthew Ua Raighillaigh).—O'Briain gave a great defeat to the Foreigners in this year.

Geoffrey Ua Domnaill, king [1257] of Tir-Conaill and the Foreigners of Connacht (namely, in Credran-cilli, in Ros-cheidi, in the territory of Cairpre). And defeat was inflicted upon the Foreigners and three score, or something more, were killed of the Foreigners. And O'Domnaill was wounded there and Donnchadh, son of Cormac Ua Domnaill, tower of hospitality and valour of Tir-Conaill, was wounded there and he died thereof.—The castle of Narrow-Water was levelled by Geoffrey Ua Domnaill.—Conchobar, son of Tigernan, was killed by the Muinnter-Raghallaigh. —Ua Briain gave a great defeat to the Foreigners in this year.

(Cathal,<sup>2</sup> son of Aedh, son of Cathal Red-hand, was blinded by Aedh O'Conchubair and Cathal O'Concubair the Long-haired, was blinded along with him.—Abraham Ua Conallan<sup>3</sup> went to Rome after his election to the archbishopric of Ard-Macha. — Macrobius,<sup>4</sup> abbot of Cluain-Eois, died.—Mael-Muire Mac Murchaidh, chief of Muinnter-Birn, was killed, namely, by his own kinsman, at Cell-issel.)

*Robias* by the *Four Masters* (*ad an.*). But such a native name does not exist. The abbot's designation in was religion *Macrobius*, perhaps

the martyr of Nicomedia, who is commemorated in the *Martyrology of Tallaght* at May 7 (*L.L.*, p. 360b).

- A 61b     |Cal. 1an. (p.<sup>a</sup> 3, l. 23<sup>a</sup>) Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> l.<sup>o</sup> uii.<sup>o</sup>  
 Goffraiġ hUa Domnaill, ri Thire-Conaill, quieuit in  
 [Chriſto].—Siurpan Gaileang do m̃arbað la Mac  
 Somairlið ar oilén mara i n-larčar Connačt 7 ðaine  
 maiči imða eile aræen<sup>1</sup> rir.—Sluaġ<sup>2</sup> mór la hCeoð, mač  
 Þeiðlimče 7 la Taðġ hUa<sup>3</sup> m-Þriain i coinne Þriain hUa  
 Néill co Cael-uirce (iðon,<sup>b</sup> aġ Leicc hUa Maeldoraiġ<sup>b</sup>).  
 Ocur tucadur namaiči rin uile arðčennur do Þriain hUa<sup>3</sup>  
 B 63a     Neill: iðon, braiġoi mic Þheiðlimče dórpon 7 braiġoi |  
 Mhuinnteri-Raiġillaiġ d'Ceoð hUa Cončobuir 7 braiġoi<sup>c</sup>  
 hUa-m-Þriuin uile o Chenannur<sup>4</sup> co Ðruim-čliað.—  
 Domnaill hUa Domnaill do riġað an tan rin 7 tucrať  
 Cenel-Conaill uile braiġoi 7 tiġernur dó.—Mac Craič<sup>d</sup>  
 Máġ Thigernain, tairēč Thellaiġ-Ðunčaða, do marbað  
 la Domnaill Mac Tiġernain.<sup>d</sup>—Cmlaim, mac Cirit, ri  
 Þreiſne, quieuit in [Chriſto].—In manač hUa<sup>3</sup> Cuirnin  
 quieuit in Chriſto.

A.D. 1258. <sup>1</sup>paræen, B. <sup>2</sup>Sluaġað, B. <sup>3</sup>O, A. <sup>4</sup>Chenannnur!  
 B. <sup>b-b</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>c</sup> om., B. <sup>d-d</sup> om., D.

1258. <sup>1</sup> *Ua Domnaill*.—Thus in  
 D: O'Donnill Goffredus[-o] sub  
 cura medicorum toto anno existente  
 in Insula Lochbeatha post bellum  
 Credrayn, Brien O'Neill, collecto  
 magno exercitu ad invadendum  
 Connalliam, missis nunciis ad  
 O'Donill petiit ab eo submissionem  
 et obedientiam, una cum obsidibus  
 ab inhabitantibus Tire Connill pro  
 continuanda obedientia, ipsis tunc  
 non habentibus competentem do-  
 minum ex illa generatione post  
 Goffredum. Et aliquali responso  
 dato nunciis, ipse Goffredus in  
 articulo mortis existens iussit  
 tot quot vixerunt in Connallia viros  
 habiles ad arma gerenda ad eum  
 venire. Quibus ita collectis, ipse  
 Goffredus, cum aliter eos precedere

non posset, iussit corpus suum in  
 feretro cum quo ad sepulturam  
 mortuos ferre solent, poni et sic  
 asportari ad resistendum Brien  
 O'Neill.

Quo facto, exhortavit suos  
 viriliter resistere eorum inimicis,  
 quamdiu spiritus in eius corpore  
 remaneret. Et sic in magna  
 fiducia per gentes obviam dederunt  
 inimicis apud flumen Soilli  
 [Swilly]. Et fortiter hinc inde  
 decertantibus, tandem O'Neil-  
 lius coactus [est] redire, relictis  
 multis occisis cum ingenti numero  
 equorum. Et redeuntibus O'Donill  
 cum suis, adeptâ illâ fortunatâ  
 victoriâ, prostrato feretro, in quo  
 Goffredus ad tunc vivens existit,  
 apud Congawill [Conghbhail; Con-

Kalends of Jan. (on 3rd feria, 23rd of the moon), A.D. [1258] 1258. Geoffrey Ua Domnaill,<sup>1</sup> king of Tir-Conaill, rested in Christ.—Jordan Gaileang [de Exeter] was killed by Mac Somhairlidh on an island of the sea in the West of Connacht and many other good people [were killed] along with him.—A great host [was led] by Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobhair] and by Tadhg Ua Briain, to meet Brian Ua Neill, to Narrow-Water (namely, at the Flagstone of Ua Maeldoraigh). And all those nobles gave the arch-headship to Brian Ua Neill: that is, the hostages of the son of Feidhlimidh [were given] to him [Brian] and the hostages of Muinnter-Raighillaigh [were given] to Aedh Ua Conchobuir and the hostages of all Ui-Briuin from Cenannus to Druim-cliabh.<sup>2</sup>—Domnall Ua Domnaill was made king that time and all Cenel-Conaill gave pledges and lordship to him.—Mac Craith Mag Tigernain, chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, was killed by Domnall Mac Tigernain.—Amlaim, son of Art, king of Breifni, rested in Christ.—The monk, Ua Cuirnin, rested in Christ.

wal, near Letterkenny], in ipso instanti ex convulsione vulneris recepti in bello Credrayn emisit spiritum. Qui in morte, sicuti in vita, fortem et strenuum se mundo ostendit, habita victoria contra suos aduersarios cunctos usque ad horam illam et in ipsa hora.

The original, which is somewhat more diffuse, is given by the *Four Masters* at this year.

<sup>2</sup> *Drum-cliabh*. — D goes on, omitting the next entry: Tandem O'Neillius petiit subiectionem et obsides ab inhabitantibus Connalliae, qui, obtento certo tempore, consultantes[-tabant] quem eligerent in gubernatorem, quia nullum habuerunt anté dominum a morte

Goffredi. Interim Donaldus Iuuenis O'Donill venit ex Scotia anno aetatis decimo octavo. Cui statim omnes Connalliae inhabitantes voluntariam et promptam supremitatem et obedientiam prestarunt, nemini id admirante, cum ipse Donaldus heres legitimus illius patrie existeret. Et ad inde nullos obsides dederunt O'Nellio, aut alicui, Donaldo veniente. Cuius adventus ita opportunus et necessarius pro tunc assimilatum fuit aduentui *Twowaill Teachtmair* ex transmarinis regionibus post dispersionem et anihillationem eius [Tuathalii] gentis. Qui statim accepit totius regni supremam regalitatem; deinceps uniendo et



(Tomaltač<sup>o</sup> hUa Conchubair do tōḡa cum airdērcor-  
poide Tuama. — Abraham, airdērcor Arto-Mačā,  
pallium impetratur a Cupia Romana et Mirram cum  
eo celebravit, quarto Nonas Iunii, apud Artomacham.<sup>o</sup>)

Cal. Ian. (p.<sup>a</sup> 4, l. 4,<sup>a</sup>) Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup>  
Cačal Mac Con[-Sh]nama do dallač.—Milič Mac  
ḡoirte[ī]lč<sup>1</sup> quieuit in [Chriſto].—Siḡraič O bairiU do  
marbač d'a bairiU fēin.—bairiU hUa<sup>2</sup>-m-briuin do  
dallač la hAcč, mac fēilimīč.<sup>3</sup>—Cormac hUa luimluin  
erpuč Cluana-ferpa, quieuit in [Chriſto] (i<sup>b</sup> n-a fēanoir  
naeimeasḡaič<sup>b</sup>).

(Tomaltač,<sup>b</sup> mac Toirpdealbair, mic Mhailtreač-  
lainn hUa Chonchubair, do ḡabail airdērcorpoide Tuama.  
—Tačḡ O brian, adbur ri Muman, dh'ec<sup>b</sup>).

A.D. 1258. <sup>o</sup>n. t. h., A ; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1259. <sup>1</sup>ḡoirtealč, B. <sup>2</sup>O, A. <sup>3</sup>fēilim, A. <sup>b</sup>n. t. h., A ;  
om., B, C, D.

defendendo suam patriam contra  
exteros usque ad finem suae vitae.

The original, which is more pro-  
lix, forms in the *Four Masters* a  
continuation of the account given  
in the preceding Note. Donal,  
according to Charles O'Connor, was  
son of Donal Mor by a daughter  
of Cathal Red-hand, king of Con-  
nacht.

In the second century, the Atta-  
cots cut off the Milesian nobility,  
with the exception of the queen,  
who was pregnant. She escaped  
to Scotland, where she gave birth  
to a son, Tuathal Techtmar,  
(wealthy). In time he returned;  
was received favourably and re-  
established the Milesian dynasty.

<sup>3</sup> Ua Conchubhair.—On May 29,

1257, Alexander IV. set aside the  
election of James Ua Lachtnain  
(1156, note 1, *supra*) and appointed  
Walter, Dean of St. Paul's, London  
and Papal Chaplain, to the arch-  
bishopric of Tuam. Walter was  
consecrated by the Pope, most pro-  
bably in Viterbo, where the Bull is  
dated. He died at latest early in  
the following year. On April 22,  
1258, the archbishop being deceased,  
a royal mandate was issued to the  
escheator of Ireland to take the  
lands and tenements of the See  
into possession. (*D. I.*, III. 576.)  
O'Connor had been bishop of Elphin  
(*ib.* 621–2–4). He is called *Thomas*  
(the Latin name which most re-  
sembled *Tomaltach*) in the royal  
documents just referred to, and in

(Tomaltach Ua Conchubhair<sup>3</sup> was elected to the arch- [1258]  
bishopric of Tuaim.—Abraham, archbishop of Ard-Macha,  
obtains the Pallium from the Roman Curia and celebrated  
Mass therewith on the 4th of the Nones [2nd] of June,<sup>4</sup>  
at Ard-Macha.)

Kalends of Jan. (on 4th feria, 4th of the moon,) A.D. [1259]  
1259. Cathal Mac Con[-Sh]nama was blinded.—Milidh  
Mac Goisdeilbh rested in Christ.—Sigraidh<sup>1</sup> O'Baighill  
was killed by his own kinsmen.—The hostages of the Ui-  
Briuin were blinded by Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh<sup>2</sup> [Ua Con-  
chobair].—Cormac<sup>3</sup> Ua Luimluin, bishop of Cluain-ferta,  
rested in Christ (a holy-minded spiritual director).

(Tomaltach,<sup>4</sup> son of Toirrdhealbach, son of Mael-Seach-  
lainn Ua Conchubhair, assumed the archbishopric of  
Tuaim.—Tadhg O'Briain, future king of Munster, died.)

a Brief of Alexander IV. (April 29, 1259), empowering him to contract a loan of 2,400 marks for diocesan purposes (Theiner, p. 81). Himself and two of the canons of Elphin were in the Curia at the time. They attended perhaps to procure confirmation of his election to Tuam.

<sup>4</sup>2nd of June.—It fell on Sunday in this year.

1259. <sup>1</sup>Sigraidh.—Thus in D: Sygray O'Broychill, subregulus trium Tuoha [of the three Territories], qui fuit vir bone fame et liberalitatis et summe estimationis in re militari, occisus fuit a propriis germanis fraudelenter.

A similar entry is given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

<sup>2</sup>Feidhlimidh.—Dadds: O'Donill, Donaldus Iuuenis, collecto magno exercitu, hostiliter invasit Tironiam

et ex altera parte Hugo Flavius O'Neill venit in eius occursum cum consimili exercitu. Et insimul devastatâ undique patriâ illâ, progressi [sunt] ulterius devastando usque ad orientales limites Ultonie, habitâ undique victoriâ et obedientiâ, nemo [nemine] eis obsistente, usque dum redierunt.

The original is probably an entry in the *Four Masters* at this year.

<sup>3</sup>Cormac.—He died before July 20 of this year. On that day, royal licence was given to the Dean and Chapter to elect in place of Charles, late bishop of Clonfert (*D. I., III. 620*).

<sup>4</sup>Tomaltach.—This (in greater detail) and the following item are in the *A. L. C.* (*ad an.*). Assumed means entered into possession of the See.

[b. r.] | Cal. 1an. (p.<sup>a</sup> 5, l. 15,<sup>a</sup>) Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup>  
 Caṭ Droma-de[i]pṣ (in<sup>b</sup> loco qui dicitur Dromma-depṣ<sup>b</sup>),  
 aṣ Dun-da-leaṭṣlar tuc<sup>1</sup> Ḑrian hUa Neill 7 Aeḑ, mac  
 Feiḑlimiḑ, do ḡhallaiḑ Tuairce[i]pṣ Epenn, airt n-ar'-  
 marbaḑ moran do mairiḑ ḡaiḑeal, iodon, Ḑrian hUa<sup>2</sup>  
 Neill 7 Domnall hUa<sup>2</sup> Cairpre 7 Diarmait Maḡ Lač-  
 lainn 7 Maḡnup hUa<sup>2</sup> Caṭa[i]n 7 Cian hUa<sup>2</sup> hInneirḡi  
 7 Donnṣleibe Māḡ Cana 7 Concobur O Duibḑirma 7  
 Aeḑ, a mac 7 Am̄laim hUa<sup>2</sup> ḡairmleaḡaiḑ 7 Cú-Ulaḑ  
 hUa<sup>2</sup> hAm̄luain. Acṑt aen ní, romarbaḑ coic<sup>3</sup> pṣ dḑḡ do  
 mairiḑ Cloinne-Caṭain ap an<sup>4</sup> laṭair pṣ. Romarbaḑ  
 do Connaṑtaiḑ ann<sup>o</sup>: ḡilla Cpṣt, mac Conḑobair, mic  
 Copmaic hUa<sup>1</sup> Mailpuanaḡ,<sup>5</sup> pṣ Muḡi-Luipṣ 7 Caṭal,  
 mac Tiḡepnain hUa<sup>1</sup> Conḑobair 7 Maelpuanaḑ, mac  
 Donnḑaḑa 7 Caṭal, mac Donnḑaḑa, mic Muirceptaiḡ 7  
 Aeḑ, mac | Muirceptaiḡ pṣno 7 Taḑḡ, mac Caṭail, mic  
 Ḑrian hUa<sup>1</sup> Mailpuanaḑ 7 Diarmait, mac Taḑḡ, mic  
 Muirpeḑaiḡ, mic Tomaltaiḡ hUa<sup>1</sup> Mailpuanaḡ 7 Conḑo-  
 bur Mac ḡille-Appaiṑ 7 Taḑḡ, mac Cein hUa<sup>1</sup> ḡaḑpa 7  
 ḡilla-depaiḡ hUa<sup>1</sup> Cuino 7 daine imda aili.<sup>6</sup>—Domnall,  
 mac Concobur, | mic Tiḡepnain, do marbaḑ la Teallač-  
 n-Dunḑaḑa.—Acbratam hUa<sup>2</sup> Conalla[i]n, comarba  
 pṣtairiḡ,<sup>7</sup> in Chpṣto quieuit.

A 61c

B 63b

(Acḑ<sup>d</sup> buiḑe hUa Neill du pṣḡaḑ pṣp Thip-n-Euḡuin.<sup>d</sup>)

| Cal. 1an. (p.<sup>a</sup> 7, l. 26<sup>1</sup>), Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup> 1.<sup>o</sup>  
 Maṭi cleipeč Cene[oi]l-Conaill do marbaḑ la Conḑo-

A.D. 1260. <sup>1</sup>tuḡ, B. <sup>2</sup>O, A. <sup>3</sup>.u. (the Latin equivalent), A, B.  
<sup>4</sup>in, A. <sup>5</sup>Maeil—, B. <sup>6</sup>eile, A. <sup>7</sup>pṣo—, A.—<sup>b-b</sup>itl, n. t. h., A; om.,  
 B, C, D. <sup>c</sup>roon--namely—added, B. <sup>d-d</sup>n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

1260. <sup>1</sup>Nobles. — “15 of the  
 best,” C; quindecim selecti viri, D.

<sup>2</sup>Rested in Christ.—Apparently  
 towards the close of the year. On  
 Feb. 27, 1261, royal licence was  
 given to elect his successor (*D. I.*,  
 III. 702).

D adds: Eodem anno, post  
 Dunense bellum O'Donill cum suo  
 exercitu invasit Eoganenses eosque  
 cum igne et gladio devastavit et  
 per continuas incursiones ferme  
 depopulavit.

Kalends of Jan. (on 5th feria, 15th of the moon), A.D. [1260]  
 1260. The battle of Druim-derg [was fought] (in a place which is called Dromma-derg) at Dun-da-leathglas by Brian Ua Neill and Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobair], against the Foreigners of the North of Ireland, wherein were killed many of the nobles<sup>1</sup> of the Gaidhil, namely, Brian Ua Neill and Domnall Ua Cairre and Diarmait Mag Lachlainn and Maghnus Ua Catha[i]n and Cian Ua Inneirghi and Donnsluibhe Mag Cana and Concobur O'Duibhdirma and Aedh, his son, and Amlaim Ua Gairmleaghaidh and Cu-Uladh Ua hAnluain. But one [notable] thing [happened]: fifteen men of the nobles of Clann-Cathain were killed on that spot. There were killed of the Connachtmen there: Gilla-Crist, son of Conchobar, son of Cormac Ua Mailruanaigh and king of Magh-Luirg and Cathal, son of Tighernan Ua Conchobair and Maelruanaidh, son of Donnchadh [Ua Mailruanaigh] and Cathal, son of Donnchadh, son of Muircertach and Aedh, son of Muircertach the Fair and Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Brian Ua Mailruanaigh and Diarmait, son of Tadhg, son of Muiredhach, son of Tomaltach Ua Mailruanaigh and Conchobur Mac Gille-Arraigh and Tadhg, son of Cian Ua Gadhra and Gilla-Beraigh Ua Cuinn and many other persons.—Domnall, son of Concobur, son of Tigernan [Ua Conchobair], was killed by the Tellach-Dunchadha.—Abraham Ua Conalla[i]n, successor of Patrick, rested in Christ.<sup>2</sup>

(Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny was made king over Tir-Eoghain.)

Kalends of Jan. (on 7th feria, 26th of the moon), A.D. 1261. [1261]  
 The [most] worthy<sup>1</sup> of the clergy of Cenel-Conaill were

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1261. <sup>1</sup>*The [most] worthy.*—Literally, *the good (clergy)*, κατ' ἐξοχήν. | They had probably assembled for some ecclesiastical function.

bur hUa Neill 7 pe Cenel-Eogain i n-Doíre Colum-  
cille, im Choncobur hUa Fínšil. Concobur hUa Neill  
do marbað dono<sup>b</sup> a cetoir tre mírbuil Colum-cille la  
Donn hUa<sup>1</sup> m-ðreirlen, tairēč Fána[1]t.—Cačal hUa  
hEğra do marbað do Šhallaið.—Sluağ<sup>c</sup> la hCeð, mac  
Feidlimčē, 'rin m-ðreirne, ġur'loirē baicti imða 7  
arbhanna. Córur maðma do čabairt ar oréim d'a  
rútaib, ġur'marbað moran oið<sup>e</sup>.—Seón Fí[et] Tomar<sup>1</sup> 7  
in ġarprač mór do marbað la Fínšin Mağ Carprač 7  
la Dearmuimnečaið<sup>3</sup> arčena 7 moran do Šhallaið  
ailið.<sup>2</sup>—Fínšin, Ma[c]<sup>3</sup> Carprač<sup>3</sup> do marbað la Šallaið.  
—Ceð buiðe hUa<sup>1</sup> Neill expulsur<sup>f</sup> erč<sup>f</sup> 7 Níall Culanač  
O Neill (prater<sup>5</sup> Odonir<sup>5</sup>) do ruğað.—Níall hUa<sup>1</sup>  
Šairmleğaið, tairēč Cenuil-Moain, morur erč.—  
Filib Mac Cínaēč<sup>4</sup>, tairēč an triča-cet, occirur erč  
per Šilla-Mura hUa<sup>1</sup> Cairpe.

(Patricius<sup>h</sup> (idon,<sup>1</sup> Mael-Patruis<sup>1</sup>) hUa Šganuil,  
episcopur Rathpotenrur, electur erč concorditer in  
archiepiscopum Ardmachanum et prorequutur fuit  
electionem de re factam ad Sedem Apostolicam.—  
Cmalğaið hUa Ruaðagan, ruğ hO-ğEatač, do ġarbað  
per Donatum hUa Cairpe et Donatur hUa Cairpe do  
ġarbað ar in lačair ceðna<sup>h</sup>.)

A.D. 1261. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>2</sup>ii., B; eile, A. <sup>3-3</sup>Mağ C—, B. <sup>4</sup>Cínaēč, A.  
<sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h. on blank space (for 26 the MS. has 23, the scribe having mis-  
read the *xxvi.* of his text as *xxiii.*), A; blank in B. In B, C, D, the  
Ceð buiðe and Níall entries are placed after the Mačai item. <sup>b</sup> om., A.  
<sup>c-c</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>d</sup> In A a blank=two letters is left between Fí and Tomar.  
Seon Fí ocirur Tomar—*John Fi and Thomas (Fi)*! B. <sup>e</sup> Der-Mhuman—  
*Desmond*, B. <sup>f-f</sup> n. t. h. on blank left by t. h., A. <sup>g-ğ</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om.,  
B, C, D. <sup>h-h</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>i</sup> itl. by the hand that wrote the  
additional entry.

<sup>2</sup> *Donn*.—Called *Domnall* by mis-  
take in the *A. L. C.* (*ad an.*).

<sup>3</sup> *John Fitz-Thomas*.—C, follow-  
ing B, has: "John Fy and

Thomas!" D, however, is far  
worse; Carolus O'Gara occisus fuit  
per Soen Fith Seon et Thomam  
Fith Thomas; in quo anno Bar-

killed by Conchobur Ua Neill and by the Cenel-Eogain in Doire of [St.] Colum-cille, around Conchobur Ua Firghil. Conchobur Ua Neill was, however, killed immediately, through miracle of Colum-cille by Donn<sup>2</sup> Ua Breslen, chief of Fanat.—Cathal Ua Eghra was killed by Foreigners.—A hosting [was made] by Aedh, son of Feidlimidh [Ua Conchobhair], into Breifni, so that he burned many towns and the crops. Complete defeat was given to a force of his routs, so that a great number of them were killed.—John Fitz Thomas<sup>3</sup> and the Barrymore were killed by Finghin Mag Carrthaigh and by the Desmonians likewise and a large number of other Foreigners [were killed].—Finghin Mac Carrthaigh was killed by the Foreigners—Aed Ua Neill the Tawny was expelled and Niall Culanach O'Neill (brother of Aedh) made king.—Niall Ua Gairmlegaidh, chief of Cenel-Moain, died.—Philip Mac Cinaetha, chief of the Cantred, was slain by Gilla-Muire Ua Cairre.<sup>4</sup>

(Patrick (that is, Mael-Padraig) Ua Sganuil, bishop of Rath-both, was elected unanimously as archbishop of Ard-Macha and he defended<sup>5</sup> at the Apostolic See the election made of himself.—Amalgaidh Ua Ruadhagan, king of Ui-bhEathach, was killed by Donatus Ua Cairre and Donatus Ua Cairre was killed on the same spot.)

ragh more occisus fuit per Fynium Makartii et Desmonienses et alios Anglicanos.

The A-text shows that O'Hara (Ua Eagbra) was not killed by John or Thomas; that the slayers in D had no existence; that John Fitz Thomas, as well as Barrymore, was slain by Mac Carthy; finally, that "the other English," instead of assisting to kill Barrymore, were killed themselves.

<sup>4</sup> *Ua Cairre*.—D adds: Eodem anno, O'Donill, videlicet Donaldus Oge, obtinuit magnam victoriam

adversus Niellanum Culanagh O'Neill, in qua non solum multi erant occisi, verum etiam magnus erat numerus captivorum Eoganensium quos O'Donill secum adduxit ex illa victoria, una cum Makawal [Mac Cathmhail], subregulo Generationis Fearaili [Cenel-Feradhaigh].

The original is the final entry of this year in the *Four Masters*.

<sup>5</sup> *Defended*.—That is, attended at the Curia to secure confirmation of his election. He was at the Papal Court at the time.



[Cal. 1an. (p.<sup>a</sup> 1, l; 7, αἰαρ 4<sup>a</sup>) Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup> Sluaḡ<sup>b</sup> mor le Mac Uilliam i Connaḡtaiḡ, sup'-milleḡ moran leir. Feiḡlimiḡ hUa Conḡobair 7 Ḍeḡ, a mac 7 maiḡi Sil-Muireḡaiḡ ḡo ḡul co hEḡ-ruaiḡ rompo co hupmḡr bó Connaḡt leo ar a caḡaḡ, co n-ḡerḡrat rḡḡ.—Cḡeaḡ mḡr ḡo ḡenum lα hḌeḡ, mac Feiḡlimḡe,<sup>1</sup> ar ḡallaiḡ Sléiḡe-luḡa 7 α Ciaraḡe, co tucḡat buar imḡa leo 7 po marbḡat ḡoill imḡa.—  
A 61d Mael-Seaclainn, mac Tairḡ hUa Conḡobair, | erpuḡ Oir-  
pḡḡ, in Chḡrḡto quieuḡ.—Cormac, mac ḡomḡaill ḡuio Meḡ Carḡḡaiḡ, ḡo marbuḡ le ḡallaiḡ.

[Ḍ.ḡ. m.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lx. 11. ] Domnall hUa<sup>2</sup> Domnall ḡomar-  
baḡ (ḡhuinn<sup>o</sup>) O<sup>o</sup> [Ua] ḡḡeirlen i<sup>3</sup> cuirḡ in erpuḡ irḡaiḡ-  
boḡ.—ḡaḡiḡ hUa pḡḡ, ab na ḡuille, in Chḡrḡto quieuḡ.  
—ḡiarmait, mac Cormaic, quieuḡ in [Chḡrḡto].—  
Ḍengur hUa<sup>2</sup> Clumain, erpuḡ lūḡne, quieuḡ in  
[Chḡrḡto].—ḡomar hUa<sup>2</sup> Ceallaiḡ, erpuḡ Cluana-ḡeḡḡa.  
quieuḡ in [Chḡrḡto].—Eḡḡonn, pḡ loḡlainn, ḡo éḡ i n-  
innḡib Oḡc ic<sup>4</sup> teḡḡ α n-Eḡḡḡ.—Saḡḡraḡ te irḡḡ bliḡḡain  
pḡ.—ḡonnḡleibe Mac Caḡḡaill, taiḡeḡ Ceniuil-

A. D. 1262. <sup>1</sup>—līmḡ, B. <sup>2</sup>O, A. <sup>3</sup>α, B. <sup>4</sup>ḡ, A. <sup>5</sup>n. t. h. on blank space (The alternative reading refers to the epact 23[+11—30=4], erroneously given as that of the preceding year.), A ; blank space left in B. <sup>b-bom.</sup>, B, C, D (in which the ḡonnḡleibe and Ḍeḡ buiḡe follow the Cḡeaḡ item). In A, the original reading was ḡo marbaḡ ḡo ḡonn O ḡḡeirlen

1262. <sup>1</sup> *Mael-Sechlainn*.—Before this entry another hand placed (*q. aere*) 1263) on the margin of C; meaning that the remaining items belonged perhaps to that year.

[1263] <sup>1</sup> *Domnall*.—Here the *A. L. C.* begin 1263 with the annual luni-solar criteria. The re-adjustment of the chronology, chiefly in accordance with the *A. L. C.*, is given within square

brackets. Confirmatory data are set forth under the several years. The textual arrangement has thus been preserved intact. The original dates (placed within round brackets on the margin) are, as a rule, correct in reference to the later items. The additions, namely, were made under the respective years to which they were considered to belong.

Kalends of Jan. (on 1st feria; 7th, otherwise 4th, of the moon), A.D. 1262. A great host [was led] by Mac William [de Burgh] into Connacht, so that much was destroyed by him. Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir and Aedh, his son and the nobles of Connacht went to Es-ruadh before them with very great part of the cows of Connacht with them for the war, so that they made peace.—A great foray was made by Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh, on the Foreigners of Sliabh-Lugha and into Ciaraidhe, so that they took many cows away with them and killed many Foreigners.—Mael-Sechlainn,<sup>1</sup> son of Tadhg Ua Conchobair, bishop of Oilfinn, rested in Christ.—Cormac, son of Domnall Mag Carrthaigh the Stammerer, was killed by Foreigners.

[A.D. 1263] Domnall<sup>1</sup> Ua Domnaill killed Donn O'Breislen in the court of the bishop in Rath-both.—David Ua Finn, abbot of the Buill, rested in Christ.—Diarmait, son of Cormac [Mac Diarmata], rested in Christ.—Aengus Ua Clumain, bishop of Luighni [Achonry], rested in Christ.—Thomas Ua Ceallaigh, bishop of Cluainferta, rested in Christ.<sup>2</sup>—Ebdonn,<sup>3</sup> king of Lochlann, died in the Isles of Orc in coming to Ireland.—A hot Summer in this year.<sup>4</sup>—Donnsleibe Mac Cathmail, chief of Cenel-

C and D represent O'Donnell as slain by O'Breslen. This error has been dealt with in the textual note c-c.

<sup>2</sup> *Rested in Christ.*—The Dean and Chapter of Clonfert wrote for royal licence to elect, Thomas, the bishop, having died on the Epiphany [Jan. 6], 1263 (*D. I.*, III. 742). This goes to prove that the *Loch Ce* chronology is correct at this year.

<sup>3</sup> *Ebdonn.*—"According to the *Saga Hakonar Hakonarsonar*, the Irish had sent ambassadors to king Hakon, offering to submit them-

selves to him, if he would come and expel the English. See *Saga Hakonar Hakonarsonar*, c. 322 (*Fornmanna Sögur. Kaupmannahöfn*, 1835, vol. 10, p. 131) and Munch's *Norske Folks Historie*, Christiania, 1858, vol. i., part iv., p. 407. The Chron. Mannie at 1263 says: Venit Haco, rex Norwegiae, ad partes Scotiae (i.e. Hiberniae?) et nihil expediens reversus est ad Orcades et ibidem apud Kirkwall mortuus." Note by Editor of *A. L. C.* (*in loco*).

<sup>4</sup> *This year.*—D adds: In quo

ῤεραῖῃ, occipit erit per Aed buide.—Aed buide iterum do rizað 7 Niall Culanað do innarbað.

(ῤατριου,<sup>d</sup> ιον, Mael-ῤαοραι, hUa Sgannuil, archiepiscopu Aro[α]-Maða, ar paða Aiffrinn cum pallio, in epactino iohannu ῤατριτ[α]e ι n-Aro-Maða.—Ar mor ar ῥαινιῃ an bliῃῃn ri do ῤlaiῃ 7 do ῃορτα<sup>d</sup>.)

B 63c

[Cal. Ian. (p.<sup>a</sup> 2, l. 18,<sup>a</sup>) Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>ob</sup> [-u.<sup>o</sup>]. Feiðlim[ιῃ] hUa Chonçobuir, aipori Connaçt, in<sup>1</sup> τ-aen ῤαιῃel rob' ῤερ<sup>2</sup> maiç[ι]ur dobi<sup>c</sup> i<sup>3</sup> n-ῤrinn ι n-a ῤéimeῃ ῤein, mortuū erit.—Caçal, mac ῤaiῃῃ hUa Conçobuir, do marbað le hAed hUa Conçobuir.—Tómar hUa<sup>4</sup> Maícin, erpuç lúigne, quieuit in<sup>c</sup> [Chriῃto].—Tomár, mac ῤherῃail Míe ῤiarmata, erpuç Oilpíno, quieuit in<sup>c</sup> [Chriῃto].—Cairlen Sligiῃ do leaῃaῃ la hAed, mac Feiðlimῃ<sup>5</sup> 7 le ῤomnall hUa n-ῤomnaill.—Muireῃaῃ hUa<sup>4</sup> Cerpail, tairē Calῃaiῃ<sup>6</sup>; Caçal Maῃ Raῃnaill, tairē Muínnῃῃ-hῃolair, quieuerunt in [Chriῃto].—ῤilla-na-Naem hUa<sup>4</sup> Cuinn, tairē Muínnῃῃ-ῤillῃa[ι]n, mortuū erit.—ῤrater

—*Domnall was killed* (lit. *to be killed*) *by Donn O' Breislen*. 'Do was marked underneath by the text hand, to shew that it was to be omitted (the meaning thus being that Donn was killed by Domnall). But the scribe forgot to change Donn O into the genitive, ῤunn Uí. Then the later hand undermarked Donn and placed ῤhunn hUa lēir overhead, making the sense: (*Domnall Ua Domnaill* [nom. abs.], *the killing of Donn Ua Breislen* [*was done*] *by him*. In B (followed by C, D) do ῤonn hUa ῤῃeirlen—*by Donn Ua Breislen*—is given. But the slayer, as appears from an entry under the next year, was O'Donnell. <sup>d-d</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1263. <sup>1</sup>an, A. <sup>2</sup>ῤeapῃ, A. <sup>3</sup>α, A. <sup>4</sup>O, A. <sup>5</sup>Feiðlim, B. <sup>6</sup>ιῃe, B. <sup>a-a</sup> n. t. h., on blank space, A; blank in B. <sup>b</sup> Above the date a modern hand placed 1265, B. In C, another hand added (*rectius* 1265). The Tomar (*bis*), ῤilla-na-naem and Caçal Maῃ Raῃnaill entries are omitted in D. <sup>c</sup> om., B.

O'Donill, collecto magno exercitu, | I Roirk et Asperam Tertiam  
invasit Fearmanagh [et] Breniffiam | [Garb-Trian] Connacie usque ad

Feradhaigh, was slain by Aedh [Ua Neill] the Tawny.— [1263]  
Aedh the Tawny again became king and Niall Culanach was expelled.

(Patrick, that is, Mael-Padraig, Ua Sganuil, archbishop (1262)  
of Ard-Macha, said Mass with the Pallium on the morrow [of the feast] of John the Baptist<sup>1</sup> [Sunday, June 25] in Ard-Macha.—Great destruction [was inflicted] on people this year by plague and by famine.)

[The original entries under 1263 belong to 1265.]

Kalends of Jan. (on 2nd feria, 18th of the moon), A.D. (1265]  
1263<sup>1</sup>[-5]. Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir, arch-king of Connacht, the Gaidhel of most goodness that was in Ireland in his own period, died.—Cathal, son of Tadhg Ua Conchobuir was killed by Aedh Ua Conchobair.—Thomas Ua Maicin, bishop of Luighni [Achonry], rested in Christ.<sup>2</sup>  
—Thomas, son of Ferghal Mac Diarmata, bishop of Oilfinn,<sup>3</sup> rested in Christ.—The castle of Sligeach was levelled by Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh and by Domnall Ua Domnaill.—Muredhach Ua Cerbaill, chief of Calraighe; Cathal Mag Raghnaill, chief of Muinnter-Eolais, rested in Christ.—Gilla-na-naem Ua Cuinn, chief of Muinnter-

Granardiam. Et obtenta victoria et obsidibus undique, rediit absque ulla resistentia.

The original is given at 1262 in the *Four Masters*.

(1262) <sup>1</sup>*Morrow of John the Baptist*—The *Four Masters* read in the *Octave*; which is meaningless here. The Chronicler noted the day, which, being Sunday, was naturally selected for the first appearance of the archbishop in the Pallium.

[1265] <sup>1</sup>1263.—The entries of this (textual) year are dated 1265

in the *A. L. C.* For the correctness thereof, see Notes 2, 3, 5, *infra*.

<sup>2</sup>*Rested in Christ*.—In a letter, given in the church of Achonry on the morrow of Trinity Sunday [Monday, June 1], 1265, the Dean and Chapter pray for royal licence to elect, by reason of the death of Bishop Thomas (*D. I., II. 774*).

<sup>3</sup>*Bishop of Oilfinn*.—Towards the end of 1265, the Dean and Chapter of Elphin pray for royal licence to elect in place of Thomas, the late bishop (*D. I., II. 781*). It was

πατριουρ Ο Σγανναλ, αιρδεppuc Αρδα-Μαχα, αρ<sup>d</sup>  
n-denam<sup>d</sup> Καιβιρλεαχ κοιτεινne α n-Οροιθεατ-ατα in  
βλιαθα in ρι (pepua<sup>o</sup> pecunna, tertia et quarta port  
perum Omnium Sanctorum<sup>o</sup>).

(Dono<sup>t</sup> hua bpeipien do mapbaθ la Doimnall hua  
n-Doimnall i Rait-boθ i ciur an eapuiθ.—Ceθ buiθe  
hua Neill do eabairt inθine Mic θoirdealbaiθ in  
uxorem<sup>f</sup>.)

[bip.] Kal. Ian. [p.<sup>a</sup> iii., l. xx. ix.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup>  
iii.<sup>o</sup><sup>b</sup> Doimnall hua hEθpa,<sup>1</sup> ρι Luiθne, do mapbaθ do  
θhallaiθ.—Matθamain, mac Ceiternaiaθ hui Cheipin,  
ρi Ciapaiθe, do mapbaθ do θhallaiθ.—Cimuiθe hua<sup>2</sup>  
Caθα[i]n, ρι Cian[n]aθt, captyr ept per Odonem<sup>c</sup>  
flauum.<sup>c</sup>

(A)

Αιρδεppuc Αρδα-Μαχα,  
ιρον, Mael-patpαιc  
Ο Σγανναλ, do θenum oiθe  
timcell Αρδα - Μαχα 7  
tpaitpi Minupa do τα-  
bairt co hΑρδ-Μαχα lepin  
peap cetna ipin βλιαθα in  
ρι.

(B)

δραιτρι Minupa do τα-  
bairt co hΑρδ-Μαχα  
lepin αιρδεppoc, ιρον, le  
Mael-patpαιθ hua Σγαν-  
nail 7 an pep cetna, ιρον,  
Mael-patpαιθ, do θenam  
oiθe timceall Αρδα-Μαχα  
in βλιαθα in ρι.

A.D. 1263. <sup>d-d</sup> do θenam, B. <sup>c-c</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>f-f</sup> n.  
t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1264. <sup>1</sup> hEθpa, B. <sup>2</sup> O, A. <sup>a-a</sup> Blank space, A, B (with the  
same meaning down to the textual year 1314, inclusive). <sup>b</sup> 1266 overhead,  
n. t. h., B; *alias* 1266, C. <sup>c-c</sup> Ceθ buiθe (the Irish equivalent), B.

granted through Maurice, their  
clerk (*ib.*, 786-7).

<sup>4</sup> *This year.*—D adds: In quo  
O'Donill cum magno exercitu ivit  
in occursum Odonis I Conchuir ad  
Coresleave, exinde ad Cruaghan  
et ultra flumen Suka ad Clan-

Ricard, usque ad montes Eaghtai.  
Et in reditu ad Galliviam et Odone  
O'Connor redeunte ad propria,  
O'Donill cum suis pertransivit  
flumina Sruthair et Roba et undi-  
que devastatione facta, in Tirta-  
waillii [Tir-Amhalghadha] rediit,

Gillga[i]n, died.—Friar Patrick O'Sgannail, archbishop of Ard-Macha, held a General Chapter in Drochet-atha this year<sup>4</sup> (the 2nd,<sup>5</sup> 3rd and 4th week-days after the Feast of All Saints). [1265]

(Donn<sup>1</sup> Ua Breslen was killed by Domnall Ua Domnaill in Rath-both in the court of the bishop.—Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny took the daughter of Mac Goisdealbaigh to wife.) (1263)

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 29th of the moon], A.D. [1264Bis.] 1264.<sup>1</sup> Domnall Ua Eghra, king of Luighni, was killed by the Foreigners.—Mathgamain, son of Ceithernach Ua Ceirin, king of Ciaraidhe, was killed by Foreigners.—Cumhuidhe Ua Catha[i]n, king of Ciannachta, was taken prisoner by Aedh the Tawny.

(A)

The archbishop of Ard-Macha, namely, Mael-Patraic O'Sgannail, made a ditch around Ard-Macha and Friars Minor were brought to Ard-Macha by the same person in this year.

(B)

Friars Minor were brought to Ard-Macha by the archbishop, namely, by Mael-Padraig Ua Sgannail and the same person, that is, Mael-Padraig, made a ditch around Ard-Macha this year.

citra flumen Moye, cum multis armentis et obsidibus, habitâ victoriâ in toto suo progressu illa vice.

The original is given in the *Four Masters* at 1263.

<sup>5</sup> *The 2nd, etc.*—The interlineation shows that the date was 1265. In that year All Saints' Day (Nov. 1) fell on Sunday. In 1263, it fell on Wednesday.

(1263) <sup>1</sup> *Donn.* — This agrees with the chronology of the *Annals of Loch Ce*, which place the death of O'Breslen in 1263. See above, the first entry under [1263].

[1264] <sup>1</sup> Of the entries under this year, the 1st, 3rd and 4th are given in the *A. L. C.* at 1264; the 2nd is at 1266; the 1st is repeated at the latter year.



A 62a (Aeod<sup>d</sup> buiðe hūa Neill, pī Thipe-hēozain, to ḡabail  
 tiḡepnoaiy Oipḡiall.— | ðeneoictio ppatyry Catholici,  
 pprecenoyry tomyry Aporoyoloyum Petry et Pauly to  
 Aromacha, aθ abbaciau tomyry rancetae Marias to  
 Cločar.—Ppatery Patryciuy hūa Mupeaðaiḡ, abbar  
 monartyry Aporoyoloyum Petry et Pauly, deporoyty  
 ery et rubrytytytyry ery abbar to Daery, rcilicet,  
 Cryptyanuy Mhaḡḡraḡraḡan.<sup>d</sup>)

[Cal. 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> ui., l. ii.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup> .u<sup>ob</sup>  
 [-ui.<sup>o</sup>]. Caḡað moy etery pī Saḡan 7 Simunn Myroto.  
 —Myrčað Mac Suiðne to ḡabail la Domnall Mac  
 Maḡnuyra 7 a tynnlacuyð illaim in<sup>1</sup> layla 7 a éḡ iryn<sup>2</sup>  
 ppyryun.—Peiðlímyð<sup>e</sup> hūa Cončobayr,<sup>3</sup> pī Connačt moy-  
 tytyry ery.

(Ppatery<sup>d</sup> Patryciuy hūa Mupeaðaiḡ ap n-a ḡabail  
 ayry čum a aboaine peim.—Aeð buiðe hūa Neill 7  
 Uater a ðupe, iðon, layla Ulað, to ðul a Tyry-Conaill,  
 rlyuað, 7 myr' ḡaḡaḡar teann, na tpeiry.<sup>d</sup>)

[ðyry.] [Cal. 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> i., l. xiii.<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup>  
 ui.<sup>o</sup> <sup>b</sup>[-uii.<sup>o</sup>] Concobuyr hūa ðryain, pī Tuað-Muman, to  
 mārbað la Dyarmait, mac Myrceptyaiḡ hūi ðryain 7  
 B 63d pī [a] mac, Seoinin 7 waine | imða aily<sup>1</sup> (7<sup>e</sup> ðryain ryuað,  
 a mac, to ḡabail a inaið<sup>e</sup>).—Toyryðelbač, mac Aeða

A.D. 1264. <sup>d-d</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1265. <sup>1</sup> an, A. <sup>2</sup> iyan, A. <sup>3</sup>—buiy, A. <sup>b</sup> 1267, overhead, n. t. h.,  
 B; *alias* 1267, C. <sup>c</sup> Opposite this word, l. m., n. t. h., B, is: *supra in initio*  
*paginae*, referring to the top of the column, where the obit is also recorded,  
 under 1263[-5]. This duplicate entry is given in A, B, C, D. <sup>d-d</sup> n. t. h.,  
 A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1266. <sup>1</sup> eile, A; ii., B. <sup>b</sup> 1268, overhead, n. t. h., B; *rectius*  
 1268, C. <sup>c-c</sup> r. m., t. h., B; om., A, C; given in D.

[1267] <sup>1</sup> 1265. — Henceforward,  
 to 1378 (=1373 of text), after which  
 year the chronology is correct,  
 in Text and Translation, the

square - bracketed Ferial and  
 Epact correspond with the simi-  
 larly placed A.D.

All the items are given under

(Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny, king of Tir-Eogain, took the lordship of Oirghialla.—Benediction of Friar Catholicus, Precentor of the House of the Apostles Peter and Paul of Ard-Macha, to the abbacy of the House of St. Mary of Clochar.—Friar Patrick Ua Muireadhaigh, abbot of the Monastery of the Apostles Peter and Paul, was deposed and the abbot of Daire, namely, Christian Mag Shamhragan, was substituted.) (1264)

[The entries of 1266 are omitted.]

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 2nd of the moon], A.D. 1265<sup>1</sup>[-7]. Great war<sup>2</sup> between the king of the Saxons and Simon Montfort.—Murchadh Mac Suibhne was taken prisoner by Domnall Mac Maghnusa and he was handed into the custody of the Earl [de Burgh] and he died in the prison.—Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobair, king of Connacht, died.<sup>3</sup> [1267]

(Friar Patrick Ua Muiredhaigh was taken back to his own abbacy.—Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny and Walter de Burgh, namely, Earl of Ulster, went into Tir-Conaill with a host and they gained neither hold nor sway.) (1265)

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 13th of the moon], A.D. 1266[-8]. Concobur<sup>1</sup> Ua Briain, king of Thomond, was killed along with [his] son, Johnikin, by Diarmait, son of Muircertach Ua Briain. And many other persons [were slain with him]. (And Brian the Red, his son, took his [1268])

1265 in the *A. L. C.* The two first are, however, repeated at 1267. The true year is determined if the opening entry refers to the battle of Evesham, which was fought Aug. 6, 1265.

<sup>2</sup> *Great war.*—Expanded thus in *D.*: *Maxima belli expectatio ac*

*violentarum guerrarum commotio.*

<sup>3</sup> *Died.*—Repetition of an obit at 1265 (=1.63 of text), *supra*.

[1268] <sup>1</sup> *Concobur.*—The four original items of the textual year, 1266, are given under 1268 in the *A. L. C.*

hU1 Cončobur, ɔalta hUa<sup>2</sup>-mɔruin, quieuit in<sup>d</sup> [Chpirtɔ].  
—Cončobur hUa Ceallaiḡ quieuit in<sup>d</sup> [Chpirtɔ].—Diar-  
maic hUa ɔruin, in pɛr lɛr'marbað Cončobur, ɔo  
marbað inɔ.

(Ecclesia<sup>o</sup> maior sancti Patricii in Ardmachene  
[ciuitate] infra murum incepta ɛrt pɛr Archiepiscopum  
Ardmachanum, ɔo ɛrt, Mael-Patracis hUa  
Sgannall.—Laclainn Macana extra portam curi[a]e  
Domini Archiepiscopi in ulcionem Murčaið hU1  
Anluain pɛr Eačmarcað hUa hAnluain ɛrt occurrur.—  
Cimiterium pratum Minorum de Ardmacha conre-  
cratum ɛrt pɛr eundem Patricium, Archiepiscopum et  
Dominor Rapotenrem, Dunnopenrem et Condepenrem.  
—Prater Carbricur hUa Scuaba conreocratur ɛrt in  
Rapotenrem [episcopum<sup>o</sup>].

[Cal. 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> iii., l. xxiii.,<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup>  
iii.<sup>o</sup> <sup>b</sup>[-ix.<sup>o</sup>] Cairlén Rora-Comain ɔo ðenain la Roiðɛrɔ  
O'Uppɔrɔ, iurɔir na hEre<sup>n</sup>n<sup>1</sup> 7 le ḡallaið Ere<sup>n</sup>n pɛ  
riḡi<sup>2</sup> Aeða, mic Feiðlimtɛ hU1<sup>c</sup> Cončobur<sup>c</sup> 7 Aeð pɛin i  
n-ḡalur an tan rin 7 pocrečaið 7 pohairḡeð móran ɔo  
Connačtaið cum in čairle<sup>n</sup> rin.—Cairlen Sligiḡ ɔo  
ðenum le Mac Muirir.—Taðḡ<sup>c</sup> mac Neill mic Muirpe-

A.D. 1266. <sup>2</sup> O, A. <sup>d</sup> om., B. <sup>cc</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C. The last  
item is given in D.

A.D. 1267. <sup>1</sup> inɔ, B. <sup>2</sup> riḡe, B. <sup>b</sup> 1269, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias*  
1269, C. <sup>cc</sup> om., B, C; given in D.

<sup>2</sup> *Was killed therefor.*—D adds:  
in ecclesia magna Ardmaghensi,  
de consensu et industria archi-  
episcopi Patricii I Skanill. The  
translator apparently confounded  
this with the following (additional)  
entry.

(1266) <sup>1</sup> *Church.*—Placed, no

doubt correctly, by the *Four  
Masters* under 1268.

<sup>2</sup> *Ua Scuaba.*—The *A. L. C.* call  
him a Dominican, adding that he  
was consecrated in Armagh in 1266.  
On the translation of O'Sgannel to  
Armagh (1261, *supra*), the minority  
of the Chapter elected the arch-

place.)—Toirrdhelbach, son of Aedh Ua Conchobuir, the [1268]  
foster-son of the Ui-Briuin, rested in Christ.—Conchobur  
Ua Ceallaigh, rested in Christ.—Diarmait Ua Briain, the  
person by whom was killed Conchobur, was killed there-  
for.<sup>2</sup>

(The larger church<sup>1</sup> of St. Patrick in the city of Ard- (1266)  
Macha within the wall was commenced by the archbishop  
of Ard-Macha, namely, Mael-Padraig Ua Sgannail.—  
Lachlainn Ma[c] Cana was slain outside the door of the  
court of the Lord Archbishop by Eachmarcach Ua Anluain,  
in revenge of [the slaying of] Murchadh Ua Anluain.—  
The Cemetery of the Friars Minor of Ard-Macha was  
consecrated by the same Patrick, archbishop and the Lords  
[bishops] of Rath-both, Dun and Conneri.—Friar Cairbre  
Ua Scuaba<sup>2</sup> was consecrated bishop of Rath-both.)

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 24th of the moon], A.D. [1269]  
1267<sup>1</sup>[-9]. The castle of Ros-Comain was built by Robert  
D'Ufford, Justiciary of Ireland and by the Foreigners of  
Ireland during the reign of Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh Ua  
Conchobuir. And Aedh himself was in sickness at that  
time and much of Connacht was despoiled and harried for  
[the building of] that castle.—The castle of Sligeach was  
built by Fitz Maurice.<sup>2</sup>—Tadhg, son of Niall Mac Muired-

deacon, Henry; the majority, the  
abbot of "the Monastery of Nigra-  
cella" [Dub-Reclis] of Derry.  
The archbishop of Armagh an-  
nulled the election of the arch-  
deacon, who proceeded to Rome to  
prosecute an appeal and died there.  
On Dec. 3, 1263, Urban IV. passed  
over the abbot and appointed John  
de Alneto, a Franciscan resident in  
Ireland (Theiner, pp. 92-3). On  
the 28th April, 1265, John was

excused on the plea of incurable  
infirmity by Clement IV., who re-  
served the appointment to himself  
(*ib.*, p. 96). The result appears in  
the present entry.

[1269] <sup>1</sup> 1267. — The original  
entries of the (textual) year 1267  
are given in the *A. L. C.* under  
1269.

<sup>2</sup> *Fitz-Maurice*. — D adds: Quod  
antea O'Donill et Odo O'Connor  
funditus prostrarunt.

ῥαιῖ, το μαρβαῖ 1 η-Οἰλ-ῖνν το ἱερρεναῖ τοῖναιῖ το  
μουνντιρ α βραῖαρ ῖειν.<sup>ο</sup>—Αεῖ, mac Ὀμναιλλ ηῖ  
ῖερῖαιλλ, το μαρβαῖ το ῖhallaiῖ 7 ὄα βραιῖριῖ ῖειν.  
—Αεῖ ηῖα ῖινν, ῖαι οἱρριῖῖ, quieuit in<sup>3</sup> [Chpirtō].—  
Ὀριαν,<sup>d</sup> mac Ὀμναιλλ τοῖβ ηῖα εαῖρα, το μαρβαῖ λα  
ῖallaiῖ.<sup>d</sup>

(Ὀαιῖ<sup>ο</sup> ηῖα Ὀραῖαν, εῖβαῖ Cloῖαιρ, qui uirtuopre  
et fideliter pro defensione iurici[α]e et iurir eccle-  
ri[α]e Clochopenrir per tempur uit[α]e euir laborauit,  
obuit hoc anno. Ocur α αῖlacaῖ imMairirir Mhelli-  
ῖoint, οἱρ τοβο manac ὄα manῖaiῖ ῖειν he poimerin.<sup>ο</sup>)

A 62b [Cal. 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> iii., l. u.,<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup>  
iiii.<sup>o</sup> [-lxx.<sup>o</sup>] Maῖom Αῖα-ἱν-ῖῖρ le ηΑεῖ, mac ῖειῖ-  
limῖe 7 le Connaῖtaiῖ ar in 1arla, ῖoon ar Ὑάτερ<sup>1</sup> α  
Ὀυρ 7 ar ῖhallaiῖ Εῖenn αρῖena, ὄῖ 1 tucac ἁρ  
ῖαιριῖῖ<sup>2</sup> | αρ ῖhallaiῖ 7 τοῖabaῖ ann Ὑilliam ὄῖ α  
Ὀυρ 7 πομαρβαῖ é ιαρῖαιν ῖῖν laim ceῖna. Ocur ῖῖ  
mó corῖair nά caῖῖῖal ὄα tucrat ῖaiῖhil το ῖhallaiῖ  
1 η-Εῖινν ῖiam ἱαρ. Ὑair πομαρβαῖ Ricarῖ na coille,  
braῖair an 1arla, 7 Seon Ὀuitilér 7 ῖῖpeῖῖ<sup>3</sup> ἱmῖa  
ail<sup>4</sup> 7 ῖoill 7 ῖaiῖil ῖaiριῖῖ 7 ποῖaῖ<sup>5</sup> cet<sup>5</sup> ὄεαῖaiῖ  
co η α luῖpeῖaiῖ 7 co η α η-ῖillaiῖῖ.—Comarba<sup>7</sup>  
ῖarῖaiῖ, ῖoon, Mael-ῖarῖaiῖ ηῖα ῖganῖail, quieuit in  
[Chpirtō].—ῖorῖa mór το ῖ]olaῖῖa<sup>1</sup> ῖ<sup>6</sup> η-Εῖινν ῖῖν

A.D. 1267. <sup>3</sup> om., B. <sup>d-d</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>οο</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1268. <sup>1</sup> Ὀhai-, B. <sup>2</sup>—me, A. <sup>3</sup> ῖῖpeῖῖa (=eῖa), A;—eῖa, B.  
<sup>4</sup> eile, A; ῖi., B. <sup>5</sup> c. (the Latin equivalent), A, B. <sup>6</sup> α, A. <sup>b</sup> 1271  
(*alias* 1270), overhead, n. t. h., B; *rectius* 1270, n. t. h., C. <sup>οο</sup> om., A;  
given in B, C, D. <sup>d</sup> om., B, C, D.

(1267) <sup>1</sup> *Ua Bragan*.—His death  
is given by the *F. M.* at 1269.  
But the present obit appears to  
have been composed by one well  
acquainted with the date.

<sup>2</sup> *Before that*.—That is, the con-

text shows, before he was made  
bishop. The *F. M.* omit the words;  
whence O'Donovan (iii. 406) erro-  
neously concluded that O'Bragan  
“had retired into the monastery  
some time before his death.”

haigh, was killed in Oil-finn by an ill-mannered servitor [1269] of the retinue of his own kinsman.—Aedh, son of Domnall Ua Ferghaill, was killed by the Foreigners and by his own kinsmen.—Aedh Ua Finn, master of harmony, rested in Christ.—Brian, son of Domnall Ua Eaghra the Black, was killed by the Foreigners.

(David Ua Bragan,<sup>1</sup> bishop of Clochar, who laboured (1267) courageously and faithfully in defence of justice and the right of the church of Clochar during the time of his life, died this year. And he was buried in the Monastery of Mellifont, for he was a monk of its monks before that.<sup>2</sup>)

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 5th of the moon], A.D. [1270] 1268<sup>1</sup>[-70]. The defeat of Ath-in-chip<sup>2</sup> [was inflicted] by Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobair] and by the Connachtmen on the Earl, namely, on Walter de Burgh and on the Foreigners of Ireland besides, wherein was committed slaughter innumerable on the Foreigners. And William de Burgh junior was taken prisoner there and he was killed afterwards in the same captivity. And not greater than it was any defeat, or battle-rout that the Gaidhil ever gave to the Foreigners in Ireland previously. For there was killed Richard of the Wood, kinsman of the Earl, as well as John Butler and many other knights and Foreigners and Gaidhil innumerable. And there were abandoned one hundred horses<sup>3</sup> with their breastplates and with their saddles.—The successor of [St.] Patrick,<sup>4</sup> namely, Mael-Padraig Ua Sgannail, rested in Christ.—

[1270]. <sup>1</sup> 1268.—The original items of the (textual) year 1268 are given in the *A. L. C.* at 1270; except the last, which is placed under 1269. The second is also given at the latter year.

<sup>2</sup> *Ath-in-chip*.—*Ford of the beam*. Apud Vadum trabis, vulgo dictum Agh kipp, D.

<sup>3</sup> *Horses, etc.*—Centum equi Anglico aparatu circumdati, una cum militum armatura relictæ fuerunt, D.

<sup>4</sup> *Successor of Patrick*.—That is, archbishop of Armagh. The textual date, we have abundant proof, is two years in advance. Brictius (presumably, the Latin alias of



βλιαῖσαι ρι.—Cypriana, ingen hui Nechtain, bean  
 Ὀιαριματα Μίδιξ Μιc Ὀιαριματα, in bean pob' fep  
 delb<sup>d</sup> 7 eineač<sup>d</sup> 7 cpaḃaḃ pobai i° n-aen aimpīr pía° 7  
 ip mó tuc do'n Opo liač, quieuit in Chpīrto.<sup>d</sup>

(Mael-ḡadraiš' hūa sḡannail, airdearbaz Air-  
 Mača, do ðul zu teač pīš Saxan an blicāin ρi 7 a  
 čeačt anoir apīr an blicāin četna maili pē cumāčtain  
 īnoir.—Eačmāpcač hūa Anluain, ρi Oiprčīr, do ḡaḃail  
 pēp Ualtepum Maīpē, īdon, Conṡtabla Riup-na-caīpze  
 7 dočepno uāḃa apīr an blicāin cetna.—Michael Mac  
 an-τ-Shair, Oipricel Air-Mača, do čonpēcraiτ le  
 hairdearbōz Air-Mača, i n-a earbōz i Cločup, in  
 cpaṡtino Natīuitatīr beatae Maṡi[α]e.<sup>f</sup>)

B 64a [Cal. 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> u., l. x. u.,<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup>  
 [-lxx.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup>] | Mac Seoā[ι]n īberdun do marbaḃ le Uāter<sup>1</sup>  
 a ḃūpc.—Simon Maš [C]pāič. deḡanač Air-a-cāpna,  
 quieuit in [Chpīrto].—Mačḡamain Maš° Caprčaiš do  
 marbaḃ.—ḃhāīter a ḃūpc, īapla ūlaḃ 7 tišepna  
 Connačt, moṡtuup epτ.—Cāiplen Taišī-templa do  
 bṡpīuḃ la hČeḃ hūa Cončobuīr.—Donnčāḃ īnhaš  
 Shampuḃain quieuit in [Chpīrto].—Cāiplen Roṡa-

A.D. 1268.—<sup>d-d</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>e-e</sup> i n-a haimpīr—in her (own) time, B  
 (followed by C, D). <sup>f-f</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1269. <sup>1</sup> ḃhāī—, A. <sup>c</sup> mac Mheš (Caprčaiš)—son of Ma: (Carr-  
 thaigh), B.

Mael-, or Gilla-, Brigitte), canon of  
 Armagh, having gone to Henry  
 III., with letters of the Deau and  
 Chapter announcing the death of  
 Patrick, the archbishop, licence to  
 elect was granted (*D. I.*, II. 869)  
 in the beginning of May, 1270.

The election of Nicholas, canon  
 of Armagh, was confirmed (Theiner,  
 p. 101) by Gregory X., July 13,

1272. (The delay was apparently  
 owing to the interregnum between  
 the demise of Clement IV., Nov.  
 29, 1268, and the coronation of  
 Gregory X., Jan. 27, 1272.) The  
 confirmation having been notified  
 to the king by the Curia, the tem-  
 poralities were restored to the  
 archbishop on the ensuing Sept. 25  
 (*D. I.*, II. 927).

Great, unbearable famine in Ireland this year.—Christina, [1270]  
daughter of Ua Nechtain, wife of Diarmait Mac Diarmata  
the Midian, the woman that was of best shape and gene-  
rosity and piety that was in one time with herself and  
that gave most to the Grey Order,<sup>5</sup> rested in Christ.

(Mael-Padraig Ua Sgannail, archbishop of Ard-Macha, (1268)  
went to the house of the king of the Saxons this year and  
came from the east again the same year with great power.  
—Eachmarcach Ua Anluain, king of the Oirthir, was  
taken prisoner by Walter de Marisco, namely, the Constable  
of Ros-na-cairge and he escaped from him the same year.—  
Michael Mac-an-tshair,<sup>1</sup> Official of Ard-Macha, was conse-  
crated bishop in Clochar by the archbishop of Ard-Macha,  
on the morrow of the Nativity of Blessed Mary [Sept 8<sup>2</sup>].

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 16th of the moon], A.D. [1271]  
1269<sup>1</sup>[-71]. The son<sup>2</sup> of John de Verdon was killed by  
Walter de Burgh.—Simon Mag Craith, dean of Ard-carna,  
rested in peace.—Mathgamain Mag Carrthaigh was  
killed.—Walter de Burgh, Earl of Ulster and lord of  
Connacht, died.<sup>3</sup>—The castle of Tech-templá was broken  
down by Aedh Ua Conchobuir.—Donnchadh Mag Shamh-  
rudhain rested in Christ.<sup>4</sup>—The castle of Ros-comain and

<sup>5</sup> *Grey Order*.—Namely, the Cistercian.

(1268) <sup>1</sup> *Mac-an-tshair*.—Son of the wright. Generally anglicized Carpenter.

<sup>2</sup> *Sept. 8*.—In 1268 it fell on Sunday, one of the days prescribed for conferring episcopal consecration.

[1271] <sup>1</sup> *1269*.—Of the entries of the (textual) year, 1269, the first, fourth, fifth, and seventh (except the *Ros-Comain* item) are given in the *A. L. C.* at 1271. The sixth,

*Ros-Comain* of the seventh, the eighth, ninth and eleventh are placed under 1272 in the same Annals.

<sup>2</sup> *The son*.—Called Nicholas in the *A. L. C.*; which state that he was slain by Geoffrey O'Ferrall and the people of Annaly (co. Longford).

<sup>3</sup> *Died*.—In Galway castle, according to the *A. L. C.*

<sup>4</sup> *Rested in Christ*.—In the *A. L. C.* he is said to have been slain by his brother, Thomas.

Comain 7 cairlen Sligis 7 cairlen Aetha-lías do leasadh la hAed, mac Feidlimtē.

[b. r.] [A. D. M.° cc.° lxx.° ii.°] Muirgír, mac Donnēada, tigherna Thire-hOilella, neč tob' ferr eimeč 7 tinnlacađ do Connačtaiđ, do ēs a Murđac illongspor<sup>2</sup> hUí Domnail 7 a breiđ co Mainirter na buille 7 a ađnucal inoti co honorač.—Clann-Muircertaiđ do đul i n-larđar Chonnačt, sup'marbađ leo hOidri Mac Mhebruc<sup>3</sup> 7 hAeri buitillér.—Cairlen Rennu-tuin do leasadh la hAed hUa Concobuir.—Tađs dail, mac Aedā, quieuit in Churto<sup>d</sup>.

A 62c [Cal. Ian. [p.° i., l. ix.°], Anno Domini M.° cc.° lxx.° [-iii.°]<sup>o</sup> Concobuir buiđe, Mac Airt hUí Ruairc, rí Driene, do marbađ la mac Concobuir, mic Thigherna[i]n hUí Concobuir 7 romarbađ in t-é romarđ.—Eačaiđ Mág Mačgamna quieuit in [Churto].—[Cpeč<sup>1</sup> do đenum do Shiurpan d'Eiretra irin Copunn 7 becan do macaiđ ruz Connačt do breiđ forpa 7 aimgliur do đenum tre furail dpočđaine, sup'marbađ Domnall, mac Donnēada, mic Mačnura 7 Mačnur, mac Airt 7 Oirečtač Mac Aedugain<sup>2</sup> 7 Aed hUa Đirn 7 daine imđa ail.<sup>3</sup>

(Lodouicur,<sup>c</sup> idon, Lođair naem, ruz Franc, do dul cum nime, decimo quarto Kalendar Septimbri, in bliadain ri, 1270; idon, Lođair, mac Lođair.<sup>c</sup>)

A.D. 1269. <sup>2</sup> a long—, A. <sup>3</sup> Mhepíc, A. The t. h. wrote meč; rí was inserted, n. t. h. <sup>b</sup> 1272, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1271, n. t. h., C. <sup>c</sup> mac Mheg (Carrthaigh)—son of Mac (Carrthaigh), B. <sup>d</sup> om., A.

A.D. 1270. <sup>1</sup> cpeac, B. <sup>2</sup>—gan, A. <sup>3</sup> eile, A; íi, B. <sup>b</sup> 1273, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1272; *rel* 1273, n. t. h., C. <sup>c</sup> t. m., t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

[1272] <sup>1</sup> Maurice, etc.—From this entry to the textual year 1281 (= 1284) inclusive, these Annals are three years antedated.

<sup>2</sup> Clann - Muircertaigh. — Descen-

dents of Muircertach (the Momonian, son of Turlough Mor O'Conor, king of Connacht).

<sup>3</sup> Tadhg the Blind.—Grandson of Cathal Red-hand O'Conor, king of

the castle of Sligeach and the castle of Ath-liag were [1271] levelled by Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobair].

[A.D. 1272]. Maurice,<sup>1</sup> son of Donnchadh [Ua Mael- [1272 Bis.] ruanaigh] lord of Tir-Oilella, one that was the best of the Connachtmen for hospitality and gratuity, died in Murbach, in the camp of Ua Domnaill and he was carried to the Monastery of the Buill and honourably buried therein.—The Clann-Muircertaigh<sup>2</sup> went into the West of Connacht, so that Hoidsí Mac Mebric and Henry Butler were killed by them.—The castle of Rinn-duin was levelled by Aedh Ua Conchobair.—Tadhg the Blind,<sup>3</sup> son of Aedh, rested in Christ.

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 9th of the moon,] A.D. [1273] 1270<sup>1</sup>[-3]. Conchobur the Tawny, son of Art Ua Ruairc, king of Breifni, was killed by the son of Conchobur, son of Tigernan Ua Conchobair and he who killed [him] was killed therein.—Eochaidh Mac Mathgamna [king of Oirghialla] rested in Christ.<sup>2</sup>—A foray was made by Jordan de Exeter into the Corann. And a few of the sons of the kings of Connacht overtook them and an imprudence was committed [by the Connacht leaders] through advice of evil persons, so that Domnall, son of Donnchadh, son of Maghnus [Ua Conchobair] and Maghnus, son of Art [Ua Conchobair] and Oirechtach Mac Aedhugain and Aedh Ua Birn and many other persons were killed.

(Louis,<sup>1</sup> namely, Saint Louis, king of the French, went [1270] to heaven on the 14th of the Kalends of September [Aug. 19] this year, 1270. That is Louis [IX.], son of Louis [VIII.] )

Connacht, according to the *A. L. C.*; which add that he was blinded by the O'Reillys (co. Cavan).

[1273] <sup>1</sup>1270.—All the entries of the (textual) year 1270 are given in the *A. L. C.* under 1273.

<sup>2</sup>*Rested in Christ.* — But the *A. L. C.* state that he and many others along with him were slain by O'Hanlon and the Cenel-Owen.

(1270) <sup>1</sup>*Louis.*—Died Aug. 25 (*L'Art de vérif. les dates*), 1270;

B 64b

[Cal. 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> 11., l. xx.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> 1.<sup>o</sup> <sup>b</sup> [-11.<sup>o</sup>] Domnall, mac Mašnura, mic Muircepraiš Muimniš hU1 Concobuir, rai bpuinneti 7 feičeñ coitčenn, comlan<sup>c</sup> do'n cíníuð ðaenna, quieuit in [Chriſto].—Šilla-na-naem O Šeršail, aen pašū<sup>1</sup> čaireč Erenn i<sup>2</sup> n-α<sup>2</sup> aímrip pem, quieuit<sup>d</sup> in [Chriſto].<sup>d</sup>—Aeð, mac Šeð-limče<sup>3</sup> hU1 Concobuir, ri Connačt 7 aðbur aiporiš Erenn, Šer ba mó Šrain 7 coršar dobi 1 n-Erinn, quieuit in [Chriſto].—Tigernan, mac Aeða hU1 Ruairc, ri Šreirne, quieuit in [Chriſto].—Eogan, mac Ruairðri hU1<sup>4</sup> Concobair, ri Connačt pe raiči, a marbað 1 Mainirrip na m-ðpačar 1 Roſ-Comain (la<sup>a</sup> a bpačriš Šein<sup>e</sup>).—Aeð, mac Cačail doill hU1 Concobuir, ri Connačt pe caeiciðir, quieuit in [Chriſto] (Domarbað<sup>e</sup> la Tommaltač Mhaš Oípeačtaiš 7 do čomairle Šilla-Crip hU1 ðhirn.<sup>e</sup>).—Cačal Maš Šhlannčaða, taipeč Darpraiš, quieuit in [Chriſto].—Taðš hU1<sup>5</sup> Dalaiš (iðon,<sup>f</sup> mac Cepčail buiðe, o'ar n-doiš<sup>f</sup>), rai maič pe dan, quieuit in [Chriſto].—Cairbri hU1a Šguaba, erpuč Tipe-Conaill, (in<sup>g</sup> Chriſto quieuit et<sup>g</sup>) in Cupia obiit.

(Mail-Šeačlainn,<sup>h</sup> mac Amlaiñ, mic Arip hU1 Ruairc, riš Darpraiše, do marbað la Cončuðar, mac Domnall, mic Neill hU1 Ruairc.<sup>h</sup>)

A.D. 1271. 1-α. B. 2-2 na (aphaeresis of 1), A. 3-mið, B. 41, A. 5 O, A. 6 1274 overhead, n. t. h., B; *rectius* 1274, n. t. h., C. 7 om., B. 8-d om., A. 9-e itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. 10-itl., t. h., B; om., A; given in C, D. 11-in Christo quieuit is the textual reading in B. *Et in curia obiit* is interlined, t. h. C has *in Christo quieuit*, with *in curia* interlined. D gives *quieuit*. 12-h n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

canonized by Boniface VIII., Aug. 11, 1297.

[1274]<sup>1</sup> 1271.—The first of entry the (textual) year 1271 is dated 1273 in the *A. L. C.* The others (except the last, which is under 1275) are given at 1274 in the same Annals.

<sup>2</sup> *Aedh*.—Thus freely rendered in

D: Odo Mac Feilem I. Conor, rex Conaciae, qui fuit expectatus futurus rex Hibernie propter sua magnalia acta contra Anglicanos, cum quibus cunctis diebus sue vite incessanter luctabat, quieuit.

In the *A. L. C.*, Aedh is said to have died on Thursday, May 3, the

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 20th of the moon], A.D. [1274] 1271 <sup>1</sup>[-4]. Domnall, son of Maghnus, son of Muircertach Ua Conchobuir the Momonian, eminent donor and a general, perfect benefactor to the human race, rested in Christ.—Gilla-na-naem O'Ferghail, the most choice of the chiefs of Ireland in his own time, rested in Christ.—Aedh,<sup>2</sup> son of Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir, king of Connacht and future arch-king of Ireland, the man most feared and victorious that was in Ireland, rested in Christ.—Tigernan, son of Aedh Ua Ruairc, king of Breifni, rested in Christ.—Eogan, son of Ruaidhri Ua Concobair, king of Connacht for a quarter [of a year], was killed in the Monastery of the Friars in Ros-Comain (by his own kinsmen).—Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir the Blind, king of Connacht for a fortnight, rested<sup>3</sup> in Christ. (He was killed by Tomaltach Mag Oirechtaigh and by counsel of Gilla-Crist Ua Birn.)—Cathal Mag Flannchadha, chief of Dartraighe, rested in Christ.—Tadhg Ua Dalaigh (namely, son of Cerball the Tawny, in our opinion), a good master in poetry, rested in Christ.—Cairbre Ua Sguaba, bishop of Tir-Conaill, (rested in Christ and) died in the Curia.<sup>4</sup>

(Mail-Sechlainn,<sup>1</sup> son of Amlaimh, son of Art Ua Ruairc, king of Dartraighi, was killed by Conchubhar, son of Domnall, son of Niall Ua Ruairc.) (1271)

feast of the Finding of the Holy Cross. Accordingly, at this year the *Annals of Ulster* are three years in advance. In 1274, May 3 fell on Thursday; in 1271, on Sunday.

<sup>3</sup> *Rested*.—Namely, died a natural death. So the two MSS. and the two translations. But there can be no doubt, from the proofs given in the *A. L. C.*, that he was slain. The correction interlined in A is consequently well founded.

<sup>4</sup> *Died in the Curia*.—That is, in

the Papal Court. 'Ware (*Bishops*, ed. Harris, p. 271) states on the authority of the "*Annals of Loch-Ke*" that Bishop O'Scoba died at Rome; but it is clear that Ware did not quote from the original of the present volumes, as there is no mention of Rome either in this MS., or in the so-called *Annals of Connacht*.' (Note to *A. L. C.*, i. p. 478.) Ware most probably quoted from C, in which *in Curia* is interlined over *in Christo*.

(1271) <sup>1</sup> *Mail-Sechlainn*.—Given



[Cal 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> iii., l. 1.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup> [-u.<sup>o</sup>] Ἀρε, mac Caṭail riabaiḡ, rí ḡreirne, moirtuip erc.—Ruaidrí, mac Toirprḡelbaiḡ hUí Concobuir, do ḡabail d'a bpaṭair réin, do Thaḡḡ, mac Thoirprḡelbaiḡ hUí<sup>o</sup> Concobair (7 Taḡḡ, mac Caṭail, mic Dairmoḡa, do arḡain uile leir<sup>o</sup>) 7 Concobur, mac Féirḡail, mic Donnḡaḡa, mic Muirceṛtaiḡ, do marbaḡ d'a bpaṭair réin.—In t-erpuic hUa<sup>1</sup> Laiḡis,<sup>1</sup> erpuic Cille-alao, quieuit in [Chriṛto].

(Ruaidrí<sup>a</sup> hUa Conḡubair d'eloḡ 7 Conḡubar hUa hAinli do breiṭ leir 7 a leanmuin ḡu maiṭ 7 breiṭ ar Conḡubar 7 a m̃arbaḡ.—Cairbre hUa rḡuaba, ercop Raṭa-boṭ, quieuit.—Ἀρε, mac Caṭail riabaiḡ, rí ḡreirne, do marbaḡ do Mhuinṭir-ḡheapuḡan.—Tomar Mhacc Shaṃpuḡain do m̃arbaḡ la Cinel-Luaḡan.<sup>a</sup>)

[b. r.] [Cal. 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> iiii. l. xii.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> [-ui.<sup>o</sup>] Ἀεḡ Muimneḡ, mac Féirḡlimṭe,<sup>1</sup> do ṡiaṡtain arin Mumain imepc Connaḡṭ 7 tiaṡṭ<sup>2</sup> do Clainn Cairp-

A.D. 1272. <sup>1</sup> Uallairis, A.—<sup>b</sup> 1275 overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias*, 1275, n. t. h., C. <sup>c</sup> om., B, C, D. The portion within brackets is itl., n. t. h. <sup>d</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1273. <sup>1</sup> m̃o, B. <sup>2</sup> toḡṭ, B. <sup>b</sup> 1276, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias*, 1276, n. t. h., C.

under 1274 in the *A. L. C.* It is accordingly misplaced here.

[1275] <sup>1</sup> 1272.—The entries, both original and added, of the (textual) year 1272 are dated 1275 in the *A. L. C.*

<sup>2</sup> *Died*.—The second additional entry (which was inserted perhaps to correct this and with which the *A. L. C.* agree) states that he was killed.

<sup>3</sup> *By his own kinsman*.—Omitted in D, which adds: O'Donill asportatis nauiculis ad Luagh Earne et

exinde ad Luagh Uoghtiar et ibi circumiacientium omnium diuitias reperit et tandem, subiugatis circumquaque incolis illarum terrarum, cum summa victoria rediit.

The original is given in the *Four Masters* at 1272.

<sup>4</sup> *Laidhig*.—Laydin, C; Lagaire, with *Laidin* overhead, D.

(1272) <sup>1</sup> *Ua Scuaba*.—See [1274], note 4, *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Thomas*.—See [1271], note 4, *supra*.

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 1st of the moon,] A.D. [1275] 1272<sup>1</sup>[-5]. Art, son of Cathal the Swarthy [Ua Ruairc], king of Breifni, died.<sup>2</sup>—Ruaidhri, son of Toirrdhelbach Ua Concobuir, was taken prisoner by his own kinsman,<sup>3</sup> [namely] by Tadhg, son of Toirrdhelbach Ua Conchobair (and Tadhg, son of Cathal Mac Diarmoda was despoiled completely by him) and Conchobur, son of Ferghal, son of Donnchadh, son of Muircertach, was killed by his own kinsman.—The bishop Ua Laidhig,<sup>4</sup> bishop of Cell-aladh, rested in Christ.

(Ruairighri Ua Conchubhair escaped and took Conchubhar Ua Ainli with him. But they were well followed and Conchubar was caught and killed.—Cairbre Ua Sguaba,<sup>1</sup> bishop of Rath-both, rested.—Art, son of Cathal the Swarthy [Ua Ruairc], king of Breifni, was killed by the Muinnter-Ghearudhan.—Thomas<sup>2</sup> Mag Shamhrughain was killed by the Cenel-Luachan.) (1272)

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 12th of the moon], A.D. [1276 Bis.] 1273<sup>1</sup>[-6]. Aedh<sup>2</sup> the Momonian, son of Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobair], came out of Munster into the midst of Connacht and the children of Toirrdhelbach [Ua Conchobair]

[1276] <sup>1</sup> 1273.—The entries of the (textual) year 1273 are given in the *A. L. C.* under 1276.

<sup>2</sup> *Aedh*.—This item is rather a mnemonic note than a historical record. Its brevity is misleading, as well as obscure. According to Mageoghegan's Version of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*: "A base son was presented to Felym Mac Cahall Crovederg O'Connor, after the death of said Ffelym a long space, who was called Hugh Moyneagh, because he was nurished and brought up in Munster and came to Connoght from thence.

And as soon as he came and was known to be the son of Felym, Silmoreye [Sil-Muiredhaigh, the O'Conors] and Clann Moyleronie [Sil-Mailruanaigh, the O'Flynn] accepted of him and had him in great accoumpt and reverence."

On being accepted as king, the sons of Toirdelbach (Torlough), Ruaidhri and Tadhg, fled into Tirconnell to O'Donnell. Their coming into the country is the foray mentioned in the first additional entry. They were slain in 1278(= 1275 of the text).

A 62d ðelbaiḡ arṭip.<sup>c</sup>—Ῥιαρματ, mac ḡille-Muire ! h11i mhorua. p1 u1aḡ, quieuit in [Chp1p1to].—Cpeč<sup>d</sup> do ðenum do mac p̃he1ḡlīmčē ar Clainn-Muirceṛtaiḡ 7 1 toṛaiḡečt na cpeiče pomaṛbaḡ ḡilla-na-n-aiṅgel O Conṛai.<sup>d</sup>—Ῥomnall, mac Neill, mic Conḡalaiḡ h11i Ruaiṛe (p1p<sup>o</sup> a paitēa ḡilla in in me<sup>e</sup>), do maṛbaḡ la h11a Nečtam.

(Cpeač<sup>f</sup> do ðenum le Clonn Toipṛḡealbaiḡ ar mac p̃he1ḡlīm[č]e 7 ar macaiḡ mic Ῥhiarṛmmoḡa 7 ḡilla-Cypṛo h11a Mail-ḡpenainn do maṛbaḡ leo an la p1n.—ḡilla-Cypṛo h11a Neačtam 7 Uilliam h11a Neačtam do maṛbaḡ la Ruaiḡp1, mac Toipṛḡealbaiḡ h11i Cončū-ḡaiṛ.<sup>f</sup>)

B 64c Kal. 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> m., l. xx.iii.<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> mii.<sup>o</sup> [-un.] ḡilla-na-naem h11a<sup>1</sup> ḡipn quieuit in [Chp1p1to].—ḡpian puaḡ h11a ḡpian quieuit in [Chp1p1to].—ḡpaen h11a Mail-močēipḡi,<sup>2</sup> ab Cenannṛa,<sup>3</sup> in<sup>c</sup> Chp1p1to quieuit.<sup>c</sup>

A.D. 1273. <sup>c</sup> ipn tip—into the country. B, C; om., D. <sup>d-d</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>e-e</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>f-f</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1274. <sup>1</sup> O, A. <sup>2</sup> Maerl—, B. <sup>3</sup> Cenannṛa, B.—<sup>b</sup> 1277, over-head, n. t. h., B; *alias*, 1276, n. t. h., C. <sup>c-c</sup> quieuit in, B.

<sup>3</sup> *Son.*—The *Four Masters* give Mag Giolla Muire, omitting Ua Morna. (The editor of the *A. L. C.*, i. p. 479, says by oversight that they call him *O'Gillamuire*.) They add that he was lord of Leth-Cathail (Lecale, co. Down).

<sup>4</sup> *Clann-Muircertaigh*.—See [1272] note 2, *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Domnall*.—Donaldus O'Roirk occisus per O'Neachten, D. It adds: O'Donill, Donaldus Iuuenis, collecto magno exercitu ex Conacia et Connallia, invasit Tironiam et depredata undique patria rediit<sup>t</sup>

victoriosus cum obsidibus multis et ingenti preda omnis generis.

The original is given in the *Four Masters* at 1273.

(1273) <sup>1</sup> *A foray*.—This and the following entry are given in the *A. L. C.* at 1276. They were placed here perhaps as having reference to the main subject matter of the textual year.

[1277] <sup>1</sup> *1274*.—The two events of the (textual) year, 1275, are given in the *A. L. C.* at 1277.

<sup>2</sup> *Rested in Christ*.—That is, died a natural death. But this is a very

came into the country [to oppose him].—Diarmait, son<sup>3</sup> of [1276 Bis.] Gilla-Muire Ua Morna, king of Ulidia, rested in Christ.—A foray was made by the son of Feidhlimidh on the Clann-Muirecertaigh<sup>4</sup> and in driving the prey Gilla-na-naingel Ua Conrai was killed.—Domnall,<sup>5</sup> son of Niall, son of Conghalach Ua Ruairc (who was called “Gillie of the butter”), was killed by Ua Nechtain.

(A foray<sup>1</sup> was made by the children of Toirrdhealbach (1273) on the son of Feidhlimidh and on the sons of Mac Diarmoda and Gilla-Crisd Ua Mail-Brenainn was killed by them that day.—Gilla-Crisd Ua Neachtain and William Ua Neachtain were killed by Ruaighri, son of Toirrdhealbach Ua Conchubhair.)

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 23rd of the moon], A.D. [1277] 1274<sup>1</sup>[-7]. Gilla-na-naem Ua Birn rested in Christ.—Brian Ua Briain the Red, rested in Christ.<sup>2</sup>—Braen<sup>3</sup> Ua Mail-mocheirghi<sup>4</sup> abbot of Cenannus, rested in Christ.—

considerable error. The event is thus described in the Remonstrance addressed (Theiner, p. 201) by the Irish Magnates, through the Nuncios, Cardinals Jocelin and Luke, to Pope John XXII., about 1318 : Item, Dominus Thomas de Clare, Comitis Gloverniae [Gloucester] frater, vocans ad domum suam praeclarissimum virum, Brianum Rufum, principem Totmoniae, suum compatrinum, cum, in maioris confoederationis et amicitiae signum, de eadem Hostia consecrata in duas divisa partes nequiter communicavit, ipsum denique de consilio nephandae gentis praedictae subito de mensa et convivio arreptum in caudem trahi fecit equorum; amputato quoque capite, truncum corporis per pedes suspendi fecit in ligno

(Fordun: *Scotichronicon*, O x o n., 1722, iii. 917-8).

The *Annals of Clonmacnoise* (Mageoghegan's version, O'D. *F. M.* iii. 426-7) agree with the account given in the second additional entry of the following year.

<sup>3</sup> *Braen*.—Brien O'Molmocherri quieuit, D; which adds: Hoc anno Eoganenses venerunt in Connalliam, sperantes sumere vindictam pro precedenti anno. Et collectâ magnâ predâ, O'Donill cum suis eos insequentes ad confines montes Tireone [*recte*, ad confinem Montis Truim] irrui in eos et habitâ victoriâ restituit sua cum multis equis et armatura.

The original is in the *Four Masters* at 1275.

<sup>4</sup> *Mail-mocheirghi*. — *Devotee of early rising*.

(Ἰίλλα-Κρίστ<sup>1</sup> ἡἰα ὅριν, φεαρ γραῶα Ἀεῶα ἡἰι Chon-  
 čuḡair, do ḡarḡaḡ do'n Ἰίλλα ρuaḡ, mac ločlannn ἡἰι  
 Chončūḡair.<sup>2</sup>)

[Cal. 1an. [f.<sup>a</sup> un., l. iii.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup>  
 u.<sup>o</sup> b [-un.<sup>o</sup>] Ταῶς, mac Toiprḡelbaiḡ, do marḡaḡ la  
 clannn Cačail mic Diarmata.—Ruaiḡri, mac Toiprḡel-  
 baiḡ, do marḡaḡ la Ἰίλλα-Κρίστ Μαḡ Phlannčāḡa 7 le  
 Darḡaaiḡi arčena, ar boḡo Droma-cliaḡ 7 in perḡun  
 ρuabač, mac Tigeḡnain ἡἰι Cončobuir 7 daine aili<sup>1</sup> nač  
 aipimter ḡunn.—Donnčāḡ 7 Peḡḡal, da mac Muirḡira,  
 mic Donnčāḡa, mic Tomalḡaiḡ, do marḡaḡ, la Ταῶς,  
 mac Domnail lḡrai.—Flaičberḡač ἡἰα Daimin, ρi  
 Peḡ-Manač, quieuit in Chḡiḡto (idon,<sup>o</sup> i terḡ Noim mīḡ  
 Phēḡra<sup>o</sup>).—Maiom Cuinči do čabair do Donnčāḡ, mac  
 ḡriain ρuaḡ 7 do macaiḡ ailiḡ<sup>2</sup> ἡἰι ḡriain ar in laḡla  
 O<sup>3</sup> Claiḡe (ḡur'loirḡreaḡ<sup>4</sup> teampull Cuinče i ceann a  
 ḡuinnḡter, ḡu tuḡraḡ ar diarm[iḡ]e ḡoppa, etir loḡḡaḡ  
 7 marḡaḡ<sup>d</sup>).—Tomar ἡἰα Cuinn, erḡuc Cluana-mac-  
 Noir,<sup>4</sup> quieuit in [Chḡiḡto].—Tomalḡač Mac Oipečḡaiḡ,  
 ρiḡḡaiḡeč Shil-Muireḡaiḡ, do marḡaḡ do na Tuāčaiḡ.

(Ἰίλλα-na-n-aiḡel,<sup>o</sup> ab lēra-ḡabail, moḡtuur erḡ  
 Noim Marcu.—ḡriain ρuaḡ, mac Cončūḡair ἡἰι

A.D. 1274. <sup>d-d</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1275. <sup>1</sup> eile, A; ii., B. <sup>2</sup> ii., A, B. <sup>3</sup> om., B. <sup>4</sup> mic—, B. <sup>b</sup> 1278,  
 overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias*, 278, n. t. h., C. <sup>c-c</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; itl., t. h.,  
 B; om., C, D. <sup>d-d</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>e-e</sup> n. t. h., A; om.,  
 B, C, D.

(1274) <sup>1</sup> *Gilla-Crisd* (*Devotee of Christ*).—Given in the A. L. C. under 1277.

[1278] <sup>1</sup> 1275.—The events of the (textual) year, 1275, are in the A. L. C. at 1278.

<sup>2</sup> *The Swarthy Parson*.—Rector fuscus, D.

<sup>3</sup> *And other, etc.*—"And other men not here nombred," C.

<sup>4</sup> *The defeat, etc.*—"Donnough Mac Bryen Roe O'Bryen gave the overthrow of Coyneche to Thomas de Clare (the Earle before mentioned) and burnt the church of Coyneche over the heads of the said Earle and his people; where infinite numbers of people were both slain and killed therein and escaped narrowly himself: for

(Gilla-Crisd<sup>1</sup> Ua Birn, confidant of Aedh Ua Conchubhair, was killed by the "Red Gillie," son of Lochlann Ua Conchubhair.) (1274)

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 4th of the moon], A.D. [1275<sup>1</sup>[-8]. Tadhg, son of Toirrdhelbach [Ua Conchobair], was killed by the children of Cathal Mac Diarmata.—Ruaidhri, son of [the aforesaid] Toirrdhelbach, was killed by Gilla-Crist Mac Flannchadha and by the Dartraighi besides, on the border of Druim-cliabh and "the Swarthy Parson,"<sup>2</sup> son of Tigernan Ua Conchobuir, and other<sup>3</sup> persons that are not reckoned here [were killed].—Donnchadh and Ferghal, two sons of Muirghius, son of Donnchadh, son of Tomaltach [Ua Conchobair], were killed by Tadhg, son of Domnall [Ua Conchobair] of Irras.—Flaithbertach Ua Daimin, king of Fir-Manach, rested in Christ (namely, on the 3rd of the Nones [3rd] of the month of February).—The defeat<sup>4</sup> of Cuinche was given by Donnchadh, son of Brian [Ua Briain] the Red, to the Earl of Clare (so that they burned the church of Cuinche over the heads of his people [and] inflicted slaughter innumerable upon them, both by burning and killing).—Thomas Ua Cuinn,<sup>5</sup> bishop of Cluain-mac-Nois, rested in Christ.—Tomaltach Mac Oirechtaigh, royal chief of Sil-Muiredhaigh, was killed by "the Territories."

(Gilla-na-naingel,<sup>1</sup> abbot of Lis-gabail, died on the Nones [7th] of March.—Brian the Red,<sup>2</sup> son of Conchu- (1275)

which escape myne author [i.e., the chronicle which he translated] sayeth that himself was sorry for." Mageoghegan, 1278.

The original of "myne author" is given in the *A. L. C.*: "But, alas! the son of the Earl went thereout from them secretly" (1278).

<sup>5</sup> *Ua Cuinn.* — A Franciscan.

Elected in 1253 (*D. I.*, II. 151). Died probably towards the close of 1278 (cf. *ib.* 1713).

(1275). <sup>1</sup> *Gilla-na-naingel.*—*Devotee of the angels.* The original of this entry is not known to me.

<sup>2</sup> *Brian the Red.*—This is the true version of the second item in the (textual) year 1274 (=1277).



Óhriain, riḡ Tuad̃ñumun, do ḡabail le mac Iapla hO Claipe. Ocur ríad̃ ar cur a íola i n-aen roḡḡeac̃ 7 ar n-denum caird̃iura-Cur̃o 7 ar tober̃t ñinn 7 élog d̃'a éele. Ocur a ḡarraing̃ etir r̃oed̃aib̃ deir̃ a ḡabala.º)

[Cal. 1an. [p. 1., l. xu.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.º cc.º lxx.º iii.º<sup>b</sup>[-ix.º] Tomaltaḡ hUa Concobur, airderpuc Tuama, raí Erenn ar eineḡ 7 ar uairlí, ar íoḡraideḡ 7 ar éid̃lucad̃,<sup>1</sup> quieuit in [Chur̃to].—Mael-Sheḡlainn,º mac Toirp̃delbaḡ, occirur̃ ert.<sup>c</sup>—Concobur, mac Diarmata, mic Maḡnura hUa Concobur, occirur̃ ert.—ḡilla-in-Chom̃deḡ hUa Cerp̃alla[í]n, ertuc Thipe-hEogam, quieuit in<sup>d</sup> [Chur̃to].—Mur̃ḡad̃ | hUa<sup>2</sup> Neaḡtain do marbaḡ do Domnallº hUa<sup>2</sup> Neaḡtain. Ocur compac̃ d̃'íuasra[ḡ] do Roiber̃t hUa<sup>2</sup> Neḡtain, do derb̃raḡair

A.D. 1276. <sup>1</sup> t̃r̃olacuḡ, B. <sup>2</sup> O, A. <sup>b</sup> 1279, overhead, n. t. h., B; *aliter*, 1279, n. t. h., C. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>d</sup> om., B. <sup>e</sup> Chopmac—Cormac,

<sup>3</sup> *Blood in one vessel.*—For the antiquity of this method of covenanting, see L.L., p. 302b (*History of the Boruma*). The king of Ulster saw in a dream a vat one-third full of human blood, one-third of new milk and one-third of wine, in the centre of his house. The narrative then goes on: *Ót̃ẽoñraic̃ iapum Concobur inn air̃ling̃ḡe r̃in. Ocur ír̃ am̃l̃aḡ at̃connaic̃ l̃aḡin 7 Ulaḡo'má'ñ rãbaḡic̃ a hól. Ocur "rop̃etaḡra," ar̃ r̃e, "ír̃ é iñ cottaḡ rõtaḡñḡeḡeḡo añoḡin. Uair̃ ír̃ í iñõ r̃uil̃ at̃ḡeḡr̃ íḡr̃iñ rãbaic̃ r̃uil̃ nã rã Cóĩceḡ i compac̃. Ír̃ é iñ l̃emnaḡ iñ éañóiñ éom̃ḡetã éanaic̃ cl̃eḡis̃ nã rã éoĩceḡ. Ír̃ é iñ r̃iñ Corp̃ Cur̃t̃ 7 a r̃huil̃ eop̃raic̃ nã cl̃eḡis̃.*

Conchobur saw that vision afterwards. And he saw thus,—

the Lagenians and the Ultonians around the vat a-drinking therefrom. And "I know," quoth he, "that is the covenant that was prophesied then. For the blood that was seen [by us] in the vat is the blood of the two Fifths [Ulster and Leinster] a-contending. The new milk is the Canon of the Lord which the clergy of the two Fifths chant. The wine is the Body of Christ and His Blood which the clergy offer."

See also the *Yellow Book of Lecan*, T.C.D., H. 2. 16, col. 313 (the reference to which I owe to a Note in the *A. L. C.*, i. 480-1): "Do denam íta it̃eḡ r̃il̃ Tar̃ḡ, mic Ceiñ 7 r̃il̃ Eogam, mic Neill̃, tanac̃," ol̃ r̃e. "Do ḡñit̃eḡ iapum cottaḡ anñr̃iñ etaḡru 7 cum̃aḡr̃eḡ Cair̃neḡ a r̃uil̃ i ñ-oeñ l̃eaḡtar̃

bhar Ua Briain, king of Thomond, was taken prisoner by (1275)  
the son of the Earl of Clare. And they were after putting  
their blood in one vessel<sup>3</sup> and after making gossipred and  
after pledging relics and bells to each other. And he was  
drawn between steeds after his capture.)

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 15th of the moon], A.D. [1279]  
1276<sup>1</sup>[-9]. Tomaltach Ua Conchobuir,<sup>2</sup> archbishop of  
Tuaim, foremost in Ireland<sup>3</sup> for generosity and for nobility,  
for succouring and for bestowal, rested in Christ.—Mael-  
Sechlainn, son of Toirrdhelbach [Ua Conchobair], was  
slain.—Conchobur, son of Diarmait, son of Maghnus Ua  
Conchobuir, was slain.—Gilla-in-Coimded<sup>4</sup> Ua Cerballain,  
bishop of Tir-Eogain, rested in Christ.—Murchadh<sup>5</sup> Ua  
Neachtain was killed by Domnall Ua Neachtain. And

ṁblmib7rcubair amal ṁoronyat  
in cōaē annrōn 7 arbert Muir-  
certach . . .

Cumaircēp a pūl co beēt,  
C mic Ercā co mōpnept,  
Co rcubēap i lebap lem  
Cōaē Eogain ip Gaileng.

"For the making of peace be-  
tween the seed of Tadg, son of  
Cian and the seed of Eogan, son  
of Niall, came I," quoth he. There-  
upon the covenant was made there  
and Cairnech mingles the blood  
of both in one vessel and writes  
how they made the covenant there  
and Muircertach said . . .

[A quatrain, bidding St. Cair-  
nech depart. The latter replies in  
*Debide metre*, saying *inter alia* :]

Let the blood be mingled duly,  
Thou son of Erc of great power,  
That there be written in a book  
by me  
The covenant of Eogan and of  
the Gailenga.

[1279] <sup>1</sup>1276.—The entries of  
the (textual) year 1276 are given in  
the *A. L. C.* under 1279.

<sup>2</sup> *Ua Conchobuir*.—See 1258, note  
3, *supra*. The text is here three  
years antedated. About June, 1279,  
the primate wrote to the king in  
favour of the Franciscan, Malachy,  
who, when Tuam lately became  
vacant by the death of T[omaltach],  
was postulated by the dean, arch-  
deacon and some of the canons  
(*D. I.*, II. 1576).

At the election, five canons voted  
for canon Nicholas; the dean and  
the remaining two, for Malachy.  
The matter was referred to the  
Curia. The protracted proceedings  
that ensued are detailed in the Bull  
of Honorius IV. (July 12, 1286)  
transferring Stephen de Foleburne  
from Waterford to Tuam (Theiner,  
pp. 135-6).

<sup>3</sup> *In Ireland*.—Genitive in the  
original.

<sup>4</sup> *Gilla-in-Coimded*.—*Servant of  
the Lord*.

<sup>5</sup> *Murchadh, e t c.*—"Morrogh  
O'Neaghten was killed by Donnole

Μυρᾶῶα ἡυἰ Νεαῖταιν, ἀρ<sup>ς</sup> Ὀμνναλλ<sub>κ</sub> 7 Ροῖβερτ το μαρβαῖῶ ἀνν (το' ἡ<sup>h</sup> ῖρ ἔετνα ἰρῖν compuc ῖρ<sup>h</sup>).

(Ὀμνναλλ<sup>h</sup> mac ῖῖἡἡα-Ḳυρῶ ἡυἰ Νεαῖταιν, το μαρβαῖῶ λα ἡḲεῖῶ ἡυἡα Conḡeanainn.<sup>h</sup>)

[bῑr.] [B 64d] ἸCal. 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> 11., l. xxii.<sup>a</sup>,] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> 111.<sup>o</sup> <sup>b</sup>[-lxxx.<sup>o</sup>] | Ἄεῖῶ Μυἰμνεῖῶ ἡυἡα Concobuyr (ἰτοη,<sup>o</sup> ϖῖῖ Connaḡt in tan ῖo<sup>e</sup>) το μαρβαῖῶ λα clainn Μυἰρceῖρταιῖ (αῖῖ<sup>e</sup> Caill-ἡn-ῶainḡean<sup>e</sup>). Caḡal, mac Concobuyr ϖυαῖῶ, το ϖῖῖαῖῶ το Connaḡtaiῖ.—Seoan ἡυἡα λαιῖῖḡ, epuc Cille-αλαῖῶ, quieuἰt in [Chῑrἰrto].—Mail-Seḡlainn ἡυἡα ῖαιρἡmleḡaiῖ<sup>1</sup>, ταιρῖḡ Cemἡἡ-Moein<sup>2</sup> 7 Concobuyr ἡυἡα<sup>3</sup> ῖαιρἡmleḡaiῖ<sup>4</sup> occἰrἰ ῖunt ϖer Tellac-Moḡoran.

(Ἄemann<sup>d</sup> O Conḡaile, οἰρḡinneac̃ Ror-ορceῖρ, ϖαοῖῶ-clieῖḡeḡ, moῖrty[u]ῖ ep<sup>t</sup>.<sup>d</sup>)

ἸCal. 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> 111., l. 111.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> 111.<sup>o</sup> <sup>b</sup>[-lxxx.<sup>o</sup> 1.<sup>o</sup>] Ταῖḡḡ, mac Caḡail Mἡc Ὀιαρἡματα, ϖἰ Μυἰḡἰ-λuyḡ, ϖαἰ n-eἰἡἡḡ 7 n-egnomα, quieuἰt in [Chῑrἰrto].—Caḡ Ὀἰῖῖῖῖ-ῶα-ḡῖῖ<sup>1</sup> eḡer Conall 7 Eoḡan, ῶἡ 1 τρoḡaiῖ<sup>1</sup> Ὀμνναλλ ἡυἡα Ὀμνναλλ (le<sup>e</sup> ἡḲεῖῶ m-B, C, D. <sup>1</sup> Cορἡmac—Cormac, B, C, D. <sup>ss</sup> om., B, C, D. This is a most extraordinary misconception. The compiler of the B text mistook compac, (single) combat, for the personal name Cormac. Then, by substitution and omission, he makes Cormac (not Domnall) the slayer; and says Cormac was challenged (ῶ'ῖuαḡῖα[ῶ]) by Robert (instead of Robert challenging Domnall) to combat. C and D follow B, but render ῶ'ῖuαḡῖα[ῶ] by banishment! The final clause C translates: "and Robert killed in that"; D: in quo Robertus occisus fuit. <sup>h-h</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1277. <sup>1</sup> eaḡ—, A. <sup>2</sup> Moan, A. <sup>3</sup> O, A. <sup>4</sup> eaḡ—, B. <sup>b</sup> 1280 overhead, n. t. h., B; alias 1280, n. t. h., C. <sup>c-c</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. The first is the only entry given in D. <sup>d-d</sup> n. t. h. (nor the hand that made the previous additions), A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1278. <sup>1</sup> τoῖḡc—, B. (Both readings are equally good.) <sup>b</sup> 1281, overhead, n. t. h., B; alias 1281, n. t. h., C. <sup>c-c</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

O'Neaghten; whereupon Robert | Morrough, challenged him single  
O'Neaghten, brother of the said | combatt of hand to hand, which

combat was challenged by Robert Ua Nechtian, [namely] [1279] by the brother of Murchadh Ua Nechtain, on Domnall and Robert was killed therein (by the same man in that combat).

(Domnall,<sup>1</sup> son of Gilla-Crisd Ua Neachtain was killed (1276) by Aedh Ua Concheanainn.)

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 26th of the moon], A.D. [1280 Bis.] 1277<sup>1</sup>[-80]. Aedh Ua Concobuir the Momonian (namely, king of Connacht at this time) was killed by the Clann-Muircertaigh (at the Wood of the Stronghold).—Cathal, son of Concobur [Ua Conchobair] the Red, was made king by the Connachtmen).—John Ua Laidhig,<sup>2</sup> bishop of Cell-aladh, rested in Christ.—Mail-Sechlainn Ua Gairmleghaidh, chief of Cenel-Moein and Concobur Ua Gairmleghaidh were slain by the Tellach-Modoran.

(Edmond O Congaile, herenagh of Ros-orcer, a learned cleric, died.) (1277)

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 7th of the moon], A.D. [1281] 1278<sup>1</sup>[-81]. Tadhg, son of Cathal Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg, eminent for hospitality and prowess, rested in Christ. The battle of Disert-da-crich [was fought] between [Cenel-]Cona[i]ll and [Cenel-]Eoga[i]n, where fell Domnall Ua Domnaill<sup>2</sup> (by Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny

the said Daniel answered and killed Robert also." Mageoghegan, 1279.

The *F. M.* also understood it rightly (*ad an.*).

(1276) <sup>1</sup> *Domnall, etc.*—Given in the *A. L. C.* and *F. M.* at 1279.

[1280] <sup>1</sup> *1277*.—The entries of the (textual) year 1277, with the exception of the last, are given in the *A. L. C.* under 1280.

<sup>2</sup> *Ua Laidhig*.—On Dec. 9, 1280, letters of licence to elect were issued to the Dean and Chapter of Killala, who had notified the death

of J[ohn], their late bishop (*D. I., II. 1770*). They elected Donatus [=Donnchadh], the dean, who received the royal assent, April 16, 1281. (*Ib.* 1816.)

The events of this year are accordingly three years predated.

[1281] <sup>1</sup> *1278*. = 1281 of the *A. L. C.*

<sup>2</sup> *Ua Domnaill*.—This, very probably, is the *Oudonnildus*, whose proclaimed head Thomas de Maundeville caused to be carried to the Exchequer, Dublin; for which the

buidhe húa Neill 7 le Mac Mairtín<sup>2</sup>), idon,<sup>4</sup> per dar-  
 ſiallathur Fir-Manač 7 Oirſialla 7 urmór ſaidel  
 Connačt 7 Ulač, ačtmač bec 7 Fir-ſreipne uile. In  
 t-en ſhaidel pob' per eíneč 7 oipečur; peícem coitcenn  
 lapeair na heorpa. Ocur a ađnacul i Mairtín na  
 m-ſračar i n-Doipe Colum-cille, ar m-breit buađa  
 ſač uile mair[í]ura. Ocur ar iad ro ba per domar-  
 bač ann: idon, Maelruanaíſ O baíſill, tairpeč na tri  
 tuac 7 Eogan, mac Mail-tſheclainn húi Domnall 7  
 Cellac Ua<sup>3</sup> buíſill, in t-én tairpeč pob' per eíneč 7  
 tiđnacul (tobi<sup>5</sup>) i n-aen aimir per 7 ſilla Mac  
 Flanncađa, tairpeč Dartraíſi 7 Domnall Mac ſille-  
 phinnén, tairpeč Mhuinntepi-peodača[í]n 7<sup>6</sup> Áinóiler  
 O baíſill 7 Dubſall, a mac 7 Enna húa<sup>3</sup> ſairmleaſač,  
 riſtairpeč<sup>7</sup> Cenuil-Moein<sup>4</sup> 7 Cormac, mac ino pipleiſinn  
 húi Domnall, tairpeč ſana[í]t 7 ſilla-in-Choimdeſ<sup>5</sup>  
 O Maeladuin, ri ſuirſ 7 Carmac, mac Carmac húi  
 A 63b Domnall 7 ſilla-na-n-óc Mac Calpedocair | 7 Mael-  
 ſeclainn, mac Neill húi buíſill 7 Áinóiler, mac  
 Muirceptaíſ húi Domnall 7 Maſnur Mac Cuinn 7  
 ſilla-na-naem O heočaſa[í]n 7 Muirceptač húa ſlaib-  
 berptač 7 Muirceptač Mac-in-ulltaíſ 7 ſlaibberptač  
 Maſ buídeča[í]n 7 daine imda aili<sup>6</sup> do macaib riſ 7  
 tairpeč 7 o'oglačaib nač airmčep runn.—Cač eper na  
 buirpeačaib 7 in<sup>7</sup> Cimpóſač, dú in romebaič ar na  
 B 65a buirpeačaib 7 o'ar'marbač<sup>8</sup> ann Uilliam buirpe | 7  
 Adam pleimenn 7 daine imda aili<sup>8</sup> 7 wobathur diar  
 ſaídelac ar leč in Cimpóſaíſ dočinnret ar ſeoſač 7  
<sup>2</sup> per-m—(g. pl.), B; erroneously. <sup>3</sup> O, A. <sup>4</sup> Moan, A. <sup>5</sup> ſillan—(=ſilla-  
 in—), A. <sup>6</sup> eile, A; ii., B. <sup>7</sup> an, A. <sup>8</sup> ii., A, B. <sup>9</sup> om., A. <sup>10</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om.,  
 B. <sup>11</sup> riſ, itl., n. t. h., A. <sup>12</sup> do marbač (do for po and the relative om.), B.

justiciary, De Foleburne, bishop of  
 Waterford, was twice commanded  
 (Feb. 14, 16, 1283) to pay what was

due to him (*D. I.*, II. 2049–51). If  
 so, the textual date is three years  
 in advance.

and by Mac Martain) ; namely, the man to whom were [1281] subject Fir-Manach and Oirghialla and very great part of the Gaidhil of Connacht and Ulidia, save a little and all Fir-Breifne. The one Gaidhel that was best of hospitality and principality ; the general guarantor of the West of Europe. And he was buried in the Monastery of the Friars in Doire of [St.] Colum-cille after gaining victory of every goodness. And these were the best that were killed there : namely, Maelruanaigh O'Baighill, chief of "the Three Territories" and Eogan, son of Mail-Sechlainn Ua Domnaill and Cellach Ua Baighill, the one chief of his own time that was best of hospitality and bestowal and Gilla Mac Flannchadha, chief of Dartraighi and Domnall Mac Gille-Fhinnen, chief of Muinnter-Peodacha[i]n and Aindiles O'Baighill and Dubhghall, his son and Enna Ua Gairmleaghaidh, royal chief of the Cenel-Moein and Cormac, son of the Lector Ua Domnaill, chief of Fanat and Gilla-in-Choimdegh O'Maeladuinn, king of Lurg and Carmac,<sup>3</sup> son of Carmac<sup>3</sup> Ua Domnaill and Gilla-na-noc<sup>4</sup> Mac Calredocair and Mael-Sechlainn, son of Niall Ua Baighill and Aindiles, son of Muircertach Ua Domnaill and Maghnus Mac Cuinn and Gilla-na-naem O'Eochaga[i]n and Muircertach Ua Flaithbertaich and Muircertach Mac-in-Ulltaigh<sup>5</sup> and Flaithbertach Mag Buidhecha[i]n and many other persons of the sons of kings and chiefs and of men-at-arms that are not reckoned here.—A battle [was fought] between the Barrets and the Cusack, where defeat was inflicted on the Barrets and whereby were killed William Barret and Adam Fleming and many other persons. And there were two Gaidhil on the side of Cusack who surpassed many of the other

<sup>3</sup> *Carmac.*—Rightly, *Cormac*. The | *of the virgins.*  
o was assimilated to the a.

<sup>4</sup> *Gilla-na-noc.*—*Servant (devotee)*

<sup>5</sup> *Mac-in-Ulltaigh.* — *Son of the*  
*Ultonian* ; anglicized *Mac Nulty*.



αρ Ιαῖαῃ ἀρ μοραν το δαιμιῖ αλιῖ,<sup>8</sup> ιδον, Ταῖλεῃ  
Ο Δουῖα 7 Ταῖλεῃ Ο Δαιῖιλλ.

[Cal. 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> u., l. xiiii.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup>  
ix.<sup>o</sup><sup>b</sup> [-lxxx.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup>] Ταῖλεῃ, mac Maelpuanagh hUí  
Dhuḃda, pí hUa<sup>1</sup>-Fiaḃraḃ, in duine pob' pepp éineḃ 7  
egnum 7 inuioḡiḃ do<sup>c</sup> Gaḃdelaiḃ doḃí i n-a aimir,<sup>e</sup> a  
marbaḃ le hCḃam Cimirḡs ar tḡaiḡ Eoḃaille.—Larair-  
ḡina, ingen Caḃail cḡoibde[1]ḡs, [in] ben pob' uairle i<sup>2</sup>  
n-ḡrinn i<sup>d</sup> n-a haimir,<sup>d</sup> quieuit in [Chḡirto].—Maḃa  
(ḡuaḃ<sup>c</sup>) O Raḡillaiḡ do eḡ.—ḡilla-irru<sup>3</sup> mop Maḡ  
Thḡḡerna[1]n, tairḃ Thellaḡ-Dunḃaḃa 7 leḃtḡomán  
na ḡreirne, quieuit in [Chḡirto].—Caḃal, mac ḡilla-  
na-naem, hUa Fepḡail quieuit in Chḡirto.<sup>f</sup>—Muirceḡ-  
taḃ Mac Muirḃaḃa, pí Laiḡen, do marbaḃ do ḡhallaiḃ  
7 a deirbraḃair (eile,<sup>g</sup> ιδον<sup>g</sup>), Arḡ Mac Muirḃaḃa.—  
Sneḃta mór 7 iice o Hollaiḡ co feil ḡriḡoi irn blic-  
ḃam ḡi.<sup>h</sup>

[Cal. 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> iii., l. xxx.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup>  
[-iii.<sup>o</sup>] Taḃḡs, mac Domnaiḡl irḡair hUí Conḃobuir, do  
ḡarbaḃ la Laiḡmḡ.—Ceḃ buirḃe<sup>1</sup> hUa Neill do marbaḃ  
le Maḡ Maḃḡamna (ιδον,<sup>e</sup> la ḡriai<sup>c</sup> 7<sup>d</sup> leir hUa  
[Raḡallaiḡ]<sup>d</sup>.)

A.D. 1278. <sup>8</sup>ii., A, B.

A.D. 1279. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>2</sup>a, A. <sup>3</sup>1ḡa, A. <sup>4</sup>-uir, B. <sup>b</sup>1282, overhead,  
n. t. h., B; *alias* 1282, n. t. h., C. <sup>c</sup>om., B, C, D. <sup>d-d</sup>i n-a tḡaiḃ—  
*in her country*, B; om., C, D. <sup>e</sup>itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>f</sup>om., A.  
<sup>g</sup>itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>h</sup>om., B, C; given in D.

A.D. 1280. <sup>1</sup>buirḃi, B.—<sup>b</sup>1283, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1283, n. t.  
h., C. <sup>c</sup>itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. Given in D. <sup>d-d</sup>n. t. h., A; om.,  
C, D. The word in square brackets is supplied from the *Annals of Loch  
Ce* (1283).

[1282] <sup>1</sup>1279=1282 of the  
A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup>*Prop.*—Supressor, D.

<sup>3</sup>*Mac Murchadha.*—One of the

charges brought against De Fole-  
burne, as justiciary, related to the  
head-money of these two Mac Mur-  
roughs. (*D. I.*, II. 1999, 2333-4;

persons for courage and for dexterity, namely, Taichlech [1281]  
O'Dubhda and Taichlech O'Baighill.

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 18th of the moon], A.D. [1282]  
1279<sup>1</sup>[-82]. Taichlech, son of Maelruanaigh Ua Dubhda,  
king of Ui-Fiachrach, the person of the Gaidhil that was  
best in hospitality and valour and attack in his time,  
was killed by Adam Cusack on the strand of Eothaill.—  
Lasairfhina, daughter of Cathal Red-hand [Ua Concho-  
bair], the woman that was noblest in Ireland in her time,  
rested in Christ.—Matthew (the Red) O'Raighillaigh  
died.—Gilla-Issu mor Mag Tigerna[i]n, chief of Tellach-  
Dunchadha and prop<sup>2</sup> of Breifni, rested in Christ.—Cathal,  
son of Gilla-na-naem Ua Ferghail, rested in Christ.—  
Muircertach Mac Murchadha,<sup>3</sup> king of Leinster, was  
killed by the Foreigners and his (other) brother, (namely)  
Art Mac Murchadha [was killed by them].—Great snow  
and frost from the Nativity [1281] to the feast of [St.]  
Brigit [Feb. 1] in this year.

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 29th of the moon], A.D. [1283]  
1280<sup>1</sup>[-3]. Tadhg, son of Domnall Ua Conchobuir of  
Irras, was killed by the Luighni.—Aedh Ua Neill the  
Tawny<sup>2</sup> was killed by Mag Mathgamna (that is, by Brian  
and by Ua Raghallaigh).

III. 2.) From the date of No. 1999,  
(Ap. 29, 1282) the year in which  
they were slain can be inferred.

[1283] <sup>1</sup> 1280 = 1283 of the  
A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> *Aedh the Tawny*.—Thus ampli-  
fied in D: Hugo Flauus, alias  
Eadh Boy O'Neill, a quo dicitur  
Clanhuboy, omni estimatione, po-  
tentia et principalitate dignus inter  
Hibernos sui temporis, occisus fuit

per Mac Mahowny, nominatum  
Brien, hoc anno.

It adds: *Guerra crudelis inter  
Odonem O'Donill et suum fratrem,  
Terleum, qui coegit Odonem  
permanere in Tireonia, unde ipse  
O'Donill deuastauit magnam par-  
tem Tireoniae.*

I have not found the original of  
the foregoing entry.

A63c [Bis.] Kal. 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> 111., l. x.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> 1.<sup>o</sup> <sup>b</sup>[-111.<sup>o</sup>] Μαρτυρ ἡλια<sup>1</sup> Cončobuir, erpuc Oil-<sup>2</sup>φιν<sup>2</sup>, in<sup>c</sup> Chyrto quieuit.<sup>c</sup>—Donnčā<sup>3</sup> ἡλια<sup>1</sup> Ὀριαν, ρι Τυα<sup>4</sup>θ-Μυμα<sup>4</sup>, το μαρβα<sup>4</sup> λα Τοιρ<sup>4</sup>θελβα<sup>4</sup> ἡλια m-Ὀριαν.—Αἰνλα<sup>4</sup> O Tomoltai<sup>4</sup>ξ, το<sup>4</sup>ξα con<sup>4</sup>firmati episcopi Oil-<sup>2</sup>φιν<sup>2</sup>, quieuit in [Chyrto].<sup>d</sup>—Dub<sup>4</sup>gall, mac Ma<sup>4</sup>gnura h<sup>4</sup>li Ὀαι<sup>4</sup>gill, τοιρε<sup>4</sup> Cloi<sup>4</sup>ci-Cinn<sup>4</sup>ra<sup>4</sup>elair<sup>4</sup>, το μαρβα<sup>4</sup> λα μυνντερ h<sup>4</sup>li Μα<sup>4</sup>lγα<sup>4</sup>ti.—Mac na hai<sup>4</sup>θ<sup>4</sup>ce<sup>3</sup> Mac<sup>4</sup> Ὀor<sup>4</sup>čair<sup>4</sup>, τα<sup>4</sup>ιρε<sup>4</sup> Cen<sup>4</sup>unl-<sup>4</sup>Λua<sup>4</sup>čam (no<sup>o</sup>-<sup>4</sup>Qua<sup>4</sup>čam<sup>o</sup>), quieuit in [Chyrto].

(Gilla-<sup>4</sup>ru<sup>4</sup> Mac Tige<sup>4</sup>rmann, αρ<sup>4</sup>ο τα<sup>4</sup>ιρεα<sup>4</sup> Chinel-<sup>4</sup>Ὀpena<sup>4</sup>inn, μο<sup>4</sup>ρτυρ ep<sup>4</sup>.<sup>4</sup>—No<sup>4</sup>,<sup>4</sup> guma<sup>4</sup> ὑπε<sup>4</sup> ρο, ρcilicet [α.δ.] 1281, Μα<sup>4</sup>ča ἡλια Ραι<sup>4</sup>gillai<sup>4</sup>ξ, ρι Ὀπει<sup>4</sup>rne.<sup>4</sup>)

B 65b Kal 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> 11, l. xxi.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup> <sup>b</sup>[-11.<sup>o</sup>] Simon ἡλια<sup>1</sup> Ruairc, erpuc na Ὀπει<sup>4</sup>rne, quieuit in [Chyrto.—Μαι<sup>4</sup>θm το čabairc το Μα<sup>4</sup>gnur ἡλια<sup>1</sup> Cončobuir αρ Α<sup>4</sup>θα<sup>4</sup>ñ Cim<sup>4</sup>rog 7 αρ Gallai<sup>4</sup>θ 1ap<sup>4</sup>čair Conna<sup>4</sup>čt a<sup>4</sup>g Ear-<sup>4</sup>θara, θύ μα<sup>4</sup>ρ'μαρβα<sup>4</sup> θαι<sup>4</sup>ne im<sup>4</sup>θa 7 μα<sup>4</sup>ρ'gaba<sup>4</sup>θ Col<sup>4</sup>in Cim<sup>4</sup>ró<sup>4</sup>g, a θepbra<sup>4</sup>čair, a m-brai<sup>4</sup>gθenur το cinn na ρli<sup>4</sup>ge<sup>4</sup>θ το lé<sup>4</sup>ga<sup>4</sup>θ ó<sup>4</sup> ρein, τα<sup>4</sup>πειρ a μυνντε<sup>4</sup>ρi το μαρβα<sup>4</sup>θ co mó<sup>4</sup>p.—Μαι<sup>4</sup>θm<sup>c</sup> tuc ρili<sup>4</sup>b Mac Goir-<sup>4</sup>de[i]l<sup>4</sup>b, αρ μυνντερ Μα<sup>4</sup>gnura h<sup>4</sup>li Cončobuir αρ Sli<sup>4</sup>a<sup>4</sup>θ-ga<sup>4</sup>ñ, gup<sup>4</sup>'μαρβα<sup>4</sup>θ mo<sup>4</sup>pa<sup>4</sup>n το g<sup>4</sup>la<sup>4</sup>p<sup>4</sup>la<sup>4</sup>č ann.<sup>c</sup>—En<sup>4</sup>ri

A.D. 1281. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>2</sup>Oil<sup>4</sup>ep<sup>4</sup>inn, A. <sup>3</sup>-ci, A. <sup>4</sup>Mha<sup>4</sup>g—, B. <sup>a</sup>Blank space, A, B. <sup>b</sup>1284, overhead, n. t. h., B; *rectius* 1285, n. t. h., C. <sup>c</sup>quieuit in [Chyrto], B. <sup>d</sup>om., B, C, D. <sup>e</sup>itl., t. h., B; above the l of <sup>4</sup>lua<sup>4</sup>čam, in A, the t. h. placed no, <sup>4</sup>O—or D—, meaning that the word may have commenced with O, not L. Hence the note in B. C has l; D, O. <sup>f</sup>n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>g</sup>t. m., t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1282. <sup>1</sup>O, A.—<sup>b</sup> 1285, overhead, n. t. h., B; *rectius* 1286, n. t. h., C. <sup>c</sup>om., B, C, D.

[1284] <sup>1</sup>1281 = 1284 of the | <sup>2</sup>Ua Conchobuir.—See 1263 (= A. L. C. | 1265), note 3, *supra*.

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 10th of the moon], A.D. [1284 Bis.] 1281<sup>1</sup>[-4]. Maurice Ua Conchobuir,<sup>2</sup> bishop of Oil-finn, rested in Christ.—Donnchadh Ua Briain, king of Thomond, was killed by Toirdhelbach Ua Briain.—Amlaim O'Tomoltaigh, bishop-elect [and] confirmed<sup>3</sup> of Oil-finn, rested in Christ.—Dubghall, son of Maghnus Ua Baighill chief of Cloch-Cinnfhaclaidh, was killed by the people of Ua Mailgaithi.—“Son of the night” Mac Dorchaidh, chief of Cenel-Luachain (or, -Duachain), rested in Christ.<sup>4</sup>

(Gilla-Isu<sup>1</sup> Mac Tigernain, arch-chief of Cinel-Brenainn, died.—Or, it may be on this year, namely, 1281,<sup>2</sup> [the death of] Matthew Ua Raighillaigh, king of Breifni [ought to be].) (1281)

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 21st of the moon], A.D. [1285] 1282<sup>1</sup>[-5]. Simon Ua Ruairc, bishop of Breifni [Kilmore], rested in Christ.—Defeat was given by Maghnus Ua Conchobuir to Adam Cusack and to the Foreigners of the West of Connacht at Eas-dara; where were killed many persons and Colin Cusack, his brother, was taken in security, to allow [Adam] himself to go away, after great havoc had been made of his people.—Defeat was inflicted by Philip Mac Goisdeilb on the people of Maghnus Ua Conchobuir on Sliabh-gamh, so that many recruits

<sup>3</sup> *Bishop-elect [and] confirmed.*—Literally, *choice of a confirmed bishop.* (For the idiom, see 1126, note 2, *supra.*) His death took place after confirmation of the election (by the archbishop of Tuam) and before consecration.

<sup>4</sup> *In Christ.*—D adds, from what source I know not: O'Donill ad predandum inferiorem Conaciam inuasit eam et finito proposito rediit victoriosus.

(1281). <sup>1</sup> *Gilla-Isu, etc.*—This is a repetition of the fourth entry of the textual year 1279(=1282), *supra.*

<sup>2</sup> 1281.—The obit of *Ua Raighillaigh* is given as the third item at 1279(=1282), *supra.* The *A. L. C.* call him chief of Muintir-Maelmordha (the O'Reilly's of Breifny).

[1285] <sup>1</sup> 1282=1285 and 1286 of the *A. L. C.*

Mac Gille-Phinnem do marbað.—Ruaidrí hUa<sup>1</sup> ġaðpa, rí Sleibhe-luġa, do marbað la Mac Fheorair ar a loč fein.

[A.D. M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup>] Sluaġ mór la hIarla Ulað i Connačtu,<sup>2</sup> ġur'mill moran do čellaiġ 7 do ġannirpe-čaiġ. Ocuir ġep'b'eð, doġaġ nept ġač conair rannic 7 doġaġ bpaíġi<sup>3</sup> Connačt<sup>c</sup> 7<sup>c</sup> Conaill 7 Eoġain 7 doaičpuġ Domnall hUa Neill (i don,<sup>d</sup> Domnall, mac Ģuain<sup>d</sup>) 7 tuc puġi do Níall Culanač hUa<sup>1</sup> Neill.—Muirar mael Mac Ģepairt quieuit in [Churto].

[Cal. 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> iii., l. xiii.<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> [-iii.<sup>o</sup>] Mača, mac Muirġira, mic Cačail, quieuit in [Churto].—Ģiarmair<sup>c</sup> Miðeč (mac<sup>d</sup> Ģiarmara, mic Cačail Mic Ģiarmara, i don, rí Muirirpe-Mailpuanair<sup>d</sup>) quieuit in Churto.<sup>c</sup>—Floirínt O Ģibel-la[i]n, arciðeočan Oil-pinn, fellpum eolair 7 innčlučta,<sup>1</sup> quieuit in [Churto].—Ģilla-na-nóġ O Mannača[i]n, rí na Tuat, quieuit in Churto.—Mael-Sečlann,<sup>c</sup> mac Tomaltaiġ, Mac Oipečtaiġ do marbað la Ģoirpðelbač, mac Eoġain hUí Concobuir, a n-ðíġairt a ačar do tpeġað do Tomaltač cetna do macaiġ Ģoirpðelbač.<sup>c</sup>—A 63d Adam Cimróġ quieuit in [Churto].—| Ģean-Muman, inġen hUí Cača[i]n, moptua ept.

A.D. 1282. <sup>2</sup>-ta, A. <sup>3</sup>-de, B. <sup>d-d</sup>itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1283. <sup>1</sup>mt—, B. <sup>b</sup> 1286, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1287, n. t. h., C. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>d-d</sup>itl., n. t. h., MS. (A).

<sup>2</sup> *Killed*.—Cruciatu*s* occi*u*s est (*cruciatu*s without warrant in the original), D. The entry in the A. L. C. states that he died a natural death.

<sup>3</sup> *Mac Fheorais*.—Son of Pierce; the Irish patronymic assumed by the Berminghams. The eponymous head was probably the Pierce mentioned [1305] *infra*.

[1286] <sup>1</sup> *A great host, etc.*—This and the following entry are given in the A. L. C. under 1286.

Henceforward, down to 1309 of the text (= 1313), the dating is four years in advance.

[1287] <sup>1</sup> 1283 = 1287 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> *Gilla-na-nog* (devotee of the Virgins).—*Gilla-na-neave* (devotee of the saints), D.

<sup>3</sup> *Rested in Christ*.—On Sept. 7, according to the A. L. C. This tends to prove that the text is four years in advance. In 1287, Sept. 7 fell on Sunday. In 1283 it was

were killed therein.—Henry Mac Gille-Fhinnein was [1285]  
killed.<sup>2</sup>—Ruaidhri Ua Gadhra, king of Sliabh-Lugha, was  
killed by Mac Fheorais<sup>3</sup> on his own lake.

[A.D. 1286]. A great host<sup>1</sup> [was led] by the Earl of Ulster [1286]  
into Connacht, so that he destroyed many of the churches  
and monasteries. And moreover, he obtained sway in every  
direction he went and received the pledges of Connacht  
[and Cenel-]Conaill and [Cenel-]Eogain. And he de-  
posed Domnall Ua Neill (namely, Domnall, son of Brian)  
and gave the kingship to Niall Culanach Ua Neill.—  
Maurice Fitz Gerald the Bald rested in Christ.

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 13th of the moon], A.D. [1287]  
1283<sup>1</sup>[-7]. Matthew, son of Maurice, son of Cathal [Mac  
Diarmata], rested in Christ.—Diarmait the Midian (son  
of Diarmad, son of Cathal Mac Diarmoda, namely, king  
of Muinnter-Mailruanaidh) rested in Christ.—Florence  
O'Gibellain, archdeacon of Oil-finn, distinguished in  
knowledge and intelligence, rested in Christ.—Gilla-na-  
nog<sup>2</sup> O'Mannacha[i]n, king of "The Territories," rested  
in Christ.<sup>3</sup>—Mael-Sechlainn, son of Tomaltach Mac  
Oirechthaigh, was killed by Toirdhelbach, son of Eogan  
Ua Concobuir, in revenge of his father having been  
abandoned by the same Tomaltach to the sons of Toir-  
delbach.<sup>4</sup>—Adam Cusack<sup>5</sup> rested in Christ.—Bean-  
Muman, daughter of Ua Catha[i]n, died.

Tuesday,—an incidence devoid of  
note.

<sup>1</sup>*Sons of Toirdhelbach.*—The  
editor of the *A. L. C.* suggests *sons*  
of *Tomaltach*; because, as the sen-  
tence stands, Toirdelbach takes  
vengeance on Tomaltach for having  
abandoned the father of Toirdelbach  
to the sons of Toirdelbach. Per-  
haps, however, there existed a

family feud between Toirdelbach  
and his father on the one side and  
the sons of Toirdelbach on the other.

The *F. M.*, as was their wont,  
omitted the passage containing the  
difficulty.

<sup>5</sup>*Cusack.*—He died at the close of  
the year, as his name appears in a  
Roll of receipt, Nov. 15, 1287.  
(*D. I.*, III. 341.)



[b. r.] [Cal. 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> u., l. xxiiii.<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> b[-iiii.<sup>o</sup>] Michael Mac-in'-t-řair, erpuc Cločair, morpuur ert.—Mažnup hUa Concobuip (idon,<sup>c</sup> mac Concuřair ruaiđ<sup>c</sup>), maraen le řuair do Connačtaiř 7 hUa-mĐruim [hUa-] 7 Conmaicne, dočēčt laiř do řařail řiře Connačt do řein. Ocuř do hačřigađ Cačal řuađ, a derbračair 7 točt doib<sup>2</sup> co hČč-Sliřen, mur aroiře Cačal co n-a řočřaiře 7 cumuře doib leč ar leč 7 Cačal do řařail aiř<sup>d</sup> 7 maiřm do čabairrapa muin[ř]ter. Ocuř dohairřeo upiřor Connačt do'n<sup>3</sup> dul řin 7 řiři Connačt do řařail ar eiřin do Mhažnup.—Donnčāđ<sup>c</sup> řiařāč, mac Mažnupa, mic Muircepřaiř hUa Concobuip, quieuř in [Chriřto].<sup>c</sup>—Teč do řařail ar Mhažnup hUa Concobuip do Thoipřđelbač, mac Eogain hUa Concobuip, řin Rořmór 7 Mažnup do lot ann 7 Rař|nall Mac Rařnall, taiřeč Muinřepi-hČolaiř, do marbađ d'en upčup řoiřoi 7 dołoiřeđ Niall řelřuiře hUa<sup>4</sup> Concobuip 7 domarbađ řaine aiř<sup>5</sup> 7 do řeanařđ eič maiři řiř.<sup>c</sup>—Slois<sup>c</sup> le Mažnup O Concobuip ar eiř a leiřiř a řil-Muirēđaiř, řup'řař a neř 7 a m-břaiře.—Sluař leiřan řapřa (idon,<sup>4</sup> an ř-lapřa řuađ<sup>4</sup>) dočum Connačt, co řainic co Roř-comain 7 cum Mažnupa hUa Concobuip, ři Chonnačt 7 i n-ađaiř muinřepi in řiř 7 Mic<sup>6</sup> řepailř 7 do-řpeannaiřeřup in ř-lapřa in točt řečā řin 7 ni řopřačt řep. řřailiř a řluāř 7 a řočřaiře řan řenn do řařail.<sup>c</sup>—Steapřan, arđerpuc Tuama 7 řiupřiř na hČenn, in

B 65c

A.D. 1284. <sup>1</sup> an, B. <sup>2</sup> řaiř, A. <sup>3</sup> do (stroke over o = n omitted by oversight), A. <sup>4</sup> O, A. <sup>5</sup> ři., A, B. <sup>6</sup> mac, MS. (A). <sup>b</sup> alias 1287, over-head, n. t. h., B; alias 1288, n. t. h., C; 1288, on margin, D. <sup>c-c</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>d</sup> ann—in that (place), B. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>4-4</sup> itl., n. t. h., MS.

[1288]. <sup>1</sup> 1284 = 1288 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> Michael, etc.—See (1268) notes 1, 2, *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> Stephen.—De Foleburne. He

was transferred from Waterford (which he had held since 1274) by Honorius IV., July 12, 1286 (Theiner, p. 135-6) and died before July, 1288. A notable memoran-

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 24th of the moon,] A.D. [1288 Bis.] 1284<sup>1</sup>[-8]. Michael<sup>2</sup> Mac-in-tshair, bishop of Clochar, died.—Maghnus Ua Concobuir (namely, son of Concubhar the Red), along with what he got to join him of the Connachtmen and of the Ui-Briuin and of Conmaicni, came to take the kingship of Connacht to himself. And Cathal the Red, his brother, was deposed. And they came to Ath-Slisen, where Cathal was with his force and they fought side for side and Cathal was taken by him and defeat inflicted on his people. And very large part of Connacht was harried on that occasion. And the kingship of Connacht was taken by force by Maghnus.—Donnchadh the Swarthy, son of Maghnus, son of Muircertach Ua Concobuir, rested in Christ.—A house was seized on Maghnus Ua Conchobuir by Toirdhelbach, son of Eogan Ua Conchobuir, in Ros-mor and Maghnus was injured therein and Raghnaill Mac Raghnaill, chief of Muinnter-Eolais, was killed by one shot of an arrow and Niall Ua Conchobuir the Tawny was injured and other persons were killed. And good horses were taken from them.—A host [was led] by Maghnus O'Conchobuir after his healing into Sil-Muiredhaigh, so that he obtained sway over them and [obtained] their hostages.—A host [was led] by the Earl (namely, the Red Earl) to Connacht, until he came to Ros-Comain and to Maghnus Ua Conchobuir, king of Connacht and against the people of the king and Fitz Gerald. And they challenged the Earl to go beyond that and he went not accordingly. He disperses his host and his force without obtaining sway.—Stephen,<sup>3</sup> archbishop of Tuam and Justiciary of Ireland,

dum of the chattels belonging to him found in Tuam and Athlone was made in the beginning of that month. (*D. I.*, III. 406.) For his doings from his arrival in Ireland as "brother of the Hospital of St.

John of Jerusalem in England" (*ib.*, II. 886) in 1270 to his death as justiciary, see the references under *Foleburne*; *Waterford, Brother Stephen* (*ib.* II.); *Waterford, Stephen*; *Tuam, Stephen* (*ib.* III.).

Chryso quieuit.—Caſal mac Tairſ, mic Caſail mic  
 Διαρματα, do ſaſail riſi Muigi-Luirſ.—William Mac  
 Pheorair, do ſoſa[ſ] cum aipocoroe Tuama.

A 64a

[Cal. 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> un., l. u.,<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup>  
 u.<sup>o</sup>[-ix.<sup>o</sup>] Tairſ hua Flannaga[i]n, tairſ Clainni-  
 Caſail, quieuit in [Chryso].—Maſa O Sgingin, aipoc-  
 ſenſaſ Erenn uile, morpuir ep.<sup>c</sup>—Miler, erpuic Con-  
 maicne, iſon, in ſailleppuc, quieuit in [Chryso].—  
 Simon hua<sup>1</sup> Pinaſta, aipinneſ Orl-ſinn, quieuit in  
 [Chryso].— | Sluaſaſ la Ricard Duir 7 le Gallair  
 na Miſe—7 Maſnur hua Conſobuir, ri Connaſt, leir—  
 cum [U]i Mail-[Sh]eclainn, co tucad maſom mor oppa<sup>2</sup>  
 (iſon,<sup>c</sup> maſom in Cpoir-ſleiſe<sup>c</sup>) 7 romarbaſ Ricard  
 Duir ann, in Darun moruair<sup>d</sup> 7 a braiſpeſa 7 ſecur  
 hua Cellairſ, iſon, mac in erpuic.—Piaſpa hua Flainn,  
 tairſ Sil-Mailpuanaſ, in t-aen duine<sup>3</sup> rob' pepp eineſ  
 7 égnom 7 comairce doſi i Connaſtaiſ, do<sup>e</sup> dul do ſenum  
 cleamnura pe Gallairſ, ſur'marb mac Ricard ſinn a'  
 Dupe 7 Mac William 7 Mac Pheorair i meſail é.—

A.D. 1285. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>2</sup>opſa, A. <sup>3</sup>-m, B. <sup>b</sup>1289, overhead, n. t. h.,  
 B; *alias* 1289, n. t. h., B; 1289, on margin, D. The Miler item is  
 omitted in D. <sup>c-c</sup>l. m., t. h., A, B; om., C, D. <sup>d</sup>mor, B; followed by C.  
<sup>e</sup> α—his, B. <sup>f</sup>om., A

<sup>4</sup> *Elected*.—Having gone to Rome  
 for the purpose, he got his election  
 confirmed by Nicholas IV., May 2,  
 1289. (Theiner, p. 142-3.) There-  
 upon, he was promoted from sub-  
 deaconship to deaconship and em-  
 powered (May 26) to receive priest's  
 Orders from any bishop he should  
 chose (*ib.* 144). On the same day  
 the bishops of Killala and Clonfert  
 were directed, either of them, with  
 two other suffragans, to give him  
 episcopal consecration (*ib.*).

In addition to being rector of  
 Athenry in Tuam, he held a bene-  
 fice in Cashel, Killaloe and Killala  
 respectively! To discharge the  
 church debts of Tuam and support  
 the archiepiscopal dignity, he was  
 allowed (Aug. 5, 1289) to retain  
 these four preferments for three  
 years and to receive one year's re-  
 venue of every benefice vacated  
 during the three years next ensuing,  
 due provision being made for the  
 cure of souls. The bishops of Lis-

rested in Christ.—Cathal, son of Tadhg, son of Cathal [1288] Mac Diarmata, took the kingship of Magh-Luirg.—William Mac Fheorais [Birmingham] was elected<sup>4</sup> to the archbishopric of Tuaim.

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 5th of the moon,] A.D. [1289] 1285<sup>1</sup>[-9]. Tadhg Ua Flannaga[i]n, chief of Clann-Cathail, rested in Christ.—Matthew O'Sgingin, arch-antiquary of all Ireland, died.—Miles,<sup>2</sup> bishop of Conmaicni [Ardagh], namely, the Foreign bishop, rested in Christ.—Simon Ua Finachta, herenagh of Oil-finn, rested in Christ.—A hosting by Richard Tuit [of Athlone] and by the Foreigners of Meath—and Maghnus Ua Conchobuir, king of Connacht, [was] with him—to [attack] Ua Mail-[S]echlainn, so that a great defeat (namely, the defeat of Crois-sliabh) was inflicted upon them. And Richard Tuit, the great, noble Baron was killed<sup>3</sup> therein, as well as his kinsmen and Jacques Ua Cellaigh, namely, the son of the bishop.<sup>4</sup>—Fiachra Ua Flainn, chief of Muinnter-Mailruanaigh, the best person for hospitality and prowess and protection that was in Connacht, went to make marriage alliance with the Foreigners, so that the son of Richard de Burgh the Fair and Mac William [de Burgh] and Mac Fheorais killed him in treachery.—A great host [was

more and Killaloe were to execute the terms of the concession (*ib.* p. 145).

[1289] <sup>1</sup>1285 = 1289 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> *Miles*.—Of Dunstable. Appointed at the close of 1255, or early in 1256. (*D. I.*, II. 486.) As the temporalities were restored to his successor, Matthew, canon of Ardagh, Jan. 28, 1290 (*ib.* III.

574), Miles, it can scarcely be doubted, died in 1289. The text is consequently four years predated.

<sup>3</sup> *Killed*.—From a grant of custody of his lands and tenements issued Sept. 2, 1290 (*D. I.*, III. 764), it may be inferred that Tuite was slain in that year.

<sup>4</sup> *Bishop*.—Thomas O'Kelly, of Clonfert, who died in [1263], *supra*.

Sluaḡ mop le Mac Pheorair cum in<sup>4</sup> Chalbaiḡ hU  
Concobuir 7 na mac<sup>5</sup> riḡ Laiḡneč,<sup>6</sup> co tucad mairm mop  
porro 7 sup'marbað Mailir o'Eiretra 7 Soill imda  
aili<sup>7</sup> 7 eič imda do buain de.

B 65d [Cal. Ian. [p.<sup>a</sup> 1, l. x.ii.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup>  
ii.<sup>ob</sup>[-xc.<sup>o</sup>] William Mac Pheorair do ḡabail arderro-  
corde [Tuama<sup>c</sup>].—In t-erroc hUa<sup>1</sup> Sedeča[i]n, idon,  
erpuic Cille-mic-n'Duač, quieuit in [Chriřto].—Cairpri  
hUa Mail[-Sh]ečlainn, rí Míde, in mac|aň ir moirḡ-  
nimaiči<sup>2</sup> dobí 1 n-Erinn 1 n-a aimpir, do marbað (le<sup>d</sup>  
Ma[c] Cočlan<sup>d</sup>).—Sluaḡeð la Domnall, mac ðriain hU  
Neill 1 Cemel-nEogain, sup'cuir Níall hUa<sup>1</sup> Neill  
(idon,<sup>d</sup> Níall Culanač<sup>d</sup>) ar eigin eirri 7 sup'ḡab fein  
riḡi ar lor a laňa.—Aeð hUa<sup>3</sup> Domnall do ačriḡað  
o'a derbpračair fein, idon, do Cairrðelbač hUa<sup>3</sup> Dom-  
nall, tpe cumačtain cinið a mačar, idon, Clainni-  
Domnall 7 ḡallóḡlač n-imda aile<sup>4</sup> (7<sup>a</sup> riḡi do ḡabail do  
fein ar eigin<sup>d</sup>).

(Hoc<sup>1</sup> anno Iohanner de Ianua, pater Optimr Pre-  
dicatorum, auctorem qui dicitur Catholicon  
perfecit, seu ad finem perduxit, Nonis Martii.<sup>1</sup>)

A.D. 1285. <sup>4</sup>an, B. <sup>5</sup>mic (which is meaningless), B. <sup>6</sup>-eāca, A ;  
-ēca, B. The sense requires the gen. pl. <sup>7</sup>eile, A ; ii., B.

A.D. 1286. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>2</sup>-aiḡi, B. <sup>3</sup>O, B. <sup>4</sup>eile, A ; ii., B. <sup>b</sup>1290, over-  
head, n. t. h., B ; *alias* 1290, n. t. h., C ; 1290, on margin, D. <sup>c</sup>Given  
in D. Cf. the last item of 1284. Here in A, l. m., t. h., is : annro tic  
ruo tuar—Here [under this year] comes that [entry regarding Mac Feorais  
given] above [under 1284]. <sup>d-d</sup>itl., n. t. h., A ; om., B, C, D. <sup>1-1</sup>On text  
space, n. t. h., A ; om., B, C, D.

<sup>5</sup> *De Exeter*.—His name appears  
in a Roll of receipt, May 10, 1289  
(*D. I.*, III. 475); which confirms  
the accuracy of the *Loch Ce* date.

[1290] <sup>1</sup>1286 = 1290 of the  
*A. I. C.*

<sup>2</sup>[*David*].—Elected apparently

in 1284 (*D. I.*, II. 2182). “David,  
bishop of Kilmacduagh,” appears  
in a Roll of receipt, May 20, 1286  
(*ib.*, III. 215). Nicholas, canon of  
the church, having announced the  
death of David, licence to elect  
was granted, June 13, 1290 (*ib.*,

led] by Mac Fheorais against the Calbach Ua Concobuir [1289] and the sons of the kings of Leinster, so that great defeat was put upon them. And Meyler de Exeter<sup>5</sup> and many other Foreigners were killed and many horses were taken from him.

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 16th of the moon,] A.D. [1290] 1286<sup>1</sup>[-90]. William Mac Fheorais took [possession of] the archbishopric of Tuaim.—The bishop [David]<sup>2</sup> Ua Sedechain, namely, bishop of Cell-mic-Duach, rested in Christ.—Cairpri Ua Mail-[S]echlainn, king of Meath, the most noble-deeded youth that was in Ireland in his time, was killed<sup>3</sup> (by Ma[c] Cochlan).—A hosting by Domnall, son of Briain Ua Neill, into Cenel-Eogain, so that he put Niall Ua Neill (namely, Niall Culanach) by force therefrom and took the kingship himself by power of his force.—Aedh Ua Domnaill was deposed by his own brother, namely, by Toirdhelbach Ua Domnaill, through the power of the tribe of his mother, namely, the Clann-Domnaill and many other Gallowglasses<sup>4</sup> (and he took the kingship to himself by force).

(This year John of Genoa,<sup>1</sup> Friar of the Order of (1286) Preachers, perfected, or brought to end, the Author that is called *Catholicon*, on the Nones [7th] of March.)

680). The textual date is thus four years in advance.

<sup>3</sup> *Killed*.—Treacherously, according to the *A. L. C.*

<sup>4</sup> *Gallowglasses*.—Literally, *Foreign youth* (a collective substantive). See Grace's *Annals* (*Ir. Arch. Soc.*), p. 71.

(1286) <sup>1</sup> *John of Genoa*.—John De Balbis, a Dominican, born in Genoa. Of the *Catholicon*, Quetif and Echard (*Script. Ord. Praed.*, p. 462) write: Opus continet Orthographiam, Prosodiam, Gram-

maticam, Rhetoricam, Etymologiam: proptereaue dicitur *Catholicon*, id est, opus universale. Cuius potissima pars est Vocabularium voces omnes primae, mediae et infimae Latinitatis complectens. Titulus in codicibus, qua manuscriptis, qua impressis: Incipit Summa, quae vocatur *Catholicon*, edita a F. Joanne de Janua, Ord. F. P. Ad calcem: Immensas omnipotenti Deo Patri et Filio et Spiritui Sancto gratiarum referimus actiones, qui nostrum *Catholicon* ex



Καλ. 1αν. (p.<sup>a</sup> 11., l. xxiii.<sup>a</sup>), Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> iii. 1.<sup>o</sup> <sup>b</sup>[-xc.1.<sup>o</sup>] Τοιρῶελβαῖ, mac Εῶσαιν hῡi Con-  
cobuir, in ouine 1p<sup>o</sup> mo 7 1p<sup>o</sup> aille 7 pob' ferr eimeḥ 7  
egnom 7 corcup<sup>1</sup> doḃí i n-Εῡνν, do<sup>1</sup> marbaḏ la Níall n-  
gelbuiḏe hῡa Concobuir.—Sluaḡ le Ricapḏ a ḃupc, le  
h1apla ὑλάḏ (1ḃon,<sup>o</sup> in τ-1apla puaḏ<sup>o</sup>), i Τ1p-nΕῶσαιν,  
ḃ'ap'αῖpḡḡ ré Domnall, mac ḃp1aiν hῡi Neill 7 ḃop1ḡḡḃ  
le1p Níall Culanaḥ O' Neill<sup>1</sup> 7 mup ḃopḡḡḡ<sup>2</sup> in τ-1apla in  
t1p, ḃomarbaḏ Níall Culanaḥ le Domnall hῡa Neill.  
Ocup ḃop1ḡḡḡ a huḥt an 1apla cetna le Mac Maip1in  
7 le Mac Eoin mac Αῖḃa buiḏe hῡi Neill (1ḃon,<sup>o</sup> ḃp1aiν,  
mac Αῖḃa buiḏe<sup>o</sup>) 7 pḡḡḡḡḡ Domnall in t1p.—Sluaḡ  
le1p1in | 1apla i Τ1p-Conaill cum Τοιρῶελβαῖḡ, ḡup'apḡḡ  
in t1p, e1ep cill 7 tuaiḥ 7 co tainic i Connaḥta1ḃ<sup>3</sup> co  
hO1l-p1inn 7 co tucapup Connaḥta p1elbpaḡḡḃe ḃo.—

A 64b

A.D. 1287. <sup>1</sup>-ḡup, A. <sup>2</sup>-ḡaiḃ, B. <sup>3</sup>-ḥta, B. <sup>b</sup> 1291, overhead, n. t. h.,  
B; *alias* 1291 n. t. h., C; 1291 on margin, D. <sup>c-c</sup> pob'—*that was*, B. <sup>d</sup> α  
—*his*, B. <sup>e-e</sup>itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>f</sup>fom., B, C; given in D.

multis et diversis doctorum textu-  
ris elaboratum atque contextum,  
licet per multa annorum curricula,  
in M.CC.LXXX.VI. Anno Domini,  
Nonis Martii, ad finem usque per-  
duxit.

The concluding words shew that  
the person who made the additional  
entry at this year had the *Catholicon*  
before him.

Erasmus pokes fun at the *Catho-  
licon* in the *Synodus Grammaticorum*:  
Albinus: Quinam erant [libri]?  
Bertulphus: Oh, praeclari omnes:  
*Catholicon*, etc. (Erasmi *Colloquia*,  
Amstelodami, Typ. Lud. Elzevirii,  
1650, p. 417.)

Its chief interest lies in the fact  
that it was, according to Trithem-  
ius, the first example of block

printing. Treating of John of  
Guttenberg and John Fust, he  
says (*Chron. Hirsaug. ad an.* 1450):  
Imprimis igitur characteribus lit-  
terarum in tabulis ligneis per  
ordinem scriptis formisque compo-  
sitis vocabularium *Catholicon* nun-  
capatum impresserunt: sed cum  
iisdem formis nihil aliud potuerunt  
inscribere, etc. Six other additions  
of the work appeared up to 1506.

The Authors of the *Histoire  
Litteraire de la France* do not fail  
to turn his confession to account:  
Balbi de Gênes, l'un de plus célèbres  
grammariens dont l'Italie pût alors  
s'enorgueillir, avoue qu'il ne sait  
pas bien la langue d'Homère: mihi  
non bene scienti linguam Graecum  
[sic] (p. 142).

Kalends of Jan. (on 2nd feria, 27th of the moon,) A.D. [1291] 1287<sup>1</sup>[-91]. Toirdhelbach, son of Eogan Ua Concobuir, the person who was greatest and handsomest and who was best of hospitality and prowess and triumph that was in Ireland, was killed by Niall Ua Concobuir the Tawny.—A host [was led] by Richard de Burgh [namely] by the Earl of Ulster (that is, the Red Earl) into Tir-Eogain, whereby he deposed Domnall, son of Brian Ua Neill and Niall Culanach O'Neill was made king by him. And when the Earl left the country, Niall Culanach was killed by Domnall Ua Neill. And the son of Aedh<sup>2</sup> Ua Neill the Tawny (namely, Brian, son of Aedh the Tawny) was made king, with assent of the same Earl, by Mac Martin and by Mac Eoin. And Domnall left the country.—A host [was led] by the Earl into Tir-Conaill against Toirdhelbach [Ua Domnaill], so that he harried the country, both church and territory. And he came into Connacht to Oil-finn and the Connachtmen gave deceptive pledges<sup>3</sup> to him.—

[1291] <sup>1</sup> 1287 = 1291 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> Son of Aedh—(namely, Brian).—The collocation of the subject (after the agent) has led the authors of C and D astray. C gives: "And was made king after by the consent of the Earle aforesaid by Mac Martin and Mac Eoin Mac Hugh Boy O'Neale." Read "The son [mac] of Hugh Boy [the Tawny] was made king," etc. D has: Bernardus [recte, Brianus], filius Odonis Flauui, regnauit autoritate Comitum et per institutionem Mag Martin et Macke Euoyne, filium Odonis Flauui. Mac Eoin and mac Aedha are here erroneously taken to be in apposition.

A scribal error, which passed un-

noticed by the editor, occurs in the A. L. C. (1291). The person who was made king is called Niall, son of Aedh. In the entry of his death at 1295 in the same Annals, he is rightly named Brian, son of Aedh.

<sup>3</sup> Deceptive pledges.—That is, they intended nevertheless to cast off his authority as soon as they could. C makes an extraordinary blunder in this place: "Connaght made him the Feast of St. Brigit!" That is, *fel*, deceit is taken for *feil*, feast and *braighde*, pledges, for *Brighde*, gen. of Brigit, a personal name. D also errs: Inhabitantes tradiderunt eidem *viles* tantum obsides. The F. M. omit *fel*, which is the chief word.

Concobur hlla Duḡda, ri hlla-ḡiaḡpaḡ,<sup>4</sup> do baḡaḡ ar in τ-Sinaḡnn.—Comḡogbaḡl do ḡenum do Chaḡal hlla Concobur 7 do Níall ḡelbuḡḡe 7 do luḡḡ ḡaḡa coimeḡḡḡi ḡ'a ḡaibe acu, eter ḡallaiḡ 7 ḡaḡelaiḡ, ḡ'aḡḡḡḡaḡ Maḡnura 7 imḡerain do ḡabairḡ ḡoiḡ i Capaiḡ-Culaḡnḡ (aḡiaḡ°-Chuliḡaile°). Ocur Caḡal do loḡ ann 7 Muḡḡaḡḡ, mac Taiḡḡ hli Conḡobur, do maḡbaḡ ann 7 ḡaine eile 7 eiḡ imḡa do buain do ḡuḡnnḡer Maḡnura 7 maiḡm do ḡabairḡ ar ḡein 7 a ḡul ar ḡo laiḡ 7 cḡeḡa moḡa do ḡenum do muḡnnḡer Caḡail [U]i Conḡobur 7 do Níall ḡelbuḡḡe ar n-ḡuin Caḡail i Cairḡḡi. Ocur Maḡnur O Concobair, ar ḡeḡḡ do Shiḡ-Muḡḡeḡaiḡ ḡuiḡi 7 a aerḡ ḡḡaḡa ḡein 7 ḡall[aiḡ] Roḡa-Comain ḡ'a ḡoiḡḡin ar naḡḡaḡaḡ ar eḡ in maḡma, ḡoḡḡ ḡó i n-aiḡḡḡiḡ<sup>6</sup> na cḡeḡ. (Cḡ<sup>s</sup> bḡeiḡḡ do ḡoḡḡo ar ḡḡaḡ-in-ḡerain[n] ḡo'n<sup>h</sup> Aenaḡ, in cḡeḡ uile do buain ḡiḡ 7 Níall ḡein do ḡul ar eiḡin ar 7 Tomar Mac ḡoiḡelḡ do maḡbaḡ ann 7 a bḡaḡair, ḡaiḡiḡ Mac ḡoiḡelḡ, do ḡaḡail ann 7 a maḡbaḡ iḡin laiḡ ḡin<sup>i</sup> 7 moḡan aile<sup>7</sup> ḡo'n τ-ḡloḡ ḡin do maḡbaḡ ann, eter ḡallaiḡ 7 ḡaḡelaiḡ. Ocur ḡeḡḡ do Níall ar ḡiḡ arḡir 7 a ḡerainn ḡein do ḡabairḡ ḡó. ḡoiḡḡneḡ<sup>i</sup> eter-caḡair moḡ 7 inḡlaḡ aḡḡul etuḡḡi: ḡuabairḡ in ḡiḡe do ḡaḡail do Níall; cḡeḡ moḡ do ḡenum do Maḡnur ar Níall 7 a arḡain uile.<sup>1</sup>—Aeḡ hlla ḡallaḡain quieuit in [Chḡiḡḡo].—Conḡalaḡ Máḡ Eoḡaḡa[i]n, taiḡeḡ Cene[oi]l-ḡhiaḡaiḡ, moḡḡuḡ eḡḡ.

B 66a

(Oḡian<sup>k</sup> O ḡlainn, ri O-Tuḡḡḡi, occuḡḡuḡ eḡḡ.—ḡoiḡḡealbaḡ hlla ḡomnaḡl do aḡḡḡaḡ ḡ'a bḡaḡair

A.D. 1287. <sup>4</sup>O—, A. <sup>5</sup>aera (gen.) A. <sup>6</sup>ḡḡ, A. <sup>7</sup>eile, A; ii, B. <sup>s</sup>ocur bḡeḡ—and (he) overtook, B; followed by C, D. <sup>h</sup>ḡoḡ an—upon the, B. <sup>1</sup>cetna—the same, B, C. <sup>i</sup>om., B, C, D. <sup>k-k</sup>n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

<sup>4</sup>Secretly.—Literally (as rendered in C), *under hand*. It means that he was not recognised. Fauore, potius quam propriâ industriâ, euasit, D.

<sup>5</sup>Maghnus.—Here, by the native idiom, nom. absolute.

<sup>6</sup>With difficulty.—“Escaped hardly,” C; valide, licet fugiendo, euasit, D.

(1287). <sup>1</sup>Brian.—This item is in the *F. M.* (who have *died*, instead of *was slain*) at 1291. The other

Concobur Ua Dubhda, king of Ui-Fiachrach, was drowned [1291] in the Shannon.—A general muster was made by Cathal Ua Concobuir and by Niall the Tawny and by all the folk that they had capable of rising out, both Foreigners and Gaidhil, to depose Maghnus. And they gave battle in Caradh-Culainn (otherwise, [Caradh]-Chulmaile) and Cathal was injured therein and Murchadh, son of Tadhg Ua Conchobuir and other persons [were killed there]. And many horses were taken from the people of Maghnus and defeat was inflicted upon himself and he went therefrom secretly.<sup>4</sup>—And many preys were made by the people of Cathal Ua Conchobuir and by Niall the Tawny [in revenge] for the wounding of Cathal in Cairpre. And Maghnus<sup>5</sup> O'Concobhair, when the Sil-Muiredaigh came to him and [when] his own retinue and the Foreigners of Ros-Comain [came] to his aid on the morrow after the defeat, he went to the rescue of the preys. On his overtaking them at Srath-in-gherainn and close by the Aenach, all the prey was taken from them and Niall himself escaped with difficulty<sup>6</sup> therefrom. And Thomas Mac Goistelb was killed there and his kinsman, David Mac Goistelb, was captured there and much more of that host, both Foreigners and Gaidhil, was killed there. And Niall came, on peace [being made], into the country and his own land was given to him. Great recrimination and contention [however] happened between them : the direction of the country was assumed by Niall ; a great foray was made by Maghnus on Niall and he was completely despoiled by him.—Aedh Ua Fallamhain rested in Christ.—Conghalach Mag Eochaga[i]n, chief of Cenel-Fiachaidh, died.

(Brian<sup>1</sup> O'Flainn, king of Ui-Tuirtri, was slain.— (1287) Toirdhealbach Ua Domnaill was deposed by his own kins-

two entries are in the *A. L. C.* under 1291. Perhaps the Continuator placed them here, though at the wrong year, because they

were given at the same date as the foregoing textual events in the source whence he drew.

pein, ιδον, δ' Ἀεὶδ ἡὺα Ὀμναιλλ 7 ριῖ το ῡαῖαι το  
pein αριι. — Ἀεορι Μῡαῡραῖ, abb na Τρινοιρε αρ Λοῖ-  
Che, in Χριρτο quieuit.<sup>k)</sup>

[bιι.]     [Cal. 1an. [p.<sup>o</sup> iii., l. ix.,<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup>  
iiii.<sup>o</sup> [-xc.ii.<sup>o</sup>] Sluaḡ<sup>c</sup> lepin 1apla cetna cum Maḡnur,  
no co painic co Rop-Comain 7 doim[ē]ic ḡan braiḡde,  
ḡan neit do'n turur rin. Rolen imopno Maḡnur in τ-  
1apla co Milius 7 doṛiḡne α οiḡreir ann.—Ὀonnčāḡ,  
mac Eogain hlii Cončobuir, quieuit in [Χριρτο].—  
Soihairiḡ O ḡairmleḡaḡ do marbaḡ la hlii<sup>1</sup> Neill.—  
Niall ḡealburde hlii Cončobuir do marbaḡ do Thaḡḡ,  
mac Ainriuar hlii Cončobuir 7 do Thuatā, mac Muir-  
ceṛtaḡ.—Maḡ Coḡla[i]n, ρi Delḡna, do marbaḡ | do  
Shirin Mac Fheorair tpe forḡoll in<sup>2</sup> 1apla.—Ainḡilep  
O Ὀoḡarṛtaḡ, tairēḡ Ἀṛḡa-Miḡair, quieuit in Χριρτο.

A 64c

[Cal. 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> ii., l. xx.,<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup>  
ix.<sup>o</sup> [-xc.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup>] Maḡnur hlii Cončobuir, ρi Connačt pe<sup>c</sup>  
coic<sup>1</sup> bliatna co leič, in pep denmā iṛḡa 7 caḡaḡ robo  
mó ḡrain 7 corḡur 7 rob' pep eíneč 7 eḡnom i n-a  
airir pein do ḡhaiḡelaiḡ, iar m-beič ḡó paiti i n-  
ḡalar, morṛur ep.—Cačal hlii Cončobuir do marbaḡ  
do Ruaiḡri, mac Ὀonnčāḡa puaḡaiḡ.—Cačal puat hlii  
Cončobuir (ιδον,<sup>d</sup> mac Concubair puaiḡ<sup>d</sup>) do ḡaḡai ρiḡi  
Connačt iar n-ḡabail Ἀeḡa, mic Eogain. Ocur Cačal  
cetna do marbaḡ i cinn paiti do Ruaiḡri, mac Ὀonn-  
čāḡa puaḡaiḡ hlii Cončobuir 7 Ἀeḡ, mac Eogain, do

A.D. 1288. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>2</sup>an, A. <sup>b</sup>1292, overhead, n. t. h., A; *alias*  
1292, n. t. h., C; 1292, on margin, D. <sup>c</sup>om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1289. <sup>1</sup>i. u. (the Latin equivalent used here and elsewhere as  
contraction), A, B. <sup>b</sup>1293, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1293, n. t. h., C;  
1293, on margin, D. <sup>c</sup>om. (probably by mistake), A. <sup>d-d</sup>itL, n. t. h.,  
A; om., B, C, D.

<sup>2</sup> *Trinity*.—The Premonstraten-  
sian abbey, Trinity Island, Loch  
Ce.

[1292] <sup>1</sup>1288 = 1292 of the  
A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> *Son of Andrew*.—D adds: mic

man, namely, by Aedh Ua Domnaill and the kingship was [1291]  
taken by himself again.—Aedru Magrath, abbot of the  
Trinity<sup>2</sup> in [*lit.* on] Loch-Che, rested in Christ.)

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 9th of the moon,] A.D. [1292 Bis.]  
1288<sup>1</sup>[-92]. A host [was led] by the same Earl against  
Maghnus [Ua Conchobair], until he reached Ros-Comain,  
and he went without hostage, without sway, on that ex-  
pedition. Maghnus, however, followed the Earl to Miliug  
and complied with his full demand there.—Donnchadh,  
son of Eogan Ua Conchobuir, rested in Christ.—Somhair-  
lidh O'Gairmleghaidh was killed by Ua Neill.—Niall Ua  
Conchobuir the Tawny was killed by Tadhg, son of  
Andrew<sup>2</sup> Ua Conchobuir and by Tuathal, son of Muircer-  
tach.—Mag Cochla[i]n, king of Delbna, was killed by  
Sifin Mac Feorais [Birmingham], through direction of the  
Earl.—Aindiles O'Dochartaigh, chief of Ard-Midhair,<sup>3</sup>  
rested in Christ.

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 20th of the moon,] A.D. [1293]  
1289<sup>1</sup>[-93]. Maghnus Ua Conchobuir, king of Connacht  
for five years and a half, the man of the Gaidhil for making  
peace and war that caused most terror and triumph and  
was best in hospitality and benevolence in his own time,  
after being a quarter [of a year] in illness, died.—Cathal  
Ua Conchobuir was killed by Ruaidhri, son of Donnchadh  
the Swarthy.<sup>2</sup>—Cathal Ua Conchobuir the Red (namely,  
son of Concubar the Red) took the kingship of Connacht  
after the capture of Aedh, son of Eogan [Ua Conchobair].  
And the same Cathal was killed at the end of a quarter  
[of a year] by Ruaidhri, son of Donnchadh Ua Conchobuir

Bria[i]n Luaigne—son of Brian of  
Luighni. This is given in the  
*A. L. C.* (1292).

For Tuathal, see the final entry  
of following year.

<sup>3</sup> *Ard-Midhair*.—D adds: com-  
munis omnibus hospitalitate. The

original of the expression is in the  
*F. M.* at this year.

[1293] <sup>1</sup> 1289 = 1293 of the  
*A. L. C.*

*Donnchadh the Swarthy*.—Do-  
nati fusci, D.



legan ar 7 riġi Connaċt do ġaḃail do<sup>c</sup> tre nept in  
 Ġhiurtir.—Cairlen Sligiġ do ḡenum do Sheon Ri[cz]  
 Tomur 7 a ḡul cairur co teċ riġ Saxon.—Aeð, mac  
 B 66b Eogain hUí Conċobuir, do ġaḃail riġi Connaċt | 7<sup>o</sup> a  
 riġaḃ do<sup>n</sup> Ġiúr<sup>ti</sup> 7 do muinnter<sup>e</sup> in<sup>2</sup> riġ 7 an<sup>3</sup> deċmaḃ<sup>4</sup>  
 la iar<sup>1</sup> n-a riġaḃ, a ġaḃail do Mac Ġepailt i<sup>5</sup> meḃail 7  
 coica<sup>6</sup> da muinnter do marbaḃ 7 cpeċa mora do ḡenum  
 air.—Murċaḃ hUa Mail-[Sh]eċlainn, ri Míðe, quieuit  
 in [Churto].—Perġal hUa Raġaillaiġ, ri Muinnter-  
 Mhailmórðā, morptur ert.—Cairri Paṑraic<sup>7</sup> 7 Colum-  
 cille 7 Ūriġde do foillriúġuḃ do Nícol Mac Mail-irru,  
 do Chomarba Paṑraic,<sup>7</sup> do beċ Saḃull Paṑraic<sup>7</sup> 7 a  
 tóġbail do 7 iar n-a<sup>8</sup> toġbail, perṑa móra 7 mupbuileḃa  
 do ḡenum 7 a cur dóru<sup>n</sup> a rerin cumṑaiġ co honoraċ.—  
 Mór, inġen Feiðlimċe hUí Conċobuir, quieuit in  
 [Churto].—Floirínt hUa Cerpalla[i]n, erpu<sup>c</sup> Tpe-  
 hEogain<sup>9</sup> (aiar,<sup>d</sup> erpu<sup>c</sup> Doire<sup>d</sup>), quieuit in [Churto].—  
 Muirceprtaċ hUa Flannaġa[i]n, cairċ Clainni-Caṑail,  
 quieuit in [Churto].—Tuātal,<sup>h</sup> mac Muirceprtaġ (hUí<sup>d</sup>  
 Chonċubair<sup>d</sup>), do marbaḃ la Muinnter-Eaġra.

(Caṑal<sup>i</sup> Mac Doir<sup>ma</sup>da, riġ Mhuiġe-Luirġ, do ġaḃail  
 le hAeð, mac Eogain hUí Chonċubair, im meaḃuil 7 he  
 peim do ḡul ar éiġin ar topaḃ a laíma ar a ċuḃriġiḃ 7  
 cpeaċ do ḡenum ḡo ar ċloinn Chaṑail hUí Flannaġan.  
 Ocur milleḃ<sup>9</sup> Connaċt do ċeaċt do na holcail<sup>ḃ</sup> doṑinṑeḃ  
 annrin etir ġaḃail 7 marbaḃ.<sup>i</sup>—Aeð,<sup>i</sup> mac [Eo]ġain

A.D. 1289. <sup>2</sup>an, A. <sup>3</sup>in, B. <sup>4</sup>.x. maḃ, A, B. <sup>5</sup>a, A. <sup>6</sup>.l. (the Latin  
 numeral used as contraction), A, B. <sup>7</sup>-is, B. <sup>8</sup>n-o, A. <sup>9</sup>mll<sup>7</sup>, (A) MS. <sup>c</sup>e a  
 huċt an Ġiur<sup>ti</sup> 7 muinnter<sup>u</sup>—*by the power of the Justiciary and the people*  
*(of the king)*, B; “by the power of the deputy,” C. <sup>1</sup>ar--on (=after), A.  
<sup>9</sup>Doire—*of Doire*, with : no, Thir<sup>u</sup>-hEogain—or, *of Tir-Eogain*, itl, t.  
 h., B; followed by C and D. <sup>h</sup>om., D. <sup>i</sup>l. n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.  
<sup>i</sup>l. m., n. t. h., but different from that of <sup>i</sup>l, A; om., B, C, D.

<sup>3</sup> Justiciary.—William de Vesey,  
 1290—1294.

<sup>4</sup> Fitz Thomas.—Fitz Gerald of  
 Offaly. For the wager of battle  
 between him and de Vesey (in con-

nection with which he went to  
 England), see *D. I.*, IV. 147.

Opposite this entry, l. m., Latin  
 hand, is: *Reedificatio Sligiae per*  
*Anglos.*

the Swarthy. And Aedh, son of Eogan, was liberated and the kingship of Connacht taken by him through the power of the Justiciary.<sup>3</sup>—The castle of Sligech was built by John Fitz Thomas<sup>4</sup> and he went across to the house of the king of the Saxons.—Aedh, son of Eogan Ua Conchobuir, took the kingship of Connacht and he was made king by the Justiciary and by the people of the king and the tenth day after his being made king, he was captured in treachery by Fitz Gerald. And fifty of his people were killed and great preys were made upon him.—Murchadh Ua Mail-[S]echlainn, king of Meath, rested in Christ.—Ferghal Ua Raighaillaigh, king of Muinnter-Mailmordha, died.—The relics<sup>5</sup> of [SS.] Patrick and Colum-cille and Brigit were revealed to Nicholas Mac Mail-Issu, [namely] to the successor of Patrick, to be in Sabhall of Patrick. And they were taken up by him and, after their being taken up, great deeds and marvels were done and they were placed honourably by him in an ornamental shrine.—Mor, daughter of Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir, rested in Christ.—Florence<sup>6</sup> Ua Cerballa[i]n, bishop of Tir-Eogain (otherwise, bishop of Daire), rested in Christ.—Muircertach Ua Flannaga[i]n, chief of Clann-Cathail, rested in Christ.—Tuathal, son of Muircertach (Ua Conchubair), was killed by the Muinnter-Eaghra. [1293]

(Cathal<sup>1</sup> Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Lurg, was taken prisoner by Aedh, son of Eoghan Ua Conchubhair, in treachery. And he himself went by force, by dint of his own power, out of his fetters and a foray was made by him on the children of Cathal Ua Flannagan. And destruction of Connacht came of the evils that were done then, both (1289)

<sup>3</sup> *The relics, etc.*—O'Donovan (*F. M.* iii. 456 sq.) adduces reasons to shew that this discovery did not take place.

<sup>6</sup> *Florence.*—On April 22, 1293, four years later than the textual

date of his death, he paid a fine of 20s. for not coming to parliament (*D. I.*, IV. 21). He died the same year, before October 10 (*ib.* 94).

(1289) <sup>1</sup> *Cathal, etc.*—The additions belong to 1293. The first

h[ui] Concū]bui, inc[ri]t pe[gn]are. — Reliqui[a]e  
[Sanct]orum Patricii, Columbae [et] h[oc]i  
anno in[uen]tae sunt.<sup>1</sup>)

A 64d [Cal. 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> ui., l. 1.,<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup><sup>b</sup>  
[-iii.<sup>o</sup>] Aeð,<sup>c</sup> mac Eogain, do ðenum cpeč mor ar  
Clainn-Muirceptaig.—Muirceptač, mac Mağnura h[ui]  
Concobui, ađbur coiceđaiğ<sup>1</sup> i[er] pepp do bi d'a činuð<sup>2</sup>  
pein, do marbađ le Domnall, mac Taiğs 7 le Taiğs.—  
Domnall h[ui]a hEğra, pi luiğne, quieuit in [Chri]sto.—  
Mael-Sečlainn h[ui]a<sup>3</sup> Plannağa[i]n, taipeč Clainn-  
Cačail, do marbađ la Cačal, mac Taiğs Mic Dia-  
mata, ar ppaið Sligiğ.<sup>4</sup>—Donnčað Mac Con[Sh]nama,  
taipeč Muinntepi-Cinaeča,<sup>5</sup> quieuit in [Chri]sto.—  
Duarcan Mac<sup>6</sup> Tigeptain, taipeč Teallaiğ-Dunčaða,  
quieuit in [Chri]sto.—Cačal mac Taiğs Mic Dia-  
mata, pi Muighe-Luip, quieuit in [Chri]sto.—Cappač-  
in-caipn Mağ Thigeptain, taipeč Thellaiğ-Dunčaða,  
quieuit in [Chri]sto.—Cairlen Sligiğ do leağað le hAeð,  
mac Eogain h[ui]<sup>d</sup> Concobui.<sup>d</sup>—Deptail,<sup>e</sup> ingen Taiğs  
Mic (Cačail<sup>f</sup> Mic<sup>f</sup>) Diamata, quieuit in [Chri]sto.—  
Maelpuanaiğ, mac Ğilla-Cuip Mic Diamata, do  
ğaðail piği Mağsi-Luip.<sup>g</sup>—In t-lapla (idon,<sup>h</sup> Ricap a  
Đurc, idon, an t-lapla puað<sup>h</sup>) do Ğabail do Mac Ğepailt  
7 buaiðpeđ Epenn uile do čečt tpið an<sup>o</sup> Ğaðail<sup>o</sup> pin.—  
Cpeča<sup>o</sup> mora mebla do ðenum do Mac Ğepailt 7 do

A.D. 1290. <sup>1</sup>-7aiğ, B. <sup>2</sup>čineð, A. <sup>3</sup>O, A. <sup>4</sup>-ğið, A. <sup>5</sup>-aič, B.  
<sup>6</sup>Mağ, B. 1294, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1294, n. t. h., B, C; 1294  
on margin, D. <sup>c</sup> This item is omitted in D. <sup>d-d</sup> om., B, C; given in D.  
<sup>ee</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>f-f</sup> itl., n. t. h., (A) MS. <sup>g-g</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C,  
D. Opposite the entry, r. m., t. h., A, B, is Ğabail Maic Ğepailt ar in  
lapla—*Fitz Gerald's capture of the Earl*; literally: *capture of Fitz Gerald*  
*on the Earl*.

is given in the A. L. C. at that  
year; the second and third are  
respectively found (with more de-

tail) in the third and eighth of the  
original entries of this year.

[1294]<sup>1</sup> 1290=1294 of the A. L. C.

by capturing and killing.—Aedh, son of Eogan Ua Conchobuir, begins to reign.—The relics of Saints Patrick, Columba and Brigid were found this year.) (1289)

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 1st of the moon,] A.D. [1294] 1290<sup>1</sup>[-4]. Aedh, son of Eogan [Ua Conchobair], made a great foray on the Clann-Muircertaigh.—Muircertach, son of Magnus Ua Conchobuir, the one of his own sept best fit to be king of a Province, was killed by Domnall, son of Tadhg and by Tadhg [Ua Conchobair].—Domnall Ua Eghra, king of Luighni, rested in Christ.—Mael-Sechlainn Ua Flannaga[i]n, chief of Clann-Cathail, was killed by Cathal, son of Tadhg Mac Diarmata, on the street of Sligeach.—Donnchadh Mac Con[Sh]nama, chief of Muinnter-Cinaetha, rested in Christ.—Duarcan Mac Tigernain, chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, rested in Christ.—Cathal, son of Tadhg Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg, rested in Christ.—Carrach-in-cairn<sup>2</sup> Mag Tigernain, chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, rested in Christ.—The castle of Sligeach was levelled<sup>3</sup> by Aedh, son of Eogan Ua Conchobuir.—Derbail, daughter of Tadhg (son of Cathal) Mac Diarmata, rested in Christ.—Maelruanaigh, son of Gilla-Crisd Mac Diarmata, took the kingship of Magh-Luirg.—The Earl (namely, Richard de Burgh, that is, the Red Earl) was taken prisoner<sup>4</sup> by Fitz Gerald and disturbance of all Ireland came through that capture. — Great treacherous forays were made by Fitz Gerald and by Mac

<sup>2</sup> *Carrach - in - Cairn.* — *Scabidus acervi lapidum*, D. The origin of the soubriquet is unknown to me. The editor of the *A. L. C.* (i. 510) says the *F. M.* call him Duarcan. The explanation is, they give Duarcan's obit (the next preceding entry but one) and omit this.

*Levelled.*—See the third original entry of [1293], *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Taken prisoner.*—At the close of 1294, or early in 1295 (*D. I.*, IV. 191: the Roll referred to by O'Donovan, *F. M.* iii. 462, note n). According to Clyn's Annals the earl was taken on Saturday [Dec. 12] before the feast of St. Lucy [Dec. 13] 1294. Hence the text is four years antedated.

Mac Pheorair ar Connaētaiḃ 7 Aeḃ, mac Eogain, do ḡamailt d'aēriḡaḃ. In tír do mīlliuḃ doib 7 ní'ḡabrat nept eilí buḃ mo na rin.—Daiḃiḃ Mac ḡille-Ḍrpairḃ do marbaḃ la macaib Ḍomnall duiḃ hUí Eḡra.<sup>o</sup>

(ḡille-Ḍomnain<sup>h</sup> Maḡpairḃ, comarba Tερμυνν-Ḍabeó[1]ḡ, quieuit decimo tertio |Calenday Nouembryr hoc anno.<sup>h</sup>)

B 66c

|Cal. 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> un., l. xii.,<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini M<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>ob</sup> [-u.] In t-lapla cetna do légun ar do Mac ḡerairt tpe nept riḡ Saxan ar bpairḡoiḃ maiḃi[ḃ] d'a ēineḃ fein.—| Ḍriain, mac Aeḃa buiḃe hUí Neill, ri Cenuil-Eogain,<sup>1</sup> do marbaḃ la Ḍomnall (mac<sup>o</sup> Ḍriain<sup>o</sup>) hUí[-a] Neill 7 ar mor do ḡhallaiḃ 7 do ḡharḃelaiḃ 'maille rryr (Maiḃm<sup>d</sup> na Cpairḃe<sup>d</sup>).—Ḍomnall hUa<sup>2</sup> Cellaiḡ, ri hUa<sup>2</sup>-Maine, in t-aen ḡharḃel ir ḡlicu 7<sup>o</sup> ir línaiḡi[u]<sup>o</sup> 7 ir<sup>i</sup> fεrr comurle doḃí i n-a ḃuḃaiḃ<sup>g</sup> fein a<sup>h</sup> n-Erinn,<sup>h</sup> a éḡ i n-aibit manaiḡ 7 a aḃnucal i Cnoc-Muaiḃe.—Conn<sup>1</sup> Mac Ḍriana[1]n, tairēḃ Corc[a]-Ḍēlanḃ, occiryr ept.<sup>1</sup> Tomalḃaḃ<sup>h</sup> Mac Ḍriana[1]n, in tairēḃ doḃriḡneḃ 'n-a inaḃ, do marbaḃ do mīúinnḃter Chonalla[1]n a n-oiḡailt a n-aḃur do marbaḃ dórum.<sup>h</sup>—Coḡaḃ<sup>3</sup> móy i Tír-Conaill irin<sup>4</sup> bliḃḃain rin.<sup>1</sup>—Caḡaḃ móy eḃerpi Saxan 7 rí rranḡc.—Cairlen<sup>k</sup> [Muiḡe-Ḍuma<sup>k</sup>] 7 cairlen in ḃaile-nua 7 cairlen Muiḡi-ḃreḃpairḃe do leaḡaḃ la Seaprraiḡ hUa fεrḡail.

A.D. 1290. <sup>h-h</sup> t. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1291. <sup>1</sup> Cenel—, A. <sup>2</sup> O, A. <sup>3</sup> caḡaḃ, A. <sup>4</sup> ir (short form of the textual word), B. <sup>b</sup> 1295, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1295, n. t. h., C; 1295, on margin, D. <sup>c-c</sup> itl., t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>d-d</sup> r. m., t. h., A; l. m., t. h., B; om., C, D. <sup>e-e</sup> om., A, D; given in B, C. <sup>f</sup> doḃ'—*that was*, B. <sup>g</sup> airmryr—*time*, B, C; om., D. <sup>h-h</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>i</sup> om., D; ept is omitted in A. <sup>j</sup> ir—*this*, B. <sup>k-k</sup> om., B, C, D; a blank is left in the MS. for the name, which is here supplied from the *Annals of Loch Ce* (1295).

Feorais on Connacht and Aedh, son of Eogan, seemed to [1294]  
be deposed. The country was destroyed by them; but  
they got no power that was greater than that.—David Mac  
Gille-arraith was killed by the sons of Domnall Ua Eghra  
the Black.

(Gilla-Adomhnain Magraith, superior of Termonn- (1290)  
Dabeo[i]g, rested on the 13th of the Kalends of November  
[Oct. 20] this year.)

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 12th of the moon], A.D. [1295]  
1291<sup>1</sup>[-5]. The same Earl was liberated by Fitz Gerald,<sup>2</sup>  
through power of the king of the Saxons, for good hostages  
of his own sept.—Brian, son of Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny,  
was killed by Domnall (son of Brian) Ua Neill and great  
havoc [was wrought] of Foreigners and Gaidhil along  
with him (The Defeat of the Craibh).—Domnall Ua  
Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine, the one Gaidhel the most  
prudent, the most perfect and of best counsel that was in  
his own district in Ireland, died in the habit of a monk  
and was buried in Cnoc-Muaidhe.—Conn Mac Brana[i]n,  
chief of Corca-Achlann, was slain. Tomaltach Mac  
Brana[i]n, the chief that was made in his stead, was  
killed by the family of Cu-alla[i]n, in revenge of their  
father having been killed by him.—Great war in Tir-  
Conaill in this year.—Great war<sup>3</sup> between the king of the  
Saxons and the king of the French.—The castle of [Magh-  
Duma] and the castle of Newtown and the castle of Magh-  
Brecraidhe were levelled by Geoffrey Ua Ferghail.

[1295] <sup>1</sup> 1291 = 1295 of the  
A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> Fitz Gerald.—He was in West-  
minster at the time, having sub-  
mitted to the king's will respecting  
the caption of de Burgh and other

treasonable offences laid to his  
charge (*D. I.*, IV. 246).

<sup>3</sup> War. —Edward I.'s abortive  
expedition for the recovery of  
Gascony in 1295. For the con-  
nexion of Ireland therewith, see  
*D. I.*, IV. Index *Gascony*.



A65a[δῖρ.] [Cal. 1αν. [p.<sup>a</sup> 1., l. xx.iii.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup> <sup>b</sup>[-iii.<sup>o</sup>]] Αεὺ, mac Εοζαιν hυι Concobuip, δ'αἵριζαὺ δ'α οἰρεῖτ φειν 7 Clann-Muirceprταιξ το ἔαβαιρτ αρτιρ 1 η-α ιναὺ 7 cennuip 7 bpaixoi το ἔαβαιρτ το Choncobur ruαῶ, mac Caṡail 7 in τίρ uile, eτερ cill 7 τυαιῖ, το milliuḃ tpepan αἵριζαὺ ριν. Cpuḡ-Cairppu uile το lorcaḃ 7 το milliuḃ la Clann-Muirceprταιξ 7 ουλ φα ἔemplaiḃ in τίρε τοιḃ. Ocuip τοḃδῖξαιλ Ὅια 7 Columcille 7 Muire baintiḡepna. ipa tempuill τοḃαιρḡeouip.—Sluaḡ<sup>c</sup> móip το tinol το'η Αεὺ cetna ριν το ḡhallaiḃ 7 το ḡhaiḃelaiḃ φα uilliam ḡúpe 7 φα Teboio a ḡúpe, co paḃauip ceitḡu<sup>d</sup> hoḡḃce ipṡip 7 poḡmilleauip apbanna 7 imenna in tipe uile 7 tanḡauip ταιριḡ in tipe 'η-α τεḡ annipin. Ruḡauip leó iαḃ co τεḡ in 1apla, το ḡenum ṡiṡa Αεὺα. Ocuip ḡe poḡellipat, nuip' ḡomailipet in pṡḃ 7 το aentaiḡeouip apip ap τεḡτ δ'α τιḡ leipin Clainn cetna ριν. 1η τ-Αεὺ cetna ριν το τοἰḃeḡτ ipna Tyaṡaiḃ. O pepḡaiḃ 7 Maḡ Raḡnaiḃ co η-α η-ιμipciḃ το ἔαβαιρτ δό leip. Ocuip τεḡτα το ḡup cum Mac Ὅιαpματα 7 O pḡannaḡa[1]η 7 innoḃ τοιḃ ipṡip tpepan τεḡταιpεḡτ ριν 7 Concobur ruαῶ το<sup>d</sup> lenḡain 7 cpeḡ το ḡenum δό ṡoppo. 1mpoḃ τοιḃ ṡoppo, iḃon, ap in cpeiḡ 7<sup>e</sup> Concobur<sup>e</sup> ruαῶ, mac' Caṡail,<sup>f</sup> το mapḃaḃ le Mac Ὅιαpματα<sup>1</sup> ap τοpaiḃeḡτ na<sup>e</sup> cpeiḡe. Ocuip loḡlainn, mac Concobuip, το ḡabaiḃ 7 Maḡnuip, mac Tomaḡtaiḡ, το ḡabaiḃ 7 becan<sup>h</sup> το ḃaiuiḃ eile το mapḃaḃ ann.<sup>h</sup> Ocuip ip ann doipinneḃ ριν, 1 Cinn-Ceioi Thipe-Tyaṡaiḃ.—Αεὺ hυa<sup>2</sup> Concobuip 7 Mac Ὅιαpματα 7 O pepḡaiḃ 7 na hoἰpeḡta apḡeana το

A.D. 1292. <sup>1</sup>η-Ὅιαp—, B. <sup>2</sup>O, A. <sup>b</sup> 1296, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1296, n. t. h., C; 1296, on margin, D. <sup>c</sup>com., B, C, D. <sup>d</sup> Over o is placed α, n. t. h., to make the reading τα [=το α]—(*followed*) them, MS. (A). <sup>e</sup> B has iḃon—*namely* (*quia*, D), introducing the punishment that was inflicted on the profaners of the churches.

[1296] <sup>1</sup> 1292 = 1296 of the  
A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> Church and territory.—“Both

spirituall and temporall,” C; in  
utroque foro, D.

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 23rd of the moon], A.D. [1296Bis.] 1292<sup>1</sup>[-6]. Aedh, son of Eogan Ua Conchobuir, were deposed by his own tribe and the Clann-Muircertaigh were brought into the country in his stead and headship and hostages were given to Concobur the Red, son of Cathal [Ua Conchobair]. And the whole country, both church and territory,<sup>2</sup> was destroyed through that deposition. All the district of Cairpre was burned and destroyed by the Clann-Muircertaigh and the churches of the territory were attacked by them. And God and Colum-cille and Mary, the Queen, whose churches they profaned, avenged [this]. —A great host was mustered by the same Aedh of Foreigners and Gaidhil under William de Burgh and under Theobald de Burgh, so that they were four nights in the country and they destroyed the crops and chattels of all the country. And the chiefs of the country came into their house [i.e., submitted] then. They took them with them to the house of the Earl [Richard de Burgh], to make peace with Aedh. And though they promised, they kept not the peace and they united again with that same Clann on returning to their homes. That same Aedh came into "The Territories." O'Ferghail and Mag Raghnaill with their forces he brought with him. And messengers were sent to the Mac Diarmatas and O'Flannaga[i]ns and they returned into the country in consequence of that message. And Conchobur the Red followed and made a foray upon them. They turned upon these, namely, upon the foray force and Concobur the Red was killed by Mac Diarmata, in driving the prey. And Lochlainn, son of Concobur, was taken and Maghnus, son of Tomaltach, was taken and a small number of other persons were killed there. And where that was done is in Cenn-Ceidi of Tir-Tuathail. Aedh Ua Concobuir and Mac Diarmata and O'Ferghail and the allies also made large retaliatory forays on the people of Clann-Muircertaigh the

ðenum cpeč mór n-ðiglá ar muinntir<sup>1</sup> Clainni-Muir-  
ceptaiḡ in la cetna.—In<sup>c</sup> lačlann cetna rin, mac Con-  
čobuir, do ðallað 7 a éḡ a n-učur a ðallta.<sup>c</sup>—ḡilla-lay<sup>d</sup>  
Mac-in-liathanaigh, erpuic Oil-rinn, quieuit in [Churto].  
—Mael-ḡeoir O Duibḡenna[i]n, arčioeočan na  
ḡeirne, o Duim-cliað co Cenannur, quieuit in  
Churto.<sup>1</sup>—Morrluaḡ<sup>3</sup> le riḡ Saxan i n-Clbain, ḡur'ḡaḡ  
nept Clban uile 7 ḡur'iniil | tuača 7 ḡur'ḡur oipečta<sup>4</sup>  
7 eḡlura 7 ḡu ronnraðac mainirter ḡračar, co nar'ḡaḡ<sup>5</sup>  
cloč ar ait oi 7 ḡur'marḡ ri[u] ḡraið 7 mná imða.  
Ocur dobaður maiči per n-ḡenn ar in rluaḡ rin, iðon,  
Ricarð a ḡurc, laḡla ulað 7 Mac ḡerailt, iðon, Seón  
ri[cz] Tomur.

B 66d

A 65b

[Cal. Ian. [p.<sup>a</sup> iii., l. iii.<sup>a</sup>,] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup>  
iii.<sup>o</sup> [-iii.<sup>o</sup>] Concobur, mac Taičliḡ, mic Diarmata,  
mic Cončobuir (mic<sup>d</sup> Taiðḡ<sup>d</sup>) Mic Diarmata,<sup>c</sup> ri Muḡi-  
lurḡ 7 Cliraiḡ, rinḡerbračair 7 tiḡerna Muinnteri-  
Maelruanaigh uile, per rob' per<sup>1</sup> troið<sup>c</sup> 7 tačur,<sup>c</sup> ḡal  
7 ḡairceð, inḡraiḡið<sup>c</sup> 7 anað,<sup>c</sup> ðin<sup>c</sup> 7<sup>c</sup> termonn, riḡinne<sup>f</sup>  
7 plaičemnur i n-a comaímir, quieuit in [Churto] (7<sup>d</sup>  
a aðlucuð imMainirtoir na ḡuille<sup>d</sup>). — Maḡnur O  
hClinli,<sup>2</sup> taipeč Cenuil-Doḡčā,<sup>3</sup> quieuit in [Churto].—

A.D. 1292. <sup>3</sup>-rluaighē, B. <sup>4</sup>-pečt, B. <sup>5</sup>-ḡaḡ, B. <sup>1</sup>om., A, D;  
given in B, C. <sup>2</sup>om., B (C). The word having reference to what is not  
given in that text. <sup>h-h</sup>ðaine aili [ii MS.] do marbað—other persons were  
killed, B (C). Note the omission of ann—in that place, which refers to  
what is not given in B. <sup>1</sup>om., B, C, D. <sup>1</sup>This item is omitted in D.

A.D. 1293. <sup>1</sup>ḡer, B. <sup>2</sup>-liðe, B. <sup>3</sup>-roḡa (the phonetic form), A.  
<sup>b</sup> 1297, overhead, n. t. h., B; alias 1297, n. t. h., C; 1297 on margin, D.  
<sup>c-c</sup>om., B, C, D. <sup>d-d</sup>itl., n. t. h., MS. (A). <sup>e-e</sup> placed after plaičemnur,

<sup>3</sup> Mac-in-Liathanaigh.—Son of the  
Grey (O'Connor). According to the  
A. L. C., he had been abbot of the  
Trinity, Loch Ce, and was chosen  
bishop on the death of O'Tomaltey,  
1284, *supra*. On Sept. 10, 1296,

the king informed Wogan, the Jus-  
ticiary, that Trinotus [Gilla-na-  
Trinoite, Devotee of the Trinity]  
O'Thomelty [probably brother of  
the bishop-elect just mentioned]  
and Denis of Roscommon, canons

same day.—That same Lochlainn, son of Conchobur, was [1296] blinded and he died in the illness of his blinding.—Gilla-Isa Mac-in-Liathanaigh,<sup>3</sup> bishop of Oil-finn, rested in Christ.—Mael-Pedair O'Duibhgenna[i]n, archdeacon of Breifni from Druim-Cliabh to Cenannus, rested in Christ.—A great host [was led] by the king of the Saxons into Scotland, so that he got command of all Scotland and destroyed territories and despoiled shire-lands and churches and particularly a Monastery of Friars,<sup>4</sup> so that he left not a stone of it in place. And he killed many ecclesiastics and women. And there were nobles of the Men of Ireland on that expedition, namely, Richard de Burgh,<sup>5</sup> Earl of Ulster and Fitz Gerald, that is, John Fitz Thomas.

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 4th of the moon], A.D. [1297] 1293<sup>1</sup>[-7]. Concobur, son of Taichlech, son of Diarmait, son of Conchobur (son of Tadhg) Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg and Airtech, elder brother and lord of all Muinnter-Maelruanaigh, the man of best courage and prowess, valour and championship, attack and resistance, protection and asylum, truth and governance in his own time, rested in Christ (and he was buried in the Monastery of the Buill).—Maghnus O'hAinli, chief of Cenel-Dobtha, rested in

of Elphin, prayed for licence to elect in place of Brother Gelasius [Gilla-Isu], their late bishop (*D. I.*, IV. 322). For the sequel, see [1297], note 5, *infra*. The text is accordingly four years in advance.

<sup>4</sup> *Monastery of Friars*.—According to the *A. L. C.* they were Dominicans. The house, as the editor suggests, was probably St. Andrew's. The expedition took place in 1296.

The entry is thus unsatisfactorily summarized in *D*: Hoc anno Rex Angliae cum potenti armatura

invasit Scotiam eamque funditus devastando ecclesiasque et monasteria comburendo et subvertendo.

<sup>5</sup> *De Burgh, etc.*—Amongst the expenses in the account of the Irish treasurer for 1295–6 is an item of £5,014 13s. 4d., to pay wages to Richard, Earl of Ulster, John Fitz Thomas, Theobald de Boteler and others, leaving for the king's service in Scotland, at Pentecost, a. r. 24 [1296] (*D. I.*, IV. 346).

[1297] <sup>1</sup> 1293 = 1297 of the *A. L. C.*

Henry Mas Oipeṣtaiṣ, erpuc Connipe, manač liač, queuit in [Chriṣto] (7<sup>d</sup> α αῶlucuḃ i Maimiṣtiṣ Opočaiḃ-αṣ<sup>d</sup>).—Uilliam O Dubṣaiṣ, erpuc Cluana[-mac-Noiṣ],<sup>g</sup> do marbaḃ ḃ'ercuṣ<sup>4</sup> ap toitiṣ ḃó ḃ'a eoč feiṣ.—Mor-ṣluaiṣeḃ<sup>e</sup> le hḃeubapṣ, le ṣiṣ Saxan, iṣiṣ ṣṣaiṣge ṣo moiṣmenmnač 7 taiṣic ṣan tṣen, ṣan tṣeiṣi eiṣti.—Mael-[Sh]eclaiṣn Mac ḃṣaiṣn, ab na ḃuille, do čoga[ḃ] cum erpocoṣe Oṣl-ṣiṣn 7 Maṣian O Oonḃobuiṣ, bṣaiṣiṣ ṣṣeciṣuṣ, do čoga[ḃ] ṣeiṣne 7 α oul ḃó'n Roim i n-imcoṣnum na heṣpocoṣe ceṣna 7 α éṣ ḃó'n tuṣuṣ ṣiṣ.<sup>e</sup>—Cu-Ulaḃ O hḃnluaiṣn, ṣi Oṣṣṣeṣ 7 α ḃeṣbṣaiṣiṣ 7 Ḃengṣuṣ Mhaṣ Mačṣamna 7 moṣan do maiṣiḃ α iṣuiṣnteṣi do marbaḃ la ṣallaiḃ Ouin-Oelṣan, aṣ imṣoḃ ḃ'a tiṣiḃ o'n laṣla.—Ḃeṣḃ[ṣ]oṣṣaiṣl,<sup>e</sup> iṣṣen h[U]i ṣloṣno Eṣa[-Uṣ ṣloṣno], queuit in [Chriṣto].<sup>e</sup>

B; om., C, D. <sup>4</sup>-cap, B. <sup>1</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>g</sup> ṣeṣṣa (Clonfert) is given in B, but it was deleted; *Clonmacnois*, C; *Cluain mac noys*, on margin, D.

<sup>2</sup> *Connor*.—In Antrim. Achonry, B, C, D. The true reading is Derry. Henry, a Cistercian, was chosen bishop of the latter see by the primate in 1294 (*D. I.*, IV. 156; cf. *ib.* 195-7). He died early in 1297 (*ib.* 371) and was succeeded by Geoffrey Mac Loughlin (*ib.* 405). The contemporary bishop of Connor was John, elected at the close of 1292, or the beginning of 1293 (*ib.* 12).

<sup>3</sup> *Cluain-mac-Nois*. — Forgetting that Clonmacnoise was *par excellence* the *Cluain*, the *F. M.* read Clonfert, an error adopted by O'Donovan (iii. 469) and the editor of the *A. L. C.* (i. 519). The Franciscan, William O'Duffy, was elected bishop of Clonmacnoise in 1290 (*D. I.*, III. 726-35) and died before Aug. 5, 1297 (*ib.* IV. 429).

The bishop of Clonfert at the time was Robert, a Benedictine of Christ Church, Canterbury, appointed by Boniface VIII. (Jan. 2, 1279: Theiner, p. 158), in succession to John of Alatri (collector of the papal tenth in Ireland) promoted to the archbishopric of Benevento.

<sup>4</sup> *Hosting*.—The war in Flanders is intended. Edward crossed over in Aug. 1296 and returned in March 1297. (*D. I.*, IV. p. xvi.)

<sup>5</sup> *Went*.—According to the *F. M.* both went (α n-ouḃ aṣaon) and Melaghlin died on the journey. In support hereof, the editor (iii. 468) quotes the A-text, with α n-ouḃ (they went) for α ouḃ (he went)!

But the *A. L. C.*, a reliable authority in the present instance, agree with the *Annals of Ulster*. Furthermore, amongst the charges

Christ.—Henry Mag Oirechtaigh, bishop of Conniri [Connor],<sup>2</sup> a Grey [Cistercian] monk, rested in Christ (and he was buried in the Monastery of [Mellifont at] Drochaid-atha).—William O'Dubthaigh, bishop of Cluain[-mac-Nois],<sup>3</sup> was killed by concussion, on falling from his own horse.—A great hosting<sup>4</sup> [was made] very courageously by Edward, [namely] by the king of the Saxons, into France and he came without conquest, without sway, therefrom.—Mael-Sechlainn Mac Briain, abbot of the Buill, was elected to the bishopric of Oil-finn and Marian O'Dondobuir, a Friar Preacher, was elected before him and went<sup>5</sup> to Rome to maintain<sup>6</sup> [his election to] the same bishopric and died on that journey.—Cu-Ulad O'Anluain, king of the Oirrthir and his brother and Aenghus Mag Mathgamna and many of the chiefs of his people were killed by the Foreigners of Dun-delgan, in returning to their houses from the Earl.<sup>7</sup>—Derbhfhorgaill, daughter of Ua Floinn of Es[-Ui Floinn], rested in Christ. [1297]

made against William Birmingham, archbishop of Tuam, by the dean of Annaghdown in person at the Curia, which Boniface VIII. (July 20, 1303) appointed judges to investigate, the following appears: Cumquequondam Frater Marianus, tunc Electus Elfinensis, ab eodem archiepiscopo, pro eo quod electionem de ipso ad episcopatum Elfinensem de eadem provincia canonice celebratam renuerat confirmare, ad Sedem [Apostolicam] appellasset predictam ac eiusdem electionis confirmationem a Sede obtinuisset eadem: prefatus archiepiscopus, horum nequaquam ignarus, in eiusdem Sedis contemptum, Malachiam, tunc abbatem Monasterii de Buellio Elfinensis diocesis, qui nunc pro episcopo Elfinensi se gerit, receptâ propter hoc ab eo

quadam pecunie summâ, in episcopum Elfinensem non absque simoniaca labe preficere, quin potius intrudere, non expavit. Sicque, eodem electo, antequam ad ecclesiam ipsam Elfinensem accederet, nature debitum persolvente, predictus Malachias occupavit eandem et adhuc detinet occupatam. (Theiner, pp. 171-2.)

It is somewhat noteworthy to find the (apparently studied) meagreness of the local chronicles thus supplemented from a foreign source.

<sup>6</sup> *Maintain*.—That is, to defend the validity of his election before the Curia: a course usual, either personally or by procuration, with bishops-elect at that time.

<sup>7</sup> *Returning from the Earl*.—They had probably accompanied him on



[Cal. 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> iii., l. x.u.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> [-u.iii.<sup>o</sup>] Tomar p[ri]tz Muirir, barun mór do Clainn-ḡerailt, [p]p[ri] n-abairt[ea] i n-τ-ε-ι-ξ-ρ-ι-α-μ, quieuit in [Chri]sto].—Tomar O hOipeḡtaiḡ, ab Eapapuaḡ, quieuit in [Chri]sto].—Saḡḡ, ingen Aeda buiḡe hUí Neill, ben Tairḡḡ, mic<sup>e</sup> Anriar<sup>e</sup> hUí Concobuir, quieuit<sup>d</sup> in [Chri]sto<sup>d</sup>].—ḡrian ḡreḡaḡ<sup>2</sup> Máḡ Shamparḡain, tairḡḡ Thellaiḡ-Eaḡaḡ, do marbaḡ la hAeḡ m-ḡreirneḡ hUa<sup>2</sup> Concobuir 7 la Clainn-Muirceprtaiḡ aircena.—Donnḡaḡ<sup>e</sup>, mac Domnaill hUí Eaḡra, in τ-aen maḡ riḡ i r p[er]p[er] einaḡ 7 rob' p[er]p[er] do b[er]i a cornum a ḡre, do marbaḡ la ḡrian Capraḡ O n-Eḡra, ḡ'a ḡraḡair p[er]in, i meḡail.

(Ercobor<sup>o</sup> Chluana[-mac-Noir] do ḡabail ḡ'William hUa N-[p]innan, ḡ'abbaiḡ Chille-beaḡain.<sup>o</sup>)

[Cal. 1an. [p. u., l. xx.u. <sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup> [-ix.]<sup>o</sup> Oclaxanḡair Mac Domnaill, in duine<sup>1</sup> rob' p[er]p[er] einaḡ 7 maiḡ[ri]ur do b[er]i i<sup>2</sup> n-ḡrinn 7 i n-|Alban, a m[ar]baḡ le hAlaxanḡair Mac Dubḡaill maille p[er] hár  
A 65c  
B 67a  
ḡairm[ar]ḡe<sup>3</sup> ḡ'a muinnt[er] | p[er]in uime.<sup>e</sup>—P[er]ḡal hUa<sup>4</sup> P[er]ḡil, erpuc Raḡa-boḡ, in τ-aen erpuc ḡairḡelaḡ rob' p[er]p[er] einaḡ 7 ḡ[er]c 7<sup>e</sup> ḡaenaḡḡ<sup>e</sup> 7 c[er]abaḡ do b[er]i i n-ḡrinn, quieuit in [Chri]sto].—Caḡ do ḡabairt do riḡ Tairt[er] 7 do riḡ P[er]menia (im p[er]il Muir[er] moir in p[er]ḡm[ar]i<sup>d</sup>),

A.D. 1294. <sup>1</sup>ḡreḡaḡ, A. <sup>2</sup>O, B. <sup>b</sup> 1298, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1298, n. t. h., C; 1298, on margin, D. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>d-d</sup> mo[re]ua ep[is]t., B, C, D. <sup>e</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1295. <sup>1</sup>ni, A. <sup>2</sup>a, A. <sup>3</sup>p[er]ne, A. <sup>4</sup>O, A. <sup>b</sup> 1299, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1299, n. t. h., C; 1299, on margin, D. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>d-d</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

the expedition into Scotland the previous year.

[1298] <sup>1</sup>1294 = 1298 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup>Fitz Maurice.—Justiciary of

Ireland, March — October, 1295 (D. I., IV. 202-67). Died on the Wednesday after Trinity Sunday [June 4], a. r. [Edwardi] 26 [1298] (ib. 551).

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 15th of the moon], A.D. [1298] 1294<sup>1</sup>[-8]. Thomas Fitz Maurice,<sup>2</sup> a great baron of the Clann-Gerald, who was called The crooked Heir,<sup>3</sup> rested in Christ.—Thomas O'hOirechtaigh, abbot of Easruadh, rested in Christ.—Sadhbh, daughter of Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny, wife of Tadhg, son of Andrew Ua Concobuir, rested in Christ.—Brian Mag Shamradhain the Bregian, chief of Tellach-Eathach, was killed by Aed Ua Concobuir the Brefnian and by the Clann-Muircertaigh besides.—Donnchadh, son of Domnall Ua Eaghra, the one son of a king that was best in generosity and that was best in defence of his country, was killed by Brian Carrach O'Eghra, [that is] by his own kinsman, in treachery.

(The bishopric of Cluain[-mac-Nois] was taken by William Ua Ninnan,<sup>1</sup> namely, by the abbot of Cell-began.) (1294)

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 26th of the moon], A.D. [1299] 1295<sup>1</sup>[-9]. Alexander Mac Domnaill, the person who was the best for hospitality and excellence that was in Ireland and in Scotland, was killed, together with a countless number of his own people that were slaughtered around him, by Alexander Mac Dubghaill.—Ferghal Ua Firghil, bishop of Rath-both, the one Gaidhelic bishop who was the best for hospitality and charity and humanity and piety that was in Ireland, rested in Christ.—Battle<sup>2</sup> was given by the king of Tartary and by the king of Armenia (about the great

<sup>3</sup> *The Crooked Heir*.—"That was called the crooked heire," C; quique dicebatur haeres obliquus, D.

(1294) <sup>1</sup> *Ua-Ninnan*. — Rightly, Ua n-Finnain. The *f*, when eclipsed by *n*, was silent and consequently omitted by the copyist. The entry is correctly given under

1298 in the *A. L. C.* O'Finnen succeeded O'Duffy, [1297], note 3, *supra*. He died (probably in Aug.) 1302 (*D. I.*, V. 121).

[1299] <sup>1</sup> 1295 = 1299 of the *A. L. C.*

<sup>2</sup> *Battle*.—Of Damascus, Aug. 15. 1300.

maile ré puapadup do comēogbaıl,° do shó[l]dan na  
baililone 7 do na sappairōin:ē arcena ([αp]<sup>d</sup> diairñe  
do tabairt ap an so[l]dan<sup>d</sup>).

(Muirp<sup>d</sup> hııa hógan, eppcop Chille-đa-lua, queuit.<sup>1</sup>)

[Dır.]

[Cal. 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> uı., l. uıı.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup>  
uı.<sup>o</sup><sup>b</sup>[-ccc.<sup>o</sup>] Teboit<sup>1</sup> buıtillep, barun mór, úpaıl,  
morpuur epı.—hEoan<sup>o</sup> pıunnopregar do marbađ le mac  
pıačpa hııı pıloınn.<sup>o</sup>—Adam sdonoun, barun mor  
aile,<sup>2</sup> queuit<sup>d</sup> in [Chpırtō<sup>d</sup>].—Cairlen Ača-clıač-in-  
čopáınn do čınnpgeadal lepin ıapıa.—Seoinín<sup>o</sup> óg Mac  
Muirp do marbađ (ıa<sup>o</sup> Cončubur, mac pıačpa hııı  
pıloınn<sup>o</sup>).<sup>c</sup>—Peıolııııđ Mas Capıčpaıg, adbur pıg Der-  
ıNuman, queuit in [Chpırtō].—Congalač hııa ločıainn,  
epıuc Copcumpıađ, paı n-eıııg 7 cpaba[ı]đ, queuit in  
[Chpırtō].—Gairm coıččenn do čečt o Roim ı<sup>3</sup> n-aimpıer  
Donapıar Paıa pa'n Cpırtıađečt<sup>4</sup> uıle' 7 gača cetıađ  
bııađain tıe<sup>5</sup> in gairm pın 7 bııađain Rača a haıınm pın.  
Ocup pııaıg diaıpıııđe a huıııē čıııē na Cpırtıađačta<sup>6</sup>  
do đul pa'n gairm pın o'a n-ııııčpı co Roim 7 logađ a  
pecađ uıle' o'pağđııl doııē.

A.D. 1295. <sup>o</sup> aile (ıı., MS.)—other, added, B. <sup>1-1</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1296. <sup>1</sup> Teaborı, B. <sup>2</sup> ıı., A, B. <sup>3</sup> a, A. <sup>4</sup> -ıaıgačt, A. <sup>5</sup> tıg,  
<sup>6</sup> ıgačta, A. <sup>b</sup> 1300, overhead, n. t. h., B; rectius 1300, n. t. h., C;  
rectius anno 1300, on margin, D. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B, C, D. <sup>d-d</sup> morpuur epı, B,  
D; morıııur, C. <sup>e-e</sup> c. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. <sup>f</sup> om., B, C; given  
in D.

[D ends with this year.]

(1295) <sup>1</sup> O'Hogan. — Formerly  
precentor of Killaloe. Elected  
bishop Nov. 12, 1281 (*D. I.*, II.  
1286); died Oct. 1298 (*ib.* IV. 556).  
The obit is incorrectly given in the  
*A. L. C.* under 1299.

[1300] <sup>1</sup> 1296 = 1300 of the  
*A. L. C.*

<sup>2</sup> Butler; Stanton.—They were  
amongst those whom Edward ad-  
dressed, May 4, 1297, for aid

towards the Gascon war (*D. I.*,  
IV. 396).

<sup>3</sup> Ua Lochlainn.—Formerly dean  
of Kilfenora. Elected bishop about  
Aug. 1281 (*D. I.*, II. 1843-56);  
died Dec. 1298 (*ib.* IV. 577).  
(Charles is the alias of Congalach,  
*loc. cit.*)

<sup>4</sup> Invitation.—The Bull of Boni-  
face VIII., Feb. 2, 1300, instituting  
the Jubilee every hundredth year

feast of Mary of the Harvest [Aug. 15]), along with what [1299] assistance they could find, to the Sultan of Babylon and to the Saracens besides (Slaughter innumerable was inflicted on the Sultan).

(Maurice O'Hogan,<sup>1</sup> bishop of Cell-da-lua, rested.)

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 7th of the moon], A.D. [1300Bis.] 1296<sup>1</sup>[1300]. Theobald Butler,<sup>2</sup> a great, noble baron, died.—John Prendergast was killed by the son of Fiachra Ua Floinn.—Adam Stanton,<sup>2</sup> another great baron, rested in Christ.—The castle of the Hurdle-ford of the Weir was begun by the Earl.—Johnikin Fitz Maurice junior was killed (by Conchubur, son of Fiachra Ua Floinn).—Feidhlimidh Mag Carrthaigh, future king of Desmond, rested in Christ.—Congalach Ua Lochlainn,<sup>3</sup> bishop of Corcumruadh [Kilfenora], eminent in hospitality and piety, rested in Christ.—A general invitation<sup>4</sup> came from Rome in the time of Pope Boniface [VIII.] throughout all Christendom and every hundredth year<sup>5</sup> comes that invitation and the *Year of Grace*<sup>6</sup> is its name. And a countless host<sup>7</sup> from all countries of Christendom went on that invitation on their pilgrimage to Rome and remission of all their sins was obtained by them.

This Jubilee has been immortalized in the *Divina Commedia* (Inf., c. 18, v. 28; Par., c. 2, v. 28 sq.).

<sup>5</sup> *Hundredth year*.—This goes to prove that the present entry is contemporaneous. Urban VI. (Ap. 11, 1389) fixed the Jubilee term at 33 years; Paul II. (Ap. 19, 1470), at 25.

<sup>6</sup> *Year of Grace*.—"And that year is called the year of Happiness" (with *Jubile* placed above the last word), C; annumque ipsum annum prosperitatis nuncupabant, D.

<sup>7</sup> *Countless host*.—"Innumerable troopes and sortes went and got an absolution of their sinns," C 200,000 is the estimated number.

At the end of this year D concludes with the following Note: Ab hoc anno usque ad annum Domini 1420 nihil reperitur in hoc libro, quia pars libri aliquo fortuito casu ex ipso libro ablata fuit. Ergo nunc historia cessare oportet, quousque illa pars ablata vel ex aliquo alio consimili libro contenta reperiri poterit.

(Μυρσεαρταῖ,<sup>8</sup> mac lmuir hui dhirnn, d'hec ar  
rligis na hoileir cetna rin.<sup>5</sup>)

[Cal Ian. [p.<sup>a</sup> 1., l. xiiii.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup>  
iii.<sup>o</sup> <sup>b</sup>[-ccc.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup>] Finnguala, ingen Pherolmche hui Con-  
cobuir, banab Cille-Craechnada,<sup>1</sup> quieuit in [Churto].—  
William Mas [ph]lannada,<sup>2</sup> tairec Dairtraige, do  
marbad la hual[is]ar, mac Domnaill, mic Airt hui  
Ruairc.—Cairpri, mac Cormac hui Mail-[Sh]eclainn,  
do marbad tre forgal<sup>3</sup> a bratar<sup>4</sup> fein, idon,<sup>5</sup> mac  
Airt hui Mail-[Sh]eclainn.—Craec<sup>c</sup> mor do denum  
d'Acad, mac Caenail hui Concobuir 7 do Clainn-Muir-  
ceirtaig ar Tadg, mac Annriar, a Muig-cetne.<sup>c</sup>—  
Sluaigead<sup>6</sup> la rig Saxan i<sup>7</sup> n-Clbain 7 Mac Seairt 7  
Mac Pheorair 7 maici dhapun<sup>8</sup> Epenn uile, a n-ingnair  
1apla Ulad, leir ar in rluagad rin 7 beic doib a n-  
Clbain o caeicidoir re lughnada co<sup>9</sup> Samuin 7 gan | a  
lorneir do gabail doib e-[r]oir.

A 65d

[Cal Ian. [p.<sup>a</sup> 11., l. xxi.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc. xc.<sup>o</sup>  
iiii.<sup>o</sup> <sup>b</sup>[-ccc.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup>] Domnaill ruad Mas Cairteaig, ri

A.D. 1296. <sup>s-s</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A. D. 1297. <sup>1</sup>-nad, B. <sup>2</sup>p om., A. <sup>3</sup>fergal (apparently a personal  
name), with aliar, forgal—*or, order*, itl., n. t. h., A. <sup>4</sup>bratar (ac.,  
to agree with ferpal), A. <sup>5</sup>om., A. These three variants seem to prove  
that the scribe of A took the meaning to be that Cairpri was slain by  
Fergal, his kinsman, son of Art. The translator of C committed a similar  
error in rendering the B text: "killed by Forgall, his owne brother."  
But bratar, the word which he had before him, is gen., not ac. More-  
over, the name of the slayer (which is passed over in C) shews that he was  
not "owne brother" of his victim. The compiler of B understood the  
sense. <sup>6</sup>-7, A. <sup>7</sup>α, A. <sup>8</sup>-nad, A. <sup>9</sup>su, B. <sup>b</sup> 1301, overhead, n. t. h., B;  
*alias* 1301, n. t. h., C. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B, C.

A.D. 1298. <sup>b</sup> 1302, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1302, n. t. h., C.

[1301] <sup>1</sup>1297 = 1301 of the  
A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup>Finnguala. — Literally, *fair-*  
*shoulder*; anglicized Finola.

<sup>3</sup>Cairpri.—Called Cormac in the  
A. L. C.

<sup>4</sup>Chiefs of the barons.—See the  
list of these (amongst whom are

(Muircertach, son of Imhur Ua Birn, died on the way (1296) of that same pilgrimage.)

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 18th of the moon], A.D. [1301] 1297<sup>1</sup>[1301]. Finnguala,<sup>2</sup> daughter of Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir, abbess of Cell-Craebhnada, rested in Christ.—William Mag [F]lannchadha, chief of Dartraighi, was killed by Ual[gh]arg, son of Domnall, son of Art Ua Ruairc.—Cairpri,<sup>3</sup> son of Cormac Ua Mail-[S]echlainn, was killed by direction of his own kinsman, namely, the son of Art Ua Mail-[S]echlainn.—A great foray was made by Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Conchobuir and by the Clann-Muircertaigh on Tadhg, son of Andrew [Ua Conchobair], in Magh-Cetne.—A hosting [was made] by [Edward] the king of the Saxons into Scotland and [John Fitz Thomas] Fitz Gerald and Mac Feorais [Birmingham] and the chiefs of the barons<sup>4</sup> of all Ireland, except<sup>5</sup> the Earl of Ulster, [were] with him on that hosting. And they were in Scotland from a fortnight before Lammas<sup>6</sup> [Aug. 1] to November Day.<sup>7</sup> But full sway was not obtained by them in the East.<sup>8</sup>

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 29th of the moon], A.D. [1302] 1298<sup>1</sup>[1302]. Domnall Mag Carrthaigh the Red, king of Des-

the two here mentioned) addressed for aid by the king, *D. I.*, IV. 785.

<sup>5</sup> *Except, etc.*—See *ib.* 849.

<sup>6</sup> *Lammas*.—Literally, *Lugh-com-memoration*: i.e. funeral games (cf. O'Curry: *Manners, etc.*, Introd. cccxxv., sq.) annually held by the Tuatha-de-Danann king, Lugh, in memory of his wives Nas (*unde* Naas, co. Kildare) and Bai (*unde* Cnoc-Bai, Cnogba, Knowth, Meath).

The celebration took place at Telltown, Meath, on the first of August. (*L. Be.* p. 362 a, l. 35 sq.; *L.L.* p. 200 b, ll. 33-4.)

<sup>7</sup> *November Day*. — Literally, *Summer-ending* (*Book of Rights*, p. liii.).

<sup>8</sup> *East*.—Namely, Scotland; so called from the situation in reference to Ireland.

[1302] <sup>1</sup> 1298 = 1302 of the *A. L. C.*



B 67b Der-Muman, quieuit in [Chriſto].—|Miler,<sup>c</sup> erpuc  
Lunníſ, mac mic eiréin do'n iarla laíſneč, quieuit<sup>d</sup> in  
[Chriſto].—Erpuc Corcaíſe, manač lač, quieuit in  
[Chriſto].—Ruairí,<sup>e</sup> mac Domnaill hUí hEaſra, ađbur  
níſ Lúſne, quieuit in [Chriſto].<sup>o</sup>—Dóit<sup>e</sup> mór in  
bliađain rín<sup>1</sup> ar ceſra.—Cpeč<sup>o</sup> mor do đenum d'Áeđ,  
mac Cačail, ar Tađſ, mac Ánnpuar 7 ar Shiſriug, mac  
in Cairníſ Meſ lačlainn, [i Maſ-]Cetne.<sup>o</sup>—Donn  
Maſ Uíđep, ní ſep-Manač, ionn,<sup>f</sup> cetna ní ſep-Manač  
do macaib Meſ Uíđep,<sup>f</sup> quieuit in [Chriſto].—Maſiſter  
ſoiamna O Đraſain, arderpuc Cairil, quieuit in  
[Chriſto].

Καλ. Ιαν. [p.<sup>a</sup> m., l. x.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> cc.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup>  
ix.<sup>o</sup> b [M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> m.<sup>o</sup>] Nicol Mac-Mail-Iru, arderpuc  
Árda-Mačá, in τ-áen cleipeč<sup>1</sup> ir diaſa 7 ir epađtiſi[u]<sup>2</sup>  
dobi i n-Érinn i n-α aimpere ſein,<sup>e</sup> quieuit in [Chriſto].  
—Mael-Shečlainn Mac Đriain, erpuc Oíl-rinn, quieuit  
in [Chriſto]. Donnčáđ hUa<sup>3</sup> Flannaſa[i]n, abb na  
Đuille, do ſađail na heppocoides cetna d'á eiri.—Diaſ-  
maſ hUa<sup>4</sup> Flannaſa[i]n, tairpeč Tuaiči-Račá 7 ađa mac  
7 moran aile<sup>5</sup> do marbađ do đroing do lučt tiſe Dom-  
naill, mic Taiđſ hUí Concobuir, i<sup>6</sup> m-Đun-Đuiđe, α  
toraiđečt cpeiče puc ſe leiſ α Muíſ-Cetne.—Toirpđel-

A.D. 1298. <sup>c</sup> *Marescal* [= *Marshall*], r. m., n. t. h., B. <sup>d-d</sup> om., B;  
“dead,” C. <sup>e-e</sup> om., B, C. <sup>f-f</sup> om., A; placed after *Christo* in B; given  
in C.

A.D. 1299. <sup>1</sup> ruč, A. <sup>2</sup> ſe, A. <sup>3</sup> O, B. <sup>4</sup> O, A. <sup>5</sup> ii., B; eile, A.  
<sup>6</sup> α, B. <sup>b</sup> 1303, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1303, n. t. h., C.

<sup>2</sup> *Miles*.—The Christian name was Gerald. Formerly archdeacon of Limerick; elected bishop in 1272 or —3 (*D. I.*, II. 943); died apparently in 1302 (*ib.*, V. 59). (No. 779, *ib.* IV., giving the death in 1301, appears out of place.)

<sup>3</sup> *Grandson, etc.*—This is confirmed by the surname, le Marshall (*D. I.*,

II. 945). The grandfather was probably William Marshall the younger, Earl of Pembroke, who died, without legitimate issue, in 1231 (*D. I.*, I. 1872).

<sup>4</sup> *Bishop of Cork*.—Robert (called Mac Donnchadha in the *A. I. C.*), a Cistercian, was elected in 1277 (*D. I.*, II. 1346) and died in 1302 (*ib.* V.

mond, rested in Christ.—Miles,<sup>2</sup> bishop of Limerick—that [1302]  
 person was grandson<sup>3</sup> to the Leinster Earl—rested in Christ.  
 —The bishop of Cork,<sup>4</sup> a Grey [Cistercian] monk, rested  
 in Christ.—Ruaidhri, son of Domnall Ua Eaghra, future king  
 of Luighni, rested in Christ.—Great murrain that year on  
 cattle.—A great foray was made by Aedh, son of Cathal  
 [Ua Conchobair], on Tadhg, son of Cathal [Ua Conchobair]  
 and on Sitrec, son of the Cairnech Mag Lachlainn, [in  
 Magh-]Cetne.—Donn Mag Uidhir, king of Fir-Manach,  
 namely, the first king of Fir-manach of the sons of  
 Mag Uidhir, rested in Christ.—Master Stephen<sup>5</sup> O'Bragain,  
 archbishop of Cashel, rested in Christ.

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 10th of the moon,] A.D. [1303]  
 1299<sup>1</sup> [1303]. Nicholas<sup>2</sup> Mac-Mail-Isu, archbishop of  
 Ard-Macha, the one cleric the most godly and pious that  
 was in Ireland in his own time, rested in Christ.—Mael-  
 Sechlainn<sup>3</sup> Mac Briain, bishop of Oil-finn, rested in Christ.  
 Donnchadh<sup>4</sup> Ua Flannaga[i]n, abbot of the Buill, assumed  
 the same bishopric after him.—Diarmait Ua Flannaga[i]n,  
 chief of Tuath-Ratha, and his two sons and many others  
 were killed by a party of the house-folk of Domnall, son  
 of Tadhg Ua Concobuir, in Bun-duibhe, in driving away  
 a prey he took with him from Magh-Cetne.—Toirdhelbach

64). (No. 782, *ib.* IV., assigning the obit to 1301 seems misplaced).

<sup>5</sup> Stephen.—See 1253, note 1, *supra*. Died July 25, 1302, (*D. I.*, V. 93) and was succeeded by Maurice, the archdeacon, whose election was confirmed by Benedict XI., Nov. 17, 1303 (Theiner, p. 173).

[1303] <sup>1</sup> 1299 = 1303 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> Nicholas.—See [1270], note 4, *supra*. Died in the first half of

1303 (*D. I.*, V. 235). His successor, John, was appointed by Clement V., Aug. 27, 1305 (Theiner, p. 174). The causes of the delay are set forth in the Bull.

<sup>3</sup> Mael-Sechlainn.—See [1297], note 5, *supra*. Died before March 8, 1303 (*D. I.*, V. 179).

<sup>4</sup> Donnchadh.—Donatus is the Latin alias in the royal assent to his election, June 28, 1303, (*ib.* 233-4).

bač hUa Domnail, rí Típe-Conaill 7 Muirceptač Mac  
Phlannčadā<sup>7</sup> 7 Donn O Cačā[ī]n 7 Donnčad Mac  
Menman 7 Aed Mac Menman, [da]mac [mīc] ino fīrlei-  
šinn hUa Domnail 7 Níall, mac Neill hUa Duigill 7 Mac  
hUgōrai 7 a mac 7 a dērbračair 7 Adam Sandoal,  
Soill 7 Gaedil imda aili<sup>5</sup> oīn amāč do marbač<sup>d</sup> la  
hAed hUa n-Domnail, le [a] dērbračair (fēin,<sup>o</sup> īdon,  
taipeč Muinteri-Feo[dačain]<sup>e</sup>).—Níall Mac Gilla-  
Phinnen quieuit in [Chriſto].—Cpeč<sup>f</sup> mór do dēnum la  
Clainn-Muirčepaiš a Muinnter-Cinaečā 7 Muir-  
ceptač Mac Con[Sh]nama, adbur tairiš Muinnter-  
Cinaečā, do marbač doib ar in cpeič rīn.<sup>1</sup>—Sluaš<sup>s</sup> mór  
le rīš Saxan i<sup>8</sup> n-Clbain 7 cačpača imda do šabail  
| doib 7 in t-lapla 7 Soill 7 Gaedil do dūl a hēpinn,  
cablač mōr 7 nepc do šabail ar Clbančaiš doib.  
Teboro a Dūpc, dērbračair in<sup>9</sup> lapla, d'eg ar toidēčt dō  
dō'n t-pluašēd rīn i Carraiš-Feišura, adaiš Nočla[ī]c.<sup>10</sup>  
—Domnall óg (aliar,<sup>h</sup> ruad<sup>h</sup>) Mac Carračaiš, rí Dēp-  
Muman, quieuit in [Chriſto].—Mašnur Mac Shañ-  
pačā[ī]n, tairēč Tellaiš-Eačāč, mōrtuup epc.

A 66a

(Shearoid<sup>1</sup> Fičomar, oīšri Cloinne-Šepailc, mōrtuup  
epc.<sup>1</sup>)

B67c[byr.] [Cal. 1an. [r.<sup>a</sup> 1111., l. xx1.<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup>  
[1111.<sup>o</sup>] In Cunnair, ben<sup>1</sup> Ricaird a Dūpc, lapla Ulač,  
mōrtua epc.—Uaiter<sup>2</sup> a Dūpc, oīšri in lapla cetna,<sup>3</sup>  
mōrtuup epc.—Concobur, mac Aedā hUa Concobair, do  
marbač la Hoibepc hUa Plaičberpaiš iar<sup>o</sup> n-dēnum  
mebla dōron ar Dhonnčad hUa Plaičberpaiš 7 in t-  
Oibepc hīrīn do čuītim ar in lačair cetna.<sup>o</sup>

<sup>7</sup> ph om., A. (Da and mīc in l. 3 are from the A. L. C.) <sup>8</sup> a, A. <sup>9</sup> an,  
B. <sup>10</sup> Noč laš, B. <sup>1</sup> rī—this, B. <sup>c</sup> om., B, C. <sup>d</sup> oīn, added  
by a scribal error, A. <sup>e</sup> itl., n. t. h. (The letters within square brackets  
are worn away.), A; om., B, C. <sup>f</sup> om., B, C. <sup>g</sup> Opposite this entry, r. m.,  
n. t. h., B, is: Šupub' uime rīn ar cōrmaīl Šup' b'e dōpōmōe [Te]boos  
—so that for that reason it is likely that this was (the castle) Tibbot built.  
<sup>h</sup> c. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. <sup>i</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1300. <sup>1</sup> bean, A. <sup>2</sup> Daiter, A. <sup>3</sup> cetna, B. <sup>b</sup> 1304, overhead  
n. t. h., B; alias 1304, n. t. h., C. <sup>c</sup> om., B, C.

Ua Domnaill, king of Tir-Conaill and Muircertach Mag Flannchadha and Donn O'Catha[i]n and Donnchadh Mac Menman and Aedh Mac Menman, [i.e. two grand-]son[s] of the Lector Ua Domnaill and Niall, son of Niall Ua Buighill and Mac Ughosai and his son and his brother and Adam Sandal[and] many other Foreigners and Gaidhil in addition were killed by Aedh Ua Domnaill, [namely] by his (own) brother (that is, the chief of Muinnter-Feodachain).—Niall Mac Gilla-Fhinnen rested in Christ.—A great foray was made by the Clann-Muircertaigh into Muinnter-Cinaetha and Muircertach Mac Con[Sh]nama, future chief of Muinnter-Cinaetha, was killed by them on that foray.—A great hosting<sup>5</sup> [was made] by the king of the Saxons into Scotland and many cities were taken by them. And the Earl [Richard de Burgh] and Foreigners and Gaidhil went with a large fleet and they got sway over the Men of Scotland. Theobald de Burgh, brother of the Earl, died on his return from that hosting, in Carraic-Ferghusa, on the night of the Nativity.—Domnall Mag Carrthaigh, Junior (otherwise the Red), king of Desmond, rested in Christ.—Maghnus Mag Shamhradha[i]n, chief of Tellach-Eathach, died.

(Gerald [son of John]<sup>1</sup> Fitz Thomas, heir of the Clann-Geralt [of Offaly], died.) (1299)

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 21st of the moon], A.D. [1304 Bis.] 1300<sup>1</sup>[-4]. The Countess,<sup>2</sup> wife of Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, died.—Walter de Burgh, heir of the same Earl, died.—Concobur, son of Aedh Ua Concobair, was killed by Hubert Ua Flaithbertaigh, after [Aedh] had practised deceit on Donnchadh Ua Flaithbertaigh and the same Hubert fell on the same spot.

<sup>5</sup>*A great hosting, etc.*—The invasion of Scotland by Edward I. in 1303.

(1299) <sup>1</sup>[*Son of John*].—These words are supplied from Clyn's *Annals*, A.D. 1303.

[1304] <sup>1</sup>1300 = 1304 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup>*The Countess.*—Margaret, cousin of Eleanor, queen-consort of Edward I. (*D. I.*, II. 2102).

[Cal. Ian. [p.<sup>a</sup> iii., l. ii.<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup><sup>b</sup> [-ii.<sup>o</sup>] Muirceptaċ hlla Concobuir Phailċi 7 Mael-morċa, a bratċair 7 in Calbaċ hlla Concoċair, maille ppi nŃnbur ar pċit<sup>1</sup> do maiċiċ a muinnteri, do marbaċ do Shap<sup>2</sup> Piaru<sup>3</sup> Mac Peopair tpe ģeall 7 tpe meċail i carlen Pheopair.—Carlen Inni-hEogain do denaċ<sup>c</sup> lerin Iapla.—Maċa Ńs O Raċillaiċ do marbaċ do Thellaċ-nDunċaċa.—Aċeċ Ńs hlla Ppċail [mortuup ep].—MaŃm Ia hAċeċ, mac Caċail hll Concobuir 7 le Clainn-Muirceptaċ arċena ar Muinnter-Raċillaiċ, co n-dorċair<sup>4</sup> aŃo Pċilip hlla<sup>5</sup> Raċillaiċ 7 oċċu Clainn-Suċne 7 Maċ Ćuipce, cenn na n-Ĥalloglaċ, maille ppi cet<sup>6</sup> ar cetorċat<sup>6</sup> do ċainb aib.<sup>7</sup>—Toiprċelbaċ, mac Neill puatċ hll Ćriain, quieuit in [Chpuro].

(No,<sup>a</sup> ġumaċ ar an Calainn ro buċ ċoir Donn Mhaċ Uċoir do ċeċ.<sup>a</sup>)

A.D. 1301. <sup>1</sup> .xx., A; .xx.ii., B. <sup>2</sup> ģapa, A. <sup>3</sup> pċuip, A. <sup>4</sup> n-dorċair, B. <sup>5</sup> O, A. <sup>6</sup> .c. ar .xl. at, A, B. <sup>7</sup> .ii., B; aile, A. <sup>b</sup> 1305, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1305, n. t. h., C. <sup>c</sup> om., A. Opposite this entry, l. m., n. t. h., B, is: carlen nuat Inni-hEogain per Anglor—the new castle of Inis-Eogain (was built) by the English. <sup>d-d</sup> c. m., opposite the date, n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

[1305] <sup>1</sup> 1301 = 1305 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> *Castle*. — Castle-Carbury, co. Kildare (O'D., *F. M.* iii. 480). The assassination is thus described in the Irish Remonstrance (1277, note 2, *supra*):

Anglici enim, nostram inhabitantes terram, qui se vocant mediae nacionis, sic sunt ab Anglicorum de Anglia ceterarumque nacionum moribus alieni, quod non mediae, sed extremae perfidiae nacio propiissime possunt appellari. Ab antiquo enim fuit illis haec reprobata et abusiva consuetudo, quae apud illos nondum desinit, sed quotidie

magis invalescit et roboratur: viz. quando invitant ad convivium aliquos nobiles nacionis nostrae, inter ipsas epulas, vel dormitionis tempore, invitatorum hospitum, nil mali suspicancium, sine misericordia effuderunt sanguinem suum: detestabile convivium hoc modo terminantes. Quo taliter facto, interfectorum amputata capita eorum inimicis pro pecuniis vendiderunt.

Sicut fecit Petrus Brunychehame, baro, proditor nominatus et nimis solemnus, Mauricio de S[lege: [Of]faly?], compatrino suo et Calvacho, fratri suo, viris valde

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 2nd of the moon], A.D. [1305] 1301<sup>1</sup>[-5]. Muircertach Ua Concobuir Failghi and Maelmordha, his kinsman and the Calbach Ua Concobhair, along with nine and twenty of the nobles of their people, were killed by Sir Pierce Mac Feorais [Birmingham], through treachery and through deceit, in the castle<sup>2</sup> of Mac Feorais.—The castle<sup>3</sup> of Inis-Eogain was built by [Richard de Burgh] the Earl.—Matthew Ua Raighillaigh Junior was killed by the Tellach-Dunchadha.—Aedh Ua Ferghail Junior [died].—A defeat [was inflicted] by Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir and by the Clann-Muircertaigh also on the Muinnter-Raghallaigh, so that Philip Ua Raighillaigh and the heir of Clann-Suibhne and Mag Buirree, head of the Gallowglasses, together with one hundred and forty other persons, fell there.—Toirdhelbach, son of Niall Ua Briain the red, rested in Christ.

(Or it may be on this year<sup>1</sup> [the death of] Donn Mag Uidhir should be.) (1301)

ingenuis et valde apud nos nominatis, invitans ipsos ad convivium in festo Sanctissimae Trinitatis [Jun. 13], ipso die, refectione completa, statim cum surrexerunt de mensa, cum viginti quatuor hominibus de sequela sua, crudeliter jugulavit, ipsorum capita care vendens eorum inimicis. Et cum pro isto scelere regi Angliae [Eduardo I.], patri scilicet istius regis [Ed. II.], accusatus fuisset, nullam de tam nephando proditore fecit correccionem (pp. 916-7).

The truth of the foregoing is amply confirmed. On July 2, 1305—within a month after the massacre—a writ was directed to the Treasurer and Chamberlains of Dublin for payment to Peter de Bermengeham of £100 granted to

him by the justiciary and council of Ireland, with consent of Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, and Geoffrey de Genville [for whom see Grace's Annals, pp. 37, 54], to subdue Irish felons of Offaly, of the race of O'Conoghers and to decapitate the chiefs of the same race. Peter had already sent to Dublin the heads of Morierdagh [Muircertach] and Malmorthe [Maelmordha] O'Conoghers, chiefs of the race aforesaid and also 16 heads of others of the same race and their accomplices. Witness, J[ohn] Wogan, justiciary of Ireland. Dublin. (*D. I.*, V. 434.)

<sup>2</sup>The castle.—Perhaps Green Castle, co. Donegal. (See O'D. iii. 481.)

(1301) <sup>1</sup> This year.—See the last entry but one, [1302], *supra*.



A 66b

[Cal. Ian. [p.<sup>a</sup> iii., l. xiii.], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> n.<sup>o</sup> [-iii.]] Τοιρηδελβαῖ ἡλια Ὀριαν, ρι Τιαῖ-Μιμαν, in τ-αen τuine ρob' οἰρεῖῶ<sup>1</sup> 7 ρob' ῥερρ αῖ<sup>2</sup> 7 egnum, ρερ<sup>o</sup> Ian το δέρε 7 το cραβαῖ 7 ρobo μό ραῖ<sup>o</sup> τοβι 1 n-Θρυν 1 n-α αμνιρ ρέιν, quieuit in Chyrto.<sup>3</sup> Donnčāḏl ἡλια Ὀριαν, α mac, το ριῖαῖ 1 n-α ιναῖ.—ῤερῖαλ Μαῖ Raṣṇaill, ταιρεῖ Μυντιρε-ἡῖολαιρ, το μαρβαῖ le [α] ρερβραῖρ<sup>3</sup> ρειν<sup>o</sup> 7 la bloiṣ ὁ'α οἰρεῖτ ι<sup>4</sup> μεῖαι.—Cagaḏ<sup>o</sup> μορ eter Ἀεῖ, mac Eogain ἡλι Concobuir, ρί Connaḗτ 7 μαῖτῖ Sil-Muirpeḏaiṣ αρ aen ρίρ 7 Ἀεῖ, mac Caṭail ἡλι Concobuir 7 μοραν το macaiḗ ταιρεῖ Connaḗτ μαρ aen ρε τοιρεῖαιḗ 7 οἰρεῖταιḗ na ὀρειρνε αρῖena 'mun Sinann ρε ρέ τρῖμίρ no ceṭair, co n-ḏeruaḏuir ḏrem το macaiḗ ριῖ Ἀεῖ, mic Caṭail, ρορβαιρ ιρνα Τιαῖαιḗ μαρ aen ρε ροῖραιο, ῖυρ'ῖαḗρατ cpeaḗa 7 αιρῖη[ι]. Flann, mac Fiaḗra [u]i Phloinn, αḏbur ταιρῖ Sil-Mailpuanaṣ 7 Ὀριαν, mac Donnčāḏa ραβαῖṣ ἡλι Cončobair, μαρ aen ρε ḏannib imḏa[ib] ailib<sup>5</sup> το μαρβαῖ αρ luyṣ na cpeicḗ ὁ'η τοιρ. Moran ὁ'ῖαρḏoṣ το na cpeaḗaiḗ 7 bloṣ ailē<sup>6</sup> το bpeicḗ αρ. Ir iat τpa ba ρερρ τοβί ανηρῖ: Ruaiḏri, mac Caṭail ἡλι Concobuir 7 Donnčāḏ, mac Concobuir in copain, mic ῤερῖαι, mic Donnčāḏa, mic Muirceṭaiṣ Mic Diaṣmata, αḏbur ριῖ Sil-Mailpuanaṣ αρ αῖ, αρ eimeḗ, αρ eṣnum, connice in la ρin. Ir éḏ ρaínic ρeine co longpoirt [u]i Chončobuir 7 loiṣiρ ρailiρ ριῖ Connaḗτ, μαρ aen ρε τιῖḗ in longpoirt. Ḑeiriρ ρair Ἀεῖ ἡλια Concobuir 7 benair an cpeḗ ḏe 7 μαρḃṭar é iaptain.<sup>o</sup>—Donnčāḏ ἡλα<sup>6</sup> Flaiḗberaiṣ, erpuic Cille-alaḗ, ρai n-einiṣ 7 cραβαῖḏ

A.D. 1302. <sup>1</sup> ῖ om., A. <sup>2</sup> αῖ, B. <sup>3</sup> ρεῖαιḗ, A. <sup>4</sup> α, A. <sup>5</sup> ii., MS. (A). <sup>6</sup> O, A. <sup>b</sup> 1306, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1306, D. <sup>c</sup> om., B, C. <sup>d</sup> om., A; *quieuit*, C.

[1306] <sup>1</sup> 1302 = 1306 of the A. L. C. | note 2, *supra*. O'Flaherty died before the end of May, 1306 (*D. I.*, V. 527).  
<sup>2</sup> *Cell-aladh*.—Killala. See [1280],

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 13th of the moon], A.D. [1306] 1302<sup>1</sup>[-6]. Toirdhelbach Ua Briain, king of Thomond, the one person the most distinguished and best in victory and prowess, a man full of charity and piety and of most prosperity that was in Ireland in his own time, rested in Christ. Donnchadh Ua Briain, his son, became king in his stead.—Ferghal Mag Raghnaill, chief of Muinnter-Eolais, was killed by his own brothers and by a part of his sept, in treachery.—Great war [took place] between Aedh, son of Eogan Ua Concobuir, king of Connacht and the nobles of Sil-Muiredhaigh with him and Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir and many of the sons of the chiefs of Connacht together with the chiefs and septs of Breifni also, along the Shannon for the space of three months or more, until a party of the sons of kings [on the side] of Aedh, son of Cathal, made an encampment in “The Territories” with a strong force, so that they took many preys and spoils. Flann, son of Fiachra Ua Floinn, future chief of Sil-Mailruanaigh and Brian, son of Donnchadh Ua Conchobair the Swarthy, along with many other persons, were killed in the rere of that prey by the pursuing party. Much of the preys was held fast and another part was wrested. These indeed are the best that were there: Ruaidhri, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir and Donnchadh, son of Concobur “of the Goblet,” son of Fergal, son of Donnchadh, son of Muircertach Mac Diarmata, one fit to be king of Sil-Mailruanaigh for felicity, for generosity, for prowess up to that day. This is [what Donnchadh did]: he went forward to the stronghold of Ua Conchobuir and burned the palace of the kings of Connacht, along with the houses of the stronghold. Aedh Ua Concobuir overtakes him and wrests the prey from him and he is killed after.—Donnchadh Ua Flaithbertaigh, bishop of Cell-aladh,<sup>2</sup> most eminent of the Gaidhil for liberality and piety, died in Dun-buinne, in the end of Spring before

B 67d να ν-ῤαιῖελ, το εἰς<sup>7</sup> ν-Ῥυν-βυίννε<sup>17</sup> ν-Ῥερεῖῖ<sup>8</sup> ἐρηαιῖ  
 ρειμεριν, αἷς του το Ἀῖ-ελιαῖ<sup>7</sup> [α] ἀθνuc|al 'ρην<sup>9</sup>  
 Μυιλινν-ειρη,<sup>10</sup> ἰ ταιῖ Μυιρε co honóraῖ.—Μαιῖριτερ  
 Τόμαρ Ο Νάάν, ἀρῖθεοῖαν Ραῖα-βοῖ<sup>7</sup> τοῖα ἐρpuic na  
 heclu[ι]ρε cetna,<sup>o</sup> in Chpυrto quieuιt.—Roιbert α  
 ὀρυιρ, μορμαερ, το ῖαβαιλ ριῖ ν-Ἀλban<sup>o</sup> ἀρ ειῖν ἰ ν-  
 αῖαιῖ<sup>11</sup> ριῖ Saxan.—Domnall Τυιρτερεῖ Ο Νειλλ το  
 μαρβαῖ<sup>14</sup> τυιριλ<sup>12</sup> le luῖt τiῖ hιι Νειλλ.—Sar Uιlliam  
 Ῥρυννοραῖαρ, ρυιρε ὅς βα μό<sup>13</sup> νόι<sup>7</sup> εἰνεῖ<sup>7</sup> λαῖ ροβί  
 ἰ ν-Ερυνν ἰ ν-α αιμρερ ρειν, μορτυυρ ἐρt.—Cρεῖ μόρ  
 το denum το Clainn-Μυιρceρταιῖ ἰ Cρiῖ-Cairpρι, tu  
 ἀρ'μαρβαῖ Ῥαιβιῖ hιia Caema[ι]n, bρυῖαιῖ μόρ conaiῖ  
 7 Donnῖaῖ Maῖs ὀυιῖeῖa[ι]n 7 ταινε ιmῖa ειλε.—  
 ὀρiαν capraῖ Ο h-Εαῖρα το μαρβαῖ hιι Flannaῖa[ι]n.  
 —Ῥετρυρ Ο Τυαῖala[ι]n, bιcαιρ Cille-ερpuic-[ὀ]ρoιn,  
 quieuιt in Chpυrto.<sup>c</sup>—Nicol hιia<sup>6</sup> Donnῖaῖa, ραcαρt ὅς  
 τοβί ἰ ν-Ὄρυνν-ελιαῖ, το μαρβαῖ το'ν ῤερραν τουῖ το  
 να ὀαιρεῖaῖaiῖ ῖαν ειn, ῖαν αῖbuρ, αῖt μαρτρα ὀιμίρt  
 ραιρ. Ocuρ ῖaῖ aen ῖeῖuρ Ῥαιτερ το ραιῖ α anma,  
 αταιt ρe<sup>14</sup> ρiῖt<sup>14</sup> la loῖaiῖ aiῖi ῖaῖ meincι[u] ῖebῖar<sup>15</sup>  
 το.

(No,<sup>t</sup> ῖumaῖ ἀρ in Ἰcalainn ρι buῖ cόιρ Donn  
 Maῖs Uιdeρ.<sup>t</sup>)

A.D. 1302. <sup>7</sup>α, B. <sup>8-7</sup>, A. <sup>9</sup>ρα, B. <sup>10</sup>-leann-ῖeapρι, B. <sup>11</sup>-αῖ, A.  
<sup>12</sup>-el, B. <sup>13</sup>μόρ (the positive), B. <sup>14,14</sup>.ui. xx.ιt, A, B. <sup>15</sup>ῖeῖuρ,—*he*  
*recites (it)*, B; followed by C. <sup>c</sup> ἰ ν-Ἀlban—in Scotland, B. <sup>14</sup> 66a.  
 f. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

<sup>3</sup> *Bishop-elect*.—See [1284], note 3, *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Robert Bruce*.—He married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, in 1303 (Grace). As his assumption of the Scottish crown took place in 1306, there is a prolepsis of four years in the textual date.

<sup>5</sup> *Took, etc.*—The translator of C misunderstood the construction: “taken by king of Scotland per force, against the king of England’s will.”

<sup>6</sup> *Cell-espuip [B]roin*.—Church of Bishop Bron (Bronus, episcopus, L. A., 12d): now Killaspugbrone,

that, in going to Ath-cliath. And he was buried honourably in the Muillen-cerr [Mullingar], in the house of Mary. [1306]  
 —Master Thomas O'Nuan, archdeacon of Rath-both and bishop-elect<sup>3</sup> of the same church, rested in Christ.—Robert Bruce,<sup>4</sup> Great Steward, took<sup>5</sup> the kingship of Scotland by force against the king of the Saxons.—Domnall O'Neill of Tuirtre was killed by accident by the household of Ua Neill.—Sir William Prendergast, a young knight of the best repute and liberality and disposition that was in Ireland in his own time, died.—A great foray was made by the Clann-Muircertaigh into the country of Cairpre, wherein were killed David Ua Caema[i]n, a large, substantial yeoman and Donnchadh Mag Buidhecha[i]n and many other persons.—Brian Carrach O'Eaghra killed Ua Flannaga[i]n.—Peter O'Tuathala[i]n, vicar of Cell-espuic-[B]roin,<sup>6</sup> rested in Christ.—Nicholas Ua Donnchadha, a young priest that was in Druim-cliabh, was killed by the "Black Horse" of the Barrets, without guilt, without reason, except to inflict a violent death upon him. And every one that shall say a *Pater* for the good of his soul, there are six score days<sup>7</sup> of indulgence for him, as often as it is said by him.

(Or it may be on this year<sup>1</sup> [the death of] Donn Mag Uider should be.) (1302)

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bar. of Carbury, co. Sligo (O'D., *F. M.* iii. 482).

<sup>7</sup> *Six score days*.—On Oct. 8, 1309, Clement V., in view of his devotion to God and the church, granted to the soul of the knight, John Havering, at the request of his son, the archbishop-elect of Dublin: omnibus vere penitentibus et confessis, qui devotis orationibus

divinam pro eius anima misericordiam imploraverint, singulis diebus, quibus apud Deum huiusmodi orationes effundent, viginti dies de iniunctis sibi penitentiis misericorditer relaxamus. Presentibus post triennium non valituris (Theiner, p. 180).

(1302) <sup>1</sup> *This year*.—See (1301) note 1, *supra*.

A 66c

[Cal. 1an. [p.<sup>a</sup> 1., l. xxiii.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> [-iii.<sup>o</sup>] Linpint hlla<sup>1</sup> lačtna[1]n, erpuc Cille-mic-nDuac, manac liac, quieuit in [Chpirtu].—Ečorui<sup>m</sup> O-Maine do lopeač le opeim do macaib piš O-Maine.—Soill Rora-comain uile o'p]orba do marbač la Donnčač O Cellaiš, pi hlla<sup>1</sup>-Maine, aš Ač-erpač-Cuan, oí ipočair pili<sup>p</sup> Muinnter 7<sup>o</sup> Sean Muinnter<sup>o</sup> 7 Maíu Oriu, mar aen pe damib aili<sup>b</sup>,<sup>2</sup> eter marbač 7 pašbail<sup>3</sup> 7 šabail. Do šabač ann Oiarmaiz Šall Mac Oiar-mata 7 Cormac Mac Ceiternaiš 7<sup>o</sup> poleigeč<sup>4</sup> ar a počpaitheč po čumur. Ocu<sup>r</sup> pošabač ann por<sup>o</sup> Seirpam<sup>4</sup> Rora-Comain 7 do leigeč<sup>4</sup> ar iat ar tull 7 doponrat pič ar pon in<sup>5</sup> baile do<sup>o</sup> lopeač pe hEmunn Duittler.<sup>c</sup>—Eoubaro, pi Šaxan, tišerna na hErenn 7 Opetan 7 Alban, moptu<sup>r</sup> erc.—Donnčač O Plannaša[1]n, erpuc Oil-pino,<sup>5</sup> quieuit in [Chpirtu].—Domnall, mac Taičš, mic Orian, mic Annpia<sup>r</sup>, mic Orian Luišniš, mic Toirpdelbaiš moir, tanur<sup>t</sup> Connačt, per lan o'egnum 7 o'eineč, pai<sup>c</sup> coitcenn,<sup>c</sup> a marbač la hAč o m-Opeirneč, mac Cačail puaič hUí Cončobuir.—Taičš,<sup>c</sup> mac Mail-[Sh]ečlann, mic Donnčač, mic Domnall, mic Mašnura, mic Toirpdelbaiš, peičem coitcenn im biač 7 im ellač, a marbač do Cačal, mac Domnall, mic Taičš.<sup>c</sup>—Donnčač Muimneč O Ceallaiš, pi O-Maine, pai coimder<sup>o</sup> im<sup>c</sup> šač ni, quieuit in [Chpirtu].—Uilliam

A.D. 1303. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>2</sup>ii., B; eile, A. <sup>3</sup>pošbail, A. <sup>4</sup>7, MS. (A). <sup>5</sup>an, A. <sup>6</sup>Oilepinn, A. <sup>b</sup>1307, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1307, n. t. h., C. <sup>c</sup>om., B, C. <sup>d</sup>7—and (given in C) is required before this word in B. The omission was, no doubt, accidental. <sup>e</sup>coitčen[n] 1 n—(*general in*), B, C.

[1307] <sup>1</sup>1303. = 1307 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup>*Ua Lachtnain*.—Elected in 1290 (*D. I.*, III. 759); died before March, 1307 (*ib.* V. 622).

<sup>3</sup>*Ath-escrach-Cuan*.—Ford of the ridge of [St.] Cuan; Ahascragh, co.

Galway, "where the memory of St. Cuan is still held in great veneration" (O'D., *F. M.* iii. 487).

<sup>4</sup>*And, etc.*—Literally, *together with other persons, between killing, and abandoning, and capturing.*

<sup>5</sup>*Sheriff*.—Perhaps Richard de

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 24th of the moon,] A.D. [1307] 1303<sup>1</sup>[-7]. Laurence Ua Lachtna[i]n,<sup>2</sup> bishop of Cell-mic-Duach, a Grey [Cistercian] monk, rested in Christ.—Echdruim of Ui-Maine was burned by a party of the sons of kings of Ui-Maine.—The Foreigners of all Ros-comain were in great part killed by Donnchadh O'Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine, at Ath-escrach-Cuan,<sup>3</sup> where fell Philip Munnter and John Munnter and Matthew Drew and<sup>4</sup> other persons were either killed, or left [wounded], or captured. Diarmait Mac Diarmata the Foreigner and Cormac Mac Ceithernaigh were taken there and their forces were allowed to depart under condition. And the Sheriff<sup>5</sup> of Ros-comain was also taken there [along with his force] and they were all allowed to depart upon sufferance. And they made peace. [This happened] because the town [of Ahascragh] was burned by Edmund Butler.—Edward, king of the Saxons, lord of Ireland and the Britons and Scotland, died.<sup>6</sup>—Donnchadh<sup>7</sup> O'Flannacha[i]n, bishop of Oil-finn, rested in Christ.—Domnall, son of Brian, son of Tadhg, son of Andrew, son of Brian of Luighni, son of Toirdhelbach Mor [Ua Conchobair], tanist<sup>8</sup> of Connacht, a man full of prowess and of generosity, a general scholar, was killed by Aedh the Brefnian, son of Cathal Ua Conchobuir the Red.—Tadhg, son of Mail-[S]echlainn, son of Donnchadh, son of Domnall, son of Magnus, son of Toirdhelbach, general benefactor respecting food and cattle, was killed by Cathal, son of Domnall, son of Tadhg [Ua Conchobhair].—Donnchadh O'Cellaigh the Momonian, king of Ui-Maine, expert

Exon, keeper of the castle of Roscommon (*D. I.*, V. Index, *Roscommon* : *Richard de Exon*).

<sup>6</sup> *Died.*—July 7, 1307. Hence, there is a prolepsis of four years in the text at this year.

<sup>7</sup> *Donnchadh.*—See [1303], note 4,

*supra.* According to the eulogistic obit in the *A. L. C.*, he died June 22, 1307.

<sup>8</sup> *Tanist.*—From the Irish *tanaise*, second. It signifies the next to the kingship, the heir-presumptive.



B 67d ends Mac Pheorair, arderpuic Tuama, | do dul [co' Roim'].—  
 Coroin do tabairt do ruz Saxon 7 6petan 7 Epenn,  
 ionn, d'edubar oꝑ.—Ailbi, ingen Taidg[U]i Concobuir,  
 morpuā ert.—Clann-Muirceptaiḡ do tēct i Maḡ-Cetne  
 7 arbanna Crici-Cairpri 7 moran d'arbur Tipe-hOilella  
 7 in Corainn do lorað leo. Ocur do'n toirc rin do  
 marbað Taidg, mac Maḡnura. Do marbað laṛin Caṡal  
 cetna.—Mail-[Sh]eḡlainn O ḡairmleḡair, tairēc Ce-  
 ne[oi]l-Moa[ī]n, quieuit in [Chriṡto].—Maḡnur Maḡ  
 Oireḡtaiḡ quieuit in Chriṡto.

[Dir.] Kal. Ian. [ii.<sup>a</sup> p., l. ii.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> iiii.<sup>o</sup>  
 [-iiii.<sup>o</sup>] Muircepaḡ do denum do Maelpuanaiḡ Mac  
 Diarmata ar macaib Domnaill hUí Concobuir i Cric  
 Cairpri. Creaḡa mora do denum do Clainn-Muircep-  
 taiḡ ar na macaib cetna 7 riat ar n-denum ṛiṡa reime  
 ruu 7 ar tabairt bṛaiget doib 7 do fealladur orpa  
 iartain. | Ocur do ḡluairdudur na meic pompo co Sliab-én  
 7 ní pucadur leo aḡt a n-eiḡ 7 a n-eirēð 7 a n-ḡroiḡe. Ar  
 n-a cloirtin rin do ḡhallaiḡ O-ṛiaḡpaḡ 7 Luigne, do timoi-  
 leadur cucu 7 do leanudur iat co mullaḡ Sleibhe-én 7  
 do inntódur meic Donnḡaḡa 7 meic Domnaill riu,  
 ḡur'teideudur na ḡoil pompo 7 co tucāḡ maiom forpo  
 co leic ḡra-ṡara. Ocur do marbað leo Tomas Mac

A 66d

A.D. 1303. <sup>11</sup> om. in MS. (A); owing, most probably, to the similarity  
 between coroin and coroin (the opening word of the next entry).

<sup>9</sup> *To Rome*.—Doubtless, in refer-  
 ence to the charges brought against  
 him [1297], note 5, *supra*.

C ends this year with: "William  
 Brimingham, archbishop of Tuam;"  
 leaving the entry incomplete, as it  
 stands in B.

<sup>10</sup> *Young Edward*.—Edward II.  
 was crowned Feb. 24, 1308. "But  
 the years were computed from July  
 7, as appears from the *Red Book of*  
*the Exchequer*: Data regis E., filii

regis E., mutatur singulis annis in  
 festo Translationis S. Thomae,  
 Martyris, viz. VII. Idus Julii."  
 Hampson: *Medii Aevi Calendarium*,  
 London (no date), vol. 2, p. 413.

The meaning of the native anna-  
 list is that he succeeded to the  
 crown on the death of Edward I.

<sup>11</sup> *Same Cathal*.—Son of Domnall,  
 mentioned in the seventh entry of  
 this year.

proficient in every thing, rested in Christ.—William Mac Feorais [Birmingham], archbishop of Tuaim, went to Rome.<sup>9</sup>—The crown was given to the king of the Saxons and Britons and Ireland, namely, to young Edward.<sup>10</sup>—Ailbi, daught of Tadhg Ua Concobuir, died.—The Clann-Muircertaigh came into Magh-Cetne and the crops of the country of Cairpre and much of the corn of Tir-Oilella and the Corann were burned by them. And on that expedition was killed Tadhg, son of Maghnus [Ua Conchobair]. He was slain by the same Cathal [Ua Conchobair].<sup>11</sup>—Mail-[S]echlainn O'Gairmlegaidh, chief of Cenel-Moa[i]n, rested in Christ.—Maghnus Mag Oirechtaigh rested in Christ. [1307]

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 5th of the moon], A.D. [1308 Bis.] 1304<sup>1</sup>[-8]. A great foray was made by Mailruanaigh Mac Diarmata on the sons of Domnall Ua Conchobuir in the country of Cairpre. Great forays were made by the Clann-Muircertaigh on the same sons, although these<sup>2</sup> had made peace previously with them and had given pledges to them; but they acted treacherously towards them afterwards. And the sons went forward to Slaibh-en and took nothing with them except their steeds and their accoutrements and their [pack-]horses. When that was heard by the Foreigners of Ui-Fiachrach and of Luighni, they assembled their forces and followed them to the summit of Sliabh-en. And the sons of Donnchadh and the sons of Domnall turned upon them, so that the Foreigners fled before them and defeat was put upon them as far as the Flagstone of Es-dara. And Thomas, son of Walter [de

[1308] <sup>1</sup> 1304 = 1308 of the A. L. C.; which, however, fall into a serious error (repeated by Mageoghegan in his Annals) by stating that Easter fell in March in

this year. It was (XVII. F) April 14.

<sup>2</sup> These. — Namely, the Clann-Muircertaigh (for whom see O'Donovan, *F. M.* iii. 492-3).

Ḡalltauṛ, Conṛtabla Ḡona-ṛinne 7 a ḡerbraṛtauṛ 7 ḡaine aili.—Cṛeṛ ḡiḡalta ḡo ḡenum ḡ'Ḍeḡ, mac Caṛail, aṛ Ruaiḡṛi, mac Caṛail, aṛ a ḡerbraṛtauṛ ṛein. Ocuṛ Maḡnuṛ, mac Maḡnuṛa, ḡo maṛbaḡ leiṛ 7 ḡaine aili.—Iḡiaṛ Mac ḡeibennaiḡ quieuit in [Chṛiṛto].—Soiḡnen teineḡ ḡo ṛoitim i Mauiṛtiṛ na m-ḡraṛtauṛ i Roṛ-Comaiṛ, ḡuṛ'buṛi in Mauiṛtiṛ.—Ḍomnall, mac Comaṛba Comaiṛ, aṛciṛeoḡan Oil-ṛinn, quieuit in Chṛiṛto.— . . . , biṛaiṛ<sup>b</sup> Claiṛ-iṛniṛi, moṛtuuṛ epṛ quinto iḡuṛ ṛeṛuauṛi.<sup>b</sup>

[Cal. 1an. [ṛ.<sup>a</sup> iiii., l. xui.,<sup>a</sup>] Anno Ḍomini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup> [-ix.<sup>o</sup>] Ḍeḡ, mac Eoḡaiṛ, miṛ Ruaiḡṛi, miṛ Ḍeḡa, miṛ Caṛail Cṛoiḡḡeiṛḡ, miṛ Toiṛṛḡelbaḡi moṛi hlii Conco- buiṛ, ṛi Connaṛṛ 7 ḡeḡaḡbuṛ aṛḡuṛiḡ Eṛenn 7 in ṛ-aen ḡaiḡel ṛob' ṛeṛṛ eḡnum 7 eṛneḡ; ṛo bo mó 7 ṛob' ṛeṛṛ ḡelḡṛaiṛic O ḡṛiaṛ ḡoṛuma anuaṛ, ḡo maṛbaḡ le hḌeḡ m-ḡṛeiṛneḡ, mac Caṛail hlii Conḡobuiṛ, (7<sup>b</sup> iṛ ḡa el hlii Soḡlaḡa[i]n ḡo ṛin lam ḡo ḡ'a iḡaṛbaḡ le ṛuaiḡ, iḡon, boḡaḡ ṛuḡaiṛe<sup>b</sup>) i Coill-in-claḡaiṛ 7 moṛan ḡo maiṛiḡ a muṛiṛteṛi. Ocuṛ iṛ iat ṛo na maiṛi ṛin: iḡon, Concoḡuṛ Mac Ḍiaṛmaṛa 7 Ḍiaṛmaṛṛ ṛuaḡ, mac ṛaiḡḡ hlii Concoḡuṛ 7 Ḍiaṛmaṛṛ, mac Caṛail caṛṛaiḡ, Mac Ḍiaṛmaṛa 7 Ḍeḡ, mac Muṛceṛṛaiḡ, miṛ ṛaiḡḡ, miṛ Maiṛṛuanaiḡ. Ḍiaṛmaṛṛ O hḡeliḡe, ṛlaiṛḡṛuḡaiḡ ṛob' ṛeṛṛ i n-a aiṛṛiṛ ṛein 7 ḡilla-na-naem Mac Ḍeḡuḡa[i]n, ollaiṛ Connaṛṛ 7 Eṛenn 7 ṛai coimḡeṛ i n-ḡaḡ ceṛṛo, ḡo ṛoitim ḡo'n luḡṛ ṛoiṛ 'ṛin lo ceṛna 7 ṛaḡaṛṛaḡ O

A.D. 1304. <sup>b-b</sup> 66c, f. m., t. h.; the first part of the entry is illegible.

A.D. 1305. <sup>b-b</sup> r. m., n. t. h. (A) MS.

<sup>3</sup> *Fell*.—On the night (eve) of St. Stephen's Day, according to the *A. L. C.* and Mageoghegan.

<sup>4</sup> *Successor of [St.] Coman*.—That is, abbot of Roscommon. The *A. L. C.* state his name was O'Conor.

[1309] <sup>1</sup> 1305 = 1309 of the *A. L. C.*

<sup>2</sup> *Coill-in-clachain*.—Wood of the (stepping) stones. "In Kileloaghan, in the territory of the Breffne," Mageoghegan. Probably (O'D., *F. M.* iii. 490), Kilelogha, parish of

Burgh], constable of Bun-finne and his brother and other persons were killed by them.—A retaliatory foray was made by Aedh, son of Cathal [Ua Conchobhair], on Ruaidhri, son of Cathal, that is, on his own brother. And Maghnus, son of Maghnus [Ua Conchobhair] and other persons were killed by him.—Imhar Mac Geibennaigh rested in Christ.—A bolt of fire fell<sup>3</sup> on the Monastery of the Friars in Ros-comain, so that it broke down the Monastery.—Domnall, son of the Successor of [St.] Coman,<sup>4</sup> archdeacon of Oil-finn, rested in Christ.— . . . , Vicar of Clain-inis, died on the 5th of the Ides [9th] of February. [1308]

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 16th of the moon], A.D. 1305<sup>1</sup>[-9]. Aedh, son of Eogan, son of Ruaidhri, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Red-hand, son of Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir the Great, king of Connacht and one worthy to be arch-king of Ireland and the one Gaidhel that was best of prowess and hospitality; that was greatest and best of figure that came from Brian Boruma downwards, was killed by Aedh the Brefnian, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir, (and “the Chafer” Ua Sochlacain, namely, a boorish tanner, it was that stretched out a hand towards him to kill him with a hatchet) in Coill-in-clachain.<sup>2</sup> And many of the nobles of his people [were slain likewise]. And these are the nobles: to wit, Concobur Mac Diarmata and Diarmait the Red, son of Tadhg Ua Concobuir and Diarmait, son of Cathal Carrach Mac Diarmata and Aedh, son of Muircertach, son of Tadhg, son of Mailruanaigh [Ua Conchobair]. Diarmait O’hEilidhe, a chieftain-yeoman that was the best in his own time and Gilla-na-naem Mac Aedhuga[i]n, ollam of Connacht and of Ireland and accomplished sage in every science, fell by the eastern<sup>3</sup> [1309]

Drumgoon, barony of Clankee, co. Cavan.

<sup>3</sup> *Eastern*.—Namely, the Brefnian portion of the forces.

Doibílen do luēt tighi Tomaltaiḡ Mic Donnċaċ.—Cpeċ do ċenum la hċeċ, mac Caċail hċi Concobuir, ar Muirḡir Mac Donnċaċ 7 a ḡabail fein.—Caċal, mac in Liaċanaiḡ, abb na Trinoiri, do ċoḡa[ċ] cum erpucoide Oil-pinn.—Uilliam ċurc do ċoċt co hOil-pinn ar eir [U]i Concobuir do marbaċ i Connaċtaiḡ 7 Siċ-Muirċe-  
 A 67a buir.—Ruaidri, mac Caċail 7 O Flainn | do ċul, marċrluaiḡ, ar a Maċaire 7 mac Mic Pheorair do marbaċ leo.—Coinne do ċenum d'Uilliam ċurc 7 do Chonnaċtaiḡ re mac Caċail 'ma ċċ-rċipen. ċurċeċ coinne etorpa 7 maiom do ċabairt ar mac Caċail ann. ċream d'a muinntir do marbaċ. Uilliam ċurc do ċul co Maimritir na ċuille 7 Clann-Muirċertaiḡ do ċeċt i Tir-n-Oilella. ċrċur imċa do lorċaċ 7 do mċilliuċ doib. Mac Uilliam do ċeċt ar Coirċ-rċiaċ anúar. Mac Caċail do ċur ar a longporċ dó 7 Donnċaċ O Flinaċta do marbaċ do ċoraċ rluaiḡ Mic Uilliam 7 daine aili.—Cpeċ do ċenum le Mac Uilliam i Cliono-Pheirċuiḡe. Cpeċ aile leir co ċeinn-ḡulban 7 ní ir rċaċa rċir.—Concobuir, mac ċriain ruaid hċi ċriain, do marbaċ.

A.D. 1305. ° Bait (=Caċail), (A) MS.

<sup>4</sup> *Cathal*.—Born in 1270, according to the *A. L. C.* On the death of Donough O'Flannagan ([1307], note 7, *supra*), the canons elected Malachy (Mac Aedha, Mac Hugh), canon of Elphin, who was in Minor Orders. The dean, however, refused to take part in the election, betook himself elsewhere and, having nominated Charles (Cathal), "abbot of the monastery of the Holy Trinity of Loch Ke of the

Premonstratensian Order," got his selection confirmed (archiepiscopo in remotis agente) by Master Reginald, Official of the Armagh curia, and had his nominee consecrated bishop (in Armagh, *A. L. C. ad an.* 1307). Whereupon, Malachy appealed to the Curia (in Avignon). After due canonical proofs, which are detailed in the Bull of appointment, O'Connor, who appeared neither in person, nor by proxy,

people on the same day and Faghartach O'Doibhilen by [1309] the household people of Tomaltach Mac Donnchaidh.—A foray was made by Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir, on Maurice Mac Donnchaidh and [Maurice] himself was taken prisoner.—Cathal,<sup>4</sup> son of the Liathanach [Grey-Ua Conchobair], abbot of the Trinity [Island, Loch Ce], was chosen to the bishopric of Oil-finn.—William de Burgh came to Oil-finn after [Aedh] Ua Concobuir was killed in Connacht and the Sil-Muiredhaigh gave lordship to [Ruaidhri] the son of Cathal Ua Concobuir.—Ruaidhri, son of Cathal and O'Flainn went on the Plain [of Connacht] and the son of Mac Feorais [Birmingham] was killed by them.—A meeting was held between William de Burgh and by the Connachtmen [on the one side] with [Ruaidhri] son of Cathal, [on the other] near Ath-slissen. The meeting was broken up between them<sup>5</sup> and defeat inflicted on the son of Cathal there. Some of his people were killed. William de Burgh [then] went to the Monastery of the Buill and the Clann-Muircertaigh came into Tir-Oilella. Much corn was burned and [much] destroyed by them. Mac William came down past Corr-sliabh. The son of Cathal was put out of his stronghold by him and Domnall O'Finachta and other persons were killed by the van of the host of Mac William.—A foray by Mac William in Clann-Fermuighe. Another foray by him to Benn-Gulbain and farther downwards.<sup>6</sup>—Concobur,<sup>7</sup> son of Brian Ua Briain the Red, was killed.

was deprived of the See and Malachy appointed thereto by Clement V., June 22, 1310 (Theiner, p. 180-1).

The *A. L. C.* state he enjoyed the revenue for three years and a half. The text is consequently four years predated in this place.

His death took place in [1343], *infra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Meeting-them*.—Literally, *breaking of meeting* [took place] between them.

<sup>6</sup> *Downwards*. — Towards the north, which is the reading of the *A. L. C.*

<sup>7</sup> *Concobur*.—See the first entry of the following year.



[Cal. 1an. [u.<sup>a</sup> p., l. xx.iii.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> [-x.<sup>o</sup>] Concobur hUa brian, mac rix rob' ferrr do leir Moza, do marbað do na Gallaið tuba í meðail.—Cpeça mora tiðla do denum le hCeð m-breibneç 7 le Clainn-Muirceptaið arcena ar Maelruanaið Mac n-Diarmaða 7 Donncað, mac Donncaða, o'arçain 7 do gabbail 7 a muinnter do marbað 7 do gabbail 7 do lorcað. Ocur a ben do marbað, i don, ingen hUa Flannaga[i]n 7 mna 7 fir<sup>b</sup> imda aili for.—Ferðal Mað Dorcaio quieuit in [Chriſto].—Una, ingen Ceða, mic Feilimche, o'eg.—Sluaigeð le Seppraið O Ferðail co Dun-Uaðair, aic ar'marbað Domnall, mac Ceða ois [U]i Fherðail 7 Ceð, mac Mail-iru 7 Garppaið, mac Muirceptaið.—Cairlen dona-finne do lorcað 7 o'arçain, eter cruacaið 7 tiðib, le Ruaiðri, mac Caðail 7 le hCeð, mac Maðnura 7 le muinntir Ceða breibnið arcena.—Finnçual, ingen Maðnura [U]i Choncobuir, o'eg.—Ceð breibneç O Concobuir, deçaðbur airtorið Connaçt 7 in mac rix ir ferrr tainic o Murcað, mac brian [boruma], anuar, a marbað le Mac Uioilin (i don, Seonaz Mac Uioilin<sup>c</sup>), i don, buana do bi ar çongmãil aigi fein, i peall 7 a meðail ar cennaiðeçt do ponað.—Fici tunna fina do çur po çir í Mað-Cetne in tan rin.—Cairlen Sligið do denum leirin lapla.—Feilimioð, mac Ceða, mic Eoçain,

A.D. 1306. <sup>b</sup> fer (i.e. p with siglum for ep overhead), MS. <sup>c</sup> itl., n. t. h., MS.

[1310] <sup>1</sup> 1306 = 1310 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> *Black Foreigners*.—"Probably used to denote the English lately come over, who were black strangers in comparison with the English-Irish" (O'D. F. M. iii. 494).

<sup>3</sup> *Burned*.—From the burnings that took place on the occasion the incursion was called *Crech-in-toiten* (foray of the conflagration), according to the A. L. C.

<sup>4</sup> *The castle, etc.*—This is copied by the *Four Masters*. A longer account is given in the A. L. C.

<sup>5</sup> *Killed*.—See the fuller description in the A. L. C. (*ad an.*) and in *Mageoghegan* (O'D. iii. 496).

<sup>6</sup> *Mercenary*.—The *buana* was a soldier paid partly in money, partly in victuals. This system of payment was called *buanaight* (Anglo-Irish, *bonaght*). A proportion of "wages in money," "dietts in

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 27th of the moon], A.D. [1310] 1306<sup>1</sup>[-10]. Conchobur Ua Briain, the son of a king that was the best of the Half of Mogh was killed by the Black Foreigners<sup>2</sup> in treachery.—Large retaliatory forays were made by Aedh the Brefnian, and by the Clann-Muircer-taigh also on Maelruanaigh Mac Diarmata and Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh [Mac Diarmata] was despoiled and taken prisoner and his people were [either] killed or taken prisoners, or burned.<sup>3</sup> And his wife was killed, namely, the daughter of Ua Flannaga[i]n and many other women and men also [were killed].—Ferghal Mac Dorchaidh rested in Christ.—Una, daughter of Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobair], died.—A hosting by Geoffrey O'Ferghail to Dun-Uabhair, a place where was killed Domnall, son of Aedh Ua Ferghail junior and Aedh, son of Mail-Isu and Godfrey, son of Muircertach [Ua Ferghail].—The castle<sup>4</sup> of Bun-finne was burned and despoiled, both [corn-]reeks and houses, by Ruaidhri, son of Cathal [Ua Conchobair] and by Aedh, son of Magnus [Ua Conchobair] and by the people of Aedh [Ua Conchobair] the Brefnian besides.—Finnghuala, daughter of Magnus Ua Concobuir, died.—Aedh Ua Conchobuir the Brefnian, worthy heir of the arch-king of Connacht and the son of a king the best that came from Murchadh, son of Brian [Boruma], downwards, was killed<sup>5</sup> by Mac Uidilin (namely, Johnock Mac Uibhilin): that is, a mercenary<sup>6</sup> that was kept by himself [as a body-guard] did it in treachery and deceit for a price.—Twenty tons of wine were put [i.e., washed] ashore in Magh-Cedne that time.—The Castle of Sligeach was built by the Earl.—Feidhlimidh, son of Aedh, son of

money," and "dietts in victuells" "in the Bonaghte" is set forth in "The rate of the wages of the Galloglas," etc. (*Tracts relating to Ireland*, Ir. Arch. Soc., II. p. 87 sq.). For the two kinds of Bonaght, see

Dymmok's *Treatise of Ireland* (*ib.* p. 8).

In a secondary sense, Bonaght signified the soldiery thus maintained.

A 67b

α ν-ιναῶ α αῖαρ ρειν.—Cormac O Flannaga[ι]n, ταιρεῖ  
 Τυαιῖ-ραῖα, το μαρβαῶ le Henrí Mac Gille-|Phinneín,  
 ταιρεῖ Μυιnnτερι-ρεοδαῖα[ι]n, α ρεall.—Ma[c] Cραιῖ  
 Μαγ Υιῖρι, ριδαμνα Ρερ-Μαναῖ 7 Domnall Mac  
 Gille-Míicil, ταιρεῖ Clainni-Conḡaile, το milliuḡ 7 το  
 lorcaḡ le Roolḡ Μαγ Mhaḡgamna.—Cínlaím<sup>d</sup> Μαγ  
 Υιῖρι, ιdon, mac Duinn capraiḡ, ταιρεῖ Μυιnnτερι-  
 ρεοδαῖα[ι]n, morcuur ep 14 |Cal. 1u1u, 1306.<sup>d</sup>

|Cal. 1an. [ui.<sup>a</sup> p., l. ix.,<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ecc.<sup>o</sup> ui.<sup>o</sup>  
 [-xi.<sup>o</sup>] Cpeḡ mor το ḡenum le Clainn-Muirceptaḡ 1  
 Connaḡta 7 Gilla-Cpirt, mac Muirḡira, mic Donnḡaḡa  
 Mic Diarmata, το μαρβαῶ ann 7 Cled, mac Cormaic 7  
 Uilliam Mac Gille-apraiḡ 7 Donnḡaḡ, mac Tomaltaiḡ  
 7 daine imḡa aili.—Da Mac Uilliam leiḡ α ḡurc το  
 μαρβαῶ το na macaiḡ ρiḡ Laiḡneḡa[ιḡ].—Sluaiḡeḡ mór  
 le hUilliam ḡurc ipin Mumain 1 n-aḡaiḡ in Clapaiḡ  
 7 caḡ το ḡabairt doiḡ 7 maiom το ḡabair tap in Clapaḡ  
 ann 7 Uilliam ḡurc ap depeḡ α μυιnnτερι aḡ lenmain  
 in mḡaḡma. Ocur ḡiḡe po ḡabaḡ, ip aḡi το ḡi corcup in  
 mḡaḡma.—Taḡḡ O hCínliḡe ḡo μαρβαῶ la Siurταν  
 ḡ'Eipetra.—Caḡaḡ mor 1 Tuḡa-Mumain ipin bliḡai  
 ρi 7 caḡ το ḡabairt το Thonnḡaḡ Mac Conmapa 7 ḡ'a  
 oipeḡt, ιdon, το Tpiḡa-cet O-Cairin, í n-aḡaiḡ h[U]i  
 ḡriain 7 Ρερ Muman uile. Ocur Donnḡaḡ Mac Con-  
 mapa το μαρβαῶ ann 7 maiḡi α oipeḡta uile 7 Domnall  
 O ḡraḡa, ταιρεῖ Cene[oι]l-Dunḡaile. Ocur ár diaipmiḡe  
 etopra, leḡ ap leḡ.—Donnḡaḡ O ḡriain, ρi Muman 7

A.D. 1306. <sup>d-d</sup> 67a, f. m., t. h., MS.

[1311] <sup>1</sup>1307 = 1311 of the  
 A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> Battle was given.—At Bunratty,  
 co. Clare, on Ascension Day, 1310  
 (Clyn); May 20, 1311 (Grace).  
 These data supplement and correct

each other, enabling the true year  
 to be determined. In 1311 (I. C.),  
 Easter fell on April 14; Ascension  
 Day, on May 20. The text conse-  
 quently anticipates by four years.

<sup>3</sup> Killed.—The A. L. C. state that

Eogan [Ua Conchobair, became king] instead of his own father.—Cormac O'Flannaga[i]n, chief of Tuath-Ratha, was killed by Henry Mac Gille-Finnein, chief of Muintir-Peodacha[i]n, in treachery.—Ma[c] Craith Mag Uidhir, royal heir of Fir-Manach and Domnall Mac Gille-Michil, chief of Clann-Conghaile, were pillaged and burned by Ralph Mac Mathgamna.—Amhlaim Mag Uidhir, namely, son of Donn Carrach, chief of Muintir-Peodacha[i]n, died on the 14th of the Kalends of July [June 18], 1306. [1310]

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 9th of the moon], A.D. 1307<sup>1</sup>[-11]. A great foray was made by the Clann-Muircertaigh into Connacht and Gilla-Crist, son of Maurice, son of Donnchadh Mac Diarmata, was killed therein and Aedh, son of Cormac [Mac Diarmata] and William Mac Gille-Arraith and Donnchadh, son of Tomaltach [Mac Diarmata] and many other persons [were killed].—Two sons of William de Burgh the Grey were slain by the Leinster sons of kings.—A great hosting [was made] by William de Burgh into Munster against De Clare and battle was given<sup>2</sup> by them and defeat was inflicted on De Clare there. And William de Burgh was at the rere of his force in following up the defeat. And, though he was captured, it is with him the triumph of the defeat remained.—Tadhg O'hAinlidhe was killed<sup>3</sup> by Jordan de Exeter.—Great war in Thomond in this year and battle was given by Donnchadh Mac Conmara and by his sept, namely, by the Cantred of Ui-Caisin, against Ua Briain and all the Men of Munster. And Donnchadh Mac Conmara was killed therein and all the chiefs of his sept and Domnall O'Grada, chief of Cenel-Dunghaile [were killed]. And countless slaughter [took place] between them, side for side.— [1311]

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O'Hanly was slain in pursuit of the | Luirg (barony of Boyle, co. Ros-  
party led by de Exeter into Magh | common).

αὐτοῦ ριζ Ἐρενν, το μαρβαθ α μεθαιλ το Μυρᾶθ, mac  
 Ματῆαμνα [U] ὀριαν.—Ločlainn ριαβαθ O Deaḡaθ το  
 μαρβαθ le Ματῆαμναι, mac Domnall Connaḡtaiḡ [U]  
 ὀριαν.—Seonag Mac Uigilin το μαρβαθ in ḡruelaiḡ 1  
 m-baile-tobair-ὀριḡoe 7 α μαρβαθ ρειν in. Ocuρ ιρ  
 το'n ḡerpra[ḡ]ḡtaiḡ το'ar'μαρḡ ρε Aeḡ ὀρειρνεḡ O  
 Concobuιρ, ρι Connaḡt, το μαρβαθ e ρειν.—Cpeḡ το  
 ḡenum le ρειḡlimiḡ O Concobuιρ, ρι Connaḡt, ap Clainn-  
 Muιρceρtaiḡ, ap boρḡ Muιḡi-Cetnι. Ocuρ Mael-  
 Seḡlainn, mac Concobuιρ ριαθ, ριρ ρατεα C e a n n in  
 m e i ḡ i l, το μαρβαθ ann 7 ταινι eile.—Domnall hUa  
 Ruairc, ρι ὀρειρνε, μορτυυρ ep. —Diaρmaiτ Cleιρeḡ  
 hUa ὀριαν μορτυυρ ep. —Muιρceρταḡ O ὀριαν το  
 ριḡaḡ.—Domnall O ὀριν, ταιρeḡ Tιρe-ὀριuιn, quieuιτ in  
 [Chpιρto].—ḡilla-ιρu O'Dalaiḡ, ollam τανα, quieuιτ in  
 [Chpιρto].

A67e[ὀιρ.] | Cal 1an. [un.<sup>a</sup> p., l. xx.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> un.<sup>o</sup>  
 [-x.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup>] Uilliam Mac Pheorair, aipdeppuc Tuama, in  
 Chpιρto quieuιτ.—ḡeimiḡeḡt O ὀραḡa[ι]n, epuc Luiḡne.  
 quieuιτ in [Chpιρto].—Malaci Maḡ Aeḡa, epuc Oί-  
 ριnḡ, το ḡoḡa[ḡ] cum aipdeppucoιde Tuama.

| Cal. 1an. [11.<sup>a</sup> p., l. 1.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> 1x.<sup>o</sup>  
 [-x.11.<sup>o</sup>] Clemenρ Papa μορτυυρ ep. —Rex Ppanci[a]e  
 μορτυυρ ep. —ḡilla-ιρu Maḡ Dorcaḡ το μαρβαθ το

<sup>4</sup> *Gruelach*.—The name here intended has not been identified.

<sup>5</sup> *Baile-tobair-Brigde*.—Town of the well of [St.] Brigit (Balintober, co. Roscommon). The well "from which the place took its name is yet in existence here, but not regarded as a holy well" (O'D. iii. 500).

<sup>6</sup> *Killed*.—In [1311], *supra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Head of the Harvest-band*.—So called, in all probability, from hav-

ing devoted himself to agriculture rather than to warfare.

[1312] <sup>1</sup> 1308 = 1312 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> *Malachy*.—On the death of Birmingham, the Chapter elected (per viam compromissi) Philip, dean of Tuam. He having refused to consent, the Chapter in the same manner chose Malachy of Elphin ([1309], note 4, *supra*). The bishop

Donnchadh Ua Briain, king of Munster and one fit to be king of Ireland, was killed in treachery by Murchadh, son of Mathgamain Ua Briain.—Lochlainn O'Deaghadh the Swarthy was killed by Mathgamain, son of Domnall Ua Briain the Connacian.—Johnock Mac Uighilin killed the Gruelach<sup>4</sup> in Baile-tobair-Brighde<sup>5</sup> and himself was killed [immediately] therefor. And it is with the short [handled]-axe wherewith he killed<sup>6</sup> Aedh O'Concobuir the Brefnian, he was killed himself.—A foray was made by Feidhlimidh O'Conchobuir, king of Connacht, on the Clann-Muircer-taigh, on the verge of Magh-Cetne. And Mael-Sechlainn, son of Concobur the Red, who was usually called Head of the harvest-band<sup>7</sup> and other persons were killed therein.—Domnall Ua Ruairc, king of Breifni, died.—Diarmait Ua Briain the Cleric died.—Muircertach Ua Briain was made king.—Domnall O'Birn, chief of Tir-Briuin, rested in Christ.—Gilla-Isu O'Dalaigh, professor of poetry, rested in Christ. [1311]

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 20th of the moon], A.D. [1312Bis.] 1308<sup>1</sup>[-12]. William Mac Feorais [Birmingham], archbishop of Tuaim, rested in Christ.—Benedict O'Braga[i]n, bishop of Luighni [Achonry], rested in Christ.—Malachy<sup>2</sup> Mac Aedha, bishop of Oil-finn, was chosen to the archbishopric of Tuaim.

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 1st of the moon], A.D. [1313] 1309<sup>1</sup>[-13]. Pope Clement [V.] died.<sup>2</sup>—The king of France died.<sup>3</sup>—Gilla-Isu Mag Dorchaidh was killed by

submitted himself in the matter to the decision of the Curia and proceeded to Avignon, in company with the capitular proctors. Having been questioned and approved by three examiners deputed ad hoc, he was transferred to Tuam by Clement V., December 19, 1312 (Theiner, p. 185-6). The text accordingly is

antedated by four years.

[1313] <sup>1</sup> 1309 = 1313 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> Died.—This obit is five years antedated. Clement V. died April 20, 1314.

<sup>3</sup> Died.—A similar prolepsis of five years. Philip le Bel of France lived until 1314.



Concóbuiṛ Capraċ Mac Diarmata. — Ταῖς, Mac Aṇṇiṛar, ὁ'έγ.—Caċal, mac Muṛċaḏa Capraiġ h[u]i fheṛġail, quieuit in [Chriṣto].

[Cal. 1an. [iii.<sup>a</sup> p., l. xii.<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> [-x.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup>] Niall O Domnaill occiṛur ert.—Maiṛm Muinntepi-Raiġillaiġ ic Oṛuim-leċan le Ruaiḏri, mac Caċail [u]i Concobuiṛ.—Maġnuiṛ, mac Domnaill h[u]i Eaġra, do maṛbaḏ le Maġnuiṛ, mac Uilliam [u]i Eaġra, i feall.—Niall, mac Oṛuain h[u]i Neill, in t-aen mac riġ ro bo línmuirpe 7 rob' feiṛp maiċ[i]ur bo bí a n-Eṛinn i n-aen aimpriṛ riṛ feiṛn, quieuit in [Chriṣto].

[Cal. 1an. [iii.<sup>a</sup> p., l. xii.<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup> [-x.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup>] Maċa Maġ Tigeṛna[i]n do maṛbaḏ do Chaċal O Ruaiṛc.—Niall O Domnaill do maṛbaḏ le hAeḏ O n-Domnaill.—Maċa Maġ [O]h[i]uċne, eṛpuc na Oṛeipne, ὁ'έγ.—Roold Maġ Maċġamna do maṛbaḏ ὁ'α bṛaiċriḏ feiṛn.

[Cal. 1an. [iii.<sup>a</sup> p., l. xxiii, ] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup> [-x.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup>] Sluaġ-loinger moṛ do ċeċt a hAibain le deṛbṛaċaiṛ riġ Aibain, le hEduḏarḏ, i cṛiċaiḏ Ulaḏ. Cṛeċa moṛa do ḏenum ḏó ar muinntiṛ in laṛla 7 ar ġallaiḏ na Miḏe. Sluaġ moṛ do ċinol ḏo'n laṛla i n-aġaiḏ na n-Aibanaċ. Feiḏlimiḏ, mac Aeḏa h[u]i Choncobuiṛ, ri Connaċt, do ḏul leiṛin. Sluaġ moṛ aile do tṛinol | le Ruaiḏri, mac Caċail [u]i Choncobuiṛ, i

<sup>4</sup> *Tadhg*.—According to the eulogistic account in the *A. L. C.*, he was grandson of Turlough Mor O'Connor, and died a monk in the abbey of Boyle.

[1314] <sup>1</sup> 1310 = 1314 of the *A. L. C.*

<sup>2</sup> *Niall*.—The entry in the *Four Masters* states that he was grandson

of Turlough O'Donnell, who was slain [1303], *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> 1311 = 1314 of the *A. L. C.* From this to the textual year 1366 (=1369) inclusive, the dating is three years in advance.

<sup>4</sup> *Niall*.—A repetition (with the name of the slayer added) of the first entry of the textual year 1310 (=1314).

Conchobur Carrach Mac Diarmata.—Tadhg,<sup>4</sup> son of [1313]  
Andrew [Ua Conchobair], died.—Cathal, son of Murchadh  
Carrach Ua Ferghail, rested in Christ.

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 12th of the moon], A.D. [1314]  
1310<sup>1</sup>[-14]. Niall<sup>2</sup> O'Domnaill was slain.—Defeat of the  
Muintir-Raighillaigh [was inflicted] at Druim-lethan by  
Ruaidhri, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir.—Maghnus, son of  
Domnall Ua Eaghra, was killed by Maghnus, son of  
William Ua Eaghra, in treachery.—Niall, son of Brian  
Ua Neill, the one son of a king who was most bountiful  
and best in goodness that was in Ireland at the same time  
as himself, rested in Christ.

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 12th of the moon], A.D.  
1311<sup>3</sup>[-14]. Matthew Mag Tigerna[i]n was killed by  
Cathal O'Ruairc.—Niall<sup>4</sup> O'Domnaill was killed by Aedh  
O'Domnaill.—Matthew Mag [Dh]uibhne, bishop of the  
Breifni [Kilmore], died.—Ralph Mag Mathgamna was  
killed by his own kinsmen.

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 23rd of the moon], A.D. [1315]  
1312<sup>1</sup>[-15]. A great fleet-host came from Scotland with  
the brother of the king of Scotland, that is, with Edward  
[Bruce],<sup>2</sup> into the territories of Ulidia. Great forays were  
made by it on the people of the Earl [de Burgh] and on  
the Foreigners of Meath. A great host was collected by  
the Earl against the Scotch. Feidhlimidh, son of Aedh  
Ua Concobuir, king of Connacht, went with that. Another  
great host was collected by Ruaidhri,<sup>3</sup> son of Cathal Ua

[1315] <sup>1</sup> 1312 = 1315 of the  
A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> Edward [Bruce].—For the pro-  
ceedings of the Bruces in Ireland,  
see Gilbert's *Viceroy's*, p. 134 sq.

<sup>3</sup> Ruaidhri.—According to the  
A. L. C., instead of employing the

force to aid Bruce (the ostensible  
purpose for which it was raised),  
Ruaidhri marched unopposed  
through the province, in the ab-  
sence of Feilim, and had himself  
inaugurated king of Connaught.

Connaċta. Cairlena do lorgaċ 7 do bhuirioċ.—Aeċ, mac Maġnura [U]i Concobuir, do marbaċ le Caċal, mac Domnall [U]i Concobuir. Maġnur, mac Maġnura, in mac riġ rob' ferr eineċ 7 eġnom do b' do Connaċtaib 7 Domnall, a derbraċair, do marbaċ in la ar namaraċ leir in ferr cetna. Diarmaic, mac Simoin na tpaġa, do marbaċ in la do marbaċ Aeċ, mac Maġnura [U]i Concobuir, leir in Clainn cetna a n-diġail a n-aċar.—Caċ do'n lapla do'n do-ara leċ 7 do'edubard co n-a feda in do'n leċ aile, gur'mairm[eċ] ar in lapla 7 ar Galluib arċena. Ocur do gabaċ ann Uilliam Óúre 7 da mac Mic-in-Mhiliċ.—Maġgamain Maġ Raġnall, taireċ Muinnteriholu[i]r, do marbaċ le Maelruanaig Mac n-Diarmata, rí Muighe-Luirg 7 O Mailmhaċaig, taireċ Muinnteriholu[i]r 7 moran do Muinnteriholu[i]r araen ruu. Concobuir ruac, mac Aeċa bpeirniġ, do marbaċ ann.—Maelruanaig Mac Diarmata 7 Gillebert Mac Goidelb do ċeċt i Maġ-Luirg 7 cpeaċa do denum doib. Ocur rucadur ben Diarmata Ga[i]ll Leo 7 do airgeard uile muin[n]tir Diarmata Ga[i]ll.—Tainic Aeċ O Domnall fa ċairlen Sligiċ 7 do cuar fair leir. Ruairi, mac Domnall [U]i Concobuir, do marbaċ le Derborgaill, ingen Maġnura [U]i Choncobuir, ar cennaċeċt do ceitir gallóglac.

<sup>4</sup> *Father.* — Domnall O'Connor, father of Cathal, was slain in an encounter with Hugh O'Connor the Brehnial [1307], *supra*. According to the *A. L. C.*, he was wounded in the contest by Dermot, son of Simon. Hence the vendetta here mentioned.

<sup>5</sup> *Was fought.*—At Connor, co. Antrim (*A. L. C.* and Grace).

<sup>6</sup> *William de Burgh.*—Probably, the son of the Earl.

<sup>7</sup> *Mathgamain, etc.* — See the *A. L. C.*, *ad an.* (Rolls' ed., i. 175).

<sup>8</sup> *Maelruanaigh, etc.*—See the *A. L. C.* (*ib.* 577).

<sup>9</sup> *Derborgaill.* — According to Mageoghegan (O'D. iii. 509–10) and the *A. L. C.*, the reduction of Sligo and the assassination of Rory were to avenge the slaying of her father (second entry of this year) by Domnall, brother of Rory.

<sup>10</sup> *Was done.*—Given at 1216 in

Conchobuir, in Connacht. Castles were burned and broken down.—Aedh, son of Maghnus Ua Conchobuir, was killed by Cathal, son of Domnall Ua Concobuir. Maghnus, son of Maghnus, the son of a king who was best of hospitality and prowess that was of the Connachtmen and Domnall, his brother, were killed on the morrow by the same man. Diarmait, son of Simon of the Strand, was killed on the day on which was killed Aedh, son of Maghnus Ua Concobuir, by the same Clan, in revenge of their father.<sup>4</sup>—A battle [was fought]<sup>5</sup> by the Earl on the one side and by Edward [Bruce] with his force on the other side, so that defeat was given to the Earl and to the Foreigners besides. And William de Burgh<sup>6</sup> and the two sons of Mac-in-Mhilidh were taken prisoners therē.—Mathgamain<sup>7</sup> Mag Raghnaill, chief of Muintir-Eolu[i]s and O'Mailmhiadhaigh, chief of Muintir-Cerballa[i]n and many of Muintir-Eolu[i]s along with them were killed by Maelruanaigh<sup>8</sup> Mac Diarmata. Concobur the Red, son of Aedh [Ua Conchobair] the Brefnian, was killed there.—Maelruanaigh<sup>8</sup> Mac Diarmata and Gilbert Mac Goisdelbh came into Magh-Luirg and forays were made by them. And they took away with them the wife of Diarmait [Mac Diarmata] the Foreigner and plundered all the people of Diarmait the Foreigner.—Aedh O'Domnaill came against the Castle of Sligeach and it was reduced by him. Ruaidhri, son of Domnall Ua Concobuir, was killed by Derborgaill,<sup>9</sup> daughter of Maghnus Ua Concobuir. [The deed was done<sup>10</sup>] for stipend by a band of gallowglasses.

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the *A. L. C.*, according to which O'Donnell entered the country of Cairpre a second time, with a large force. On that occasion, Rory separated himself from his brothers,

made peace with O'Donnell and received the lordship of Cairpre. Nevertheless, "in violation of the relics of Tir-Conaill," he was slain as stated in the text.

B68a[bir.] [Cal. 1an. [u.<sup>a</sup> p.<sup>o</sup>, l. iii.<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> ccc.  
 x.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>ob</sup> [-x.<sup>o</sup> ui.<sup>o</sup>] Sluaḡ mor do tinol le Feidlimiḡ  
 O Concobuir 7 le Mac Fheorair 7 le Gallaiḡ Iarḡair  
 Connaḡt. Teḡt doib co Toḡur Mona-Coinneḡa. Ruaiḡri  
 hUa<sup>1</sup> Concobuir do ḡul 'n-a n-aḡaiḡ 7<sup>c</sup> cumur[c] doib  
 ar a ceile. Ruaiḡri hUa<sup>1</sup> Concobuir, ri Connaḡt, do  
 marbaḡ ann 7 Diaḡmaic Gall Mac Diaḡmata, ri  
 Muiḡi-Luirḡ 7 Cormac Mac Ceitḡernaḡ, ri Ciaraḡḡe 7  
 galloglaḡa uairli 7 daine imḡa aili.<sup>2</sup> Riḡe in Coicir<sup>o</sup> do  
 ḡabail d'Fheidlimiḡ<sup>3</sup> arir. Ocur rluḡḡ mor leir  
 d'innraḡiḡiḡ Aḡa-leḡain 7 in baile do loḡḡaḡ leir. Ocur  
 Sleimne d'Eireḡra, tiḡerna in baile, do marbaḡ leo 7  
 in ḡoganaḡ, in t-aen ḡarun ba raire<sup>4</sup> do bi a n-Eḡinn, do  
 marbaḡ leo 7 ḡoil imḡa aili.<sup>2</sup> Ocur eḡala mora  
 d'raḡbail doib. A<sup>1</sup> nór 7 a n-allaḡ do ḡul ra Eḡinn,  
 ḡur'ḡiallrat moran doib.<sup>1</sup>—Sluaḡeḡ mor do<sup>c</sup> comoraḡ<sup>c</sup>  
 A 68a le<sup>h</sup> Feidlimiḡ<sup>h</sup> | mar aen re maiḡiḡ an coicir<sup>o</sup> 7 Donn-  
 ḡaḡ O ḡriain, ri Muman 7 O Mael-[Sh]eḡlainn, ri  
 Miḡe 7 Ual[ḡ]arḡ O Ruairḡ, ri ḡreirne (Ual[ḡ]arḡ<sup>1</sup>  
 O Ruairḡ do ḡabail riḡi in irḡo anno.<sup>1</sup>) 7 O Feḡail, ri  
 Muinnḡerri-hAḡḡaile 7 Taḡḡ O Cellaiḡ, ri O-Maine 7  
 Maḡnur, mac Doḡnaill hUa Concobuir, tanurḡi Connaḡt  
 7 Aḡt O heAḡra, ri Luḡne 7 ḡriain O Dubḡa, ri O-Fiaḡraḡ.  
 A n-dul rin uile co hAḡ-na-riḡ. ḡoil Iarḡair Connaḡt  
 uile do tinol 'n-a n-aḡiḡ: ion, Uilliam ḡurḡ 7 in  
 ḡarun Mac Feorair, tiḡerna Aḡa-na-riḡ 7 ḡoil leir

A.D. 1313. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>2</sup>ii., B; eile, A. <sup>3</sup>lim, B. <sup>4</sup>raire, A. <sup>b</sup>1316  
 overhead, n. t. h., B. <sup>c</sup>om, A. <sup>d</sup>Opposite this place, Ruaiḡri, ri  
 Connaḡt—*Ruaidhri, King of Connacht*—is placed, l. m., t. h., B. <sup>e</sup>.u.  
 (the Latin equivalent for the Irish coic—*five*) with ro overhead, A, B.  
<sup>f</sup>om., B. <sup>g</sup>ocum omoraḡ, which is meaningless, B. It can signify  
*against* (literally *unto*) [the] *Ui-Mordha*. But this sense is inapplicable  
 here. The reading is a misconception of the A-text. <sup>h</sup>do—*by him*  
 (Fedhlimid), A. <sup>i</sup>t. m., t. h., A; om., B.

[1316] <sup>1</sup>1313 = 1316 of the | interfecit Roricum, filium Catholi  
 A. L. C. | O Conghur (Grace, *ad an.* 1315[=

<sup>2</sup>Killed.—Fidelmeus O Conghur | 1316]. His A.D. notation com-

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 4th of the moon], A.D. [1316 Bis.] 1313<sup>1</sup>[-16]. A large host was mustered by Feidhlimidh Ua Concobair and by Mac Feorais [Birmingham] and by the Foreigners of the West of Connacht. They came to the Causeway of Moin-Coinnedha. Ruaidhri Ua Concobuir went against them and they engaged with each other. Ruaidhri Ua Concobuir, king of Connacht, was killed<sup>2</sup> there along with Diarmait Mac Diarmata the Foreigner, king of Magh-Luirg and Cormac Mac Ceithernaigh, king of Ciaraidhe and noble gallowglasses and many other persons. The kingship of the Fifth was assumed by Feidhlimidh again. And a large host was led by him to the assault of Ath-lethan and the place was burned by him. And Slevin de Exeter, lord of the town and de Cogan, the noblest baron that was in Ireland and many other Foreigners were killed by them. And many chattels were got by them. Their fame<sup>3</sup> and their renown went throughout Ireland, so that many submitted to them.—A great hosting was undertaken by Feidhlimidh, together with the nobles of the Fifth [of Connacht] and with Donnchadh O'Briain, king of Munster and O'Mael[-Sh]eclainn, king of Meath and Ual[gh]arc O'Ruairc, king of Breifni (Ual[gh]arc O'Ruairc took the kingship that year) and O'Ferghail, king of Muintir-hAnghaile and Tadhg O'Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine and Maghnus, son of Donnall Ua Concobuir, tanist of Connacht and Art O'hEaghra, king of Luighni and Brian O'Dubhda, king of Ui-Fiachrach. They went, all those, to Ath-na-righ. The Foreigners of the West of Connacht all assembled against them: to wit, William de Burgh and the Baron Mac Feorais [Birmingham],<sup>4</sup> lord of Ath-na-righ and all the

mences on March 25; the change of the Dominical Letter, on the preceding Jan. 1).

<sup>3</sup> *Their fame, etc.*—A partisan exaggeration. How transient was

O'Conor's pre-eminence, is shown in the following entry.

<sup>4</sup> *Birmingham.*—It is worthy of note that he was on the side of O'Conor in the previous expedition.



Cuinn<sup>5</sup> uile d'urñhor. Cať do comorad leo 7 maidm do  
 ċabairt ar Ġaidhelaiċ ann. Feidlimiċ O Concobuir  
 (mac<sup>1</sup> Aeda, mic Eogain<sup>1</sup>), rí Connaċt, do marbaċ ann :  
 in t-aen duine<sup>k</sup> ir mo re<sup>1</sup> raiċe aipe fer n-Ċrenn uile  
 7 rob' fer eimeċ 7 eġnum. Taċġ hUa<sup>1</sup> Ceallaiġ, rí O-  
 Maine, do marbaċ ann 7 oċtar ar riċit d'ar'ċual riġi  
 do Clainn-Cellaiġ do marbaċ ann. Airt O hEaġra, rí  
 Luiġne, do marbaċ ann. Aċt aen ní, ní r'marbaċ 'rin  
 aimir rí i n-Ċrinn in coimlín do marbaċ ann<sup>o</sup> do  
 macaiċ riġ 7 tairċ 7 do dainiċ imċa aili<sup>2</sup> orin amaċ.  
 Ruairi, mac Donnċaċa, mic Eogain hUu Concobuir, do  
 riġaċ do Connaċtaiċ.—Sluaġ<sup>1</sup> le hUilliam ċurc i Sil-  
 Muireċaiġ.<sup>1</sup> O Concobuir 7 Connaċta do ċenum riċa,  
 aċt Mac Diarmata. Teċt<sup>1</sup> do Mac Uilliam i Maġ-  
 Luirġ. Ċreċa mora do ċabairt leo o Aċ-in-ċir 7 o  
 Uaċtar-ċipe 7 in tair uile do lorċaċ 7 do mulliuċ doib.  
 Imteċt doib airtir amaċ iar rin.<sup>1</sup> In Ruairi cetna do  
 aċriġaċ le Mac Diarmata iar rin.—Derborġaill,<sup>1</sup> ingen  
 Maġnura hUu Concobuir, d'eg.<sup>1</sup>

B 68b

[Cal. Ian. [un.<sup>a</sup> p., L. x.u.,<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup>  
 iii.<sup>ob</sup> [-x.<sup>o</sup> un.<sup>o</sup>] Toirpdelbaċ, mac Aeda,<sup>1</sup> mic Eogain,  
 do riġaċ le Connaċta.—Roibeat a ċruir, rí Aċban, do  
 ċeċt a n-Ċrinn maille<sup>o</sup> re galloglaċaiċ imċaiċ i riptaċt  
 ċubairt, a bratċar rein, do ċiċur Ġall a hĊrinn.—  
 Mailir<sup>d</sup> d'Ċiretra, tiġerna Aċa-leċain, do marbaċ le

<sup>5</sup> The MSS. have q for cu.—<sup>6</sup> 1316, overhead, n. t. h., B. From Sluaġ to  
 ann, inclusive, is translated in C at 1312, [*alias*] 1316. The next year is  
 1486. With, t. h., A; om., B. <sup>k</sup> Ġaidel—*Gaidhel*, B. <sup>1</sup> riri (same in  
 meaning as the word in A), B.

A.D. 1314. <sup>1</sup> Oaċa! B. <sup>2</sup> O, B. <sup>b</sup> 1317, overhead, n. t. h., B. <sup>c</sup> Ġapraen  
 (same signification as the A word), B. <sup>d-d</sup> om., B.

<sup>5</sup> *Battle, etc.*—On the feast of St.  
 Lawrence (August 10), according  
 to the A. L. C., Clyn and Grace.

<sup>6</sup> *Made peace.*—Namely, with de  
 Burgh.

<sup>7</sup> *Mac Diarmata.*—Who had not  
 made peace with de Burgh.

<sup>8</sup> *Derborqail.*—See [1315], note 9,  
*supra*.

Foreigners of the greater part of the Half of Conn. Battle<sup>5</sup> [1316 Bis ] was engaged in by them and defeat inflicted on the Gaidhil there. Feidhlimidh O'Concobuir (son of Aedh, son of Eogan), king of Connacht, was slain there: the one person on whom the attention of the Men of all Ireland was most directed and who was best in generosity and prowess. Tadhg Ua Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine, was slain there and eight and twenty of the Clann-Cellaigh that had right to kingship [of Ui-Maine] were slain there. Art O'hEghra, king of Luighni was slain there. But [for] one thing, there was not slain in this time in Ireland the amount that was slain there of sons of kings and of chiefs and of many other persons in addition.—Ruaidhri, son of Donnchadh, son of Eogan Ua Concobuir, was [then] made king by the Connachtmen.—A hosting [was made after that] by William de Burgh into Sil-Muiredhaigh. O'Concobuir and the Connachtmen, with the exception of Mac Diarmata, made peace.<sup>6</sup> Mac William [de Burgh] came into Magh-Luirg. Great preys were brought by them from Ath-in-chip and from Uachtair-tire and the whole country was burned and pillaged by them. They went from out the country afterwards. The same Ruaidhri was deposed by Mac Diarmata<sup>7</sup> after that.—Derborgaill,<sup>8</sup> daughter of Magnus Ua Concobuir, died.

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 15th of the moon], A.D. [1317] 1314<sup>1</sup>[-17]. Toirdelbach, son of Aedh, son of Eogan [Ua Conchobair] was made king by the Connachtmen.—Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, came to Ireland<sup>2</sup> along with many gallowglasses in aid of Edward, his brother, to expel the Foreigners from Ireland.—Meyler de Exeter, lord of Ath-

[1317] <sup>1</sup> 1314 = 1317 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> Came to Ireland.—Bruce, according to Clyn, came about Christmas,

1316. But, having regard to Clyn's A.D. notation ([1327], note 4, *infra*), this does not exclude the beginning of 1317.



lethan, was killed by Cathal, son of Domnall Ua Concobur, on the border of Druim-cliabh and Domnall, son of Tadhg, son of Domnall [Ua Conchobair] of Irras and fourteen other persons were killed there.—The Castle of the Hurdleford of the Weir was broken down.—Donnchadh Ua Briain, king of Munster, was slain.—Conchobur<sup>3</sup> Mag Tigherna[i]n the Tawny, chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, was slain in the defeat of Cell-mor and Mathgamain Mag Tigherna[i]n and the Red Gillie, son of the Herenagh<sup>4</sup> and many more of his tribe and Nicholas Mac-in-maighistir<sup>5</sup> and many of his sept [were slain].—The defeat of Cell-mor [was inflicted] on the Gallowglass, son of Ruaidhri [Ua Ruairc] and on the Men of Breifni and on the Muintir-Peodacha[i]n, wherein fell a great number of persons.—Mael-Isu Mac Aedhaga[i]n<sup>6</sup> the Red died.—Ragnall Mag Raghnaill was taken prisoner and Geoffrey Mag Raghnaill was made chieftain.—Great dearth<sup>7</sup> in this year. [1317]

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, [26th of the moon], A.D. 1315<sup>1</sup>[-18]. Defeat<sup>2</sup> [was inflicted] in Eili on the Foreigners by O'Cerbhaill, where Adam de Marisco and many other Foreigners were killed.—A great host was mustered by Maelruanaigh Mac Diarmata and these are [they who came]: to wit, Toirdelbach O'Concobuir, king of Connacht and Concobur O'Ceallaigh, king of Ui-Maine and Ual[gh]arc O'Ruairc, king of Breifni and Tomaltach Mac Donnchaidh, lord of Tir-Oilella, to attack Cathal, son of Domnall [Ua Conchobair], to Fasadh-coille. And Cathal proffered large donatives to Mac Diarmata for the sake of [1318]

avenae 16s, vinum 8d. Universa enim regio devastata a Scotis et Ultoniis (Grace, A.D. 1317). Fames irrationabilis prevaluit, adeo quod mensura tritici de la Cronnock continens 4 galones solvebatur pro xxiii. s (Dowling's Annals, 1317).

[1318]<sup>1</sup> 1315.—The ferial number (1) proves that the true year is 1318.

<sup>2</sup> Defeat, etc.—According to Clyn (1318), about two hundred of the force of Edmund Butler were slain by Donatus (Donough) O'Carroll.

Ocup ní'gabao uao, sup'innraigeour na rocpaioeao  
 rin co<sup>3</sup> lap a longpuit 7 ní'time 7 ní'cheiceo do  
 Caéalim in toire rin. Innraige<sup>4</sup> Caéal arna tigiú  
 amač 7 cumuice ar a čeile. Ačt en ní, marbčar<sup>5</sup>  
 Concoour O Ceallai, ri O-Maine 7 Órian, mac Toirp-  
 delbai [U] Concoour, aóbur riš Connačt 7 daine  
 mao aili, eter marbaó 7 leao. Caéal cetna  
 o'innraigeo Connačt 7 do haepižo Toirpdelbač O  
 Concoour. Ocup do žab Caéal riše Connačt 7 do poine  
 epeča mopa ar Mac n-Diarmača.—Seán, mac Dom-  
 naill hili Neill, do marbaó le hČeo O n-Domnaill.—  
 Ricapo a Clara do marbaó.—Eubapo a Óriur, fear  
 millti Epenn co<sup>6</sup> coitcenn, eter Šhallai 7 Šhaioelai,  
 do marbaó le Šallai Epenn tre nepc cačaiš[č]i aš  
 'Dun-Dealgan. Ocup do marbaó 'n-a pócair Mac  
 Ruao, ri Inni-Šall 7 Mac Domnaill, ri Čep[č]ep-  
 Šhaioel,<sup>7</sup> mar aen pe háp na n-Člbanač uime. Ocup  
 B 68c in oepnaó | o čur domain žnim buó fear o'Epinncaio  
 ma'n<sup>d</sup> žmih rin.<sup>d</sup> Uair tainic žopca 7 oio daine  
 A 68c pe [a] linn a n-Čpinn uile | co coitčenn pe<sup>d</sup> heao tri m-  
 bliaoan co leč<sup>d</sup> 7 do ičoir na daine a čeile žan amupur  
 ar put Epenn.—Seppraiš hila<sup>8</sup> Šepšail, tairč na  
 hČnšale, quieuit in [Čhurto].—Šnečta inop ipin  
 bliaoan rin.<sup>8</sup>—Seann O Šepšail do marbaó o'aen upčur  
 poižoe.

A.D. 1315. <sup>3</sup> žu, A. <sup>4</sup> žur, A. <sup>5</sup> tur, A. <sup>6</sup> žo, B. <sup>7</sup> Oipir-šaiol, B.  
<sup>8</sup> O, A. <sup>1</sup> no—or, B. <sup>2</sup> om., B.

<sup>3</sup> *There was not fear, etc.*—Meaning that it was not through dread of his foes, but to avoid bloodshed, the offer of Cathal had been made. Hence there is no warrant for Mageoghegan's: "which he seeing, having none other remedy, he took heart anew."

<sup>4</sup> *Killed.*—In Derry, according to the A. L. C.

<sup>5</sup> *De Clare.*—The battle (for an account of which, see *Historical Memoir of the O'Briens* by J. O'Donoghue, p. 126-7), we learn from Clyn, was fought on the morning of Thursday, May 11. This concurrence denotes 1318. The text is thus three years predated.

<sup>6</sup> *Dun-Delgan.*—Dundalk. "The

not coming against him on that expedition. And they [1318] were not accepted from him and those forces penetrated to the centre of his camp. And there was not fear<sup>3</sup> and there was not flight for Cathal respecting that expedition Cathal sallied from the houses forth and they engage with each other. But [for] one thing, Conchobhur O'Ceallaigh, king of Ui-Maine and Brian, son of Toirdelbach Ua Conchobhuir, one fit to be king of Connacht, were killed and many other persons [were lost] both by killing and by wounding. The same Cathal invaded Connacht and Toirdelbach O'Concobhuir was deposed. And Cathal took the kingship of Connacht and made great forays on Mac Diarmata.—John, son of Domnall Ua Neill, was killed<sup>4</sup> by Aedh O'Domnaill.—Richard de Clare<sup>5</sup> was killed.—Edward Bruce, the destroyer of Ireland in general, both Foreigners and Gaidhil, was killed by the Foreigners of Ireland by dint of fighting at Dun-Delgan.<sup>6</sup> And there were killed in his company Mac Ruaidhri, king of Insi-Gall [Hebrides] and Mac Domnaill, king of Airthir-Gaidhil [Argyle], together with slaughter of the Men of Scotland around him. And there was not done<sup>7</sup> from the beginning of the world a deed that was better for the Men of Ireland than that deed. For there came dearth and loss of people duing his time in all Ireland in general for the space of three years and a half and people undoubtedly used to eat each other throughout Ireland.—Geoffrey O'Ferghail, chief<sup>8</sup> of the Anghaile, rested in Christ.—Great snow in that year.—John O'Ferghail was killed by one shot of an arrow [by his own son<sup>9</sup>].

battle was fought near the hill of Faughard, within two miles of Dundalk, and the natives still point out the spot where he [Edward Bruce] fell" (O'D. iii, 520).

The date is accurately determined by the criteria in Clyn: "1318 on the feast of blessed Calixtus, Pope

and Martyr [Oct. 14], on the morning of Saturday."

<sup>7</sup> *There was not done, etc.*—For the opposite view, see Gilbert, *Viceroy's*, p. 14<sup>o</sup> sq.

<sup>8</sup> *Chief.*—For six and thirty years, according to the *A. L. C.*

<sup>9</sup> *By—son.*—From the *A. L. C.*



[Cal. 1an. [11.<sup>a</sup> p., l. 11.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> <sup>b</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup> [-1x.<sup>o</sup>] Enri Mac-in-Croíain, erpuc Raṯa-boṯ, in Chriṣto<sup>d</sup> quieuit.<sup>d</sup> Tomar, mac Carmaic hUí Domnaill, abh Erpa-ruaṯ, do ṯoṯa[ṯ] cum erpucoide Raṯa-boṯ.—Erpuc Doire in Chriṣto quieuit.—Erpuc Clochar in<sup>d</sup> Chriṣto quieuit.<sup>d</sup>—Erpuc Cluana - ferṯa - ḡpenaínn quieuit<sup>d</sup> in [Chriṣto<sup>d</sup>].—Cine,<sup>e</sup> ingen Mic Diarmata, ben Mic Con[Sh]nama, quieuit in [Chriṣto<sup>e</sup>].—Tomalṯaṯ<sup>e</sup> O Mael-ḡpenaínn 7 Echmarcaṯ Mac ḡpanaín, tairēḡ Corco-Áċlann, do marbaṯ a ḡeile.<sup>e</sup>—O ḡana[1]n, erpuc Oirḡiall, ṯ'eg.<sup>f</sup>—ḡruan, Mac Domnaill h[U]í Neill, do marbaṯ le Cla[1]nn-Áeḡa-buiḡe.

[b. r.] [Cal. 1an. [11.<sup>a</sup> p., l. x.111.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> 111.<sup>o</sup> <sup>b</sup> [-xx.<sup>o</sup>] Coínne<sup>e</sup> móṯ etep Caṯal O Conḡobuir 7 Maelpuanaíḡ Mac Diarmata: riṯ do ḡenum doib 7 tainic Mac Diarmata arṯir iar rin.<sup>e</sup> Feall do ḡenum do[']n] Caṯal cetna<sup>d</sup> ar Mac n-Diarmata i<sup>1</sup> Mullac-Dorabruḡ 7 a ḡabail ann 7 ḡraíne, ingen Mic Maḡnura, a ben, do ḡabail 'rin lo cetna i<sup>2</sup> ḡort Calad-na-cairḡi. Ocuṯ do lomairḡeo in tṯipe uile. Ocuṯ<sup>e</sup> ṯor<sup>e</sup> do ḡabaṯ Mael-1ṯu donn Mac Áeḡaḡa[1]n 7 a mac<sup>f</sup> 7<sup>s</sup> Tomalṯaṯ

A.D. 1316. <sup>b</sup> .x. was omitted at first and put overhead afterwards in paler ink, B. <sup>c</sup> 1319, overhead, n. t. h., B. <sup>d-d</sup> quieuit in [Chriṣto], B. <sup>e-e</sup> om., B. <sup>f</sup> lection of d-d, B.

A.D. 1317. <sup>1</sup> α, B. <sup>2</sup> α, A. <sup>a-a</sup> Blank space, A; none left in B. <sup>b</sup> 1320, overhead, n. t. h. (The correction is made in this place, except at 1335, by the same hand at each year down to 1373(=1378), where the misdating ends.), B. <sup>e-e</sup> om., B. <sup>d</sup> O Conḡobuir—O Conchobuir, B. The words were necessary (in consequence of the omission of the previous entry) to identify Cathal. <sup>e-e</sup> ṯor 7, B. <sup>f-f</sup> Placed (with ocuṯ—and—prefixed) after Tṯipe-hOilella, B. <sup>s</sup> om., B.

[1319] <sup>1</sup> 1316 = 1319 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> *Bishop of Doire*.—Hugh O'Neill, 1316-1319 (Ware, *Bishops*, p. 289).

<sup>3</sup> *Clochar*.—This obit is omitted in the A. L. C and Four Masters.

It may have reference to the subject of the seventh entry of this year.

<sup>4</sup> *Cluain-ferta*.—Gregory O'Brogy, 1308-1319 (Ware, *ib.*, p. 639).

<sup>5</sup> *Echmarcach*.—He died of his

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 7th of the moon], A.D. [1319] 1316<sup>1</sup>[-19]. Henry Mac-in-Crosain, bishop of Rath-both, rested in Christ. Thomas, son of Cormac Ua Domnaill, abbot of Ess-ruadh, was chosen to the bishopric of Rath-both.—The bishop of Doire<sup>2</sup> rested in Christ.—The bishop of Clochar<sup>3</sup> rested in Christ.—The bishop of Cluain-ferta<sup>4</sup> of [St.] Brenann rested in Christ.—Aine, daughter of Mac Diarmata, wife of Mac Con[Sh]nama, rested in Christ.—Tomaltach O'Mael-Brenainn and Echmarcach<sup>5</sup> Mac Brannain, chief of Corco-Achlann, killed each other.—O'Bana[i]n,<sup>6</sup> bishop of Oirghialla [Clogher], died.—Brian, son of Domnall Ua Neill, was killed by the Clann-Aedha-buidhe.<sup>7</sup>

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 18th of the moon,] A.D. [1320 Bis.] 1317<sup>1</sup>[-20]. A great meeting between Cathal O'Concho-buir and Maelruanaigh Mac Diarmata: peace was made between them and Mac Diarmata came into the country after that. Deception was [nevertheless] practised by the same Cathal on Mac Diarmata in Mullach-Dorabruch and he was taken prisoner there and Graine,<sup>2</sup> daughter of Mac Maghnusa, his wife, was taken prisoner on the same day at the landing-place of the Ferry of the Rock. And the country was laid bare completely. And moreover Mael-Isu Mac Aedhaga[i]n the Brown and his son and Tomal-

wounds within three days  
(A. L. C.).

<sup>6</sup> O'Bana[i]n. — His Christian name, according to Ware, was Gelasius. If so, he may have been the Gelasius, elect of Clogher, whom the primate, Roland de Jorse, was charged with having confirmed and consecrated, whilst Roland lay under sentence of excommunication (Theiner, p. 223).

<sup>7</sup> Clann-Aedha-buidhe. — Clan of Hugh [O'Neill] the Tawny, anglicised Clannaboy.

[1320] <sup>1</sup> 1317 = 1320 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> Graine. — "And also took Graine . . . whom he found staying for a boat, to pass over into the Island of Carrick Logha Ke [Rock of Lough Ce]," Mageoghegan.

Mac Donnchaidh, tigherna Tíre-hOilella 7 ruaradur moran<sup>h</sup> d'ulc.—Mor, ingen Uí Dairíll,<sup>3</sup> ben h[Uí] Fergail, d'ec.<sup>4</sup>—Matgamain,<sup>c</sup> tanurta O Driain, quieuit in [Chriſto].<sup>c</sup>

[Cal. 1an. [u.<sup>a</sup> p., l. xx. ix.<sup>a</sup>,] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> uii.<sup>o</sup><sup>b</sup> [-xx.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup>] Graine, ingen Mic<sup>1</sup> Maſnura, banriſan<sup>c</sup> Muigi-Luirg,<sup>c</sup> ben Maelpuanaiſ Mic Diarmata, d'eg.—Ruaidrí, mac Donnchada, ri Connacht, do marbad le Cathal, mac Ceada<sup>2</sup> hUí Concobuir.—Carracc<sup>c</sup> Locha-Cé do leagað le Cathal O Concobuir.<sup>c</sup>—Maſnur O hCnluain do dallað la Níall O n-Cnluain.—Níall O hCnluain, ri Oirr|tér, do marbad do Shallaiſ Duin-Dealgan í meſail.—Mairm<sup>c</sup> mor do éabairt do Anríú Mac Fheorair 7 do Gallaiſ na Míde ar macaiſ riſ O-ſailſi.<sup>c</sup>—Doit<sup>c</sup> mor ar<sup>c</sup> put<sup>c</sup> Erenn<sup>d</sup> uile co coitcenn.<sup>d</sup>

B 68d [Cal. 1an. [ui.<sup>a</sup> p., l. x.<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup><sup>b</sup> [-xx.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup>] Coſað móir eter ri Saxan 7 a iarlaða.—Maða O hEoſaiſ, erpuc Arto-ačað, quieuit in [Chriſto].—Murčað O Fergail, éaireč na hCnſaile, do marbad le Seoan O Fergail, le mac a dērbračar. Muirceptač<sup>c</sup> hUa Fergail do marbad le [a] bračair fein for 'rin lo cetna.—Donnchad, mac Donnchada Mic Diarmata, quieuit in [Chriſto].<sup>c</sup>—Gillibert O Ceallaiſ, ri O-Maine, d'eg (i<sup>d</sup> No[i]n Auguir<sup>d</sup>).—Enri Mac Gilli-

A.D. 1317. <sup>3</sup> Dui—, B. <sup>4</sup>-ſ, A. <sup>h</sup> mor, *much* (adjective used as substantive), B.

A.D. 1318. <sup>1</sup> Mes, A. <sup>2</sup> Ooda, B. <sup>a-bl.</sup> [blank space], A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1321, B. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B. <sup>d-d</sup> i n-Erinn in bliadaim ri—in *Ireland this year*, B.

A.D. 1319. <sup>a-bl.</sup>, A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1322, B. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B. <sup>d-d</sup> r. m., t. h., B; om., A.

<sup>3</sup> *Mathgamain*.—Son of Domnall, and grandson of the Domnall O'Brien who died 1194, *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Rested in Christ*.—The A. L. C. state he was slain by the Clan-Cuilen (Mac Namaras).

[1321] <sup>1</sup> 1318 = 1321 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> *Graine*.—Mentioned in the last entry but two of the preceding year.

<sup>3</sup> *The Rock*.—See 1187, note 1 *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Cathal*.—Son of Domnall. He was slain in [1324], *infra*.

tach Mac Donnchaidh, lord of Tir-Oilella, were captured [1320] and received much injury.—Mor, daughter of Ua Baighill, wife of Ua Fergail, died.—Mathgamain<sup>3</sup> O'Briain, tanist of the O'Briains, rested in Christ.<sup>4</sup>

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 29th of the moon], A.D. [1321] 1318<sup>1</sup>[-21]. Graine,<sup>2</sup> daughter of Mac Maghnusa, queen of Magh-Luirg, wife of Maelruanaigh Mac Diarmata, died.—Ruaidhri, son of Donnchadh [Ua Conchobair], king of Connacht, was killed by Cathal, son of Aedh Ua Concobuir.—The Rock<sup>3</sup> of Loch-Ce was razed by Cathal<sup>4</sup> O'Conchobuir.—Maghnus O'hAnluain was blinded<sup>5</sup> by Niall O'hAnluain.—Niall O'hAnluain, king of the Oirrthir, was killed by the Foreigners of Dun-Delgan in treachery.—A great defeat<sup>6</sup> was given by Andrew Mac Feorais [Birmingham] and by the Foreigners of Meath to the sons of the kings of Ui-Failghi.—Great cow destruction throughout all Ireland in general.

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 10th of the moon], A.D. [1322] 1319<sup>1</sup>[-22]. Great war<sup>2</sup> between the king of the Saxons and his Earls.—Matthew O'hEothaigh, bishop of Ardachadh, rested in Christ.—Murchadh O'Ferghail, chief of the Anghaile, was killed by John O'Ferghail, [namely] by the son of his brother. Muircertach O'Ferghail was killed by his own brother likewise on the same day.—Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh Mac Diarmata, rested in Christ.—Gilbert O'Ceallaigh, king of Ui-Maine, died on the None [5th] of August.—Henry Mac Gille-Finnein,

<sup>5</sup> *Blinded*.—On the Wednesday in Holy Week (*A. L. C.*).

<sup>6</sup> *Great Defeat*.—Circa festum Philippi et Jacobi [Ma. 1] occiduntur de O'Konchours circa 300 in confinio Midie et Lagenie per Andream de Brimegham (Clyn, A.D. 1321).

[1322] <sup>1</sup> 1319 = 1322 of the *A. L. C.*

<sup>2</sup> *Great war*.—This belongs to 1322, when Edward II. crushed the barons by the capture and decapitation of Lancaster. Clyn says the Earl was beheaded on Monday [March 22], the morrow [of the

Phinnein, ταιρεῖ Muinntepi-peosača[i]n, do marbað  
do clainn Amlaim Mes Uíðir.—ðarun<sup>c</sup> Mac Feorair  
ð'es.<sup>c</sup>—Uilliam liač, mac Uilliam móir, do<sup>1</sup> ecc.<sup>1</sup>

[Cal. 1an. iii. p., [L.<sup>a</sup> xx.1.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup><sup>b</sup>  
[-iii.<sup>o</sup>] Cairpri O Mael[-Sh]eclainn<sup>1</sup> occirur ert.—  
Seoinin<sup>c</sup> O Ferzail do marbað do clainn Sheoain [U]i  
Ferzail.—O heağra do marbað do hUa Connmaca[i]n  
in bliaðain rin.<sup>c</sup>

[ðir.] [Cal. 1an. i. p., [L.<sup>a</sup> ii.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup><sup>b</sup>  
[-iiii.<sup>o</sup>] Uilliam ðurc, mac Uilliam móir, morruur ert.  
—In boðit cetna ar put Epenn, ion,<sup>c</sup> Maeldomnaiğ.<sup>1c</sup>—  
Cačal, mac Domnail, mic Taidğ, mic ðriain, mic  
Ahnriar, mic ðriain Luignič, mic Toirpðelbaiğ ĩoir,  
ion, ri Connačt, aen duine ip<sup>c</sup> beoða 7 buð<sup>c</sup> mó aičuir  
7 turčur do bi i<sup>2</sup> n-aen aimir ri, do<sup>1</sup> marbað le  
Toirpðelbač O Cončobuir 7 le Connačtaiğ arcena 7  
Mael-Seclainn, mac Toirpðelbaiğ hUu Domnail 7  
ğilla-Curc oğ Mac Donnčaið do<sup>5</sup> marbað ann<sup>5</sup> 7 ðaine  
imða aili.<sup>3</sup> Toirpðelbač (mac<sup>h</sup> Aeða, mic Eoğain<sup>h</sup>) hUa<sup>4</sup>  
Concobuir, do ġabail riği Connačt.—Rağnall<sup>1</sup> oğ Mağ  
Rağnail, ταιρεῖ Muinntepi-heolair, do marbað.<sup>1</sup>

A.D. 1319. <sup>1-1</sup> ð'es, A. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B.

A.D. 1320. <sup>1</sup> Mael—, B. <sup>a-abl.</sup>, A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1323, B. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B.

A.D. 1321. <sup>1</sup> Mol—, A. <sup>2</sup> α, B. <sup>3</sup> ii., B; eile, A. <sup>4</sup> hUu (gen.), A;  
O, B. <sup>a-abl.</sup>, B; none left in A. <sup>b</sup> 1324, B. <sup>c-c</sup> r. m., t. h., A; itl., t. h., B.  
<sup>d</sup> om., A. <sup>e</sup> pa—(that) was, B. <sup>f</sup> α—his, B. <sup>g-g</sup> om., A. <sup>h-h</sup> itl., t. h., A;  
om., B. <sup>i-i</sup> om., B.

feast] of St. Benedict, 1321-2.  
For the others hanged and drawn,  
see *ib.*

<sup>3</sup> *Sons*.—By his brothers, Loch-  
lainn and Robert, according to the  
*A. L. C.*

<sup>4</sup> *Died*.—In the beginning of  
Autumn (Clyn).

[1323] <sup>1</sup> 1320 = 1323 of the  
*A. L. C.*

<sup>2</sup> *Cairpri*.—King of Meath; slain

treacherously by O'Mulloy (chief  
of Fir-cell, King's co.), *Four Mast.*

<sup>3</sup> *Ua Connmaca[i]n*.—"The name is  
still extant in the district of Bally-  
croy, co. Mayo, and is now gene-  
rally anglicised Conway" (O'D.  
iii. 528-9).

[1324] <sup>1</sup> 1321 = 1324 of the  
*A. L. C.*

<sup>2</sup> *William, etc.*—A repetition of  
the final obit of [1322], *supra*,

chief of Muintir-Peodacha[i]n, was killed by the sons<sup>3</sup> of [1322]  
Amlam Mag Uidhir.—The Baron [Richard] Mac Feorais  
[Birmingham] died.<sup>4</sup>—William [de Burgh] the Grey, son  
of William Mor, died.

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 21st of the moon], A.D. [1323]  
1320<sup>1</sup>[-3]. Cairpri<sup>2</sup> O'Mael[-Sh]eclainn was slain.—  
Jenkin O'Fergail was killed by the sons of John O'Fergail.  
—O'hEaghra was killed by Ua Connmaca[i]n<sup>3</sup> in that  
year.

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria [2nd of the moon], A.D. [1324Bis.]  
1321<sup>1</sup>[-4]. William<sup>2</sup> de Burgh, son of William Mor,  
died.—The same<sup>3</sup> cow-destruction (namely, the Mael-  
domnaigh<sup>4</sup>) [prevailed] throughout Ireland.—Cathal, son  
of Domnall, son of Tadhg, son of Brian, son of Andrew,  
son of Brian of Luighni, son of Toirdhelbach Mor [Ua  
Conchobair], king of Connacht,<sup>5</sup> the person the most active  
and of most goodness and success that was in the same  
time with him, was killed by Toirdhelbach O'Conchobuir  
and by the Connachtmen likewise. And Mael-Sechlainn,  
son of Toirdhelbach Ua Domnaill and Gilla-Crist Mac  
Donnchaidh junior and many other persons were killed  
there. Toirdhelbach (son of Aedh, son of Eogan) Ua  
Concobuir took the kingship of Connacht.—Raghnall<sup>6</sup>  
Mag Raghnall junior, chief of Muintir-Eolais, was  
killed.

Clyn states he died on Septuage-  
tsima [Sunday, Feb. 11], 1323-4:  
he true date, judging from the  
precision of the diurnal notation.

<sup>3</sup> Same.—Mentioned in the last  
entry of [1321], *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Mael-domnaigh*.—The meaning  
of this word in connection with a  
murrain is unknown to me. (The  
literal sense is *devotee of Sunday*.)

Item, hoc anno, scilicet 1324,  
fuit pestis gravis boum et vaccarum  
in multis locis Hibernie (Clyn).

Fuit pestis communis vaccarum  
et etiam aliorum animalium, quae  
dicebatur in Hibernia *Maldow-*  
[*naigh?*] (*Annal. Rossen.*, A.D.  
1324).

It may accordingly be concluded  
that there is a prolepsis of three  
years in the textual date.

<sup>5</sup> *King of Connacht*.—Since [1318],  
*supra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Raghnall*, etc.—Omitted in the  
*A. L. C.*; given in the *Four*  
*Masters*.



A 69a [Cal 1an. (iii.<sup>a</sup> p., l. xiii.<sup>a</sup>), Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup><sup>b</sup> [-u.<sup>o</sup>] Domnall, mac ðriain h[ui] Neill, rí Tíre-  
hEogain, quieuit in [Chriſto].—Gilla-Criſt<sup>c</sup> cleirpeč  
Mac Diarmata d'eg.—Diarmait O Mail-ðrenainn,  
taireč Clainne-Concobuir, quieuit in [Chriſto].<sup>c</sup>—Cu-  
Ulađ, mac Domnall, mic ðriain h[ui] Neill, deġadbur  
airtorig Erenn, do marb. iđ le macaib Neill, mic ðriain.  
Deibračair fein a ačar ruu.—In bodič cetna i<sup>1</sup> n-Erinn  
air.<sup>d</sup>—ðrian<sup>e</sup> O Ġađpa quieuit in [Chriſto].<sup>e</sup>

B 69a [Cal. 1an. [iii. p.<sup>a</sup>, l. xx.iii.,<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup>  
xx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup><sup>b</sup> [-ui.<sup>o</sup>] Rírdarđ a ðurc, iarla Ulađ (an<sup>c</sup> t-  
iarla ruad<sup>c</sup>), aen raġu<sup>1</sup> Ġall 7 Ġađel Erenn, d'eg.—  
Coġađ<sup>2</sup> mor eter ru<sup>d</sup> Saxan 7 ru Franc.<sup>d</sup>—Luirint O  
Lačtna[i]n, erpuc Oil-rinn, quieuit in [Chriſto].  
Maiġirter<sup>e</sup> Seoan O Finačta do toġa[đ] cum na herpu-  
coirde cetna.<sup>e</sup>

[Cal. 1an. [u.<sup>a</sup> p., l. u.,<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup>  
iii.<sup>o</sup><sup>b</sup> [-ui.<sup>o</sup>] Coġađ<sup>1</sup> mor eter rí Saxan 7 a ben fein, inġen  
ruġ<sup>2</sup> Frainġc 7 ru Saxan d'ačruġađ le 7 a mac fein do  
ġađail a n-aġaiđ a ačar tre porġall a mačar, iđon, na  
ruġna 7 coroin ruġ do čabairt do'n mac cetna tre

A.D. 1322. <sup>1</sup>α, A. <sup>a-a</sup>bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1325, B. <sup>c-c</sup>om., B. <sup>d</sup> ðeor—still, B.

A.D. 1323. <sup>1</sup>poġa, B. <sup>2</sup>Cα—, A. <sup>a-a</sup>bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1326, B. <sup>c-c</sup>l. m.,  
t h., B; om., A. <sup>d-d</sup> ru Franc 7 ru Saxan, B. <sup>e-e</sup>om., B.

A.D. 1324. <sup>1</sup>Cα—, A. <sup>2</sup>ru, B. <sup>3</sup>O, A. <sup>a-a</sup>bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1327, B.

[1325] <sup>1</sup>1322=1325 of the  
A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup>*Rested in Christ.*—At Lough  
Laeghaire (bar. of Clogher, co.  
Tyrone), according to the *Four  
Masters*.

<sup>3</sup>*One—arch-king.*—Literally, *ex-  
cellent material of an arch-king*.

<sup>4</sup>*The same.*—Mentioned in the  
second entry of the previous year.

[1326] <sup>1</sup>1323=1326 of the  
A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup>*De Burgh.*—According to the  
eulogistic obit in Clyn, he died on  
the Tuesday [July 29] before St.  
Peter ad Vincula [Aug. 1], 1326.  
This is confirmed by the date, Aug.  
5, *a. r.* Ed. II. 20, of the writs  
issued respecting the goods and  
chattels of the deceased Earl. (*Ib.*  
note, p. 102-3.) The textual date  
is thus three years too early.

<sup>3</sup>*War.*—Declared by Edward II.  
against Charles le Bel on account

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 13th of the moon], A.D. [1325] 1322<sup>1</sup>[-5]. Domnall, son of Brian Ua Neill, king of Tir-Eogain, rested in Christ.<sup>2</sup>—Gilla-Crist Mac Diarmata, the Cleric, died.—Diarmait O'Mael-Brenainn, chief of Clann-Concobuir, rested in Christ.—Cu-Uladh, son of Domnall, son of Brian Ua Neill, one full worthy to be arch-king<sup>3</sup> of Ireland, was killed by the sons of Niall, son of Brian. That [man, Cu-Uladh, was] the brother of their father.—The same<sup>4</sup> cow-destruction [prevailed] in Ireland again.—Brian O'Gadhra rested in Christ.

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 24th of the moon], A.D. [1326] 1323<sup>1</sup>[-6]. Richard de Burgh,<sup>2</sup> Earl of Ulster (the Red Earl), unique choice of the Foreigners and Gaidhil of of Ireland, died.—Great war<sup>3</sup> between the king of the Saxons and the king of the French.—Lawrence O'Lacht-na[i]n,<sup>4</sup> bishop of Oil-finn, rested in Christ. Master John O'Finachta was chosen to the same bishopric.

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 5th of the moon], A.D. [1327] 1324<sup>1</sup>[-7]. Great war<sup>2</sup> between the king of the Saxons and his own wife,<sup>3</sup> the daughter of the king of the French and the king of the Saxons was deposed by her and her own son was accepted against his father through suggestion of his mother, namely, of the queen and the royal crown was given<sup>4</sup> to the same son through advice<sup>5</sup> of the

of the invasion of Guienne and detention of his queen and of the heir presumptive.

<sup>1</sup> *O' Lacht-na[i]n*.—On the translation of Malachy to Tuam ([1312], note 2, *supra*), the Dean and Chapter of Elphin postulated Lawrence, priest and canon. He was appointed bishop by Clement V., (Avignon) Jan. 21, 1313. On Feb. 18, he was empowered to contract a loan of 1,000 gold florins and receive consecration from any

archbishop or bishop he should choose, assisted by two or more bishops. (Theiner, p. 187.)

[1327] <sup>1</sup> 1324 = 1327 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> *Great war*.—The "war" (the invasion of the queen and the flight and capture of Edward) took place in 1326. It is mentioned to render what follows intelligible.

<sup>3</sup> *Wife*.—Isabella, daughter of Philip le Bel.

<sup>4</sup> *Was given*.—To Edward III.

comairli Shaxan.—Gormlath,<sup>o</sup> inſean Mic Diarmata, morua ept.—Flaitberac Mac Uidir, ru fer-Manac, moruuy ept.—Mail[-Sh]eclainn hua<sup>3</sup> Flannaga[i]n, tairc Tuaiti-rata, do marbað le n-a braitirib fein.—Eubaro, ri Saxan, ar m-buain a riſe ðe, moruuy ept.—Teiom galair bpu ar put Epenn uile.—Fergal, mac Ual[ſ]airſ hui Ruairc, d'eg.<sup>d</sup>—Culen hua Dimaraiſ d'eg.<sup>d</sup>—Saðb,<sup>o</sup> inſen Mic Ceðaga[i]n, d'eg.<sup>o</sup>

[b.r.]

Cal. 1an. [u.<sup>a</sup> p., l. x.ii.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup> b [-uui.<sup>o</sup>] Mael-Seclainn O Raiſillaiſ, ru Muinnterimailmorða, do gabail 7 do lot do Shallaið na Miðe. Ocu a fuarlucuð<sup>1</sup> ar braitirib 7 a eg 'n-a tiſ fein d'a ſonaið.—Drian, | mac Tomaltaiſ Mice Donncaid, do marbað do Drian, mac Taiðſ.—Toirneð 7 teinntec anðail ipu bliaðain rin, ſup'milleour torað<sup>o</sup> 7 arbanna Epenn, co rabadur pinna far.—Teiom<sup>a</sup> galair coitcinn ar put Epenn uile, ru n-abairtea S l a e d a n, pe heð tri lá no cetair ar gað neð, ſup'ba tanairti bai é.—ſilla-nanangel O Taiðliſ, aircinneð Dam-innri, moruuy ept.<sup>d</sup>—Imar Mac Raſnaill, tairc Muinntire-heolu[i]r, occuuy ept.—Sar heoan Mac Pheopair, 1apla luſbaið, in t-aen ſall po bo beoða 7 pob' ferp einec<sup>2</sup> 7<sup>d</sup> egnom<sup>d</sup> do bi i n-Epinn, do marbað ap<sup>o</sup> n-denum feille d'a

A 69b

A.D. 1324. <sup>o</sup> The order in B is: Eubaro—Flaitberac—Mael-Seclainn—Gormlath. <sup>d</sup> moruuy ept, B. <sup>oo</sup> om., B.

A.D. 1325. <sup>1</sup> gað, A. <sup>2</sup> eac, A. <sup>aa</sup> bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1328, B. <sup>c</sup> tairti (pl. of the word in A), B. <sup>d</sup> om., B. <sup>oo</sup> dia muinntir fein a fell—by his own people in treachery, B.

He was crowned, according to Clyn, on Sunday [Feb. 1], the vigil of the Purification [Feb. 2], 1326(= 1327. The Dominical Letter was changed in Clyn's Annals on Jan. 1; the A.D. notation on the ensuing March 25).

<sup>5</sup> Advice.—This and the colourless obit of Edward II. (*infra*) would seem to show that the compiler was in favour of Isabella.

<sup>6</sup> Gormlath.—Married (*A. L. C.* and Mageoghegan) first to Manus O'Connor, tanist of Connaught; next, to O'Kelly of Hy-Many; thirdly, to O'Hara (of Leyny, co. Sligo).

<sup>7</sup> Died.—According to Clyn (who employs the misleading *obit*), on the feast of SS. Eustachius and Companions [Sept. 20] next following his deposition. That the death

Saxons.—Gormlaith,<sup>6</sup> daughter of Mac Diarmata, died.— [1327]  
 Flaithbertach Mag Uidhir, king of Fir-Manach, died.—  
 Mael[-Sh]echlainn Ua Flannaga[i]n, chief of Tuath-ratha,  
 was killed by his own kinsmen.—Edward [II.], king of  
 the Saxons, after his kingship was taken from him, died.<sup>7</sup>  
 —A plague of small-pox<sup>8</sup> [prevailed] throughout all  
 Ireland.—Fergal, son of Ual[gh]arg Ua Ruairc, died.—  
 Cuilen Ua Dimasaigh died.—Sadhbh, daughter of Mac  
 Aedhaga[i]n, died.

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 16th of the moon], A.D. [1328 Bis.]  
 1325<sup>1</sup>[-8]. Mael-Sechlainn O'Raighillaigh, king of  
 Muintir-Mailmordha, was taken prisoner and injured  
 by the Foreigners of Meath. And he was liberated for  
 hostages and died in his own house of his wounds.—Brian,  
 son of Tomaltach Mac Donnchaidh, was killed by Brian,  
 son of Tadhg [Mac Donnchaidh].—Excessive thunder and  
 lightning in that year, so that they injured the fruit and  
 crops of Ireland, until<sup>2</sup> they were quite withered.—A  
 plague of general disease throughout all Ireland, which  
 was called a C o l d : <sup>3</sup> for the space of three days or four  
 [it continued] on each person, so that he was nigh unto  
 death.—Gilla-na-naingel O'Taichligh, herenagh of Daim-  
 inis, died.—Imar Mag Raghnaill, chief of Muintir-  
 Eolu[i]s, was slain.—Sir John Mac Feorais [Birmingham<sup>4</sup>],  
 Earl of Lughbaidh, the one Gaidhel the [most] spirited  
 and best of generosity and prowess that was in Ireland,

was violent became known in Ire-  
 land at the time. The Annals of  
 Clonmacnoise (Mageoghegan) state  
 "he was pressed to death by press-  
 ing a great table on his belly . .  
 with many other tortures."

<sup>8</sup> *Small-pox*.—Literally, *speckled*  
*disease* ("pied pox, or little pox,"  
 Mageoghegan). "Throughout the  
 province of Connaught, galap

bpeac means the small-pox; but  
 in the south of Ireland, where  
 bolgac is used to denote the small-  
 pox, galap bpeac is used to denote  
 the spotted fever" (O'D. iii. 537).

[1328]<sup>1</sup> 1325=1328 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> *Until, etc.*—Literally, *until they*  
*were white [and] empty.*

<sup>3</sup> *Cold*.—Namely, the Influenza.

<sup>4</sup> *Birmingham*.—Slain, according

muinntir fein air.<sup>e</sup> Moran<sup>f</sup> do Gallai<sup>g</sup> 7 do Gaidealai<sup>h</sup> maici[<sup>h</sup>]<sup>g</sup> do marba<sup>h</sup> for<sup>h</sup> ar in la<sup>h</sup>air cetna. In<sup>f</sup> Cae<sup>h</sup> Mac Cerpai<sup>h</sup>ll, ion<sup>h</sup>,<sup>i</sup> Maelpuana<sup>h</sup>ig,<sup>i</sup> aen raga timpana<sup>h</sup> Erenn 7 Alban 7 in domain uile 7<sup>d</sup> ni derb<sup>h</sup>tar a lei<sup>h</sup>ceir do <sup>h</sup>ce<sup>h</sup>t riam<sup>h</sup> o <sup>h</sup>ur domain ririn elad<sup>h</sup>ain rin,<sup>d</sup> a<sup>i</sup> marba<sup>h</sup> fein<sup>d</sup> 7 derbra<sup>h</sup>air maic eile do<sup>d</sup> ar in la<sup>h</sup>air cetna.<sup>k</sup>— Muir<sup>h</sup> O Sibeala[<sup>i</sup>]<sup>h</sup>, ar<sup>h</sup>oma<sup>h</sup>girtir Erenn a n-olig<sup>h</sup>io<sup>h</sup> nua 7 a fein olig<sup>h</sup>io<sup>h</sup>, a Canoin 7 a Lex, fell<sup>h</sup>ram fepa<sup>d</sup> 7<sup>d</sup> eolair,<sup>i</sup> rai<sup>d</sup> n-<sup>h</sup>ana 7 n-og<sup>h</sup>mo<sup>h</sup>ra<sup>h</sup>cta 7 elad<sup>h</sup>an im<sup>h</sup>da aile,<sup>d</sup> Canana<sup>h</sup> cora<sup>h</sup>o 1 Tuaim-<sup>h</sup>da-<sup>h</sup>gualann 7 1 n-Oil-<sup>h</sup>finn 7 1 n-<sup>h</sup>Acad<sup>h</sup>-Conair<sup>h</sup>e 7 1 Cill-<sup>h</sup>ala<sup>h</sup>o 7 1 n-<sup>h</sup>Eana<sup>h</sup>-<sup>h</sup>duin 7 1 Cluain-<sup>h</sup>ferta; Oir<sup>h</sup>irel 7 | brei<sup>h</sup>im<sup>h</sup> coit<sup>h</sup>enn na hair<sup>h</sup>derpucoide, quieuit in [Chri<sup>h</sup>to].—Tomar O Mel-<sup>h</sup>lai<sup>h</sup>g, erpu<sup>h</sup>c Eana<sup>h</sup>-<sup>h</sup>duin, mo<sup>h</sup>rtu<sup>h</sup>ir ep<sup>h</sup> 1 Cuir<sup>h</sup>t in<sup>h</sup> Phara. —Ta<sup>h</sup>og, mac Toir<sup>h</sup>delbai<sup>h</sup>g hui Concobuir, occi<sup>h</sup>ur ep<sup>h</sup> la Dia<sup>h</sup>rmait O n-<sup>h</sup>Ga<sup>h</sup>ra 1 me<sup>h</sup>bail.—Coin<sup>h</sup>de<sup>d</sup> mo<sup>h</sup>r eter<sup>h</sup> baite<sup>h</sup>r a du<sup>h</sup>re 7 Sillibe<sup>h</sup>rt Mac Toir<sup>h</sup>del<sup>h</sup> do<sup>h</sup>n d-<sup>h</sup>ara lei<sup>h</sup> 7 Maelpuana<sup>h</sup>ig Mac Dia<sup>h</sup>rmata 7 Toma<sup>h</sup>lta<sup>h</sup>o, a mac 7 Toma<sup>h</sup>lta<sup>h</sup>o Mac Donn<sup>h</sup>ca<sup>h</sup>o 7 Muinnter-Mailpuana<sup>h</sup>ig ar<sup>h</sup>ena do<sup>h</sup>n le<sup>h</sup> eile, ra Ac<sup>h</sup>-cinn-Lo<sup>h</sup>ca-Tei<sup>h</sup>ce<sup>h</sup>o.--Oir<sup>h</sup>im ma<sup>h</sup>oma ar Mac Uilliam d<sup>h</sup>ar<sup>h</sup>marba<sup>h</sup>o <sup>h</sup>rian, mac Tai<sup>h</sup>og, le [a] bra<sup>h</sup>air fein a n-oi<sup>h</sup>gal <sup>h</sup>rian, mic Toma<sup>h</sup>lta<sup>h</sup>ig Mic Donn<sup>h</sup>ca<sup>h</sup>o, do mar<sup>h</sup>b in fep cetna.—Mor<sup>h</sup>luai<sup>h</sup>ge<sup>h</sup>o le hla<sup>h</sup>ra Ula<sup>h</sup>o 7 le Toir<sup>h</sup>delba<sup>h</sup>o O Concobuir, ri Conna<sup>h</sup>ct 7 le Muirce<sup>h</sup>pta<sup>h</sup>o O m-<sup>h</sup>rian, ri Muman, 1 n-a<sup>h</sup>gai<sup>h</sup>o <sup>h</sup>rian [u]i <sup>h</sup>rian. Ma<sup>h</sup>om le <sup>h</sup>rian O m-<sup>h</sup>rian, tu

<sup>3</sup> an, A. <sup>i</sup> Ocu<sup>h</sup>r—and—prefixed, B. <sup>g</sup> aili<sup>h</sup>b—other—added, B. <sup>h</sup> om. B. <sup>i</sup> l. m., t. h., B. <sup>i</sup> do (the verbal particle), B. <sup>k</sup> Ocu<sup>h</sup>r derbra<sup>h</sup>air maic aile do marba<sup>h</sup>o 1 n-a fo<sup>h</sup>air— and another good brother was killed along with him—added, B. (The reading is a scribal alteration of the A text.) <sup>l</sup> ocu<sup>h</sup>r inntle<sup>h</sup>cta—and of intelligence—added, B.

to Clyn, on the vigil of Pentecost and of St. Barnabas the Apostle, 1329. These criteria are accurate: Easter (XIX. A), April 23; Pentecost, June 11 (feast of St. Barnabas).

Two of his brothers, nine of his name and over 160 retainers fell on the occasion (*id.*).

<sup>5</sup> Blind.—Of an eye. Vocatus Cam O'Kyrwyll, quia luscus erat,

was killed by his own people practising treachery upon him. Many of the foreigners and of the Gaidhil were killed in the same place likewise. The Blind<sup>5</sup> Mac Cerbail, namely, Maelruanaigh, the most choice timpanist<sup>6</sup> of Ireland and of Scotland and of the whole world—and it is not verified that an equal to him in that art ever came from the beginning of the world—was killed, and another good brother of his [was killed] on the same spot.—Maurice O'Gibillain, arch-master of Ireland in new jurisprudence and in old jurisprudence, [i.e.] in the Canon and in the Civil Law, one eminent in wisdom and knowledge, professor of poetry and Ogmie and many other arts, canon chorister in Tuaim-da-ghualann and in Oil-finn and in Achad-Conaire and in Cell-aladh and in Enach-duin and in Cluian-ferta; Official and general judge of the archbishopric, rested in Christ.—Thomas O'Mellaigh, bishop of Enach-duin, died in the court of the Pope.—Tadhg, son of Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir, was slain by Diarmait O'Gadhra in treachery.—A great meeting between Walter de Burgh and Gilbert Mac Goisdelbh of the one side and Maelruanaigh Mac Diarmata and Tomaltach, his son and Tomaltach Mac Donnchaidh and the Muintir-Mailruanaigh besides of the other side, near the Ford of the Head of Loch-Teiched.—Defeat was inflicted on Mac William, wherein was killed Brian, son of Tadhg [Mac Donnchaidh] by his own kinsman, in revenge of Brian, son of Tomaltach Mac Donnchaidh, whom the same man<sup>7</sup> killed.—A great hosting by the Earl of Ulster and by Toirdhelbach O'Concobuir, king of Connacht and by Muircertach O'Briain, king of Munster, against Brian Ua

[1328]

nec habebat oculos rectos, sed oblique respiciens (Clyn, 1329).

<sup>6</sup> *Most choice timpanist.*—Literally, *unique choice of the timpanist.* Thus amplified by Clyn (*ib.*): Et si non fuerat artis musice cordalis

primus inventor, omnium tamen predecessorum et precedentium ipsum et contemporaneorum corrector, doctor et director extitit.

<sup>7</sup> *Same man.*—That is, Brian, son of Tadhg.



μαρ'μαρβαδ Concobuir O θριαίν, δεξαδδbur ριζ Erenn  
ap θειλβ 7 ap ειδονucal, maille pe ceitpi ριττιβ, eter  
ματ 7 ραιτ.<sup>d</sup>—Αline, ingen<sup>d</sup> Phergal | hui Rairillig,  
ben Tomaltaiξ Mic Oiarματα, μορτυα ερτ.—Donncaδ<sup>d</sup>  
Gall, mac Domnaill<sup>m</sup> hui Concobuir, do μαρβαδ la  
hAeδ, mac Taiδg, mic Maξnur.<sup>d</sup>

[Cal. 1an. [1.<sup>a</sup> p., l. xx.ii.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup>  
ii.<sup>o</sup><sup>b</sup> [-ix.<sup>o</sup>] Cačal, mac Domnaill hui Ruairc, tennaδ-  
bur ριζ θρειρne, mac<sup>c</sup> ριζ ιρ νορmuire 7 ιρ gnumaiči do  
bi do θρειρnečaiβ,<sup>c</sup> do μαρβαδ do Ghallaiβ i fell 7  
daine aii.<sup>1</sup>—Muirceptač, mac Domnaill, mic Taiδg  
hui Concobuir, tiξepna Cairppi 7 Calpaiξi, macaī na  
mac ριζ, μορτυur ερτ.—Oabuz<sup>c</sup> donn Mac Uilliam,  
ριτιpe μορconaiξ, quieuit in [Chpirtu].—Cagaδ eter  
Toirpdelbač hui Concobuir 7 Muinntir-Mailpuanaiξ.  
—Cačal, mac Aeδa, mic Eogain, do διčur ap ειgīn apna  
peδaiβ 7 a Tir-Maine tpe poρgoll δαιτεp a θυpe ap  
Clainn-Ceallaiξ.—Taiδg, mac Toirpdelbaiξ Mic Mač-  
gamna [μορτυur ερτ].—Augurtin, ab Lera-zaβail poρ  
Loč-Eipni, μορτυur ερτ ppiwie [Calendar Nouembur.<sup>c</sup>

[Cal. 1an. [ii.<sup>a</sup> p.,<sup>a</sup> l. ix.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup>  
ii.<sup>o</sup><sup>b</sup> [-xxx.<sup>o</sup>] Maξnur, mac Aeδa θρειρniξ hui Cončob-  
uir, do μαρβαδ leiρin<sup>c</sup> Cačal cetna ρin<sup>c</sup> 7<sup>d</sup> Simon Mac-  
an-ṛailgiδ do μαρβαδ ann poρ, ap in tačair cetna.—

A.D. 1325. <sup>4</sup>-ean, B. <sup>m</sup>Oiarματα was written after Mac, but  
deleted by dots placed underneath, A.

A.D. 1326. <sup>1</sup>ii., B; ειde, A. <sup>a-a</sup> bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1329, B. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B.

A.D. 1327. <sup>a-a</sup> bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1330, B. <sup>c-c</sup> la Cačal, mac Aeδa, mic  
Eogain—by Cathal, son of Aedh, son of Eogan, B. This was necessary in  
consequence of the omission of the Cathal entry (the last but two) of the  
previous year. <sup>d-d</sup> om., B.

<sup>8</sup> Defeat, etc.—Eodem anno (1329),  
14 Kal. Aug., Breyn O'Breyn apud  
Urlef [Thurles], interfecit de exer-  
citu Willelmi de Burgo, Comitiss  
Ultonie, Walterum, filium Hillarii  
de Burgo, Konkur O'Breyn [fra-

trem Muircertachi], Nicholaum Mac  
Nemare, cum aliis nobilibus de  
Totmonia (Clyn).

[1329] <sup>1</sup> 1326 = 1329 of the  
A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> Foreigners.—According to the

Briain [the Fair]. Defeat<sup>8</sup> [was inflicted upon them] by [1328]  
 Brian O'Briain, wherein was killed Concobur O'Briain,  
 well worthy to be king of Ireland for figure and bestowal,  
 together with four score, both noble and base.—Aine,  
 daughter of Ferghal Ua Raighillaigh, wife of Tomaltach  
 Mac Diarmata, died.—Donnchadh the Foreigner, son of  
 Domnall Ua Concobuir, was killed by Aedh, son of Tadhg,  
 son of Maghnus [Ua Conchobair].

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 27th of the moon], A.D. [1329]  
 1326<sup>1</sup>[-9]. Cathal, son of Domnall Ua Ruairc, excellent  
 material of a king of Breifni, the son of a king the best  
 disposed and most accomplished that was of the Brefnians,  
 was killed along with other persons by the Foreigners<sup>2</sup> in  
 treachery.—Muircertach, son of Domnall, son of Tadhg  
 Ua Concobuir, lord of Cairpre and Calraighi, select son of  
 the sons of kings, died.—Dabug Mac William [de Burgh]  
 the Brown, a knight of great substance, rested in Christ.  
 —War [arose] between Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir and the  
 Muintir-Mailruanaigh.—Cathal, son of Aedh, son of  
 Eogan [Ua Conchobair], was put by force from out the  
 Fedha and from Tir-Maine, through injunction of Walter  
 de Burgh [imposed] on the Clann-Ceallaigh.—Tadhg, son  
 of Toirdelbach Mac Mathgamna [died].—Augustine, abbot  
 of Lis-gabhail upon Loch-Erne, died on the 2nd of the  
 Kalends of November [October 31].

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 9th of the moon], A.D. [1330]  
 1327<sup>1</sup>[-30]. Maghnus, son of Aedh Ua Conchobuir the  
 Brefnian, was killed by that same Cathal<sup>2</sup> and Simon Mac-  
 an-fhailgidh<sup>3</sup> was killed there likewise, on the same spot.

entry in the *F. M.* (A.D. 1329), he  
 was treacherously slain [probably  
 at a banquet] by the sons of John  
 O'Farrell [of Annaly, co. Longford]  
 and the English of Meath, in the  
 house of Richard Tuite at the  
 monastery of Fore [Westmeath].

[1330] <sup>1</sup> 1327 = 1330 of the  
*A. L. C.*

<sup>2</sup> *Same Cathal.* — Mentioned in  
 the third entry of the preceding  
 year.

<sup>3</sup> *Mac-an-fhailgidh.* — Anglicised  
 Mac Anally, or Mac Nally. The

A 69d  
 Ἄμυρ longþuirt le Toirþelbač O Concobuir ar ðačep  
 Mac Uilliam a ðurc 7 a ruágað ar það Muigi. Gili-  
 bert Mac Goirðelb do tečt, þeðan mor, ð'þurtačt Mic  
 Uilliam. Innroð do na rluagaib rin, leač ar leč, ar  
 O Cončobuir, no co pangadu ar ðoirir-Nuaðat. Þeðan  
 do muinntir [U]i Cončobuir do marbað annrin 7 O  
 Cončobuir ð'imtečt o'n Ἄč co beoð, norþur irna  
 Tuáčaið 7 longþort do gabail le Mac Uilliam i Cill-  
 Lomat. Sič cunnail, cairðemal de ðenum ð'O Chon-  
 čobuir 7 do Mac Ðiarmata.—Mael-Sečlainn Mac  
 Carmaic, þrugaið coitčenn, ð'eg.<sup>1</sup>—Mael-Iru donn Mac  
 Ἀεðagaín<sup>1</sup> ð'eg.—Sluagib le hUal[š]ar<sup>2</sup> O Ruairc, ri  
 Þreirne, co þið-in-ač. Goll in baile ð'er[š]i ðaib, þur-  
 marbað Ἄrt O Ruairc ann, aþbur riš Þreirne<sup>7</sup> moran  
 aile.<sup>o</sup>—Þeiniðečt<sup>d</sup> O Flannaga[í]n, þrioir Cille-moire  
 Tipe-Þriuin, in Chriřto quieuit.<sup>d</sup>—Gilla-Iru hUa<sup>3</sup>  
 Raišillaiš, ri Muinnteri-Mailmorð 7 na Þreirne  
 uile þe moran ð'aimir, a eg i n-a řenoir<sup>4</sup> račmur, iar  
 m-breič buaða o ðoman 7 o ðeřmon.—Mailom<sup>d</sup> mor le  
 Concobuir, mac Taiðš, mic Þriuin, mic Ἀnnriar, mic  
 Þriuin Luišniš, ar Ðairiraišib, þur'marbað moran ðið  
 leiř.<sup>d</sup>

(No' gumad air an Kallainn ro buð čoir Maeileáč-  
 lann hUa Raišilliš, in þeřto Natalir Ðomini, řilicet  
 [Ἄ.Ἄ.] 1327.)

A.D. 1327. <sup>1</sup>Ugan, A. <sup>2</sup>-š, A. <sup>3</sup>O, A. <sup>4</sup>řean—, B. <sup>o</sup>et alii  
 mult (the Latin equivalent of the A reading), B. <sup>i</sup>t. m., t. h., A;  
 om., B.

meaning of *failgidh* has not been  
 determined.

<sup>1</sup>*Desert-Nuadhat*.—*Desert* [her-  
 mitage] of [St.] Nuadu. He is the  
 Nuadu, anchorite, commemorated  
 in the Martyrology of Tallaght at  
 Oct. 3 (L.L. 563d). One of the  
 interpolations in the *Tripartite Life*  
 (Part II.) is a prophecy attributed

to St. Patrick respecting this saint.  
 By the usual phonetic changes, *Ath-  
 desirt-Nuadhat* became Eastersnow  
 (bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon).  
 See O'Donovan, *F. M.*, iii. 546-7.

<sup>2</sup>*Cell-Lomat*.—*Church of* [St.]  
*Lomu* (Killumod, bar. of Boyle, co.  
 Roscommon: O'D., *ubi sup.*).

<sup>3</sup>*Mac Diarmata*.—He had joined

—A camp assault [was delivered] by Toirdhelbach [1330] O'Concobuir on Walter Mac William de Burgh and [Toirdhelbach] routed him throughout Magh[-Luirg]. Gilbert Mac Goisdelb came with a large force to aid Mac William. Those hosts turned, side by side, on O'Conchobuir, until they reached the Ford of Desert-Nuadhat.<sup>4</sup> A few of the force of Ua Conchobuir were killed there and O'Conchobuir went from the Ford spiritedly, orderly into The Territories and camp was taken by Mac William in Cell-Lomat.<sup>5</sup> Peace, honorable [and] cordial, was made by O'Conchobuir and by Mac Diarmata.<sup>6</sup>—Mael-Sechlainn Mac Carmaic, a general entertainer, died.—Mael-Isu Mac Aedhagain the Brown, died.—A hosting by Ual[gh]arc O'Ruairc, king of Breifni, to Fidh-in-atha.<sup>7</sup> The Foreigners of the town arose against them, so that Art O'Ruairc, material of a king of Breifni and many others were killed there.—Benedict O'Flannaga[i]n, prior of Cell-mor of Tir-Briuin,<sup>8</sup> rested in Christ.—Gilla-Isu Ua Raighillaigh, king of Muintir-Mailmordha and of all the Breifni for a long time, died a prosperous senior, after gaining victory from world and from demon.—Great defeat [was inflicted] by Concobur, son of Tadhg, son of Brian, son of Andrew, son of Brian [Ua Conchobair] of Luighni, on the Dartraighi, so that many of them were killed by him.

(Or<sup>1</sup> perhaps it is on this Kalend [year] it were right [1327] for [the death of] Maeileachlainn Ua Raighillaigh [to be], on the festival of the Nativity of the Lord, namely, [A.D.] 1327.)

Walter de Burgh against O'Conor on this occasion.

<sup>7</sup> *Fidh-in-atha*.—Wood of the ford (on the stream which connects Lough Sheelin and Lough Inny: anglicised Finae. O'D. iii. 544-5.)

<sup>8</sup> *Tir-Briuin*.—One of the

Three Territories forming a deanery of ten parishes in Elphin diocese.

(1327) <sup>1</sup> *Or, etc.*—The suggested correction has reference to the first entry of the textual year 1325(= 1328), *supra*.

[Cal. 1an. (iii.<sup>a</sup> p., l. xx.<sup>a</sup>), Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> iiii.<sup>o</sup><sup>b</sup> [-xxx.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup>] Maelpuanaiḡ Mac Diarmata, rí Muirḡ-Luirḡ, d'pascail a ríḡi 7 do ḡabail aibíde manac<sup>1</sup> liaṯ<sup>1</sup> i Mainirṯir na buille. Tomaltaḡ Mac Diarmata, a mac, do ḡabail na ríḡi cetna, in<sup>c</sup> reirreḡ<sup>d</sup> la iar m-bealltaine.—Fergal, mac Mail[-Sh]eclainn Charraiḡ Mic Diarmata, do marbaḡ le Taḡḡ, mac Caṯail, mic Domnaill hui Concobuir.—Sluaḡ le báiter Mac Uilliam i Maḡ-Luirḡ 7 in ṯir uile do loraḡ, aṯ na cealla 7 tuc comuirce doibrein.<sup>e</sup>

[Cal. 1an. [iiii.<sup>o</sup> p., l. i.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup><sup>b</sup> [-xxx.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup>] báiter Mac Uilliam do ḡabail leirín iarla 7 a breic do leir co Cairlen Inni-ri-hEogain 7 a egiran prirun do ḡorta.—Maic<sup>e</sup> Alban do marbaḡ leirín Alḡelbaḡ.<sup>e</sup>—| Maíom berna-in-míl ar Tomaltaḡ Mac n-Diarmata 7 ar Mac Uilliam, aṯ a<sup>d</sup> r'marbaḡ moran do muinntir Mic Uilliam ann<sup>e</sup> [la] mac in iarla 7 Tomaltaḡ Mac Donnḡaḡ.<sup>e</sup>

[Cal. 1an. [vi.<sup>a</sup> p., l. xii.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xxx.<sup>o</sup><sup>b</sup> [-iii.<sup>o</sup>] Tomaltaḡ, mac Donnḡaḡa Mic Diarmata, morṯuir eṯ.—Uilliam a bupc, iarla Ṳlaḡ, | do

A.D. 1328. <sup>1</sup> manacḡ leir (sg. of the A reading), B. <sup>a</sup>abl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1331, B. <sup>c</sup>c om., B. <sup>d</sup> .ui. (the Latin equivalent), with eḡ placed above, (A) MS.

A.D. 1329. <sup>a</sup>abl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1332, B. <sup>c</sup>c om., B. <sup>d</sup> i n-a—in which, B.

A.D. 1330. <sup>a</sup>abl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1333, B.

[1331] <sup>1</sup> 1328 = 1331 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> Took, etc.—According to the Clonmacnoise Annals (Mageoghegan): “within a short while after died, after whose death his sonne,” etc.

<sup>3</sup> A host, etc.—In retaliation for the defection of Mac Dermot ([1330], note 6, *supra*). The A. L. C. add that Mac Dermot attacked

de Burgh, but was defeated with heavy loss; which, however, he did not suffer to remain unavenged (apparently, by making sudden attacks on the retiring force of de Burgh).

[1332] <sup>1</sup> 1329 = 1332 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> Castle.—Green Castle, at the western entrance to Lough Foyle, according to O'Donovan (*F. M.* iii.

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 20th of the moon], A.D. [1331] 1328<sup>1</sup>[-31]. Maelruanaigh Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg, abandoned his kingship and took the habit of the Grey [Cistercian] monks in the Monastery of the Buill. Tomaltach Mac Diarmata, his son, took<sup>2</sup> the same kingship the sixth day after May-Day.—Fergal, son of Mael[-Sh]echlainn Carrach Mac Dairmata, was killed by Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Domnall Ua Conchobuir.—A host<sup>3</sup> [was led] by Walter Mac William [de Burgh], into Magh-Luirg and the whole country was burned, except the churches and he gave protection to those.

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 1st of the moon], A.D. [1332 Bis.] 1329<sup>1</sup>[-32]. Walter Mac William [de Burgh] was taken prisoner by the Earl [de Burgh] and carried by him to the castle<sup>2</sup> of Inis-Eogain and he died in that prison of want.—The nobles of Scotland were slain<sup>3</sup> by the Baliol.—The defeat of Berna-in-mil [was inflicted] on Tomaltach Mac Diarmata and on Mac William, where were killed many of the people of Mac William [by]<sup>4</sup> the son of the Earl and Tomaltach Mac Donnchaidh.

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 12th of the moon], A.D. [1333] 1330<sup>1</sup>[-33]. Tomaltach, son of Donnchadh Mac Diarmata, died.—William de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, was killed<sup>2</sup> by

550). But the New Castle of the *A. L. C.* rather identifies it with the castle mentioned in the "Names of all the chiefe places in O'Dowghertie's Cuntry, that is called Eunsheun (Inishowen)" contained in the Munich MS. 68<sup>a</sup>, fol. 60b: "First, on the south syde of the cuntry, at the coming in [to Lough Swilly], is an old castle called New-castle." ([Unpublished] Report on Rymer's *Foedera*, p. 171. Cf. Suppl. to Ap., *ib.* p. 51.)

<sup>3</sup> *Slain.*—At Dupplin Moor, Perthshire, in 1332. Hence there is a

prolepsis of three years in the textual date.

<sup>4</sup> *By.*—Taken from the *A. L. C.* [1333] <sup>1</sup> 1330 = 1333 of the *A. L. C.*

<sup>2</sup> *Killed.*—Clyn says on July [June] 6, the Octave of Trinity Sunday (Easter—IV. C—was Ap. 4: Trin. Sun., May 30. Hence July is a scribal error for June. The latest Octave in question is June 27.). There is accordingly a prolepsis of three years in the textual date.



marbað le Gallaið Ulað 7 na Soill fein do ðoitim ann, eter croðað 7 marbað 7 taprainz, do<sup>c</sup> muinntir rið Saxan.—Sillibept Mac Soirðelð do marbað le Caðal Mac Diarmata Gall, ar lap a cairlein fein.—Aeð, mac Domnaill hUí Domnaill, rí Thipe-Conaill, aen duine ra<sup>d</sup> mo grian 7 corcur, feičium coitčenn,<sup>1</sup> neoč rob' ferp rmačt 7 riaðail robí i<sup>2</sup> n-aen aimir rir, ar m-breič buaða o doman 7 o ðeñan, ar n-ðabail aibiti manaič leič uime, a eð i<sup>3</sup> n-a<sup>3</sup> longðoport fein 7 a aðnucal i tempall<sup>e</sup> Mainirpeč<sup>f</sup> Epa-ruaið. Cončobur, mac Aeða cetna, do ðabail riðí Thipe-Conaill ar<sup>4</sup> eir a ačar. Imcornam eter Aret hUa<sup>5</sup> n-Domnaill 7<sup>h</sup> Concobur,<sup>h</sup> mac a ačur fein, im<sup>i</sup> an<sup>i</sup> riðe 7 Aret do ðabail le Concobur 7 a marbað a cetoir leir.—Donnčað,<sup>h</sup> mac Aeða hUí Cellaið, do ðabail le Toirpðelbač O Cončobuir, ri Connačt.—Aeð Mac Con[Sh]nama morpuur erc.—Domnaill Mac Con[Sh]nama, taipeč Muinntepi-Cinaič, morpuur erc.—Mac na ha i ð ce Mað[Ph]lannčaða, aobur taiřið Dartraiðí, do marbað le Connačtaið.

[Cal. 1an. [un.<sup>a</sup> p., l. xx.iii.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xxx.<sup>o</sup> 1.<sup>o</sup> b [-iiii.<sup>o</sup>] Sluaðað le Connačtaið, eter Gall 7 Saiðel, ra Mumain cum Ma[i]c Conmara. Ðraiðe<sup>1</sup> 7 nept do ðabail doið ar Mac Conmara. Tempoll do loptað le

A.D. 1330. <sup>1</sup>-cinn, B. <sup>2</sup>a, A. <sup>3-3</sup>n-a (aphaeresis of i), A. <sup>4</sup>tap, B. <sup>5</sup>O, A. <sup>c</sup>le-by, B. <sup>d</sup>ir—(who) is, A. <sup>e</sup>om., B. <sup>f</sup>Mainirpe—(in) the Monastery, B. <sup>g</sup>(eter) Concobur 7—(between) Concobur and, B. <sup>h-h</sup>om., B. By this and the preceding variant the order of the proper names in the Imcornam item, as given in A, is inverted. <sup>i-i</sup>'mun (aphaeresis of i), B.

A.D. 1331. <sup>1</sup>þraiðoi, (pl. of A word), B. <sup>a-a</sup>bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1334, B.

<sup>3</sup> *Fell, etc.*—According to Clyn, the slayers and more than 300 of their associates were slain by John de Mandeville on one day within two months after the slaying of de Burgh. On the other hand, Grace asserts (1333) that John Darcy, the justiciary, proceeded

to Ulster, defeated the homicides, captured some and slew others.

Mageoghegan states the “king of England [by the justiciary?] caused the said Englishmen to be hanged, drawn and quartered.”

<sup>4</sup> *Killed.*—Treacherously (A. L. C. and Mageoghegan).

the Foreigners of Ulidia and those Foreigners fell<sup>3</sup> there- [1333]  
 for, either hanged, or slain, or drawn, by the people of the  
 king of the Saxons.—Gilbert Mac Goisdelbh was killed<sup>4</sup> by  
 Cathal Mac Diarmata the Foreigner, in the centre of his  
 own castle.—Aedh, son of Domnall Ua Domnaill,<sup>5</sup> king of  
 Tir-Conaill, the one person that caused most fear and  
 triumph, general guarantor, the one of best sway and rule  
 that was in the same time as he, after gaining victory  
 from world and from demon, after taking the habit of a  
 Grey [Cistercian] monk upon him, died in his own strong-  
 hold<sup>6</sup> and was buried in the church of the Monastery of  
 Ess-ruadh. Conchobur, son of the same Aedh, took the  
 kingship of Tir-Conaill after his father. Contention  
 [arose] between Art Ua Domnaill and Concobur, the son  
 of his [Art's] own father, respecting the kingship, and  
 Art was taken prisoner by Concobur and killed imme-  
 diately by him.—Donnchadh, son of Aedh Ua Cellaigh,  
 was taken prisoner by Toirdhelbach O'Conchobuir, king  
 of Connacht.—Aedh Mac Con[Sh]nama died.—Domnall  
 Mac Con[Sh]nama, chief of Muintir-Cinaith, died.—  
 Son of the night Mag [Fh]lannchadha, material of  
 a chief of Dartraighi, was killed by the Connachtmen.

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 23rd of the moon,] A.D. [1334]  
 1331<sup>1</sup>[-4]. A hosting by the Connachtmen, both  
 Foreigner and Gaidhel, into Munster, against Mac Con-  
 mara. Pledge and sway were gained by them on Mac  
 Conmara. A church was burned by a party of the host,  
 wherein were two score and one hundred<sup>2</sup> persons, both

<sup>5</sup> *Ua Domnaill*. — Died [1281],  
*supra*.

<sup>6</sup> *His own stronghold*.—Inis-saimer  
 (*Four Masters*). “A small island  
 in the river Erne, close to the cata-  
 ract of Assaroe at Ballyshannon.  
 It is to be distinguished from the  
 monastery of Assaroe [in which  
 O'Donnell was buried], which is  
 situated on the north side of the  
 river, about one mile to the west of

the town of Ballyshannon” (O'D.  
 iii. 552).

[1334] <sup>1</sup> 1331 = 1334 of the  
*A. L. C.*

<sup>2</sup> *Two score and one hundred*.—  
 “Some of the said armie burnt a  
 church, wherein 180 persons [the  
 number given in the *A. L. C.*] with  
 two priests were altogether burnt  
 and turnt to ashes” (*Mageoghe-*  
*gan*).

ορειμ το'ν τ-ρ'λυαξ ιρραβαθυρ θα ρι'ιτ 7 cet το θ'αινιθ,  
 eter uaral 7 ipel 7 θιαρ το ρ'ακαρταθ τοιθ ριν 7 α'  
 λορκαθ<sup>c</sup> ριν uile.—Θει'nebur<sup>d</sup> το μ'μινντιρ Θ'ονν'ε'α'θα  
 ραβαθ, mic Mail[-Sh]eclainn Capraiξ Mic Θ'ιαρματα  
 το βα'υθ αρ λο'c-Τει'ceο.—Τα'θξ, mac Ca'ail, mic Θ'om-  
 naill, quieuir in [Chpirtο].<sup>a</sup>

[Cal. 1an. [1.<sup>a</sup> p., l. iii.,<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xxx.<sup>o</sup>  
 ii.<sup>o</sup><sup>b</sup> [-u.<sup>o</sup>] Seaan<sup>c</sup> O'hEaξpa το ξ'abail le mac in 1apla  
 7 πορξla α μ'μινντιρε θ'αρξαιν.—Cpeč le clainn Θ'om-  
 naill αρ ξ'allaiθ, ιθον, αρ Clainn Muipir Shugaξ Mic  
 ξ'εapailt. Cpeč mop le Clainn-Muipir αρ α[n] clainn  
 cetna. 1apčar Chonnačt το ι'illiuθ uile le Uilliam  
 Dupc. Θ'aine ιmθα το μαρβαθ 7 cpeača 7 λοιρετι 7  
 uile θ'ιαρμι'θε αρ mac in 1apla 7 αρ Chlainn-Ricairp α  
 Dupc το θ'enum θο. Sič eter na Dupcačaiθ cetna.<sup>c</sup>

A70b[θ.γ.] [Cal. 1an. [ii.<sup>a</sup> p., l. x.u.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xxx.<sup>o</sup>  
 iii.<sup>o</sup><sup>b</sup> [-ui.<sup>o</sup>] Tomaltač Mac Θ'ιαρματα, ρι Muixi-Λuipξ,  
 B 69d ρep po bo mo | ξ'pαιn 7 copcup 7 poθ'<sup>c</sup> ρepρ ρι'č 7 cocαθ,<sup>1</sup>  
 πεpc<sup>d</sup> 7 θ'aeναčt<sup>d</sup> po<sup>e</sup> θι α<sup>d</sup> n-θ'pinn<sup>d</sup> ι u-α αιμπιρ ρειn, α  
 eξ α<sup>d</sup> n-Θ'omnač na Tpinοιθe,<sup>d</sup> ι n-α longpoρt ρειn, ι  
 Calαθ na Cappξe<sup>2</sup> 7 α α'θnucal ι<sup>f</sup> Mairiptir na θuille,<sup>g</sup>

A.D. 1331. <sup>c-c</sup> αλλορκαθ, B. <sup>d-d</sup> om., B.

A.D. 1332. <sup>a-a</sup> bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1335, B. <sup>c-c</sup> om. (i.e. the year is blank), B.

A.D. 1333. <sup>1</sup> cagαθ, A. <sup>2</sup> αιμπιρξ (doubtless a scribal mistake for  
 cappξi), A. <sup>b</sup> 1336, B. <sup>c</sup> poθ', B. <sup>d-d</sup> om., B. <sup>e</sup> το, B. <sup>f</sup> ιm, B. <sup>g</sup> 7  
 αραιle—and the rest (of the A text, which the compiler deemed it unne-  
 cessary to transcribe)—added, B.

[1335] <sup>1</sup> 1332 = 1335 of the  
 A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup> Earl.—Richard de Burgh, the  
 Red Earl, who died [1326], *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> Domnall.—O'Connor, mentioned  
 in the final entry of the preceding  
 year.

<sup>4</sup> Gerald.—Taken from Mageo-  
 ghegan: "The sons of Donnell  
 O'Connor took a prey from the

sons [descendants] of Gerald  
 Sueckagh [Merry] and killed Mac  
 Morishe himself. This is Mac  
 Morish of the Bryes, he is of the  
 Geraldines" (1335).

From this it may be concluded  
 that the founder of the family of  
 Mac Maurice of the Bryes (or  
 Brees: a castle in the par. of Mayo,  
 bar. of Clanmorris, co. Mayo, O'D.

noble and base and two priests were of them and those all [1334] were burned.—Ten of the people of Donnchadh the Swarthy, son of Mael[Sh]echlainn Carrach Mac Diarmata, were drowned on Loch-Teighed.—Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Domnall [Ua Conchobair] rested in Christ.

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 4th of the moon,] A.D. [1335] 1332<sup>1</sup>[-5]. John O'hEaghra was taken prisoner by the son of the Earl<sup>2</sup> and considerable part of his people were plundered.—A foray was made by the sons of Domnall<sup>3</sup> on the Foreigners, namely, on the Clan of [Gerald<sup>4</sup>] the Merry [Mac] Maurice Fitz Gerald. A great [retaliatory] foray [was made] by the Clann-Maurice on the same sons of Domnall.—The West of Connacht was all destroyed by William de Burgh.<sup>5</sup> Persons numerous were killed and preys and burnings and ills innumerable were done by him on the son<sup>6</sup> of the Earl and on the Clann-Ricaird<sup>7</sup> de Burgh. Peace [was made] between the same de Burghs.

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 15th of the moon], A.D. [1336 Bis] 1333<sup>1</sup>[-6]. Tomaltach Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg, the man who wrought most fear and triumph and was the best for peace and war, charity and humanity that was in Ireland in his own time, died on the Sunday of the Trinity,<sup>2</sup> in his own stronghold, at the Strath of the Rock<sup>3</sup> and was buried in the Monastery of the Buill with an

iii. 638) was the Gerald the Merry who died in 1251 (*A. L. C.*).

<sup>5</sup> *William de Burgh*.—This should be Edmond Mac William de Burgh (*A. L. C.*). He was the eponymous head of Mac William Ichtar, or Lower.

<sup>6</sup> *Son*.—William, mentioned in the first entry of this year. He took the name of Mac William Uachtar, or Upper.

<sup>7</sup> *Clann-Ricaird*.—*Descendants of Richard* (de Burgh, the Red Earl); anglicised Clanrickard. The tribe was Mac William Upper.

[1336] <sup>1</sup> 1333 = 1336 of the *A. L. C.*

<sup>2</sup> *Sunday of the Trinity*.—May 26. May 24, *A. L. C.* and Mageoghegan, but erroneously; Easter (VII. F) fell on March 31 in 1336.

co<sup>d</sup> ročpaið onopač. Quicunque legerit opet.<sup>d</sup> Conco-  
bur, mac Tomaltaiš Mic Dairmata, do gabail riš i ar<sup>h</sup>  
eir<sup>h</sup> a ačar.—Teboit a dypc morpuur ert.—Mailir<sup>d</sup>  
Mac Siurpan d'Exetra, quieuit in [Chriſto].—Maíom  
le hEogan hUa Maíuša[i]n ar Clainn-Ricaird a dypc  
du itročair reirrer 7 tri ri<sup>h</sup>it, eter maič 7 paič.<sup>d</sup>—  
Domnall, mac Seaa[i]n, mic Domnall [U]i Concobuir,  
morpuur ert.—Níall,<sup>d</sup> mac Concobuir Mic Taišg,  
occipur ert d'aen určur roišoi.—Trinoit O Naai[i]n,  
maiširter coitcenn i n-ealaðnaið examlaið, i n-Olišeoð  
čanonoa 7 illex, morpuur ert.—Cpeč mor le macaið  
Dairmao[α] Gall ar Clainn-nŠoirdeib 7 do marbað  
Maíuš, mac Dailtrin Mic [Šh]oirdealb.—Cpeč mor le  
hEmonn Mac Uilliam ar Clainn-Cačail, du ar'hairgeo  
Cončobur O Flannaga[i]n 7 moran aile do lučt in tpe.  
Ocur do marbað Mael-Sečlainn, mac Aeða hUí Phlan-  
naga[i]n, ar toraiðečt na cpeič 7 do gabað leoran mac  
Mic-in-Milid.—Cancobur Mac Dairmata, pí Maíši-  
luirg 7 Aeð, mac Aeða 7 lučt tiše h[U]í Cončobuir 7  
Clann-Donnčaið 7 glaplač Cpiče-Cairppi im Copmac,  
mac Ruaiðri, do ðul ar cpeič h i Tir-Phiačpač, co ran-  
gaour Mullac-pača. Ocur ba in tpe do čeičeoð pompa.  
Maíbeoala mora 7 capail imða do čabairt doib Leo  
7 le Connačtaið arčena.<sup>d</sup> Cairlen mor Mic Šoirdeib  
do legað<sup>3</sup> le Toirpdeibac 7 le Connačtaið arčena.

[Cal Ian. [iii.<sup>a</sup> p., l. xx.ii.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup>  
xxx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> [-ii.<sup>o</sup>]. Sič<sup>c</sup> do ðenum do mac in lapla pe  
ðrian m-ban O m-ðriain.—Sič<sup>c</sup> do ðenam d'Aeð pemur  
hUa Neill (idon,<sup>d</sup> Aeð meič<sup>d</sup>) pe hOiršiallaið 7 pe

A.D. 1333. <sup>3</sup>leagan, A. <sup>h-h</sup> d'eir (same in meaning as the A read-  
ing, B).

A.D. 1334 <sup>a-a</sup> bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1337, A. <sup>c-o</sup> om., B. <sup>d-d</sup> itl., t. h., (A) MS.

<sup>3</sup> *The Rock*.—Of Lough Ce. See O'Donovan, *F. M.*, iii. 556.

<sup>4</sup> *Son of Domnall*.—Son of Eogan, B; against the *A. L. C.*

<sup>5</sup> *Clann-Cathail*—*Descendants of*

*Cathal*: the tribe name of the O'Flannagans (co. Roscommon).

<sup>6</sup> *Son of Aedh*.—Son of Feidhlimidh, son of Aedh, son of Eogan O'Conor, *A. L. C.*; son of Feidh-



honourable funeral. Whoso reads, let him pray. Con- [1336]  
cobur, son of Tomaltach Mac Diarmata, took the kingship  
after his father.—Theobald de Burgh died.—Meyler Mac  
Jordan de Exeter, rested in Christ.—Defeat [was inflicted]  
by Eogan Ua Madugha[i]n on the Clann-Ricaire de Burgh,  
wherein fell three score and six, both good and bad.—  
Domnall, son of John, son of Domnall<sup>4</sup> Ua Concobuir, died.  
—Niall, son of Concobur Mac Taidhg, was slain by one  
shot of an arrow.—Trinity O'Naa[i]n, general master in  
divers arts, in the Canon Law and [Civil] Law, died.—  
A great foray by the sons of Diarmait [Mac Diarmata] the  
Foreigner on the Clann-Goisdelbh and Maiug, son of  
Waltrim Mac [G]oisdelb, was killed.—A foray [was made]  
by Edmond Mac William [de Burgh] on the Clann-  
Cathail,<sup>5</sup> wherein Conchobur O'Flannaga[i]n and many  
more of the people of the country were plundered. And  
Mael-Sechlainn, son of Aedh Ua Flannaga[i]n, was killed  
in the pursuit of the foray and the son of Mac-in-Milidh  
was taken prisoner by them.—Concobur Mac Diarmada,  
king of Magh-Luirg and Aedh, son of Aedh<sup>6</sup> and the  
household force of Ua Conchobuir and the Clann-Donn-  
chaidh and the recruits of Crich-Cairpri under Cormac,  
son of Ruaidhri [Ua Conchobair] went on a foray into  
Tir-Fiachrach,<sup>7</sup> until they reached Mullach-ratha. And the  
beeves of the country fled<sup>7</sup> before them. Large inanimate  
chattels and many horses were brought by them and by  
the Connachtmen also with them. The great castle of  
Mac Goistelb<sup>8</sup> was levelled [on that occasion] by Toirdhel-  
bach and by the Connachtmen likewise.

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 26th of the moon], A.D. [1337]  
1334<sup>1</sup>[-7]. Peace was made by [William] the son of the  
Earl [de Burgh] with Brian O'Briain the Fair.—Peace  
was made by Aedh Ua Neill the Stout (that is, Aedh the

limidh, son of Aedh O'Conor,  
Mageoghegan.

<sup>7</sup> *Fled*.—That is, were driven off  
hastily.

<sup>8</sup> *Great castle of Mac Goistelb*.—

Anglicised Castlemore - Costello  
(bar. of Costello, co. Mayo. O'D. iii.  
558-9).

[1337] '1334 = 1337 of the  
A.L.C.



Περαιῖ-Μαναῖ.—Parlongport do denum le Toirpdel-  
 bač húa Concobuir is Ac̃-liacc i n-ađaiḡ Emino do a  
 dypc.—Seoan O Pallaman, tairē Clainni-húadač,  
 morpuur ep̃c.—Tađḡ Maḡ Flannčaiḡ, tairē Dap̃-  
 raiḡi, do marbaḡ le Cormac, mac Ruaiḡri, mic Dom-  
 nall, maraen pe ročraiḡe aile,<sup>1</sup> | a° n-toḡail Seaaín  
 m̃ic Domnall. Ocuur cpeača mora do denum ap̃  
 Dap̃traiḡiḡ 7 mac Muirir Meḡ Phlannčaiḡ do marbaḡ  
 an la cetna°.—Tađḡ 7 Mail[-Sh]eclainn, da mac l̃m̃air  
 Meḡ Raḡnall, do ḡabail do Chačal Máḡ Raḡnall.  
 Uilliam, mac Mačḡamna 7 in blaḡ aile do clainn l̃m̃air,  
 ionn, Concobur 7 Tomaltač, piḡaḡbuir Muinñtepi-  
 h̃olu[i]r, do tinol d'a tóraiḡečt 7 Cačal Mac Raḡnall  
 7 Maḡnur, mac P̃ergail, do marbaḡ doiḡ. Tairē do  
 denum do Thađḡ Maḡ Raḡnall°.—Domnall ruad̃<sup>2</sup>  
 O Maille 7 Cormac O Maille, a mac, do marbaḡ do  
 Clainn-Meib̃ric 7 do ḡhallaiḡ ailiḡ maille p̃riú, ađaiḡ°  
 p̃eil Stepaín in bliad̃ain pi°.—Tomár, mac Cap̃maic h̃uá  
 Domnall, ep̃puc T̃iri-Conall, rai n-egna 7 ep̃abaḡ  
 coitcenn° pa biaḡ 7 pa ellač d'eis̃riḡ 7 d'ollam̃naiḡ in  
 beča°, in Ch̃p̃iḡto quieuit.

[Cal. 1an. u. p., [L. a. u. a.], Anno Domini M. o ccc. o xxx.  
 u. o b[-u. u. o]. Ruaiḡri (in° einiḡ, mac P̃laiḡbertaiḡ, mic  
 Dhuinn ois, aliar Cap̃raiḡ°) Maḡ Uuḡr, pi P̃er-Manač  
 7 lača-Eir̃ne (p̃ep° quatuordecim annor; aliar, p̃ep̃ duor  
 annor°), in p̃ep̃ ir mo po čiol̃aic d'air̃ḡeo 7 d'inñmur,  
 d'ečaiḡ 7 d'al̃maiḡ 7 d'inñliḡ, do d̃ul d'eg pe haḡap̃t,

A.D. 1334. <sup>1</sup>oile, A. <sup>2</sup>-ḡ, A.

A.D. 1335. —<sup>a</sup>a bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1338, c. m., B. <sup>c</sup>o itl., t. h., A; om.  
 (except in einiḡ) B.

<sup>2</sup> *Edmond de Burgh*.—The Lower  
 (or northern) Mac William.

<sup>3</sup> *In revenge, etc.*—From this it  
 can be inferred that John O'Conor  
 had been slain by the Mac Clancys  
 (Maic Flannchadha).

<sup>4</sup> *Mathgamain, Fergal*.—Brothers  
 The former treacherously slew the  
 latter in 1306 (A. L. C.). Hence  
 the feud between their sons.

<sup>5</sup> *Bishop*.—Since [1319], *supra*.  
 [1338] <sup>1</sup>1335.—The ferial (5)  
 proves that the true year is 1338.

Fat) with the Oirghialla and with the Fir-Manach.—A [1337] fortress was made by Toirdhelbach Ua Concobuir at Ath-liacc against Edmond de Burgh.<sup>2</sup>—John O'Fallamain, chief of Clann-hUadach, died.—Tadhg Mag Flannchaidh, chief of Dartraighi, was killed, together with a multitude besides, by Cormac, son of Ruaidhri, son of Domnall [Ua Conchobair] in revenge<sup>3</sup> of John, son of Domnall [Ua Conchobair]. And great forays were made on Dartraighi and the son of Maurice Mag Flannchaidh was killed the same day.—Tadhg and Mael[-Sh]echlainn, two sons of Imhar Mag Raghnaill were taken prisoners by Cathal Mag Raghnaill. William, son of Mathgamain<sup>4</sup> [Mag Raghnaill] and the other part of the children of Imar, namely, Concobur and Tomaltach, royal heirs of Muintir-Eolu[i]s, assembled to pursue them and Cathal Mag Raghnaill and Magnus, son of Fergall<sup>4</sup> [Mag Raghnaill], were killed by them. Tadhg Mag Raghnaill was [in consequence] made a chieftain of.—Domnall O'Maille the Red and Cormac O'Maille, his son, were killed by the Clann-Mebriac and by other Foreigners along with them, the night of the feast of Stephen [Dec. 26] this year.—Thomas, son of Carmac Ua Domnaill, bishop<sup>5</sup> of Tir-Conaill [Raphoe], eminent in wisdom and in general benevolence in food and in cattle to the learned and the poets of the world, rested in Christ.

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, [7th of the moon], A.D. [1338] 1335<sup>1</sup>[-8]. Ruaidhri (of the hospitality, son of Flaithbertach, son of Donn junior, otherwise Carrach) Mag Uidhir, king of Fir-Manach and of Loch-Eirne (for fourteen<sup>2</sup> years; otherwise, for two years), the man that most bestowed of money and of goods, of horses and of

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<sup>2</sup> *Fourteen.*—*Recte*, eleven. Ruaidhri succeeded Flaithbertach in [1327], *supra*.

iar m-buaib<sup>d</sup> o<sup>e</sup> éisri<sup>b</sup> 7 o ollamnai<sup>b</sup>.—Mac Iarla  
Ula<sup>b</sup> do gabail d'Émonn a dúce 7 a cúir illo<sup>b</sup>-Oirbren.  
Uile<sup>e</sup> mora 7 easa<sup>b</sup> coit<sup>c</sup>enn i Conna<sup>c</sup>taib<sup>b</sup> tri<sup>b</sup>o ym.—  
Ta<sup>b</sup>o<sup>b</sup> mac Ruai<sup>b</sup>ri, mic Ca<sup>c</sup>ail hU<sup>i</sup> Con<sup>c</sup>cobuir, do gabail  
do Tomar Má<sup>b</sup>g Sam<sup>b</sup>ra<sup>b</sup>da<sup>i</sup>n 7 moran d'a muinntir do  
marba<sup>b</sup>. Mas Sha<sup>b</sup>ra<sup>b</sup>da<sup>i</sup>n do dul do t<sup>i</sup>g<sup>b</sup> [U]<sup>i</sup> Con-  
cobuir in bli<sup>a</sup>da<sup>i</sup>n cetna 7 a t<sup>e</sup>et ar<sup>i</sup>r i n-a [f]u<sup>c</sup>teing  
7 aipeir do t<sup>a</sup>bor<sup>c</sup> do Clainn-Muirce<sup>c</sup>ta<sup>i</sup>g ar 7 do  
Muinntir-Eolu<sup>i</sup>r 7 do coim<sup>c</sup>inol na b<sup>r</sup>eirne, eter  
Ga<sup>b</sup>del 7 Ga<sup>b</sup>llogla<sup>c</sup>. Ocur Mas Sam<sup>b</sup>ra<sup>b</sup>da<sup>i</sup>n do gabail  
7 moran d'a muinntir do marba<sup>b</sup>.—Ce<sup>b</sup> in c<sup>r</sup>leit<sup>i</sup>g, mac  
Ruai<sup>b</sup>ri [U]<sup>i</sup> Con<sup>c</sup>cobuir, do lot ar depe<sup>b</sup> c<sup>r</sup>ei<sup>c</sup>e 'ra  
Do<sup>b</sup>legan 7 a e<sup>b</sup> t<sup>e</sup>.—De<sup>r</sup>ba<sup>i</sup>l, ing<sup>e</sup>n Ca<sup>c</sup>ail Mic Mu<sup>r</sup>-  
cha<sup>b</sup>, ben Don<sup>n</sup>ca<sup>b</sup>da, mic Ce<sup>b</sup>da o<sup>i</sup>g, d'e<sup>b</sup>.

A 70d [Cal. 1an. ui. f., [L.<sup>a</sup> x.iii.<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xxx.<sup>o</sup>  
ui.<sup>o</sup> [-ix.<sup>o</sup>] Slua<sup>g</sup><sup>1</sup> mor la hCe<sup>b</sup> rema<sup>g</sup><sup>2</sup> hUa Neill cum  
Típe-Conaill, dar<sup>i</sup> marba<sup>b</sup> mac | Seaim hU<sup>i</sup> Neill 7  
Ga<sup>b</sup>rra<sup>i</sup>g hUa Domnaill la muinntir hU<sup>i</sup> Do<sup>c</sup>arta<sup>i</sup>g.—  
Ruai<sup>b</sup>ri O Cealla<sup>i</sup>g, y hUa<sup>3</sup>-Maime, do marba<sup>b</sup> la  
Ca<sup>c</sup>al, mac Ce<sup>b</sup>da, mic Eogain, ar<sup>e</sup> n-dul a t<sup>i</sup>g Toir<sup>r</sup>del-  
ba<sup>i</sup>g hU<sup>i</sup> Concobuir d'a t<sup>i</sup>g fein. Sai Epenn gan  
impe<sup>r</sup>ain fein.<sup>e</sup>—Émonn Mac Uilliam a dúce d'innar-  
ba<sup>b</sup> in bli<sup>a</sup>da<sup>i</sup>n ri.<sup>d</sup>—Dean<sup>e</sup> mic Iarla Ula<sup>b</sup>, ionn,  
ing<sup>e</sup>n Toir<sup>r</sup>delba<sup>i</sup>g hU<sup>i</sup> b<sup>r</sup>ia<sup>i</sup>n, do t<sup>a</sup>ba<sup>r</sup>pt do Toir<sup>r</sup>-  
delba<sup>c</sup> hUa Concobuir, do ri<sup>g</sup> Conna<sup>c</sup>t, in bli<sup>a</sup>da<sup>i</sup>n ri 7  
De<sup>r</sup>ba<sup>i</sup>l, ing<sup>e</sup>n Ce<sup>b</sup>da [U]<sup>i</sup> Domnaill, do legan do.—  
Tomar Mas Sam<sup>b</sup>ra<sup>b</sup>da<sup>i</sup>n, do bí illaim i[c] Clainn-

A.D. 1335. <sup>d</sup> 7 arail<sup>e</sup>—*and so on*—added, B. <sup>e-e</sup> om., B.

A.D. 1336. <sup>1</sup> 57, B. <sup>2</sup> rea—, A. <sup>3</sup> O, A. <sup>a-a</sup> bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1339, B.  
<sup>e-e</sup> om., B. <sup>d</sup> om., B.

<sup>3</sup> Put into.—With a stone tied to  
his neck, according to the *A. L. C.*  
and Mageoghegan.

<sup>4</sup> Went to the house.—See [1339],  
note 4, *infra*.

<sup>5</sup> Of the Quill.—Mageoghegan,

according to O'Donovan (iii. 564),  
says the soubriquet was applied to  
Aedh, because his mother could  
weave.

[1339] <sup>1</sup> 1336.—The ferial (6)  
proves that the true year is 1339.

herds and of cattle, died on the pillow after victory [of [1338] praise] from learned and from poets.—[Edmond] son of the [red] Earl of Ulster was taken prisoner by Edmond de Burgh and put into<sup>3</sup> Loch-Oirbsen. Great evils and general war [arose] in Connacht through that.—Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri, son of Cathal Ua Conchobuir, was taken prisoner by Thomas Mag Samhradha[i]n and many of his people were killed. Mag Shamhradha[i]n went to the house<sup>4</sup> of Ua Concobuir the same year and he came back again and on his return an attack was made by the Clann-Muircertaigh and by Muintir-Eolu[i]s and by the muster of the Breifni, both Foreigner and Gallowglass, on him. And Mag Shamhradha[i]n was taken prisoner and many of his people were killed.—Aedh of the Quill,<sup>5</sup> son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobuir, was [mortally] injured in the rere of a foray in the Bolegan and he died thereof.—Derbhail, daughter of Cathal Mac Murchadha, wife of Donnchadh, son of Aedh [Mag Uidhir] junior, died.

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, [18th of the moon], A.D. [1339] 1336<sup>1</sup>[-9]. A great host [was led] by Aedh Ua Neill the Stout to Tir-Conaill, whereby were killed the son of John Ua Neill and Geoffrey Ua Domnaill by the people of Ua Dochartaigh.—Ruaidhri O'Ceallaigh, king of Ui-Maine, was killed by Cathal, son of Aedh, son of Eogan [Ua Conchobair], after going from the house of Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir to his own. The most eminent in Ireland without dispute [was] that man.—Edmond Mac William de Burgh was expelled<sup>2</sup> this year.—The wife of the son of the Earl of Ulster, namely, the daughter of Toirdelbach Ua Briain, was taken [to wife] by Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir, [that is,] by the king of Connacht, this year and Derbail, daughter of Aedh Ua Domnaill, was abandoned by him.—Thomas Mag Samradha[i]n, who

<sup>2</sup> *Expelled*.—This was the second | the first in the A. L. C. under  
expulsion. See the account of | 1338.

Μυρρερταιξ, το δουλ αρ ιν βλιαδαιν ριν, αρ η-δουλταδ  
δ'ινζιν Δοννχαδα ριαβαιξ ριρ 7 α τα mac δ'eloξ ιριν  
βλιαδαιν ριν ρορ.<sup>c</sup>—Ρλαιξ<sup>d</sup> μορ το ρνεχτα 7 το ριc ιν<sup>o</sup>  
βλιαδαιν ριν<sup>o</sup>, ο cenn cαιcδιρι το ζειμρεδ co ταινιc bloδ  
δ'ερραc, co η-δεαcαιδ μοραν δ'ellac Ερεnn δ'εξ<sup>e</sup> ann 7<sup>o</sup>  
ζυιρτ ζειμair Ερεnn το δουλ α μυζυδα ιν βλιαδαιν cetνα.<sup>e</sup>

B70a[b.ρ.] [Cal. 1an. un.<sup>a</sup> ρ.,<sup>a</sup> [L.<sup>b</sup> xx. ix.<sup>b</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup>  
xxx.<sup>o</sup> un.<sup>o</sup> [-xl.<sup>o</sup>] Comτόζbail<sup>d</sup> μορ cαζαιδ eter Maine-  
cαιβ, ιdon, eter Ταδξ, mac Ταιδξ [U]ι Cheallaiξ 7  
Uilliam, mac Δοννχαδα Μυιμνιξ [U]ι Cheallaiξ 7  
Δοννχαδ, mac Αεδα [U]ι Chellaiξ, δ'α tue Τοιρρδελbaδ  
O Concobuir uplañur O-Maine, το Ταδξ 7 μοραν δ'α  
cineδ ρειν ρορ, ζυρ'ceilζρετ Uilliam αρcιρ ιμαc. Ocur  
ρolenpατ uile e, ζυρ'impo Uilliam opρα 7 ζυρ'μαρbaδ  
Δοννχαδ, mac Αεδα [U]ι Cellaiξ 7 ζυρ'ζαbaδ Ταδξ  
O Cellaiξ 7 ζυρ'λοιτεδ 7 co η-δεαcαιδ δ'εξ δ'α λοιτιβ.<sup>d</sup>—  
Mael-Seclainn hUa<sup>1</sup> ζαιρmleaζaiδ, ταιρεc Cene[oi]l-  
Moα[i]n, δ'εξ.—Τοιρc<sup>d</sup> δοcόδαρ meic Ual[ξ]αιρc hUι  
Ruairc, ιdon, Domnall 7 Αεδ 7 ζilla-Cpυρo 7 Ruaiδρι,  
αρ cpeiδ cum Cačai, mic Αεδα δρειρmιξ 7 το ρinneαουρ

A.D. 1336. <sup>a</sup>-δ, B. <sup>e</sup> om., A.

A.D. 1337. <sup>1</sup>O, B. <sup>a-n</sup> om., B. <sup>b-b</sup> bl., A, B. <sup>c</sup> 1340, B. <sup>d-d</sup> om., B.

<sup>3</sup> *Was set free*.—Literally, *went out of it* (the captivity, by consent of his custodians).

<sup>4</sup> *Donnchadh*.—Namely, O'Conor.

<sup>5</sup> *Was renounced*.—From this it appears that the "going to the house of O'Conor," mentioned in the previous year, was to contract a marriage alliance, the rescision of which was the condition of Magauran's release.

The *A. L. C.* and Mageoghegan merely state that he was set at liberty.

<sup>6</sup> *Snow, etc.*—"This year was

very stormy and hurtful to men and animals; for from the feast of All Saints [Nov. 1, 1338] to Easter [March 28, 1339] for the most part there was rain, snow, or frost. From the feast of St. Andrew [Nov. 30, 1338] tillage operations ceased on account of the snow and frost, which at that time abounded almost continuously. . . . This year [1339] oxen and cows were dying, and sheep especially were almost destroyed: so that, according to common report, scarce a seventh part of the sheep escaped the

was in custody with the Clann-Muircertaigh, was set free<sup>3</sup> [1339] in that year, after the daughter of Donnchadh<sup>4</sup> the Swarthy was renounced<sup>5</sup> him and his two sons escaped that year likewise.—A great plague of snow<sup>6</sup> and of frost [prevailed] that year from the beginning of a fortnight of winter until a part of spring came, so that much of the cattle of Ireland suffered death and the green crops of Ireland went to nought the same year.

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, [29th of the moon,] A.D. [1340 Bis.] 1337<sup>1</sup>[-40]. Great levy of war [took place] between the Ui-Maine, namely, between Tadhg, son of Tadhg<sup>2</sup> Ua Cellaigh and William, son of Donnchadh Ua Ceallaigh the Momonian<sup>3</sup> and Donnchadh son of Aedh Ua Cellaigh, to whom<sup>4</sup> Toirdelbach O'Concobuir gave the governance of Ui-Maine, [namely] to Tadhg<sup>5</sup>, and [between] great part of their own tribe likewise, so that they cast William from the country forth. And they all followed him, until William turned upon them and Donnchadh, son of Aedh Ua Cellaigh, was killed and Tadhg O'Cellaigh was taken<sup>6</sup> prisoner and wounded and underwent death of his injuries.—Mael-Sechlainn Ua Gairmleghaidh, chief of Cenel-Moen, died.—An expedition was gone upon by the sons of Ual[gh]arc Ua Ruairc, namely, Domnall and Aedh and Gilla-Crisd and Ruaidhri, on a foray against Cathal, son of Aedh [Ua Conchobair] the Brefnian and they made an

plague; but there was greater loss of lambs. Also in this year, in Lent, mallows produced roses in England, which were carried to different countries as a sight" (Clyn).

[1340] <sup>1</sup>1337.—The ferial (7) proves that the true year is 1340.

<sup>2</sup> Tadhg.—Slain in the battle of Athenry, co. Galway [1316], *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> Donnchadh the Momonian (reared

in Munster).—King of Ui-Maine; died [1307], *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> To whom—Tadhg.—This clause should have been inserted after *son of Tadhg Ua Cellaigh*.

<sup>5</sup> Gave to Tadhg.—After the slaying of Ruaidhri in the preceding year.

<sup>6</sup> Was taken, etc.—“And at his taking was hurt grievously, of which hurt Teig died afterwards” (Mageoghegan).



creč aobal gan imperain 7 do marbaour Concobur, mac  
 Donnčāða riabaiš 7 moran aile. Do rinne Cačal  
 doraið maič, dar'parro moran do'n creič 7 dar'marbað  
 Domnall O Ruairc, aen raša mac riš na ðreirne 7  
 moran d'a muinntir maraen ri 7 dar'gabað ann  
 Šilla-Cuipo O Ruairc 7 Mac Con[Sh]nama. Taðs, mac  
 Ruairi Uí Concobuir, do bi illaim aš O Ruairc, do  
 lezan amac tre comfuarlušað Šilla-Cuipo [U]i Ruairc.  
 —Aeð, mac Feidlimið Uí Concobuir, do šabail do  
 Thoiprðelbač O Cončobuir, do riš Connačt 7 cašað  
 d'eirši trið rin etep O Cončobuir 7 Concobur Mac n-  
 A 71a Diarmata, | ri Muirš-Luirš 7 šur'milleð moran etorra.  
 —Siurpan ruað Mac Šoirðelb do marbað do Cačal  
 Mac Diarmata Šall. —Taðs Mac Donnčairð do šabail  
 do Concobur Mac Diarmata in bliaðain rin.<sup>d</sup> —Cačal  
 Mac Diarmata Šall, aen rašu<sup>2</sup> mac riš Connačt ar<sup>d</sup>  
 goil 7 ar šairceð, ar treiri 7 ar ašmuir 7 ar innraiširð,  
 ar cornum Airtiš 7 Šleibe-Luša do ar tarað a laima  
 lairpe,<sup>d</sup> do marbað do Thonnčairð riabač, mac Mail  
 [-Sh]eclainn Charraiš, tre fell iš lir-řelbaiš i Cloin-  
 Cončobuir. —Mašnur,<sup>d</sup> mac Cačail, mic Annriar, do  
 marbað do Cačal, mac Aeða ðreirniš.<sup>d</sup> —ðrian oš Maš  
 Šamraða[i]n do marbað do Thellač-Dunčāða. —Eogan<sup>d</sup>  
 hila hēišin, ri O-řiačpač-Ōiðne, do marbað d'a  
 braičriš řein. —Eogan, mac Šepraiš Meš Rašnaill 7  
 Aeð O Mailmíadaš do marbað a čeile. —Ōðair Maš  
 Theičēða[i]n d'eš. —řilib O Ōuibšenna[i]n, řai gan  
 imperain, d'eš. —Iníuš, ingen Mic Šoirðelb, ben Eogain  
 A.D. 1337. <sup>2</sup>-α, B.

<sup>7</sup> *Donnchadh*.—Grandson of Murtough O'Conor the Momonian, *A. L. C.* They add that this was the first rupture between the O'Rourkes and the descendants of Murtough the Momonian.

<sup>8</sup> *In custody*.—See the third entry of [1338], *supra*.

<sup>9</sup> *Aedh*, etc.—This entry is given with more detail in the *A. L. C.* and *F. M.* (Mageoghegan's version is quoted in the latter, iii. 569).

<sup>10</sup> *Son of Andrew*.—Son of Domnall, *A. L. C.* (apparently with more accuracy).

indisputably enormous foray and killed Concobur, son of Donnchadh<sup>7</sup> the Swarthy and many others. Cathal made good pursuit, whereby much of the prey was wrested and Domnall O'Ruairc, the choicest of the sons of the kings of the Breifni and many of his people along with him were killed and Gilla-Crisd O'Ruairc and Mac Con[Sh]nama were captured. Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua Concobuir, who was in custody<sup>8</sup> with O'Ruairc, was left out for the co-liberation of Gilla-Crisd Ua Ruairc.—Aedh,<sup>9</sup> son of Feidhlimidh Ua Concobuir, was taken prisoner by Toirdhelbach O'Conchobuir, [namely] by the king of Connacht. And war arose through that between O'Conchobuir and Concobur Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg and much was destroyed between them.—Jordan Mac Goisdelb the Red was killed by Cathal Mac Diarmata the Foreigner.—Tadhg Mac Donnchaidh was taken prisoner by Concobur Mac Diarmata that year.—Cathal Mac Diarmata the Foreigner, the choicest of the sons of the kings of Connacht for spirit and for prowess, for excellence and for felicity and for attack, for defending Airtech and Sliabh-Lugha by virtue of his strong hand, was killed by Donnchadh the Swarthy, son of Mail[-Sh]echlainn Carrach [Mac Diarmata], through treachery, at Lis-selbaig in Clann-Conchobuir.—Maghnus, son of Cathal, son of Andrew<sup>10</sup> [Ua Conchobair], was killed by Cathal, son of Aedh Ua Conchobair the Brefnian.—Brian Mag Samradha[i]n junior was killed by the Tellach-Dunchadha.—Eogan Ua hEighin, king of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, was killed by his own kinsmen.—Eogan, son of Geoffrey Mag Raghnaill and Aedh O'Mailmiadhaigh killed each other.—Adam Mag Teichedha[i]n died.—Philip O'Duibhgenna[i]n, a sage<sup>11</sup> without question, died.—Iniug, daughter of Mac

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<sup>11</sup> *Sage*.—O'Duigenan, according to the *A. L. C.*, was ollam (his-  
 torian) of Conmaicni (i. e. the O'Rourkes, co. Leitrim).

Μικ Πινγιν, τ'εγ.—Uilliam, mac Gillibert Mic Γοιρ-  
delb, do marbað ar ɣneir 'ra ðreirne do Tellač-Ēačāč.  
—Ruaidrí, mac Maɣnura [U]i hĒaɣra, τ'εγ.—Mača,  
mac Annaiɣ hUi Raiɣillaiɣ, do marbað τ'Annriar, mac  
ðriain hUi Raiɣillaiɣ 7 cpeča mopa do ðenum 'rin  
ðolɣan do'n toirɣ rin.<sup>d</sup>

[Cal. Ian. 11. p., l. [x.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xxx.  
iiii.<sup>ob</sup>[-xl.<sup>o</sup> 1.<sup>o</sup>] Maiom mop do Ēabairt do Mac Uilliam  
ðurɣ ar Clainn-Muirɣ, tú inar'marbað Tomar Mac  
Muirɣ, Muirɣ, mac Seonag ruaið 7 ðeicnebup 7 tri  
ričit ar aen ruu.—Domnall<sup>o</sup> Maɣ ðhorčaið, tairɣč Cene-  
[oi]l-luačā[i]n, τ'εγ.—Donnčāð, mac M i c n a h a i ð c e  
Meɣ [ph]lannčāðā, do marbað τ'Ēeð, mac Taiðɣ Meɣ  
[ph]lannčāðā.—O ɣairmleaɣaið τ'εγ.—ðriain O Flaino,  
tairɣč Sil-Mailruanaiɣ, τ'εγ.—Cačal Mac Ceirɣernaiɣ  
do marbað ð'erɣur<sup>o</sup>.—Cairlen Rora-Comain do ɣabail  
do Thoiprðelbač hUa<sup>1</sup> Cončobur. Ocur Ēeð, mac  
Peiðlimið, do bí illiañ 'ra čairlen, do tpeiz τ'O Chonco-  
buipe.—Seaan Maɣ Mačɣamna do čur a hĒ[i]rɣiallaib.  
—Cu-Chonnač<sup>o</sup> O Cuinð, tairɣč Muinnɣepi-ɣillɣa[i]n,  
mopɣur ɣɣ.<sup>o</sup>

(Muirɣepɣač<sup>d</sup> Mac-in-ɣabann, abb Cločair, mopɣur  
ɣɣ [Calenɣir Februari.<sup>d</sup>])

A 71b [Cal. Ian. 111. p., l. [xx.1.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xxx.  
ix.<sup>ob</sup>[-xl.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup>] 1 n ɣilla τ u b Maɣ Uioir do bačuið  
ar loč-Ēirne ar ðepeð cpeiče.—Caɣað<sup>o</sup> mop τ'eirɣi ɣep  
Thoiprðelbač O Concobur, ru Connač<sup>o</sup> 7 Concobur Mac

A.D. 1338. <sup>1</sup>O, B. <sup>a</sup>.xx.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup>, A, B. This epact does not occur in the  
Decemnovennial Cycle. <sup>b</sup> 1341, B. <sup>c</sup> om., B. <sup>d</sup> n. t. h., A, om., B.

A.D. 1339. <sup>a</sup>.xx.<sup>o</sup> 111.<sup>o</sup> ! A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1342, B. <sup>c</sup> om., B.

<sup>12</sup> Were made. — By Andrew  
O'Reilly (A. L. C.)

[1341] <sup>1</sup> 1338. — The ferial (2)  
proves that the true year is 1341.

<sup>2</sup> Johnock. — Mac Maurice.

<sup>3</sup> Three score and ten. — Seven

score, A. L. C. The Four Masters  
adopt the textual number.

<sup>4</sup> O'Gairmleghaidh. — Chief of  
Cenel-Moen (the tribal name of the  
O'Gormleys), A. L. C.

Goisdelb, wife of Eogan Mac Fingin, died.—William, son of Gilbert Mac Goisdelb, was killed on a night-foray in the Breifni by the Tellach-Eachach.—Ruaidhri, son of Maghnus Ua hEaghra, died.—Matthew, son of Annagh Ua Raighillaigh, was killed by Andrew, son of Brian Ua Raighillaigh and great forays were made<sup>12</sup> in the Bolegan during that expedition. [1340]

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, [10th of the moon,] A.D. 1338<sup>1</sup>[-41]. Great defeat was inflicted by Mac William de Burgh on the Clann-Maurice, wherein were killed Thomas Mac Maurice, son of Johnock<sup>2</sup> the Red and three score and ten<sup>3</sup> along with them.—Domnall Mag Dorchaidh, chief of Cenel-Luacain, died.—Donnchadh, son of Son of the Night Mag [F]lannchadha, was killed by Aedh, son of Tadhg Mag [F]lannchadha.—O'Gairmleghaidh<sup>4</sup> died.—Brian O'Flainn, chief of Sil-Mailrua-naigh, died.—Cathal Mac Ceithernaigh was killed by a fall.—The castle of Ros-Comain was taken by Toirdhelbach Ua Conchobuir. And Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobair], that was in custody<sup>5</sup> in the castle, betrayed it to O'Concobuir.—John Mag Mathgamna was put out of Airghialla.—Cu-Connacht O'Cuinn, chief of Muintergillga[i]n, died. [1341]

(Muircertach<sup>1</sup> Mac-in-ghabann,<sup>2</sup> abbot of Clochar, died on the Kalends [1st] of February.) (1338)

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, [21st] of the moon, A.D. 1339<sup>1</sup>[-42]. The black Gillie Mag Uidhir was drowned on Loch-Eirne in the rere of a foray party.—Great war arose between Toirdelbach O'Conchobuir, king [1342]

<sup>5</sup> *In custody*. — See the fourth entry of the preceding year.

(1338) <sup>1</sup>*Muircertach*, etc.—Given in the *Four Masters* under 1341.

<sup>2</sup> *Mac-in-ghabann*.—Son of the

*Smith*; “generally anglicised Mac Gowan in the north of Ireland, but in Meath and Leinster it is often translated *Smith*” (O'D. iii, 571).

[1342] <sup>1</sup>1339.—The ferial (3)

Ḍiarmata, ri Muirge-Luirg. Emono a Ḍurc d'airgí le Mac Ḍiarmata 7 Aed, mac Feidlimíche 7 Donnchad O'birn. Ocur in τ-O birn hirein do čur [U]i Concobuir 1 tempoll Oil-rind ar n-dul dó do gábal gill creice do rinneodur Muinnter-birn ar Hoibert a Ḍurc 7 ní d'a galloglačaiḑ do marbaḑ ra'n Conrtabla, ion, ra Mac Ruaidrí. Puḑur mór 7 ole adbal 7 caḑaḑ coitčenn d'airgí tpiḑ rin 1 Connačtaiḑ uile 7 Clann-Muirceptaiḑ d'airgí le O Concobuir ar tur a n-aḑaiḑ Mic Ḍiarmata 7 impoḑ doib arur le Mac Uilliam 7 le Mac Ḍiarmata. Feall do ḑenum ar Clann-Uilliam Ḍurc tre upail [U]i Concobuir, dar'marbaḑ Tomar a Ḍurc 1 fell ḡanna 'n-a n-oipečtur fein, le Clann-Muir 7 Seoinn a Ḍurc do marbaḑ ar in lačair (no<sup>d</sup>, ar in airi<sup>d</sup>) cetna do Clann-Ricair. Cačal, mac Gilla-Criḑ, Mac Ḍiarmata do marbaḑ d'Ferḡal hUa Taiḑs air in caḑaḑ cetna. Ferḡal, mac Gilla-Criḑ řind Mic Cormaic, do marbaḑ ar in caḑaḑ cetna.—Ḍreirim brog[ḑ]a do čabairt do Concobur Mac Ḍiarmata 7 d'a macaiḑ riḡ ar O Concobuir ra ḑhel-ačair-liren, dar'lingeḑ in τ-ač co toḡḑa tairriḑ 7 d'ar'marbaḑ ann Ḍiarmait, mac ḑriain [U]i Fherḡail, in τ-aen mac tairič na aera dob'ferri do bi 'n-a airriḑ do Conmaicnib 7 mac Hoibert a Ḍurc, míḑač ḡan erbaḑ 7 Concobur, mac Donnchad duiḑ [U]i Eilíḑe.<sup>c</sup>—Seaan Maḡ Mačḡamna, řai n-einiḡ 7

A.D. 1339. <sup>d-d</sup> itl., t. h., (A) MS.

proves that the true year is 1342.

<sup>2</sup> *O'Birn*.—Lord of Tir-Briuin, the O'Beirnes' country, in co. Roscommon.

<sup>3</sup> *To take*.—By force: "to distraint for a prey that O'Byrne tooke before from Hobert Burke," Maoghegan, 1342.

<sup>4</sup> *Mac Ruaidhri*. — Mac Rory "was leader of a Scottish band of gallowglasses from the western islands of Scotland, who were at this period in the pay of the king of Connaught" (O'D. iii. 573).

<sup>5</sup> *Assembly*.—*Oirechtus* in the original: anglicised *Iraghte*. "Item, he shall not assemble the queen's

[1342]

of Connacht and Concobur Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg. Edmond de Burgh and Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobair] and Donnchadh O'Birn<sup>2</sup> rose out with Mac Diarmata. And that O'Birn forced Ua Conchobuir into the church of Oil-finn, on his having gone to take<sup>3</sup> a pledge for a foray committed by the Muintir-Birn on Hubert de Burgh and portion of his gallowglasses were killed under the Constable, namely, under Mac Ruaidhri.<sup>4</sup> Great loss and evil excessive and general war arose through that in all Connacht. And the Clann-Muircertaigh rose out with O'Concobuir in the beginning against Mac Diarmata and they turned again with Mac William and with Mac Diarmata. Treachery was practised on the Clann-William de Burgh, through instigation of O'Conchobuir, whereby Thomas de Burgh was killed in ugly treachery in their own assembly<sup>5</sup> by the Clann-Maurice and Jenkin de Burgh was killed in the same place (or, in the [same] transaction) by the Clann-Ricaird. Cathal, son of Gilla-Crist, Mac Diarmata, was killed by Fergal Ua Taidhg in the same war. Ferghal, son of Gilla-Crist Mac Cormaic the Fair, was killed in the same war.—A crushing defeat was inflicted by Conchobur Mac Diarmata and by his sons of kings on O'Concobuir near Bel-atha-slissen, whereby the Ford was crossed in a masterly manner<sup>6</sup> past them and Diarmait, son of Brian Ua Ferghail, the best son of a chief of the [same] age that was in his time of the Conmaicni and the son of Hubert de Burgh, [an] honourable [man] without defect and Concobur, son of Donnchadh Ua hEilidhe the Black, were killed there.—John Mag Mathgamna,<sup>7</sup> eminent for generosity and prowess

people upon hills, or use any *Iraghtes*, or *parles*, upon hills," Privy Council Book, 25 Eliz., quoted in Hardiman: *Irish Minstrelsy*, ii. 159 (O'D. iii. 574).

<sup>6</sup> *In a masterly manner.*—Literally, *choicely*.

<sup>7</sup> *Mag Mathgamna.* — Namely, Mac Mahon, king of Oriel.



n-eḡnuma, α° ἡαῖβαθ ἀρ δερεθ̄ cpeiče¹ co n-α ḡallogla-  
 čaiḡ do lučt tiḡe¹ Aeḡa, mic Rooilḡ 7 do Clainn-  
 Ceallaiḡ 1° topaiḡečt.° Ocur 1r commor do maῖbaḡ 7  
 do baḡaḡ 1at.—Diarmaiḡ ruāḡ, mac Cormaic óiḡ Mic  
 Diarmata, d'eg 1 n-aibit manaiḡ leiḡ í Mainiḡtir na  
 buille, ḡan aen ḡuḡ α n-diaḡ α anma pa eineḡ, no pa  
 cpaḡaḡ.°—Concobur ruāḡ Maḡ Eočaḡa[1]n do maῖbaḡ  
 do ḡallaiḡ.—Cormac,° mac Ruaiḡri, mic Domnall [U]i  
 Concobuir, do ḡabail le Concobur, mac Taiḡḡ 7 le  
 Ruaiḡri, mac Caḡail [U]i Concobuir 7 Concobur do  
 ḡabail le ḡrian, mac Ruaiḡri 7 α tabairt illaim Con-  
 cobuir Mic Diarmata 7 α cur do ren d'α coimeḡ 1  
 Carraiḡ Laḡa-Cé.°—Domnall h1a Doḡartaiḡ, apḡtaiḡeč  
 A 71c Apḡa-Miḡair 7 noč° n-éḡ aḡain, uair 1r bec nač | paiḡi  
 tiḡepnur 1nri-hEoḡain 7 tiḡepnur° Triḡa-cet Thiri-  
 hEnna 7° po bo tere α n-Eriḡn taiḡeč 'ḡ ar' lia daine 7  
 ba mó maḡcḡuaḡ 7 ba perr ḡoil 7 ḡairceḡ, eineḡ 7  
 tiḡnucal innár.° Ocurf α dul d'eg ar lap α tiḡe perrf 7  
 Seaan h1a² Doḡartaiḡ do ḡabail α inaḡ.°—Siḡ-Muire-  
 ḡaiḡ,° eter deoin 7 aindeoin, do ḡilriḡḡuḡ piḡ Connact,  
 1don, Toirpdelbač, mac Aeḡa, ma[1]c Eoḡain [U]i Con-  
 cobuir. Ocur 1r 1at 1r oipeḡḡa do eiriḡ do: Emonḡ  
 Mac Uilliam α buḡc 7 Concobur Mac Diarmata, pi  
 Muḡi-Luirḡ, co n-α bḡaiḡriḡ 7 co n-α oipečt. Ocur  
 Aeḡ, mac Aeḡa ḡḡeiriḡiḡ, mic Caḡail ruaiḡ 7 ročḡaiḡe  
 na ḡḡeiriḡe 7 Conmaicní ar aen rú 7 Aeḡ, mac Peiḡ-  
 limḡe, pi Connact. Ocur α innaḡba[ḡ] apḡir amač  
 lerna cuibḡennaiḡ rin. Ocur ar 1 comuḡle tucḡat α  
 cairḡe dó: dul do čiḡ Mic Diarmata 'ran aiḡci. Ocur

A.D. 1339. 1. i, B. 2 O, A. ° do (verbal particle), B. 14 α eg 1 n-α  
 tiḡ pem—he died in his own house, B. 15 α n' inaḡ—in his stead, B.

8 *Equal number, etc.*—Literally,  
 it is equally great they were slain  
 and they were drowned.

9 *Without* — name. — Literally,

without any voice [of reproach]  
 after his name.

10 *Some—constraint.* — Literally,  
 between willingness and unwilling-  
 ness.

was killed with his gallowglasses in the rere of a foray- [1342]  
 party by the household force of Aedh, son of Ralph [Mag  
 Mathgamna] and by the Clann-Ceallaigh, in the pursuit.  
 And an equal<sup>8</sup> number were slain as were drowned.—Diar-  
 mait the Red, son of Cormac Mac Diarmata junior, died in  
 the habit of a Grey [Cistercian] monk in the Monastery of  
 the Buill, without<sup>9</sup> leaving reproach to his name respecting  
 hospitality or respecting piety.—Conchobur Mag Eocha-  
 ga[i]n the Red was killed by Foreigners.—Cormac, son of  
 Ruaidhri, son of Domnall Ua Conchobuir, was taken  
 prisoner by Conchobur, son of Tadhg and by Ruaidhri,  
 son of Cathal Ua Conchobuir and Concobur was taken  
 prisoner by Brian, son of Ruaidhri and given into the  
 hand of Concobur Mac Diarmata and placed by him in  
 keeping in the Rock of Loch-Ce.—Domnall Ua Dochar-  
 taigh, arch-chief of Ard-Midhair—and it is not this alone,  
 for there was little wanting from his having the lordship of  
 Inis-Eogain and the lordship of the Cantred of Tir-hEnna  
 and there was scarcely in Ireland a chief that had more  
 people and a larger horse-host and better spirit and valour,  
 hospitality and bestowal than he—and he died in the  
 centre of his own house and John Ua Dochartaigh took  
 his place.—The Sil-Muiredhaigh, some<sup>10</sup> willingly and  
 some by constraint, disowned the king of Connacht,  
 namely, Toirdelbach, son of Aedh, son of Eogan Ua Con-  
 cobuir. And these are the chiefest that rose against him :  
 Edmond Mac William de Burgh and Concobur Mac Diar-  
 mata, king of Magh-Luirg, with their kinsmen and with  
 their sept. And Aedh, son of Aedh the Brefnian, son of  
 Cathal [Ua Conchobair] the Red and the muster of the  
 Breifni and the Conmaicni along with them and Aedh, son  
 of Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobair], king of Connacht. And  
 he was expelled from the country by those allies. And  
 this is the advice his friends [then] gave him : to go to the  
 house of Mac Diarmata by night. And the Clann-Muir-

ρυαπατοῦρ Clann-Muirceartaigh α ἦρ ριν 7 το innletoῦρ  
 ren ap ρλιξτιῖ 7 ap caphanaib 7 ap berinaḏaib-beaḏail in  
 longpuipt. Ocuρ ταινιc tpempa ριν ἴαν αιḏci ρé τορḏa,  
 διαρ no tpuup marcaḏ. Ocuρ το εἰρḡeḏ το ap τοḗup in  
 longpuipt 7 ταινιc uaiḗib ap ταπαḏ α lama laiḡpe 7  
 το loit ρé Caḗal, mac Aeḏa ḡpeirniḡ. Ocuρ ní ρaiḡe α  
 ἦρ ριν αḡ Mac Ὀιαρματα no co cuala ρe na comaipe 7  
 in mallaḗaḏ ḡa denum ap ρut in longpuipt. O ρin τοiḡ  
 co lá ap namapaḗ 7 ap ρaḡail α ḡepa το Mac Ὀιαρματα,  
 το ḗup ḡaine ταιῡρι cuiḡi ḡ'a ḗup ἴa Chappaiḡ 7 το bí  
 ρopḡla ρeḗtmuine innḡi. Ocuρ το τειḡtoῡρ ḡaine maiḗi in  
 tipe ρa ρeḗ ḡaḗ lae cuiḡi. Ocuρ ḡa n-ḡepnḡai ap Mac  
 n-Ὀιαρματα, το ḡentai ρiḗ ρip. Ocuρ o naḗ ḡepnaḏ, το  
 [ḗ]innlaic é co Cairlen Ropa-Comain 7 ρopḡḡaib annḡin  
 é.—Simon, mac Concobuip, mic Simoin Mic ḡille-  
 Appaiḗ, ταιpeḗ το ḗaipeḗaib Luḡne, moρtuup epḡ.—  
 Aeḏ, mac Aeḏa ḡpeirniḡ, το ḡabail ρiḡi Connaḗḡ Ὀια-  
 luain,<sup>c</sup> iḡon, in cet luain το ḡeimpeḡ.—Concobuip hUa<sup>2</sup>  
 Domnaill, ρi Tipe-Conaill 7 ρoiḗeḗ ḡinḡbala<sup>3</sup> ḡ'aiρḡpḡi  
 n-ḡpenn ḡan amupup é ap epuḗ 7 ap ceill 7<sup>c</sup> ap cetpaḏ,  
 ap uail 7<sup>c</sup> ap eimeḗ 7 ap oipρḡepcuρ, ap<sup>c</sup> menmnaḡi 7  
 ap moρ τοipbeρḡaiḡi, ap epoḏaḗḡ 7 ap caḗipḡail, ap  
 uaiḡli 7 ap ailḡine, ap ḡaenaḗḡ 7 ap ḡeḡ epabaḏ,<sup>c</sup> α  
 marbaḏ la Níall hUa<sup>2</sup> n-Ὀomnaill, la mac α aḗap ρein,  
 ap tabaipt amaiρ<sup>4</sup> longpuipt ρaiρ. Ocuρ<sup>c</sup> teinnḡi 7  
 tennala το ḗup ipin teḗ móρ 7 O Ὀomnaill | ḡ'eipḡi  
 amaḗ 7 α τοitim α n-ḡopup α tiḡi ρein, ap m-bpeḗḗ  
 buaḏa o ḡoman 7 o ḡeḡian. Ocuρ ip ḡilliuḗḡa an eiḡri,  
 7 an elaḏa ḡan ρep α himoḗaiρ, na α haltpuim ταpeip

A.D. 1339. <sup>3</sup>ḡinala, B. <sup>4</sup>amup (pl.), B.

<sup>11</sup> *And—fortress.*—This is a prolepsis; it should follow *morrow* of the next sentence.

<sup>12</sup> *Fortress.*—This, according to

the entry in the *Four Masters*, was Murbhach (Murvagh), a place about three miles south-west of the town of Donegal (O'D. iii. 417, 578).

certaigh got tidings thereof and they lay in wait on the roads and on the paths and on the gaps of danger of the fortress. And he came through those in the night, owing to the darkness, [with] two or three horsemen. And an attack was made on him on the causeway of the fortress and he came [safe] from them by virtue of his strong hand and he injured Cathal, son of Aedh the Brefnian. And<sup>11</sup> news thereof reached not Mac Diarmata, until he heard the frays and the execration a-doing throughout the fortress. Thus was it with them till the morrow. And on Mac Diarmata receiving tale thereof, he sent trusty persons to him to put him into the Rock. And he was the greater part of a week therein. And the noble persons of the country used to go secretly every day to him. And if it had been done for Mac Diarmata, peace would have been made with him. And, as it was not made, he [Mac Diarmata] escorted him to the castle of Ros-Comain and left him there.—Simon, son of Concobur, son of Simon Mac Gille-Arraith, a chief of the chiefs of Luighni, died.—Aedh, son of Aedh [Ua Conchobair] the Brefnian, took the kingship of Connacht on Monday, namely, the first Monday of Winter.—Conchobur Ua Domnaill, king of Tir-Conaill—and fitting vessel for the arch-kingship of Ireland [was] he without dispute, for shape and for sense and for intellect, for highmindedness and for generosity and for pre-eminence, for magnanimity and for great bestowal, for courage and for battle-vigour, for nobility and for gentleness, for humanity and good piety—was killed by Niall Ua Domnaill, [namely] by the son of his own father, after assaulting his fortress.<sup>12</sup> And [his death happened thus:] fires and brands were put into the palace. And O'Domnaill came out and fell in the door of his own house, after gaining victory from world and from demon. And orphaned are wisdom and science without a man to

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The *A. L. C.* state it was in Finnros (*fair-wood*), which has not been

in eēta rin.<sup>c</sup>—Flann óg O Domnall[i]n, ollamh Connacht, in<sup>h</sup> Chriſto quieuit.<sup>h</sup>—Domnall O Coinnleir, penēaō ruadāmail 7<sup>c</sup> taibleoir glan[ſ]oclaē na ſaibilgi, do marbaō la h[U]iſ-Ōiarмата, ſairi<sup>c</sup> re Cairc.<sup>c</sup>—Ōrugair coitcenn, ciall<sup>c</sup> conaiſ<sup>c</sup>, do bi ar loc-Eirne, ſan diultāō do ēruaſ, no do tren, iſon Maēa Mae Magnura, o'eg in bliadain rin<sup>i</sup> (14<sup>ed</sup> Kalendar Septimbris<sup>ed</sup>).—Tomar<sup>c</sup> Mac ſilli-Coirgli, ſai n-egna, in Chriſto quieuit.—Taōg Mac Donnāiō, ſi Tīre-hOilella, o'innarba[ō] le Concobur Mac n-Ōiarματα, o'a tiſerna 7 o'a bratair ſein 7 ſepgal, mac Tomaltaiſ Mic Ōiarματα, do gabail Tīre-hOilella ar a eir.<sup>c</sup>

B 70b Kcal. 1an. iii. p., l. ii.<sup>a</sup>, Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup> b[-xl.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup>] Slaine, ingen [U]i Ōriain, ben Toirprelbaſ [U]i Concobuir 7 ſepbriur a maſar ſein ſor, morua erc.—Ōerbail, ingen [U]i Domnall, in aen bean pob' ſepri taimic o'a cineō ſein ruam, do ēēct<sup>1</sup> ar cuairt cum Conēobuir Mic Ōiarματα co hīnir-Ōoiſi 7 ſalar a hega o'a gabail 7 a haonucal<sup>2</sup> i<sup>3</sup> Mainiſtir na Ōuille.—Ōubēablaē<sup>c</sup>, ingen Concobuir Mic Ōiarματα, ben [U]i Ōirin, ſai mna ſan īmpērain, morua erc.<sup>c</sup>—Tōmar Maſ ſampaōa[i]n, aen paſu tairēē Erenn, moruuy erc.—Muirceptaē O Ōriain, ſi Tuāō-Muman,<sup>4</sup> o'eg 7 Ōiarmai<sup>t</sup> hūa<sup>5</sup> Ōriain do riſaō i<sup>6</sup> n-a inaō 7<sup>c</sup> a inſarba[ō] ſen le Ōriain O m-Ōriain 7 maiēi Tuāō-Muman do cpeidum do.<sup>c</sup>—Uilliuſ, mac Ricair, mic Uilliam leiē, macam ſall Erenn ar<sup>c</sup> eineē 7 ar egnum, moruuy erc.—Caēal<sup>c</sup> O Maſuſa[i]n do marbaō le

A.D. 1339. <sup>h</sup>h quieuit in [Chriſto], B. <sup>1</sup>ſi—this, B.

A.D. 1340. <sup>1</sup>ēōct, A. <sup>2</sup>haōlucāō, B. <sup>3</sup>α, B. <sup>4</sup>Tuāſ—, A. <sup>5</sup>O, A. <sup>6</sup>om., A. <sup>a</sup>.u., A, B. Scribe mistook n for u. <sup>b</sup>1343, B. <sup>c</sup>om., B.

identified. It may be concluded that, like Murvagh, it was in Tir-Aedha (Tirhugh).

[1343] 1340.—The ferial (4) and

amended epact (2) prove that the true year is 1343.

<sup>2</sup>Slaine. — Mentioned in the fourth entry of [1339] *supra*.

support or to foster them, after that deed.—Flann O'Donnalla[i]n junior, ollam of Connacht, rested in Christ.—Domnall O'Cuindlis, excellent historian and pure-worded exponent [?] of the Gaidhelic, was killed by the Ui-Diarmata, shortly before Easter.—A general entertainer, of considerable substance, that was on Loch-Erne, without refusal to powerful or to weak, namely, Matthew Mac Maghnusa, died this year (on the 14th of the Kalends of September [Aug. 19]).—Thomas Mac Gille-Coisgli, an eminent sage, rested in Christ.—Tadhg Mac Donnchaidh, king of Tir-Oilella, was expelled by Concobur Mac Diarmata, [namely] by his own lord and by his own kinsman and Fergal, son of Tomaltach Mac Diarmata, took Tir-Oilella after him. [1342]

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. 1340<sup>1</sup>[-3]. Slaine,<sup>2</sup> daughter of Ua Briain, wife of Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir and sister of his own mother likewise, died.—Derbail,<sup>3</sup> daughter of Ua Domnaill, the best woman that ever came of her own tribe, came on a visit to Conchobur Mac Diarmata to Inis-Doighri and the illness of her death seized her and she was buried in the Monastery of the Buill.—Dubchablach, daughter of Concobur Mac Diarmata, wife of Ua Birn, a choice woman without dispute, died.—Thomas Mag Samradha[i]n,<sup>4</sup> unique choice of the chiefs of Ireland, died.—Muircertach O'Briain, king of Thomond, died and Diarmait Ua Briain was made king in his stead. And he was expelled by Brian O'Briain, who was acknowledged by the nobles of Thomond.—Ulick, son of Richard, son of William [de Burgh] the Grey, the best Foreign youth of Ireland for generosity and for valour, died.—Cathal<sup>5</sup> O'Madugha[i]n was killed by the Clann- [1343]

<sup>3</sup> *Derbail*.—Repudiated wife of O'Conor. See the reference in note 2.

<sup>4</sup> *Mag Samradha[i]n*.—Lord of

Tellach-Echach (bar. of Tullyhaw, co. Cavan).

<sup>5</sup> *Cathal*.—Chief of Sil-Anmchadha (O'Madden's country, com-



Clainn-Ricaird 7 ro bo do maiṛib̃ Erenn dó.—Donncaṛḁ  
cleirpeḁ O Mail-ḁpenaird, canonac̃ corac̃ 1 n-Oil-pinn,  
α μαρβαḁ ḁ' aen upḁur poiḁḁi le muinnṁir ḁoiḁerṁ, mic  
ḁairib̃ḁ duinn Mic Uilliam.—Caṛal Mac-in-Liaṛanaiḁ,  
ab na Ṭrinoirde, moṛṁuṁ epṁ.—Maiṁm moṛ le Clainn-  
Pheorair 7 le Clainn-Ricaird ap [U]ib-Maine, du inap'-  
marbaḁ<sup>7</sup> en mac riḁḁ ḁeg do Clainn-Cellaiḁ, pa Concobur  
ceṛṛbaḁ hUa<sup>5</sup> Ceallaiḁ.—Aengur hUa<sup>5</sup> Domnail do  
riḁḁḁ leir hUa<sup>5</sup> n-ḁoḁarṁaiḁ 7 le Domnall ḁub<sup>8</sup> hUa<sup>5</sup>  
m-ḁaiḁill 7 le neṛṁ Aeoḁa peaḁair [U]i Neill 7 Niall  
hUa<sup>5</sup> Domnail ḁ'aḁriḁḁḁ leó. ḁairṁ ap α aṛle rin  
co tuṁṁat | impṁṁin ḁ'a ceile 7 do μαρβαḁ le hAengur  
7 le Clainn-Muirceṛṁaiḁ Aindiler O ḁaiḁill, ṁairḁḁ Ṭiri-  
hAinnirpeḁ 7 α mac 7 Eogan, mac Aṛṁ [U]i Domnail  
7 ḁaine inḁa aili epṁṁu, leḁ ap leḁ.—Iohanner<sup>c</sup> Ol-  
laitim, epṁṁ Cille-alac̃, in Chṁṁṁto quieuṁ.—Seoan  
Mac Eoiḁ, macam riuibṁṁṁ Erenn, iḁon, epṁṁ Con-  
maicne, quieuṁ in [Chṁṁṁto]<sup>c</sup>.—Concobur Mac ḁiar-  
maṁa, ri Muirḁ-Luirḁ, 7 Aṁṁaiḁ 7 Ṭiri-hOilella 7 Ṭiri-  
Ṭuaṛail 7 na Renn 7 peḁṁ m-baile do Clainn-Caṛail 7  
in peṛ riṁ naṛḁabaḁ ḁan upṁaim do buain do ḁac̃ aen  
ḁ'a teḁmaḁ riṁ—oir<sup>c</sup> do ḁerbaḁur uḁḁair no ḁaimriṁ  
ri ḁup'b'e rin aen paḁḁ upṁiḁ na hErenn, ap epṁḁ 7 ap  
ḁeill, ap blaḁ 7 ap buanṁiḁlucac̃, ap eimeḁ 7 ap egnum,  
ap aḁ 7 ap ṁiṁuairli<sup>c</sup>, co<sup>9</sup> naṛ' b'inimarbaḁḁ neḁ riṁ  
ḁo'n<sup>c</sup> riṁe ḁairḁelaiḁ<sup>c</sup> i<sup>6</sup> n-α aṁriṁ peṁ<sup>d</sup>. Co<sup>c</sup> 'n-α ḁer-  
baḁ rin<sup>c</sup> aḁuḁerṁ in<sup>10</sup> riḁe an ḁuain ḁ'a ḁan peṁ :

A.D. 1340. <sup>7</sup> α ri'm—, A. <sup>8</sup> n-ḁ—, A. <sup>9</sup> ḁu, A. <sup>10</sup> an, A. <sup>d</sup> om., A.  
<sup>c-c</sup> Aṁail—As, B.

prising part of Galway co. and part  
of King's).

<sup>6</sup> *Cathal*.—See the fourth entry  
of [1309], *supra*. The omission of  
his election to the bishopric of El-  
phin is noteworthy.

<sup>7</sup> *Gave battle*.—At Achadh-mona  
[*hog-field*], according to the *Four*

*Masters* (Aghawoney, a townland  
in par. and bar. of Kilmacrenan, co.  
Donegal, O'D. iii. 582.)

<sup>8</sup> *Clann - Muircertaigh*. — They  
had been expelled shortly before  
from Breifny and had Tírugh  
granted to them by Aenghus  
O'Donnell (*A. L. C.*)

Ricaird and he was one of the noble[st] persons in Ireland. [1343]  
 —Donnchadh O'Mail-Brenainn, the Cleric, canon chorister in Oil-finn, was killed by one shot of an arrow, by the people of Hubert, son of David Mac William [de Burgh] the Brown.—Cathal<sup>6</sup> Mac-in-Liathanaigh, abbot of the Trinity, died.—Great defeat [was inflicted] by the Clann-Feorais [Birmingham] and the Clann-Ricaird on the Ui-Maine, where were killed eleven sons of kings of the Clann-Cellaigh, under Concobur Ua Ceallaigh the Long-haired. — Aengus Ua Domnaill was made king by Ua Dochartaigh and by Domnall Ua Baighill the Black and by the power of Aedh Ua Neill the Stout and Niall Ua Domnaill was deposed by them. A short time after that, they gave battle<sup>7</sup> to one another and there were killed by Aengus and by the Clann-Muircertaigh<sup>8</sup> Aindiles O'Baighill, chief of Tir-hAinmirech and his son and Eogan, son of Art Ua Domnaill and many other persons between them, side for side.—John O'[Fh]Laitim, bishop of Cell-aladh, rested in Christ.—John Mac Eoaigh, most distinguished of the learned bishops of Ireland, that is, the bishop of Conmaicni [Ardagh], rested in Christ.—Concobur Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg and Airtech and Tir-Oilella and Tir-Tuathail and the Renna and the seven towns of Clann-Cathail and a man with whom a contest was not entered upon without his wresting superiority from every one that engaged with him—for the authors of this time certified that he was the choicest of the sub-kings of Ireland for shape and for sense, for renown and for substantial bestowal, for generosity and for prowess, for disposition and for true nobleness, so that no one was to be vaunted of beside him of the Gaidhilic stock in his own time. Hence, to certify that, the poet said this poem in his own art:

<sup>9</sup> *Stanza*.—the metre is *Debide*, for which see *Todd Lectures*, Vol. iii. p. 102 sq.

<sup>10</sup> *Conn*.—Of the Hundred Battles; slain A.D. 187 (*Todd Lect.*, iii. 308.)

Rann<sup>d</sup>—Ἐὰν ν-δερναῖνν ἰμυρβαῖς ἀρ,  
 Μὰς Ὀαρματα, ἦ νι δερνυρ,  
 Cennur Τεῖρα 7 Clainni Cuínn,  
 Ὁο βαρρ δερῖα το βεραινο.

Ní<sup>e</sup> φαίειν α ν-ἰνυρ-ῤαῖλ  
 Ρερ coimepa a γ-cleirῖ ἰμῶαῖν;  
 Ní<sup>e</sup> ῥαῖλ co τεῖ Cinn-ῥοραῖ  
 Neῖ ἀρ ναρ'cinn Concobur.

ἰμυρβαῖς νι δεντα δαμ  
 Re Ρεραιῖ Ερηνν αρραν,—  
 Σαν ἰμαρβαῖο ῥαῖρ αν γεαῖλ  
 Σλουῖς ῥῖννυρλαῖρ να ηΕρηνν<sup>o</sup>.—

α ἐς ἰν ὑρρῖς ῥῖν 1 ταῖς ἡῶρ να Cαιρρῖ, ἀρ' m-βρεῖτ  
 βυαῖα ο δομαν 7 ο ὀειῖον, ρεῖτμαιν<sup>o</sup> ρε Σαμαῖν, Ὀα-  
 σαῖταιρν το ῖοννρυῖ 7 α ἀῖνακαῖ 1 Μαῖνυρτιρ να ὀυῖλλε.  
 Ocur<sup>d</sup> Ρερῖαλ Μὰς Ὀαρματα, α δερβραῖταιρ ρεῖν<sup>s</sup>, το  
 ρῖγαῖ ῖη-α ἰναῖ.

(No<sup>h</sup>, ῖυμαῖ ἀρ ἰν Ἰαῖλαῖνν ῥῖ βυῖ coῖρ Νῖκολ Μαῖ-  
 ραιῖ<sup>h</sup>.)

[ὀυρ.] Ἰαῖ. 1αν. υ. ρ., 1.<sup>a</sup> [x.iii.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup>  
 xl.<sup>o</sup> 1.<sup>ob</sup> [-iii.<sup>o</sup>] Ερρυε Λυῖνε<sup>1</sup> ὀ'εῖ. Μυρῖαῖ<sup>o</sup>, μαε  
 Μαῖλμυαῖ [U]ῖ Εαῖρα, αβ να ὀυῖλλε 7 αῖοβυρ ερρυε  
 Λυῖνε, quieuit in [Χρυρτο].—Μαῖα, μαε ῖῖλλα-Χρυρ  
 cleῖρῖς Μῖε Ὀαρματα, το μαρβαῖο le Μυῖνντυρ-νεῖλῖθε  
 ἀρ ἰν Coῖρρ-ῥῖαῖ.—Uῖλλῖαμ, μαε Μαῖγαμνα Μεῖ  
 Ραῖναῖλλ, το μαρβαῖο le μακαῖ Cataῖλ Μεῖ Ραῖναῖλλ<sup>o</sup>.

A.D. 1340. <sup>1</sup>αρ—after, B. s om., B. <sup>h-h</sup> 71d, f. m., n. t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1341. <sup>1</sup>-ní, A. <sup>a-a</sup> bl., A; ῖ., with blank for epact, B. <sup>b</sup> 1344,  
 B. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B.

<sup>11</sup> A week—Saturday.—This con-  
 currence is another proof that the  
 text is three years antedated in this

place. In 1343, Oct. 25 and Nov. 1  
 fell on Saturday (E); in 1340, on  
 Wednesday (A).

Stanza :<sup>9</sup> If I had made a vaunt of him, [1343]  
 Mac Diarmata and I made [it] not,  
 Headship of Tara and of the Clan of Conn<sup>10</sup>  
 To the chief of Berbha I should give.  
 I see not in Inis-Fail  
 A man to be compared to him ;  
 There is not as far as the house of Cenn-choradh  
 One whom Concobur surpassed not.  
 Vaunting shall not be done by me  
 Before the Men of Ireland out of that,—  
 Without vaunting he obtained the pledge  
 Of the host of the fair surface of Ireland.—

the death of that sub-king [took place] in the great house of the Rock, after gaining victory from world and from demon, a week<sup>11</sup> before November-Day, Saturday precisely, and he was buried in the Monastery of the Buill. And Fergal Mac Diarmata, his own brother, was made king in his stead.

(Or<sup>1</sup> it may be on this Kalend [year] it were right [for (1340) the death of] Nicholas Magraith [to be].

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, [13th] of the moon, A.D. [1344Bis.] 1341<sup>1</sup>[-4]. The bishop of Luighni<sup>2</sup> died.—Murchadh, son of Maelmuadh Ua Eaghra, abbot of the Buill and likely to be bishop<sup>3</sup> of Luighni, rested in Christ.—Matthew, son of Gilla-Crist Mac Diarmata the Cleric, was killed by the Muintir-Eilidhe on the Corr-sliabh.—William, son of Mathgamain Mag Raghnaill, was killed by the sons of Cathal Mag Raghnaill.—Aedh, son of Ralph Mag Math-

(1340) <sup>1</sup> Or, etc.—See the second additional entry under next year.

[1344] <sup>1</sup> 1341.—The ferial (5) proves that the true year is 1344.

<sup>2</sup> Luighni.—That is, Achonry.

<sup>3</sup> Likely to be bishop.—The original expression (*material of a bishop*),

in all probability, signifies that the character of the abbot would have ensured his election to the bishopric.

From this obit, Ware (*Bishops*, p. 659) erroneously infers that he was bishop.

Αεθ, mac Rooilb Mheg Maṭgamna, pī Oirgiall, d'eg  
7 Mupčað óg Mhaḡ Maṭgamna do ṭoḡa[ṭ] i<sup>2</sup> n-α ιναṭ  
7 α eg i<sup>3</sup> cinn iḡṭmaine. Maḡnur, mac Eačaða, Mac  
Rooilb do ḡaḡail pīḡi n-Oirgiall.—Αρε hUa<sup>4</sup> Mail-  
[-Sh]ečlainn, pī Míðe, do mapbaṭ le Copmac m-ballač  
O Mail[-Sh]ečlainn 7 e pēin do pīḡaṭ i<sup>2</sup> n-α ιναṭ.

(Urian, mac Ruaiḡpī Mheg Uíðir, 15 Kalenḡar  
Febpuarī quieuit.—Nicol Maḡpaič, comarba Ter-  
muinn Dabeog, moṛtuur ep̄t Nonir Septimbur<sup>d</sup>.)

A 72b  
B 70c

[Kal 1an. uii. p., [L.<sup>a</sup> xx.iiii<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup>  
ii.<sup>ob</sup>[-u.<sup>o</sup>] Tomar<sup>c</sup>, mac Cačail pīabaiḡ [U]i Ruairc, do  
mapbaṭ le Clainn-Muirceṛtaiḡ iṛ t-[-i]amraṭ<sup>c</sup>.—  
Toirpaelbač hUa<sup>1</sup> Concobuir, pī Connačt, 7 aṭbur pīḡ<sup>d</sup>  
Epenn, neč<sup>d</sup> po bo mó 7 pob' uairli 7 pob' [-i]ep̄r eineč  
7 eḡnum do bí i n-Epinn i n-aen aím̄p̄r p̄r, do dul do  
cunḡnum le Taḡḡ Maḡ Raḡnaiil, la taipeč Muinnṭep̄-  
hEolu[i]r, co loč-Oirino α n-aiḡaiṭ Clainni-Muirceṛ-  
taiḡ. Ocut Clann-Muirceṛtaiḡ d'a innḡaiḡiṭ 7 bloṭ  
do Muinnṭip̄-Eolu[i]r leó 7 α lenmain doib co pīð-  
Dopuṭa 7 aen upčur p̄oiḡoi d'a mapbaṭ ann 7 ní p̄er  
cia tuc. Ocur airm̄it uḡḡair na haim̄p̄r pī ḡurab' é  
p̄in ḡnim iṛ mó do p̄unneo le p̄oiḡoi α n-Epinn p̄iam.  
Ocur bennačt na heiḡp̄i 7 na helaṭna ap̄ α anmain in  
airp̄uḡ p̄in; oír ní hím̄ḡa aiei p̄er α him̄c̄air na α  
halt̄p̄uma ap̄ α ep̄r. Et in Apr̄um̄no ep̄t oc[c]h̄ip̄ur<sup>d</sup>.—

A.D. 1341. <sup>2</sup>om. (by aphaeresis), A. <sup>3</sup>α, B. <sup>4</sup>O, A. <sup>d-d</sup>n. t. h., A;  
om., B.

A.D. 1342. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>aa</sup>bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup>1345, B. <sup>cc</sup>om., B. <sup>d</sup>airp̄uḡ—  
arch-king, B. <sup>d-d</sup>do mapbaṭ le Clainn-Muirceṛtaiḡ 7 le cur̄o do Muinn-  
ṭip̄-Eolu[i]r d'en upčur p̄oiḡoe—was killed by the Clann-Murcertaigh and  
by a portion of Muinter-Eoluis with one shot of an arrow, B.

(1341) <sup>1</sup>Brian-Nicholas.—Given  
in the *Four Masters* under 1344.

<sup>2</sup>Mag Uidhir.—King of Ferman-  
agh; died [1338], *supra*.

[1345] <sup>1</sup>1342.—The ferial (7)  
proves that the true year is 1345.

<sup>2</sup>Killed.—Interlined in a Latin  
hand in B is: 13 [15] Octobris.  
*Vide Clinn.* The account in Clyn  
(1345) varies from that of the  
text: Item, die Sabbati, in crastino  
Calixti Pape, occiditur in parlia-

gamna, king of Oirghialla, died and Murchadh Mag Mathgamna junior was chosen in his stead and died at the end of a week. Magnus, son of Echaidh, son of Ralph, took the kingship of Oirghialla.—Art Ua Mail[-Sh]echlainn, king of Meath, was killed by Cormac O'Mail[-Sh]echlainn the Freckled and himself was made king in his stead. [1344]

(Brian,<sup>1</sup> son of Ruaighri Mag Uidhir,<sup>2</sup> rested on the 15th of the Kalends of February [Jan. 18].—Nicholas<sup>1</sup> Magraith, incumbent of the Termon of [St.] Dabeog, died on the Nones [5th] of September.) (1341)

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, [24th of the moon], A.D. 1342<sup>1</sup>[-5]. Thomas, son of Cathal Ua Ruairc the Grey, was killed by the Clann-Muircertaigh in the Summer.—Toirdhelbach Ua Concobuir, king of Connacht and one fit to be king of Ireland and one who was of the greatest and noblest and best generosity and prowess that was in Ireland at the same time as he, went to assist Tadhg Mag Raghnaill, chief of Muintir-Eolu[i]s, to Loch-Oirinn, against the Clann-Muircertaigh. And the Clann-Muircertaigh and part of Muintir-Eolu[i]s with them attacked him and he was pursued by them to Fidh-Dorudha and one shot of an arrow killed<sup>2</sup> him there and it is not known who discharged it. And the authors of this time narrate that this is the greatest deed that ever was done with an arrow in Ireland. And the blessing of wisdom and of science on the soul of that arch-king; for not many a man have they to support, or to foster them after him. And in Autumn was he slain.—Brian Ua Ferghail, material [1345]

mento [*Parle* : for which see [1342], note 5, *supra*] a suis consanguineis Tir Halwaht [Toirdelbach] O'Konkur, rex Conactie, ex discordia orta inter eos, una cum [*lege cum una*] sagitta, projecta ad interitum

ad comunem populum, eum in genu percussit, statim interiit, aliis illesis omnibus permanentibus.

In 1345, the morrow (Oct. 15) of the feast of St. Calixtus (Oct. 14) fell on Saturday; in 1342, on Tues-



ὅριαν ἡὺα<sup>1</sup> Περγαίλ, ἀποβυρ<sup>ο</sup> ἀποταυριζ<sup>ο</sup> Conmaicne 7<sup>1</sup> aen  
paḡu mac taireč Erenn 1 n-α αιμπιρ पेин, ap m-bpeič  
buada o domon 7 o demōn [d'ēs]<sup>1</sup>. Ocur<sup>ο</sup> paimic ḡan aen  
ḡuē ačmopain o eigrīb 7 o ollamnaiḡ Erenn<sup>ο</sup>.

(Nualait<sup>8</sup>, ingen Meḡ Mačḡamna, mortua ert 6  
Calenday Iuin<sup>8</sup>.—Maḡirter<sup>h</sup> Tomar Mac ḡilla-  
Coirḡle do čur [A.D.] 1342<sup>h</sup>.)

[Cal. 1an. 1. p., [L.<sup>a</sup> u.<sup>a</sup>], Anno<sup>b</sup> Domini M.<sup>ο</sup> ccc.<sup>ο</sup> xl.<sup>ο</sup>  
iii.<sup>ob</sup>[-ui.<sup>ο</sup>]

(A)

Caḡaō mop eter Mac n-  
Diarмата 7 Maḡnur Mac  
Diarματαḡall in bliadain  
pin 7 pell do denaī do  
clainn baillterin Mic ḡoir-  
telb 'n-α τιḡ पेин ap Maḡ-  
nur Mac Diarματα ḡall 7 α  
mapbaō ann 7 Copmac  
caeč Mac Pinḡin do mapbaō ann.

(B)

Maḡnur Mac Diarματα  
ḡall do mapbaō α pell do  
clainn baillterin Mic ḡoir-  
telb 'n-α τιḡ पेин 7 Copmac  
caeč Mac Pinḡin do map-  
baō ann beop.

Caḡaō<sup>ο</sup> mop d'epiḡi eter Ual[ḡ]apc O Ruairc 7  
Ruairōri, mac Cačail [U]i Concobuir 7 troio do čabairt  
toib d'a čeile 7<sup>ο</sup> maioim do čabairt ap ἡὺα<sup>1</sup> Ruairc<sup>d</sup> do  
Ruairōri, mac Cačail<sup>ο</sup> 7 ḡallóḡlačā ἡὺι<sup>2</sup> Ruairc uile do  
mapbaō<sup>f</sup>, i don Maḡ buirce 7 mac Neill cam 7 α  
muinnter uile d' forḡla. Ocur O Ruairc पेин do len-  
muin 7 α mapbaō<sup>f</sup> do Maelpuanaḡ Mac Donnčaiō.

A.D. 1342. <sup>οο</sup> i don, taireč—*namely, chief*, B. <sup>ff</sup> mortuay ert, B.  
<sup>gg</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B. <sup>h-h</sup> t. m., n. t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1343. <sup>1</sup> O, A. <sup>2</sup> h1, B. <sup>aa</sup> bl., A, B. <sup>b-b</sup> Anno Domini 1343,  
in paler ink, on space originally left blank, t. h., A; t. h., B: 1346, B.,  
<sup>cc</sup> om., B. <sup>d</sup> i don, ap Ualarg ἡὺα Ruairc—*namely, on Ualarg Ua Ruairc*,  
itl., t. h., B. <sup>e</sup> ἡὺι Concobuir—*Ua Concobuir*, itl., t. h., B. Both these  
interlineations became necessary, in consequence of the omission of the  
opening portion of the entry as found in A. <sup>1</sup> ann—*therein*, added, B.

day. The textual date is accord-  
ingly three years in advance.

(1342) <sup>1</sup> Nualait<sup>h</sup>.—This entry I  
have not found elsewhere.

<sup>2</sup> Thomas.—See the last item but  
one [1342], *supra*.

[1346] <sup>1</sup> 1343.—The ferial (1)  
proves that the true year is 1346.

of an arch-chief of Conmaicni and the choicest of the sons [1345] of chiefs of Ireland in his own time, after gaining victory from world and from demon, died. And he passed without [incurring] any voice of reproach from the learned and from the poets of Ireland.

(Nualaith,<sup>1</sup> daughter of Mag Mathgamna, died on the (1342) 6th of the Kalends of June [May 27].—Master Thomas<sup>2</sup> Mac Gilla-Coisgle was buried [A.D.] 1342.)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, [5th of the moon], A.D. [1346] 1343<sup>1</sup>[-6].

(A)<sup>2</sup>

Great war between [the] Mac Diarmata and Maghnus Mac Diarmata the Foreigner this year and treachery was committed by the sons of Waltrin Mac Goisdalb in his own house on Maghnus Mac Diarmata the Foreigner and he [Maghnus] was killed there and Cormac Blind[-eye] Mac Fingin was killed there.

(B)<sup>2</sup>

Maghnus Mac Diarmata the Foreigner was killed in treachery by the sons of Waltrin Mac Goistalb in his own house and Cormac Blind [-eye] Mac Fingin was killed there likewise.

Great war arose between Ual[gh]arc O'Ruairc and Ruaidhri, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair. And battle was given<sup>3</sup> by them to each other and defeat was inflicted on Ua Ruairc by Ruaidhri, son of Cathal and the gallow-glasses of Ua Ruairc were all slain, namely, Mag Buirree and the son of Niall the Lamé and all their people, [or] for the chief part. And O'Ruairc himself was pursued and slain by Maelruanaigh Mac Donnchaidh. And this

<sup>2</sup> A, B.—The A recension is given in the A. L. C. (1346); B is followed in substance by the *Four Masters*.

<sup>3</sup> Was given.—In Calry-Lough-

Gill (bar. of Carbury, co. Sligo), A, L. C.

<sup>4</sup> Cormac.—King of Cashel; slain in the battle of Ballaghmoone, co. Kildare, 907 (-8), *supra*.

A 72c Ocur<sup>o</sup> ip é rin gnom ar mo do rinneð o bar Cormaic, mic Cuilennain, anuar i n-Érinn<sup>e</sup>.—Ceitri meic Cačail, mic in<sup>3</sup> čaič<sup>4</sup> Meš Ražnail, do šabail ar loč-in-rguir do Concobur Maš Ražnail 7 Tomaltač Maš Ražnail do'a m-breit leir co Cairil-Corcpaiš 7 a marbað ann<sup>e</sup>, —rgel<sup>e</sup> ip triašgi do rinneð 'ran aimpir rin<sup>e</sup>.— | Comarba Paðpaiš, ionn, Oaibio Maš Oipečtaiš, mortuur ert.—Cu-Ulað Mac Cačmail, apðtaipeč Cene[oi]l-Peraðaiš, do marbað do Domnall Mac Cačmail.—Mairon la þrian Maš Mhačgamna ar Šhallaiš, do'a paimic tri cet cenn co lačair.—Niall<sup>e</sup> O Domnail 7 Clann Muirceptaiš 7 mac Feiðlimte 7 Mašnur Mac Oiarματα do lenñuon Ruaiðri, mic Cačail, i Culñail 7 mairon imirceč do čabairt fair 7 ar Clann-Donnčaið 7 ár aobal do čabairt forpo, eter bačaið 7 leč[r]að 7 řoilleč 7 do cpečaiš mopa[iš] leir<sup>e</sup>.

[Cal. Ian. ii. p., [L.<sup>a</sup> x.ii.<sup>a</sup>,] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>ob</sup> [-iii.<sup>o</sup>] Šilla-na-naem hUa<sup>1</sup> Peršail, taipeč Muinntiri-hČngail,<sup>c</sup> an<sup>d</sup> duine ip mó do rinne do

A.D. 1343. <sup>3</sup>an, B. <sup>4</sup>čaič, A. <sup>e</sup> 7 anale—and so on (referring to the concluding statement in A), B.

A.D. 1344. <sup>1</sup>O, A, <sup>a</sup>bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1347, B. <sup>c</sup> mortuur ert, added, B. <sup>d</sup> om., B.

<sup>5</sup> David.—From the Bull of appointment (by John XXII., Avignon, July 4, 1334) we learn that, on the death (1333) of Stephen (Segrave), the Chapter unanimously chose David, canon and priest of Armagh. The elect and capitular proctors proceeded to the Curia to obtain confirmation of the postulation. After examination and approval by three deputed ad hoc, David was appointed to the See. On July 26, having received consecration in the meantime, he was empowered to proceed to his church. (Theiner, p. 263.)

The Nuncio in England, Pelegri, having fulminated censures against the archbishop to recover 700 marks, fourteen arrears of fifty marks payable by the primate at his triennial visitation to the Apostolic See, Clement VI., on the petition of David, who pleaded inability to pay, directed (Avignon, August 3, 1344) security to be taken for the amount, the process to be discontinued and absolution imparted. (Theiner, p. 281-2.)

The words, nuper diem clausit extremum, of the Bull (July 31, 1346) appointing his successor (for

is the greatest deed that was done in Ireland from the death of Cormac,<sup>4</sup> son of Cuilennan, downwards.—Four sons of Cathal, son of Mag Raghnaill the Blind[-eye], were taken prisoners on Loch-in-sguir by Concobur Mag Raghnaill. And Tomaltach Mag Raghnaill took them with him to Caisel-Coscraigh and they were killed there,—the saddest tale that was done in that time.—The successor of [St.] Patrick, namely, David<sup>5</sup> Mag Oirechtaigh, died.—Cu-Uladh Mac Cathmail, arch-chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, was killed by Domnall Mac Cathmail.—Defeat<sup>6</sup> [was inflicted] by Brian Mag Mathgamna on the Foreigners, whence came<sup>7</sup> three hundred heads [of slain to be counted] at<sup>8</sup> the place.—Niall O'Domnaill and the Clann Muircertaigh and the son of Feidhlimidh<sup>9</sup> and Maghnus Mac Diarmata pursued Ruaidhri, son of Cathal,<sup>9</sup> into Culmhail and dispersing defeat was inflicted upon him and on the Clann-Donchaidh and slaughter enormous was inflicted upon them, both by drowning and lacerating and wounding. And large preys were carried off by him. [1346]

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, [16th of the moon] A.D. 1344<sup>1</sup>[-7]. Gilla-na naem<sup>2</sup> Ua Ferghail, chief of Muintir-hAnghaile, the person that did most of good deeds for [1347]

whom see the seventh entry of [1360], *infra*) show that he died in the first half of 1346. The textual date is consequently three years in advance.

<sup>6</sup> *Defeat*.—This is probably the event mentioned by Clyn: Item, circa festum Baptiste [Jun. 24] occiduntur de hominibus [Anglis] Erglaie [Oriell] et Dundalk cccc. per Hibernicos (1346).

<sup>7</sup> *Came, etc.*—The idiomatic turn

of phrase is intended to emphasize the obstinacy of the contest. The vanquished fell on the field, not in the flight.

<sup>8</sup> *At*.—Literally, *to*.

<sup>9</sup> *Feidhlimidh, Cathal*.—O'Connor. [1347] <sup>1</sup> 1344.—The ferial (2) proves that the true year is 1347.

<sup>2</sup> *Gilla-na-naem*.—Son of Jeffrey, who died [1318], *supra*. He and Cathal were grandsons of Gilla-na-naem, who died [1274], *supra*.

gnimarčaiḃ mairi[ḃ] do Dia 7 do duine, d'eg, ar m-  
breiḃ buaḃa o doman 7 o deman do.<sup>d</sup> Cačal<sup>e</sup> mac Mur-  
čaḃa [U]i Pergusail, do<sup>d</sup> ḡabail<sup>d</sup> a<sup>f</sup> inaiḃ<sup>f</sup>.—Muirḡir  
Mac Diarmata, aen<sup>d</sup> raḡa<sup>d</sup> mic uppiḡ Erenn<sup>g</sup> 'n-a ampir  
rein<sup>g</sup>, do marbaḃ la Seoan ruāḃ<sup>2</sup> Mac Daibḃ a bupe.—  
Taḃḡ<sup>h</sup> Maḡ Raḡnail tairēḃ Muinntire-hEolu[i]r, do  
ḡabail do Clainn-Muircepraiḡ in bliāḃain rin.—  
Uilliam<sup>d</sup> Mac Daibḃ Bimilir, do marbaḃ do Thaḃḡ  
ruāḃ, mac Diarmata ḡall, a m-ḃaile-in-tobair in  
bliāḃain rin.—Pergusail Mac Cormaic do marbaḃ 7 ni  
fer cia do marb<sup>d</sup>.—Tempall Cille-Ronain do denum  
la Pergusail hUa<sup>1</sup> n-Duibgenna[i]n in bliāḃain rin.<sup>1</sup>—  
Pinnḡuala, ingen Mic Pḡingin, ben Pheprail [U]i  
Duibgennain,<sup>c</sup> in<sup>d</sup> ben rob' ferp re [a] ceḃḃ rein do  
mnai duine elāḃna do bi i n-ḃrin, d'eg in bliāḃain  
rin<sup>d</sup>.—Tomar Mac Cḡta[i]n, (no<sup>1</sup> Maḡ Capḡain<sup>1</sup>) rí  
O-nEaḃaḃ Ulaḃ, do cpoḃaḃ do<sup>k</sup> ḡhallaiḃ<sup>1</sup>. Ocur<sup>d</sup> nup'  
cpoḃaḃ o Dḡia anuar ḡnim buḃ mó<sup>d</sup> (do<sup>1</sup> rḡel<sup>1</sup>).—Pinn-  
ḡuala<sup>d</sup>, ingen Mail[-Sh]eḃlainn [U]i Raiḡillaiḡ, d'eg.—  
In ḡilla duḃ Mac ḡilla-Cua d'eg.<sup>d</sup>

[Dyr] | Cal. Ian. iii. p., [L.<sup>a</sup> xxiii.<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini M<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup>  
xl.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup> [-um.<sup>o</sup>] Cačal hUa<sup>1</sup> Pergusail, tairēḃ Muinntir  
hAnḡaile, d'eg<sup>c</sup>.—Caḡaḃ<sup>d</sup> d'eipḡi etep Pergusail Mac n-  
A 72d Diarmata 7 Ruaiḃri, mac Cačail, | mic Annpriar 7  
longport Mic Diarmata do loḡcaḃ do mac Cačail.

A.D. 1344. <sup>2</sup>-ḡ, A. <sup>e</sup> Ocur — *And* — prefixed, B. <sup>1</sup>-<sup>1</sup> n-a maḃ —  
[*was received*] in his stead, B. <sup>g</sup>-ḡ rob' ferp i n-a ampir — *who was best*  
in his time, B. <sup>h</sup> This entry follows the Tomar item, and is, consequently,  
the last of the year, in B. <sup>1</sup> om., B. <sup>1</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B. <sup>k</sup> le (same  
meaning as the A-reading), B. <sup>1</sup> in bliāḃain ri — *this year* — added, B.

A.D. 1345. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>a</sup>-a bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1348, B. <sup>c</sup> moḡtuur epḡ, B.  
<sup>d</sup>-om., B.

<sup>3</sup> Murchadh.—Slain [1322], *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> Bimilis.—The meaning of this word is obscure.

<sup>5</sup> Mac Cormaic.—The editor of the

A. L. C. says that the meaning may be son of Cormac (*Mac Dermot*).

<sup>6</sup> The church, etc.—This entry is omitted in the A. L. C., which

God and for man, died, after gaining victory from world and from demon. Cathal, son of Murchadh,<sup>3</sup> Ua Ferghail took his place.—Maurice Mac Diarmata, unique choice of the son of a sub-king of Ireland in his own time, was killed by John Mac David de Burgh the Red.—Tadhg Mag Raghnaill, chief of Muintir-Eolu[i]s, was taken prisoner by the Clann-Muircertaigh that year.—William Mac David Bimilis<sup>4</sup> [de Burgh] was killed by Tadhg the Red, son of Mac Diarmata the Foreigner, in Baile-in-tobair that year.—Fergal Mac Cormaic<sup>5</sup> was killed and it is not known who killed him.—The church<sup>6</sup> of Cell-Ronain<sup>7</sup> was erected by Fergal Ua Duibgenna[i]n that year.—Finnghuala, daughter of Mac Finghin, wife of Fergal Ua Duibgennain, the woman who was the best that was in Ireland in her own sphere as the the wife of a learned man, died that year.—Thomas Mac Arta[i]n (or, Mag Cartain), king of the Ui-nEathach of Ulidia, was hanged by the Foreigners. And there was not a hanging from [that of] God downwards that was a deed of more [pitiable] (tale).—Finnghuala, daughter of Mail[-Sh]echlaim Ua Raighillaigh, died.—The Black Gillie Mac Gilla-Cua<sup>8</sup> died.

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, [27th of the moon], A.D. [1348 Bis.] 1345<sup>1</sup>[-8]. Cathal Ua Fergail, chief of Muinnter-hAnghaile, died.—War arose between Fergal Mac Diarmata and Ruaidhri, son of Cathal, son of Andrew,<sup>2</sup> and the fortress<sup>3</sup> of Mac Diarmata was burned by the son of

state that the church was built by O'Duigenan (who was the hereditary herenagh) in 1339, and burned in 1340. The re-building is consequently here intended.

<sup>7</sup> Cell-Ronain.—Church of (St.) Ronan. See 1218, note 1, *supra*.

<sup>8</sup> Cua.—Mo-Chua (the devotional form of the name; cf. 1246, note 1, *supra*) in the A. L. C. The person

in question thus apparently belonged to Mayo.

[1348] <sup>1</sup> 1345.—The ferial (3) proves that the true year is 1348.

<sup>2</sup> Son of Andrew.—This should be son of Domnall (O'Connor), A. L. C. (1348), Mageoghegan (1347).

<sup>3</sup> Fortress.—Not the rock of Lough Ce, but a fortification situated on Longford Hill. (O'D. iii. 593.)



B 70d

Mac Diarmata do tinol Connaċt 7 ġluarraf doib a n-diaġ mic Caċail 7 nup' lañaf cenn do toġbail doib co ranġadur longport mic Caċail, ion, baile-in-muta. Ocur do luaċloirceð eter cloið 7 teð 7 tucadur i raibe do bpaġtoib ann leó, pa mac [U]i Ruairc 7 do cuadur fein plan o'a tiġib<sup>d</sup>.— | Niall hUa<sup>1</sup> Domnaill do marbað la Maġnur hUa<sup>1</sup> n-Domnaill.—Mail[-Sh]eċlainn Maġ Oipeċtaiġ, taipeċ Muinntipe-Raðuib, imper in eimig<sup>e</sup> 7<sup>d</sup> feiċmeoir na feile 7 diŋneoir na daennaċta, quieuit in [Chriŋto]. Ocur dabur epaiði na heiġri 7 na helaðna do cumaið in caemtaiŋiġ rin, co naċ inribail, ion, o'a eip<sup>d</sup>.—Donnċað Maġ ħpaðaiġ, taipeċ Cuile-ħpuiġoin, o'eg<sup>e</sup>.—ġilla-na-naem<sup>f</sup> hUa Ciana[i]n, ab leapa-ġaðail, moŋtuur ep 7 ħpuið io Cuġup<sup>f</sup>.

[Cal. Ian. u. p., [L.<sup>a</sup> ix.,<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup> ui.<sup>ob</sup>[-ix.<sup>o</sup>] Eoin duib Mac Domnaill do marbað la Maġnur, mac Eċaða Meġ Mhaġġamna.—ġilla-na-naem hUa<sup>1</sup> hUuiġin<sup>2</sup>, in<sup>e</sup> pile ġuibða, ġlanpoclað ip coitċinne do bi i ceŋuib na filiðeċta i n-Ĥpinn, a eg caiciðir pe Cairc, ap m-bpeiċ buaða o roman 7 o deimon<sup>e</sup>.—Maioim do tabairt la Ĥeð hUa Ruairc ap flaiċberċaċ hUa<sup>1</sup> Ruairc 7 ap Donnċað hUa<sup>1</sup> n-Domnaill 7 ap Ĥaptpaiġið 7 Ĥeð Maġ [ph]lannċaða, taipeċ Ĥaptpaiġe, do marbað ap aen pui 7 ġilla-Cuiŋt Maġ [ph]lannċaða 7 laċlainn, mac Ĥinuilir [U]i Ĥaiġill,

A.D. 1345. <sup>e</sup> moŋtuur ep, added, B. <sup>f</sup>f72 c., f. m., t. h., A; 70 c, f. m., t. h., B.

A.D. 1346. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>2</sup>=1345<sup>e</sup>. <sup>a-a</sup>bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup>1342, B. <sup>c</sup>om., B.

<sup>4</sup> *No attempt—they.*—Literally, It was not attempted to raise a head to [=against] them.

<sup>5</sup> *Son of Ua Ruairc.*—Hence it may be inferred that he was made prisoner in the defeat mentioned in the second entry of [1346], *supra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Niall, Maghnus.*—Respectively called *Garbh* (Rough) and *Meblach* (Guileful).

<sup>7</sup> *Slain.*—A detailed account is given in the *Four Masters* (1348).

<sup>8</sup> *Died.*—The obit occurs in the *F. M.* at 1345 and 1348.

Cathal. Mac Diarmata mustered Connacht and they proceeded after the son of Cathal, and no attempt<sup>4</sup> was made to oppose them until they reached the fortress of the son of Cathal, namely, Baile-in-muta. And it was quickly burned, both stone [structure] and [wooden] house, and they took what was there of hostages with them, including the son of Ua Ruairc,<sup>5</sup> and they went themselves safe to their houses.—Niall<sup>6</sup> Ua Domnaill was slain<sup>7</sup> by Maghnus<sup>6</sup> Ua Domnaill.—Mail[-Sh]echlainn Mag Oirechtaigh, chief of Muintir-Radhuibh, emperor of generosity and guarantor of hospitality and protector of benevolence, rested in Christ. And the heart of wisdom and learning broke of grief for the fair chieftain, so that it cannot progress after [the loss of] him.—Donnchadh Mag Bradaigh, chief of Cuil-Brighdin, died.—Gilla-na-naem Ua Ciana[i]n, abbot of Lis-gabhail, died<sup>8</sup> on the 2nd of the Ides [12th] of August. [1348]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, [9th of the moon], A.D. 1346<sup>1</sup>[-9]. John Mac Domnaill the Black was killed by Maghnus, son of Echaidh Mag Mathgamna.—Gilla-na-naem Ua hUiginn, a poet the readiest, most pure-worded and most general in the arts of poetry that was in Ireland, died a fortnight before Easter<sup>2</sup>, after gaining victory from world and from demon.—Defeat was inflicted by Aedh Ua Ruairc on Flaithbertach Ua Ruairc and on Donnchadh Ua Domnaill and on the Dartraighi and Aedh Mag [Fh]lannchadha, chief of Dartraighi, was slain along with him,<sup>3</sup> and Gilla-Crist Mag [Fh]lannchadha and Lachlainn, son of Aindiles Ua Baighill, were slain [1349]

[1349] .<sup>1</sup> 1346.—The ferial (5) | Easter (I. D) falling on April  
proves that the true year is 1349. | 12.

<sup>2</sup> A fortnight before Easter.— | <sup>3</sup> Him.—That is, Flaithbertach  
Namely, on Sunday, March 29; | (anglicised Flaherty).

do marbað ann for 7 daine imda aili<sup>2</sup> nað<sup>c</sup> airmiðer.—  
 Mac mic in iarlā do ðeðt i Connaðtaið 7 cpeð do ðabail  
 do 7 Mac Uilliam 7 Mac Pheorair do bpeið air 7  
 maiom aðbal do ðabairt air 7 mac mic an iarlā do  
 ðabail ann 7 moran do Clainn-Ricair do ðabail 7  
 do marbað ann for.—Caðað mor d'eiðgi eter Ruaiðri,  
 mac Caðail 7 Ppðal Mac Ðiarmata, ðup'ðinoil Mac  
 Ðiarmata Ðoil 7 Ðaiðil Connaðt uile 7 Cenel-Conaill  
 7 Clann-Muirceptaið, ðup'cupeð mac Caðail i Clainn-  
 Ppimuiðe. Ocur nup'petrat Ðoil na Ðaiðil ni do, ðup'-  
 inntodur uile uaðā ðan Ðiall, ðan eiðere; ðup'loirp  
 riun 7 ðup'mill 7 ðup'airp upmor Maiði-Luirp d'a eiði.  
 —In plaið mor in Ðalair coitcenn do bi ar fuð Epenn  
 a Muð-Luirp in bliaðain rin, co tucað ar mor daine  
 innti. Maðā, mac Caðail [U]i Ruairp, d'eg de.—Ðonn-  
 çað piabað Mac Ðiarmata do ðabail do Cormac boðor  
 Mac Ðiarmata 7 a bpeið do leir a n-Åirteð 7 a  
 marbað i dunaðaið do luçt Åirtið<sup>c</sup>.—Ripðepo hUa<sup>1</sup>  
 Raiðilið, pi Ðpripne, d'eg in<sup>d</sup> bliaðain ri<sup>d</sup>.—Ðilleberp  
 hUa<sup>1</sup> Flannaða[i]n, taipeð Tuaiði-Raðā, do<sup>c</sup> marbað<sup>c</sup>  
 A 73a do macaið Ðriain [U]i Flannaða[i]n.—i Muirceptað  
 Riðanað Mað Åenðura do marbað d'a bpaiðrið pein  
 in<sup>d</sup> bliaðain ri<sup>d</sup>.—Ðonn<sup>e</sup> hUa Ðaimin, taipeð Tipe-  
 Cennpota, morpuur ep<sup>c</sup>.

[Cal. Ian. ui. p., [L.<sup>a</sup> xx.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup>  
 -uii.<sup>ob</sup>[-l.<sup>o</sup>] Ppðal, mac Ual[ð]airp [U]i Ruairp, do  
 marbað do mac Caðail cleipð mic Ðonnçaið.—Ðriain  
 Mac Ðiarmata, aðbur pið Muð-Luirp, do marbað a

A.D. 1346. <sup>2</sup> eile, A. <sup>d-d</sup> om., A. <sup>e-e</sup> 72 d, f. m., t. h., A; om., B.  
 A.D. 1347. <sup>a-a</sup> bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1350, B.

<sup>4</sup> *Earl.*—Richard de Burgh, who died [1326], *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Or.*—Literally, *and*. Some were made prisoners and others slain.

<sup>6</sup> *Cathal.*—Son of Domnall O'Conor.

<sup>7</sup> *Plague.*—See the vivid account of Clyn (who himself fell a victim to the pestilence), A.D. 1348-9, and

there also, and many other persons that are not numbered. [1349]

—The grandson of the Earl<sup>4</sup> came into Connacht and a prey was seized by him, and Mac William and Mac Feorais overtook him and inflicted enormous defeat on him, and the grandson of the Earl was taken prisoner there, and many of the Clann-Ricaire were taken prisoners or<sup>5</sup> slain there likewise.—Great war arose between Ruaidhri, son of Cathal<sup>6</sup> and Fergal Mac Diarmata, whereupon Mac Diarmata assembled the Foreigners and Gaidhil of all Connacht and the Cenel-Conaill and Clann-Muircertaigh, so that the son of Cathal was forced into Clann-Fermhuighe. And the Foreigners or the Gaidhil could do nothing to him, whence they all turned away from him without pledge or hostage. And he burned and pillaged and harried the greater part of Magh-Luirg after them.—The great plague<sup>7</sup> of the general disease that was throughout Ireland [prevailed] in Magh-Luirg this year, so that great destruction of people was inflicted therein. Matthew, son of Cathal Ua Ruairc, died thereof.—Donnchadh Mac Diarmata the Swarthy was taken prisoner by Cormac Diarmata the Deaf and brought with him to Airtech and killed secretly by the people of Airtech.—Richard Ua Raighillaigh, king of [East] Breifni, died this year.—Gilbert Ua Flannaga[i]n, chief of Tuath-Ratha, was killed by the sons of Brian Ua Flannaga[i]n. Muircertach Riaganach Mag Aenghusa was killed by his own kinsmen this year.—Donn Ua Daimin, chief of Tir-Cennfota, died.

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, [20th of the moon], A.D. [1350] 1347<sup>1</sup>[-50]. Ferghal son of Ual[gh]arc Ua Ruairc, was killed by the son of Cathal Mac Donnchaidh the Cleric.—Brian Mac Diarmata, one fit to be king of Magh-Luirg,

the notes in the Ir. Arch. Soc. edition (pp. 33, 65).

[1350] <sup>1</sup> 1347.—The ferial (6) proves that the true year is 1350.

m-baile Rora-Comain leirín arpuic hUa<sup>1</sup> fínačta  
 o'áen<sup>2</sup> určur roižoe. Ocur in<sup>3</sup> t-é<sup>4</sup> ar ar'cuireð in t-ur-  
 čur do cırpbað 7 do marbað aınn, ıoon, Ruairı in  
 t-ıeo m p a h[U]a<sup>1</sup> Donnčāða.—Đrian hUa<sup>1</sup> Đrian do  
 marbað a feall do mačaið Me[c] Ceo[č]ač.—Aeð, mac  
 Aeða Đreirniğ hUı<sup>c</sup> Concobuir,<sup>c</sup> pı Connačt, do marbað  
 la hAeð hUa<sup>1</sup> Ruairc ar Muğ-Enğairde. Aenğur hUa<sup>1</sup>  
 heoğura, pı coitčenn, coimðer a ceptaið na pıliðāčta,  
 o'eg.—Aenğur puāð<sup>5</sup> hUa<sup>1</sup> Đalaiğ (ıoon,<sup>d</sup> mac Đonn-  
 čāða, mic Aenğura, mic Đonnčāða moir<sup>d</sup>), pı gan uıper-  
 baið, moptuur epı.—Ruairı, mac Cačail, mic Đom-  
 naił [U]ı Concobuir, do marbað do macaıb fepğail  
 mic Đonnčaið.—Aeð, mac Aıłaim Meg Uıðır, mo-  
 tu[u]r epı.

B 71a | Cal. 1an. ııı. p., [L.<sup>a</sup> ı.,<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup>  
 ııı.<sup>o</sup> [-L.<sup>o</sup> ı.<sup>o</sup>] pılib Mağ Uıðır (ıoon<sup>c</sup>, tairēč Muınn-  
 tııı-Đeódačā[ı]n<sup>c</sup>) moptuur epı.—Enna hUa<sup>1</sup> Plan-  
 nağā[ı]n, tairēč eıle, moptuur epı.—| Eoğān Mac  
 Suıðne do marbað la Mağnur hUa<sup>1</sup> n-Đonnaił.—Aeð<sup>d</sup>  
 O Ruairc do ġabail ıe tēčt o Cpuaič-Đatpııc do mac  
 pıłbıı mic Uılliam 7 fepğal Mac Đıapmata o'epığı  
 tıııo 7 cağā coitčenn ı Connačtaið 7 Mağ-Lııığ uıle  
 do lomarpğain tıııo<sup>d</sup>.—Mačğamain Mac Con[-Sh]nama  
 do marbað do claiııı Đonnčāða mic Con[-Sh]nama.—  
 Puğğpı<sup>c</sup> coitčenn O Uılliam hUa<sup>1</sup> Cellaiğ ar Đamaið

A.D. 1347. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>2</sup>o'áon, B. <sup>3</sup>an, B. <sup>4</sup>t-ı, B. <sup>5</sup>ğ, B. <sup>c-c</sup>om., A.  
<sup>d-d</sup>itl., t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1348. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>a-a</sup>bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup>1351, B. <sup>c-c</sup>itl., t. h., A, B.  
<sup>d-d</sup>om., B. In B, Aeð is written with dots underneath, showing the com-  
 piler omitted the entry designedly. <sup>e</sup>ğairpı—invitation, B.

<sup>2</sup> With the bishop.—The A. L. C. (1350) state that he was slain by mischance by the bishop's people.

<sup>3</sup> *Ua Finachta*.—Bishop of Elphin [1326], *supra*; 1354, *infra*.

<sup>4</sup> To whom—home.—Literally, on whom was placed the shot.

<sup>5</sup> *Brian*.—Grandson (son of Domnall) of Brian the Red, who was murdered by Thomas de Clare, [1277], *supra*.

was killed in the town of Ros-Comain, [whilst he was] with [1350] the bishop<sup>2</sup> Ua Finachta,<sup>3</sup> with one shot of an arrow. And the person to whom<sup>4</sup> [the discharge of] the shot was brought home<sup>4</sup> was mangled and killed therefor, namely, Ruaidhri Ua Donnchadha of the Chamber.—Brian<sup>5</sup> Ua Briain was killed in treachery by the sons of Mac Ceo[th]ach.—Aedb, son of Aedh Ua Concobuir the Brefnian, king of Connacht, was killed by Aedh Ua Ruairc on Magh-Enghaide.—Aenghus Ua hEoghusa, a general, expert proficient in the arts of poetry, died.—Aengus Ua Dalaigh the Red (namely, son of Donnchadh, son of Aengus, son of Donnchadh Mor), a sage<sup>6</sup> without defect, died.—Ruaidhri, son of Cathal, son of Domnall Ua Concobuir, was killed by the sons of Ferghal Mac Donnchaidh.—Aedh, son of Amhlam Mag Uidhir, died.

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, [1st of the moon], A.D. [1351] 1348<sup>1</sup>[-51]. Philip Mag Uidhir (namely, chief of Muintir-Peodacha[i]n) died.—Enna Ua Flannagain, another chief,<sup>2</sup> died.—Eoghan Mac Suibhne was killed by Magnus Ua Domnaill.—Aedh O'Ruairc was taken prisoner by the son of Philpin Mac William [de Burgh], in coming from Cruach-Patraic<sup>3</sup> and Fergal Mac Diarmata rose out on account of that, and there was general war in Connacht and Magh-Luirg was all laid bare through it.—Mathgamain Mac Con[Sh]nama was killed by the sons of Donnchadh Mac Con[Sh]nama.—A general invitation<sup>4</sup> [was issued] from William Ua Cellaigh to the learned of

<sup>6</sup> *Sage*.—The most eminent poet of Ireland, according to the *A. L. C.*

[1351] <sup>1</sup> 1348.—The ferial (7) proves that the true year is 1351.

<sup>2</sup> *Another chief*.—Of Fermanagh. O'Flanagan was lord of Tuath-ratha (Tooraah: bar. of Maghera-

boy), which adjoined Muintir-Peodachain (bar. of Clanawley).

<sup>3</sup> *From Cruach-Patraic*.—See 1115, note 1, *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Invitation*.—See Mageoghegan's account, quoted in the *F. M.* iii. 600-1.



Ἐπὲν, 7 τανγαδὺρ co m-buiðeč uaða.—Cpirtinur<sup>f</sup> hlla  
leanna[i]n, ab lera-ḡabail, morpuur ep̄t . . 1our<sup>d</sup>  
αppur.<sup>d</sup>

(Iohanner<sup>s</sup> Αἰνῶρεε, excellentissimus doctor, qui<sup>n</sup>  
propria Sexti, Clementis, atque Nouellar, Hieronymi  
laudes, Speculique iura peregit,<sup>b</sup> obiit hoc anno, die  
7mo mensis Iulii, peripneumoniae percussus, et repulsum  
ep̄t in ecclesia Sancti Domini in ciuitate Bononiensi.<sup>s</sup>)

[bip.]

Καλ. Ιαν. 1. p., L. [x. 11.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup>  
ix.<sup>o</sup> b [-L.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup>] Αεθ̄, mac Τοιρρθεαλβαιḡ, do ḡabail p̄iḡe  
Connačt<sup>o</sup> ap̄t ειḡin τap̄ ḡallaiḡ 7 τap̄ ḡhaiðelaiḡ.—Nu-  
alaiḡ, ingen Mic Διαρματα, o'eg.—Αεθ̄<sup>d</sup> O Mael-  
ḡpenaiinn 7 α ḡa mac do marbaḡ o'Αεθ̄, mac Pheiḡ-  
limiḡ hll̄i Cončobuir.—Taḡḡ, mac Secura hll̄i Cellaiḡ,  
o'eg<sup>d</sup>.—Αεθ̄ hll̄a<sup>1</sup> Ruairc do marbaḡ la Clainn-Muir-

<sup>f</sup> f. m., t. h., A; text, B. The numeral before Idus is illegible. <sup>s</sup> s. n. t.  
h., A; om., B. <sup>b</sup> b. Slightly altered from the second and third of the four  
hexameters forming the epitaph:

Primus qui Sextum Clementis, quique Nouellas,  
Hieronymi laudes, Speculi quoque iura peregit.

A.D. 1349. <sup>a</sup> .x.<sup>o</sup> 111.<sup>o</sup>, A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1352, B. <sup>c</sup> om., B. <sup>d</sup> d. om., B.

(1348) <sup>1</sup> *John Andreae*.—A Flor-  
entine, doctor of Civil and Canon  
Law, and professor at Bologna.  
In a *Notice and Commendation* of  
him appended to the *Sixth*, it is said  
(inter alia): qui, contra consuetu-  
dinem hominum nostri temporis,  
quamvis uxoris esset vinculis alli-  
gatus, incredibile tamen studium  
literis impendit.

<sup>2</sup> *Sixth*.—A collection of Decre-  
tals issued by Boniface VIII., A.D.  
1296, to supplement the Five Books  
(whence the title) promulgated by  
Gregory IX. in 1234. The work  
of Andreae here referred to is the  
*Mercuriales*, or Commentary on the

(eighty-eight) legal Rules (*Regu-  
lae Juris*), which form the final  
Title (V. 13) of the *Sixth*.

<sup>3</sup> *Clement[ine]*. — Constitutions  
made public by John XXII. about  
1416, and so called as consisting  
mainly of the Decrees of Clement V.  
(1305–14). One of the items in the  
printed title is: *vna cum profundo  
apparatu domini Ioannis Andreae*.  
The quotation given Vol. I., p. 13,  
*supra*, belongs to a gloss of  
Andreae on the title, *De Magistris*  
(Clem. V. 1), the Decretal of  
Clement V. in the Council of  
Vienne, A.D. 1312, respecting the  
teaching of Hebrew, Arabic and

Ireland, and they came gratefully from him.—Christian [1351]  
Ua Leanna[i]n, abbot of Lis-gabhail, died on the . . Ides  
[13th] of April.

(John Andreae,<sup>1</sup> most excellent doctor, who explained (1348)  
the peculiar Rules of the *Sixth*,<sup>2</sup> the Laws of the *Clemen-*  
*t[ine]*,<sup>3</sup> and composed the *Novellae*,<sup>4</sup> the *Praises of [St.]*  
*Jerome*,<sup>5</sup> and explained the enactments of the *Speculum*,<sup>6</sup>  
died this year,<sup>7</sup> on the seventh day of the month of July,  
of the very dire pestilence, and was buried in the church  
of St. Dominic in the city of Bologna).

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, [12th] of the moon, A.D. [1352 Bis.]  
1349<sup>1</sup>[-52]. Aedh, son of Toirdelbach,<sup>2</sup> took the king-  
ship of Connacht by force against the Foreigners and  
against the Gaidhil.—Nualaith, daughter of Mac Diarmata,  
died.—Aedh O'Mael-Brenainn and his two sons were slain  
by Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuirr.—Tadhg  
son Jacques Ua Cellaigh, died.—Aedh Ua Ruairc was

Chaldaic in the Curia, and in the  
Universities of Paris, Oxford,  
Bologna and Salamanca.

<sup>4</sup> *Novellae*.—Most of the sum-  
maries and glosses of the *Sixth* were  
written by Andreae. (His well  
known Tree of Consanguinity is  
inserted at the end of the Fourth  
Book. Two of the laudatory lines  
at foot run :

Ioanni celebres Andreae dentur  
honores ;  
Arboreos fructus quo mediante  
legis.)

These he styled *Novellae*, in honour  
of his daughter, Novella, who some-  
times, it is said, supplied her  
father's place in the lecture chair.

<sup>5</sup> *Praises of St. Jerome*.—One of  
the works of Andreae. In the pro-  
logue of the *Novellae* he calls St.  
Jerome *patrinus meus*.

<sup>6</sup> *Speculum*.—The *Speculum Juris*  
was edited with additions by An-  
dreae. It was the work of Durandus  
(thence called *Speculator*), a canon-  
ist of Provence, who died at Rome  
in 1296. The *Rationale divinarum*  
*officiorum* of the same author is  
better known.

<sup>7</sup> *This year*.—The *Notices* agrees  
with the present obit as to the year,  
but omits the day of the month.

[1352] <sup>1</sup> 1349.—The ferial (1)  
proves that the true year is 1352.

<sup>2</sup> *Toirdelbach*. — Turlough  
O'Connor.

ceptaig. — Cenſur hUa<sup>1</sup> Domnaill do marbað la Maſnur hUa<sup>1</sup> n-Domnaill. — Tomar Maſ Raſnaill morpuur ep̄t. — Commaç Baile-in-duin la hCeð, mac  
 A 73b | Toirpðelbaiſ hUa<sup>1</sup> Concobuir 7 oĩð bó 7 caepaç ann. — Concobur, mac Muirſirpa Mic Donncaĩð, paĩ<sup>d</sup> coĩtçenn im ellaç 7 im biað<sup>d</sup>, o'ég<sup>1</sup>. — Oabug Oilmair, mac Uillius Umaill, cenn ceĩçepn<sup>2</sup> 7<sup>d</sup> Oilmairneç Connaçt<sup>d</sup>, morpuur<sup>e</sup> ep̄t<sup>e</sup>. — Oaibĩç<sup>e</sup> hUa<sup>1</sup> hEogair, aĩpcinneç Innpĩcain for Loç-hEipne, morpuur ep̄t 12 Kalendar Iuin.<sup>f</sup>

- Kal. Ian. iii. p., l. xx[iii.], Anno Domini M.º ccc.º l.º [-l.º iii.º] Sopmlaĩç, ingen [U]i Domnaill, ben<sup>1</sup> [U]i Neill, quieuit<sup>b</sup> in [Chpĩrto]<sup>b</sup>. — Ceð, mac Ruairðri h[U]i Neill, o'ég. — Taðſ Maſ Raſnaill, ap̄otairp̄ç Muinn-terĩ-hEolu[i]r, macaĩ<sup>e</sup> tairp̄ç Ep̄enn,<sup>e</sup> do marbað do clainn t-Sheppraĩſ Meſ Raſnaill.

(Eom<sup>d</sup> hUa<sup>1</sup> Cairbri, comop̄ba Tĩſepnaĩſ i Cluain-Eoir, o'heſ in bliaðain [ri] Kalend̄r Februaĩu.<sup>d</sup>)

Kal. Ian. iii. p., l. [iii.º], Anno Domini M.º ccc.º l.º i.º<sup>b</sup> [-iii.º] Orian hUa<sup>1</sup> Duĩða, ri Tĩpe-ſiaçpaç, morpuur ep̄t. — Sĩtrĩug Maſ Sampaða[i]n o'ég. — Oepðop̄ſaill, ingen<sup>1</sup> [U]i Concobuir, morpuu ep̄t. — Taðſ Mac Senlaĩç<sup>2</sup> o'ég.<sup>c</sup> — Caçal, mac Neill [U]i Ruairc, o'ég.<sup>c</sup> — Ruairðri hUa<sup>1</sup> Morða, ri Laiſeir, do marbað o'a bpaĩ-

A.D. 1349. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>2</sup>ceĩtĩp̄ne (sg. of the A reading), B. <sup>c-c</sup>om., A. 1473 a, f. m., t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1350. <sup>1</sup>bean, A. <sup>a</sup>1353. B. <sup>b-b</sup>o'heſ, with 14 Aprilis overhead, n. t. (Latin) h., B. <sup>c-c</sup>om., B. <sup>d-d</sup>n. t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1351. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>2</sup>Seann—, A. <sup>a</sup>.uin., A, B. The first two u were mistaken for u. <sup>b</sup>1354, B. <sup>c</sup>morpuur ep̄t, B.

<sup>3</sup>Slain.—The A. L. C. add that great slaughter was inflicted on the gallowglasses of the Mac Sweeneys on the occasion.

<sup>4</sup>Slain. — A fuller account is given in the F. M. (1352).

<sup>5</sup>Breaking down. — Commach = combach, for which see the Stowe Missal, 64a (Tr. R. I. A., xxvii. 250).

<sup>6</sup>Baile-in-duin. — Town of the moated fort (Cf. O'Curry: Man, and

slain<sup>3</sup> by the Clann-Muircertaigh.—Aenghus Ua Domnaill [1352] was slain<sup>4</sup> by Maghnus Ua Domnaill.—Thomas Mag Ragnaill died.—The breaking down<sup>5</sup> of Baile-in-duin<sup>6</sup> [was effected] by Aedh, son of Toirdhelbach Ua Concho-buir and destruction of cows and sheep [was wrought] there.—Concobur, son of Maurice Mac Donnchaidh, general benefactor respecting cattle and food, died.—Dabug Dillon, son of Ulick of Umall, head of the kerns and of the Dillons of Connacht, died.—David Ua hEogain, herenagh of Inis-cain upon Loch-Erne, died on the 12th of the Kalends of June [May 21].

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, [23rd] of the moon, A.D. [1353] 1350<sup>1</sup>[-3]. Gormlaith, daughter of Ua Domnaill, wife of Ua Neill,<sup>2</sup> rested in Christ.—Aedh, son of Ruaidhri Ua Neill, died.—Tadhg Mag Ragnall, arch-chief of Muinte-Eolu[i]s, the choicest of the chiefs of Ireland, was slain by the sons of Geoffrey Mag Ragnaill.

(John<sup>1</sup> Ua Cairbri,<sup>2</sup> successor of [St.] Tigernach in Cluain-Eois, died this year on the Kalends [1st] of February).

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, [4th] of the moon, A.D. [1354] 1351<sup>1</sup>[-4]. Brian Ua Dubhda, king of Tir-Fiachrach, died.—Sitric Mag Samradha[i]n died.—Cathal, son of Niall Ua Ruairc, died.—Ruaidhri Ua Mordha, king of Laighis, was killed by his own kinsmen and by the folk

*Cust. s. v. Dun*): Ballindoon, near Lough Arrow, bar. of Tirerrill, co. Sligo (O'D. iii. 602).

[1353] <sup>1</sup>1350.—The ferial (3) proves that the true year is 1353.

<sup>2</sup> Ua Neill.—Aedh, or Hugh, king of Ulster.

(1350) <sup>1</sup> John, etc.—The obit is given in the *Four Masters* at 1353, which most probably is the true date.

<sup>2</sup> Ua Cairbri.—The Domhnach

Airgid (for an account of which reliquary see Petrie, *Tr. R. I. A.*, xviii. 16 sq., O'Curry, *MS. Mat.*, p. 322 sq.) perpetuates his name in one of its two inscriptions: JOHANNES O KARBRI, COM-ORBANUS SANCTI TIGERNACII, PERMISIT [OPERIMENTUM FIERI].

[1354] <sup>1</sup>1351. — The ferial (4) proves that the true year is 1354.

ἐπιβ̄ ρειν 7 ὁ'α λυτ̄ τῆσι.—Ἐρρὺς Σιλ-Μυρεῖθαιξ, ἰθον, Μαγίρτερ Seoan hUa<sup>1</sup> P̄inečta, ὁ'ec<sup>d</sup>.—P̄erḡal Mág Eočaḡa[ι]n ὁ'eg, ἰθον,<sup>o</sup> ταιρεč Cemuil-ῤιαčαιξ<sup>o</sup>.—Ἐρρὺς Connačt, hUa<sup>1</sup> Lačtna[ι]n, quieuit in<sup>t</sup> [Ch̄p̄r̄to]<sup>t</sup>.—S̄er-ῤραιξ Mág Raḡnaill ὁ'eg.—S̄er[ῤ]ραιξ hUa<sup>1</sup> Raḡil-laiξ ὁ'eg (nono<sup>s</sup> die men̄r̄r̄ Mar̄c̄i ).—Mac Murč̄aḡa do čarrainḡ do ḡhallaiβ 7 caḡaḡ moṛ et̄er ḡhallaiβ 7 ḡaiḡelaiβ τριḡ ῤ̄n.—Aeḡ Mág Sam̄paḡa[ι]n ὁ'eg ὁ'α loiṛiβ, ap̄ n-α ḡuin ὁ'hUa<sup>3</sup> P̄hala[ι]n.—P̄erḡal<sup>t</sup> Mág Eočaḡa[ι]n, ταιρεč Cene[oi]l-ῤιαčαιξ, ὁ'ec<sup>t</sup>.—ḡrian, mac Aeḡa moir̄ hŪi Neill, ὁ'ec, ρai coitč̄enn.—Ruaiḡri, mac Seoain Meḡ Mhačḡamna, do marbaḡ ἰllongpoṛt Meḡ Mačḡamna.—Ab̄[b] Spuč̄ra, mac<sup>t</sup> Cač̄ail, ὁ'eg<sup>t</sup>: ἰθον, Murč̄aḡ, mac Cač̄ail [Ūi] P̄erḡail, ὁ'eg.

(P̄ilib<sup>h</sup> Mág Ūiḡri, ταιρεač Muinnt̄ire-ῤeḡač̄an, ὁ'hec in Noim P̄heaḡra.<sup>h</sup>)

- B 71b | Cal. 1an. [u.<sup>a</sup> p., l. xu.<sup>a</sup>] Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> l.<sup>o</sup>  
 11.<sup>ob</sup> [-u.<sup>o</sup>] Μυρίρ, mac Tomair (1apla<sup>o</sup> De[ῤ]-Muman<sup>o</sup>),  
 A 73c | ḡiur̄r̄ na hEṛenn, ὁ'eg.—N̄iall Mág Mačḡamna do  
 marbaḡ do clainn Seoain Meḡ Mhačḡamna.—Domnall,  
 mac Seaain hŪi P̄erḡail, ταιρεč Muinnt̄ire-hAḡḡaile,

A.D. 1351. <sup>3</sup> ὁ'Ο, A. <sup>d</sup> ὁ'heḡ, moṛtuur̄ ep̄t! B. <sup>co</sup> om., A. <sup>1st</sup> om., B. <sup>ss</sup> itl., n. t. h., A; om., B. <sup>h-h</sup> n. t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1352. <sup>as</sup> bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1355, B. <sup>co</sup> r. m. (which is partly cut off), t. h., B; om., A.

<sup>2</sup> *Ua Finachta*. — Shortly before the demise of Clement VI. (Dec. 1352), a report reached Avignon that Rodulph, bishop of Down, was dead. That pope not having acted upon it, his successor, Innocent VI., nominated (Jan. 29, 1353) Gregory, priest and provost of Killala, and had him consecrated at the Curia. (Theiner, p. 302-3.) Though the rumour proved un-

founded, Rodulph died soon after. The Chapter elected Richard, prior of the Benedictine House of Down, and he was confirmed by Innocent, Dec. 4, 1353 (*ib.* p. 305). Having received consecration, he was directed (Dec. 23) to proceed to the church (*ib.* p. 305-6). Though the collation had been reserved to the Pontiff, to impose a selection made before the vacancy arose would have

of his house.—The bishop of Sil-Muiredhaigh [Elphin], [1354] namely, Master John Ua Finachta,<sup>2</sup> died.—Fergal Mag Eochaga[i]n, namely, chief of Cenel-Fiachaigh, died.—The bishop of Connacht,<sup>3</sup> Ua Lachtna[i]n, rested in Christ.—Geoffrey Mag Raghnaill died.—Geoffrey Ua Raighillaigh died (on the 9th day of the month of March).—Mac Murchadha was drawn [asunder] by the Foreigners and a great war [arose] between the Foreigners and Gaidhil through that.—Aedh Mag Samradha[i]n died of his injuries on being wounded by Ua Fala[i]n.—Fergal<sup>4</sup> Mag Eochaga[i]n, chief of Cenel-Fiachaigh, died.—Brian, son of Aedh Mor Ua Neill, a general sage, died.—Ruaidhri, son of John Mag Mathgamna, was killed in the fortress of Mag Mathgamna.—The abbot of Sruthair, the son of Cathal, died: that is, Murchadh, son of Cathal Ua Ferghail, died.

(Philip Mag Uidhir, chief of Muintir-Feodachan, died on the None [5th] of February).

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 15th of the moon,] A.D. [1355] 1352<sup>1</sup>[-5]. Maurice<sup>2</sup> Fitz Thomas (Earl of Desmond), Justiciary of Ireland, died.—Niall Mag Mathgamma was slain by the sons of John Mag Mathgama.—Domnall, son of John Ua Fergail, chief of Muintir-Anghaile, died.—

appeared too arbitrary. Hence, doubtless, the silence of the second Bull respecting the existence of the first.

Gregory thus remained (evidently at the Papal Court) bishop of no church, until he was appointed to succeed John in the diocese of Elphin, Feb. 27, 1357 (*ib.* p. 310-1). Whence it may be inferred that the death of O'Finaghty took place towards the close of 1354.

<sup>3</sup> *Connacht*.—Perhaps the same as

Richard O'Loughlain, bishop of Kilfenora (Ware, p. 624).

<sup>4</sup> *Fergal, etc.*—A repetition of the sixth entry.

(1351) <sup>1</sup>*Philip, etc.*—The first obit of [1351] *supra*—the day of the month.

[1355] <sup>1</sup>1352=1355 of the *A. L. C.*

<sup>2</sup> *Maurice*.—Grace states that he became Justiciary in 1355 (July 8, note, p. 145) and died soon after. One item in his encomium of Desmond is that he well chastised the Irish.



ο'εξ.—Concobuip Mac Con[*S*]nama, erpuc na ὀρειρνε ο<sup>d</sup>  
 Ὀρuiμcliaḃ co°Cenannur<sup>1</sup>, ο'έξ<sup>1</sup>.—Ὀιαρμαιτ<sup>s</sup> O Mailmía-  
 ḃaiḡ, ταιρεḃ Muinnitipe-Cerballa[*i*]n, το μαρβαḃ το  
 Muinnitipe-ḃipn 7 moran το Muinnitipe-ḃolair ap aen  
 rir<sup>s</sup>.—Ῥpuior na Tpinoroe, Mac Gall-ḡaiḃil, morpuur<sup>h</sup>  
 erc<sup>h</sup>.—Caḃal<sup>s</sup> O Cuinḃ, ταιρεḃ Muinnitipe-ḡillḡa[*i*]n, το  
 μαρβαḃ 7 coicep ο'α ḃραιḃpḃ ḃο clainn Aeḃa 7 το  
 clainn τ-Seoain<sup>s</sup>. — Aeḃuḡ Mac Uḃilín<sup>2</sup> το μαρβαḃ  
 ο'Οιρḃḃeraiḃ. — Copmac Maḡ Raḡnaill, ταιρεḃ Muinn-  
 tipe-ḃolu[*i*]r, το μαρβαḃ το clainn Imair Meḡ Raḡ-  
 naill 7 Conn, mac Tomalḡaiḡ, το μαρβαḃ ann.—ḃor-  
 ḡaill<sup>s</sup> ingen [U]i ḡherḡail, ο'εξ<sup>s</sup>.

(A)

Ḍonnḃaḃ O Ḍomnaill το  
 μαρβαḃ (iḃon<sup>1</sup>, le Ḍonn  
 Mac Muḃḃaḃa i longporc  
 Aeḃa puaḃ<sup>1</sup>) ic ταḃairc  
 ingine Meḡ Uḃir ap eigin  
 leir, iḃon, (ḡormlaiḃ) ingen  
 Aeḃa puaḃ.

baḃ e i longporc Meḡ Uḃir, 7 apaiḃe.

Ταḃḡ Mac Aeḃaḡa[*i*]n ο'εξ.

(B)

Ḍonnḃaḃ hUa Ḍomnaill  
 το μαρβαḃ ic ταḃairc in-  
 ḡine Meḡ Uḃir leir ap  
 eigin, iḃon, ingen Aeḃa  
 puaḃ Meḡ Uḃir (iḃon  
 ḡormlaiḃ). Ocur le Ḍonn  
 Mac Muḃḃaḃa το μαρ-

[ḃir]. Ḳal. Ian. [u]i. p., l. x[x.u.], Anno Ḍomini M.° ccc.° l.°  
 iii.°<sup>a</sup> [-u.°] Mor, ingen [U]i Concobuip, ben [U]i ḡer-  
 ḡail, ο'εξ.—Ruaiḃri, mac Aeḃa [U]i Concobuip, ο'éc.—

A.D. 1352. <sup>1</sup>-nyp, B. <sup>2</sup>Uib—, B. <sup>d</sup>a (the Latin equivalent), over-  
 head, n. t. (Latin) h., B. <sup>e</sup>usque ad (the Latin rendering) overhead,  
 n. t. (Latin) h., B. <sup>f</sup>quieuit in Chpypco, B. <sup>g</sup>om., B. <sup>h</sup>om., A. <sup>i</sup>itl,  
 t. h., (A) MS.

A.D. 1353. <sup>a</sup>1356, B.

<sup>3</sup> Breifni.—That is, the diocese of  
 Kilmore.

<sup>4</sup> Mac Gall-Gaidhil. — There is  
 little likelihood that a native of  
 Galloway (Vol. I., p. 365-6, *supra*)

was a member of the Trinity Com-  
 munity, Lough Ce, at this time.  
 Mac Gall-Gaidhil (*son of a Foreign-  
 Gaidhel*), we may thus conclude,  
 was a patronymic. The prior, in

Concobur Mac Con[Sh]nama, bishop of the Breifni<sup>3</sup> from [1355] Druim-cliabh to Cenannus, died.—Diarmait O'Mailmíadhaigh, chief of Muintir-Cerballa[i]n, was slain by the Muintir-Birn, and many of the Muintir-Eolais [were slain] along with him.—The Prior of the Trinity, Mac Gall-Gaidhil,<sup>4</sup> died.—Cathal O'Cuinn, chief of Muintir-Gilgain, and five of his kinsmen were slain by the sons of Aedh<sup>5</sup> and the sons of John<sup>5</sup>.—Adug Mac Uidhílin was slain by the Oirthir.—Cormac Mag Raghnaill, chief of Muintir-Eoluis, was slain by the sons of Imar Mag Raghnaill and Conn, son of Tomaltach [Mag Raghnaill], was slain there.—Borgaill, daughter of Ua Ferghail, died.

## (A)

Donnchadh O'Domnaill was slain (namely, by Donn, Mac Murchadha, in the fortress of Aedh [Mag Uidhir] the Red) in carrying the daughter of Mag Uidhir by force with him; that is, (Gormlaith) the daughter of Aedh the Red.

## (B)

Donnchadh Ua Domnaill was slain in carrying the daughter of Mag Uidhir with him by force; that is, the daughter (namely, Gormlaith) of Aedh Mag Uidhir the Red. And by Donn Mac Murchadha was he killed in the fortress of Mag Uidhir, and so on.

Tadhg Mac Aedhaga[i]n<sup>6</sup> died.

Kalends of Jan. on [6th] feria, [26th] of the moon, A.D. [1356 Bis.] 1353<sup>1</sup>[-6]. Mor, daughter of Ua Concobuir, wife of Ua Ferghail, died.—Ruaidhri, son of Aedh Ua Concobuir,

all probability, descended from the Toibeard mentioned 1211, *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Aedh, John*.—From these the two branches of the O'Farrells derive their respective tribe-names, *Clann-Aedha* (Clann-Hugh) and *Clann-Seain* (Clann-Shane).

<sup>6</sup> *Mac Aedhagain*.—According to the obit in the *F. M.*, Mac Egan was a proficient in the *Feinechas* (inter-tribal law).

[1356] <sup>1</sup>1353=1356 of the *A. L. C.*

Muirceptač, mac Seacain, mic Domnaill, mic ðriain hUí Neill, do marbað (quinto<sup>b</sup> Nonis Marci<sup>b</sup>) do philib Maſ Uíðir.—Diarmaid, mac Diarmata Meſ Carrčaiſ 7 a mac, Donnčað, do marbað do mac hUí Shuilleſa[i]n<sup>1</sup>. — Siurci<sup>c</sup> Alča-cliač d'eg<sup>c</sup>. — Mac Fheórai<sup>r</sup> do marbað do Shallaiſ.—Toirprelbač, mac Aeða hUí Cončobuir, do marbað la Clainn-Donnčai<sup>o</sup>.—Aeð, mac Toirprelba<sup>i</sup>ſ hUí Concobuir, ri Connačt, do marbað do macaiſ hUí Cheallaiſ tpe eo.—Dubſall<sup>c</sup> Mac Suibne do marbað la Domnall O Concobuir<sup>c</sup>.—Donnčað Mac Conmara do marbað la Sil-mðriain.—Domnall, mac Aeð ðreirniſ, morpuur ep<sup>t</sup>.—Nicol Mac Cačuraiſ, erpu<sup>c</sup> Oirſiall, morpuur ep<sup>t</sup> (irin<sup>d</sup> Roſmar<sup>d</sup>) 7 ðriain Mac Cačmail do čoſa[č] i<sup>o</sup> n-a inač.—Solai<sup>n</sup> hUa<sup>2</sup> Mella[i]n, maep Cluiſ in Učaičt[α], peiče<sup>n</sup> coit-čenn, quieu<sup>t</sup> in [Chriſto].—Donnčað<sup>c</sup> Þroi<sup>r</sup>teč do marbað do ðir d'a muinntir fein.—Seapoi<sup>o</sup>in Tribel do čarraing do Saxanaiſ ap ſaičči Alča-cliač<sup>c</sup>.—Peið-lim<sup>1</sup>, mac Aeða, mic Domnaill hUí Domnaill, ri Tiri-Conaill, do marbað le mac a deibračar fein, i<sup>o</sup>on, Seacan, mac Concobuir, mic Aeða, mic Domnaill [hUí Domnaill], i cornum riſi p<sup>r</sup>ur<sup>1</sup>.—Murčað, mac ðriain hUí | Neill, d'eg.—ðriain<sup>1</sup>, mac Maſnu<sup>r</sup>a, morpuur ep<sup>t</sup> pexto i<sup>o</sup>ur Alp<sup>r</sup>il<sup>1</sup>.

A.D. 1353. <sup>1</sup>Shuil<sup>o</sup>uðan, A. <sup>2</sup>O, A. <sup>b-b</sup>itl., t. h., A. B; quarto, B. <sup>c-c</sup>om., B. <sup>d-d</sup>itl., t. h., A, B. Ep<sup>r</sup>oc Cločair—*bishop of Clochar*— is placed on r. m., t. h., B. *In Autumno* (the Latin equivalent), over- head, n. t. (Latin) h., B. <sup>e</sup>om. (by aphaeresis), A. <sup>1-f</sup>om., A

<sup>2</sup>*Justiciary*.—Thomas de Rokeby. He became justiciary for the second time in 1356 and died the same year in Kilkea castle (co. Kildare), Grace.

<sup>3</sup>*Ua Cellaigh*.—Donough, in re-venge for the abduction of whose

wife Aedh (Hugh) O'Conor was slain, *A. L. C.*

<sup>4</sup>*Sil-Briain*.—*Seed of Brian* (Boruma): the O'Briens of Thomond.

<sup>5</sup>*Aedh*.—O'Conor.

<sup>6</sup>*Oirgialla* (Oriell). — Clogher diocese. Mac Casey succeeded on

died.—Muircertach, son of John, son of Domnall, son of Brian Ua Neill, was slain (on the 5th of the Nones [3rd] of March) by Philip Mag Uidhir.—Diarmait, son of Diarmait Mag Carthaigh and his son, Donnchadh, were slain by the son of Ua Suillebha[i]n.—The Justiciary<sup>2</sup> of Ath-cliath died.—Mac Feorais was slain by the Foreigners.—Toirdhelbach, son of Aedh Ua Conchbair, was slain by the Clann-Donnchaidh.—Aedh, son of Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir, king of Connacht, was slain by the sons of Ua Cellaigh<sup>3</sup> through jealousy.—Dubghall Mac Suibne was slain by Domnall O'Concobuir.—Donnchadh Mac Conmara was slain by the Sil-Briain.<sup>4</sup>—Domnall, son of Aedh<sup>5</sup> the Brefnian, died.—Nicholas Mac Cathusaigh, bishop of Oirgialla,<sup>6</sup> died (in the Harvest), and Brian Mac Cathmail was chosen in his stead.—Solomon Ua Mella[i]n, keeper of the Bell of the Testament,<sup>7</sup> general protector,<sup>8</sup> rested in Christ.—Donnchadh Proistech was slain by two of his own people.—Gerodin Tyrrell was drawn [asunder] by the Saxons on the green of Ath-cliath.—Feidhlimidh, son of Aedh, son of Domnall Ua Domnaill, king of Tir-Conaill, was slain by the son of his own brother, namely, John, son of Concobur, son of Aedh, son of Domnall,<sup>9</sup> in contesting the kingship with him.—Murchadh, son of Brian Ua Neill, died.—Brian, son of Maghnus,<sup>10</sup> died on the 6th of the Ides [8th] of April.

the death of O'Banan, [1319], *supra*. Nicholas Clokerensis was one of the bishops present in the church of Armagh, when the Bull of John XXII. against Louis of Bavaria was published by the primate, Stephen (Segrave), June 25, 1325. (Theiner, p. 230).

<sup>7</sup> *Bell of the Testament*.—See 552 (-3), *supra*; O'Donovan, *F. M.* iii.

609; Reeves, *Columba*, 323-6. A bequest of a bell by St. Patrick is not mentioned in the Tripartite Life, or the Book of Armagh.

<sup>8</sup> *Protector*.—Of poets and learned men.

<sup>9</sup> *Domnall*.—O'Donnell]

<sup>10</sup> *Maghnus*.—Maguire. Perhaps the reading is Mac Maghnusa (Maguire).

Cal Ian. [1.<sup>a</sup>] p., l. [un.<sup>b</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> l.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> [-un.<sup>o</sup>]. Maḡnur (mac<sup>d</sup> Eačāðā<sup>d</sup>) Maḡ Mhač-  
ḡamna, pī Oipḡiall, d'eg (ipin<sup>d</sup> Epḡač<sup>d</sup>).—Ločlainn<sup>o</sup>, mac  
Muirceptaiḡ hūi Concobuir, d'eg<sup>o</sup>.—Seaan, mac Ḑriain  
hūi Raiḡillaiḡ, do marbað do ḡhallaiḡ.—Mačā<sup>o</sup>, mac  
Tomair hūi Ruairc, cenn ḡaircið na Ḑreirne d'eg<sup>o</sup>.—  
Niall hūa<sup>1</sup> Fairceallaiḡ do marbað d'en upčur roiḡde  
le Cenel-Luačain. Ocur da mairēð, po bo comarba ap  
naḡmarāč. — Ferḡal hūa<sup>1</sup> Duibḡenna[1]n, ollam na  
Ḑreirne<sup>1</sup> [pe dan], d'eg.

O<sup>o</sup> Duibḡenna[1]n, tpen a tper,  
Al bponnað nočo breigmer;  
Calma pe conað a cner,  
Alðā ollam ip éigep.

Ferḡal, fer dana nap'ðāep,  
Senčaið muirneč ip mac caem;  
Cač poluð pečur 'n-a čēč,  
Ollam up ip oipcinneč<sup>o</sup>.

B 71c Sič<sup>o</sup> coitcenn etep da Cačal, ionon, Cačal, mac Cačail  
7 Cačal, mac Alēðā Ḑreirniḡ<sup>o</sup>.—Donnī-leiḡe Mac Cer-  
bail, ḡāep maiḡirter na renma, d'ēc, in<sup>o</sup> t-aen duine  
rob' fepir pe [a] ealaðain fein i n-Epin<sup>o</sup>.—Ḑriain, mac  
ḡilla-Cpirt [U]i Ruairc, d'eg<sup>o</sup>.—Maḡnur buide Maḡ  
Samparaðā[1]n do marbað a Rút Mic Uíðilin le hAlēð  
hūa<sup>1</sup> Néill.— | Clement hūa<sup>1</sup> Duibḡenna[1]n (ionon,<sup>h</sup>  
ḡāḡart na Sinnač<sup>h</sup>), bicair Cille-Ronain, quieuit in  
[Chpirtō]. — Mail-Sečlainn Mac Domnail, tairēč  
Clainni-Ceallaiḡ, d'eg.

A.D. 1354. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>a</sup>.ii., A, B. <sup>b</sup>.xxx.i, A, B. <sup>c</sup>1357, B. <sup>d-d</sup>itl.,  
t. h., A; om., B. <sup>e-e</sup>om., B. <sup>f</sup>After this word a space = 6 letters is  
left blank, A. The context suggests the bracketted words. <sup>g</sup>om., A.  
<sup>h-h</sup>itl., t. h., A, B.

[1357] <sup>1</sup>1354=1357 of the A. L. | <sup>2</sup>Eachaidh.—Mac Mahon, king  
C. of Oriel, who died [1273], *supra*.

Kalends of Jan. on [1st] feria, [7th] of the moon, A.D. [1357] 1354<sup>1</sup>[-7]. Magnus (son of Eachaidh<sup>2</sup>) Mag Mathgamna, king of Oirghialla, died (in the Spring).—Lochlainn, son of Muircertach Ua Concobuir, died.—John, son of Brian Ua Raighillaigh, was slain by the Foreigners.—Matthew, son of Thomas Ua Ruairc, head<sup>3</sup> of the prowess of the Breifni, died.—Niall Ua Fairceallaigh was killed by one shot of an arrow by the Cenel-Luachain. And had he lived, he would have been Superior<sup>4</sup> on the morrow.—Fergal Ua Duibhgenna[i]n, ollam of the Breifni, died :

O'Duibhgennain,<sup>5</sup> strong his prowess,  
To grant [this] is not a false decision ;  
Excellent  
Abode of ollams and of learned.

Fergal [was] a poet that was not bitter,  
A historian impartial and a bounteous person,  
Every comfort is supplied in his house,  
A perfect ollam and herenagh.

General peace [was made] between the two Cathals : namely, Cathal, son of Cathal<sup>6</sup> and Cathal, son of Aedh<sup>6</sup> the Brefnian.—Donnsleibhe Mac Cerbaill, noble master of melody, the person that was best in his own art in Ireland, died.—Brian, son of Cilla-Crist Ua Ruairc, died.—Magnus Mag Samradha[i]n the Tawny was killed in the Route of Mac Uidhilin by Aedh Ua Neill.—Clement Ua Duibhgenna[i]n (namely, the priest of the Foxes<sup>7</sup>), vicar of Cell-Ronain, rested in Christ.—Mail-Sechlainn Mac Domnaill, chief of Clann-Cellaigh, died.

<sup>3</sup> *Head, etc.*—"Chief man for hardiness and valour of his hands of the Bre[f]nie," Mageoghegan (1357).

<sup>4</sup> *Superior.*—Namely, abbot of Drumlane, co. Cavan.

<sup>5</sup> *Ua Duibhgennain, etc.*—The metre is *Debide*.

<sup>6</sup> *Cathal, Aedh.*—O'Conor.

<sup>7</sup> *Priest of the Foxes.*—"It is not easy to determine why he was so called, as he does not appear to



[Cal. 1an. 11. p. l. [x.ii]ii., Anno Domini M.°ccc.°l.° u.°a[-u.iii.°] Domnall hUa<sup>1</sup> hEḡra, ru Luḡne, d'eg im<sup>b</sup> Chairc<sup>b</sup>. — Maḡnur Maḡ Uid̄ir (idon, mac Aeḡa ruaid<sup>c</sup>) do marbaḡ (12<sup>d</sup> [Calentar Mai<sup>d</sup>], do Cláinn-Caḡmáil.—Concobur hUa<sup>1</sup> hCinliḡe, taircē Cenuil-Ṭobḡa, d'éc.—Maíom mor do ḡabairt d'Acḡ hUa<sup>1</sup> Neill ar Oirḡiall [7] ar Feraib-Manaḡ.—Acḡ Mac Caba do marbaḡ ann 7 mac in erpuic [U]i Ṭubda 7 daine imda aili<sup>2</sup>.—Maíom mor do ḡabairt do<sup>3</sup> hUa<sup>3</sup> Morḡa ar ḡhallaiḡ Acḡ-cliaḡ 7 da ríct d'éc do marbaḡ d'ib̄.—Cíḡ móir do teḡt irin Saḡraḡ rín a Cairbri 7 ní' Luḡ-u na<sup>4</sup> ríaduball anabaiḡ ḡaḡ aen<sup>5</sup> mell d'ib̄.—ḡrian Mac Caḡmáil, erpuic Oirḡiall, quieuḡ in Churto<sup>6</sup>.—Seinícín Mac Uid̄ilín, aobur Conḡtabla Coicḡ Ulaḡ, d'éc.—Mac<sup>b</sup> Cínḡriu Míc Fheorair d'ec<sup>b</sup>.—Ṭoirḡelbaḡ<sup>i</sup>, mac Aeḡa na Fíḡbaíḡi hUa<sup>1</sup> Neill, occirur erḡ quinto [Calentar Iuin<sup>i</sup>].

(Cpccrluaiḡeḡ<sup>8</sup> mor do denum do hUa Neill (idon<sup>h</sup>, d'Acḡ mor, mac Ṭoirḡelbaiḡ. <sup>h</sup>) i Ṭir-Conaill, d'ar'-comairmeḡ rēḡt cata d'eg do boḡruḡ, a n-ḡegmur caeraḡ 7 ḡabar 7 muc 7 tpi ríct ḡroiḡ do ḡroiḡib̄. Ocur a m-braiḡoi a n-diaḡ na cpeac, [A.Ṭ.] 1355.<sup>9</sup>)

A.D. 1355. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>2</sup>eile, A. <sup>3,3</sup>d'O, A. <sup>4</sup>ina, B. <sup>5</sup>em, B. <sup>6</sup>1358, B. <sup>b-b</sup>om., B. <sup>c-c</sup>itl., n. t. h., A; itl., t. h., B. <sup>d-d</sup>itl., n. t. h., A; om., B. <sup>e</sup>om., B. <sup>f-f</sup>n. t. h., A. For Iuin, B reads Ianuairi. <sup>8,8</sup>74 a, t. m., n. t. h., A; om., B. <sup>h-h</sup>Placed overhead; portion being cut away in trimming the edge, (A) MS.

have had any connexion with the Sinnachs, or Foxes, chiefs of Teffia, in Westmeath" (O'D. iii. 611).

[1358] <sup>1</sup>1355=1358 of the A.L.C.

<sup>2</sup>Bishop Ua Dubda.—William of Killala. By a rare exception, the patronymic is given in the Bull of his appointment. After the death of O'Lahiff ([1343], *supra*), one

portion of the Chapter chose James Birmingham, canon and priest; the other, William O'Dowda, canon and acolyte. The former assented to his election; the latter, holding himself indifferent and reasonably anticipating, what the event verified, that James would get himself consecrated by Malachy (Mac

Kalends of Jan. on [2nd] feria, [18th] of the moon, A.D. [1358] 1355<sup>1</sup>[-8]. Domnall Ua hEghra, king of Luighni, died about Easter.—Maghnus Mag Uidhir (namely, son of Aedh the Red) was killed (on the 12th of the Kalends of May [April 20]) by the Clann-Cathmhail.—Concobur Ua hAinlidhe, chief of Cenel-Dobtha died.—Great defeat was inflicted by Aedh Ua Neill on the Oirgialla and on the Fir-Manach. Aedh Mac Caba was killed therein, and the son of the bishop Ua Dubda<sup>2</sup> and many other persons [were slain therein].—Great defeat was inflicted by Ua Mordha on the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, and twelve score were slain of them.—A great shower came in that Summer in Cairbre and not less<sup>3</sup> than a very ripe [full-grown] apple was every stone of them.—Brian Mac Cathmail,<sup>4</sup> bishop of Oirgialla, rested in Christ.—Jenkin Mac Uidhilin, one fit to be Constable of the Fifth of Ulster, died.—The son of Andrew Mac Feorais [Birmingham] died. — Toirdelbach, son of Aedh Ua Neill of the Wood, was slain on the 5th of the Kalends of June [May 28].

(A great<sup>1</sup> foray-hosting was made by Ua Neill (namely, (1355) by Aodh Mor, son of Toirdelbach) into Tir-Conaill, whereby were reckoned [to be driven off] seventeen herds of cattle chattel, besides sheep and goats and swine and three score choice steeds of their steeds. And their hostages [came] in the rear of the preys, A.D. 1355).

Hugh), the metropolitan of Tuam, referred the matter to the Curia.

During the proceedings that ensued, bishop Birmingham died in attendance, and O'Dowda, himself likewise present and promoted to the diaconate in the interim, was appointed to the see by Clement VI., June 26, 1346. (Theiner, p. 285.) He died in 1350 (*A. L. C.*)

<sup>3</sup> *Not less, etc.*—"Every stone thereof was not less than a crabb," Mageoghegan (1358).

<sup>4</sup> *Mac Cathmail.*—He succeeded Mac Casey as bishop of Clogher, [1356] note 6, *supra*.

(1355) <sup>1</sup> *A great, etc.*—Not given in the *A. L. C.*, Mageoghegan, or the *Four Masters*.

A 74a

[Cal. 1an. [111.<sup>a</sup>] p., l. [xx.1x.<sup>b</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> l.<sup>o</sup> u1.<sup>o</sup> [1x.<sup>o</sup>]. Copmac Mas Caprēaiḡ, pī Der-Muman, o'ec<sup>d</sup>.---Domnall, mac Tairḡ [U]i Maṡḡaiḡna, moṛtuur ep̄t.—Aeḡ, mac Concobuir Mīc Aeḡaḡa[1]n, aobur ruāḡ<sup>1</sup> pē breiṡeḡnūr, o'éc.—Mairm moṛ (Mairm<sup>o</sup> Aeḡa-  
reanaḡ<sup>o</sup>) do ḡabairt do Chaṡal óḡ, mac Caṡail [U]i Concobair, pā Aeṡ-reṡaiḡ ap Conallṡaiḡ (1ṡon<sup>1</sup>, ap Shean, mac Concobair hU1 Domnall 7<sup>1</sup>) Sean hUa<sup>2</sup> Doḡar-  
taiḡ, tairēḡ Aeṡa-Miḡair 7 Eoḡan Connaṡṡaḡ 7 Toirp-  
delbaḡ Mac Suibne do ḡabail le mac [U]i Con[c]obuir. Maṡa Mas Samraḡa[1]n, aobur tairiḡ Tellṡa-Eaḡaḡ, do lot in la rīn 7 a éḡ 'ḡ a tiḡ pēin. Riḡi Tīpe-Conaill do ḡabail do mac [U]i Concobuir.—Donnṡaḡ Mas Uirīp do marbaḡ le mac Duinnḡ<sup>3</sup> (1ṡon<sup>2</sup>, Aeṡḡal óḡ<sup>2</sup>), mīc Flaṡṡ-  
berṡaiḡ Meḡ Uirīp (7<sup>h</sup> la hAṡṡ, mac Flaṡṡberṡaiḡ<sup>h</sup>).—Magnur<sup>1</sup> Meblaḡ hUa Domnall do ḡabail Tīpe-Conaill in<sup>4</sup> bliāḡain pī 7 ḡan ḡairm riḡ pāir<sup>1</sup>.—Caṡal<sup>k</sup> boḡur, mac Caṡail [U]i Ruairc, do marbaḡ ap a caḡaḡ cetna. Ocur [le pēin 7] Mael-Seḡlainn hUa<sup>2</sup> ḡairmleḡaiḡ<sup>5</sup> [do] comṡuiriṡ pē ceile.—Muirceṡṡaḡ, mac Tomair [U]i Phloinḡ, aobur riḡ hUa<sup>2</sup>-Tuirṡṡi, do marbaḡ a pēll o'Aeḡ, mac ḡriain, mīc Aeḡa buirḡe [U]i Neill.—Muir-  
ṡaḡ óḡ Mac Maṡḡamna, aobur riḡ Corco-ḡaircinn, do marbaḡ le Sil-mḡ[r]iain.—ḡriain Mac Donnṡairḡ, aobur riḡ hUa<sup>2</sup>-nOilella, | do marbaḡ do Mac Senṡa o'oirēṡṡ [U]i ḡaḡpa<sup>1</sup>. — ḡaenpī,<sup>m</sup> mac Uillíḡ, mīc Ricairḡ, o'eg.<sup>m</sup>

B 71d

A.D. 1356. <sup>1</sup>-ḡ, A. <sup>2</sup>O, A. <sup>3</sup>n-Duinn, A. <sup>4</sup>an, B. <sup>5</sup>-leḡaiḡ (metathesis of ḡ and ḡ), B. <sup>a</sup>.111., A, B. <sup>b</sup>111., A, B. <sup>c</sup>1359, B. <sup>d</sup> After this word, Aeḡ (the first word of the third entry) was placed, but deleted afterwards, B. <sup>e</sup>1. m. t. h., A, B. Some of the letters are cut away in B. <sup>f</sup>1 itl., t. h., A. In B, the text is: pā Aeṡ-reṡaiḡ, 1ṡon, ap Shean, mac Concobuir hU1 Domnall 7 ap Conallaiḡ. Sean, . . . *Close to Ath-seanaigh, that is, on John, son of Concobur Ua Domnall and on the Conailli. John, etc.* <sup>g</sup>1 itl., t. h., A; in text, after Meḡ Uirīp, B. <sup>h</sup>1 itl., t. h., A; text, B. <sup>i</sup>1. m., t. h., A; text, B. <sup>j</sup>om., B. <sup>k</sup> The order in B is: Caṡal-Donnṡaḡ-Magnur. <sup>1</sup>1ṡon, in bliāḡain pī—*namely, this year*—added, B. <sup>m-m</sup> om., B.

Kalends of Jan. on [3rd] feria, [29th] of the moon, A.D. [1359] 1356<sup>1</sup>[-9]. Cormac Mag Carthaigh, king of Desmond, died.—Domnall, son of Tadhg Ua Mathgamna, died.—Aedh son of Concobur Mac Aedhaga[i]n, who was<sup>2</sup> to be chief professor of jurisprudence, died. A great defeat (the defeat of Ath-seanaigh) was inflicted by Cathal junior, son of Cathal Ua Concobhuir, near Ath-senaigh on the Conailli: (namely, on John, son of Concobar Ua Domnaill and) John Ua Dochartaigh, chief of Ard-Midhair and Eogan<sup>3</sup> the Connacian and Toirdelbach Mac Suibhne were taken prisoners by the son of Ua Concobuir. Matthew Mag Samradha[i]n, who was to be chief of Tellach-Eachach, was [mortally] injured that day and died at his own house. The kingship<sup>4</sup> of Tir-Connaill was taken by the son of Ua Concobuir.—Donnchadh Mag Uidhir was killed by the son of Donn (namely, Ardgal junior), son of Flaithbertach Mag Uidhir (and by Art, son of Flaithbertach).—Maghnus Ua Domnaill the Guileful took the kingship of Tir-Conaill this year, but without the title of king [being bestowed] upon him.—Cathal the Deaf, son of Cathal Ua Ruairc, was slain in the same war. And<sup>5</sup> he and Mail-Shechlainn Ua Gairmleghaidh fell by one another.—Muircertach, son of Thomas Ua Floinn, who was to be king of Ui-Tuirtri, was slain in treachery by Aedh, son of Brian, son of Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny.—Murchadh Mac Mathgamna junior, who was to be king of Corco-Baiscinn, was killed by the Sil-Briain.—Brian Mac Donnchaidh, who was to be king of Ui-Oillella, was killed by Mac Sencha of the sept<sup>6</sup> of O'Gadhra.—Henry, son of Ulick, son of Richard [de Burgh], died.

[1359] <sup>1</sup> 1356=1359 of the *A.L.C.*

<sup>2</sup> *Who was, etc.*—Literally, *material of a chief professor*. For the *suadh*, see O'Curry, *Man. and Cust.* iii. 510.

<sup>3</sup> *Eogan*.—Mac Sweeney. He was called the Connacian from having been fostered in Connaught.

<sup>4</sup> *The kingship*—*Ua Concobuir*.—

“The Four Masters, who had the Annals of Ulster before them, have suppressed this passage, thinking that it would derogate from the glory of the O'Donnells!” (O'D. iii. 616).

<sup>5</sup> *And*.—Supply: his death took place thus:

<sup>6</sup> *Sept.* — *Oirecht*: whence the

[Dyr.] Kal. 1an. [iii.<sup>a</sup>] p., l. [x.<sup>b</sup>], Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup>ccc.<sup>o</sup>l.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup>[-lx.<sup>o</sup>] Maelruanaiḡ,<sup>1</sup> mac ḡille munnelaiḡh [U]i ḡaiḡill, ḡ'éc.—Sar Roibert Saḡair ḡ'ég.—Am̃laim,<sup>d</sup> mac Seppaiḡ Meḡ Raḡnaiill, ḡo marbaḡ<sup>d</sup>.—Loirc̃i<sup>2</sup> moḡa iḡiḡ<sup>3</sup> aimp̃ir cetna, iḡon, baile Roḡa-Comain 7 ḡaim-iniḡ 7 ḡliḡeč 7 Mainiḡtiḡ Lera-ḡabail 7 Fiḡnač 7 ḡruim-liar.—Seaan, mac ḡilla-Cḡiḡt [U]i Ruairc, ḡo marbaḡ la hAeḡ Mac ḡopčairḡ.—ḡiarpmaiḡ O hAin-liḡe, ḡ'éc.—ḡriḡmaiḡ<sup>4</sup> Aḡḡa-Mača, ḡep-inaiḡ<sup>d</sup> Paḡpaiḡ<sup>d</sup>, q̃ueuit in [Chḡiḡt̃o].—ḡepḡal,<sup>d</sup> mac Seppaiḡ Meḡ Raḡnaiill; Cačal, mac in caič, ḡo marbaḡ.—Seaan, mac Simuḡ M̃ic Uḡḡilin, ḡo marbaḡ<sup>d</sup>.—Naemuḡ hUa<sup>5</sup> ḡuib-ḡenna[i]n ḡ'ég.—ḡiarpmaiḡ,<sup>d</sup> mac ḡonnčāḡa riabaiḡ M̃ic ḡiarpmaiḡa, ḡo marbaḡ le Cačal oḡ, mac Cačail [U]i Concobuiḡ<sup>d</sup>.—Inḡen ḡoiḡḡḡelbaiḡ [U]i Concobuiḡ, ben ḡepḡail [U]i Raiḡillaiḡ, ḡo marbaḡ ḡ'erḡur.—Mac riḡ Saḡan ḡo čečt i<sup>6</sup> n-Eḡinn.—ḡilla-na-naem O Connmaiḡḡ, ollam ḡuaḡ-Muman, iḡon<sup>o</sup>, ḡe ḡimḡanačt,<sup>e</sup> ḡ'ég.—Mačḡamain ḡallta Maḡ Uḡḡir, iḡon,<sup>d</sup> mac . . .<sup>d</sup> moḡḡuḡ ert ḡeptimo<sup>d</sup> Kalenḡar Aḡḡuliḡ<sup>d</sup>.

A 74b Kal. 1an. [ii.<sup>a</sup>] p., l. [xxi.<sup>b</sup>] Anno Domini m.<sup>o</sup>ccc.<sup>o</sup>l.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup>[-lx.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup>] ḡeim̃ḡečt<sup>d</sup> O Moča[i]n, oḡḡinneč Cille-

A.D. 1357. <sup>1</sup> Maol-ḡ, B. <sup>2</sup>-ḡce, A. <sup>3</sup>'ḡan, B. <sup>4</sup>-mpaiḡ, B. <sup>5</sup>O, A. <sup>6</sup>α, A.—<sup>a</sup>.ii., A, B. <sup>b</sup>.xiii., A, B. <sup>c</sup>1360, B. <sup>d-d</sup>om., B. <sup>e-e</sup>l. m., t. h., A; text, with iḡon—namely—om., B. <sup>f</sup>A blank= space for 14 letters left by scribe, A; no lacuna in B.

A.D. 1358. <sup>a</sup>.iii., A, B. <sup>b</sup>.ii., A, B. <sup>c</sup>1361, B. <sup>d</sup>The order of this and the following entry is reversed in B.

Hiberno-Latin, *de Iraghto suo* (of their sept), in the Patent Roll of 32 Ed. III (Grace, p. 148, note n.)

[1360]<sup>1</sup> 1357=1360 of the *A. L. C.*

<sup>2</sup>*Savage*.—Grace gives his obit and eulogium at 1360. He was buried in the Dominican House of Coleraine. The textual A.D. is thus three years in advance.

<sup>3</sup>*Slain*.—O'Donovan, by an oversight, has "died" (iii. 617).

<sup>4</sup>*Happened*.—Accidentally.

<sup>5</sup>*Primate*.—Richard Fitz Ralph.

On the death of David Mageraghty in [1346], *supra*, being then dean of Lichfield, he was unanimously nominated by the Chapter of Armagh and appointed by Clement VI., July 31, 1346. (Theiner, p. 286). He died in the Curia (at Avignon), Dec. 16, 1360. For a summary of his energetic life and

Kalends of Jan. on [4th] feria [10th] of the moon, A.D. [1360 Bis.] 1357<sup>1</sup>[-60]. Maelruanaigh, son of the [Wry-]necked Gillie Ua Baighill, died.—Sir Robert Savage<sup>2</sup> died.—Amlaim, son of Geoffrey Mag Raghnaill, was slain.<sup>3</sup>—Great burnings [happened<sup>4</sup>] at the same time, namely, [those of] the town of Ros-Comain and Daim-inis and Sligech and the Monastery of Lis-gabail and Fighnach and Druim-lías.—John, son of Gilla-Crist Ua Ruairc, was slain by Aedh Mac Dorchaidh. — Diarmait O'hAinlidhe died.—The Primate<sup>5</sup> of Ard-Macha, vicar of [St.] Patrick, rested in Christ.—Ferghal<sup>6</sup> son of Geoffrey Mag Raghnaill; Cathal, son of the Blind [Mag Raghnaill], were slain.—John, son of Simug Mac Uidhilin, was killed.—Naemug Ua Duibgenne[i]n died. — Diarmait, son of Donnchadh Mac Diarmata the Grey, was killed by Cathal junior, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir.—The daughter of Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir, wife of Ferghal Ua Raighillaigh, was killed by a fall.—The son<sup>7</sup> of the king of the Saxons came into Ireland.—Gilla-na-naem O'Conmaidh, cllam of Thomond, namely, in timpan<sup>8</sup>-playing, died.—Mathgamain Mag Uidhir the Foreigner, namely, son . . . , died on the 7th of the Kalends of April [March 26].

Kalends of Jan. on [6th] feria, [21st] of the moon, A.D. [1361] 1358<sup>1</sup>[-61]. Benedict O'Mocha[i]n, herenagh of Cell-

memorable controversy with the Mendicant Orders, see Bellesheim: *Geschichte der Kathol. Kirche in Irland*, I. 520 sq.

<sup>6</sup> *Ferghal*.—The *A. L. C.* state he died a natural death. This, in all probability, is correct. Had he been slain, his name would have been included with that of his brother in the third obit of this year.

<sup>7</sup> *Son*.—Lionel, duke of Clarence, third son of Edward III. According to Grace, he landed, Sept. 15, 1361, with his wife, Elizabeth (only child of William de Burgh, who was slain [1333], *supra*).

<sup>8</sup> *Timpan*.—See 1177, note 7, *supra*.

[1361] <sup>1</sup> 1358=1361 of the *A. L. C.*



A 74b Ἀῖραῖτ, in Chiripto quieuit°.—Ἀρτ Mac Mupḗaða, πὶ  
 Λαιῖγεν | 7 Domnall πῆαβᾶḥ, ἀῖδῆυρ πῆῖ Λαιῖγεν, α n-  
 gabail α pēll do mac πῆῖ ὁαῖαν 'n-α ῖῖῖ πῆῖ 7 α' τῆρῶαῖ  
 αῖῖῖ.—Cormac ballaḥ hUa<sup>1</sup> Mail[-Sh]eḥlann, πὶ Mῖḥe,  
 ὁ'ῖῖ.—Donnḥaḥ hUa<sup>1</sup> Loḥlann, πὶ Corcumpuaḥ<sup>2</sup>, ὁ'ῖῖ.—  
 Nicol<sup>3</sup> O Pinaḥta ὁ'ῖῖ.—Tomaltaḥ Mac Neill do  
 marbaḥ<sup>4</sup>.—Sap Remunn α ὀύρε ὁ'ῖῖ.—Dubóg, ingēn  
 Ἀῖḥa Mes Uḥḥir, ben Con-Chonnaḥt, mic Pilib Mes  
 Mhaḥgamna, ὁ'ῖῖ in<sup>5</sup> bliḥḥain πῆῖ.—Cluḥḥe in πῆῖ do  
 beḥḥe co tῖuῖῖ ἰπῖn<sup>h</sup> bliḥḥain πῖn<sup>h</sup> i<sup>3</sup> n-Ḑῖnn. Rῖpḥḥe  
 ὁαḥḥῖ ὁ'ῖῖ ḥῖῖ.—Caḥal 7 Mupceptaḥ, ὁα mac Ἀῖḥa,  
 mic Ḑogain, ὁ'ῖῖ.—Remunn, mac ὀυρεḥḥe in Muine,  
 ὁ'ῖῖ.—Uaḥḥe ὁḥḥḥḥḥ ὁ'ῖῖ.—Ḑillibept,<sup>6</sup> mac Mailῖr,  
 ὁ'ῖῖ.<sup>7</sup>—Tomar Maḥ Tῖḥḥḥḥ[ῖ]n, τῖḥḥḥḥ Tellaiḥ-Ḑun-  
 ḥaḥ, ὁ'ῖῖ.—Tuatal hUa<sup>3</sup> Maille ὁ'ῖῖ.

(Oengur<sup>1</sup> hUa Cairpῖr moḥḥḥḥ epḥ Nonῖr Marḥn.<sup>1</sup>)

[Cal. 1an. [u]i. p., l. [11.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> l.<sup>o</sup>  
 ix.<sup>o</sup> [-lx.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup>] Eogan pῖnn hUa<sup>1</sup> Conḥḥḥḥ, mac πῆῖ  
 Connaḥt [ὁ'ῖῖ].—Tomaltaḥ hUa<sup>1</sup> ὀῖḥḥ ὁ'ῖῖ.—Eogan  
 hUa<sup>1</sup> Maille 7 ὀḥḥḥḥ, α mac, ὁ'ῖῖ.—Maelpuanaḥḥ  
 O Dubḥa ὁ'ῖῖ.—Ingen hUῖ Maille, ben Domnall [U]ῖ  
 Duḥḥa [ὁ'ῖῖ].—Domnall, mac Ruaiḥḥḥ [U]ῖ Chellaiḥ,

A.D. 1358. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>2</sup>αḥ, A. <sup>3</sup>α, B. <sup>4</sup>om. A. <sup>5</sup>α n-ḥḥ ἰπῖn ḥḥḥ  
 πῖn—they died (lit.: their death [took place]) in that captivity, B, <sup>6</sup>som.,  
 B. <sup>h</sup>Placed after n-Ḑῖnn (with πῖ—this, for πῖn—that), B. <sup>1</sup>n. t. h.,  
 A; om., B.

A.D. 1359. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>2</sup>.u., A, B. <sup>3</sup>1362, B.

<sup>2</sup> Cell-Athracht[a]. — Church of  
 [St.] Athracht: founded by St.  
 Patrick for the patron saint (*Tripar-  
 tite Life*, Part II.), who received the  
 veil from his hand (*ib.* and the Book  
 of Armagh, fol. 13a). It is now  
 called Killaraght, “a parish in the  
 bar. of Coolavin, in the south of  
 co. Sligo, where the memory of this

virgin is still held in great vener-  
 ation” (O'D. iii. 619).

<sup>3</sup> Domnall. — Mac Murchadha  
 (Mac Murrough). “Being sinis-  
 terly taken by the king of Eng-  
 land's son in his house, died  
 prisoners with him,” Mageoghegan  
 (1361).

<sup>4</sup> King's Game. — An epidemic, the

Athracht[a]<sup>2</sup>, rested in Christ.—Art Mac Murchadha, [1361]  
king of Leinster and Domnall<sup>3</sup> the Swarthy, who was to  
be king of Leinster, were captured in treachery by the  
son of the king of the Saxons in his own house, and they  
perished with him.—Cormac Ua Mail[-Sh]echlainn the  
Freckled, king of Meath, died.—Donnchadh Ua Lochlainn,  
king of Corcumruadh, died.—Nicholas O'Finachta died.—  
Tomaltach Mac Neill was killed.—Sir Redmond de Burgh  
died.—Dubog, daughter of Aedh Mag Uidhir, wife of  
Cu-Connacht, son of Philip Mag Mathgamna, died this  
year.—The King's Game<sup>4</sup> was rife<sup>5</sup> in this year in  
Ireland. Richard Savage died thereof.—Cathal and Muir-  
certach, two sons of Aedh, son of Eogan,<sup>6</sup> died.—Redmond,  
son of de Burgh of the Muine, died.—Walter Stanton  
died.—Gilbert, son of Meyler,<sup>7</sup> died.—Thomas Mag Tiger-  
na[i]n, chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, died.—Tuathal Ua  
Maille died.

(Oengus<sup>1</sup> Ua Cairpri died on the Nones [7th] of March.) (1358)

Kalends of Jan. on [7th] feria, [2nd] of the moon, A.D. [1362]  
1359<sup>1</sup>[-62]. Eogan Ua Conchobuir the Fair, son of the  
king of Connacht, died.—Tomaltach Ua Birn died.—  
Eogan Ua Maille and his son died.—Maelruanaigh  
O'Dubda died.<sup>2</sup>—The daughter of Ua Maille, wife of  
Domnall Ua Dubhda, died.—Domnall, son of Ruaidhri

nature of which is unknown. The native name apparently arose from the common belief that, like the king's evil, the disease was curable by royal touch.

<sup>5</sup> *Rife*.—Literally, *thickly*.

<sup>6</sup> *Eogan*.—O'Conor.

<sup>7</sup> *Meyler*.—Probably, as the editor of the *A. L. C.* suggests (ii. 22), Meyler Mac Goisdalbh, or Mac

Costelloe, in which family Gilbert and Meyler were names frequently employed.

(1358) <sup>1</sup> *Oengus*, etc.—This obit I have not found elsewhere.

[1362] <sup>1</sup> 1359 = 1362 of the *A. L. C.*

<sup>2</sup> *Died*.—His wife, the daughter of Mac Donough, died this year likewise, *A. L. C.*

ὁ'εἰς.—Niall Mac Samrað[a]n, ταιρεῖ Tellaiḡ-ḡaḡaḡ,  
 ὁ'εἰς.—Cengur<sup>o</sup> Mac-in-Oḡlaiḡ, oirceinneḡ Cille-oiriḡ,  
 quieuir in [Chriḡto].—Caḡal óḡ, mac Caḡail [U]i Con-  
 cobuir, in<sup>o</sup> tpeḡ la iar Samair<sup>o</sup> ὁ'εἰς.—Mupḡaḡ<sup>o</sup> Manac  
 Mac Taiḡḡ quieuir in [Chriḡto].—ḡicair imḡa, ionn,  
 O ḡepḡura, ὁ'εἰς.—ḡiarmaid, mac Seairin, ταιρεῖ  
 Muinnḡiri-hCngairle, ὁ'εἰς.—Cairḡiri hUa<sup>1</sup> Cuinḡ, ταιρεῖ  
 Muinnḡiri-ḡillḡa[i]n, ὁ'εἰς.—Taiḡḡ, mac Concobuir U[i]  
 ḡriair, do marḡaḡ do Clairin-Cuilen.—| ḡilib<sup>d</sup>, mac  
 Rouilḡ moir Meḡ Maḡḡamna, ri Oirḡiall, ὁ'heḡ<sup>d</sup>.

B 72a

[Cal. 1an. [1.<sup>a</sup>] ḡ., l. [xiii.<sup>b</sup>] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup>ccc.<sup>o</sup>  
 lx.<sup>o</sup>[-iii.<sup>o</sup>] Muirceḡaḡ ḡuaḡ, mac Domnail Irḡair,  
 do marḡaḡ le mac Maḡnur.<sup>a</sup>—Maḡnur Eoganaḡ hUa<sup>1</sup>  
 Domnail ὁ'ec.—Ceoḡ (ḡuaḡ<sup>d</sup>) Maḡ Uiriḡ, ri ḡep-  
 Manac, ὁ'εἰς in<sup>o</sup> bliḡairin ḡi<sup>o</sup>.—Maḡnur, mac Ceoḡa [U]i  
 Domnail, aobur ḡiḡ Cene[oi]l-Conail, do marḡaḡ le  
 Maḡnur, mac Caḡail [U]i Choncobuir.—Taiḡḡ Mac  
 Con[Sh]nama, ταιρεῖ Muinnḡiri-Cinaeḡa, do<sup>1</sup> lot 7 do  
 ḡabail<sup>1</sup> le Caḡal, mac Ceoḡa ḡreirniḡ h[U]i<sup>o</sup> Concobuir<sup>o</sup>  
 7<sup>5</sup> αἰῶν ἰρὶν λαῖμ ḡin<sup>5</sup>.—Cairḡḡina, inḡen [U]i ḡheḡair,  
 | ben [U]i Raiḡillaiḡ, ὁ'ec.—Caḡal Mac Donnḡairḡ  
 do marḡaḡ la luḡt Muirḡ-Luirḡ.—ḡaeḡ moir ἰρὶν  
 bliḡairin ḡin<sup>b</sup> doḡur tiḡi 7 tempail, doḡair longa 7  
 arḡairiḡi imḡa.

A 74c

A.D. 1359. <sup>cc</sup> om., B. <sup>d-d</sup> r. m., t. h., A; text, B.

A.D. 1360. <sup>1</sup> O, A. <sup>2</sup> ii., A, B. <sup>b</sup> .xxiii., A, B. <sup>c</sup> 1363, B. <sup>d</sup> itl.,  
 n. t. h., A; text, B. <sup>ee</sup> om., A. <sup>ff</sup> do marḡaḡ—was killed, B. <sup>sg</sup> om., B.  
<sup>h</sup> om., B.

<sup>3</sup> *Mac-in-oglaich*.—Son of the young warrior.—From two other entries in the *Four Masters* [1333, 1416], it may be concluded that the herenachy of Cell-oiridh (Killerry,

bar. Tirerrill, co. Sligo) was hereditary in the family of Mac-in-Ogley.

<sup>4</sup> *Died*.—In Sligo, of the plague (doubtless that mentioned under the previous year), A. L. C.

Ua Cellaigh, died.—Niall Mag Samradha[i]n, chief of [1362] Tellach-Eathach, died.—Aengus Mac-in-oglaich,<sup>3</sup> here-nagh of Cell-oiridh, rested in Christ.—Cathal junior, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir, died<sup>4</sup> the third day after November-Day.—Murchadh Mac Taidhg, the monk, rested in Christ.—The Vicar of Imaidh,<sup>5</sup> namely, O'Ferghusa, died.—Diarmait, son of John,<sup>6</sup> chief of the Muintir-hAnghaile, died.—Cormac Ua Cuinn, chief of Muintir-Gillga[i]n, died.—Tadhg, son of Concobur<sup>7</sup> Ua Briain, was slain by the Clann-Cuilen.—Philip, son of Ralph Mor Mag Mathgamna, king of Oirgialla, died.

Kalends of Jan. on [1st] feria, [13th] of the moon, [1363] A.D. 1360<sup>1</sup>[-3]. Muircertach the Red, son of Domnall<sup>2</sup> of Irras, was slain by the son of Maghnus.<sup>2</sup>—Maghnus Ua Domnaill of [Tir-]Eoga[i]n<sup>3</sup> died.—Aedh Mag Uidhir (the Red), king of Fir-Manach, died this year.—Maghnus, son of Aedh Ua Domnaill, one who was to be king of Tir-Conaill, was slain by Maghnus, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir. — Tadhg Mac Con[Sh]nama, chief of Muintir-Cinaetha, was injured and taken prisoner by Cathal, son of Aedh Ua Conchobuir the Brefnian, and he died in that custody.—Catherine, daughter of Ua Ferghail, wife of Ua Raighillaigh, died.—Cathal Mac Donnchaidh was slain by the people of Magh-Luirg.—Great wind in that year that broke houses and churches [and] sank<sup>4</sup> many craft and barks.

<sup>5</sup> *Imaidh*.—The island of Omeý off Connemara. See O'Donovan's note (iii. 622).

<sup>6</sup> *John*.—O'Farrell.

<sup>7</sup> *Concobur*.—Conor, son of Tur-lough, king of Thomond, who died [1306], *supra*.

[1363]<sup>1</sup> 1360=1363 of the *A.L.C.*

<sup>2</sup> *Domnall, Maghnus*—O'Conor.

<sup>3</sup> [*Tir-]Eoga[i]n*.—An adjective in the original. O'Donnell was so called from having been fostered in Tyrone.

<sup>4</sup> *Sank*.—Literally, *drowned*.

[b. r.] Cal. 1an. [11.<sup>a</sup>] p., l. [xx.iii.<sup>b</sup>] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup> 1.<sup>o</sup> [-1111.<sup>o</sup>] Diarmait hUa<sup>1</sup> brian, pī Tuad-Muman, d'ec.—Mael[-sh]eclainn hUa<sup>1</sup> ferghail, tairēc Muinn-tipe-hAṅgailē, d'ec.—Domnall, mac Ruaidbri [U]i Chellaiḡ, adbur pīḡ hUa<sup>1</sup>-Maine, d'ec.—Ingion bairer a bupc, ben Aedā, mic Feidlimid, d'ec.—Derbail, ingen in erpoic [U]i Domnail, ben Meḡ Uidīr (idon<sup>d</sup>, Aedā ruaid Meḡ Uidīr<sup>d</sup>), d'eg.—Aed hUa<sup>1</sup> Neill, in t-aen pī ir ferrr tainic<sup>2</sup> do Leč Cuinn irin aimpīr n-deiḡenaiḡ i n-airpūḡi Coicid Ulaḡ, d'ecce in<sup>e</sup> bliadain [r]i<sup>e</sup>.—Domnall Maḡ Uidīr, tiḡerna Clainnī-ferghailē, morpuur ept.—ḡilla-na-naem O Duibdaboipenn, ollam breiḡe-man Corcumpuaḡ [U]i Ločlainn, d'ec<sup>2</sup>.—brian hUa<sup>1</sup> brian, raí timpanaiḡ<sup>3</sup>, d'eg.—Diarmait hUa<sup>1</sup> ḡingion, ḡelaiḡi maiḡ 7 renčaid, d'eg<sup>f</sup>.—Aippic, ingen brian [U]i Raiḡillaiḡ, ben brian Meḡ Tiḡernain, d'eg rečt-muin<sup>g</sup> pē Cairc. Ocur nírp'oindeḡ ar a maiḡ[i]ur co haimpīr a hoideḡa<sup>g</sup>.

Cal. 1an. [111.<sup>a</sup>] p., l. [u.<sup>b</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup> [-u.<sup>o</sup>] Ruaidbri, mac Domnail [U]i Neill do marbaḡ do Mael[-sh]eclainn, mac i[n]<sup>1</sup> ḡirr, d'aen upčur poiḡoi.—Tomaltac, mac Murčadā<sup>2</sup> [U]i Pherḡail, d'eg.—Cogaḡ mór irin bliadain pī<sup>3</sup> eter Clainn-ḡoirdeib 7 luiḡnīḡ 7<sup>d</sup> innraiḡid do ḡenaiḡ do Clainn-ḡoirdeib ar

A.D. 1361. <sup>1</sup> O, A. <sup>2</sup>—1ḡ, B. <sup>3</sup> tem—, A. <sup>a</sup> 1111., A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1111., A, B. This epact is not found in the Decemnovennal cycle. <sup>c</sup> 1364, B. <sup>d-d</sup> itl, t. h., B; om., A. <sup>e-e</sup> om., A. <sup>f</sup> morpuur ept, B. <sup>g-g</sup> om., B.

A.D. 1362. <sup>1</sup> α[n], B. <sup>2</sup> čaid, A. <sup>3</sup> om., B. <sup>a</sup> u., A, B. <sup>b</sup> xix. (obtained by adding 11 to the previous textual epact and not found in the Cycle of Nineteen), A, B. <sup>c</sup> 1365, B. <sup>d-d</sup> om., B.

[1364] <sup>1</sup> 1361=1364 of the A. L. C. who died in [1306], *supra*. He succeeded Brian (sl. [1350] *supra*) in the kingship of Thomond.

<sup>2</sup> *Diarmait*.—Son of Turlough,

Kalends of Jan. on [2nd] feria, [24th] of the moon, [1364 Bis.] A.D. 1361<sup>1</sup>[-4.] Diarmait <sup>2</sup>Ua Briain, king of Thomond, died.—Mael[-Sh]echlainn Ua Ferghail, chief of Muintir-hAngaile, died.—Domnall, son of Ruaidhri Ua Cellaigh, one who was to be king of Ui-Maine, died.—The daughter of Walter de Burgh, wife of Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh,<sup>3</sup> died.—Derbail, daughter of the bishop Ua Domnaill,<sup>4</sup> wife of Mag Uidhir (namely, of Aedh Mag Uidhir the Red), died.—Aedh Ua Neill, the best king of the Half of Conn that came in the late time into the kingship of the Fifth of Ulster, died this year.—Domnall Mag Uidhir, lord of Clann-Fergaile, died.—Gilla-na-naem O'Duibhdaboirenn, chief judge of Corcumruadh of Ua Lochlainn,<sup>5</sup> died.—Bran Ua Brain, an eminent timpanist, died.—Diarmait Ua Sgingin, a good historian and antiquary, died.—Aiffric, daughter of Brian Ua Raighillaigh, wife of Brian Mag Tigernain, died a week before Easter.<sup>6</sup> And there was no stint to her goodness up to the time of her decease.

Kalends of Jan. on [4th] feria, [5th] of the moon, [1365] A.D. 1362<sup>1</sup>[-5]. Ruaidhri, son of Domnall Ua Neill, was killed by Mael[-Sh]echlainn, son of the Dwarf,<sup>2</sup> with one shot of an arrow.—Tomaltach, son of Murchadh Ua Ferghail, died.—Great war in this year between the Clann-Goisdelb and the Luighni and an attack was made

<sup>3</sup> *Feidhlimidh*.—O'Conor.

<sup>4</sup> *Bishop Ua Domnaill*.—Thomas of Raphoe, who died in [1337], *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Corcumruadh of Ua Lochlainn*.—The barony of Burren, so called to distinguish it from the Corcumruadh of O'Conor, bar. of Corcumroe, co. Clare. (See *Book of Rights*, p. 65, note z.) The brehon of the latter was O'Daly.

<sup>6</sup> *Week before Easter*.—Sunday, March 17, Easter (XVI. F) falling on March 24.

[1365] <sup>1</sup> 1362=1365 of the *A. L. C.*

<sup>2</sup> *Son of the Dwarf*.—According to the *A. L. C.*, he belonged to the family of Mac Cathmail (Mac Cawell, chiefs of Cenel-Feradaigh, bar. of Clogher, co. Tyrone).



Λυῖνεκαίῃ<sup>d</sup>. Εἰβαίῃ ἀνβόιλ 7<sup>d</sup> τοῖς θεῶταίῃ το  
 ἑαβαίῃ ἀρ Λυῖνεκαίῃ το'ν<sup>e</sup> τοίρε ριν<sup>e</sup>: ἰδον<sup>f</sup>, ρεῖρερ  
 mac ριῖ το μαίῃ Μυῖνντιρί-ἡῖρα το μαρβαῖ ρα  
 Cορμαῖ ἡῖα<sup>4</sup> n-ἡῖρα.—Ἄταμ<sup>5</sup> ἡῖα ριαλα[ι]n μορτυρ  
 εῖτ<sup>5</sup>.—1nορῖοῖ<sup>d</sup> το ἑenum τ'Ἄεῃ Mac Ὀαρματα ἀρ  
 Μυῖνντιρ-ἑolu[ι]ρ. Cιτα μορ 7 cρεῖα αἰῃβλι το  
 ἑenam ἀρ ἑoluρᾶκαίῃ το'ν ουλ ριν: νοῦρ cρεῖα ῖαν  
 cαιρεκαίῃ na cρεῖα ριν; uαιρ το μαρβαῖ εῖτα uαιρli  
 A 74d ἀνβόιλε umpοran, ρα' n aenῖερ | τῖῖ n-αἰῃεῃ coιτciνn  
 ιρ ρερρ το bi 1 Connaῖταιῃ 'n-α αἰμῖρ, ἰδον, ρα Cορμαc,  
 mac Ὀαρματα ρυαἰῃ 7 ρα ἑα mac Tοmalταιῖ [U]i  
 ὀρn. Ὀαρμαιτ Mac Ὀαρματα 7 Maelρuanαἰῖ, mac  
 Ὀonnῖαῃ ριαβαἰῖ, το ῖabail ἀρ α cρεἰῖ cetna<sup>d</sup>.—Ρεἰῃ-  
 lῖmῖῃ in éinῖῖ ἡῖα<sup>4</sup> Concobuῖρ, ρῖ Cοrcumpρuaἰῃ, ἰδον<sup>d</sup>,  
 mac Ὀomnaἰl[U]i Concobuῖρ, ραἰ ῖαν αἰῃῃ n-éinῖῖ<sup>d</sup>, τ'éc  
 in<sup>d</sup> bliᾶῃin ρin<sup>d</sup>.—ὀρian, mac Maῖa Mῖῖῖ Tῖῖῖna[ι]n,  
 mac ταιρῖῖ ρα<sup>b</sup> mó aῖῖ 7 oἰρρoepcυρ<sup>b</sup>, ρεἰῖem<sup>d</sup> coιτciνn  
 im bῖaἰῃ 7 im eallaῖ<sup>d</sup>, τ'és<sup>i</sup> im<sup>d</sup> ρeἰl Sang Seaα[ι]n in  
 bliᾶῃin ρin<sup>d</sup>, amail aῃbepτ: <sup>5</sup>

Rann<sup>i</sup>: ὀρian Maῖ Tῖῖῖna[ι]n na τρερ,  
 Re [α] einῖῖ nῖρ' coἰρ coimer<sup>7</sup>:  
 Relean ῖαν ρic an ῖeile,  
 ὀuῃ neam cῖἰῖ α ῖaῖpeime.

ὀρian, mac Ἄεῃa Mῖῖ Maῖῖamna, το ῖabail ρῖῖ  
 B 72b n-Oἰρῖiαl | 7 cleaῖῖnυρ 7 capαopaῖ τ'ῖαρ τό ἀρ  
 Somαἰρliῖ, mac ἑoin τuiῖ Mῖc Ὀomnaἰl, ἀρ Conρoαbla

A.D. 1362. <sup>4</sup>O, A. <sup>5</sup>ῖob—, B. <sup>e</sup>in tan ρin—that time, B. <sup>i</sup>om.,  
 A. <sup>e</sup>om., A. <sup>b</sup>lan τ'αῃ 7 τ'οἰρρoepcυρ—full of prosperity and of  
 pre-eminence, B. <sup>i</sup> verb is placed after Tῖῖῖnam in B. <sup>i</sup>om., B.

<sup>3</sup> *Cormac*.—Heir-presumptive to the lordship of Luighni (Leyney, the territory of the O'Haras, co. Sligo).

<sup>4</sup> *Muintir-Eoluis*.—Plural adject-

tival from of *Eolus* in the original.

<sup>5</sup> *Numbers*.—Literally, *deeds*; by metonymy for the slain.

<sup>5a</sup> *Diarmait*, *Donnchadh*.—Mac Dermot.

by the Clann-Goisdelb on the Luighni. Excessive loss and destruction of good persons was inflicted on the Luighni on that expedition: namely, six sons of kings of the nobles of Muintir-hEghra were slain under Cormac<sup>3</sup> Ua Eaghra.—Adam Ua Fiala[i]n died.—An attack was made by Aedh Mac Diarmata on the Muintir-Eolu[i]s. Great wrongs and excessive preys were made on the [Muintir-] Eoluis<sup>4</sup> on that occasion. [But] they were not forays without retaliations, those forays; for there were slain enormous numbers<sup>5</sup> of nobles about them, under the best man for a general house of guests that was in Connacht in his time, to wit, under Cormac, son of Diarmait<sup>5a</sup> the Red and under the two sons of Tomaltach<sup>6</sup> Ua Birn. Diarmait Mac Diarmata and Maelruanaigh, son of Donnchadh<sup>5a</sup> the Swarthy, were taken prisoners on the same foray.—Feidhlimidh Ua Concobuir of the Hospitality, king of Corcumruadh,<sup>7</sup> that is, son of Domnall Ua Concobuir, distinguished without ebb of hospitality, died that year.—Brian, son of Matthew Mag Tigerna[i]n, the son of a chief of greatest felicity and pre-eminence, general patron respecting food and cattle, died about the feast of Saint James [July 25] that year, as [the poet] said:

Stanza<sup>8</sup>: Brian Mag Tigernain of the contests,  
 With his hospitality comparison were not just:  
 He practised hospitality without reward,  
 Heaven was the end of his battle-career.

Brian, son of Aedh Mag Mathgamna, took the kingship of Oirghialla and marriage-alliance and friendship were contracted by him with Somairle, son of John Mac

<sup>6</sup> *Tomaltach*. — O'Donovan, by oversight, prints "Cormac" (*F. M.* iii. 629).

<sup>7</sup> *Corcumruadh*. — That is, the

moiety co-extensive with the present barony of Corcomroe. Cf. [1364], note 5.

<sup>8</sup> *Stanza*.—The metre is *Debide*.

Coicibh Uladh, co tuc fair ingin [U]i Rairgillaidh do légan  
7 co tuc ran a ingin fein dó. Sepp ar a aile rin co  
tuc cuig<sup>k</sup> i n-a teč fein<sup>k</sup> é d'ol fína. Ocur mur do  
fáil rin' an rin d'fágbail, ir e cuireb fuair gur'iađ  
đriar fein a da laim tairir 7 a gabail co dočpač,  
domiađač 7 a čogbail amač—7 uačađ dia<sup>1</sup> munnitir i  
n-a focair—gur'epařleđ 7 gur'cengleđ a čora 7 a lama  
d'a čeile 7 gur'cuireb a<sup>6</sup> loč<sup>6</sup> é. Ocur ni fer a rgele  
o rin amač. Do l[e]igeđ fo'n tair 7 gač inađ a fpuč a  
munnter, do marbađ 7 do hairgeđ iat. Mairg doman  
7 talam 7 uirí i n-ar'folčē in t-raerclann ročeneoil,  
idon, adbur piğ Inni-ğall, idon<sup>7</sup>, mac Eoin duib, mic  
Claxantair. Amail adber:

Rann<sup>f</sup>: In loč<sup>m</sup> ra ar'cuireb<sup>m</sup> cenn caič<sup>8</sup>,  
Somairle na rleğ rinnait,  
Eter gnaí 7 glór ir ġen,  
Ór ir rin fair do foilgeđ.

Nočor olc gan inneacuđ re hačgairit in t-olc rin. Uair  
po tinoil Domnall, mac Aeđa hUí Neill 7 Toirprelbač  
hUa<sup>4</sup> Neill 7 tucadap comađa mora 7 bračairir 7 ričcain  
do clainn Aeđa buiđe [U]i Neill, idon, do đriar, mac  
Enri [U]i Neill, co n-a braičrič. Ocur taimic fór irin  
coimtinol cetna<sup>n</sup> Niall, mac Murčāđa, mic Murčāđa  
moir Mheg Mačgamna, derbračair mačar Mic Dom-

A.D. 1362. <sup>6-6</sup> illoc, B. <sup>7</sup>om., A. <sup>8</sup>-ğ, B. <sup>k-k</sup>cuigi fein, dia tiğ—to  
himself, to his house, B. <sup>1</sup>d'a (syncope for di a), A. <sup>m-m</sup> loč 'n-a r'  
cuireb—The lake in which was put, B. <sup>n</sup>rin—that, B.

<sup>9</sup> Forced him.—Literally, put upon him.

<sup>10</sup> Brian.—Mageoghegan (1365), by a strange misapprehension, took the perpetrator to be Mac Donnell.

<sup>11</sup> Wound.—Literally, tied.

<sup>12</sup> Bands were despatched.—The

original construction is impersonal: it was let [loose].

<sup>13</sup> Innocent one.—Literally, head [by synecdoche for the person] of an innocent [man]; a periphrasis employed to make the line heptasyllabic.

Domnaill the Black, [namely,] with the Constable of the Fifth of Ulster, so that he forced him<sup>9</sup> to abandon the daughter of Ua Raighillaigh and gave his own daughter to him. Shortly after that, he [Brian]<sup>10</sup> brought him to himself into his own house to drink wine. And when that person expected to obtain the wine, the bidding he got was that Brian himself wound<sup>11</sup> his two hands about him and he was seized rudely, contumeliously and carried out—and the few of his people [that were] in his company—so that his feet and hands were made fast and tied together and he was put into a lake. And tidings of him are not known from that out. Bands were despatched<sup>12</sup> throughout the country and wherever his people were found, they were slain and plundered. Woe the world and land and water wherein was submerged the noble, well-born offspring, to wit, one who was to be king of Insi-Gall [Hebrides], namely, the son of John the Black, son of Alexander. As [the poet] said :

Stanza<sup>8</sup> : This [is] the lake wherein was put an  
innocent one,<sup>13</sup>

Somuirle of the sharp-pointed spears,  
Mid merriment and noise and laughter,  
For it is wine 'neath which he was submerged.

Not an evil without retribution [even] for a very short time was that evil. For Domnall, son of Aedh Ua Neill and Toirdelbach Ua Neill mustered and gave<sup>14</sup> large donatives and brotherhood and peace to the clan of Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny, namely, to Brian, son of Henry Ua Neill, together with his kinsmen. And there came likewise into that muster Niall, son of Murchadh, son of Murchadh Mor Mag Mathgamna; brother of the mother

<sup>14</sup> *Gave, etc.*—In order that the Clannaboy [*Clann-Aedha-buidhe*] and their chief, Brian O'Neill

might unite with them in punishing Brian Mac Mahon.

A 75a    ναίλλ 7 λαιτρίξ Οίρηγιάλλ ειρίθεν.<sup>9</sup> Ουρτανγανουρ ιρροίθε  
 ι Coiceð Ὑλαð το Clainn-Domnaill, φα Τοιρρδελβαð μορ  
 Mac n-Domnaill 7 φα [α] mac ren, φα Αλαχανοαιρ 7 φα  
 mac Somairli fein, ιδον, φα Εοιν óγ 7 тυсадуρ ο'ινηραιξίð  
 Raða-тулаð ιατ, ιδον, longport Mhes Maðgamna 7  
 ραινίε ραβαð pompo 7 το° φαγανουρ ιν baili° 7 тυсаð  
 maíom ímírce<sup>10</sup> oppa<sup>11</sup> 7 níρ'hanað οίð co ρανγανουρ |  
 Loð-Είρνε гур'тосгаð α cpiuð 7 α ceðpa α n-αιηφεçт α  
 n-αιρde le Ρεραιð-Manač 7 λειριν ρλυαξ, гур'οιρβαιγεð  
 ðpian Maγ Maðgamna apup amač α n-uçт Muinn-  
 тipи-Mailmórðα 7 po гαβαð α ben<sup>12</sup> 7 α ingen.—Cu-  
 Connaçт hυα<sup>4</sup> Ραιγίλλαιξ, ρί ðpείpne, το ðul ipna ðpαι-  
 τpíð ο'α ðeoin fein—pí<sup>d</sup> beoðα, bpíγmur<sup>d</sup>—7 an púγi το  
 çabairт το pílíð<sup>q</sup>, ο'α ðepbpaçαιp.—Eoçαιð, mac Toιρp-  
 ðelbaiγ Mes Maðgamna, το mapbað.

(Cn<sup>r</sup> Peryun O Congaile, ιð epт, paitoin, ιδον, oipci-  
 ðeaçuin Ropa-opcip, mopty[u]r epт.)

[Cal. 1an. [u.<sup>a</sup>] p., [L.<sup>b</sup> x.u.,<sup>b</sup>] Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup>  
 lx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> [-u.<sup>o</sup>] Caçal, mac Aeðα ðpείpniγ, mic Caçail  
 ruaið 7 Maγmur óγ, α mac 7<sup>d</sup> Muipçepταç Mac [C]ail-  
 púocair 7 Muipγi<sup>1</sup> hυα Maçlatuile 7 Oiapmaio Mac  
 Simoin 7 Oiapmaio Mac γίλλα-ðepaiγ<sup>2d</sup> το mapbað  
 α° pell,<sup>o</sup> тepтio<sup>1</sup> ιour Man<sup>1</sup> ap<sup>2</sup> Spač-Ρep-λupγ<sup>3</sup> le

A, D, 1362. <sup>9</sup> eipem, B. <sup>10</sup>-ceç (the adj.), B. <sup>11</sup> opτα A. <sup>12</sup> bean, A.  
<sup>10</sup>do paγbaro in baile polam—the place was left empty, B. <sup>p</sup>p ap an тip  
 —from out the country, B. <sup>q</sup> placed after ðepbpaçαιp, B. <sup>r</sup>rn. t. h.,  
 A; om., B.

A, D, 1363. <sup>1</sup> Murgear, A. <sup>2</sup>-Eapaiç, A. <sup>a</sup>.u., A, B. <sup>b</sup>bl., A, B.  
<sup>c</sup> 1366, B. <sup>d</sup> partly itl., partly on c. m., t. h., A; text, B. <sup>e</sup> om., A.  
<sup>f</sup> itl., t. h., B; Man itl., t. h. (the scribe probably having forgotten to  
 place it on text line), A. <sup>g</sup> itl., t. h., A. Placed after Ρεραιð-Manač, B.

<sup>15</sup> Clainn-Domnaill. — The Mac  
 Donnell's of Antrim.

(1362) <sup>1</sup> The Parson, etc.—Given  
 at 1365 in the Four Masters.

[1366] <sup>1</sup> 1363 = 1366 of the A. L.  
 C.

<sup>2</sup> Cathal.—O'Connor.

of Mac Domnaill and half-king of Oirgialla was this [1365] person. And there came what was in the Fifth of Ulster of the Clann-Domnaill,<sup>15</sup> under Toirdelbach Mor Mac Domnaill and under his son, [namely,] under Alexander and under the son of Somairle himself, that is, under John junior and they betook themselves to attack Rath-tulach, that is, the fortress of Mag Mathgamna. And word came before them and they [the garrison] abandoned the place and defeat with loss of moveables was inflicted on them and they were not desisted from in pursuit until they reached Loch-Eirne, so that their chattel and their cattle were simultaneously seized completely by the Fir-Manach and by the [allied] host. Thus Brian Mag Mathgamna was expelled from out the country into the protection of Muintir-Mailmordha and his wife and his daughter were captured.—Cu-Connacht Ua Raighillaigh, king of Breifni, went into the Friars of his own will—a spirited, powerful king [was he]—and the kingship was given to Philip, [namely], to his brother.—Eochaidh, son of Toirdelbach Mag Mathgamna, was killed.

(The Parson <sup>1</sup> O'Congaile, that is, Paidin, namely, arch-deacon of Ros-orcir, died.) [1362]

Kalends of Jan. on [5th] feria, [16th] of the moon, [1366] A.D. 1363<sup>1</sup>[-6]. Cathal, son of Aedh the Brefnian, son of Cathal <sup>2</sup> the Red and Maghnus junior, his son and Muircertach Mac Caelridocair and Maurice Ua Maelatuile and Diarmaid Mac Simoin and Diarmaid Mac Gilla-Beraigh <sup>3</sup> were killed in treachery, on the 3rd of the Ides [13th] of May,<sup>4</sup> on Srath-Fer-Luirc by the Fir-Manach. And

<sup>3</sup> *Gilla-Beraigh*.—See 1190, note 4, *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *13th of May*.—It was the eve of Ascension Day in 1366.



Περαιβ-Μαναῆ 7 κρεῖα αἰῶβλι το ὅenum αρ Clainn-  
Μuirceprταιῖ 7 ριῆ το ὅenam ὁ'Περαιβ-Μαναῆ ρε  
Μuinnτιρ-Ρuairc 7 α ρaltana<sup>h</sup> το μαῖam ὁ'α ῥeile αρ  
olῥaiῖ ρε Clainn-Μuirceprταιῖ. Ocur mac Ruairḡρι το  
ḡabail inaḡ Caῥail [U]i Concobuir in bliadain ρin.<sup>1</sup>

(A)

(B)

Imuici το ὅenam le Caῥail Mac Mas Plannῥaḡa,  
Μuinnτιρ-Ρuairc ιιν m- | ταιρεῆ Ὅapτρταιῖ, το  
ḡpéirne i comḡail Πep- | μαρβαḡ le clainn Muir-  
Μanaῆ 7 ḡpér τιmcill το ceprταιῖ hU Concobuir αρ  
ὅenum το macaiῖ-ρiḡ ὁḡ- ḡpér oiḡῥe.  
a[iῖ] Clainn-Μuirceprταιῖ 7 Caῥail Mac [Ph]lannῥaḡa  
το μαρβαḡ uirpe, ταιρεῆ Ὅapτρταιῖ.

B 72c

Tinol<sup>1</sup> το Domnall hUa Neill 7 το Clainn-Domnaill,  
idon, το Thoiprḡelbaῆ Mac Domnaill 7 ὁ'Alaxandair  
Mac Domnaill ὁ'innpῥaῆ Neill [U]i Neill. Ocur Mac  
Cutiḡail το ῥur apτir amaῆ τοib 7 α του ρein ὁ'innpῥeῆ  
Neill [U]i Neill. ḡpér αρ ὁepeḡ na n-imirceḡ. Ocur  
Ragnall, mac Alaxandair, oigri Clainn-Alaxandair,  
το ῥeῥt α hlinpῥiῖ-ḡall ρa'n am ρin τοῥum Neill [U]i  
Neill. In ὁa ceitῥin το ῥeciḡail αρ α ῥeile, idon, oi-  
pῥeῥt Clainn-Domnaill. Ocur Raḡnall τοῥur ῥeῥtai-  
pῥeῥta map α ρoiῖe α bpaῥair ρein, idon, Thoiprḡelbaῆ  
7 α mac, idon, Alaxandair 7 α iapaiḡ ὁό α n-onoir na  
ρinnpῥeῥta 7 in bpaῖῥepa ḡan ῥeῥt 'n-a cenn. Ocur  
ḡan aipe το ῥaḡairt ὁό 7 nῥ'pῥeῥeḡ ὁό, aῥt ρo inn-  
pῥaiḡour cum in aῥa αρ α ρacaour Raḡnall 7 tucadour  
tpoio ὁ'α ῥeile. Ocur το μαρβαḡ mac Ragnall and  
<sup>h</sup> ρaltanur, B. <sup>1</sup> om., B. Hom., B.

<sup>5</sup> *An incursion, etc.*—The A entry  
is followed by the *Four Masters*  
(1366).

<sup>6</sup> *Overtaken.*—The account in the  
*F. M.* adds that they were defeated  
and despoiled of their cattle by the

enormous preys were made on the Clann-Muircertaigh [1366] and peace was made by the Fir-Manach with the Muinterruaire and their injuries were mutually forgiven for ill to the Clann-Muircertaigh. And the son of Ruaidhri<sup>2</sup> took the place of Cathal Ua Concobuir that year.

(A)

(B)

An incursion<sup>5</sup> was made by the Muinterruaire into the Breifni in the company of the Fir-Manach and a flank attack was made by the young sons of kings of the Clann-Muircertaigh and Cathal Mag [F]lannchadha, chief of Dartraighi, was slain therein.

Cathal Mag Flannchadha, chief of Dartraighi, was slain by the clan of Muircertach Ua Concobuir on a night attack. Cathal Mag [F]lannchadha, chief of Dartraighi, was slain therein.

Muster was made by Domnall Ua Neill and by the Clann-Domnaill, namely, by Toirdhelbach Mac Domnaill and by Alexander Mac Domnaill to attack Niall Ua Neill. And Mac Cathmail was put from out the country by them and that chief went to join Niall Ua Neill. The rear of the migrating forces was overtaken.<sup>6</sup> And<sup>7</sup> Ragnall, son of Alexander, that is, the heir of the Clann-Alexandair, came from Innsi-Gall about that time to Niall Ua Neill. The kerns of the two parties met with one another, that is, the [whole] sept of the Clann-Domnaill. And Ragnall sent messengers to where his own kinsman, namely, Toirdelbach and his son, to wit, Alexander, were, and he asked in honour of the seniority and of the brotherhood not to come against him. And no attention was paid to him and respite was not given to him, but they advanced up to the ford whereon they saw Ragnall and they gave

forces of Domnall O'Neill. But this is at variance with the tenor of the more detailed narrative of the Ulster Annals.

to the coming of the Mac Donnells is introduced to explain their junction with MacCawell on the present occasion.

<sup>7</sup> *And, etc.*—The episode relative

7 το ζοναῶ 7 το μαρβαῶ θαινε ετερυ. Οκυρ το ζαβαῶ  
 Ἀλαξανθαιρ Mac Ὀμναιλλ αρ in αῖ cetna. Οκυρ  
 ροβ'αιλ le μυνντιρ Ραῖναιλλ α μαρβαῶ 7 νίρ'λειζ  
 Ραῖναιλλ τοιβ; uair αουβερετ naḥ βιαῶ ερβαῶ α mic  
 7 α βραῖταρ παρ. Οκυρ το bi mac Caḥmail co n-a  
 μαρεϋλuaiḡ ic tabairt το μαρεϋλuaiḡ Ὀμναιλλ [U]i  
 Neill 7 ρuc O Neill ρεινν opna ρa'n ρan ρin 7 το ζαῶ  
 Ὀμναιλλ δερεῶ α μαρεϋλuaiḡ ρειν 7 ρuc leiρ iaτ.  
 Οκυρ το ζοναῶ 7 το μαρβαῶ μοραν θ'α μυνντιρ.—  
 Cagaḥ μορ ετερ Gallaiḥ Connaḥt 7 Clainn-Muiry  
 θ'innarba[ḥ] le Mac Uilliam 7 α n-tul ρen cum  
 A 75b Clainn-Ricairθ 7 ϋlulaiḡeḥ | μορ το ḥenum le Mac  
 Uilliam 7 le hAeḥ, mac ρειḥlimḥe, ρi Connaḥt 7 le  
 mac Maḡnura[U]i Conḥobuir 7 le hUilliam O Ceallaiḡ,  
 ρi O-Maine, α n-Uaḥtar Connaḥt cum Clainn-Ricairθ.  
 Μοραν το Muimneḥaiḥ θ'ειρḡi le Clainn-Ricairθ 7 beiḥ  
 ρorba ρaiḥi aḡ ρorbaiρi αρ α ceile τοιḥ 7 neρt το ζabail  
 το Mac Uilliam ρa ḥeoiḡ. Ὀρuiḡoi Clainn-Ricairθ το  
 ḥabairt το leiρ 7 α tiaḥtain ρειν co beoḥa, laiρiρ το'n  
 turuy ρin'.—Muirceρtaḥ, mac Raḡnail, mic Raḡnail  
 moiρ Meḡ Raḡnail, aḥbur apḥtaiρiḡ ḡan ερβαῶ, το  
 μαρβαῶ α ρell la taiρeḥ Muinnτιρi-hEolu[i]ρ, iθon,  
 la Mail[-Sh]eḥlaimn Maḡ Raḡnail, in' cet Luan iaρ  
 Samaiρ'. Οκυρ in<sup>k</sup> taiρeḥ le'n-θepnaḥ in μαρβαῶ, α  
 tul ρειν <sup>k</sup> θ'eg i cinn θa mίρ θ'a ειρi.—Huigiu Tpiél το  
 μαρβαῶ (in' bliḥḥain ρin'), iθon, tuiḥt ρep-Tulaḥ, la  
 Clainn-Ḥheopair 7 ρa mór in ḡnim ḡoil<sup>m</sup> é' ḡan  
 amuruy<sup>l</sup>.

<sup>k-k</sup> Maeil[-Sh]eḥlaimn ρειν το tul (and Maeil[-Sh]eḥlaimn himself met  
 [lit. to go to] death), B. <sup>u-l</sup> itl. t. h, A.; om., B. <sup>m</sup> ρin—that—added, B.

<sup>8</sup> And, etc.—This sentence is a prolepsis. The incidents in question obviously took place after the battle.

<sup>9</sup> Pressing upon. — Whilst Mac

Donnell was engaged with the foot.

<sup>10</sup> And many, etc.—This and the previous sentence are omitted by the *Four Masters*.

battle to one another. And the son of Ragnall was slain [1366] and wounded between them. And Alexander Mac Domnaill was taken prisoner at the same ford. And<sup>8</sup> it was the wish of the people of Ragnall to kill him: but Ragnall did not allow them; for he said that the loss of his son and kinsman should not be upon him. And Mac Cathmail with his horse-host was pressing upon<sup>9</sup> the horse-host of Domnall Ua Neill and O'Neill himself overtook them . . and Domnall took the rear of his own horse-host and brought them [safe] with him. And many<sup>10</sup> of his people were wounded and killed.—Great war [arose] between the Foreigners of Connacht and the Clann-Maurice were expelled by MacWilliam and they went to the Clann-Ricaird and a great hosting was made by Mac William and by Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh, king of Connacht and by the son of Maghnus Ua Conchobuir and by William O'Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine, into the upper part of Connacht against the Clann-Ricaird. And many of the Momonians rose out with the Clann-Ricaird and they were the greater part of a quarter [of a year] in leaguer against one another and sway was got by Mac William at the end. The pledges of the Clann-Ricaird were brought by him with him and himself came with spirit and force from that expedition.—Muircertach, son of Ragnall, son of Ragnall Mor Mag Raghnaill, material of an arch-chief without defect, was killed in treachery by the chief of Muintir-hEolu[i]s, namely, by Mail[-Sh]echlainn Mag Raghnaill, the first Monday<sup>11</sup> after November-Day. And the chief by whom was done the killing, he died himself at the end of two months after that,—Huigin Tyrrell, namely, chief of Fir-Tulach, was slain (that year) by the Clann-Feorais [Birmingham] and it was without dispute a great Foreign deed.

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<sup>11</sup> *First Monday*.—Nov. 2. All Saints fell on Sunday in 1366.

[Cal. 1an. [ui.<sup>a</sup>] p., [l.<sup>b</sup> xx.iii.<sup>b</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> [ui.<sup>o</sup>] In t-erpuc hUa<sup>1</sup> fepgail, ionn, erpuc Arda-ačair, rai<sup>d</sup> gan erbaið i crabaið, no a n-derc, no a n-deiðeimeč, in Churto quieuir<sup>d</sup>.—Air-cideočain Oirgiall, ionn, Malaiç Mag Uidör, rai gan uprubaið n-einið, in<sup>d</sup> Churto quieuir<sup>d</sup>.—Sitruig<sup>c</sup>, mac in oircinnig, flait coircenn conðaireč 7 cenn uaral a aicme fein, d'eg<sup>o</sup>.—Cačal, mac Imair Með Thigernain, irtuð<sup>i</sup> coircenn do truaðaið 7 do trenaið, d'eg<sup>i</sup>.—Imirci<sup>e</sup> mor do denum la Clainn-Muircepraið i Maið-Nírrí 7 toirc do denum doib ar lučt Muigí-Luirg, ionn, la Taðg, mac Ruaiðri [U]i Concobuir 7 la maičib a muinntir 7 a mortinoid: ionn, la fepgal Mag Thigerna[i]n, taipeč Tellaið-Dunčadha 7 la Diarmait Mhað Raðnail, taipeč Muinntire-hEolu[i]r, a coim-tinoid Gaibel 7 galloglač. Longport Aeða Mic Diarmata do lorač doib. fepgal Mac Diarmata, ri Muigí-Luirg 7 Aeð Mac Diarmata d'eirgi fa'n n-guaračt rin. Gleipe glan marcfluaið 7 tačur do čabairt doib ann d'a čeile ig Ait-tigi-Mic-Coire 7 breirim maoma do čabairt ar lučt Muigí-Luirg 7 da fep dec do marbač do maičib aera gnað Mic Diarmata 7 Aeð fein do lot ann. Ocur Mac Diarmata 7 Aeð Mac Diarmata do gabail depið ar a muinntir co beoð, laoir o roin amač<sup>o</sup>.—Cu-Chonnačt hUa<sup>1</sup> Raiðil-laið, ri Breirne, mortuup erc,—ionn, rgel uirpúð i

A.D. 1364. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>a</sup>.un., A, B. <sup>b-b</sup>bl., A, B. <sup>c</sup>.iii.<sup>o</sup> was put in overhead by the scribe and .lx. above that, by a more modern hand; 1367, B. <sup>d-d</sup> mortuup erc, B. <sup>e-e</sup> om., B. <sup>f-f</sup> taipeč Teallaið-Dunčadha, d'heg —chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, died, B.

[1367] <sup>1</sup>1364=1367 of the *A. L. C.*

O'Farrell succeeded Mac Keogh (ob. [1343] *sup.*) as bishop of Ardagh. Ware (p. 152) says he was not consecrated before 1347.

<sup>2</sup>*Oirgialla*.—Clogher. According to the *A. L. C.*, the archdeacon was one of the principals in the slaying of O'Connor and his associates, mentioned in the first entry of the previous year.

Kalends of Jan. on [6th] feria, [27th] of the moon, [1367] A.D. 1364<sup>1</sup>[-7]. The bishop, Ua Ferghail, namely, bishop of Ard-achaidh, eminent without defect in piety, or in charity, or in good hospitality, rested in Christ.—The archdeacon of Oirgialla,<sup>2</sup> namely Malachy Mag Uidhir, eminent without want of hospitality, rested in Christ.—Sitric, son of the herenagh,<sup>3</sup> a prince of general fame and noble head of his own sept, died.—Cathal, son of Imar Mag Tigernain, general support for weak and strong, died.—A great migratory incursion<sup>4</sup> was made by the Clann-Muircertaigh into Magh-Nissi, and an attack was made by them on the people of Magh-Luirg, namely, by Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobuir and by the nobles of his people, together with their great muster: that is, with Fergal Mag Tigerna[i]n, chief of Tellach-Dunchada and by Diarmait Mag Raghnaill, chief of Muintir-Eolu[i]n, along with a muster of Gaidhil and gallowglasses. The stronghold of Aedh Mac Diarmata was burned by them. Fergal Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg and Aedh Mac Diarmata rose out in that movement. An onset and attack of cavalry exclusively was given to each other at Ait-tighi-Mic-Coise<sup>5</sup> and decisive defeat was inflicted on the people of Magh-Luirg and twelve persons were killed of the favourite nobles of Mac Diarmata and Aedh himself was injured there. And Mac Diarmata and Aedh Mac Diarmata took charge of the rear of their people spiritedly and powerfully from that out.—Cu-Connacht Ua Raighillaigh, king of Breifni,

<sup>3</sup> *Herenagh*. — Mag Tighernain (Mac Tiernan).

<sup>4</sup> *Migratory incursion*. — Undertaken, that is, for the purpose of expelling the Mac Dermots and taking possession of their patri-

mony, Magh-Luirg (in bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon).

<sup>5</sup> *Ait-tighi-Mic-Coise*. — *Place of the house of Mac Coise*. Not identified.



A 75c μό ταινίς 1<sup>ε</sup> n-vepeð ná haimpuri 7 tiepur co bpač. Ocur co tairbena Dia a maič[1]ur fein do<sup>ε</sup>. — | Αἰννηρια<sup>h</sup> hUa Taičliž, tižerna ap leč peparinn Muinnetiur-Taičliž, morpuur ep<sup>h</sup>. — Peiðlimið hUa<sup>1</sup> Raižillaiž ap n-a inarbað o'epgur in bliaðain rin<sup>2</sup>. — Maiom mor ([Mai]om<sup>1</sup> Tpaža [Eoč]aile<sup>1</sup>) do čabairt la Domnall, mac Muirceptaiž 7 la Muintir-Ruairc 7 la Mac Donnčaið 7 la Teboio a búpe co n-a ceitepnaið congala ap Taðž, mac Mažnupa. Ocur bpeič porpa ap tpaž Eočaile 7 galloglača mic Mažnupa do marbað ann—deiçnemur 7 pečt pičit—pa Domnall, mac Somairle 7 pa Domnall óž, a mac 7 pa<sup>1</sup> da mac Mic Suiðne 7 pa mac in erpuic [U]i Duðda 7 pa Uilliam Mac Sičigi. — Toirec do ðenum la Clainn-Muirceptaiž ap Muinnetiur-Ruairc 7 ben [U]i Ruairc moir do marbað do'n turur rin, ionon, Oirbail, ingen Mailpuanaiž moir Mic Diarmata. Ocur<sup>ε</sup> ní tainic o Uua, ingin piž Ločlan, žnim mná buð mó<sup>ε</sup>. — Toire aile do ðenum do Clainn-Muirceptaiž ap Phepaið-Manač 7 Inir-moir o'aržain doið<sup>1</sup> 7 Loč-mðepraiž 7 in<sup>k</sup> Senač<sup>k</sup> o'aržain<sup>ε</sup> doið<sup>ε</sup> 7 évala aiðbli do, čabairt doið leo 7 tiačtain<sup>3</sup> im[r]lan doið<sup>1</sup> ap a aičle.

[bip.] | Cal. 1an. [ui]i., p., [L<sup>a</sup> ix<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° lx.° u.°<sup>b</sup>[uiii.°] Aeð, mac Peiðlimče<sup>1</sup> hUi Cončobuir, airtopiž Connačt, cenn žoile 7 žaircið Leiči Cuino, o'ec  
<sup>2</sup>om., B. <sup>3</sup>toigečt, B. <sup>ε</sup>žipin aimpur n-deigenaiž—in the latter time, B. <sup>h-h</sup>t. m., t. h., A; om., B. <sup>1-1</sup>l. m., t. h. (bracketted portions were cut away in trimming the edge), B; om., A. <sup>1</sup>om., A. <sup>k-k</sup>Seanað-Mic-Mažnupa, B. <sup>1</sup>om. B.

A.D. 1365. <sup>1</sup>limið, B. <sup>a-bl</sup>, A, B. <sup>b.lx</sup> (om. by t. h.) is placed overhead by the hand that added them in the previous year: 1368, 1369, B.

<sup>6</sup> Muircertach. Magnus. — of maintenance: retained in permanent service.

<sup>7</sup> Retained kerns.—Literally, kerns

died,—namely, the greatest tale respecting a sub-king [1367] that came in the end of time and shall come to doom. And may God show his own goodness to him.—Andrew Ua Taichligh, lord over half the territory of Muintar-Taichligh, died.—Feidhlimidh Ua Raighillaigh was killed by a fall that year.—Great defeat (the Defeat of the Strand of Eothail) was inflicted by Domnall, son of Muircertach<sup>6</sup> and by Muintar-Ruairc and by Mac Donnchaidh and by Theobald de Burgh with their retained kerns<sup>7</sup> on Tadhg, son of Maghnus.<sup>6</sup> And they were overtaken on the Strand of Eothail and the gallowglasses of the son of Maghnus were slain there—seven score and ten—under Domnall, son of Somairle and under Domnall junior, his son and under the two sons of Mac Suibhne and under the son of the bishop Ua Dubhda<sup>8</sup> and under William Mac Sithigi.—A raid was made by the Clann-Muircertaigh on the Muintar-Ruairc and the wife of Ua Ruairc Mor was killed on that expedition, namely, Derbail, daughter of Mailruanaigh Mor Mac Diarmata. And there came not since Una, daughter of the king of Lochlann, a woman of greater beneficence.—Another raid was made by the Clann-Muircertaigh on the Fir-Manach and Inis-mor was pillaged by them and Loch-Berraigh and the Senad were pillaged by them and an excessive amount of valuables was carried off with them by them and they came safe therefrom afterwards.

Kalends of Jan. on [7th] feria, [9th] of the moon, [1368 Bis.] A.D. 1365<sup>1</sup>[-8]. Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh Ua Conchoibuir, arch-king of Connacht, head of the valour and

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<sup>8</sup> Bishop of Ua Dubhda. — See | [1368] <sup>1</sup> 1365=1368 of the A. L.  
[1358], note 2, *supra*. | C.

in° bliaðain rin, iar m-breið buaða o doman 7 o deñan°.—  
 Ferðal Mac Diarmata, ri Muighe-Luirg, leomán° uairli  
 7 einið Epenn°, d'eg.—Cormac og Mac Diarmata d'eg.—  
 Tomaltač, mac Ferðail Mic Diarmata, tanurri Muighe-  
 Luirg, d'ec.—Riðe do ðabail d'Acē, mac Concobuir  
 Mic Diarmata, in° bliaðain rin°.—Cuiceð Connačt do  
 ðabail do Ruaidri, mac Toirprelbais [U]i Concobuir,  
 in bliaðain ri².—Ruaidri, mac Seonuc Mes Eočaða[i]n,  
 reðac° einið 7 egnuma 7 reigi reile 7 fairringe na  
 mīðe o baile Acā-cliač co baile Acā-luain, iar m-  
 breið buaða o doman 7 o deñon°, d'ec.—Uilliam Sax-  
 anač Mac Uilliam d'ec.—Sluaiged mor do ðenum le  
 Niall hua Neill, la rið Coicið³ Ulað 7 la haðbur  
 aiprið Epenn a n-Oirðiallaid 7 maiē in Coicið uile |  
 d'eirðī leir d'forbair ar ðrian Mac Mhačgamna 7  
 longport do ðabail i⁴ m-bolgan in tīpe d'U[α] Neill⁴ 7  
 comaða mora do čairgryn o ðrian° Mas Mačgamna  
 d'Ua Neill : ion, leč n-Oirðiall do čabairt do Niall,  
 mac Mupčaða, do'n rið | do bi roime⁵ rin irtir⁶ 7  
 comaða mora a n-ic Mic Domnaill uada for. hua⁴  
 Neill imorro⁵ dia⁵ aentuað rin. Ocur comuiple⁵ do  
 ðenum do° mac Mupčaða Mes Mačgamna (ion,⁵  
 Niall⁵) 7 d'Alaxanðair¹ og Mac Domnaill, do° tiðerna

² om., B. ³ u. i. d., A; cuigið, B. ⁴ O, A. ⁵ d'α (syncope for do α), A.  
 cc om., B. ⁶ d' d' d' d' ar lāp in tīpe, as cungrum le Niall, mac Mupčaða  
 Mes Mhačgamna—*by them in the midst of the country, in aiding Niall,*  
*son of Murchadh Mag Mathgamna*, B. ° om., B. ¹¹ roime rin tīp—  
*before him in the country*, B. s om., A. ¹² itl., t. h., B; om., A. ¹ Alax-  
 anðair, B.

² *Died*.—A more detailed account is given in the *A. L. C.*

³ *Kingship*.—Of Magh-Luirg. Tomaltach Mac Dermot, whose obit forms the previous entry, had the prior claim.

⁴ *Ruaidhri*.—Of his descendants,

Magheoghegan, who belonged to the same family, writes thus in the second quarter of the seventeenth century: "Tho' mine author maketh this great account of this Rowrie, that he extolleth him beyond reason, yett his issue now, and

prowess of the Half of Conn, died<sup>2</sup> this year, after [1368] gaining victory from world and from demon.—Ferghal Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg, lion of the nobleness and hospitality of Ireland, died.—Cormac Mac Diarmata junior died.—Tomaltach, son of Fergal Mac Diarmata, tanist of Magh-Luirg, died.—Kingship<sup>3</sup> was taken by Aedh, son of Concobur Mac Diarmata, that year.—The Fifth of Connacht was taken by Ruaidhri, son of Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir, this year.—Ruaidhri,<sup>4</sup> son of Johnock Mag Eochaga[i]n, hawk of valour and of prowess and of readiness of hospitality and of liberality of Meath from the town of Ath-cliath to the town of Ath-luain, after gaining victory from world and from demon, died.—William<sup>5</sup> Mac William the Saxon died.—A great hosting was made by Niall Ua Neill, [namely], by the king of Ulster and one worthy to be arch-king of Ireland, into Oirghialla and the nobles of all the Fifth rose out with him for a leaguer on Brian Mac Mathgamna. And a fortified position was taken up in the midst of the territory by Ua Neill. And large donatives were proffered from Brian Mag Mathgamna to Ua Neill: to wit, half of Oirghialla to be given to Niall, son of Murchadh, [namely] to the king that was before that<sup>6</sup> in the country and large donatives in payment [of the death] of Mac Domnaill<sup>7</sup> from him likewise. Ua Neill indeed consented to that. But a compact was made by the son of Murchadh Mag Mathgamna (namely, Niall), and by

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for a long time past, are of the meanest of their own name" [1368].

<sup>5</sup> *William*.—The *A. L. C.* state he was the heir of the Mac Williams and died of the small pox in Inishcoe (on the border of Lough Conn, co. Mayo).

<sup>6</sup> *Before that*.—Niall, it can be thus inferred, was deposed by Brian in 1365.

<sup>7</sup> *Mac Domnaill*. — Who was treacherously seized and cast into a lake by Brian, [1365], *supra*.

na n-gallóglac̃ 7<sup>1</sup> gluaṛac̃t doib<sup>o</sup> gan čeo do<sup>o</sup> hlla<sup>o</sup>  
 Neill, tpi coipici commora, cetracača,<sup>o</sup> o'innroigib<sup>o</sup>  
 Mes Mačgamna. Ocur amur longpuit do čabairt  
 doib air 7 eipxi do Mhač Mačgamna co<sup>k</sup> lin a řeoñac̃  
 7 a uaralainoil i n-a n-ačaič 7 maiom do buain arin  
 t-pluaič doib 7 mac Murčac̃a Mač Mačgamna (idon,<sup>1</sup>  
 Niall<sup>1</sup>), oigrič Oigriall, do marbač ann 7 Claxanair oğ,  
 mac Toirpdelbaič mic Domnail, Conrtabla na n-gal-  
 lóglac̃ 7 oigri Clainni-Domnail, do marbač ann 7  
 Eogan oğ, mac Toirpdelbaič, mic Mael-Sečlainn [U]i  
 Domnail, do marbač ann et alii multi.—Cu-Ūlac̃,  
 mac i[n] ġirp, cenn aicme<sup>2</sup> a cinib<sup>o</sup> řein, o'ec 7 a mac,  
 maiğirter oğ řaičec̃ta, o'eg řor ač tečt a<sup>m</sup> Saxanaič<sup>m</sup>.—  
 řiac̃ra<sup>o</sup> O řlainn, adbur tairič řil-Mairpuain[aič],  
 mac tairič rob' řerp 'n-a aimir řein, o'eg 7 a ben,  
 idon, řai mna gan eiliuğub<sup>o</sup>. — Coñorba Moedhoic—7  
 aircioečain na Ĥreirne e<sup>o</sup> řor<sup>o</sup>—řer lan do řac̃ in<sup>o</sup>  
 řpiruta Naeim<sup>o</sup> 7 do tere 7 do daennačt, o'eg in  
 bliac̃ain řin<sup>o</sup>, ar m-breic̃ buac̃a o romann 7 o řemon<sup>o</sup>.—  
 Tomar hlla<sup>4</sup> řloinn, ři hlla<sup>4</sup>-Tuirta, řai gan eřbaič  
 n-einiğ no uairli, no<sup>o</sup> oiręđac̃ta<sup>o</sup>, o'eg in<sup>o</sup> bliac̃ain ři<sup>o</sup>.—

<sup>1</sup>do (verbal particle), B. <sup>2</sup>o' O, A. <sup>k</sup>om., B : lin is thus nom. Cf.  
 he came, 100 strong. <sup>11</sup>itl, t. h., A; om., B. <sup>m-m</sup>o'n Rom— from  
 Rome—was first written, then erased and the textual words were  
 placed there. The original transcription can be plainly made out, B.

<sup>8</sup> Son of the Dwarf.—See [1365],  
 note 2, *supra*. The *Four Masters*  
 (1368) erroneously state that Mac  
 Cawell died in England. Where-  
 upon, O'Donovan vainly sought  
 (iii. 644) to discover what part of  
 England he taught in.

<sup>9</sup> Successor of St. Moedhoc. —  
 Abbot of Drumlane, co. Cavan.  
 (See Vol. I., p. 554.) *Mo-edh-oc*  
 (my young Aedh) is the devotional  
 form of the name By a fortunate  
 mis-apprehension of the *F. M.*,

who, taking them to refer to  
 different persons, copied this and  
 another obit which gives only the  
 name and offices, we learn that the  
 ecclesiastic in question was called  
 Murray O'Farrelly (Muiredhach Ua  
 Fairchellaigh). The herenachy  
 was hereditary in the family.  
 From the present entry it may be  
 concluded that the foundation of  
 St. Aedh had become a house of  
 Regular Canons.

Alexander Mac Domnaill, [that is] by the lord of the [1368] gallowglasses and they went, without leave from Ua Neill, three equal, manageable battalions, to attack Mag Mathgamna. And a camp-attack was delivered by them on him and Mag Mathgamna rose out with the whole of his forces and his noble muster against them. And victory was gained from the [attacking] host by them and the son of Murchadh Mag Mathgamna (namely, Niall), heir of Oirgialla, was slain there and Alexander junior, son of Toirdelbach Mac Domnaill, Constable of the gallowglasses and heir of the Clann-Domnaill, was slain there and Eogan junior, son of Toirdelbach, son of Mail-Sechlainn Ua Domnaill, was slain there along with many others.—Cu-Uladh, son of the Dwarf,<sup>8</sup> family head of his own ilk, died and his son, a young master of learning, died likewise in returning from Saxon-land,—Fiachra O'Flainn, who was to be chief of Sil-Mailruanaigh, the son of a chief that was best in his own time, and his wife, namely, a superior woman without challenge, died.—The successor of [St.] Moedhoc<sup>9</sup>—and he was archdeacon of the Breifni likewise—a man full of the grace of the Holy Spirit and of charity and of humanity, died that year, after gaining victory from world and from demon.—Thomas Ua Floinn, king of Ui-Tuirtri, eminent without defect of generosity, or of nobleness, or of pre-eminence, died this year.—Tadhg, son of Maghnus, son of Cathal

<sup>10</sup> *Taken prisoner.* — “Was deceitfully taken by the king of Connought in his house of Ardankillin [Ard-in-choillin, height of the little wood: in par. of Killukin, bar. and co. of Roscommon. O'D. iii. 642-3], being brought thither to the king's house by Cormack Mac Donough upon his security; of which villanus dealing that old

Irish proverb grew by comparing thereof to any wicked art: *The taking of Mac Manus is no worse*” (Maccoghegan, 1368).

<sup>11</sup> *And—detained.* — Omitted in the other accounts, which state instead that he was delivered up to O'Conor Sligo. For his ultimate fate, see second entry of [1372], *infra*.



Ταῶς, mac Μαῖνυρα, mic Cačail Mic 'Domnail, do ḡabail do O Concobuir i feall 'n-a longport fein 7 a čur illaim [U]i Perḡail do a coimeo. Cogao moe do eirgi a Connačtauib tpuo rin eter Mac Uilliam 7 O Concobair.

[Cal. Ian. [11.<sup>a</sup> p., l. xx.<sup>a</sup>]. Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc. lx.<sup>o</sup> u[1.]<sup>o</sup> [-ix.<sup>o</sup>]. Pilib hUa<sup>1</sup> Raiḡillaiḡ do ḡabail 7 do aičruḡuō do a bpačruib fein 7 a cur a Cloič loč<sup>a2</sup>-huač-tair co n-dočar moe air. Ocur an ruḡi do ḡabail do mačnur hUa<sup>1</sup> Raiḡillaiḡ 7 caḡao moe ipin bpeirne tpuo fein.—ḡepalt Caemanač, aobur aiporiḡ Laiḡen, do marbaō do'n Riōipe duib,—ḡnim moe do ḡaiōelaiō Epenn uile.—Tigepnan hUa<sup>1</sup> Ruairc do dūl ar cpeic illoḡ 7 in cpeač do čabairt doib leo co<sup>3</sup> beoō<sup>4</sup> 7 Aeō oḡ, mac Aeōa [U]i Ruairc, do marbaō uirpe do'hUa<sup>5</sup> Mhaeladuin<sup>6</sup> Luirḡ.—In Deḡanač hUa<sup>1</sup> bapto-a[i]n, pai ḡan erbaō, moe tuur ep. — Diarmaič laim oerḡ Mac Muḡāōa, aiporiḡ Laiḡen, do beič illaim pata aḡ ḡallaiō Aeā-cliač, ar n-a ḡabail a fell do'n Riōipe duib 7 a tarrainḡ pa dooiḡ doib,—ḡnim ip mo do ponao a n-depeō aipiri. — Mačḡamain Maen|muirḡi hUa<sup>1</sup> brian, pi Tuao-Muman, in t-aen ḡaiōel ip fepp 7 ip oirpōa do bi pe [a] linn fein i n-Epinn, a dūl do'eg 'n-a longport fein, iar m-buaō aičruḡe. Ocur brian oḡ hUa<sup>1</sup> brian do ḡabail a inaō do a eiri.—Maom do čabairt ar Maḡnur hUa<sup>1</sup> Raiḡillaiḡ (iōon<sup>o</sup>, Maom na Traḡa, aḡ Oilen na Tri-

A 76a

A.D. 1366. <sup>1</sup>O, A. <sup>2</sup>Lačā—, A. <sup>3</sup>ḡo, B. <sup>4</sup>ḡa, B. <sup>5</sup>do, A. <sup>6</sup>Mhaol—, B. <sup>aa</sup>bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup>.u.o, A; 1370, B. <sup>ool</sup>. m., t. h., A; om., B.

[1369] <sup>1</sup>1366=1369 of the A. L. C.

<sup>2</sup>And.—With in the original.

<sup>3</sup>Great war, etc.—See the entries, Defeat, etc.; A naval expedition, etc., under this year.

Mac Domnaill, was taken prisoner<sup>10</sup> by O'Conchobuir in [1368] treachery in his own stronghold and <sup>11</sup> put into the hands of Ua Ferghail to be detained. Great war arose in Connacht through that between Mac William and O'Conchobhair.

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 20th of the moon], A.D. [1369] 1366<sup>1</sup>[-9]. Philip Ua Raighillaigh was taken prisoner and deposed by his own kinsmen and he was put into the Rock of Loch-huachtair and <sup>2</sup> great harshness [inflicted] on him. And the kingship was taken by Maghnus Ua Raighillaigh. And great war <sup>3</sup> [arose] in the Breifni through that.—Gerald Caemanach,<sup>4</sup> material of an arch-king of Leinster, was killed by the Black Knight,<sup>5</sup>—a great deed for the Gaidhil of all Ireland.—Tigernan Ua Ruairc went on a foray into Lorg and the prey was brought spiritedly by them with them and Aedh junior, son of Aedh Ua Ruairc, was killed thereon by Ua Maeladu'n of Lorg.—The Dean Ua Barda[i]n,<sup>6</sup> a sage without defect, died.—Diarmait Red-hand Mac Murchadha, arch-king of Leinster, was in long custody with the Foreigners of Ath cliath, having been captured in treachery by the Black Knight and he was drawn [asunder] at the end by them,—a deed the greatest that was done in the end of time.—Mathgamain Ua Briain of Maenmagh,<sup>7</sup> king of Thomond, the best and the most pre-eminent Gaidhel that was during his own period, died in his own stronghold, after victory of penance. And [his son] Brian Ua

<sup>4</sup> *Caemanach*.—(Mac Murrough) Kavanagh.

<sup>5</sup> *Black Knight*. — Apparently, one of the Dublin Anglo-Irish.

<sup>6</sup> *Ua Bardain*.—As the name is connected (16th entry of this year) with the Conmaicni, this

individual, it may be inferred, was dean of Ardagh diocese.

<sup>7</sup> *Of Maenmagh*.—Mahon O'Brien was so called from having been fostered in that locality (the plain surrounding the town of Loughrea, co. Galway).

B 73a

noide<sup>c</sup>), pice oidei poim luḡnupað, do na macaib<sup>b</sup> piḡ  
 7 do Mhaḡ Mhaḡḡamna | 7 do Mac Caba 7 moran do  
 muinntir [U]i Rairḡillaiḡ do marbað ann, po tri macaib<sup>b</sup>  
 Cormaic [U]i Pherḡail, ionn, Seoinn 7 Mael[-Sh]e-  
 clainn 7 Pherḡur. Ocur Poidlimið, mac Aedá in cleitḡ  
 [U]i Concobuir, do marbað ann—mac<sup>d</sup> piḡ ḡan erbað  
 uairli, no einiḡ<sup>d</sup>—7 Donn Mac [C]anpuða do marbað  
 ann por<sup>e</sup>—en macaib<sup>b</sup> Coirḡið Connaḡt a<sup>d</sup> reinn 7 a polur  
 eḡnum 7 a rair eineḡ<sup>d</sup>—7<sup>e</sup> Siuruiḡ na rrona Mac-  
 an-Mhaḡḡir<sup>c</sup> do marbað ann—per<sup>d</sup> tiḡi aibeð coit-  
 cinn<sup>d</sup>—et alii nult. —hUa<sup>1</sup> Maeladuin, pi luirḡ, do  
 marbað i<sup>7</sup> reall do macaib<sup>b</sup> Neill [U]i Domnaill 7  
 Pilib Maḡ Uioir, pi na reḡt Tu aḡ, do ðul, loingep  
 mor, do uḡail<sup>8</sup> a oḡlaiḡ ar<sup>i</sup> macaib<sup>b</sup> [U]i Domnaill 7  
 Niall oḡ hUa<sup>1</sup> Domnaill do marbað leir ar troio  
 loingri ar Finn-loḡ.—Cagað mor eter Niall hUa<sup>1</sup>  
 Neill 7 Domnaill hUa<sup>1</sup> Neill irin<sup>8</sup> bliaðain rin<sup>8</sup>.—  
 Donnḡað hUa<sup>1</sup> ðirn, tairḡt Tiri-ðruuin, mortuup er<sup>c</sup>.—  
 Ðrian, mac Aedá buiðe [U]i Neill, aobur piḡ Erenn  
 o<sup>9</sup>uairli 7 o<sup>9</sup>eiḡeḡ 7<sup>h</sup> o<sup>9</sup>airdeḡnum, do ðul o<sup>9</sup>eg<sup>9</sup> ra  
 bliaðain rin<sup>h</sup>.—Eppuc Oda hUa<sup>1</sup> Neill, ionn, erpuc  
 Oirḡiall, rai craibḡeḡ, coinnircleḡ, ar<sup>d</sup> m-breiḡ buaða  
 o do man 7 o demon,<sup>d</sup> in Chri<sup>c</sup>to quieuit (rext<sup>1</sup> Calen-  
 dar Augur<sup>i</sup>).—Ricapo hUa<sup>1</sup> Rairḡillaiḡ, ionn, erpuc na  
 Ðrei<sup>c</sup>ne, quieuit in [Chri<sup>c</sup>to]. — Airḡideoḡain na

A.D. 1366. <sup>d-d</sup> om., B. <sup>7</sup> α, B. <sup>8</sup>-ait, A. <sup>e</sup> om., A. <sup>i</sup> por—upon, B.  
<sup>8-8</sup> in bliaðain ri—this year, B. <sup>h-h</sup> mortuup er<sup>c</sup>, B. <sup>i-i</sup> itl., t. h., A ;  
 om., B.

<sup>8</sup> At. — That is, opposite the Island (of Lough Ce), on the main-land. The A. L. C., with less probability, place the battle at Blencup (four miles west of Cavan town).

<sup>9</sup> Kings.—Of Oriel.

<sup>10</sup> Oirghialla. — The diocese of Clogher. His successor was ap-

pointed by Gregory XI., (Avignon) April 6, 1373. (As the election of this pope did not take place until Dec. 30, 1370, nos in the statement of the Bull relative to the reservation made of the collation during the lifetime of Odo is official, not personal).

This was John Ocortan [O'Cor-

Briain junior took his place after him.—Defeat was inflicted on Magnus Ua Raighillaigh (namely, the Defeat of the Strand, at<sup>8</sup> the Island of the Trinity), twenty nights before Lammas, by the sons of the kings<sup>9</sup> and by Mag Mathgamna and by Mac Caba. And many of the people of Ua Raighillaigh were slain there, under three sons of Cormac Ua Fergail, namely, Jenkin and Mael-Sechlainn and Ferghus. And Feidhlimidh, son of Aedh Ua Conchobuir of the Quill, a son of a king without lack of nobleness or generosity, was slain there. And Donn Mac [C]lanrubha, the unique youth of the Fifth of Connacht in joyance and in brilliant prowess and in noble hospitality, was slain there likewise. And Sitric Mac-in-Maighistir of the nose, a man that kept a general guest-house, was slain there. And many others [were slain there].—Ua Maeladuín, king of Lorg, was killed in treachery by the sons of Niall Ua Domnaill. And Philip Mag Uidhir, king of the seven Territories, went, [with] a large fleet, to avenge his vassal on the sons of Ua Domnaill and Niall Ua Domnaill junior was slain by him in a naval engagement on Finn-Loch.—Great war [arose] between Niall Ua Neill and Domnaill Ua Neill in that year.—Brian, son of Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny, one fit to be a king of Ireland for nobleness, for generosity and for distinguished prowess, died in that year.—Donnchadh Ua Birn, chief of Tir-Briuin, died.—Bishop Odo Ua Neill, namely, bishop of Oirghialla,<sup>10</sup> a pious, generous sage, rested in Christ (on the 6th of the Kalends of August [July 27]), after gaining victory from world and from demon.—Richard Ua Raighillaigh, that is, bishop

crain], Benedictine monk, priest and doctor of decretals [Canon Law], of the monastery of St. James, Wurtzburg. (Theiner, p. 349. From a Rescript of Clement V., Avignon, Nov. 13, 1310, *ib.*, p.

182, we learn that, by ancient and approved custom, that monastery was bound to receive religious of whatsoever Order, provided they were Irish by birth or origin.)

Ὀρειρνε το<sup>d</sup> του<sup>d</sup> τ'εγ πορ, ιον, υλλιαν, Αιρσιδεοχαι, ραι αζμυρ 7<sup>i</sup> αραιε.<sup>1</sup>—Ὀριαν,<sup>d</sup> mac Μυρσερταιζ [U] Concobuir, mac ριζ μαιτ, μορτυυρ ερτ.—Seaan, mac Emaino, mic hoibepo, μορτυυρ ερτ.—Raḡnall O hCinliḡe 7 Copmac O hCinliḡe το του<sup>d</sup> τ'εγ το cluiḡe in ριζ.—Ceḡ O ḡipn [το του<sup>d</sup> τ'εγ] το'n plaiḡ cetna.—Eoin Mac Ceḡaga[i]n 7 ḡillibept O ḡarḡa[i]n, τα ραερ macam. cruḡeladnaḡa Conmaicne, το του<sup>d</sup> τ'εγ ρin bliadain ρ<sup>d</sup>. — Mael-Seḡlainn Mhaḡ Maḡgamna, αοβυρ ριζ Oirḡiall, μορτυυρ ερτ. — Maḡom mor το ḡabairt la ριζ Tuad-Muman, ιον, la ḡrian hUa<sup>1</sup> m-ḡrian, τῷ in poḡabaḡ iapla Der-Muman, ιον, ḡepoio 7 ḡoill mora na Muman apḡena. Ocuρ ni meinic (το<sup>k</sup> ḡuit<sup>k</sup>) το<sup>d</sup> ḡaimiḡ<sup>d</sup> a n-aen maḡom ρiam upḡail ap' ḡoit ann 7 ap' ḡabaḡ το ḡhallaiḡ. Luimneḡ το legad 7 το luatlorcaḡ le Tuad-Muimneḡaib το'n τυρυρ ρin 7 ḡiallad το ḡillaiḡ ḡga[iḡ] in baile το ḡrian 7 το Chuilenadaiḡ apḡena. Ocuρ Siḡa ḡḡ, mac ingine h[U]i ḡhuiḡiḡiρ, το ḡadaiḡ baḡḡaḡta in baile 7 fell το ḡenum το ḡhallaiḡ Luimniḡ ap in<sup>9</sup> laeḡmiliḡ. Ocuρ ιρ<sup>10</sup> e ρin ḡnim mic ταιριḡ ιρ mḡ το ρinneḡ a<sup>d</sup> n-Eρunn<sup>d</sup> ap<sup>1</sup> depeḡ in<sup>m</sup> tomain<sup>m</sup>.—Toirc loingri το denum la ρilib Maḡ Uḡiρ, ιον, ρi Per-Manaḡ, co n-a macaiḡ ριζ ḡga[iḡ] co<sup>11</sup> loc-uadḡair 7

A.D. 1366. <sup>9</sup> an, B. <sup>10</sup> ap, A. <sup>11</sup> gu, A. J om., A. <sup>k-k</sup> itl., t. h., A; text, B. <sup>1</sup> pe—during, B. <sup>m-m</sup> ampepe—of time, B.

<sup>11</sup> *Breifni*. — Kilmore diocese. O'Reilly succeeded Mac Kinawe (Mac Conshnama), who died [1355], *supra*.

<sup>12</sup> *William*. — O'Farrelly, abbot of Drumlane (*F. M.* 1369). Very likely, brother of Murray, who died the previous year.

<sup>13</sup> *And so on*. — This expression

has reference perhaps to the next five entries, which the compiler of B omitted.

<sup>14</sup> *Hubert*. — Most probably, de Burgh.

<sup>15</sup> *Athletic*. — Literally, *form-expert*. The *F. M.* made the original into *cruitealadnach*—expert at the harp!

of the Breifni,<sup>11</sup> rested in Christ,—The archdeacon of the Breifni died likewise; namely, William,<sup>12</sup> the archdeacon, a felicitous sage, and so on.<sup>13</sup>—Brian, son of Muircertach Ua Concobuir, a good son of a king, died.—John, son of Edmond, son of Hubert,<sup>14</sup> died.—Ragnall O'hAinlidhe and Cormac O'hAinlidhe died of the King's Game.—Aedh O'Birn [died] of the same plague.—John Mac Aedhaga[i]n and Gilbert O'Barda[i]n, two noble, athletic<sup>15</sup> youths of Conmaicni, died in this year.—Mael-Sechlainn Mag Mathgamna, one fit to be king of Oirgialla, died.—Great defeat was inflicted<sup>16</sup> by the king of Thomond, namely, by Brian Ua Briain, wherein were captured the Earl of Desmond, that is, Gerald and the chief Foreigners of Munster likewise. And not often fell in one defeat before such a great tale of persons as fell and as were wounded of Foreigners. Limerick<sup>17</sup> was broken down and quickly burned by the Men of Thomond on that expedition and pledgeship of young hostages of the town was made to Brian and to the Clann-Cuilen likewise. And Sida<sup>18</sup> junior, son of the daughter of Ua Duibidhir, assumed<sup>19</sup> the wardenship of the place. But treachery was practised by the Foreigners of Limerick on the heroic knight. And that was the greatest deed towards the son of a chief that was done in Ireland at the end of the world.—A naval expedition was made by Philip Mag Uidhir, namely, king of Fir-Manach, along with the young sons of kings,<sup>20</sup> to Loch-uachtair and the Rock of

<sup>16</sup> *Inflicted*.—At the Cistercian monastery of Nenay (*of the Fair*, seven miles west of Limerick. *Triumphalia*, etc., s. v. Nenay). Hence the victor is called *Brian catha an Aonaigh*, Brian of the battle of the Aonach, in the family genealogy. (O'Donoghue, *Hist. Mem.*, pp. 134, 545.)

<sup>17</sup> *Limerick*, etc.—At this place, a Latin hand wrote on the margin of B: *Perdicio Limericensis*.

<sup>18</sup> *Sida*.—Son of the chief of the Clann-Cuilen (Mac Namara). *Hist. Mem.*, p. 134-5.

<sup>19</sup> *Assumed*.—On behalf of Brian O'Brien.

<sup>20</sup> *Kings*.—Of Fermanagh.



A 76b Cloč in loča do šabail doib | 7 pilib O Raišillaiš, pi  
 6peirne, do čabairt airt 7 a piš 7 ein do čabairt do<sup>12</sup>  
 hUa<sup>12</sup> Raišillaiš arir.—Muiršir<sup>a</sup> hUa hEogain, bicair  
 innri-cain for loč-hEirne, morcuur ert quinto 1our  
 Nouembuir.<sup>a</sup>

B 73b [Cal. 1an. [iii.<sup>a</sup> p., l. i.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup> vii.<sup>o</sup>  
 [-lxx.<sup>o</sup>] Sič mor<sup>e</sup>, daingen, dečairiri do denum do  
 Cenuil-Eogain fein<sup>d</sup>. Niall hUa<sup>1</sup> Neill 7 Domnall, a  
 bračair, an<sup>o</sup> tir do roin<sup>o</sup> dait<sup>o</sup> atorra: braithe<sup>2</sup> 7  
 piš o Domnall do Niall.—6peirim<sup>t</sup> mačma do čabairt  
 do Niall O Neill, do piš Coicib Ulač, ar 6pian Maš  
 Mhačgamna, ar pi Oirgiall 7 moran do muinntir Meš  
 Mačgamna do bačad 7 do millu<sup>o</sup> air. Mac Šillí-  
 Cua, pai šan erbaib, do bačad air<sup>t</sup>.—Dubčablač, ingen  
 [U], Raišillaiš 'idon<sup>3</sup>, inšean Philib hUa Raišillaiš<sup>3</sup>),  
 ben šorta Pilib Meš Uirir, d'eg.—Cogač<sup>t</sup> mor d' eirš  
 irin bliadain pi eter Clainn-Muirceirtaiš 7 Muinntir-  
 Ruairc. O Raišillaiš 7 Maš Uirir 7 O Šeršail 7  
 O Concobuir d'eirš do Clainn-Muirceirtaiš 7 a cur a  
 Muinntir-Eolu[i]r. Ocur Maš Rašnall d'a tregan  
 pe ponept na piš rin 7 a cur cuin<sup>o</sup> [l. cum] Mic Uilliam  
 7 Maš Tigeirna[i]n leó<sup>t</sup>.—Inđairi<sup>o</sup> urbačad do denam  
 le clainn Čečda Mic Cačmail 7 pičairi<sup>o</sup> Cenuil-  
 Šepačaiš do marbač doib a feall, idon, Šilla-Đatpauš  
 Mac Cačmail 7 a dešmac, Cu-Ulač óš 7 a ben<sup>3</sup>, ingen  
 Mašnupa Meš Mačgamna. Murčad, a derbračair,  
 i<sup>4</sup> n-a<sup>4</sup> inač d'a eiri.—Mašnur<sup>t</sup> O Raišillaiš do šabail

A.D. 1366. <sup>12.12</sup> d' O, A. <sup>n-a</sup> 75 d, f. m., t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1367. <sup>1</sup> O, A. <sup>2</sup> -oi (pl.), B. <sup>3</sup> bean, A. <sup>4-4</sup> 'n-a (aphaeresis of  
 i), A. <sup>a-a</sup> bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1371, B. <sup>c</sup> om., B. <sup>d</sup> Erenn—of Ireland (plainly  
 a scribal mistake), A. <sup>e-e</sup> do romn an tiri—divided (lit. to divide) the  
 country, B. <sup>f-f</sup> om., B. <sup>g-g</sup> itl., t. h., A; om., B.

[1370] <sup>1</sup> 1367=1370 of the A. L.  
 C.

<sup>2</sup> Niall, Domnall, brother.—Placed

first, nominative absolute, with by  
 governing them, in the original.

<sup>3</sup> Crushing defeat. — Literally,

the Loch was captured by them and Philip Ua Raighillaigh was brought thereout and his own kingship was given to [Philip] Ua Raighillaigh again.—Maurice Ua hEogain, vicar of Inis-cain upon Loch-Erne, died on the 5th of the Ides [9th] of November. [1369]

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 1st of the moon,] A.D. 1367<sup>1</sup>[-70]. Great, firm, well-established peace was made by the Cenel-Eogain [amongst] themselves. The territory was divided between them by Niall<sup>2</sup> Ua Neill and Domnall,<sup>2</sup> his brother;<sup>2</sup> hostage and kingship [were ceded] by Domnall to Niall.—Crushing defeat<sup>3</sup> was inflicted by Niall O'Neill, [namely,] by the king of the Fifth of Ulster, on Brian Mag Mathgamna, [that is,] on the king of Oirgialla and many of the people of Mag Mathgamna were drowned and [many] slain<sup>4</sup> thereby<sup>5</sup>. Mac Gilli-Cua, a sage without defect, was drowned thereby.—Dubchablaich, daughter of Ua Raighillaigh (namely, daughter of Philip Ua Raighillaigh), the married wife of Philip Mag Uidhir, died.—Great war arose in this year between the Clann-Muircertaigh and Muintir-Ruairc. O'Raighillaigh and Mag Uidhir and O'Ferghail and O'Concobuir rose out against the Clann-Muircertaigh and forced them into Muintir-Eolu[i]s. And Mag Raghnaill abandoned them through the excessive power of those kings and they and Mag Tigernain with them were forced to Mac William [de Burgh].—A hurtful attack was made by the sons of Aedh Mac Cathmail and the royal chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, namely, Gilla-Patraig Mac Cathmail and his good son, Cu-Uladh junior and his wife, the daughter of Magnus Mag Mathgamna, were killed by them in treachery. Murchadh, his brother, [succeeded] in his place after him.—Magnus [1370]

*crushing of defeat.* For the idiom, see 1126, note 2, *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Slain*.—Literally, *destroyed*.

<sup>5</sup> *Thereby*.—Literally, *thereon*.

le clainn Tomair, mic Maṭgamna [U]i Raighillaigh 7 a tabairt d'O Raighillaigh 7 a cur i Cloic Locha-huaṣṣair.<sup>1</sup>—Caṣair hUa<sup>1</sup> Concobuir, aobur riṣ hUa<sup>1</sup>-Faiṣi, a<sup>h</sup> toirim ar ḁereḁ cpeiṣe la Ṣallaiḁ na Miḁe.

[A.D. M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> l.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup>] Fergal Mac Coḁla[i]n d'eg illaim aṣ U[a] Ceinneiriḁiḡ.—Murḁaḁ hUa<sup>1</sup> Maḁaṣa[i]n, pēiḁeḁ coitcenn, a<sup>h</sup> marbaḁ d'en urḁur roiḡoe ar ḁereḁ cpeiṣe le hUir-Muman. Ocur<sup>1</sup> ir do na ḡnimaiḁ roiḡoe ar mó aḁroḁair a n-Eriinn riam é.<sup>1</sup>—ḁrian hUa<sup>1</sup> Ceinneiriḁiḡ, rí Uir-Muman, do ḁoirim a pell le Ṣallaiḁ.—Siuban<sup>1</sup> cam, inḡen [Mic Carṣaiḡ<sup>1</sup>], ben Mic Conmara, d'eg ar m-breiḁ buaḁa in eimiḁ le.—Airiḁerpuc Tuama, cenn eimiḁ Erienn, in Chriṣto quieuit.<sup>1</sup>—Amlaim Mac Senaiḡ, impir roḡraḁaḁ na renma, d'eg don plaiḡ<sup>5</sup> i Tuaim-da-ḡualano.—Mael-Seḁlainn<sup>1</sup> Connaḁṣaḁ O Fergail d'eg.—Caṣal óḡ O Fergail d'eg.<sup>1</sup>—Mac<sup>1</sup> Maḡnura Mes Uir<sup>1</sup> d'eg in bliḁain ri: ion, bpuḡaiḁ coitcenn d' Fepaiḁ Erienn, ion, Eacmarcaḁ, mac Maḡnura, mic Ruaiḁri, mic Maḡnura, mic Duin inoir 7<sup>k</sup> araile<sup>k</sup>.—Apt<sup>k</sup>, mac Amlaim Mes Uir<sup>1</sup>, moṣṣur apt<sup>k</sup>.

(hic<sup>1</sup> natyr ert Capolur Maḡnur Mac Maḡnuia ion, mac Ṣilla-Phaḁraiḡ, mic Maḡnura, mic Airt, mic Amlaim Mes Uir<sup>1</sup>, pṛois iour lanuairi hoc anno.<sup>1</sup>)

A.D. 1367. <sup>5</sup>-ḁ, B. <sup>h</sup> ocur—and—prefixed, A. <sup>1</sup> bl.=5 lett-ers left in (A) MS. <sup>11</sup>n. t. h., A; text, B. <sup>k-k</sup>om., A. <sup>11</sup>n. t. h., A; om., B.

<sup>6</sup> *O'Raighillaigh*. — Philip (O'Reilly), who thus got possession of the kinsman by whom he had been deposed and imprisoned the previous year.

[1371] <sup>1</sup> *Fergal*, etc. — Of the following nine entries, the *A. L. C.* give the first, second (in a shorter form), third and fifth under 1371; the *F. M.* have the fourth and seventh at 1370.

*Ua Ceinneidiḡh*. — The O'Ken-

nedy mentioned in the next entry but one.

<sup>3</sup> *Ua Madagain*. — See Vol. I., p. 557, note 8, *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Of Mac Carthaigh*. — Supplied from the *Four Masters*.

<sup>5</sup> *Archbishop of Tuaim*. — John O'Grady (1365–71). There can be little doubt of his identity with the *Johannes Ograde*, cleric of Killaloe diocese and Bachelor in Civil Law, who first received papal dispen-

O'Raighillaigh was taken prisoner by the sons of Thomas, [1370] son of Mathgamain O'Raighillaigh and given up to O'Raighillaigh<sup>6</sup> and put in the Rock of Loch-uachtair.—Cathair Ua Concobuir, one fit to be king of Ui-Failghe, fell in the rear of a foray party by the Foreigners of Meath.

[A.D. 1371.] Fergal<sup>1</sup> Mac Cochla[i]n died in custody [1371] with Ua Ceinneidigh.<sup>2</sup>—Murchadh Ua Madaga[i]n,<sup>3</sup> general patron, was killed with one shot of an arrow, at the rear of a foray party, by [the Men of] Ormond. And it is one of the greatest deeds of an arrow that ever occurred in Ireland.—Brian Ua Ceinneidigh, king of Ormond, fell in treachery by the Foreigners.—Joan the stooped, daughter [of Mac Carthaigh<sup>4</sup>], wife of Mac Conmara, died after her gaining the victory of hospitality.—The archbishop of Tuaim,<sup>5</sup> head of the hospitality of Ireland, rested in Christ.—Amlaim Mac Senaigh, accomplished emperor of melody, died of the plague in Tuaim-daghualann.—Mael-Sechlainn O'Ferghail the Connacian<sup>6</sup> died. Cathal O'Ferghail junior died.—The son of Maghnus Mag Uidhir died this year: to wit, a general entertainer to the Men of Ireland, namely, Eachmarcach, son of Maghnus, son of Ruaidhri, son of Donn Mor and so on.—Art, son of Amhlam Mag Uidhir, died.

(Here<sup>1</sup> was born Cathal Mor Mac Maghnusa: namely, [1367] son of Gilla-Padraig, son of Maghnus, son of Art, son of Amhlam Mag Uidhir, the 2nd of the Ides [12th] of January this year.)

sation in illegitimacy to the extent of promotion to priesthood and collation to a benefice with cure of souls, and subsequently, his petition being supported by the metropolitan, his own Ordinary and several more bishops of the Cashel province, on the ground (amongst others) that his part of Ireland for the most part lacked literate men,

was declared by Innocent VI. (July 17, 1358) capable to accept and retain any, even episcopal, dignity. (Theiner, p. 313.)

<sup>6</sup> *Connacian*.—O'Farrell was so called from having been fostered in Connaught.

(1267).<sup>1</sup> *Here, etc.*—This item I have not found elsewhere.

A 76c[byr.] [Cal. Ian. [u.<sup>a</sup> p., l. xx.iii.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup> uiii.<sup>ob</sup>[-lxx.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup>] Brian mór Mac<sup>i</sup> Mha<sup>t</sup>gamna, airdor<sup>i</sup>g Oirgiall, lam ir mó do marb<sup>b</sup> Shallaib<sup>b</sup> 7 do Gaib<sup>b</sup>elaid<sup>b</sup> Erenn i n-a airdor<sup>i</sup>g fein in<sup>o</sup> fer rin<sup>o</sup> 7 a dul a coinne Gall 7 gallógla<sup>b</sup> d'a muinntir fein do<sup>2</sup> fell<sup>2</sup> a<sup>d</sup> n-uaigner aird<sup>d</sup> 7 a marba<sup>b</sup> dó 7 a dul fein ar d'a éirí.—Feall ir gnuam<sup>b</sup>da 7 ir gnuaim<sup>b</sup>la do rinne<sup>b</sup>d<sup>3</sup> a n-Erinn riam do denú<sup>b</sup> do Domnall, mac Muirceartaigh [U]i Conchobuir: ionn, mac a brathar fein, Tadh<sup>g</sup> óg, mac Ma<sup>g</sup>nuir, do marba<sup>b</sup> d'a lamaid<sup>b</sup> fein a cairlen Sligib<sup>b</sup> 7 re i<sup>4</sup> laim aig<sup>i</sup> ann.—Seaan hUa<sup>5</sup> Dubaga[<sup>i</sup>]n, airdor<sup>i</sup>en<sup>b</sup>caib<sup>b</sup> na<sup>o</sup> hErenn, ar fág<sup>b</sup>ail aib<sup>b</sup>níra in t-faegail riu re re<sup>b</sup>ct m-bliad<sup>b</sup>an 7 a eg ag Muinntir Eoin dairt<sup>i</sup> a Rinn-nuinn<sup>o</sup>.—Mac<sup>o</sup> Pheorair do gabail le hO Cellai<sup>g</sup> 7 le [a] macaib<sup>b</sup>; Rirder<sup>o</sup>, [mac] Mic Pheorair, do marba<sup>b</sup>, ionn, ois<sup>i</sup>ri Mic Pheorair.—Uilliam óg, mac Uilleag, cenn ruarcair Erenn d'eg in bliad<sup>b</sup>ain cetna<sup>o</sup>.—Uilliam óg hUa<sup>5</sup> Ceallai<sup>g</sup>, airdur<sup>o</sup> in<sup>o</sup>feicim coitcinn ir pepp do bí i n-Erinn<sup>o</sup>, d'éc in<sup>i</sup> bliad<sup>b</sup>ain rí<sup>i</sup>. Ocur<sup>o</sup> ní tainic o Cormac na Loinger, mac Conchobuir, anuar mac rí<sup>g</sup> bu<sup>b</sup> pepp inar<sup>o</sup>.

B 73c [A.D. M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup>] | Intraig<sup>i</sup>o do denum do Shallaib<sup>b</sup> na Mí<sup>b</sup>de a Muinntir-Ann<sup>g</sup>ail<sup>e</sup> 7 Ruaid<sup>o</sup>ri, mac Ca<sup>t</sup>ail [U]i Pher<sup>g</sup>ail, do marba<sup>b</sup> 7 a mac 7 moran d'a muinntir 7 Donn<sup>b</sup>ca<sup>b</sup> hUa<sup>5</sup> Fer<sup>g</sup>ail d'a leanmáin 7

A.D. 1368. <sup>1</sup> At first, c was placed over M (= Mac), but subsequently erased, B. <sup>2,2</sup> d'fell (the elision of o arose from the infection of p), A. <sup>3</sup> nona<sup>o</sup>, B. <sup>4</sup> a, B. <sup>5</sup> O, A. <sup>6</sup> bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1372, B. <sup>c-c</sup> om., B. <sup>d-d</sup> air, a n-uaigner, B. <sup>e-e</sup> ma<sup>i</sup>t, morcuur e<sup>r</sup>t—(arch antiquary) excellent, died, B. <sup>i-i</sup> om., A.

[1372] <sup>1</sup> Brian, etc.—Of the six opening entries of the textual year 1368, the A. L. C. give the first, third, fifth and sixth at 1372; the second, at 1371.

<sup>2</sup> In custody.—See [1368], note 11, *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Ua Dubagain*.—Well known as the author of a poem descriptive of the native tribes and territories of Ulster, Connaught and Meath. It has been edited by O'Donovan (*Ir. Arch. & Celt. Soc.*, Dublin, 1862). A quatrain above the average from

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 23rd of the moon,] [1372 Bis A.D. 1368[-72.]] Brian<sup>1</sup> Mor Mac Mathgamna, arch-king of Oirgialla, the hand that most slew of the Foreigners and of the Gaidhil of Ireland in his own time [was] that man and he went against the Foreigners and a gallow-glass of his own people fell upon him treacherously in a solitary place and he was slain by him and [the assassin] himself escaped thereafter.—Treachery the most repulsive and hateful that was ever done in Ireland was done by Domnall, son of Muircertach Ua Conchobuir: to wit, the son of his own kinsman, namely, Tadhg junior, son of Magnus, was slain by his own hands in the castle of Sligeach, whilst he was in custody<sup>2</sup> with him therein.—John Ua Dubaga[i]n,<sup>3</sup> arch-historian of Ireland, abandoned the delight of the world for the space of seven years and died with the Community of John the Baptist in Rinn-duin.—Mac Feorais [Birmingham] was taken prisoner by O'Cellaigh and by his sons, and Richard, [son] of Mac Feorais, that is, the heir of Mac Feorais, was killed.—William junior, son of William [de Burgh], head of the urbanity of Ireland, died the same year.—William junior Ua Cellaigh, the best material of a general generous patron that was in Ireland, died this year. And there came not from Cormac of the Banishments<sup>4</sup>, son of Concobur [son of Nes-], downwards a son of a king that was better than he.

[A.D. 1373.] Attack<sup>1</sup> was made by the Foreigners of Meath on the Muintir-Anghaile and Ruaidhri, son of Cathal Ua Ferghail and his son and many of his people were slain. And Donnchadh Ua Ferghail followed them [1373]

another poem (in *Debide*) is given by O'Curry (*MS. Mat.*, p. 658). See O'D., *F. M.*, iii. 655.

<sup>4</sup> *Of the Banishments*.—For the origin of the name, see O'Curry, *MS. Mat.*, p. 260; for the chro-

nology, *Todd Lect.*, III. pp. 282, 302.

[1373] <sup>1</sup> *Attack, etc.*—Of the eight remaining entries of the textual year 1368, all, except the third and eighth, are given (with differences



moran do marbað tob leir 7 en urður roiðoi d'a mar-  
bað fein. Ocur po buð mairon do'n τ-ρluağ uile, ačt<sup>e</sup>  
muna beič in τ-orpður rin.—William Dalatuin 7 Seir-  
riam na Míðe do marbað la Cenel-Phiačair 7 la hUa<sup>6</sup>  
Mael[-Sh]eclainn.—Mael-Seclainn<sup>e</sup> Connačtač O Neill  
d'eg<sup>e</sup>.—Ačam hUa<sup>6</sup> Ciana[ι]n d'eg in<sup>e</sup> bliaðain ri i n-a  
cananač<sup>e</sup>, ar n-a gerrað do<sup>h</sup> čanančair lera-ğabail,  
ar<sup>i</sup> m-breič buaða o demon 7 o roman<sup>i</sup>.—Darruð<sup>e</sup>,  
inzen [U]i Ruairc, d'eg<sup>e</sup>.—Ğaeč mor irin bliaðain rin<sup>e</sup>,  
ler'brureð<sup>i</sup> tiği 7 templa imða.—Toirpdelbač ruað  
O Concođair do beič ağ riđal Mačairc Connačt irin  
bliaðain rin 7 a tečt truo imircedair M ic in P er-  
ru[ι]n Mic Fheorair, da marcač değ. Ocur gilla d'a  
maironir do čogđail ceinnberu leir a ceraiğ. Ocur  
maironir M ic an P er ru[ι]n d'a leanmuin 7 breič  
orra do'n marcrluağ. Ocur Toirpdelbač ruað fein  
do ġabail derið ar a maironir. Ocur nír'peğað toib<sup>i</sup>  
ar tur, ačt imirerağ in marcrluağ do | đorpað orpa.  
Ir ferpda po ruilngeð leoran in τ-anforlañ rin; uair  
do marb Toirpdelbač ruað drem toib 7 po marbað blað  
d'a maironir rin. Cumur do M ac an P er ru[ι]n  
7 do Toirpdelbač ruað ar a čeile 7<sup>e</sup> Mac an P er ru[ι]n<sup>k</sup>  
do toirim leir<sup>i</sup> d'aen buille cloiðim.<sup>m</sup> Ocur<sup>e</sup> ní derpað  
irin aimir rin marbað ir epda 7 ar mó nor [ná] in  
marbað rin<sup>e</sup>.—Mača<sup>n</sup>, mac Orğair Meğ Uir, quieuic

A 76d

A.D. 1368. <sup>6</sup> hO, A. s om., B. h a-by, B. <sup>i-i</sup> 7 arairle—and so on, B.  
<sup>i</sup> do brur—(that) broke, B. <sup>k</sup> Mic Fheorair—Mac Fheorais—added, B.  
<sup>l</sup> leToirpdelbač ruað hUa Concođair—by Toirdelbach Ua Concođair the  
Red, B. This and the preceding addition were necessary to identify the  
persons intended. <sup>m-m</sup> an bliaðain [ri]—[this] year—added, B. <sup>n-n</sup> 76c,  
f. m., t. h. (the first word is cut away), A; text, B.

of detail) in the A. L. C. under  
1373. The third is given at the  
same year by the Four Masters.

<sup>2</sup> Dalton.—The A. L. C. erro-

neously make him and the sheriff  
one person.

<sup>3</sup> Ua Cianaín.—See O'Reilly:  
Irish Writers, p. 102.

and many of them were slain by him and one shot of an arrow killed himself. And it had been defeat for all the host, had it not been for that shot.—William Dalton<sup>2</sup> and the Sheriff of Meath were killed by the Cenel-Fiachaidh and by Ua Mael[-Sh]echlainn—Mael-Sechlainn O'Neill the Connacian died.—Adam Ua Ciana[i]n<sup>3</sup> died this year a canon, after<sup>4</sup> being tonsured by the canons of Lisgabhair, on gaining victory from world and from demon.—Barrdubh,<sup>5</sup> daughter of Ua Ruairc, died.—Great wind in this year, whereby were broken down houses and churches numerous.—Toirdelbach O'Concobhair the Red was traversing the Plain of Connacht on foot that year and he went through the raiders, twelve horse-men [strong], of The son of the Parson Mac Feorais. And a gillie of his [O'Connor's] people raised<sup>6</sup> a helmet to him for annoyance. And the people of The son of the Parson followed them and they were overtaken by the horse-host. And Toirdelbach the Red himself occupied the rear of his people. And no look-out was kept by them at first, so that<sup>7</sup> the excessive force of the horse-host poured [unawares] on them. Most courageously was that onset borne by them; for Toirdelbach the Red slew a portion of them and some of his people were slain. [Single] combat [was given] by The son of the Parson and by Toirdelbach to each other and The son of the Parson fell by him with one stroke of a sword. And there was not done in that time a slaying that was more courageous and of greater fame than that slaying.—Matthew, son of Oscar Mag Uidhir, rested in [1373]

<sup>4</sup> *After, etc.*—The meaning is that he was formally admitted as canon a short time before his death.

<sup>5</sup> *Barrdubh.*—*Black[-haired] head.* Wife of Domnall Mac Tiernan, *A. L. C.*

<sup>6</sup> *Raised—annoyance.* — That is, saluted Birmingham derisively. Instead of *for*, the original has *in*.

<sup>7</sup> *So that.*—Literally, *but* (consequently).

in<sup>i</sup> Chriſto<sup>i</sup>, decimo<sup>o</sup> quarto | Calendar Nouembri<sup>o</sup> 7 α  
 ρερβρατᾶ[ι]ρ, ιϑον, Σεααν, mac<sup>i</sup> Ορραι<sup>i</sup>, το μαρβαῶ ιριν  
 lo cetna<sup>n</sup>.

| Cal. 1an. 1.<sup>a</sup> p.<sup>a</sup>, [l.<sup>b</sup> x.u.<sup>b</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup>  
 ix.<sup>o</sup>[-lxx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup>] Seiniciñ Saḡair το μαρβαῶ le Maḡ  
 Cengura in<sup>d</sup> bliadain p.<sup>d</sup> 7<sup>o</sup> ιρ ρilectā in ειγρι ρ'α ειρι<sup>e</sup>.—  
 Cormac, mac mic<sup>i</sup> Tomaltaiḡ [U]ι Pērḡail, το μαρβαῶ.  
 —Domnall óḡ hUa<sup>i</sup> Doḡartaiḡ, in mac tairiḡ rob'ferr  
 το bí<sup>s</sup> 1<sup>2</sup> n-ḡrinn το beagan; pēicem<sup>o</sup> coitcinn neoḡ ar  
 mó το tinnlaic ρ'eḡaiḡ 7 το pprēiḡ ρ'ær eladna ḡrenn  
 7 ρiḡ ar mó ρ'α ruair in ειγρι ar ρereḡ domain<sup>o</sup>, ρ'eg<sup>b</sup>,  
 ar<sup>o</sup> m-bpēiḡ buadā o roman 7 o deñon<sup>o</sup>.—Toirpaelbaḡ,  
 mac ḡruain Meḡ Tigerna[ι]n, ρ'eg.—Cú-coigriḡi óḡ  
 Maḡ Eoḡaḡa[ι]n, tairēḡ Cene[oi]l-Pḡiaḡaiḡ, το μαρβαῶ  
 α pēall ar n-ḡul ρó le epuc na Míḡe co hCē-Luain 7  
 ḡuine το muinntir Uilliam Dalatun ρ'α μαρβαῶ ρ'æn  
 buille pēiḡe. Ocur ní ρernaḡ ann aḡt rin.—Teboir o a  
 ḡpuc, oigri Muc Uilliam, το μαρβαῶ le h1-Maine<sup>3</sup>:  
 neḡ<sup>o</sup> ba mó 7 pa haille 7 cpeḡaire coitcenn ar Connaḡtaiḡ  
 e por<sup>o</sup>.—Tigernan, mac ḡruain Meḡ Thigerna[ι]n, mac<sup>o</sup>  
 tairiḡ beoḡa, lairer<sup>o</sup>, ρ'eg in<sup>o</sup> bliadain p.<sup>i</sup>.—Maḡom la  
 Niall hUa<sup>i</sup> Neill, la pūḡ Coicrḡ Ulaḡ, ar ḡhallaiḡ, ḡú  
 in po ḡuit in pḡere 7 ḡogra na Cairpḡi 7 an Sandoalaḡ  
 7 an ḡupcaḡ 7 Uilliam ḡaile-dalat, cenn ainpēile  
 ḡrenn. — Mael[-Sh]eḡlainn<sup>o</sup>, mac ḡiarmata [U]ι  
 Pērḡail, το ḡul ar cogad ar α tḡr pēin α Muinntir-

A.D. 1369. <sup>1</sup> O, A. <sup>2</sup> α, B. <sup>3</sup> h1b—, B. <sup>aa</sup> om., B. <sup>b-b</sup> bl., A, B.  
 c 1373, B. <sup>d-d</sup> om., A. <sup>ee</sup> om., B. <sup>f</sup> om., B. <sup>g</sup> co tēpc (=de beagan,  
 which is omitted) added, B. <sup>h</sup> α eg—his death (took place), B.

[1374] <sup>1</sup> 1369. — The ferial (1)  
 proves that the true year is 1375.  
 From this to the textual year 1373  
 (=1378), inclusive, the A.D. reckon-  
 ing, the ferial notation shows, is  
 five years in advance.

<sup>2</sup> Bishop of Meath. — Stephen

de Valle. Appointed bishop of  
 Limerick by Innocent VI. (Avig-  
 non, Nov. 6, 1360), having been  
 elected by the majority of the  
 Chapter. At the time, he was  
 subdeacon and dean. Being but  
 twenty-nine years old, he received

Christ on the 14th of the Kalends of November [Oct. 19] and his brother, namely, John, son of Oscar, was killed on the same day. [1373]

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, [15th of the moon,] A.D. 1369<sup>1</sup>[-74]. Jenkin Savage was killed by Mag Aengusa this year and orphaned is learning after him.—Cormac, grandson of To-maltach Ua Ferghail, was killed.—Domnall Ua Dochartaigh junior, the son of a chief that was almost the best in Ireland; general patron, that bestowed most of horses and chattel to the learned folk of Ireland and the greatest loss which the erudite received at the end of the world, died, after gaining victory from world and from demon.—Toirdelbach, son of Brian Mag Tigernain, died.—Cu-coicrichi Mag Eochaga[i]n junior, chief of Cenel-Fiachaigh, was killed in treachery, after going with the bishop of Meath<sup>2</sup> to Ath-luain. And it was a person<sup>3</sup> of the people of William Dalton that killed him with one thrust of a spear. And nothing was done there but that.—Theobald de Burgh, heir of Mac William, was killed by the Ui-Maine: one that was most excellent and most beautiful and a general depredator on the Connachtmen likewise was he.—Tigernan, son of Brian Mag Tigerna[i]n, a spirited, powerful son of a chief, died this year.—Defeat [was inflicted] by Niall Ua Neill, [namely,] by the king of the Fifth of Ulster, on the Foreigners, wherein fell the Knight<sup>4</sup> and Bogsa of the Rock<sup>5</sup> and the Sandal and the de Burgh and William of Baile-dalat, head of splendid hospitality<sup>6</sup> of Ireland.—Mael[-Sh]echlainn, son of Diarmait Ua Ferghail, went on a war from

a dispensation in the impediment of age. (Theiner, p. 316.) He was translated to Meath by Urban V., Feb. 19, 1369 (*ib.* p. 333), and died in 1379 (Ware, ed. Harris, p. 147).

<sup>3</sup> *Person*.—The slayer, according

to the *A. L. C.*, was hanged and quartered.

<sup>4</sup> *Knight*.—The *A. L. C.* state his name was Roche.

<sup>5</sup> *Rock*.—*Of Fergus*; i.e. Carrick-fergus.

Mairmorða. Ocur ruais do éabairt do Shallaið  
 orpða 7 Mair[-Sh]eclainn do marbað ann°.—Taðs ós  
 Máz Raðnaill do marbað d'en urður roigðe 7 ní fer  
 a deimín eia tue, aét Muínnτερ-ðirn 'ga ður ar Clainn-  
 Muirceprtaið 7 Clainn-Muirceprtaið 'ga ðor orparan<sup>4</sup>.  
 Caðað d'eirði tuit rin<sup>1</sup> eter Muinntir-Eolu[1]r<sup>1</sup> 7  
 Muinntir-ðirn<sup>1</sup>.—Taðs, mac Ruaidri h[U]i Concobuir,  
 in° t-en mac rið rob' ferp eimeð 7 eðnum 1 n-a aimrip  
 fein°, a<sup>k</sup> eð la feil starpán 1 Connaçta, iar m-breit buaða  
 do oman 7 o deñan.<sup>k</sup>

A 77a B 73d  
 [Cal. 1an. 11. p., [L.<sup>a</sup> xx.ii.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.° ccc.  
 lxx.<sup>o</sup>[-lxx.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup>] Maðgamain, mac Maðnura [U]i Con-  
 çobuir, mac° rið beoða, quieuit in [Churto].°—Cairlen  
 Rora-Comain | do gabail do<sup>d</sup> Ruaidri hUa Concobuir, le  
 rið Connaçt. Ocur Cairlen ðaile-in-tobair do tabairt  
 do Thoirpdelbaç ruað ar 7 comaða imða naç° arimter  
 punn°.—Seppraið, mac Gilla-na-naem [U]i Perðail,  
 teannaðbur | tairis na hAnðgale, quieuit° in [Churto].°  
 —Mac<sup>1</sup> [C]arpat[1]n, urrið Cene[oi]l-Phoðartaið, do  
 marbað a feall d'a bratair fein, ionn, do mac Gille-  
 Ternaind<sup>1</sup>.—Sluaiged mor la Niall hUa<sup>1</sup> Neill co Dun-  
 da-leatglar 7 maíom mor do éabairt ar Gallaið leir,  
 ou 1 troðair<sup>2</sup> Sar Semur ðaile-aða-ðio, fer inair rið  
 Saxan 7 an ðurcað Cairlinne do marbað ann et alí

A.D. 1369. <sup>1</sup>—rum, B. <sup>1</sup> om., A. <sup>1-1</sup> Muinntir-ðirn 7 Muinntir-  
 Eolu[1]r, B. <sup>k-k</sup> d'heg an bliadain ri—*died this year*, B.

A.D. 1370. <sup>1</sup> O, A. <sup>2</sup> torðair, B. <sup>a-a</sup> bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> 1374, B. <sup>c-c</sup> d'heg  
 —*died*, B. <sup>d</sup> la—*by*, B. <sup>e-e</sup> ail—*other*, B. <sup>t-t</sup> om., B.

<sup>6</sup> *Splendid hospitality*. — *Ainfeile*  
 in the original. Mistaking *ain* (*an*,  
 splendid) for the negative prefix,  
 the *F. M.* insert the eclipsis and as-  
 piration (*ainbhféle*). Whereupon,  
 O'Donovan (iv. 660) renders it  
 "inhospitality" and annotates  
 accordingly. This is adopted in

the *A. L. C.*, although the text has  
 the correct form (*anfeli*). The ad-  
 jective *an* does not affect the fol-  
 lowing letter.

<sup>7</sup> *Mael[-Sh]echlainn, Tadhg*.—The  
*A. L. C.* erroneously state they  
 both died a natural death.

out his own country into Muintir-Mailmordha. And an [1374]  
 attack was delivered by the Foreigners upon them and  
 Mail[-Sh]echlinn<sup>7</sup> was slain therein.—Tadhg<sup>7</sup> Mag  
 Raghnaill junior was killed by one shot of an arrow.  
 And it was not known with certainty who discharged it,  
 but the Muintir-Birn [were] a-putting it on the Clann-  
 Muircertaigh and the Clann-Muircertaigh a-putting it on  
 these. War arose through that between the Muintir-  
 Eolu[i]s and Muintir-Birn.—Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua  
 Concobuir, the one son of a king that was best of hospi-  
 tality and prowess in his own time, died in Connacht on  
 the feast day of Stephen [Dec. 26], after gaining victory  
 from world and from demon.

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, [26th of the moon,] A.D. [1375]  
 1370<sup>1</sup>[-5]. Mathgamain, son of Maghnus Ua Conchobuir,  
 a spirited son of a king, rested in Christ.—The castle of  
 Ros-Comain was taken by Ruaidhri Ua Concobuir,  
 [namely] by the king of Connacht. And the castle of Baile-  
 in-tobair and many donatives that are not reckoned here  
 were given to Toirdelbach<sup>2</sup> the Red in lieu.—Geoffrey,  
 son of Gilla-na-naem Ua Ferghail, well worthy to be  
 chief of the hAnghaile, rested in Christ.—Mac [C]artain,  
 sub-king of Cenel-Foghartaigh, was killed in treachery  
 by his own kinsman, namely, by the son of Gilla-Ter-  
 mainn [Mac Cartain].—A great hosting by Niall Ua  
 Neill to Dun-da-lethglas and great defeat was inflicted on  
 the Foreigners by him, wherein fell Sir James<sup>3</sup> of Baile-  
 atha-thid, Deputy of the king of the Saxons. And the  
 de Burgh of Caimlinn and many others were slain therein.

[1375] <sup>1</sup> 1370.—The ferial (2)  
 proves that the true year is 1375.

<sup>2</sup> *Toirdelbach*.—Turlough O'Conor.

<sup>3</sup> *Sir James*.—Talbot of Malahide

(*Baile-atha-thid*). The Deputy at  
 the time was William de Windsor  
 (for the second time), 1373-6.  
 Gilbert, *Viceroy*s, pp. 234-41.



multi.—Cu-ὑλαῶ Μαζ Ματῆαμνα, μῦαμνα Οἰρηγιάλλ.  
α ἐξ το κυρλίον.—[Α.Ο.] 1375<sup>g</sup>. Ἀρε Μαζ ὑῖοιρ, mac  
ριῆ lan δ'είνεῖ 7 δ'εῖνnum, quieuit in [Χηριτο].—  
Donnčāð Caemanač Mac Murčāðā, αιρορι<sup>3</sup> λαιῖεν—7  
ní ταινίε ο ὅριαν ὁρουῖα ανυαρ<sup>h</sup> περ ιρ μό το διτῆιῖ  
το Ὀανυραιῖ ανάρ—α μαρβαῶ το ῖhallaiῖ α fell.—  
Donnčāð, mac Ταῖῖῖ, mic Concobuir in copain, το μαρ-  
βαῶ το Mhuinnτιρ-ὀιρ.—Τοιρε το ῖuaῖar clann Mes  
Τιῖερναιιν αρ ινοροιῖῖ cum ῖall, ιον, Cairebri 7  
Eogan. Ocur an περ braiῖ δ'α cpeic pe ῖallaiῖ 7 ῖoill  
το τινολ ι<sup>4</sup> n-α<sup>4</sup> τιmcell 7 coicep<sup>5</sup> αρ pēit<sup>5</sup> το μαρβαῶ  
ann.—Mac Pheóraiρ, τιῖερνα ὀaile-αῖα-na-ριῖ, δ'εῖ.—  
Mac ὑilliam ὀύpc, ιον, Emonn Ἀlbanač, cenn ῖoile  
7 ῖaireiῖ na ῖalltačta 7 imper in eῖnnum, δ'εῖ το'n  
pilon ι n-α ῖiῖ pein, αρ<sup>1</sup> m-bpeiῖ buaῖa ο demon.<sup>1</sup> Ocur  
α mac το ῖabail α ίnaiῖ δ'α ειρι.—Mail[-Sh]eclainn  
hῖa ὀomnalla[i]n, αρῖ ollam leiῖi Cuinn, δ'εῖ<sup>1</sup> iar  
m-bpeiῖ buaῖa ο doman 7 ο demon.<sup>1</sup>—Iohanner<sup>k</sup> Μαζ  
ὑῖοιρ, abb Cluana-Εῖοιρ, μορτυυρ epτ decimo ῖeptimo  
Kalendar iuli.<sup>k</sup>

(Μαυριειυρ<sup>1</sup> hῖa hEoῖain obiτ octauo ιουρ Maiῖ.

No<sup>k</sup> ῖumao αρ in Kallainn ri buῖ coip epuc Oῖa  
[hῖa Neill] το beit.<sup>k</sup>)

[ὀιρ.]

Kal. Ian. iii. p. [L.<sup>a</sup> ui.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.  
1.<sup>ob</sup> [-ui.<sup>o</sup>] Ταῖῖ hῖa<sup>1</sup> Ruairc, ri ὀpeiρne, δ'εῖ<sup>c</sup> αρ m-  
A.D. 1370. <sup>3-1ῖ</sup>, A. <sup>44</sup> n-α (aphaeresis of ι), A. <sup>55</sup> .xx.u., A, B.  
<sup>8</sup> Arabics, l.m., t. h., A; om., B. <sup>h</sup> om., A. <sup>14</sup> 7 apaiῖe—and so on, B.  
<sup>14</sup> μορτυυρ epτ, B. <sup>k-k</sup> 76d, f. m., t. h., A; om., B. In the (A) MS.  
the No precedes the Iohanner entry. <sup>11</sup> 77a, t. m., n. t. h., A; om., B.  
A.D. 1371. <sup>1</sup> O, A. <sup>22</sup> bl., A., B. <sup>b</sup> 1375 overhead, B. <sup>c-c</sup> μορτυυρ epτ, B.

<sup>4</sup> *Foreigners*.—Literally, *Danes*; here applied to the Anglo-Irish.

<sup>5</sup> *Tadhg*.—Mac Rannall (Mag Raghnaill), who died [1353], *supra*. The A. L. C. incorrectly represent

Donough as son (instead of grandson) of Conor.

<sup>6</sup> *Five and twenty*.—Including the two sons of Mac Tiernan (A. L. C.).

<sup>7</sup> *Scotsman*.—So styled, doubtless, from long residence in Scotland.

—Cu-Uladh Mag Mathgamna, royal heir of Oirgialla, [1375] died from [the bursting of] a vein.—[A.D.] 1375. Art Mag Uidhir, a son of a king full of generosity and of prowess, rested in Christ.—Donnchadh Caemanach Mac-Murchadha, arch-king of Leinster—and there came not from Brian Boruma downwards a man that destroyed more of the Foreigners<sup>4</sup> than he—was killed by the Foreigners in treachery.—Donnchadh, son of Tadhg,<sup>5</sup> son of Concobur of the Cup, was slain by the Muintir-Birn.—The sons of Mag Tigernain, namely, Cairbri and Eogan, went on an expedition to attack the Foreigners. And a traitor sold them to the Foreigners and the Foreigners assembled around them and five and twenty<sup>6</sup> were slain there.—Mac Feorais, lord of the town of Ath-na-righ, died.—Mac William de Burgh, namely, Edmond the Scotsman,<sup>7</sup> head of courage and prowess of the Foreigners and emperor of benevolence, died of the glandular disease in his own house, after gaining victory from the demon. And his son took his place after him.—Mail-[Sh]echlainn Ua Domnalla[i]n, the greatest<sup>8</sup> ollam of the Half of Conn, died after gaining victory from world and from demon.—John Mag Uidhir, abbot of Cluain-Eois, died on the 17th of the Kalends of July [June 15].

(Maurice<sup>1</sup> Ua hEoghain died on the 8th of the Ides [1370] [6th] of June.)

Or<sup>2</sup> it may be on this Kalend [year] it were right for [the death of] bishop Odo [Ua Neill] to be.)

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, [7th of the moon], A.D. [1376 Bis.] 1371<sup>1</sup>[-6]. Tadhg Ua Ruairc, king of the Breifni, died,<sup>2</sup>

<sup>8</sup> *Greatest*.—Literally, *high* (pre-eminent). The O'Donnellans were the poets of the Connaught O'Conors.

(1370)<sup>1</sup> *Maurice, etc.*—This entry I have not found elsewhere.

<sup>2</sup> *Or, etc.*—The obit of bishop O'Neill is given at [1369], *supra*.

The suggested correction is erroneous.

[1376] <sup>1</sup> 1371.—The ferial (3) proves that the true year is 1376.

<sup>2</sup> *Died*.—And was succeeded by his son, Tighernan (Tiernan), *A. L. C. and F. M.*

bpeič buaða o ðoman 7 o ðemon°.—Donnčað Mac Phip-  
 ðiriš, renčairð raišečta,<sup>a</sup> o'eg°.—Muallaič,<sup>1</sup> ingen [U]i  
 Raišillaiš, ben Tomair Mic Mačgamna, o'eg°.—Cu-Ųiēne  
 O Concoðair, mac riš lan o'eineč 7 o'eğnum, o'eg°.—  
 Ruarcan hUa<sup>1</sup> hŲomail, ollam [U]i Ųnluain pe ðan  
 7° per tiš i n-airdeð coitčinn gan ðultað pe ðpeič n-  
 ðuine, o'eg i pin bliaðain ri, iar m-bpeič buaða [o ðoman  
 7 o ðemon°].—Cu-Muiš i hUa<sup>1</sup> Cača[i]n, ri Oipečta-[U]i-  
 Cača[i]n, do šabail do šhallaiš a porc Cula-račain 7  
 A 73b a čur ðoiš hi<sup>2</sup> Capraiš-Pheršura. Inðraiš ið<sup>3</sup> do  
 ðenam do macaiš riš Oipečta-[U]i-Cača[i]n ar šallaiš  
 7 šoil do čabairt maðma móir opai. Eoin<sup>4</sup> hUa<sup>1</sup>  
 Ruanað, ollam Meš Ųenšura, o'eg°.—Mail-Sečlainn  
 hUa<sup>1</sup> Mailmen, ollam [U]i Cača[i]n, o'eg° por°.—Ųeð  
 hUa<sup>1</sup> Tuatail, ri hUa<sup>1</sup>-Mail, do marbað do šallaiš.—  
 Ųalbač, mac Mail-tSečlainn [U]i Ųroin, cenn einiš  
 7 eğnuma Laišen, do šuin o'a rpor fein 7 a eg ðe po  
 cetoir. —Ųeð, mac šeain [U]i Pheršail, o'eg°.  
 Roiberp h[U]a<sup>1</sup> Peršail, o'eg° por°.—Coimtinol<sup>5</sup> móir le  
 šallaiš na Miðe 7 pe šallaiš Ųlað 7 le šallaiš Laišen  
 cum na hŲnšail 7 cpeača pill do ðenum ðoiš ar O  
 Peršail. Ųiğalta mopa do ðenum o'O Peršail oparun  
 do cpečaiš 7 do loirc[č]iš imðai[š]<sup>6</sup>.—Cončobur hUa<sup>1</sup>  
 ðeaca[i]n, rai renčura, o'eg°.—Ceallač Mac Cpuitin,  
 ollam Tuat-Muman pe renčur, per<sup>7</sup> noir gan imperain,  
 o'eg°.

(Ųš<sup>h</sup> po in Ųallainn ar tiš marbað Ųriain moir Meš  
 Mačgamna iar pír 7 a aonucal a Máinurir Lušðair,  
 tertio Nonar Iunii, relictet, Anno Domini, 1371.<sup>h</sup>)

A.D. 1371. <sup>2</sup>a, A. <sup>d</sup> maič—good, B. <sup>e</sup>=c.c. <sup>f</sup> om., B. <sup>g</sup> Before  
 this entry one line is left vacant, A. <sup>h-h</sup> 77a, f. m., n. t. h., A; om., B.

<sup>3</sup> Cu - Muighi. — *Canis Campi*.  
 "This name is now generally  
 anglicised Quintin [!]. It is still  
 very common among the family of  
 the O'Kanes in the co. of London-  
 derry" (O'D. iv. 666).

<sup>4</sup> Oirecht-Ui-Cathain. — *Sept of*  
*[the] Ua Cathain*; here, in a second-  
 ary sense (cf. 1163, note 3, *supra*),  
 the territory occupied by them.

<sup>5</sup> Ua Ruanaðha.—See 1079, note  
 1, *supra*.

after gaining victory from world and from demon.— [1376]  
 Donnchadh Mac Firbisigh, an erudite historian, died.—Cu-  
 Aithne O'Concobhair, a son of a king full of generosity  
 and of prowess, died.—Ruarcán Ua hAdmail, ollam of Ua  
 Anluain in poetry and a man of a general house of  
 guests, without objection to the presence of anybody, died  
 in this year, after gaining victory [from world and from  
 demon].—Cu-muighi<sup>3</sup> Ua Catha[i]n, king of Oirecht-Ui-  
 Cathain,<sup>4</sup> was taken prisoner by the Foreigners in the  
 port of Cuil-rathain and put by them into Carraic-  
 Ferghusa. An attack was made by the sons of kings of  
 Oirecht-Ui-Cathain on the Foreigners and the Foreigners  
 inflicted great defeat upon them.—John Ua Ruanadha,<sup>5</sup>  
 ollam of Mag Aenghusa, died.—Mail-Sechlainn Ua Mail-  
 mhena, ollam of Ua Catha[i]n, died likewise.—Aedh Ua  
 Tuathail, king of Ui-Mail, was killed by Foreigners.—  
 Dalbach, son of Mail-Sechlainn Ua Broin, head of hospi-  
 tality and prowess of Leinster, was wounded by his own  
 spur and died thereof immediately.—Aedh,<sup>6</sup> son of John  
 Ua Ferghail, died. Robert Ua Ferghail died likewise.—  
 A great muster by the Foreigners of Meath and by the  
 Foreigners of Ulidia and by the Foreigners of Leinster  
 against the hAnghaile and treacherous forays were made  
 by them on O'Ferghail. Great retaliations were made by  
 O'Ferghail on them by many preys and burnings.—Con-  
 chobur Ua Beaca[i]n, a sage of history, died.—Ceallach  
 Mac Cruitin, ollam of Thomond in history, a man of  
 reputation without dispute, died.

(This<sup>1</sup> is the Kalend [year] on which truly comes the (1371)  
 killing of Brian Mor Mag Mathgamna and he was buried  
 in the Monastery of Lughbhaidh on the 3rd of the Nones  
 [3rd] of June, namely, A.D. 1371.)

<sup>6</sup> *Aedh*.—The obit in the *F. M.* contains a eulogium of his bounty towards the bardic companies of Ireland.

(1371)<sup>1</sup> *This, etc.* The correction refers to the first entry of [1372], *supra*.

- [Cal. 1an. [u.<sup>a</sup> p., l. xiiii.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup>ccc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup>[-111.<sup>o</sup>] Daiter,<sup>o</sup> mac Sar Daitiē, d'eg.<sup>o</sup>—Seppraiē hUa<sup>1</sup> Flannaga[1]n, tairē Clainn-Cačail, d'eg.<sup>d</sup>.—Nualaiē, ingen Tairē Mic Donnčair, d'eg.<sup>o</sup>.—Toirc do d'enum do Ricart óg ar Culenačaiē: porbaíri da la 7 da aithē do d'enum doib artri. Culenaiē do tinol fa Ceō Mac Conmara, idon, mac ingine U[1] Dhalaiē 7 maiom do čabairt ar Clainn-Ricairt ann, dú inar'marbaō Teboio Mac Uilliam, cenn na ceitirne moire 7 tri meic O n-Eiōin 7 moran aile. Ocur do gabaō ann Drian O Flaitberaiē.<sup>o</sup>—Seaan hUa<sup>1</sup> Rodača[1]n, comarba Caillin, raí coitčenn d'eg.<sup>d</sup> in<sup>o</sup> bliadain ri.<sup>o</sup>.—| In t-erpuic hUa<sup>1</sup> Ceallaiē, idon, erpuic Cluana-ferpa Drenuinn, d'eg.<sup>o</sup>.—Cairlen Lir-airt-abla do denam la Seaan hUa<sup>1</sup> Ferčail, tairē na hAnčail, in bliadain ri.<sup>o</sup>.—Cogad<sup>o</sup> mór d'airēi eter O Concobuir 7 Mac Diarmata 7 Maē-Luirē do mílliuō, eter gort 7 teē. Ocur daine do marbaō atorra. Ocur riō do d'enum d'a eir doib 7 comadā mora d'pāčbail do Mac Diarmata uat hUa Concobuir do cinn in t-riōa rin<sup>o</sup>.—Inoiraiē do d'enum do Mac Uilliam 7 do Mael[-Sh]eclainn hUa Chellaiē 7 do Mainēaiē arčena ar hUa<sup>1</sup> Cončobuir | co cairlen Rora-Comain 7 hUa<sup>1</sup> Concobuir d'airēi 'n-a n-ačaiō co n-a rocpairiōib 7 trioir do čabairt d'a čeile doib<sup>1</sup> 7 maiom do čabairt ar Mac Uilliam 7 ar Mainēaiē 7 Rirdepo a Dypc, cenn ruarpu[1]r Connačt, do marbaō ann 7 Dom-
- B 74a
- A 77c

A.D. 1372. <sup>1</sup> O, A. <sup>2</sup> bl., A, B. <sup>3</sup> 1376, 1377, B. <sup>4</sup> om., B. <sup>5</sup> morpuir erc, B. <sup>6</sup> om. (no doubt, by oversight), B. <sup>7</sup> doib d'a čeile, B.

[1377] <sup>1</sup> 1372.—The ferial (3) of the previous year and that (6) of the following prove that the intermediate ferial is 5=A.D. 1377.

<sup>2</sup> De Burgh.—From the *A. L. C.*

<sup>3</sup> Aedh, Mathgamain. — Half-brothers of Sida, warden of Lim-

erick [1369], *supra*. Their father was Loughlin Mac Namara mentioned in the *F. M.* at 1378. See also O'Donoghue, *Hist. Mem.*, p. 135.

<sup>4</sup> Successor of St. Caillin.—That is, abbot of Fenagh, co. Leitrim. The

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 18th of the moon], A.D. [1377] 1372<sup>1</sup>[-7]. Walter, son of Sir David [de Burgh<sup>2</sup>], died.—Geoffrey Ua Flannaga[i]n, chief of Clann-Cathail, died.—Nualaith, daughter of Tadhg Mac Donnchaidh, died.—An incursion was made by Richard [de Burgh] junior on the Clann-Cuilen: a leaguer of two days and two nights was made by them in the country. The Clann-Cuilen assembled under Aedh<sup>3</sup> Mac Conmara, namely, the son of the daughter of Ua Dalaigh and defeat was inflicted on the Clann-Ricaird there, wherein were killed Theobald Mac William, head of the large kern-force, and three sons of O'Eidhin and many others. And Brian O'Flaithbertaigh was taken prisoner there.—John Ua Rodacha[i]n, successor of [St.] Caillin,<sup>4</sup> a general sage, died this year.—The bishop Ua Ceallaigh,<sup>5</sup> namely, bishop of Cluain-ferta of [St.] Brennan, died.—The castle of Lis-aird-abla<sup>6</sup> was built by John Ua Ferghail, chief of the hAnghaile, this year.—Great war arose between O'Concobuir and Mac Diarmata and Magh-Luirg was destroyed, both tillage and dwelling. And people were killed between them. And peace was made after that by them and large donatives were got by Mac Diarmata from Ua Concobuir for the sake of that peace.—An attack was made by Mac William [de Burgh] and by Mael-Sechlainn Ua Cellaigh and by the Ui-Maine on Ua Conchobuir at the castle of Ros-Comain. And Ua Concobuir arose against them with his forces and battle was given to each other by them. And defeat was inflicted on Mac William and on the Ui-Maine and Richard de Burgh, head of the urbanity of Connacht, was slain there and Dornall,

feast of the patron was Nov. 13. The *Book of Fenagh*, falsely ascribed to St. Caillin, has been published (Dublin, 1875).

<sup>5</sup> Ua Cellaigh.—Most probably, the Thomas O'Kelly, who, accord-

to Ware (ed. Harris, p. 640), was bishop of Clonfert in October, 1347.

<sup>6</sup> *Lis-aird-abla*.—Fort of the height of apples.



nall mac Cačail óig [U]i Concobuir, do marbađ ann 7  
 Tađg og, mac mic Taiđg [U]i Ceallaiđ 7 hUa<sup>1</sup> Maionin  
 mor 7 Mac Dubđail do marbađ ann fór 7 mac Neill  
 caim 7 moran aile.—Mael-Domnaiđ<sup>c</sup> fiđleč<sup>c</sup>; Pačtna,  
 mac Daibič [U]i Mhórda, d'eg.—Eubaird, pi Saxon,  
 d'eg<sup>d</sup>.—Donnčad, mac Uilliam alaind [U]i Cerpail, pi  
 Eile, raí<sup>c</sup> n-eimíđ 7 n-eđnuma<sup>c</sup>, d'eg<sup>d</sup> in<sup>c</sup> bliadain rí<sup>c</sup>.—  
 Mačđamain Mac Conmara, idon, mac ingine [U]i  
 Ohalaiđ, d'eg in<sup>c</sup> bliadain rin<sup>c</sup>.—Maínípter Epa-puaíđ  
 do lorcad 'ra bliadain cetna<sup>c</sup>.—Đorppaiđ, mac Annaiđ  
 [U]i Raiđillaiđ, do marbađ do Cloind-in-čaič<sup>2</sup>.—Mac  
 Đpana[i]n bacac d'eg a cuirt in<sup>3</sup> pápa 7 in deđanač  
 mor, Mac Muirđira.—Domnall<sup>h</sup> hUa Đallcobuir, idon,  
 mac Đepđail, mic Inmanaiđ, morpuur ep<sup>t</sup>.<sup>h</sup>

[Cal. 1an. ui. p., [L.<sup>a</sup> xx. ix.<sup>a</sup>], Anno Domini M.<sup>o</sup> ccc.<sup>o</sup>  
 lxx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>ob</sup> [-uii.<sup>o</sup>] Mor<sup>c</sup>, ingen [U]i Đepđail, ben Điar-  
 mata Međ Rađnaił, idon, taipeč Muinntepi-hEolu[i]r,  
 pai mna đan imperain, d'eg do bar Ongča 7 aičpiđe 7 a  
 haolucuđ i Cluain-Conmaicne co honorač<sup>c</sup>.—Đoirpdel-  
 bac Mac Suibne, apd Conđtabla Coicid Connačt, d'eg<sup>d</sup>

A.D. 1372. <sup>2</sup>čaič, B. <sup>3</sup>an, B. <sup>g</sup>pi—*this*, B. The order in B is:  
 Muirpter—Mačđamain. <sup>h-h</sup> 77b, r. m. (imperfect, owing to excision  
 of edge), n. t. h., A; text supplied from B.

A.D. 1373. <sup>a-a</sup> bl., A, B. <sup>b</sup> The third i is n. t. h., A; 1378, B. <sup>c-c</sup> om.,  
 B. <sup>d</sup> morpuur ep<sup>t</sup>, B.

<sup>7</sup> Died.—June 21, 1377.

<sup>8</sup> *Clann-in-caich*. — *Clan of the Blind* (O'Reilly; sl. 1256, *supra*); anglicised Clankee, a bar. in co. Cavan, the patrimony of the sept.

<sup>9</sup> *Mac Branain*.—Dermot, lord of Corca-Achlann (the Mac Branan territory in the east of co. Roscommon), *A. L. C.*

<sup>10</sup> *Mac Muirghisa*.—From a *Re-script* of Gregory XI. (Anagni, Aug. 29, 1377), we learn (what the

native Annals, as far as I know, have omitted to record) that, on the death of O'Finaghty ([1354] *supra*), before the collation reserved to the Curia was made, Charles, the archdeacon, procured his election by the Chapter, got it confirmed by Thomas [O'Carroll] of Tuam, and had himself consecrated bishop of Elphin. One of the acts for which he was excommunicated by bishop Thomas

son of Cathal Ua Concobuir junior, was slain there and [1377] Tadhg junior, grandson of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh and Ua Mainnir Mor and Mac Dubghaill and the son of Niall [Mac Neill] the Crooked and many others were slain there likewise.—Mael-Domnaigh the vigil-keeper, [and] Fachtna, son of David Ua Mordha, died.—Edward [III.], king of the Saxons, died.<sup>7</sup>—Donnchadh, son of William Ua Cerbaill the handsome, king of Eili, eminent in hospitality and prowess, died this year.—Mathgamain<sup>3</sup> Mac Conmara, namely, the son of the daughter of Ua Dalaigh, died in that year.—The Monastery of Es-ruadh was burned in the same year.—Geoffrey, son of Annagh Ua Raighillaigh, was killed by the Clann-in-caich.<sup>8</sup>—Mac Brana[i]n<sup>9</sup> the Lamé and the great Dean, Mac Muirghisa<sup>10</sup>, died in the court of the Pope.—Domnall Ua Gallchobuir, namely, son of Eerghal, son of Inmanagh, died.

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, [29th of the moon,] A.D. [1378] 1373<sup>1</sup>[-8]. Mor, daughter of Ua Ferghail, wife of Diarmait Mag Raghnaill, namely, the chief of Muintereolu[i]s, an excellent woman without dispute, died a death of Uction and penance and was buried honourably in Cluain-Conmaicne.—Toirdelbach Mac Súibne, high

[appointed by the same pope, on the translation of Gregory to Tuam in 1372] was the confirmation of elections to dignities (Theiner, p. 363).

In the account returned by John de Cabrespino, papal Nuncio in England and Ireland, of benefices granted in the third year of Urban V. (1362-70), it is stated that the canonical election and subsequent confirmation by bishop Charles of canon Thomas Ma[c]murgoasa [the Mac Muirghisa of the text] was ratified by the Curia on Feb. 5 and

confirmed (by the pope) on Feb. 14, 1365 (*ib.* p. 310).

The most probable explanation is that Gregory remained in the papal Court until his elevation to Tuam and tacitly acquiesced in the administration of the diocese by the bishop in possession.

From the fact of Mac Morrissey dying in Rome it may be inferred that he proceeded thither in connection with the charges mentioned in the Rescript.

[1378] <sup>1</sup>1373.—The ferial (6) proves that the true year is 1378.

in° bliaðain cetna°. — Caṭal°, mac Mael-ṭseḑlainn (mic° ḡilla-ṭra ruaiḑ°) [U]ṭ Raiḡillaiḡ, do éḡ.—ḡilla-Cṡipt O Ruaiṡe ḑ'eg°. — Feapḡal° O Mail-Míaðaiḡ, taiṡeḑ Muínnṡiri-Cerḑalla[i]n, raí coitḑenn ḡan° ḑuṡṡaḑ ṡe ḑuine°, ḑ'egḑ.—ḑṡian Maḡ Uṡḑir, aḑḑur riḡ Feṡ-Manaḑ, do maṡḑaḑ ḑo° cloinḑ Ḑipt Meḡ Uṡḑir.—Domnall Maḡ ḑṡaḑaiḡ, taiṡeḑ Teallaiḡ-Cerḑaill, raí coitḑenn, ḑ'egḑ in° bliaðain rin°. — ḑaiṡer Mac Uṡṡiam ḑurḑe do maṡḑaḑ le Muínnṡir-Maille irin° bliaðain cetna°. — ḑṡian hUa¹ ḑṡáin, ri hUa-ṡaela[i]n, cenn beoḑaḑṡa 7 éiniḡ na Laiḡneḑ, ḑ'eg°. — Maḡnur, mac Caṭail óiḡ [U]ṭ Concobuir, ḑ'eg in° bliaðain cetna°. — | Inḑ-roiḡiḑ° ḑo ḑenum ḑo Maḡ Raḡnaiṡṡ co n-a ḑṡaiṡṡiḑ 7 co n-a oṡṡeḑṡaiḑ 7 ḑo ḑa Cloinḑ-Ḑeḑa 7 ḑ'Feṡḡal hUa Ruaiṡe ap Caṭal ruaiḑ Maḡ Raḡnaiṡṡ. Caṭal ḑo tinol a ceitṡirṡ 7 a ḑapao 7 a cleamnaḑ, iḑon, ṡa ḑiapmaṡ Mac n-ḑiapmata 7 ṡa Domnall n-ḑuḑ, ap cínṡ na roḑṡaiḑe rin. Maḡ Raḡnaiṡṡ co n-a inuínnṡir ḑo maḑ-ḡaḑuḑ ann. Eḑṡa moṡa ḑo maṡḑaḑ ap an maiḑm rin, iḑon, Feṡḡal Maḡ Raḡnaiṡṡ—cenn ronura 7 raiḑṡira an ṡaeṡṡer rin—7 Mac Senḑlaiḑ 7 Mac ḡille-ḑuṡḑ 7 moṡan aṡe naḑ aṡíṡṡer ṡunn.—ḑuḑḑablaḑ, inḡen Meḡ Raḡnaiṡṡ, bean [U]ṭ Mail-Míaðaiḡ, ḑ'eg°. — ḑonnḑaḑ, mac Muṡceṡṡaiḡ [U]ṭ Concobuir, ḑ'eg°. — Uṡṡiam hUa¹ hUíḡinḑ ḑ'eg in° bliaðain cetna°. — ḑṡian° mac Taiḑḡ, mic Ruaiḑrí, [U]ṭ Chonḑobair, do maṡḑaḑ.—Seaan hUa ṡiala[i]n, iḑon, ollam maiḑ ṡe ḑan, ḑ'eg in bliaðain rin°. — Eoin hUa ḑṡoma, ḑicair Cille-Naaile², moṡṡur

A 77d ends ep̄t quinto<sup>o</sup> 1<sup>o</sup>ur Decimbris<sup>ch</sup>. |

A.D. 1373. <sup>1</sup> O, A. <sup>2</sup> -uile, B. -e itl., n. t. h., (A) MS. <sup>3</sup> The order in B is: *Γερσαλ-Μαντερ-Θριαν*. <sup>4</sup> *le-by*, B.

<sup>b</sup> The remainder of A 77d was left vacant by the original hand.

<sup>2</sup> *High Constable*.—This term is used to denote the chief captain of gallowglasses (O'D. iv. 670).

<sup>3</sup> *By the sons of.* — Omitted in O'Donovan's translation (iv. 673)

Constable<sup>2</sup> of the Fifth of Connacht, died the same year.— [1373]  
 Cathal, son of Mael-Sechlainn (son of Gilla-Isu the Red)  
 Ua Raighillaigh, died.—Gilla-Crist O'Ruairc died.—  
 Ferghal O'Mail-miadhagh, chief of Muintir - Cer-  
 balla[i]n, a generous man in general without refusal to  
 anybody, died.—Brian Mag Uidhir, one fit to be king of  
 Fir-Manach, was killed by the sons of<sup>3</sup> Art Mag Uidhir.—  
 Domnall Mac Bradaigh, chief of the Tellach-Cerbaill, a  
 general sage, died in that year.—Walter Mac William de  
 Burgh was killed by the Muintir-Maille in the same  
 year.—Bran Ua Brain, king of Ui-Faela[i]n, head of the  
 courage and liberality of the Lagenians, died.—Maghnus,  
 son of Cathal Ua Concobuir junior, died the same year.—  
 Attack was made by Mag Raghnaill with his kinsmen and  
 with his septs and by the two Clans of Aedh<sup>4</sup> [Ua  
 Ferghail] and by Fergal Ua Ruairc on Cathal Mag  
 Raghnaill the Red. Cathal mustered his kerns and his  
 friends and his marriage-kindred, namely, under Diarmait  
 Mac Diarmata and under Domnall<sup>5</sup> the Black, to make  
 head against those forces. Mag Raighnaill with his  
 people was defeated there. Great numbers were killed in  
 that defeat, namely, Fergal Mag Raghnaill—head of hap-  
 piness and wealth was that noble man—and Mac Sennlaich  
 and Mac Gille-duibh and many others that are not reckoned  
 here.—Dubchablaich, daughter of Mag Raghnaill, wife of  
 Ua Mail-Miadhagh, died.—Donnchadh, son of Muircer-  
 tach Ua Concobuir, died.—William Ua hUiginn died the  
 the same year.—Brian, son of Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua  
 Conchobair, was killed.—John Ua Fiala[i]n, namely, a  
 good ollam in poetry, died this year.—John Ua Droma,  
 vicar of Cell-Naaille<sup>6</sup>, died on the 5th of the Ides [9th] of  
 December.

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<sup>4</sup> *Two Clans of Aedh*.—Namely, of Aedh (Hugh) O'Farrell, i.e. the Clann-Hugh and the Clann-Shane

(for whom see [1355], note 5 *supra*).

<sup>5</sup> *Domnall*.—Mac Dermot.

(Λαπαρρίνα<sup>1</sup>, ingen Μαῖσιρτερ Τομαῖρ Μιc Ἰhilla-  
Choirgle, v'hes octauo 1ουρ Μαι, 1373<sup>1</sup>.)

Καλ. 1αν. [i. p., l. xu.,] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° lxx.°  
iiii.°

B 74b Καλ. 1αν. [ii. p., l. xxii.,] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° lxx.°  
u.° Dubčablaiḡ, ingen hlla Concobuir, morṭuuy epṭ  
quarto 1ουρ Ἀυγυρτι.—Opcar, mac Ἀιρτ, mic φhλαῖ-  
berṭaiḡ Μεḡ Ὑιοῖρ, morṭuuy epṭ.

Καλ. 1αν. [iii. p., l. uii.,] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° lxx.°  
iii.° Mac Cpaiṭ Μαḡ Ὑιοῖρ morṭuuy epṭ.

Καλ. 1αν. [u. p., l. xiiii.,] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° lxx.°  
ii.° Pol hlla φiala[i]n morṭuuy epṭ.

Καλ. 1αν. [vi. p., l. xxx.,] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° lxx.°  
i.°

A.D. 1373. <sup>1</sup> t. m., n. t. h., A; om., B.

<sup>6</sup> *Cell-Naile*.—Church of [St.]  
*Naile* (whose feast was Jan. 27).  
The parish containing the church  
of Kinnawley (an instance of *l* re-  
placed by *n*) is partly in the barony

of Knockninny, co. Fermanagh,  
and partly in the barony of Tully-  
haw, co. Cavan. See O'D. *F. M.*  
iv. 708-9; Kelly: *Calendar of*  
*Irish Saints*, p. 62.

A.D. 1374-8. These five textual years are omitted in A. In the (B)  
MS., spaces are left for the respective ferials and epacts. Folio 74b is  
occupied by the years being placed at wide intervals.

(Lasairghina,<sup>1</sup> daughter of Master Thomas Mac Gilla-Coisgle, died on the 8th of the Ides [8th] of May, [A.D.] 1373 ) (1373)

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 15th of the moon,] A.D. 1374. (1374)

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 26th of the moon,] A.D. 1375. (1375)  
 Dubchablaigh<sup>1</sup> daughter of Ua Concobuir, died on the 4th of the Ides [10th] of August.—Oscar, son of Art, son of Flaithbertach Mag Uidhir, died.

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 7th of the moon,] A.D. 1376. (1376)  
 Mac Craith Mag Uidhir died.

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 18th of the moon,] A.D. 1377. (1377)  
 Paul Ua Fiala[i]n died.

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 29th of the moon,] A.D. 1378. (1378)

(1373) <sup>1</sup> *Lasairghina, etc.*—This obit I have not found elsewhere.

\*.\* On the blank space left in A, a different hand wrote the following: *Ḥac aon lei[ḡ]fuy an bec ro, tabairt benoact ar annuin an fír ro ḡraib.* Each one that shall read this little bit, let him bestow a blessing on the soul of the man who wrote [it].

Whereon another commented

thus: *1ḡ cora a tabuirt ar annuin Ruaidri h1 Luinin ro ḡḡraib an leabur co maic.* It is fitter to bestow it on the soul of Ruaidri O'Luinin who wrote the book well.

(1375) <sup>1</sup> *Dubchablaigh, etc.*—The entries under this and the two following years are taken from a source with which I am unacquainted.



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ANNALS OF ULSTER,

OTHERWISE,

ἄννηα σεναίτ,

ANNALS OF SENAT;

A CHRONICLE OF IRISH AFFAIRS

A.D. 431-1131 : 1155-1541.

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A.D. 1379-1541.

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BY

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ΑΝΝΑΛΑ ΥΛΑΘΗ.

(A 78a; B 74c.)

Καλ. Ιαν. υν. ρ., [L^a x^a], Anno Domini M.^o ccc.^o
lxx.^o ix.^o 1n^b Θαλατυναč (ιονον^o, Ριλιβ^o) ϑ'εγ^b.
—Ριρβιριγ Mac Ριρβιριγ ϑ'εγ in βλιαθαιν
ρι^d, ιονον, ρενčαι[θ] μαϊč^o.—O^b Duinn, ιονον,
ταιρεč O-Ριαγα[ι]n, το μαρβαθ α ρελλ ϑ'α βραιčριβ
ρειn^b.—Ricapo Mac Cačmail το μαρβαθ la Ριλιβ Μαγ
Υιθιρ, ιονον, ρι Ρερ-Μαναč 7 la Domnall hυα Neill.—
Μαιrom na Όρειče το ταβαιρ το¹ hυα¹ Neill (ιονον,¹ το
Niall mop¹) αρ Ριλιβ Μαγ Υιθιρ 7 αρ Domnall hυα²
Neill, ου ι τροčαιρ Ταθγ Μαγ Υιθιρ 7 ϑα mac Μαγ-
nupa 7 Τοιρρθελβαč, mac Donnčada Μεγ Υιθιρ 7 θριαν,
mac Mic [C]ραιč Μεγ Υιθιρ^o 7 Μυιρceρταč, mac Mil-
čon et^o αλι^o, ρριουε^b Kalenθap iun[ι]i^b.—hυα² hεiliθe
ϑ'εγ, ιονον, θριαν hυα hεiliθe.—Mac-in-caič^b hυι Ραιγ-
illaiγ το μαρβαθ la mac Αnnaiθ hυι Ραιγillaiγ^b.—
Cu-mapa Mac Conmapa, ιονον, ταιρεč Clainne-Cuilen,
το μαρβαθ α ρεall ϑ'α βραιčριβ ρειn^d.—Cu-Chonnačτ,
Mac Ριλιβ Μεγ Υιθιρ, το μαρβαθ le Clainn-Domnall
Clainni-Ceallaiγ, ιονον, αθbur^b ριγ Ρερ-Μαναč αρ uairi
7 αρ einēč^b.—Pinnğuala, ingen [U]i Cheallaiγ, ιονον,
bean Mic Uilliam θupe, ϑ'εγ.—Semur hυα Conğalaiγ,
ρριop Όaim-ιnnρι, obuit^b ρριουε^b Nonap Ianuapui^b.—

1379. ¹⁻¹ ϑ' O, A. ² O, A. ³⁻³ bl., A, B. ^{b-b} om., B. ^{c-c} itl., t. h., (A)
MS. ^d om., B. ^e om., A. ¹⁻¹ itl., t. h., A; το Niall, itl., t. h.; mop
om., B. ²⁻² = e. ^b moptuyp epτ, B.

1379. ¹ 1379. — On the upper margin of B, another (Latin) hand wrote, in reference to the chrono-
logy : "From this yeare the com-
putation of yeares is well collected."
² Dalton.—"Lord of the baronie

ANNALS OF ULSTER.

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, [10th of the moon,] A.D. [1379] 1379.¹ The Dalton² (namely, Philip) died.—Firisigh Mac Firisigh, that is, a good historian, died this year.—O'Duinn, namely, chief of Ui-Riaga[i]n, was killed in treachery by his own kinsmen.—Richard Mac Cathmail was killed by Philip Mag Uidhir, namely, the king of Fir-Manach and by Domnall Ua Neill.—The defeat of Dreich was inflicted by Ua Neill (that is, by Niall Mor) on Philip Mag Uidhir and on Domnall Ua Neill, where fell Tadhg Mag Uidhir and two sons of Maghnus³ and Toirdelbach, son of Donnchadh Mag Uidhir and Brian, son of Mac Craith Mag Uidhir and Muircertach, son of Milchu³ and others, on the 2nd of the Kalends of June [May 31].—Ua hEilidhe, that is, Brian Ua hEilidhe, died.—Mac-in-caich⁴ Ua Raighillaigh was killed by the son of Annadh Ua Raighillaigh.—Cu-mara⁵ Mac Conmara, namely, chief of Clann-Cuilen, was killed in treachery by his own kinsmen.—Cu-Connacht, son of Philip Mag Uidhir, namely, one fit to be king of Fir-Manach for nobleness and for generosity, was killed by the Clann-Domnaill of Clann-Ceallaigh.—Finnghuala, daughter of Ua Ceallaigh, that is, the wife of Mac William de Burgh, died.—James Ua Conghalaigh, prior of Daim-inis, died on the 2nd of the Nones [4th] of January.

of Rathconrath in Westmeath," Mageoghegan.

³ *Maghnus, Milchu.* — Maguire (Mag Uidhir).

⁴ *Mac-in-caich.* — Son of the blind [-eye]; anglicised Mac Kee; head of the *Clann-in-caich* (Clanke) sept of the O'Reillys mentioned under [1377], *supra*.

⁵ *Cu-mara.* — *Canis maris.* The

genitive, *Con-mara*, with *Mac* prefixed, became the patronymic which is anglicised Mac Namara. For the enmity between this Cu-mara and O'Brien of Thomond, see the two money orders payable to "Comar" (May 7, Oct. 16, 1374) quoted from the Close Roll, 48 Edw. III., in Hardiman's *Statute of Kilkenny* (Ir. Arch. Soc. pp. 33-4).

ῥλαῖβεptač hlla Monga[i]n, αἰpcinneč Roγa-οἰpρτιp,
mopτυp^ε ep^ε | Calenτιp^b Maii^b.

[b.] | Cal Ian. 1. p., [L^a xxi.^a], Anno Domini M.^o ccc.^o lxxx.^{ob}
Seaan hlla¹ Domnaill ([p^o] Tipy[-Con]aill^o) 7 Mail-
Sečlainn duβ, a mac, do mapbað a Mainiptip Ep-
puað la Toipρdelbač, mac Neill hlla¹ Domnaill 7 la
clainn Cačail oig hlla¹ Concobuir 7 la Muinntip-Duipnin.
—Mairm mop do čabairt ap Gallaiβ 7 ap Oipρtepaiβ
le Maγ Aengypa (idon,^a Aρt^d). Ocuip hlla¹ hAñluain
do mapbað ann, idon, pⁱ Oipρtep et alii multi^o.—Taðγ,
mac Muipceptaiγ hlla¹ Dpian, do mapbað la Dpian
hlla¹ m-Dpian.—Ruaiðpⁱ, mac Aeða Dpiefniγ hlla¹
Concobuir, do čečt ap γpief ap Muinntip-Ruapc 7 e
pⁱon do mapbað uipρe.—Añ Moipρimepaič do čečt a
n-Epinn in bliaðain pⁱ^o 7 uaipl² γaiðel do tečt i n-a
čeč pa aðbup pⁱγ Epenn, idon, pa Níall hlla¹ Neill.
Aρt Maγ Aengypa, idon, pⁱ O-nEačac Ulað, do γabail
a p^eall a tiγ in Moipρimepaiγ 7 do γababup γaiðil
Epenn ecla³ | poime opⁱn amac, inuip γupⁱrečnaðup e 7
γaill Epennⁱ apčeanatⁱ.—Aρtⁱ, mac γepailt Caemanaiγ,
do mapbað le γallaiβⁱ.—Mairm do čabairt leip hlla¹
n-Domnaill 7 le Henpⁱ hlla¹ Neill ap hlla¹ n-Dočap-
taiγ 7 ap Cončobup óγ hlla¹ n-Domnaill 7 ap Clainn-
tSuibne. Ocuip do γabað ann, maille p^erⁱmapbað,
Eoin Mac Suibne 7 Mupčat Mac Suibne, idon, da
bpačair Mic Suibne.—Aρtⁱ, mac γepailt, mic Tomair
pⁱinn, do mapbað la Mac Mupčat, pⁱ laiγen.—Sluaγ

A 78b

1380. ¹O, A. ²le, B. ³egla, B. ^{a-a}bl., A, B. ^b 1380, overhead,
by h. that wrote the remark respecting the chronology at preceding year,
B. ^{c-c}l. m. (parts within [] are cut off), t. h., B; om., A. ^{d-d}itl., t. h.,
A; idon, le hAρt—namely, by Art—in text, B. ^eom., B. ^{t-t}=e.

1380. ¹At.—Literally, in; which
is incorrect. The *F. M.* say that
O'Donnell was slain in a night

attack upon his stronghold. This
was close to the monastery ([1233],
note 6, *supra*).

—Flaithbertach Ua Monga[i]n, herenagh of Ros-oirthir, [1379] died on the Kalends [1st] of May.

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, [21st of the moon,] A.D. [1380 B.] 1380. John Ua Domnaill (king of Tir-Conaill) and Mael-Sechlainn the Black, his son, were slain at¹ the Monastery of Es-ruadh by Toirdelbach, son of Niall Ua Domnaill and by the sons of Cathal Ua Concobhair junior and by the Muintir-Duirnin.—Great defeat was inflicted on the Foreigners and on the Oirthir by Mag Aenghusa (namely, Art). And Ua hAnluain, that is, the king of Oirthir and many more were slain there.—Tadhg, son of Muircertach² Ua Briain, was killed by Brian Ua Briain.—Ruaidhri, son of Aedh Ua Concobuir the Brefnian, came on a night incursion against the Muintir-Ruairc and he himself was slain thereon.—The Mortimer³ came to Ireland this year and the nobles of the Gaidhil came into his house, headed by the heir of the king of Ireland, namely, by Niall Ua Neill. Art Mag Aenghusa, namely, king of the Ui-Eathach of Ulidia, was taken prisoner in treachery in the house of the Mortimer. And the Gaidhil of Ireland took fear of the latter from that out, so that they and also the Foreigners of Ireland avoided him.—Art, son of Gerald Caemanach,⁴ was killed by the Foreigners.—Defeat was inflicted by Ua Domnaill and by Henry Ua Neill on Ua Dochartaigh and on Conchobur Ua Domnaill junior and on the Clann-Suibne. And there were taken prisoners therein, in addition to what was slain, John Mac Suibne and Murchadh Mac Suibne, namely, two brothers of the Mac Suibne.—Art, son of Gerald, son of Thomas⁵ the Fair, was killed by Mac Murchadha, king of Leinster.—A hosting by

² *Muircertach*. — King of Thomond, who died in [1343], *supra*. The slayer was his nephew.

³ *Mortimer*.—See Gilbert, *Vice-roys, etc.*, p. 244 sq.

⁴ *Caemanach*.—(Mac Murrough) Kavanagh.

⁵ *Thomas*.—Mac Murrough (Mac Murchadha).

la Pilib O Raiḡillaiḡ 7 la Clainn-Muirceartaḡ co n-a coimtinol a m-ḡreirne-[U]i Ruairc 7 Tomar Mac Ṭorčairḡ do marbaḡ leo. O Ruairc do bpeitḡ orpa 7 a cup ar ribal ḡó 7 eiḡ 7 ḡaine do milliuḡ umpo ḡo'n turur rin.—Arḡ Mac Murčairḡ [ḡ'éc] i rext Kallann iun.—Domnall hUa Leanna[i]n, ppuoir lera-ḡabail, ḡ'eg i rext Kallann Arpilir¹.

[Cal. Ian. iii.^a p., l. ii.^b, Anno Domini M.^o ccc.^o lxxx.^o i.^o Toirprelbaḡ, mac Rirḡepo hUa Raiḡillaiḡ, ḡ'eg.—Dub-čablaiḡ, ingen Mic Ṭiarḡmata, ben Mez Raḡnaiḡ puairḡ, ḡ'eg.—Larairpina, ingen Toirprelbaḡ hUa Concobuir, ben Mez Raḡnaiḡ ḡuib, ḡ'eg.—Caḡal ḡuib, mac Conmuirḡ hUa Caḡa[i]n, ḡ'eg^d.—| Uilliam, mac Donnčairḡ Muimniḡ hUa Cheallaiḡ, iḡon, pi hUa¹-Maine, ḡ'eg 7 a mac ḡo piḡairḡ i² n-a² iḡairḡ, iḡon, Mail[-Sh]eḡlainn.—Ṭiarḡmair Mas Cairḡairḡ, iḡon, arḡbur piḡ Ṭep-Muman ḡo marbaḡ ḡo [U]iḡ-Maḡḡamna in Phuin-iarḡaraiḡ a ḡeall.—Cairḡen Arḡa-luain ḡo ḡabail ḡo'n Moirḡimepaḡ 7 mac Ricairḡ an t[S]onnaiḡ ḡo marbaḡ ann.—Ruairḡ hUa Concobuir, iḡon, pi Connaḡt, ḡo ḡul co hArḡ-luain 7 a meir piḡ ḡo ḡul uairḡ a n-iarḡar Mirḡ 7 cpeḡa mopa ḡo ḡabail ḡoib. ḡaiḡ ḡo bpeitḡ orpo 7 maiḡm ḡo čabairḡ orpa³ 7 mac [U]i Cončobuir ḡo marbaḡ ann, iḡon, Seairḡ Laiḡneḡ 7 Arḡ caeḡ hUa¹ Concobuir ḡo ḡabail ann 7 Uilliam, mac Donnčairḡ, mic Ruairḡ hUa Ceallaiḡ, ḡo marbaḡ ann 7 mopa airḡ naḡ airḡmḡep runn.—Raḡnaiḡ, ingen Mez ḡraḡairḡ, iḡon, ben⁴ Mez Ṭhorčairḡ, ḡ'eg.—Sluaḡ^c mopa la Niall hUa Neill a

1381. ¹ O, A. ^{2,2} n-a A. ³ orḡa, A. ⁴ bean, B. ^a.ui. (ii mistaken for u), B. ^b.u. (=the ^a mistake), A, B. ^ccom., B. ^d = 1379^b.

¹ *Breifni of O'Ruairc* (co. Leitrim).—So styled to distinguish it from the Breifni of O'Reilly (co. Cavan).

1381. ¹ *William*. — A eulogistic

obit of O'Kelly is given in the *Four Masters*.

² *Momonian, Lagenian*.—So called from having been respectively fostered in Munster and Leinster.

Philip Ua Raighillaigh and by the Clann-Muircertaigh and their muster into the Breifni of O'Ruairc⁶ and Thomas Mac Dorchaidh was killed by them. O'Ruairc overtook them and they were forced to retire by him and horses and men were destroyed around them on that expedition.—Art MacMurchadha died on the 6th of the Kalends of June [May 27].—Domnall Ua Leana[i]n, prior of Lisgabail, died on the 6th of the Kalends of April [March 27]. [1380]

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. 1381. Toirdelbach, son of Richard Ua Raighillaigh, died. —Dubchablaigh, daughter of Mac Diarmata, wife of Mag Raghnaill the Red, died.—Lasairfina, daughter of Toirdelb ch Ua Concobuir, wife of Mag Raghnaill the Black, died.—Cathal the Black, son of Cumuidhe Ua Catha[i]n, died.—William,¹ son of Donnchadh Ua Ceallaigh the Momonian,² namely, king of Ui-Maine, died and his son, that is, Mail[-Sh]echlainn, was made king in his stead.—Dairmait Mag Carthaigh, namely, heir of the king of Desmond, was killed by the Ui-Mathgamna of Fonn-iartharach in treachery.—The castle of Ath-luain was taken by the Mortimer and the son of Richard³ of the Sonnach was killed therein.—Ruaidbri Ua Concobuir, namely, king of Connacht, went to Ath-luain and his sons of kings went from him into the West of Meath and great preys were carried off by them. The Foreigners overtook them and defeat was inflicted on them and the son of Ua Concobuir was slain there, namely, John the Lagenian,² and Aedh Blind[-eye] Ua Conchobuir was taken prisoner there and William, son of Donnchadh, son of Ruaidhri Ua Ceallaigh and many others that are not reckoned here were slain there.—Raghnaill, daughter of Mag Bradaigh, wife of Mac Dorchaidh, died.—A great hosting by Niall Ua Neill into Oirghialla and great [1381]

³ *Richard*.—Sir Richard Tuite of Sonnagh (Sonnach), Westmeath.

A 78c n-Οιργιλλαιῖ 7 cpeācā mopa do denum doiḡ. Ocur
bpeirim | do ḡabairt ar dpeḡḡ an t-rluaiḡ 7 Donnčāḡ,
mac Maḡnupa Meḡ Mhaḡgamna, do marbaḡ ann°.—
Deiḡ⁵ Muipe Celle-moipe a¹ Tir-ḡruin do labairt² co
hinganac an bliadain ri.—An Moirtimepaḡ ḡ'eg, idon,
an o-apa bliadain ar teḡt a n-ḡrinn ḡó 7 tapair fill
Meḡ Aengupa do denum do¹.—Caḡal,³ Mac Ruairi hUí
Concobuir, idon, mac airḡriḡ Connaḡt, do ḡabail le
clainn mic Fheidlimḡe hUí Concobuir, an bliadain ri°.

[Cal. Ian. iii. p., [L. xiii.], Anno Domini M.°ccc.°
lxxx.° ii.° Labrap⁴ Duio do marbaḡ do clainn hUí Fer-
ḡail.—Ferḡal, mac Donnčāḡa Meḡ Eoḡaga[i]n, tapreḡ
Cene[oi]l-Fiaḡaiḡ-mic-Neill, do marbaḡ do Ferairb-
Ceall.—Tairiḡ Connaḡt do ḡabail do riḡ Connaḡt i n-a
oirḡctur fein, idon, do Ruairḡ hUí Concobuir: idon,
hUí hAinliḡe 7 hUí ḡirn 7 Mac Ceirḡnaiḡ 7 Imur
hUí hAinliḡe: idon, fir ruair¹ ré orru¹, co rabatur ag
denum raínn 7 comaeḡta i n-a aḡaiḡ le rliḡt mic
Fheidlimḡe² hUí Concobuir.—Mac^b Ualann do marbaḡ
la Muínnair-Raḡallaiḡ 7^c araire°.—Diarmaid hUí
Domnall ḡ'eg, idon, aḡbur riḡ Thipe-Conaill.—Ruḡ-
raiḡe,^c mac Seain, mic ḡruain hUí Ferḡail, ḡ'eg°.—
Muircepaḡ, mac Maḡgamna hUí ḡruain, idon, mac
riḡ Tuāḡ-Muman, ḡ'eg a prirun 7 Domnall, a dpe-
braḡair, ḡ'eg rór.—Toirpdeibaḡ, mac Diarmata hUí
ḡruain, ḡ'eg.—ḡruain,^c mac Diarmata hUí ḡruain, do
clainn ḡruain ruairḡ, ḡ'eg.—Aine, ingen Eḡmarcaiḡ, mic

1381. ⁵Dealb, B. ° do labairt a Tir-ḡruin, A. ¹=°c.

1382. ¹orpa, A. ²limrō, B. °° bl., A, B.} ^b Placed after the Toirp-
deibaḡ and consequently the last entry of the year, B. °° om., B. ^dd=
1379°c.

⁴ Died. — On Dec. 26, in the Dominican Abbey, Cork.

⁵ Aedh.—O'Conor, king of Connaught, who died [1368], *supra*.

1382. ¹ Cenel-Fiachaigh-mic-Neill.

—Sept of Fiacha, son of Niall [of the Nine Hostages]; usually employed (1163, note 3, *supra*) to signify the territory (bar. of Moygashel, King's co.) For the place

forays were made by them. And rout was inflicted on [1381]
the rear of the host and Donnchadh, son of Magnus Mag
Mathgamna, was killed there.—The image of Mary in
Cell-mor in Tir-Briuín spoke miraculously this year.—
The Mortimer died,⁴ namely, [in] the second year after
his coming to Ireland and after the treachery to Mag
Maghnusa being done by him.—Cathal, son of Ruaidhri
Ua Concobuir, namely, son of the arch-king of Connacht,
was taken prisoner by the sons of [Aedh⁵] son of Feidh-
limidh Ua Conchobuir this year.

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, [13th of the moon,] A.D. [1382]
1382. Lawrence Tuit was killed by the sons of Ua
Ferghail.—Ferghal, son of Donnchadh Mag Eochaga[i]n,
chief of the Cenel-Fiachaigh-mic-Neill,¹ was killed by the
Fir-Ceall.—The chiefs of Connacht were made prisoners
by the king of Connacht, namely, by Ruaidhri Ua Con-
chobuir, in his own assembly: to wit, Ua hAinlidhe and
Ua Birn and Mac Ceithernaigh and Imur Ua hAinlidhe;
that is, he received information concerning them, that
they were making a party and alliance against him with
the sons of [Aedh] son of Feidhlimidh Ua Concobuir.—
Mac Ualann was killed by the Muinnter-Raighillaigh
and so on.—Diarmait Ua Domnaill, namely, heir of the
king of Tir-Conaill, died.—Rughraidhe, son of John, son
of Brian Ua Ferghail, died.—Muircertach, son of Math-
gamain² Ua Briain, namely, son of the king of Thomond,
died in prison and Domnall, his brother, died also.—Toir-
delbach, son of Diarmait³ Ua Briain, died.—Brian, son
of Diarmait⁴ Ua Briain, of the family of Brian the Red,

where Mageoghegan was slain, see
O'Donovan, *F. M.* iv. 686.

² *Mathgamain*.—Mahon of Main-
magh, who died [1369], *supra*.

³ *Diarmait*.—Uncle of Mahon;
ob. [1364], *supra*.

⁴ *Diarmait*.—Called the Cleric;
ob. [1311], *sup.* He was son of
Donough (sl. [1284], *sup.*) and
grandson of Brian the Red, who
was murdered by de Clare in 1277.
Taking the two Dermots to be

Maghnuṛa, iṛon, aipṛobiatāč 7 cenn pīne a cīnīṭ pēin, ben in Maiṣīrtīr moir hūi Eogain, iṛon, Mačā, mac Concobuir hūi Eogain (iṛon,^a in aipṛīṭeočain^d)—7 tobi in Mačā pīn ceitṛi bliāṭna deṣ 1 n-Oxanṣort co con-tineirdeč aṣ denum leiṣīnn—α heṣ in bliāṭain pī, pṛiṛie Nonar Seibtimbrīr.—Dean-Mīṭe, ingen Mīc Maṣṣnuṛa, iṛon, in caillecṭ duṭṭ, ṭ'eg Nonir Marcu.^e

[Cal. 1an. u. p., [L.^a xxiiii.^a], Anno Domini M.^o ccc.^o lxxx.^o iii.^o Ruairṭīr, mac Aipṛt Meṣ Uīṭīr, ṭo marbaṭ la mac Donnčāṭa Meṣ Uīṭīr (iṛon,^b la Domnall, mac Donnčāṭa ṭocair, quinto [Calendār 1anuarī^b]).—Fīnn-guala, ingen Aipṛt Meṣ Uīṭīr, obīṭ.—Taṭṣ Mac Donnčair, pī Tīpe-hOilella, ṭ'eg, iṛon,^c Aīne in Cēṛta.—Ṭiarmaṛ, mac Concobuir Mīc Ṭiarmaṛa, iṛon, aṭbur pīṣ Muiṣī-Luirṣ, ṭ'eg.—Seaan,^d mac Domnall hūi Fēṛṣail, iṛon, taipēc na hAīngail, ṭ'eg.—Eppcop^e hūa Močā[ī]n ṭo eg an bliāṭain pī, 1383.^e—| Sluaiṣeṭ mōr | la Nīall hūa Neill co n-α clainn 7 co maiṭīṭ in Coicīṭ uime. An Tuaircept uile ṭo mīllīuṭ 7 ṭo loṛcaṭ 7ⁱ ṭo cpeāčāṭ^f Leo. Aēcṭ og hūa Neill 7 Raibīlīn Sabair ṭo teṣmaīl ṭ'a čēile ar impuaṣaṭ 7 ṭa buille ṭ'a cpaireāčaiṭ ṭo čabairṭ ar α ceile ṭoiṭ. Raibīlīn ṭo ṭul beoloiṭi ṭ'a¹ čīṣ 7 mac Eoin ḃīreṭ ṭ'a ačmarbaṭ 7 Aēcṭ óṣ ṭo teṛṭail aco^c ar tṛep tṛač iarpṛain^e 7ⁱ araiṭe^f. Seinīcin pīnn, iṛon, mac Eoin ḃīreṭ, ṭo marbaṭ ṭo

1383. ¹ṭia (=ṭo α), B. ²bl., A, B. ^bitl., t. h., A; text, B. ^com., B. ^dhūa Fēṛṣail, ad., A. ^e78c, f. m., t. h., A; om., B. ^f = c. ^gom., A.

the same person, the author of the *Hist. Mem. of the O'Briens* erroneously made Turlough and Brian sons of Dermot the Cleric (p. 480-1; Geneal. Table B, p. 457).

⁵ *Maghnus*.—Maguire.

⁶ *Delivering lectures*.—Literally, *a-doing of reading*. The meaning

of the expression is determined by the third (original) entry of 1169.

1383. ¹ *Friday of the Passion*.—March 20; Easter (XVI. D) falling on (the earliest date) March 22. Mageoghegan makes the extraordinary statement that "St. Patrick's day and the Sunday of

died.—Aine, daughter of Echmarcach, son of Mag[h]nus,⁵ [1382] namely, chief entertainer and tribe-head of her own ilk, wife of the great Master Ua Eogain, namely, Matthew, son of Concobur Ua Eogain (that is, the Archdeacon)—and that Matthew was fourteen years continuously in Oxford delivering lectures⁶—died this year on the 2nd of the Nones [4th] of September.—Bean-Midhe, daughter of Mac Maghnusa, namely, the nun, died on the Nones [7th] of March.

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, [24th of the moon,] A.D. [1383] 1383. Ruaidhri, son of Art Mag Uidhir, was killed by the son of Donnchadh Mag Uidhir, (namely, by Domnall, son of Donnchadh the Mischievous, on the 5th of the Kalends of January [Dec. 28]).—Finnguala, daughter of Art Mag Uidhir, died.—Tadhg Mac Donnchaidh, king of Tir-Cilella, died, namely, on the Friday of the Passion.¹—Diarmait, son of Concobur Mac Diarmata, namely, one who was to be king of Magh-Luirg, died.—John, son of Domnall Ua Ferghail, namely, chief of the hAnghaile, died.²—Bishop Ua Mocha[i]n³ died this year, [A.D.] 1383.—A great hosting by Niall Ua Neill, with his sons and the nobles of the Fifth about him. The whole North⁴ was destroyed and burned and pillaged by them. Aedh Ua Neill junior and Raibilin Savage fell in with one another on an encounter and two thrusts of their spears were given to each other by them. Raibilin went mortally injured to his [Bisset's] house and the son of John⁵ Bisset killed him outright and Aedh junior expired with them [the Bissets] the third hour after [the combat] and so on. Jenkin the Fair, namely, son of John⁵ Bisset, was killed

the Resurrection were upon one day this year" (1383)!

² *Died.*—For the respective places of O'Farrell's death and burial, see *F. M.* iv. 692.

³ *Ua Mochain.* — Gregory of Tuam. See [1354], note 2 ; 1377, note 10, *supra*.

⁴ *North.* — Namely, Down and Antrim, which lay north of Kinel-owen, O'Neill's territory.

⁵ *Son of John.*—The original (*mac Eoin*) is perhaps employed here as the native patronymic (Mac Keon) assumed by the Bissets.

muinntir Raibilin i n-oirceatur in t-shaḡairiḡ.—Muir-
ceptaḡ hūa Flannaca[1]n, tairceḡ Tuaiti-Raḡa 7 Maḡnur,
mac Dauiḡ 7 Cormac, mac Airt Meḡ Uirḡ 7 Seaan,
mac ḡarḡraiḡ, braḡair abbaḡ Lera-ḡabail, ar n-a
marbaḡ Nonir Aḡrilir.—Muirḡaḡ^h hūa ḡriain ḡ'eg in
bliḡḡain ri, iḡon, Anno Domini 1383^h.

(Iohannerⁱ de Lygnano obiit hoc anno, die 16 mensis
Februarii et sepultus est in ecclesia Sancti Domini
in Bononia.¹)

[b.] | Cal. 1an. ui. f., [l.^a u.^a] Anno Domini m.^o ccc.^o lxxx.^o
iii.^o | Pilib hūa Raḡallaiḡ (iḡon,^b mac ḡilla-1ra ruaiḡ^b
hūi^c Raḡillaiḡ, ri ḡriairḡ^c) ḡo eg.—Uilliam, mac Sar
Emainḡ a ḡurc, ḡ'ec.—Mailir, mac Mic Uilliam, ḡo
marbaḡ ḡ'ercup¹.—Oirceatur^d ḡo ḡabail ḡo hūa Flaiḡ-
bertaiḡ 7 ḡo hūa Maille re ceile 7 Eogan hūa Maille
7 Cormac cḡuinn ḡo marbaḡ ann^d.—Neḡt moḡ ḡo
ḡabail ḡo² hūa² Neill ar ḡallaiḡ in bliḡḡain ri^c.—
ḡiarḡair, mac Mail[-Sh]eḡlainn Meḡ Raḡnaiḡ, tairceḡ
Muinntire-hḡolu[1]r, ḡo marbaḡ ḡo clainn Raḡnaiḡ
Meḡ Raḡnaiḡ i³ feall.—Ruaiḡri hūa Mailmuaiḡ,
iḡon, ri Feḡ-Cell, ḡ'ec.—Muirceptaḡ, mac Muirceptaḡ
hūi Concobuir, ri hūa-ḡailḡi, ḡ'ec.—Ruaiḡri, mac
ḡoirḡḡelbaiḡ, mic Aḡḡa, mic ḡoḡain hūi Concobuir,
iḡon, airḡriḡ Connaḡt ar^d eineḡ 7 ar eḡnum 7 ar ḡeib^d,
ḡ'eg. Ocur ḡa hūa Concobuir ḡo ḡenum i⁴ Connaḡtaiḡ

1383. ^ht. m., t. h., A; om., B. ¹n. t. h., A; om., B.

1384. ¹sup, A. ²ḡ'O, B. ³α, B. ⁴α, A. ^aabl, A, B. ^bitl.,
t. h., A; text (iḡon om.), B. ^citl., t. h., B; om., A. ^dom., B. ^e=^d.

⁶ *Murchadh*.—Called *na Raith-nighi*, "alias, of the fearne" (Mageoghegan): He was son of Domnall the Fair, who was slain [1350], *supra*.

⁷ *John*.—Born at Lignano in the

Milanese and professor of Canon Law at Bologna. He glossed the Clementines and other portions of the Canon Law, together with some of the Civil Laws.

by the people of Raibilin in revenge of Savage.—Muircertach Ua Flannaca[i]n, chief of Tuath-Ratha and Magnus, son of David and Cormac, son of Art Mag Uidhir and John, son of Geoffrey, kinsman of the abbot of Lis-gabail, were killed on the Nones [5th] of April.—Murchadh ⁶ Ua Briain died this year, namely, A.D. 1383. [1383]

(John ⁷ of Lignano died this year, the 16th day of the month of February and was buried in the church of Saint Dominic in Bologna.)

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, [5th of the moon] A.D. [1334 B] 1384. Philip Ua Raghallaigh (namely, son of Gilla-Isu ¹ Ua Raighillaigh the Red, king of Breifni) died.—William, son of Sir Edmond ² de Burgh, died.—Meyler, son of Mac William ² [de Burgh], was killed by a fall.—A parley was held by Ua Flaithbertaigh and by Ua Maille with each other ³ and Eogan Ua Maille and Cormac ⁴ the Rotund were killed therein.—Great power was obtained by Ua Neill over the Foreigners this year.—Diarmait, son of Mael-Sechlainn Mag Raghnaill, chief of Muintir-Eolu[i]s, was slain by the sons of Ragnall Mag Raghnaill in treachery.⁵—Ruaidhri Ua Mailmuaidh, namely, king of Fir-Cell, died.—Muircertach, son of Muircertach Ua Concobuir, king of Ui-Failghi, died.—Ruaidhri, son of Toirdelbach, son of Aedh, son of Eogan Ua Concobuir, namely, arch-king of Connacht [famed] for hospitality and for prowess and for figure, died. And two Ua Concobuirs ⁷

1384. ¹ *Gilla-Isu*. — Died in [1330], *supra*.

² *Sir Edmond, Mac William*.—Respective heads of the Lower (northern, Mayo) and Upper (southern, Galway) Mac William de Burghs.

³ *With each other*.—Supply: but the meeting broke up in disorder, and, etc.

⁴ *Cormac*.—O'Malley (Ua Maille).

⁵ *In treachery*.—At the door of the house of Richard O'Reilly (heir to the lordship of Breifny), *A. L. C.*

⁶ *Died*.—At an advanced age, *ib.*

⁷ *Two Ua Concobuirs*.—"The one [Turlough junior] of the said kings is ancestor of O'Connor Donn [brown]; the other [Turlough the red], of O'Connor Roe [*ruadh*, red]. And then began these two names," Mageoghegan.

1 n-α τοιαῖς in' βλιαῖταιν ρι': ιτον, Τοιρρὀελβαῖ ὄς, mac
 Αεῖθα, mic Τοιρρὀελβαῖς, mic Αεῖθα, mic Εοζαιν 7 Τοιρρ-
 ὀελβαῖ ριαῖ, mac Αεῖθα, mic Ρεῖθλιμῑε, mic Αεῖθα, mic
 Εοζαιν.—Lucia, ingen hui Taidliḡ, ben Muirur Mes
 [C]raite, ιτον, comarba Tormuinn Oabeo[ι]ς, ο'ές. Iorēp^d
 (no^s Oirēp^s) Mas sgoloiḡi morṭuuy ep^t.—Μαιḡιρτερ
 Seoan Mac ḡille-Coirḡli, aircinneḡ 7 perṣun Αῖριḡ-
 ḡporḡa, leḡtoir^h pollumanta ḡaḡa ὀλιḡῖḡ 7 co hairḡḡe
 an ὀλιḡῖḡ canonṭa,^h morṭuuy^d ep^t decimo Ḳalenday
 Iulii^d.

(Iorḡaḡⁱ Chairḡe-Perḡura le Niall hui Neill hoc
 anno, α uḡil na Carḡⁱ.)

Ḳal. Ian. 1. p., [L.^a xui.^a], Anno Domini M.^o ccc.^o lxxx.^o
 u.^o Oaibit^b, mac Emainṭ, mic ḡoibepṭ, ὀ ḡabail la
 hΑεῖḡ hui Concobair^b.—Mas-Lúirḡ ὀ Iorḡaḡ la
 Clainn-Donnḡairṭ 7 la hui Ruairc in^o βλιαῖταιν [ρι]^e.—
 A 79a Concobur^b ὄς, | mac Donnḡaḡa Mic Oiarṡmata, ὀ
 ḡabail ap cin aḡḡe ὀ ρinni ρein ap Clainn-Donnḡairṭ
 7 Caḡal Cairbreḡ Mac Donnḡairṭ ὀ marbaḡ la Con-
 cobur.—Cpeḡa mopa la Clainn-Donnḡairṭ α Cera. Clann
 Caḡail ois [U]i Concobuir ὀ bpeit opṡa 7 Sdonḡunaiḡ
 7 moran aile leo. Α cpeaḡa ὀ marbaḡ ὀoiḡ 7 α cup
 ρein α Cill-Contuiriḡ^b.—Μairṭm la hui Conḡobuir Ρailḡi
 ap ḡhallaiḡ in βλιαῖταιν ρι, ιτον, la^d Murḡaḡ hui Con-
 cobuir 7 Seirṡiam na Mῑḡe ὀ marbaḡ ann et alii
 multṭi.—ḡilla-Cuirṭ Mac ḡilla-Phinnen, τairḡḡ Muinn-
 τire-Ρeotaḡa[ι]n, pṡiṭie^o Ḳalenday^b Iuini^b; Tomay

1384. ¹⁻⁴om., A. ss = 1379^{c-c}. ^{h-h}r. m., t. h., A; om., B. ¹⁻¹=1383 ¹⁻¹.

1385. ^a bl., A, B. ^{b-b}om., B. ^{c-c}om., A. ^d=^{c-c}. ^o obit pref. (The
 entry is made into two independent obits. Strange, the failure to notice
 the futility of diurnal notation (*pridie*), without the name of the month.), B.

⁸ Both Laws. — Literally, each
 Law (the Canon and the Civil).

⁹ The burning, etc.—In the F. M.
 the power of O'Neill (fifth entry of

this year) is attributed to this
 burning.

1385. ¹ Taken prisoner. — And
 died in captivity, A. L. C.

were made in Connacht after him this year : namely, [1] [1384 B.] Toirdelbach junior, son of Aedh, son of Toirdelbach, son of Aedh, son of Eogan and [2] Toirdelbach the Red, son of Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh, son of Aedh, son of Eogan.—Lucy, daughter of Ua Taichligh, wife of Maurice Mag [C]raith, namely, of the superior of the Termon of [St.] Dabeog, died.—Joseph Mag Sgoloigi died.—Master John Mac Gille-Coisgli, herenagh and parson of Airech-Broska, an approved Lecturer of both Laws⁸ and especially of the Canon Law, died on the 10th of the Kalends of July [June 22].

(The burning⁹ of Carraic-Ferghusa [was done] by Niall Ua Neill this year, on the vigil of Easter [April 10]).

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, [16th of the moon,] A.D. [1385] 1385. David, son of Edmond, son of Hubert [de Burgh], was taken prisoner¹ by Aedh Ua Concobair.—Magh-Luirg² was burned by the Clann-Donnchaidh and by Ua Ruairc this year.—Concobur junior, son of Donnchadh Mac Diarmata, was taken prisoner on an inroad by night which he himself made on the Clann-Donnchaidh and Cathal Cairbrech³ Mac Donnchaidh was killed by Concobur.—Large preys [were captured] by the Clann-Donnchaidh in Cera. The sons of Cathal junior Ua Concobuir and the Stantons and many others with them overtook them. Their preys were killed by them and themselves forced into Cell-Conduibh.—Defeat⁴ [was inflicted] by Ua Conchobuir, namely, by Murchadh Ua Concobuir Failghi, on the Foreigners this year and the Sheriff of Meath and many others were killed therein.—Gilla-Crist Mac Gilla-Finnein, chief of Muintir-Peodacha[i]n, died on the 2nd

² *Magh-Luirg, etc.*—That is, Mac Dermot's country was burned by Mac Donough of Tirerrill and O'Rourke of Breifny (Leitrim).

³ *Cairbrech.* — So called from

having been fostered in Carbury (Cairbre), co. Sligo.

⁴ *Defeat, etc.*—For the locality, see the *F. M.* iv. 700-1.

hlla Corcra[i]n, idon, mac in erpuic hlll Corcra[i]n, noiteir coitcenn o^b uoapap Imper,^b obuit^c Nonir^b Nouimbrir^b.—Donn Mac Uioir, mac in riḡ, idon, mac Flaitbertaiḡ, o^ces Calenoir^b iuli.^b

B 75b

[Cal. 1an. ii. p., [L. xxiii.], Anno Domini M.°ccc.° lxxx.° iii.° Sluaḡ mor la Domnall, mac Muirceptaiḡ hlll Concobuir, a epic Mic Daitin 7 a mílliuḡ uile¹ Leo. Ocur Mac Roiberḡ Duinn-Domna[i]nn do marbaḡ ann^b 7 moran aile naḡ airmitḡer runn.—Cine^c, ingen Mic Donncaḡ, o^ces, idon, ben hlll Ruairc, pai mna^c.—Niall Mac Eoḡaḡa[i]n do marbaḡ do mac Uilliam Dalatun, idon, adbur tairiḡ Cene[oi]l-Phiaḡaiḡ².—Eirimón hlla Mail[-sh]eḡlainn do marbaḡ do Dalatunaḡaiḡ 7 do Mac Alḡalḡaḡa. — Domnall Mac Coḡla[i]n, idon, ri Delbna, do éḡ.—Mairm le Mac Muircaḡa, idon, ri Laiḡen, ar ḡallaiḡ Orraiḡi³, dú i torḡair moran do ḡhallaiḡ.—Fingir,^c mac Ruairḡri Mleḡ Eoḡaḡa[i]n 7 Donncaḡ, mac an t-ḡacairt Meḡdem, do marbaḡ.—Concobur,⁴ mac Tairḡ hlll ḡriain, do marbaḡ ar caḡaḡ Clainn-Uilliam.—Cairlen^c Milir Dalatun do ḡabail do clainn Concobuir, mic Caḡail

1385. ¹ o^ces—*died.* B.

1386. ¹ i, A. ² Cemeil-, B. ³ o^ces, B. ⁴ Donncaḡ on t. line, with dots underneath and Concobur overhead, t. h., B. ^a bl., A, B. ^b om., A. ^c om., B.

⁵ Bishop *Ua Corcraín*. — See [1369], note 10, *supra*.

⁶ Imperial authorization. — The instrument testifying that the Primate (Sgrave) published the Papal ban against Louis of Bavaria in Armagh cathedral (June 25, 1325) was drawn up by Bindus Bandini, de Vacchareccia Fesulane

diocesis, publicus Apostolica et Imperiali auctoritate notarius. (Theiner, p. 230.) Similarly, the resignation of bishop Courcey of Ross was formulated by Donatus O'Morthy [O'More], clericus Dublinensis diocesis, publicus sacra Apostolica et Imperiali [auctoritate] notarius (*ib.* p. 519).

of the Kalends of June [May 31].—Thomas Ua Corcra[i]n, [1385] son of the bishop Ua Corcra[i]n,⁵ notary general by Imperial authorization,⁶ died on the Nones [5th] of November.—Donn Mag Uidhir, son of the king, namely, son of Flaithbertach, died on the Kalends [1st] of July.

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, [27th of the moon,] A.D. [1386] 1386. A great host [was led] by Domnall, son of Muircertach Ua Concobuir, into the country of Mac Wattin¹ and it was all destroyed by them. And Mac Robert² of Dun-Domna[i]n³ and many others that are not reckoned here were slain there.—Aine,⁴ daughter of Mac Donnchaidh, namely, wife of Ua Ruairc, an excellent woman, died.—Niall Mac Eochaga[i]n, namely, one who was to be chief of Cenel-Fiachaigh, was killed by the son of William Dalton.—Eirimon Ua Mail[-Sh]echlainn was slain by the Daltons and by Mag Amhalgadha.—Domnall Mag Cochla[i]n, namely, king of Delbna, died.—Defeat [was inflicted] by Mac Murchadha, namely, king of Leinster, on the Foreigners of Ossory, wherein fell many of the Foreigners.—Fingin, son of Ruaidhri Mag Eochaga[i]n and Donnchadh, son of the priest Megdem, were killed.—Concobar,⁵ son of Tadhg Ua Briain, was killed in the war of the

The textual expression is consequently a native rendering of *Imperiali auctoritate*.

1386. ¹ *Mac Wattin*.—The Anglo-Irish patronymic assumed by the Barretts of Tirawley (Tir-Amhalgadh), co. Mayo.

² *Mac Robert*. — Apparently a petty chief of the Barretts.

³ *Dun-Domnainn*.—*Fort of Domnann*. At present, by the normal interchange of *n* and *l*, called Dundonnell (bar. of Erris, co. Mayo).

⁴ *Aine*.—For where she died and was buried, see the *F. M.* iv. 704.

For the Cenel-Fiachaigh, see 1382, n. 1, *supra*.

⁵ *Concobar, etc.*—This entry is too meagre. O'Conor the Red went to aid the Lower (northern) Mac William against O'Conor Sligo and the Mac Dermots. Having despoiled Tirerrill, the united forces marched against Upper (southern) Mac William. They were overtaken by the Clanrickards and O'Briens. In the battle which ensued, the latter were defeated, Conor O'Brien being amongst the slain (*A. L. C.*).

hU1 PEPŹAIL 7 a čabairt do Tomar, mac Cačail hU1 PEPŹAIL.—Clann-Sheacain hU1 PEPŹAIL 7 Dalatún do ōenum paiti cogaid a n-aŹaid clainni Murčadā hU1 PEPŹAIL. Longport hU1 PEPŹAIL d'innraiŹid do Clainn-τ-Sheacain 7 ingin Mic Uilliam do Źabail ann, ionn, ben hU1 PEPŹAIL.—RaŹnall Mac ConuirŹi d'eg.^c

[Cal. 1an. 111. p., [L.^a 1x.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o ccc.^o lxxx.^o 111.^o 1nōraiŹid^b le Clainn-τSheacain hU1 PEPŹAIL ar Tomar, mac Cačail hU1 PEPŹAIL 7 ben Tomair do Źabail, ionn, Nualait, ingen hU1 PEPŹAIL (Murčadā,^c mic Źilla-na-naem, mic ōraein hU1 PEPŹAIL^c), ben rob' perr eineč 7 crabad do b1 1 comŹar d1^b.—Teč¹ do ōenum a n-Eñain-Mačā^d la Niall | óŹ hUa Neill do d1l dam Epenn ann.—Saoč, ingen Aečā hU1 Neill, ben mic^e Eoin ōireo, do' eg' iar^b m-breit buadā o domun 7 o dēñun^b.—Mac-Uilliam Uačtapač, ionn, Ricapo og, d'eg in^b bliadain p1^b.—ŹoppraiŹ p1no hUa DalaiŹ, ionn^e, ollam Epenn pe dān, d'eg in^b bliadain p1^b.—Ruaidp1 hUa² Ciana[1]n d'eg^b, ionn,^e p1i Źeandaid Źan^b uirerbaid^b.—Eoin Mac Domnall, p1i 1nnp1-Źall, d'eg.—P1nemain,^b ingen hU1 Eogain, d'eg^b.—Domnall mac Donnčadā docair MeŹ Uidp1 7 Mačā Mac ConleŹa¹ do marčad 1 Cill-Naailē 1 quint [Callann Marp1.

[b.] [Cal. 1an. 111. p., [L.^a xx.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o ccc.^o lxxx.^o 111.^o Domnall hUa Concobuir do d1l ar Macaire Connačt 7 Ap1-in-caill1n 7 1nnp1 Ločā-Cairc11

1387. ¹Teac, A. ²O, A. ^{a-a}bl., A, B. ^{b-b}om., B. ^{c-c}part itl., part on c. m., t. h., (A) MS. ^dn-Eñuin, A. ^e=^{b-b}. ^{f-f}monpua ep1, B. ^gom., A. ^hmonpua ep1 (after Źeandaid), B. ¹ConleŹa, B.

1388. ^{a-a}bl., A, B.

⁶ Stronghold.—Longport; anglicised Longford. The town of the name is the place intended.

⁷ John.—O'Farrell.

For the Clan of John, see [1378], note 4, *supra*.

1387. ¹ Emain-Macha.—See Todd Lectures, III. p. 182, note 6.

² Son of John.—See 1383, note 5, *supra*.

³ Ua DalaiŹ.—Chief poet of the Mac Carthys of Desmond. Some of the poems of this O'Daly are

Clann-William.—The castle of Miles Dalton was taken [1336] by the sons of Concobur, son of Cathal Ua Ferghail and given to Thomas, son of Cathal Ua Ferghail.—The Clan of John Ua Ferghail and Dalton made a joint war against the sons of Murchadh Ua Ferghail. The stronghold⁶ of Ua Ferghail was attacked by the clan of John⁷ and the daughter of Mac William [de Burgh], namely, the wife of Ua Ferghail, was taken prisoner therein.—Raghnall Mac Conuiscgi died.

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, [9th of the moon,] A.D. [1337] 1387. An attack [was made] by the Clan of John Ua Ferghail on Thomas, son of Cathal Ua Ferghail and the wife of Thomas, namely, Nualaith, daughter of Ua Ferghail (of Murchadh, son of Gilla-na-naem, son of Braen Ua Fergail), the woman of best hospitality and piety that was in her vicinity, was taken prisoner.—A house was built in Emain-Macha¹ by Niall Ua Neill junior to recompense the [learned] companies of Ireland therein.—Sadhb, daughter of Aedh Ua Neill, wife of the son of John² Bisset, died after gaining victory from world and from demon.—Mac William the Upper, namely, Richard [de Burgh] junior, died this year.—Geoffrey Ua Dalaigh³ the Fair, namely, the best ollam of Ireland in poetry, died this year.—Ruaidhri Ua Ciana[i]n, a learned historian without defect, died.—John Mac Domnail, king of Insi-Gall, died.—Finemain, daughter of Ua Eogain, died.—Domnall, son of Donnchadh Mag Uidhir the Mischievous and Matthew Mac Conlega were killed in Cell-Naaile⁴ on the 5th of the Kalends of March [Feb. 25].

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, [20th of the moon,] A.D. [1338 B.] 1388. Domnall Ua Concobuir went on the Plain of Connacht and Ard-in-caillin and the Islands of Loch-Cairein

preserved (O'Reilly, *Irish Writers*, p. 103).

⁴ *Cell-Naaile*. — See [1378], note 6, *supra*.

το λορεαδ̃ λειρ. Ocur Domnall óγ, mac Mic Domnaill, do marbað do'n τοιρε¹ ριν.—Clann hUí Cuirmín do marbað do ḡhallaiḡ Cunnas Oḡraiḡe, ιον, Siḡraiḡ 7 Cairppu 7 ḡilla-ḡaḡraiḡ, meic Aḡaiḡ. Erbað mor do'n elaðain in bar ρin Siḡraiḡ.—Cpeḡaḡ^b pill do denaiḡ la hUa Concobuir ruad̃ 7 la Mac n-Diaḡmata ap hUa Concobuir n-donn. Mac Donnḡaiḡ Thipe-hOilella do ḡul uime ρin, ρluaḡ mor, a coinne hUí Concobuir dúnin co Maḡ-ḡuirḡ 7 Maḡ-ḡuirḡ do λορεαδ̃ leo, eter τιḡiḡ 7 apbur, do'n τυρur ρin^b. Cormac Mac Donnḡaiḡ do marbað la Mac Diaḡmata 7 le clainn mic ḡheidiḡmiḡe² hUí Conḡobuir, ιον, in τ-en mac ρiḡ rob' ḡepp eimeḡ³ 7 eḡnum do bi i n-a aimpṛ.—Muirceḡtaḡ | bacad̃, mac Domnaill, mic Muirceḡtaiḡ hUí Concobuir, do dul a ḡarlongḡport Mic Donnḡaiḡ ḡa ḡarlongḡport hUí Domnaill a Mainṛtir Er-a-ruaiḡ. Daine ιmḡa do marbað leo ḡa clainn hUí ḡaiḡill co n-a bḡaiḡriḡ. Mac Siuḡne 7 a mac do ḡabail ann do'n τυρur ρin.

B 75c

[Cal. Ian. ui. p., [L.^a 1.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o ccc.^o lxxx.^o ix.^o Niall og hUa Neill do ḡabail le ḡallaiḡ in bliadain ρi.—Muirṛ mael hUa Concobuir do marbað d'en upḡur ρoiḡḡe Dia-Domnaiḡ ic¹ tempoll Cluana-da-ḡore le h[U]ib-Cellaiḡ Leiḡi. — Mael[-Sh]eḡlainn cam hUa Loḡlainn, ρi Corcumpuaḡ, do marbað d'a deḡbḡaḡuir ḡein hi² ḡell 'ḡaḡ Domnaḡ ḡe ḡeil Miḡiḡ^b.—ḡilla-ḡru

1388. ¹-ḡḡ, A. ²-ḡimiḡ, B. ³-eac̃, A. ^bbom., B.

1389. ¹as̃, A. ²a, A. ^{aa}bl., A, B. ^bbom., B.

1388. ¹Mac Domnaill. — Constable of gallowglasses, according to the *F. M.* The context shows that he was in the service of O'Conor.

²Was slain.—In the more detailed account given in the *F. M.*, Mac Donough is said to have taken charge of the rear of the retreating

foray party. In this, the post of danger, he bore the brunt of the attack, until O'Conor the Red came up and ordered him to be taken alive. Mac Donough, however, disdained to yield and fell fighting. The chief men of his side were made prisoners; the rank and file, pursued as far as the north of Tirer-

were burned by him. And Domnall junior, son of Mac Domnaill,¹ was killed on that expedition.—The sons of Ua Cuirnin, namely, Sigraídh and Cairpri and Gilla-Padraig, sons of Adam [Ua Cuirnin], were killed by the Foreigners of the County of Ossory. Great loss to learning [was] that death of Sigraídh.—Treacherous forays were made by Ua Concobuir the Red and by Mac Diarmata on Ua Concobair the Brown. Mac Donnchaidh of Tir-Oilella went for that reason, [with] a large host, to meet Ua Concobuir the Brown to Magh-Luirg and Magh-Luirg was burned, both houses and corn, by them on that expedition. Cormac Mac Donnchaidh was slain ² by Mac Diarmata and by the sons of [Aedh] son of Feidhlimídh Ua Conchobuir: namely, the one son of a king who was best of hospitality and prowess that was in his time.—Muircertach the Lame, son of Domnall, son of Muircertach Ua Concobuir, went into the stronghold of Mac Donnchaidh to attack the stronghold of Ua Domnaill at the Monastery of Es-ruadh. Many persons were slain by them, including the sons of Ua Baighill with their kinsmen. Mac Suibne and his son were taken prisoners there on that expedition. [1388]

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, [1st of the moon,] A.D. 1389. Niall Ua Neill junior was taken prisoner by the Foreigners this year.—Maurice¹ Ua Concobuir the Bald was killed by one shot of an arrow on a Sunday at the church of Cluain-da-thorc² by the Uí-Cellaigh of Leighe.³—Mael[-Sh]echlainn Ua Lochlainn the Crooked, king of Corcumruadh, was killed by his own brother in treachery on the Sunday⁴ before the feast of [St.] Michael.—Gilla- [1389]

rill. Mageoghegan, strange to say, has no mention of this notable transaction.

1389. ¹ *Maurice*.—O'Connor Faly, A. L. C.

² *Cluain-da-thorc*.—*Meadow of two boars*; anglicised Cloonyhore (a

townland near Portarlinton, in which the church stands).

³ *Leighe*.—For the origin of the name, see L. L., 205b-6a; for the locality, O'Donovan, iv. 715.

⁴ *Sunday*.—Sep. 26; Michaelmas fell on Wednesday in this year.

A 79c Maḡ Uirḡir, tairpeḡ Munnḡirpe-Pheodaḡa[i]n, obuit^o quapto iour Decembrii.— | Pilib, mac ḡilla-Iru Meḡ Uirḡir, do marbaḡ i tēpḡ³ | Calann^d Februaui.—Nemeap hUa hEogain, bicaip i nḡiri-cain for^o Loḡ-hEirne, morḡuip epḡ^o quapto^b | Calenḡap Februaui.^b

B 75d | Cal. 1an. un.^a p., [L.^b xii.^b,] Anno Domini M.^o ccc.^o xc.^o Cogḡḡ mor in bliḡḡain pī^c eḡep Thigepnan hUa Ruairḡ, iḡon,^o pī ḡpēirne 7 Tomap, mac Maḡḡamna hUa Raiḡillaiḡ, iḡon, pī Munnḡirpe-Maḡmopḡḡa 7 Maḡnuip hUa Ruairḡ do beḡ in tpaḡ pīn illaim aḡ hUa Raḡḡal-laiḡ a Cloiḡ Loḡḡ-hUaḡḡair. An Cloḡ do ḡolluḡ ḡó 7 a¹ eloḡ² aipḡ 7 a ḡul co caipḡen Loḡḡ-in-ḡḡuip 7 clann Muipceptaiḡ hUa Concobuip ḡ'a leanmuin 7 a marbaḡ leo aḡ paḡbaḡ in Loḡḡ.—hUa Ruairḡ do leanmuin clainni Muipceptaiḡ a Teallaḡ-nḡunḡḡḡḡa 7 maḡom caepaiḡeḡḡa do buain eipḡib 7 a Teallaḡ-nḡunḡḡḡḡa, iḡon, o Aḡḡ ḡairpe-ḡuba[i]n co Sliḡḡ-Cairbui.—Peḡḡal hUa hEaḡḡra, pī Luḡḡne, ḡ'eḡ.—Tomap hUa Raiḡillaiḡ, iḡon, pī ḡpēirne, ḡ'eḡ in bliḡḡain pī pa buairḡ Onḡḡa 7 aipḡiḡe 7 Seaan, | mac Pilib hUa Raiḡillaiḡ, do ḡabail pīḡi na ḡpēirne i³ n-ḡairḡ Tomap 7 apaiḡe.—ḡruan Mac Aḡḡḡaḡa[i]n, ollam bpeḡḡeḡḡnu[i]p na ḡpēirne, quēuit in Chripḡo^d.—Niall hUa Taiḡliḡ,⁴ cananaḡ coraḡ Cloḡair 7 comopba ḡaím-inḡiri, ḡ'eḡ^o.—Peḡruip hUa hEogain, ḡeḡanaḡ Loḡḡ-hEirne, obuit^o pexto^f | Cal-

1389. ³un., A. B. ^c=1379^h. ^d1ḡ—*Ides* (10th), B. ^eom., A.

1390. ¹Written twice, B. ²eluo, B. ³a, A. ⁴-ḡl-, A. ^a.un., B. ^bbl., A. B. ^com., B. ^dom., A. ^e=1379^h.

³ *Gilla-Iru, Philip*.—The obvious inference from this sequence is that the father pre-deceased the son. If so, the *Philip* and *Nehemias* entries belong to 1390. Perhaps in the Registers whence they were copied, the A.D. notation (as in Grace and Clyⁿ) did not commence until March 25.

⁶ *Ua hOgain*.—"A name still common in Inishkeen [*Inis-cain*, fair island], but anglicised Owens," O'D. iv. 715.

1390. ¹ *The Rock*.—By metonymy for the prison in the castle of the Rock.

² *Killed, etc.*—"Being bewraied to the sons [*recte*, clan] of Mor-

Isu⁵ Mag Uidhir, chief of Muintir-Peodacha[i]n, died [1289] on the 4th of the Ides [10th] of December.—Philip,⁵ son of Gilla-Isu Mag Uidhir, was killed on the 3rd of the Kalends of February [Jan. 30].—Nehemias Ua hEogain,⁶ vicar of Inis-cain on Loch-Erne, died on the 4th of the Kalends of February [Jan. 29th].

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, [12th of the moon,] A.D. [1390] 1390. Great war this year between Tigernan Ua Ruairc, namely, king of Breifni and Thomas, son of Mathgamain Ua Raighillaigh, namely, king of Muintir-Mailmordha. And Maghnus Ua Ruairc was at that time in custody with Ua Raghallaigh in the Rock of Loch-Uachtair. The Rock¹ was pierced through and he escaped thereout and went to the castle of Loch-in-scuir and the clan of Muircertaigh Ua Concobuir followed him and he was killed² by them in leaving the Loch.—Ua Ruairc³ pursued the clan of Muircertach into Tellach-Dunchadha and they⁴ and the Tellach-Dunchadha were defeated, had the prey wrested from them and were pursued from⁴ the Ford of Daire-Duba[i]n to Sliabh-Cairbri.—Ferghal Ua hEaghra, king of Luighni, died.—Thomas Ua Raighillaigh, namely, king of Breifni, died this year with victory of Uinction and penance and John, son of Philip Ua Raighillaigh, took the kingship of Breifni after Thomas and so on.—Brian Mac Aedhaga[i]n, ollam of jurisprudence of the Breifni, rested in Christ.—Niall Ua Taichligh, canon chorister of Clochar and superior of Daim-inis, died.—Peter Ua hEogain, dean of Loch-Eirne, died on the 6th of the Kalends of November [Oct 27].—Bartholomew

tough, they killed him as he was leaving the coytt [cot]", Mageoghegan (1390).

³ *Ua Ruairc, etc.*—To understand this entry, it has to be remarked that the Clan of Murtough O'Conor the Momonian attempted (1370,

F. M.; 1380, supra) to expel the O'Rourkes and obtain the lordship of Breifny (Leitrim) for themselves.

⁴⁻⁴ *They—from.*—Literally, *defeat of cattle-spoil was wrested from them and from the Tellach-Dunchadha, namely, from, etc.*

enobar Nouembur¹.—Parrēalon hlla Conḡaile, cananaē 7 racurda Maimirpeē Lepa-gabail, d'eg² Nonir¹ Iulu¹.

[Cal. 1an. 1. p., [L.^a xxiii.,^a] Anno Domini M.^o ccc.^o xc.^o 1.^o hlla¹ Ruairc, idon, Tisernan mor, do dūl a coinde hllī Raiḡillaiḡ, idon, Sheaan, co Druimleṡan 7 fep ar pīct a lin. Clann Muirceptaiḡ hllī Concobuir, mar² do cūaladur hlla Ruairc do dūl, becan daine, hī³ coinde hllī Raiḡillaiḡ, iad fein do dūl poime, coicep ar pīct, ar belach-in-crinaigh. Do bur hlla Ruairc le n-a raē an belach ar clainn Muirceptaiḡ 7 do marbaḡ annrīn Seaan, mac Maḡsamna hllī Concobuir 7 mac mic Aedā 1 n c l e i t i ḡ 7 drem d'a luḡt leanmana 1 n-a parruḡ 7 an curd aile do dūl a maíom dīb^b.—Taḡḡ hlla hllīgīn, ollam dīngmala re dān, d'eg².—Domnall oḡ Māḡ Carrēaiḡ, | idon, rī Dēf-Muman, d'eg 7 a mac do rīgaḡ 1⁴ n-a⁴ maḡ fop Dēf-Mumain, | idon, Taḡḡ Māḡ Carrēaiḡ.—Mac ḡille-Muire, idon, rī hlla n[O]lpa-Cem, do marbaḡ d'a bpaṡair fein. — hlla hCnluain do marbaḡ d'a bpaṡair fein i feall.

B 76a

A 79d

[b.] [Cal. 1an. 11. p., L. [iiii.,^a] Anno Domini M.^o ccc.^o xc.^o 11.^o Dīarmait Māḡ Eoḡaḡa[1]n, idon, tairēc Chene[oi]l-ṡiaḡaiḡ, d'eg².—Enrī (aímrēiḡ^b), mac Neill moir hllī

1390. ¹⁴=c.

1391. ¹O, A. ²mur, A. ³a, A. ⁴⁴n-a, A. ^abl, A, B. ^bspace=13 ll. left vacant, B.

1392. ^abl, A. B. ^bitl., t. h., A. B.

¹ *Sacristan*.—The term here signifies one to whose charge were committed the church with what appertained thereto and the revenues of the House.

1391. ¹ *His—twenty*.—Literally, and a man over twenty his complement.

² *Five and twenty*.—The A. L. C.

and Mageoghegan read sixty-five. This, in all probability, was the original. The F. M. give no number.

³ *Belach-in-crinaigh*.—Pass of the withered [wood]: the old name (according to O'Donovan, iv. 721) of the pass leading from the monastery of Drumlane, co. Cavan, into West Breifny.

Ua Conghaile, canon and sacristan⁵ of the Monastery of [1390]
Lis-gabail, died on the Nones [7th] of July.

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, [23rd of the moon,] A.D. [1391]
1391. Ua Ruairc, namely Tigernan Mor, went to meet
Ua Raighillaigh, namely, John, to Druim-lethan, his¹
retinue being but one and twenty.¹ The clan of Muircer-
tach Ua Concobuir, when they learned that Ua Ruairc
went to meet Ua Raighillaigh, [with] a small number of
people, went themselves, five and twenty² [strong], before
him on Belach-in-crinaigh.³ Ua Ruairc by his good for-
tune broke through the Pass against the clan of Muircer-
tach and there were slain then John, son of Mathgamain
Ua Conchobuir and the grandson of Aedh⁴ of the
Quill and a party of their followers along with them
and the other portion was utterly routed by them.—
Tadhg Ua hUiginn, a competent ollam in poetry, died.—
Domnall Mag Carthaigh junior, namely, king of Desmond,
died and his son, namely, Tadhg Mag Carthaigh, was
made king in his stead over Desmond.—Mac Gille-Muire,⁵
namely, king of Ui-n[D]erca-Cein, was killed by his own
kinsman.—Ua hAnluain⁶ was killed by his own kinsman
in treachery.

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, [4th of the moon,] A.D. [1392 B.]
1392. Diarmait Mag Eochaga[i]n, namely, chief of Cenel-
Fiachaigh, died.—Henry (the Turbulent¹), son of

⁴ *Aedh*.—O'Connor, who died in [1338], *supra*.

⁵ *Mac Gille-Muire*.—"That is, Cu-Uladh O'Morna," *F. M.* The omission of the explanatory appellation in the Annals of Ulster and *A. L. C.* shows that the textual name had at this time become a patronymic for the junior branch, occupying Ui-Derca-Cein (bar. of Castlereagh, co. Down); the senior,

who held Leth-Cathail (Lecale, same co.), retaining the original designation, O'Morna.

The son of *Gilla-Muire* (devotee of Mary), who was the eponymous head, died in [1276], *supra*.

⁶ *Ua hAnluain*.—O'Hanlon, king of Oriel, *A. L. C.*

1392. ¹ *Turbulent*. — Literally, *unquiet*; employed here, according to the *A. L. C.*, "per antiphrasim."

Neill, idon, aḋbur aipriúḡ Erenn, d'eg ra° feil ðre-
naind.—Domnall, mac Enri hlii Neill, do ḡabail la
Toirpḡelbaḡ hlii n-Domnall, idon, ri Cene[oi]l-Con-
aill.—Sluaḡ mop la Niall hlii Neill co maiḡiḡ in
Coicid uime cum ḡall an t-Spaḡbaile 7 nept ḡall do
ḡabail do do'n turur rin 7 Seipin Paic do marbaḡ do'n
turur rin. — Finnḡuala, ingen Maḡnura, mic Caḡail
hlii Concobur, do eg in bliadain ri.

[Cal. Ian. iii[1.], p., [L^a xii.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o ccc.^o
xc.^o iii.^o Ceḡ, mac Concobur Mic Diarmata, ri Muiḡi-
lúirḡ, d'eg 7 Caḡal, a mac, do baḡaḡ aḡ Iny-Daiḡre
por Loḡ-Ce.—Emonn Maḡ Raḡnall, idon, aḋbur ap-
taipriḡ Muinntipri-hEolu[i]r, d'eg.—Inḡraiḡiḡ do ḡenum
do clainn Mic Diarmata ap Mac Diarmata oḡ 7 troio
do ḡabairt doirḡ d'a ḡeile 7 Domnall duḡ Mac Diar-
mata do marbaḡ ann 7 Concobur Mac Diarmata do
ḡabail ann 7 Ruaiḡri duḡ Mac Diarmata do ḡabail
ann 7 Feḡḡal, mac Donnḡaḡa riabaiḡ 7 a cup a cairlen
ḡaile-in-tobair 7 a eloḡ ap in bliadain cetna.—Ceḡ
Mac Ceḡa, idon, raep, d'heḡ.—Maḡa hlii hEogain, idon,
caipellan Inyri-cain, d'heḡ in bliadain ri^b quinto¹ Iour
Octobur.—ḡrian, mac Mhai[-Sh]eḡlainn hlii Cheal-
laiḡ, idon, aḋbur riḡ hlii²-Maine, d'eg.—Feḡḡal Inaḡ
Shampaḡa[i]n, idon, taipreḡ Teallaiḡ-Eaḡaḡ, idon, ri
coitcenn do ḡliapaiḡ 7 do ḡamaiḡ Erenn, a tul d'eg
eter Cairc 7 ḡealltaine in bliadain ri. Ocur ra |

B 76b

1392. ^c im—about (temporal), B.1393. ¹4, B. ²O, A. ³a bl., A, B. ^bom., B.

² *Feast of St. Brenann.*—"St. Brandon's day in Summer," Ma-
geoghegan (1391). That is, St. Brendan of Clonfert, co. Galway,
whose feast falls on May 16. It is
called in Summer, to distinguish
it from the festival of his name-
sake, the patron of Birr, which
occurs in Winter (Nov. 29).

³ *Fifth.* — By excellence; i.e. Ulster.

⁴ *Slain.* — In a hand-to-hand encounter, by Niall O'Neill, *F. M.*

1393. ¹ *In.* — Literally, upon; the surface of the island so appear-
ing relative to the water.

² *An attack, etc.*—On the death of Aedh (first entry of this year)

Niall Mor Ua Neill, namely, one fit to be arch-king of Ireland, died about the feast of [St.] Brenann.²—Domnall, son of Henry Ua Neill, was taken prisoner by Toirdelbach Ua Domnaill, namely, king of Cenel-Conaill.—A great hosting by Niall Ua Neill, with the nobles of the Fifth³ around him, against the Foreigners of Sraibbhaile and sway over the Foreigners was obtained by him on that expedition and Seifin White was slain⁴ on that expedition.—Finnghuala, daughter of Magnus, son of Cathal Ua Conchobuir, died this year. [1392]

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, [15th of the moon,] A.D. 1393. [1393] Aedh, son of Concobur Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg, died and Cathal, his son, was drowned at Inis-daighre in¹ Loch Ce.—Edmond Mag Raghnaill, one who was to be arch-chief of Muintir-Eolu[i]s, died.—An attack² was made by the sons of [Aedh] Mac Diarmata on [Maelruanaidh] Mac Diarmata junior and battle was given³ by them to each other and Domnall Mac Diarmata the Black was killed there, and Concobur Mac Diarmata was taken prisoner there and Ruaidhri Mac Diarmata the Black and Ferghal, son of Donnchadh⁴ the Grey, were taken prisoners there and put into the castle of Baile-intobair and they escaped therefrom the same year.—Aedh Mac Aedha, namely, a [famous] wright, died.—Matthew Ua hEogain, namely, chaplain of Inis-cain, died this year on the 5th of the Ides [11th] of October.—Brian, son of Mail[-Sh]echlainn Ua Ceallaigh, namely, one worthy to be king of Ui-Maine, died.—Ferghal Mag Samradha[i]n, namely, chief of Tellach-Eathach, to wit, a general patron to the [learned] retinues and companies of Ireland, died between Easter⁵ and May-Day this year. And troubled and

Maelruanaidh (son of Farrell Mac Dermot, who died in [1368], *supra*) was made king of Magh-Luirg by Tomaltach Mac Donough of Tirerrill, A. L. C. Hence the attack

described in the text.

³ *Battle was given.* — Add, with Mageoghegan (1391), "the sons of Hugh were discomfited."

⁴ *Donnchadh.*—Mac Dermot.

cumtāč, brónač tama o'n bār rin.—Rašnaile, ingen Aeōa, mic Feiōlimtē hūi Cončobuir, iōon, pai mna, t'eg in^o bliāōain ri^o.—Eōain, ingen Cačail óig ūi Cončobair, ben Ūriain, mic Mail[-Sh]ečlainn hūi Chellaiš, t'eg in bliāōain ri.—Domnall 7 Emonn, iōon, t'a mac Mail[-Sh]ečlainn hūi Ceallaiš, t'eg in^d bliāōain ri, iōon, piš hūa-Maine.

A 80a

[Cal. 1an. u. p., [L.^a xx.ii.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o ccc.^o xc.^o iii.^o Ūrian Mac Caba, Conr[τ]abla Oirgiall, t'eg.—Taōš hūa Flannaga[i]n, taipeč Thuaiči-Račā, t'o marbač t'o clainn Ūaibeit hūi Phlannaga[i]n.—Ri Saxan (iōon,^b Ricardur^b) t'o čēčt α^o n-Ūrinn^o α Pošmur na bliāōna pa 7 lapla Maipeir t'o čēčt leir.—Mac Siur-tan, iōon, tišerna baile Ačā-leačain, t'o marbač t'o clainn Sheain t' Eiretra α peall.—Šilla-Domnaiš hūa heōšain, oirp[τ]rel Ločā-heirne (iōon,^b in t-oirp[τ]cel piabač^b) 7 perpun 7 aircinneč Innri-cain, t'o eg in bliāōain ri.—Mačā Mac Šilla-Coiršli, bicair Clain-innri, obuit reptimo Kalendar Mai.—Lucar^d Mac Šgolóigi, bicair Ačā-Ūpčair¹ per^o quatoraginta quatuor annor,^o t'heš^d in^o bliāōain ri^o. —Tomar^f oš Maš Ūiōir (iōon,^c pi Fer-Manač^c), iōon, mac an Šilla Ūuiš, natur ept hoc anno.^f

[Cal. 1an. ii. p., [L.^a iii.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o ccc.^o xc.^o u.^o Pilib Maš Ūiōir (iōon^b, Pilib n α t u α i š i^b) t'o eg in bliāōain ri: iōon, pi Fer-Manač (pe^c hen bliāōain t'eg ar pičir^c), iōon, per einiš 7 ešnuma 7 coranta α

1393: cc = b. d-d om., A.

1394. ¹Upcaire, B. ^{a-a}bl., A, B. ^{b-b} = 1392^b. ^{c-c} om., A. ^{d-d} l. m., t. h., A; text, B. ^{e-e} om., B. ^{f-f} n. t. h., A; text, B.1395. ^{a-a}bl., A, B. ^{b-b} itl. (also r. m.), t. h., B; om., A. ^{c-c} = 1383 ^{b-b}.³ Easter.—April 6 (VII. E).1394. ¹ Constable of Oirgialla.—“Or head of the gallowglasses of the contrey of Uriell,” Mageoghegan (1394).² Harvest. — Richard landed at Waterford, Oct. 2, 1394. For his proceedings during his nine months' stay in Ireland, see Gilbert's *Viceroys*, p. 264, sq.

saddened are the [learned] companies by that death.—Ragh-nailt, daughter of Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobair, namely, an excellent woman, died this year.—Edain, daughter of Cathal Ua Conchobair junior, wife of Brian, son of Mail[-Sh]echlainn Ua Cellaigh, died this year.—Domnall and Edmond, namely, two sons of Mail[-Sh]echlainn Ua Cellaigh, namely, king of Ui-Maine, died this year. [1393]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, [26th of the moon,] A.D. [1394]
1394. Brian Mac Caba, Constable of Oirgialla,¹ died.—Tadhg Ua Flannaga[i]n, chief of Tuath-Ratha, was killed by the sons of David Ua Flannaga[i]n.—The king of the Saxons (namely, Richard [II.]) came to Ireland this Harvest² and the Earl of March³ came with him.—Mac Jordan,⁴ namely, lord of the town of Ath-leathan, was killed by the sons of John de Exeter in treachery.—Gilla Domnaigh Ua hEogain, Official⁵ of Loch-Eirne (namely, the Grey Official) and parson and herenagh of Inis-cain, died this year.—Matthew Mac Gille-Coisgli, vicar of Clain-inis, died on the 7th of the Kalends of May [April 25].—Luke Mac Sgoloigi,⁶ vicar of Achad-Lurchaire for forty-four years, died this year.—Thomas Mag Uidhir junior (namely, king of Fir-Manach), that is, son of the Black Gillie [Mag Uidhir], was born in this year.

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, [7th of the moon] A.D. [1395]
1395. Philip Mag Uidhir (namely, Philip of the [battle-]axe) died this year: to wit, king of Fir-Manach (for thirty-one years), a man, namely, of hospi-

³ *Earl of March.*—See Gilbert, *ib.*, p. 273 sq.

⁴ *Mac Jordan.*—De Exeter.

⁵ *Official.*—The term, it appears from the context, signifies an ecclesiastic administering the contentious jurisdiction of the bishop,

not throughout the whole diocese, but within a definite area.

⁶ *Mac Sgoloigi.* — Son of the farmer; a name still very common in Fermanagh co., where it is usually anglicised Farmer (O'D. iv. 730).

επιθε ἀρ comurrunnaið. Ocur pa lan Eipe 7 ἄλλα δ'α
 ἔλυ 7 δ'α αιρῦμ¹. Ἄ^d εἰς πα βυαῖθ Ongtā 7 αἰθρῖσι
 decimo reptimo | Calendar Appur.—hlla Maile-Duin²
 Luirg, iðon, Domnall, do ḡabail do clainn Airt Mes
 Uíðir a feall a Termonn Dabeo[1]g 7 a ḡoitim irin
 laimneochur rin leo.—An ḡilla duib Mas Uíðir,
 iðon, Tomar, mac Pilib Mes Uíðir, do ḡabail riḡi Fei-
 Manač an^e bliadain ri^e.—Concobur ruad, mac Aedā
 ruad Mes Uíðir, do ḡabail leirim n-ḡilla n-
 duib Mas Uíðir 7 le hAedā Mas Uíðir, iðon, der-
 brata[1]r in³ ḡilla duib. Concobur ruad d'eloḡ
 uatā in³ bliadain cetna.—Domnall, mac Muircertach
 hlll Concobur, iðon, tigeina Sligiḡ 7 lētar | Connaēt
 uile, d'eg in bliadain ri a cairlen Sligiḡ, iðon, pečtmain
 ria Nodluig, iar m-buad Ongtā 7 αἰθρῖge.

B 76c

(A)

(B)

Cablaig moir (iðon, f Porc
 na tpi namat'), ingen
 Catail hlll Concobur, iðon,
 ingen riḡ Connaēt—iðon,
 ben toicteac, tromconaiḡ hi,

Cablaig moir, ingen Catail
 hlll Concobur 7 Porc na
 tpi namat a derbi [r]ria
 7 ingen riḡ Connaēt hi—iðon
 (etc., as in A).

do bi ag ferad uairli[ḡ], iðon, hlll hlla Domnaill, ri
 Tipe-Conaill 7 Aed hlla Ruairc, ri bpeirne 7 Catail,
 mac Aedā bpeirniḡ hlll Concobur, ruidanna Connaēt 7
 fir aili nač airniḡter runn—a heḡ in bliadain ri, iar m-
 buad n-aiθrῖḡi 7 a haðlacuð a Mainiḡtir na búille.

1395. ¹em, A. ²Maela-, B. ³an, A. ^d7, pref., A. ^eom., B.
 11=1379 ce.

1395. ¹For.—Literally, *of*. *De-
 fending* is the genitive of the infini-
 tive in the original.

²In *deception*.—This consisted in
 seizing the fugitive within pre-
 cincts (*cf.* 1104, n. 4; 1162, nn. 1,
 2, *supra*) whither he had fled in the
 belief that the right of sanctuary
 attaching thereto was inviolable.
 Otherwise, he would, doubtless,

have tried to effect his escape in a
 different manner.

³The *black*, etc.—This is a con-
 tinuation of the first entry of the
 present year.

⁴Domnall, son of Muircertach.—
 According to the *A. L. C.* (Rolls'
 ed. ii. 290), he was eponymous head
 (*Mac Domnaill, mic Muircertaigh*,
 Mac Donnell Mic Murtough) of the

talities and prowess and for ¹defending his territory against [1395] neighbours. And Ireland and Scotland were full of his fame and report. His death [took place] with victory of Uction and penance on the 17th of the Kalends of April [March 16].—Ua Maile-Duin of Lurg, namely, Domnall, was taken prisoner by the sons of Art Mag Uidir in deception ² in the Termon of [St.] Dabeog and he was slain after he was captured by them. — The black ³ Gillie Mag Uidhir, namely, Thomas, son of Philip Mag Uidhir, took the kingship of Fir-Manach this year.—Concobur the Red, son of Aedh Mag Uidhir the Red, was taken prisoner by the black Gillie Mag Uidhir and by Aedh Mag Uidhir, namely, brothers of the black Gillie. Concobur the Red escaped from them the same year.—Domnall, son of Muircertach ⁴ Ua Concobuir, namely, lord of Sligech and of all the West of Connacht, died this year in the castle of Sligech, that is, a week before the Nativity, after victory of Uction and penance.

(A)

Cablaigh Mor (namely, Cablaigh Mor, daughter Port of the three of Cathal Ua Conchobuir and enemies ⁵), daughter of Port of the three Cathal Ua Conchobuir, that enemies she used to be is, daughter of the king of called and daughter of the Connacht—to wit, a proper- king of Connacht was she—tied woman of great sub- to wit (*etc.*, as in A). stance was she, that lived with noble men, namely, Niall Ua Domnaill, king of Tir-Conaill and Aedh Ua Ruaire, king of Breifni and Cathal, son of Aedh Ua Concobuir the Brefnian, royal heir of Connacht and other men that are not reckoned here—died this year, after victory of penance and was buried in the Monastery of the Buill.

(B)

O'Conors of Lower (north) Con-naught until 1536, when this branch called themselves O'Conor (Sligo).

⁵ *Port — enemies.* — “Nicknamed the porte and haven of the three enemies, because she was married

Una, ingen Ταῖδς hUι Concobuip, ιdon, ben⁴ Αεθα Μεξ
 Υιθιρ, do eg in bliadain pι.—Seaan, mac Αιρτ Μεξ
 Υιθιρ, do marbaθ in bliadain pι ap Pιnnτραct-οpoma-
 baiipr decimo nono Kalendar Septembrip.—Pιlip,⁵ mac
 an Σιλλα ουιθ Μεξ Υιθιρ, natyp ep hoc anno.⁶

A 80b [b] Kcal. Ian. uii. p., [L.^a xiiii.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o ccc.^o xc.^o
 uii.^o Ipuαl hUα Loclainn, ιdon, τιξερνα Corcumpuaθ, do
 marbaθ i¹ peall le mac Mic^b-γιρp-an-aθapouair o'a
 oipect pein, α n-oiγail α oepθcomalta, ιdon, Mail[-Sh]-
 eclainn hUα Loclainn, do marb ran poime pιν.—Con-
 cobup, mac Eogain hUι Maille, do θul ap innpαιγι[θ]
 α n-lapctup Connact, luct luinge: an^c long do linaθ
 ooiθ do mainiθ na hectpa pιν 7 α m-baθaθ eter Epinn
 7 Apaino.—Maθa hUα Luinin, ιdon, aipcinneθ na
 hApoa, ιdon, pep cepoac, ealaθnaθ eter θan 7 p'enctup
 7 p'einn 7 leiγinn 7 ealaθnaiθ ailiθ, α eg i² pext² iouy
 Febpuari.

Kcal. Ian. ii. p., [L.^a xx. ix.,] Anno Domini M.^o ccc.^o xc.^o
 uii.^o Ricapo, mac Ricairp α Dupc, do eg α τυρ Epραιγ
 na bliadna pa.—Sluaγaθ mop le Mac Donncaio Thipe-
 hoilella co Maθairp Chonnact do cingnum le hUα
 Concobuip n-donn 7 do γabapup longpopt α Cuippeθ
 Cinn-eitiγ uile co n-α caepaiθect. Map¹ do cualaθ
 hUα Concobuip puαθ pιν 7 Mac Uilliam Dupc—Mac^b
 Donncaio co n-α caepaiθect do θul co Cuippeθ Cinn-
 eitiγ^b—do cpuinnoγeouy α n-ein inaθ, ιdon, hUα Con-
 cobuip puαθ 7 Mac Uilliam (Dupc^c), ιdon, Tomap 7

1395. ⁴ bean, B. ss = 1383 i-l.

1396. ¹ α, A. ²⁻² i6, A; 6 (scribe wrote a character before 6, erased it
 and left the space vacant), B. ^{a-a} bl., A, B. ^b om., B. 7, pref., B.

1397. ¹ Mup, A. ^{a-a} bl., A, B. ^{b-b} om., B. ^c = 1383 b-b.

to three husbands, that were pro-
 fessed enemies to one another,"
 Magheoghegan (1395).

⁶ *Slain*.—In the *F. M.* it is stated
 that John was taken prisoner by

Maguire (king of Fermanagh) and
 delivered up to the O'Muldoons,
 who slew him in retaliation for the
 murder of Domnall (second entry
 of this year).

Una, daughter of Tadhg Ua Conchobuir, namely, wife [1395] of Aedh Mag Uidhir, died this year.—John, son of Art Mag Uidhir, was slain⁶ this year on Finntracht-dromabairr, the 19th of the Kalends of September [Aug. 14].—Philip, son of the black Gillie Mag Uidhir, was born.

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, [18th of the moon,] A.D. [1396 B.] 1396. Irial Ua Lochlainn, namely, lord of Corcumruadh, was killed in treachery by the son of Mac-girr-an-adhasdair¹ of his own sept, in revenge of his foster-brother, that is, Mail[-Sh]echlainn Ua Lochlainn, whom he² killed before that.—Concobur, son of Eogan Ua Maille, went, a ship's crew, to make an attack in the West of Connacht: the ship was filled by them with the valuables got on³ that expedition and they were drowned⁴ between Ireland and Ara.—Matthew Ua Luinin, herenagh of the Ard, namely, an expert, learned man both in⁵ poetry and history and melody and literature and other arts, died on the 6th of the Ides [8th] of February.

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, [29th of the moon,] A.D. [1397] 1397. Richard, son of Richard de Burgh, died in the beginning of the Spring of this year.—A great hosting by Mac Donnchaidh of Tir-Oilella to the Plain of Connacht, to aid Ua Conchobuir the Brown and they all encamped with their herds on the Curragh of Cenn-eitigh. When Ua Concobuir the Red and Mac William de Burgh heard that—that Mac Donnchaidh went with his herds to the Curragh of Cenn-eitigh—they assembled into one place, namely, Ua Concobuir the Red and Mac William (de

1396. ¹ *Mac-girr-an-adhasdair*.—*Son of the dwarf of the halter*; an apparently ignominious soubriquet, the origin of which is unknown to me.

² *He*.—Irial O'Loughlin.

³ *Got on*.—Literally, of (i. e. the result of the piracy).

⁴ *Drowned*.—"But one man only, that escaped by some hard shift," Mageoghagan (1396).

⁵ *Both in*.—Literally, *between*.

B 76d

clann Caṡail ois hUí Concobuir 7 clann Aeḏa Míe
 Ὀαρματα | 7 coimtinol galloglaḥ Connaḥt paru.^d Tu-
 caour innaigib ar longport hUí Concobuir duinn 7 n
 raibe hUa Concobuir fein ann in tan rin. Nip'moḥaib
 imorro Mac Donnḥaib an rluaiḡ rin no co taimic² hUa³
 Concobuir ruab ronn, mor marcrluaḡ, cuigi 'ran inaḥ a
 roibe 'n-a longport. Do marbaḥ imorro Mac Donn-
 ḥaib annrin 7 Aeḥ caeḥ, mac Aeḥa, mic Toirpdelbaiḡ
 hUí Concobuir 7 Ὀαρματα Mac Donnḥaib, ion, aḥbur
 riḡ O-nOilella 7 da mac Ruaiḥri, mic Mailruanaib
 Míe Donnḥaib 7 Arṡ, mac Caṡail cleiriḡ Míe Donn-
 ḥaib 7 Cu-aibne, mac Con-aibne hUí Concobuir 7 Mac
 Suibne, ion, Conṡabla Connaḥt o rluab rin 7 Donnḥaib
 Mac Suibne 7 Donnpleibe Mac Suibne, ion, da derbriai-
 ḥair Míe Suibne, 7 Concobur Mac Suibne 7 eḥta imḥa
 aili naḥ fetur a n-airim ar a linmuireḥt. Ocur ni fetur
 rim no airim ar na heḥalab rin ann do buab 7 o'e-
 ḥaib 7 o'eirdeḥ. Mur do cualaḥ O Concobuir donn in
 maion do ḥabairṡ 7 Mac Donnḥaib do marbaḥ 7 a
 parlongport fein do dul o'a treoir, do cuab ra ḥaerai-
 deḥt hUí Concobuir ruab 7 clainni mic rḥeiblimḥe⁴ 7 n
 fetur airim na creib rin^e do' riḡne,^f ar a linmuireḥt.
 Ocur ar troircaḥ na cet rḥeile Muire o'rḥoḡmur do
 ronaḥ na ḡnima ra.

A 80c

reiblimib, mac Caṡail | hUí Concobuir 7 Duibḡall
 Mac Domnaill do ḥeḥt tapeir in mḥoma rin co teḥ [U]
 Domnaill 7 rḡela in mḥoma o'ionoin do 7 hUa³ Dom-

1397. ²-ḡ, B. ³O, A. ⁴-mib, B. ^d maille ru—along with them, B.
^e =^{b-b}. ^f om., A.

1397. ¹ Whereupon. — Supply :
 Mac Donough and his people were
 defeated, *F. M.* (1397).

Here, on the right margin of B,
 the text-hand wrote: Maion Cup-
 riḡ Cinn-eitig—*Defeat of the Cur-
 ragh of Cenn-eitigh.*

² Mountain.—The Corlieu moun-
 tain between the cos. Roscommon
 and Sligo.

³ Northwards.—Literally, down-
 wards. Similarly, in the next para-
 graph, for northern part, the
 original has lower part.

Burgh), that is, Thomas and the sons of Cathal junior [1297] Ua Conchobuir and the sons of Aedh Mac Diarmata and the muster of the gallowglasses of Connacht along with them. They delivered an assault on the camp of Ua Concobuir the Brown and Ua Concobuir [the Brown] was not there himself at that time. Howbeit, Mac Donnchaidh perceived not that host, until Ua Concobuir the Red came, [with] a large horse-host, upon him into the place where he was in his camp. Whereupon¹ there were then slain Mac Donnchaidh and Aedh Blind[-eye], son of Aedh, son of Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir and Diarmait Mac Donnchaidh, that is, the future king of Tir-Oilella and two sons of Ruaidhri, son of Mailruanaigh Mac Donnchaidh and Art, son of Cathal Mac Donnchaidh the Cleric and Cu-aithne, son of Cu-aithne Ua Concobuir and Mac Suibne, namely, Constable of Connacht from the mountain² northwards³ and Donnchadh Mac Suibne and Donnsleibe Mac Suibne, that is, two brothers of Mac Suibne and Concobur Mac Suibne and many others were slain^{3a} that it is not possible to reckon for their number. And it is not possible to put tale or reckoning on the chattels that were found there of beeves and horses and apparel. When O'Concobuir the Brown learned that the defeat was inflicted and Mac Donnchaidh slain and his own encampment gone into their power, he made for the prey⁴ of Ua Concobuir the Red and of the sons of [Aedh] son of Feidhlimidh. And it is not possible to reckon those spoils that he made for their number. And on the Vigil^{4a} of the first feast of Mary in Harvest [Aug. 14] these deeds were done.

Feidhlimidh, son of Cathal [junior] Ua Concobuir and Dubhghall Mac Domnaill went after that defeat to the house of Ua Domnaill and told him news of the defeat

^{3a} *Many—slain.*—Literally, *many other feats [of slaughter]*; by metonymy for the slain.

therewith as far as Leitrim, Mageoghegan (1397).

^{4a} *Vigil.* — Literally, *fast*: here, by synecdoche, signifying the vigil of the festival.

⁴ *Prey.*—The victors had marched

naill d'iaraid leo i Cairppri. hUa Domnaill co n-a tinol do tēct le clainn Cačail óig. Cairppri⁵ 7 Oilellaig do tinol i n-a n-aigaid. hUa Domnaill co n-a rluaid do dūl co hictar Tīre-hOilella 7 suran Aenac. Tigi 7 arbanna do lorač leo ann 7 mac Copmaic, mic Ruaidri, d'aršain doib. Maelruanaig Mac Donnčaid do gabail tišernu[1]r Thīre-Oilella in tan rin. Cop 7 cengal do dēnum do Mac Donnčaid 7 do hUa Domnaill pe ceile 7 do clainn Cačail oig 7 d'hUa Dubda 7 do hUa Eašra. hUa Domnaill do dūl d'a tigi fein do'n turur rin 7 clann Cačail do tēct a Cairppri ar a cor rin 7 Muinnter-Duirnin 7 Mac Domnaill Galloglač co n-a clainn.

B 77a

Muirceptač bacac, mac Domnaill, do beč a faracaille in tan rin 7 an meio tainig do galloglačaid Mic Shuibne beo o inaiom Cuirpiš | Cinneitiš papir annrin, pa Domnaill Mac Suibne 7 pa hUa n-Eašra iartarač. Inoioiŕ do dēnum do Muirceptač bacac 7 doib rin uile ar clainn Cačail óig co līr-in-doill 7 co dūndrenoigi. hUa Domnaill do tēct, becan buidne, a cenn clainni Cačail 7 troio do čabairt doib pa dūndrenoigi 7 an troio do buped ar clainn Chačail 7 Marcur Mac Domnaill do marbač innti 7 a mac, ion, Dubgal Mac^b Domnaill^b 7 Eoin Mac Sičig do marbač ann for 7 moran do galloglačaid nač airmiter⁵

1397. ⁵-šter, A.⁵ *As far as*.—Literally, *and to*.⁶ *Ruaidhri*.—Mac Donough (Mac Donnchaidh).⁷ *Took the lordship*.—For the king and next heir of Tirerrill (Tir-Oilella) were both slain in the action of August 14.⁸ *Compact, etc.* — According to Mageognegan, Mac Donough and O'Hara gave hostages to O'Donnell and the sons of Cathal. O'Donnell, the sequel shows, undertook, in

return, to aid the others in holding Carbury (Cairbre).

⁹ *Returned*.—Literally, *went*.¹⁰ *Into Cairbre*.—For the purpose of partitioning it amongst them. The account in the *F. M.* states that a dispute arose respecting the division, to arrange which O'Donnell returned on the morrow, with a small body of horse.¹¹ *Muircertach*. — Lord of Carbury.

and asked Ua Domnaill to go with them into Cairpre. [1397] Ua Domnaill with his muster came with the sons of Cathal junior. The men of Cairpre and Tir-Oilella mustered against them. Ua Domnaill with his host went to the northern part of Tir-Oilella as far as⁵ the Meeting-Field. Houses and crops were burned by them there and the son of Cormac, son of Ruaidhri,⁶ was despoiled by them. Maelruanaigh Mac Donnchaidh took the lordship⁷ of Tir-Oilella at that time. Compact⁸ and alliance were made by [Maelruanaigh] Mac Donnchaidh and by Ua Domnaill and by the sons of Cathal junior and by Ua Dubhda and by [the Eastern] Ua hEaghra with each other. Ua Domnaill returned⁹ to his own country on that occasion and the sons of Cathal junior and the Muintir-Duirnin and Mac Domnaill the Gallowglass with his sons went into Cairbre¹⁰ in accordance with that compact.

Muircertach¹¹ the lame, son of Domnall,¹² was in Fasa-caille at that time and as many of the gallowglasses of Mac Suibhne as came alive from the defeat of the Curragh of Cenn-eitigh were along with him there, under Domnall Mac Suibhne and under the Western Ua Eaghra. An offensive march was made by Muircertach the lame and by all those on the sons of Cathal junior to Lis-in-doill and to Bun-Brenoigi. Ua Domnaill came,¹³ [with] a small force, to join the sons of Cathal and battle was given by them beside Bun-Brenoigi and the battle went against¹⁴ the sons of Cathal. And Marcus Mac Domnaill was slain in it and his son, namely, Dubghall Mac Domnaill and John Mac Sitig[h] were slain there also and many of the gallowglasses that are not reckoned here. Great forays were

¹² Domnall.—See 1395, note 4, *supra*.

¹³ Came. — This proves that O'Donnell aided his allies in their vain effort to retain Carbury.

¹⁴ Went against. — Literally, was broken on.

Here, on the left margin of B, another hand wrote: Marcus Dun-

annro. Creċa morā do ðenum do clainn Domnail, mic Muirceartaigh hUí Concobuir, ar clainn Caċail oig hUí Concobuir 7 clann Caċail do cup tar⁶ Eirne anunn arir. Ar troscad na feile Muire moire do ronað na ġnuma ra uile.

Niall (Niall^s mor hUa Neill^s), mac Āeðā mōir hUí Neill, airtirigh Ulað 7 incornumaċ Erenni, do éġ in bliadain ri, iar m-buað Onġta 7 airtirigh. Ocur a mac do riġad¹ n-a inað, idon, Niall og hUa Neill.

(Ar^h (idon,¹ Ar^h Cuile¹), mac Philib na tuaithe Mheġ Uidhir, do marbað d'urċur ġaithe reptimo Ķalenðar Ianuairi, idon, la feile Stephain, 1397 Anno Domini, le cloinn Mheġ Shamraġa[1]ⁿ.)

A 80d Ķal. Ian. iii. r., [l.^a x.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o ccc.^o xc.^o uii.^o Dairib^h hUa Duibġenna[1]ⁿ, ollam uaral re^b reanċar^b, do eg a^c toruċ Eppraig na bliadna ra^c.—Sloġad^h mor le Niall óġ hUa Neill, idon, ri Ulað, docum hUí Domnail 7 nír'an do'n turur rin no ġu rairiġ Mainirtir Eppraig 7 do airtir riar an Mainirtir ra n-a hinnmur 7 ra n-a hellaiġib^h 7 Tir-Ķeðā do mīlliuð leir do'n turur rin. Drem¹ do muinntir hUí Domnail do ċabairt toċair do'n t-ġluag^h 7 Āeð, mac Ĥerġail hUí Ruairc, do ġabail do'n turur rin. Ocur hUa Neill do ċeċt d'a ċiġ.—Sluagad^h le Mac Uilliam ġurc, idon, Tomar a ġurc 7 leir hUa Concobuir ruad^h 7 le clainn Caċail oig 7 le clainn Mic Diarmata 7 teċt a cup^h Mic

1397. ⁶ar—on, B. ⁸ l. m., t. h., B; om., A. ^{h-h} 80c, t. m., n. t. h., A; om., B. ¹⁴ over Ar^h, (A) MS.

1398. ¹-eam, B. ²⁻² bl., A, B. ^{b-b} om., A. ^{c-c} in bliadain ri—this year, B.

Drenoige anro—*The defeat of Bun-Brenoige* [is described] here.

¹⁵ *Great feast of Mary*.—Though August 15 is thus called in the *Calendar of Oengus*, the context

leaves no doubt that the festival of the Nativity (Sep. 8) is here intended.

¹⁶ *Niall, etc.*—Given in the *F. M.* under 1308. But the creteria of

made by the sons of Domnall, son of Muircertach Ua Concobuir, on the sons of Cathal junior Ua Concobuir and the sons of Cathal were put across the Erne to the far side again. On the Vigil of the great feast of Mary¹⁵ all these deeds were done. [1397]

Niall¹⁶ (Niall Mor Ua Neill), son of Aedh Mor Ua Neill, arch-king of Ulster and contender [for the kingship] of Ireland, died this year, after victory of Uinction and penance. And his son, namely, Niall Ua Neill junior, was made king in his stead.

(Art (namely, Art of Cuil), son of Philip Mag Uidhir of the [battle-]axe, was killed by the shot of an arrow on the 7th of the Kalends of January [I ec. 26], that is, the feast day of [St.] Stephen, A.D. 1397 by the sons of Mag Shamhragha[i]n.)

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, [10th of the moon,] A.D. [1398] 1398. David Ua Duibgenna[i]n, eminent professor in history, died in the beginning of the Spring of this year.—A great hosting by Niall Ua Neill junior, namely, king of Ulster, against Ua Domnaill and he stayed not on that expedition until he reached the Monastery of Esruadh. And they pillaged the Monastery in its wealth and in its herds and Tir-Aedha was destroyed by him on that expedition. A party of the people of Ua Domnaill gave battle to the host and Aedh, son of Ferghal Ua Ruairc, was taken prisoner on that occasion. And Ua Neill went¹ to his own house.—A hosting by Mac William de Burgh, namely, Thomas de Burgh and by Ua Concobuir the Red and by the sons of Cathal junior and by the sons of Mac Diarmata² and they came into the

the present entry are apparently too precise to be erroneous respecting the year.

1398. ¹ *Went, etc.*—"Returned

home without loss and in safety," Mageoghegan (1398).

² *Mac Diarmata.*—Hugh (Aedh), who died in 1393, *supra*.

B 77b

Donnchaid doib 7 an tair do mhilliud co leir leo. Conchobur ois Mac Diarmata 7 a bratair do buil do cuar-taib² a Muirg-Luirg o'n t-rluag rin. Mac Diarmata do teit an oib³ rin co Mainistir na Buille 7 a fuair re do biaib innti do³ cur³ ar Carrraig Locha-Ce. Lorg na reidha d'fagail do clainn Mic Diarmata 7 a lenmuin doib ar a lorg co hEch-toraim Tíre-óruim 7 tempoll Ech-Druma do lorgaib leo ar Mac n-Diarmata. Ocur a bratair do marbaib ann, ionn, Conchobur Mac Diarmata 7 moran do muinntir Mic Diarmata do marbaib leo 7 a n-eib 7 a n-eib⁴ do buain d'ib. Ocur a n-imteit tar a n-air mar⁴ aroibe in rluag cetna 7^d arail^d.—Inoraidib do denum do Muirceptaib hUa Concobuir ar hUa n-Domnaill a Tír-Áeda 7 ní ruc re ar eadail in tan rin. Ocur a n-inntoib, o naib rucadur, co hEir-ruid⁵. Áed hUa Duirnin do breib orra ann rin 7 imruagad do tabairt doib fa del-aí-rénag co croda, corragad. Do loiteib ead Áeda ann rin 7 do leagad e fein 7 ruc tiuib an t-rluag air ann rin 7 do marbadur e.—Murcaib ban hUa Feragail, ionn, fa mic tairg, d'eg in bliadain ri i^d n-a tairg fein,^d air⁶ buaid⁶ n-aib⁶.—Iarla' Der-Muman d'eg in bliadain ri, ionn, Serio 7 fa lan Eire d'a egaime.—Ruaidri, mac Áeda Meig Uidri, d'eg.

1398. ² -ugur, B. ^{3,3} do cuir (preterite), B. ⁴ mur, A. ⁵ -g, B. ⁶ -g, B. ^d dom., B. ^e iar m-buid—after victory, B. ^f Here, r. m., t. h., B, is: Serio, Iarla—Gerald, Earl.

² Conchobur.—Son of the Hugh just mentioned.

⁴ Mac Diarmata.—Maelruanaigh, king of Magh-Luirg (Moilurg, in bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon). The A. L. C. and Mageoghegan state that he was taken prisoner on this occasion. For the cause of

the present tribal feud between the Mac Dermots, see 1393, note 2, *supra*.

⁵ Killed him.—That is, he was trampled to death by his own people in pursuit of the vanquished.

⁶ Gerald.—“A nobleman of wonderfull bountie, mirth, cheer.

country of Mac Donnchaidh and the territory was completely destroyed by them. Conchobur³ Mac Diarmata junior and his kinsman[-men] went from that host to reconnoitre Magh-Lurig. Mac Diarmata⁴ came that night to the Monastery of the Buill and what food he found therein he put on the Rock of Loch-Ce. The track of the force was got by the sons of Mac Diarmata² and they followed them on their track to Ech-druim of Tir-Briuin and the church of Ech-druim was burned by them on Mac Diarmata.⁴ And his brother, namely, Concobur Mac Diarmata, was killed there and many of the people of Mac Diarmata were killed by them and their horses and accoutrements were [forcibly] taken from them. And then they [the reconnoitring party] went back to where the host was and so on.—An attack was made by Muircertach Ua Concobuir on Ua Domnaill in Tir-Aedha and he seized no property that time. And they turned, as they seized it not, to Es-ruadh. Aedh Ua Duirnin overtook them there and inflicted defeat on them courageously, triumphantly near Bel-atha-Senaigh. The horse of Aedh was injured there and he himself was thrown and the thick of the host overtook him there and they killed him.⁵—Murchadh Ua Ferghail the Fair, namely, an excellent son of a chief, died this year in his own house, after victory of penance.—The Earl of Desmond, namely, Gerald,⁶ died this year and Ireland was full [of the fame] of his knowledge.—Ruaidhri, son of Aedh Mag Uidhir, died.

[1398]

fullness in conversation, easie of access, charitable in his deeds: a wetty and engenuous composer of Irish poetrie, a learned and profound chronicer: and, in fine, one of the English nobility that had

Irish learning & professors thereof in greatest reverence of all the English of Ireland, died penetently after receipt of the Sacraments of Holy Church in due forme," Mageoghegan (1398).

[Cal. 1an. 111. p., [L.^a xx.1.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o ccc.^o xc.^o 1x.^o Rí Saxan do éeēt a n-Érinn an bliathain rí.—Inóroi-
 ġiō do ċenum le hUa Concobuir ruab 7 le Mac n-Diar-
 mata ar Clainn-Donnċaiō Tipe-hOilella 7 a n-sula
 co Mag-Tuireō. Cpeċa mopa do ċenum doib anoirin.¹
 Clann-Donnċaiō do bpeiċ orpa 7 Muircertaċ, mac
 Domnaill hUa Concobuir 7 mairm mop do ċabairt
 forpo (idon,^b for hUa Concobuir^b) anoirin 7 Somairle
 buiōe Mac Domnaill² do marbaō ann co n-a muinntir.
 —Iarla Oer-Muman do baċuō, idon, Seoan Iarla,
 irin^c Siuir³.—Tomar, mac Caċail hUa Ferġail, do mar-
 baō 'n-a tairle fein le Gallaiō 7 le ċapun Dealgna (no^d,
 Delġna^d) 7 araire.—Caċail, mac Ruaiōri Mes Uioir,
 do marbaō la hEogan, mac Neill oig hUa Neill, in
 bliathain rí, duodecimo^e |Calendair Augurci.^e

81a [b.] |Cal. 1an. u. p. [L.^a 11.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o ċriān
 hUa ċriāin, idon, rí Tuab-Muman, o'eg in bliathain rí.
 Toirpdelbaċ, mac Murċaōa hUa ċriāin, idon, leċtroman
 Tuab-Muman, o'eg irin^b Samraō ra^b.—Aeō hUa Donn-
 ċaōa, o'eg, idon, rí Eoganaċta Loċa-Lein.—Toirpdelbaċ,
 mac Mail-Muire Mic Shuibne, idon, tiġerna Fanat, o'eg.
 B 77c — | Cu-Ulaō hUa Neill, idon, mac Neill moir, mic

1399. ¹anrin. B. ²-uill. B. ³τ-8. A. ^aabl., A. B. ^bb=1392^b.
^cc after baċuō, B. ^dd f. m., t. h., A; om., B. *Delbhna* is the correct
 form. ^ee under l. t. h., A; om., B.

1400. ^aabl., A. B. ^bb om., B.

1399. ¹1399.—The entries of this year, except the third and fifth which are omitted, are dated 1398 in the *A. L. C.* But the first item goes to prove that the *Ulster* chronology is correct.

²*King of the Saxons.*—Richard II. landed the second time at Waterford on the 1st of June in this

year. For his fateful visit, see Gilbert, *Viceroy*, p. 280 sq.

³*Muircertach.*—O'Donovan, by an amazing oversight, says (iv. 763) that the mention of Murtough is misplaced here: it having been already stated (*ib.* 760-1) that he "was slain at Ballyshannon by the O'Duinnins." The entry in ques-

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, [21st of the moon,] A.D. [1399] 1399.¹ The king of the Saxons² came to Ireland this year.—An attack was made by Ua Concobuir the Red and by Mac Diarmata on the Clann-Donnchaidh of Tir-Oilella and they went to Magh-Tuiredb. Great forays were made by them there. The Clann-Donnchaidh and Muircertach,³ son of Domnall Ua Concobuir, overtook them and great defeat was inflicted upon them (namely, upon Ua Concobuir) there and Somairle Mac Domnaill the Tawny was slain there with his people.—The Earl of Desmond, namely, Earl John, was drowned in the Suir.—Thomas, son of Cathal Ua Ferghail, was killed in his own town by the Foreigners and by the Baron of Delbhna and so on.⁴—Cathal, son of Ruaidhri Mag Uidhir, was killed by Eoghan, son of Niall Ua Neill junior, this year, on the 12th of the Kalends of August [July 21].

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, [2nd of the moon,] A.D. [1400 B.] 1400.¹ Brian² Ua Briain, king of Thomond, died this year.—Toirdhelbach, son of Murchadh³ Ua Briain, prop of Thomond, died in this Summer.—Aedh Ua Donnchadha, namely, king of the Eoghanacht of Loch-Lein, died.—Toirdelbach, son of Mail-Muire Mac Suibhne, namely, lord of Fanat, died.—Cu-Uladh Ua Neill, namely, son of

tion, which the *F. M.* took from these Annals (the fourth of 1398, *supra*), states, on the contrary, that it was Hugh O'Duinnin who was killed on the occasion.

⁴ *And so on.*—The compiler, namely, deemed it beside the purpose to transcribe the fuller account. One of the kind, not improbably the obit he had before him, is given in the *A. L. C.*

1400. ¹ 1400.—All the entries

of this year, except the eighth, ninth and tenth, which are not given, are dated 1399 in the *A. L. C.* (and *F. M.*). But at the same year the *A. L. C.* place the death of Primate Colton, which did not occur until 1404 (Ware, ed. Harris, p. 84).

² *Brian.*—Son of Mahon, who died in [1360], *supra*.

³ *Murchadh.*—"Murrough of the Fern;" ob. 1383, *supra*.

Niall Mor, son of Aedh Ua Neill, died ⁴ in the Harvest of [1400] this year.—Feidhlimidh, son of Cathair Ua Conchobuir, namely, one who was to be king of Ui-Failghi, died ⁴ in the house of Ua Raighillaigh this year.—Domnall, son of Gilla-Isu Ua Raighillaigh the Red, died.—John, son of Brian, son of Murchadh Ua Ferghail, namely, chief of Muintir-hAnghaile, died.—John Ua Ciana[i]n, herenagh of the land of Muintir-Ciana[i]n in Clain-inis of Loch-Erne and an honourable historian, died.—Amhlaim,⁵ son of Philip, son of Amhlaim, son of Donn Mag Uidhir the Rough, namely, chief of Muintir-Peodacha[i]n, died on the 2nd of the Nones [6th] of May.—Eva, daughter of the Superior Ua Taichligh,⁶ a noble damsel, died.—Domnall,⁷ son of John, son of Domnall Ua Ferghail, took the chiefship of the hAnghaile this year.—Tadhg⁸ Ua Cerbaill was taken prisoner by the Earl of Ormond this year.

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, [13th of the moon,] A.D. [1401] 1401.¹ Aedh Ua Mailmuaidh, namely, king of Fir-Ceall, died this year.—Ruaidhri, son of Art Mag Aengusa, namely, king of the Ui-Eathach of Ulidia, was killed by the sons of Cu-Uladh Ua Neill and by his own brother, that is, Cathbarr Mag Aengusa.—Tadhg Ua Cerbaill, namely, king of Eli, escaped from the Earl of Ormond from the Pass of Gabran.—A great host [was led] by Niall Ua Neill junior, namely, by the king of Ulster, into Tir-Conaill, so that he destroyed much of the crops of the country. And horses and people were taken from him on that expedition.

1401. ¹ 1401.—All the entries of this year are dated 1400 in the *A. L. C.* and (except the third, which is omitted) in the *F. M.*

But they likewise date the arrival of Prince Thomas of Lancaster at 1400, although it did not occur until Nov. 1401.

(A)

Mac Maḡnura Meḡ Uíðir,
 ιον, ḡilla-ḡatpαιḡ (7° ὅ'α
 n-ḡoirḡi in ḡilla buiðe°),
 ὅ'εḡ ὁ ḡuirinn ὁ ḡigeð ὁ α
 n-ḡereð λαι: ιον, ḡai coit-
 cenn, ciallconaiḡ ḡin ὁob'
 ḡerḡ eimec bið 7 ὁiḡi ὁ ḡi
 1 n-α αιḡḡḡḡ 7 apaiḡe.

(B)

Mac Maḡnura Meḡ Uíðir,
 ιον, ḡilla-ḡatpαιḡ, ὅ'α n-
 ḡoirḡi an ḡilla buiðe,
 α εḡ ὁ ḡuirinn ὁ ḡigeð
 ὁ α n-ḡereð λαι: ιον,
 bḡuḡaið coitcenn, congaiḡec
 ὁob' ḡerḡ 1 n-α αιḡḡḡḡ in
 ḡer ḡin.

A 81b

Seacan, mac ḡilib, mic ḡilla-ḡra ḡuaið hUí Raiḡillaḡ,
 ιον, ḡi ḡḡeirḡne, ιον, ḡer | eimḡ 7 eḡnuma 7 α uaiḡi
 ḡein ὁ conḡbail, α εḡ 1 n-α imḡaiḡ ḡein α Tulaiḡ-
 Mongain ὁ biðḡ 7 α aḡlacuð¹ in² aiðci cetna ḡin^b
 Caban^b. Sectmain ap ḡiḡḡ ḡia Nolluic³ ḡin.

B 77d

[Cal. Ian. 1. ḡ., [L. xxiiii.°], Anno Domini M.° cccc.°
 ii.° Coinne ὁ denaḡ ὁ hUí Neill, ιον, ὁ Níall og
 7 ὁ'hUí Domnaill ap Cael-uirḡi¹ 7 ḡið ὁ denum etopra^b.
 Ocuḡ hUí Domnaill ὁ ḡaḡaiḡ | umla ὁ hUí Neill
 ὁ'on oul ḡin^b.—Mail[-Sh]eaclainn, mac Uilliam hUí
 Cellaiḡ, ιον, ḡi hUí-Maine, ιον, ḡer lan ὁ'eimec 7
 ὁ'aiḡne° 7^d ὁ'ḡḡirinne^d, α εḡ iap m-buaið n-aiḡḡḡi. Sið°
 ὁ denum ὁ SiL-Cellaiḡ ḡe ceile an tan ḡin 7 ḡiḡer-
 nur hUí-Maine ὁ ḡabaiḡ ὁ Concobur hUí Cellaiḡ.
 —Cormac Mac ḡrana[ι]n, ιον, ταιḡec Copco-Ḍclann,
 ὁ maḡbað ὁ'α bḡaiḡḡið ḡein α ḡell. — Coḡað moḡ
 etep (ḡoirḡoelbað^c) hUí n-Domnaill, ḡi ḡḡḡ-Conaill 7
 ḡḡian, mac Enḡi hUí Neill. ḡḡian ὁ ḡur ḡluaiḡ 1

1401. ¹ aḡlacuð, B. ² an, A. ³ Nolluig, B. °c = 1379°c.

1402. ¹ ḡḡi, B. ² abl, A, R. ^b innti 7—therein (the meeting) and
 (Remainder of this and part of next line are left vacant), A. ° ὁ'eḡnum
 —of prowess, B. ^d om., B. °c Concobur hUí Ceallaiḡ ὁ ḡiḡað 1 n-α
 ὁiaiḡ—Concobur Ua Ceallaigh was made king after him, B. ^t = 1392^b.

² That burst in him.—Literally,
 that was allowed [to run] for him;
 i.e., that could not be stanchd.

1402. ¹ 1402.—In the A. L. C.,
 all the entries, with exception
 of the first and last; in the F. M.,

(A)

The son of Maghnus Mag Uidhir, namely, Gilla-Patraig (and he used to be called The Tawny Gillie), died of a vein that burst in him² at the close of day: to wit, a man of general goodness and of considerable substance, who was of the best generosity in food and drink that was in his time, and so on.

John, son of Philip, son of Gilla-Isu Ua Raighillaigh the Red, namely, king of Breifni, to wit, a man of generosity and prowess and who upheld his own dignity, died of a fit in his own bed in Tulach-Mongain and was buried the same night in Cavan. A week over a month before the Nativity [Dec. 25th] that [happened].

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, [24th of the moon,] A.D. [1402] 1402.¹ A meeting was held by Ua Neill, namely, by Niall junior and by Ua Domnaill at Narrow-water and peace was made between them. And² Ua Domnaill rendered submission to Ua Neill on that occasion.—Mail[-Sh]echlainn, son of William Ua Cellaigh, namely, king of Ui-Maine, to wit, a man full of generosity and of knowledge and of sincerity, died after victory of penance. Peace was mutually made by the Sil-Cellaigh that time and the lordship of Ui-Maine was given to Concobur³ Ua Cellaigh.—Cormac Mac Brana[i]n, namely, chief of Corco-Achlann, was killed by his own kinsmen in treachery.—Great war [arose] between (Toirdelbach) Ua Domnaill, king of Tir-Conaill and Brian, son of Henry Ua

(B)

The son of Maghnus Mag Uidhir, namely, Gilla-Patraig, who used to be called The Tawny Gillie, died of a vein that burst in him² at the close of day: a general, famed entertainer, that was the best in his time [was] that man.

all, save the last, are given under 1401. But the *Ulster* dating is more likely to be accurate.

² And, etc.—The Four Masters'

omission of O'Donnell's submission to O'Neill may have arisen from the blank in the A text.

³ Concobur.—Son of the late king.

n-ein inað 7 inðpoiðib do^d ðabairt^d for forlongpoirt hUí Domnaill 7 maíom do ðabairt a topað lai ap^e hUa n-Domnaill do 7 mac Neill, mic Neill hUí Domnaill, do marbað ann 7 moran do Chonallcáib 7 Maíl[-Sh]eclainn, mac Flaitbertaig hUí Ruairc, do marbað ann^h. hUa² Domnaill 7 a clainn 7 Muinntir-Duirnín do tinol 'rú lo cetna 7 ðrian hUa² Neill do ðegmaíl doib, becan peðna, a n-diaig a muinntir d'innroð o'n ináiom 7 cpeð Enrí hUí Gaírmleðaið roime 7ⁱ Enrí pein do marbaðⁱ roime rin leir. ðrian do beic, uaðað daíne,³ annrín 7 hUa Domnaill, co n-a clainn 7 co n-a muinntir do marbað ðrian annrín 7 aráile.—Mac Uilliam do ðenum d'Uillie a ðurc in bliaðain rí 7 Mac Uilliam aile do ðenum do ðaitep a ðurc. Ocur tiðer-nur uaðað do Mac Uilliam Uaétapað.—Carrag Loéa-Ce do gábal do clainn Peigáil Mic Diarmata 7 daíne imda do marbað 7 do baðuð 'n-a timcell.—Donncað, mac Maðnur[α] Með Uíðir, d'eg (septimo' | Calenðar Marcu').—Mac [C]raic, mac Maðnura, d'eg ppuíe iour Marcu.

A 81c

[Cal. Ian. 11. p., [L^a u.,^a] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o 111.^o Cogad moí etep íapla Uí-Muman 7 íapla Deí-Muman írín bliaðain rí 7 da mac Uilliam ðurc co n-a coimtinol do ðeðt do cunnum¹ le híapla Uí-Muman.—Peigáil, mac Ceðá hUí Ruairc, iðon, mac ruð ðreirne 1403. ²O, B. ³-, A. ⁴ for—upon, B. ^h Marbað ðrian, mic Enrí—*Slaying of Brian, son of Henry, c. m., t. h., A.; om., B.* ¹⁴ ap marbað Enrí pein—on (=after) *slaying Henry himself, B.* ¹⁵ itl., t. h., A.; om., B.

[Space = 4 lines is left blank after 1402 in A.]

1404. ¹ cumnum, A. ²⁻³ bl., A, B.

⁴ *Men of Tir-Conaill.*—Plural adjective form of *Conall* in the original.

⁵ *With.*—Literally, and.

⁶ *And so on.*—A fuller account, such as the textual expression

proves the compiler had before him, is given in the *A. L. C.*

⁷ *Ulick, Walter—Mac William.*—Literally, *Mac William was made of Ulick . . . of Walter.* (The inversion is for the sake of emphasis.)

Neill. Brian put his host in one place and delivered an [1402] attack upon the stronghold of Ua Domnaill and defeat was inflicted in the beginning of the day on Ua Domnaill. And the son of Niall, son of Niall Ua Domnaill, was slain there and many of the Men of Tir-Conaill ⁴ and Mail[-Sh]echlainn, son of Flaithbertach Ua Ruairc, were slain there. Ua Domnaill and his sons and the Muintir-Duirnin mustered the same day and Brian Ua Neill met them, [with] a small force, in the rear of his people, [as he was] returning from the defeat, with⁵ the spoil of Henry Ua Gairmleghaidh [driven] before him and Henry himself was slain before that by him. Brian was [with but] a few persons there and Ua Domnaill with his sons and with his people slew Brian there, and so on.⁶—Ulick⁷ de Burgh was made Mac William this year and Walter⁷ de Burgh was made another Mac William. And lordship [was yielded] by the latter to the Upper⁸ Mac William.—The Rock of Loch-Ce was taken ⁹ by the sons of Ferghal Mac Diarmata and many persons were killed and drowned around it.—Donnchadh, son of Magnus Mag Uidhir, died on the 7th of the Kalends of March [Feb. 23rd]. Mac Craith, son of Magnus [Mag Uidhir], died on the 2nd of the Ides [14th] of March.

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, [5th of the moon,] [1403] A.D. 1403¹. Great war arose between the Earl of Ormond and the Earl of Desmond in this year, and the two Mac William de Burghs with their muster went to assist the Earl of Ormond.—Fergal, son of Aedh Ua Ruairc, that is, the son of the king of Breifni and who was to be

⁴ *Upper*.—Namely, the southern, or Clanrickard, Mac William.

⁹ *Taken*.—It was betrayed by the garrison, who were corrupted, A. L. C.

1403. ¹ 1403.—In the A. L. C., all the entries; in the F. M., all, except the two last, are placed under 1402.

7 aobur riġ ħreirne—iðon,^b fer beoða, deiġ-einiġ^b—
 do marbað 'n-a tiġ fein do clainn Mic Caba co n-a
 muinntir: iðon, caciðir ría Cape do ponað an² ġnim
 rin.—Muirceptač, mac Donnčaða hUí Duðda, do éġ
 'ra Samrað ra.—Niall og hUa Neill, airtiriġ Ulað 7
 fer cpoða, cumačtač, iðon, fer do řaileadur dařa 7
 deoraiġ Erenn do řabail riġi Erenn ar cpođačt a lař
 7 ar uairli a řola, iðon, řuil Neill Noi-řiallaiġ 7 ingine
 riġ Saxon 7 ar řeður a | einiġ řor, a eġ irin řořmur³
 iar m-buaið Ongča 7 aičriġi. Ħrian, mac Neill hUí
 Neill, iðon, aobur riġ Coirið Ulað, d'ég in bliaðain
 cetna.—Pilib, mac Ħrian moir Meġ Mačřamna, iðon,
 airtiriġ Oirřiall, do eġ in bliaðain ri 7 Ařořal Maġ
 Mhačřamna do riġað 1 n-a inað.—Mac Cınaič an
 Triuča do marbað d'a bpačair fein i⁴ řeall.—Cu-Con-
 načt, mac Maġnur a hUí Raiřilliġ, d'ég.—Ma[c] Craič,
 mac Maġnur, mořtuur eřt ppiðie iður Mařen.

[b.] [Cal. Ian. iii. ř., [L.^a xui.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o
 iiii.^o Maġnur hUa Cača[i]n d'ég in bliaðain ri.—Tačř,
 mac Cačail óiġ hUí Concobuir, iðon, mac riġ cpoða,
 lan d'eineč 7 d'egnum co la a baiř, do marbað do mac in
 ab[b]aið hUí Concobuir 7 do clainn hUí Concobuir
 duinn.—Concobur hUa Ceallaiġ, iðon, ři hUa-Maine,
 d'ég i^b Samrað na bliaðna řa^b.—řinnġuala, ingen hUí

1403. ²in, B. ³řořm-, A. ⁴a, A. ^{b-b}om., B.

1404. ^{a-a}bl., A, B. ^{b-b}om., B.

² *Easter*.—It fell this year (XVII. G) on April 15.

³ *Daughter—Saxons*.—According to a quatrain in the Annals of Tigernach, A.D. 386 (Cf. *Todd Lectures*, III. p. 360 ř, ř), Cairne, a Saxon woman, wife of Eochu Mughmedhoin, was the mother of Niall of the Nine Hostages. (Rawl. B 488, fol. 6d.)

The *Bainsenchas* — *History of [famous] women* — L. Be., 285a (which preserves, ll. 14–17, a better copy of the verse) and the certifying poem (L.L. 139a, l. 31) of Gilla-Modubda (for whom see *Todd Lect.* III. 338) call her *daughter of the king of the Saxons*.

⁴ *Maghnus*.—O'Reilly (Ua Raighilligh). Or, more likely, the entry

king of Breifni—namely, a spirited, truly hospitable man—was killed in his own house by the sons of Mac Caba with their people: to wit, a fortnight before Easter² that deed was done.—Muircertach, son of Donnchadh Ua Dubhda, died in this Summer.—Niall Ua Neill junior, arch-king of Ulster and a courageous, powerful man, and a man who the [learned] companies and pilgrims of Ireland thought would take the kingship of Ireland on account of the prowess of his hands and the nobility of his blood—to wit, the blood of Niall of the Nine Hostages and of the daughter of the king of the Saxons³—and the excellence of his hospitality likewise, died in the Harvest after victory of Uction and penance. Brian, son of Niall Ua Neill, namely, who was to be king of the Fifth of Ulster, died the same year.—Philip, son of Brian Mor Mag Mathgamna, that is, arch-king of Oirgialla, died this year and Ardghal Mag Mathgamna was made king in his stead.—Mac Cinaith of the Triuch was killed by his own kinsman in treachery.—Cu-Connacht, son of Maghnus Ua Raighilligh, died.—Mac Craith, son of Maghnus⁴, died on the 2nd of the Ides [14th] of March. [1403]

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, [16th of the moon,] A.D. [1404 B.] 1404.¹ Maghnus² Ua Catha[i]n died this year.—Tadhg,³ son of Cathal Ua Concobuir junior, namely, a courageous son of a king, full of hospitality and of prowess to the day of his death, was killed by the son of the abbot Ua Concobuir and by the sons of Ua Concobuir the Brown.—Concobur³ Ua Ceallaigh, namely, king of Ui-Maine, died in the Summer of this year.—Finnguala, daughter of Ua

is a repetition of the final obit of 1402.

1404. ¹1404 —The *A. L. C.* and *F. M.* give all the entries, except the last three and two, respectively (which they omit), under 1403.

² *Maghnus.* — O'Kane (Ua Cathain), king of Keenaght, co. Londonderry.

³ *Tadhg, etc.; Concobur, etc.* — Fuller accounts are contained in the *A. L. C.*

Concobuir, ιον, ingen αιρωριζ Connaçt, ιον, Τοιρ-
 delbaç, mac Αεδα, mic Θεοζαιν hU Concobuir, ο'εζ in
 bliadain ri: ιον, ben Mail[-Sh]eclainn hU Cheallaiç,
 ri hUa-Maine; ιον, feiceñ¹ coitçenn mna^o do damaið
 Epenn hi. Α εζ fo buaið Onçta 7 αιρωγε 7 apaiæ.—
 Sluaçað do denum do hUa Concobuir donn 7 do Muir-
 ceptaç, mac Domnail hU Concobuir, α n-[U]ið-Maine
 7 α Sil-nAnmeaða do çabail tiçepnu[i]r hU Maðaçain²
 ap. eigin. hUa Maðaçain² do çeçt arteç cuca 7 α
 tiçepnur do tabairt do hUa Conçobuir do'n dul rin.
 Ocur do cuatur ap rin α Clainn-Ricairt do çungnum³
 A 81d le Mac Uilliam 7 do çocað ap hUa Cellaiç. | Do
 çaðatur tren hU Cheallaiç ο'on dul rin 7 do çuatur
 implan ο'α tiçiv.—Muirceptaç bacac, mac Domnail,
 mic Muirceptaiç hU Concobuir, ο'εζ in bliadain ri α
 cairlen Sliçiz⁴ iar m-buaið αιρωγι 7 θρια, mac Dom-
 nail, mic Muirceptaiç hU^b Concobuir, do çabail α
 ίनाव.—Domnall, mac Enri hU Neill, do çabail riçi
 B 78b Ulað in bliadain ri^o.—| Enri Mac Gille-Pinnein,
 taipeç Muinntipe-Deoðaça[i]n, do εζ in bliadain ri,
 rexto Kalendar Ianuarii.—Gilla-Patraig, mac in
 erpuic Mic Caçmair, ιον,^d mac Airt Mic Caçmair,
 ο'εζ ppuie Kalendar Iuli.

Kal. Ian. u. f., L.^a [xx.iii.^b] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o u.^o
 Gilla-Duibin Mac Cruitin do εζ in bliadain ri: ιον,
 ollam hU θρια, ιον, ραι pe ðeinn 7 pe rençur 7 pe
 hoirpæpcur Epenn.—Cepball hUa Dalaiç, ιον, ollam
 Corcompuað, ο'εç^o.—Uilliam hUa Deoðaça[i]n, ιον,

1404. ¹ feiceñ, A. ² açain, A. ³ cumnum, A. ⁴ -ð, A. • = b.b.
^d om., A.

1405. ^a om., A. ^b bl., A, B. ^c om., B.

⁴ *With*.—Literally, *under*.

⁵ *Submitted*.—Literally, *went into the house*.

⁶ *Got the better*.—Literally, *seized the strength*.

⁷ *Bishop*.—Of Clogher, who died in 1432, *infra*.

1405. ¹ 1405.—The A. L. C. and F. M. have all the entries, with exception of the sixth and seventh,

Concobuir, namely, daughter of the arch-king of Connacht, [1404] that is, Toirdelbach, son of Aedh, son of Eoghan Ua Concobuir, died this year: to wit, the wife of Mail[-Sh]echlainn Ua Ceallaigh, king of Ui-Maine; namely, a woman that was a general protector to the [learned] companies of Ireland [was] she. She died with⁴ victory of Uction and penance and so forth.—A hosting was made by Ua Concobuir the Brown and by Muircertach, son of Domnall Ua Concobuir, into Ui-Maine and into Sil-Anmchadha to take the lordship of Ua Madaghain by force. Ua Madaghain submitted⁵ to them and his lordship was given to Ua Concobuir on that occasion. And they went from that into Clann-Ricaird to assist Mac William and to war on Ua Cellaigh. They got the better⁶ of Ua Cellaigh on that occasion and went safe to their houses.—Muircertach the Lame, son of Domnall, son of Muircertach Ua Concobuir, died this year in the castle of Sligech after victory of penance and Brian, son of Domnall, son of Muircertach Ua Concobuir, took his place.—Domnall, son of Henry Ua Neill, took the kingship of Ulster this year.—Henry Mac Gilla-Finnein, chief of Muintir-Peodacha[i]n, died this year, on the 6th of the Kalends of January [Dec. 27]. — Gilla-Patraic, son of the bishop⁷ Mac Cathmhail, namely, son of Art Mac Cathmhail, died on the 2nd of the Kalends of July [June 30].

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, [27th] of the moon, A.D. [1405] 1405.¹ Gilla-Duibin Mac Cruitin² died this year, namely, the ollam of Ua Briain, to wit, one eminent in music and in history and in [literary] distinction in^{2a} Ireland.—Cerball Ua Dalaigh, namely, ollam of Corcomruadh, died.—

fourth and sixth, respectively, at 1404. Both date the sixth 1405: which goes to prove the accuracy of the textual chronology.

² *Mac Cruitin*.—By metathesis, Mac Curtin, which is the usual form of the name.

^{2a} *In*.—Literally, of.

ollam Laiſen re breiċemur, do éc.—Fingín, mac Eogain
 Mes Carrċaig, d'ég in bliadain ri: ionn, rai cinn-
 fċaċna.—Donnċaċ ban hUa Mail-Conaire, ionn, ollam
 Sil-Muireċaig re reanċur, do eg in bliadain ri.—Inn-
 roigir do venum do Mac Diarmata Muigċi-Luirg,
 ionn, do Taċg Mac Diarmata, ar hUa Concobuir
 n-donn. hUa Concobuir co n-a galloglaċaib do breiċ
 orra 7 eic 7 daine do marbaċ atorra 7 Mac Diarmata
 do lot do roigir do'n turur rin 7 a eg ċe.—Mac Caċ-
 mail, ionn, tairċ Cene[oi]l-Feraċaig, do marbaċ le
 Feraib-Manaċ.

[Cal Ian. ui. p., L.^a [ix.^b,] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o ui.^o
 Perċail, mac Cormaic Mic Donnċaċ, ionn, adbur riċg
 Thire-hOilella, d'ég in bliadain ri.—Gilla-na-naem,
 mac Ruairċ hUa Ciana[i]n, ionn, rai fċenċaċ, d'ég in
 bliadain ri ¹ m-dealaċ Caille-Finntain 'ra n-Enċaile
 7 a aċlucā a n-inir-moir loċa-gamna.—Maelpuanaig,
 mac Taiċg Mic Donnċaċ, ionn, ri Thire-hOilella,
 d'ég in bliadain ri. — Toirprelbaċ, mac Aċċa hUa
 Concobuir, ionn, leċri Connaċt, ionn, cenn cogaiċ 7
 croċaċta Connaċt uile, a marbaċ 'ra bliadain ri a
 Clainn-Connmairg, ag teċt o ċiċ Mic Fheorair le Caċal
 n-duib hUa Conċobuir 7 le Seaan, mac mic | Hoiberċ.
 Ocur do marb hUa Conċobuir Seaan ar in laċair cetna
 | d'aen buille cloiċim. Caicċir ria Noŋluis² rin.

A 82a

B 78c

1406. ¹α, A. ²=1401³. * om., A. ^b bl., A, B.

³ *Ollam of Leinster*.—O'Doran (Ua Deoradhain), according to the *A. L. C.*, was chief brehon of the Kavanaghs.

⁴ *Leader*.—Literally, *head of a force*.

⁵ *An attack, etc.*—A more detailed account is given in the *A. L. C.*

1406. ¹1406.—The two first of the entries are dated 1405; the two last, 1406, in the *A. L. C.* and *F. M.*

² *Inis-mor*.—*Great island*. The *A. L. C.*, on the other hand, state that he was buried in the Monastery of [Abbey]lara (co. Longford).

William Ua Deoradha[i]n, namely, [the best] ollam of Leinster³ in jurisprudence, died.—Fingin, son of Eogan Mac Carthaigh, died this year, to wit, an excellent leader.⁴—Donnchadh Ua Mail-Conaire the Fair, namely, ollam of the Sil-Muiredhaigh in history, died this year.—An attack⁵ was made by Mac Diarmata of Magh-Luirg, namely, by Tadhg Mac Diarmata, on Ua Concobuir the Brown. Ua Concobuir with his gallowglasses overtook them and horses and persons were killed between them and Mac Diarmata was injured by an arrow on that expedition and he died thereof.—Mac Cathmaill, namely, chieftain of Cenel-Feradhaigh, was killed by the Fir-Manach. [1405]

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, [9th] of the moon, A.D. 1406.¹ Ferghal, son of Cormac Mac Donnchaidh, namely, who was to be king of Tir-Oilella, died this year.—Gilla-na-naem, son of Ruaidhri Ua Ciana[i]u, namely, an eminent historian, died this year in the Pass of Caill-Finntain in the Anghaile and was buried in Inismor² of Loch-gamna.—Mailruanaigh, son of Tadhg Mac Donnchaidh, namely, king of Tir-Oilella, died this year.—Toirdelbach,³ son of Aedh Ua Concobuir, namely joint-king⁴ of Connacht, to wit, head of battling and courage of all Connacht, was killed this year in Clann-Connmaigh, in coming from the house of Mac Fheorais [Birmingham] by Cathal Ua Conchobuir the Black and by John, son of [Edmond⁵], son of Hubert [de Burgh]. And Ua Conchobuir killed John on the same spot with one stroke of a sword. A fortnight⁶ before Christmas that [happened]. [1406]

³ *Toirdelbach*. — O'Connor the Brown.

⁴ *Joint-king*. — Literally, *half-king*. See 1384, note 7, *supra*.

⁵ *Edmond*.—From the *A. L. C.*

⁶ *A fortnight, etc.*—On Thursday, Dec. 9, *A. L. C.*; a concurrence which corroborates the accuracy of the textual chronology.

[Cal. 1an. un. p., [L.^a xx^a.], Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o un.^o Seaan, mac Tairðg hUⁱ Ruairc, ionon, aobur rið ðreirne, d'eg a Muig-uirg 7 a ðabairt ar rin co Druim-leathan 7 a adlucað inoti.—Mairm mor do ðabairt an bliaðain ri le^b Gallaið^b a Callaið ar Uater a ðurc, ionon, mac mic Iarla Ulað 7 ar Thaðg hUa Cephail: d^a inar^a-marbað Taðg fein, ionon, feicem coitcenn dob' ferr do bi i n-Erinn i n-a aimyr fein. Ocur do gabad Uater yrin mairm rin.—Mairm do ðabairt do hUa Concobuir ruad 7 do Thaðg hUa Ceallaið 7 do Ruairi Mac Diarmata ar Mac Uilliam Clainn-Ruairi 7 ar Cat^aal hUa Concobair. Cat^aal fein do gabail ann 7 daine imda do gabail 7 do marbað ann.—Ceð Mað Uidⁱir (ionon,^o mac Dilib na tuaið^{2o}), ionon, tanurti fer-Manač, do gabail a m-baile Cat^aal buidⁱir hUⁱ Ruairc i feall 7 mac Maðnura Mheg Uidⁱir, ionon, Concobuir, do gabail farir ann 7 moran do dainið maiði[ð] ailið. Ocur le Conallc^aið, ar tarraing ðreirneac, do riðneð in gabail rin 7 de rin goirter aið[¹ð]eč³ na duibe^d o rin anuar.

[b.] [Cal. 1an. i. p., L.^a [i.^b.], Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o un.^o Cat^aal hUa Concobuir, ionon, aobur rið hUa-Pailgi, do marbað le Clainn-Pheorair.

1407. ¹Kal (contr. for Cat^aal), A, B. ²-iðe, A. ³aeðoiðečt, B. ^{a-a} bl., A, B. ^{b-b} after Callaið, B. ^{c-c} itl., t. h., A; = 1384 ^{b-b}, B. ^{d-d} aeðoiðečt na duibe, l. m., t. h., A; aeðoi- na -be, *ib.*, B.

1408. ^aom., A. ^b bl., A, B.

1407. ¹*Defeat, etc.* — See the glowing account in Dowling's Annals, which states that the miracle of Joshua x. 12-3 was repeated, whilst the English rode six miles in pursuit of the fugitives!

² *Earl of Ulster.* — Died in [1326], *supra*.

³ *Or.* — Literally, and (some were captured and some slain).

⁴ *Men of Tir-Conaill.* — See 1402, note 4, *supra*.

⁵ *Malignity.* — Literally, blackness.

1408. ¹*Slain, etc.* — On Monday, Feb. 21, 1407, *A. L. C.* The textual date is accordingly erroneous. The year, it is added in

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, [20th of the moon,] A.D. [1407] 1407.¹ John, son of Tadhg Ua Ruairc, namely, one who was to be king of Breifni, died in Magh-Luirg and was carried from that to Druim-lethan and buried therein.—Great defeat was inflicted this year by the Foreigners in Callaidh on Walter de Burgh, namely, the grandson of the Earl of Ulster² and on Tadhg Ua Cerbhail: a place where was slain Tadhg himself, to wit, the best general protector that was in Ireland in his own time. And Walter was taken prisoner in that defeat.—Defeat was inflicted by Ua Conchobuir the Red and by Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh and by Ruaidhri Mac Diarmata on Mac William of Clann-Ricaird and on Cathal Ua Conchobair. Cathal himself was taken prisoner there and persons numerous were [either] taken prisoners or³ slain there.—Aedh Mag Uidhir (namely, son of Philip of the [battle-]axe), that is, tanist of Fir-Manach, was taken prisoner in treachery in the town of Cathal Ua Ruairc the Deaf and the son of Magnus Mag Uidhir, namely, Conchobur, and many other good people were taken with him there. And by the Men of Tir-Conaill,⁴ on the suggestion of the Brefnians, that capture was effected. And therefrom it is called the Hospitality of the Malignity⁵ from that [time] down.

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, [1st] of the moon, A.D. [1408 B.] 1408. Cathal Ua Conchobuir, namely, one who was to be king of Ui-Failghi, was slain¹ by the Clann-Fheorais.²

the *A. L. C.*, was 1406-7. The reasons assigned for the double notation, are, as was to be expected (*Cf. Todd Lectures*, III. 378 sq.), without foundation. The observation, however, affords a probable clue to the partial misdating of the *A. L. C.* from 1399 to 1406. The

events in question may have taken place between Jan. 1 and March 25. They would thus be dated a year in advance in Chronicles in which the A.D. began on Lady Day.

² *Clann-Fheorais*.—The Leinster, not the Connaught, Birminghams, the context shows, are here intended.

B 78d [Cal. 1an. iii. p., l.^a [xii.^b,] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o ix.^o
 Cor Rirpēpō a ōupc do bripēō le coin do^o bi^o i n-a pite
 ap mil 7 a eg de rin.—Sluaḡaō mop in bliadain ri | le
 clainn Domnall, mic Muirceptaig hūi Concobuir 7 le
 Clainn-Donncaō Thipe-hOilella do čur biō a cairlen
 Rora-Comain d'ainnḡeoin Connačt 7 pīat tinoilti a
 timcell an cairlein. Očur do cuipēdarp¹ an^a biaō annrin
 d'ainnḡeoin 7 do cuadur fein dia tiḡiō do'n turur rin.

A 82b [Cal. 1an. iiii. p., l.^a [xxiii.^b,] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o
 x.^o Raḡnall Maḡ Raḡnall, iōon, tairēč Muinntiri-
 hEolu[i]r, d'eg in bliadain ri. Cuḡrḡpač Maḡ Raḡnall
 do ḡabail tairiḡēčta 'n-a ḡiaig 7 a ec a cinn caiciōiri¹
 ann^o rin^o.—Domnall hūa Neill, iōon, ri Coiciō Ulaō,
 do ḡabail do ōrian Maḡ Mhačḡamniā 7 ōrian d'a
 čabairt d'Eogan hūa Neill in bliadain ri.—Taōḡ, mac
 Mail[-sh]ečlainn, mic Uilliam, mic Donncaōa Muim-
 niḡ hūi Ceallaiḡ, iōon, ri hūa-Maine, d'eg in bliad-
 ain ri.

[Cal. 1an. u. p., l.^a [iiii.^b,] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o x.^o
 Siuban, ingen Iapla Ōep-Muman, iōon, ben Meḡ¹ Carr-
 čaiḡ moir, iōon, Taōḡ^o Maḡ Carrčaiḡ, d'eg in bliadain
 ri.—Domnall, mac Concobuir hūi ōrian, iōon, aōbur
 hūi ōrian, do marbaō do'n ōarpač ḡor.—Eogan, mac
 Murcaōa hūi Maōaḡain, iōon, ri Sil-nAnmcaōa, d'eg.
 —Cobčāč hūa Maōaḡain, iōon, aōbur riḡ 7 erpuic ap
 a ōučaiō, d'hec in bliadain ri.—Muirceptač, mac Con-

1409. ¹ -eapap, B. ^a om., A. ^b bl., A, B. ^{c-c} = a.

1410. ¹ caei-, B. ^a om., A. ^b bl., A, B. ^{c-c} om., B.

1411. ¹ Mea, A. ^a om., A. ^b bl., A, B. ^c Tarōḡ (appos. with Meḡ
 Carrčaiḡ), B.

1409. ¹ *Castle of Ros-Comain.*—
 According to the *F. M.*, it was in-
 vested by O'Conor the Red and
 O'Kelly (against O'Conor the
 Brown).

² *Connachtmen.* — Namely, the
 forces of the portion of Connaught
 south of the Curliu Mountain,
F. M.

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, [12th] of the moon, A.D. [1409]
 1409. The leg of Richard de Burgh was broken by a hound that was running after a hare and he died thereof.— A great hosting [was made] this year by the sons of Domnall, son of Muircertach Ua Concobuir and by the Clann-Donnchaidh of Tir-Oilella to put provision into the castle of Ros-Comain¹ in spite of [the] Connacht[men]² that were assembled around the castle. And they put the provision [into it] then in despite and they themselves returned [safe] to their houses on that expedition.

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, [23rd] of the moon, A.D. [1410]
 1410. Raghnaill Mag Raghnaill, namely, chief of Muintir-Eolu[i]s, died this year. Cumhsgrach Mag Raghnaill took the chieftainry after him and then died at the end of a fortnight.—Domnall Ua Neill, namely, king of the Fifth of Ulster, was taken prisoner by Brian Mag Mathgamna and Brian delivered him over to Eogan¹ Ua Neill this year.—Tadhg, son of Mail[-Sh]echlainn, son of William, son of Donnchadh Ua Ceallaigh the Momonian, namely, king of Ui-Maine, died this year.

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, [4th] of the moon, A.D. 1411. [1411]
 Joan, daughter of the Earl of Desmond, namely, wife of Mag Carthaigh Mor, that is, Tadhg Mag Carthaigh, died this year.—Domnall, son of Concobur¹ Ua Briain, namely, one who was to be [the] Ua Briain, was killed by the Barrymore. — Eogan, son of Murchadh Ua Madaghain, namely, king of Sil-Anmchadha, died.—Cobhthach Ua Madaghain, namely, one who was to be king and bishop² over his country, died this year.—

1410. ¹ *To Eogan.* — Who, in turn, consigned him to the custody of Maguire of Fermanagh, A. L. C.

1411. ¹ *Concobur.* — King of Thomond, in succession to his

brother, Brian, who died in 1400, *supra*.

² *Bishop.* — Of Clonfert. The statement respecting O'Madden's succession to the See is apparently little more than conjecture.

Ὑλᾶθ̃ ἡὺι Νεῖλλ, ὁ'εἰς ἰν βλιαῖθαιν ρι: ἰθον, ἀδ̃βυρ ριῖ
 Ὑλᾶθ̃.—ἰαϣλα Ὀερ-Μῦμαν ὁ'ἰνναρβαῖθ ὁ'α βραῖταιρ
 ρειν, ἰθον, ὁο Σῆμυρ, μαε Ἰεροῖο 7 ὑπ'ῑυρ ρε ἀν
 τ-ἰαϣλα α ἡθρινν ἀμαῖ: ἰθον, Τομαρ, μαε Σεαοῖν
 ἰαϣλα.—ἡὺα Συλλαῖθαιν² μορ ὁο ἡαβῖλ ἰν βλιαῖθαιν ρι
 7 α μαε ὁο μαρβαῖθ ἡ Ὀμναλλ ν-ὁυῖ ἡὺα³ Συλλαῖθαιν
 α ρεαλλ.—Μαελμορῶα ἡὺα Ραῖθαιῖ⁷ (ἰθον,⁴ μαε Con-
 Connaḗτ, μῖε Ἰῖλλα-ἰρῦ ρυαῖθ^d), ἰθον, ρι Ὀρειρνε, ὁ'εἰς
 ἰν βλιαῖθαιν ρι.—Μαῖλ[-Sh]εῖλαινν, μαε Ὀρῖαιν Μεῖς
 Τῖγερναῖν, ὁ'εἰς ἰν βλιαῖθαιν ρι: ἰθον, ἀδ̃βυρ ταιρῖ
 Τελλαῖθ-Ὀυνῖαῖθ.— | Concobur ἡὺα Καῖρῖαιῖ, αῖρειν-
 νεῖ ρεραῖνν Μῦἰνντιρῖ-Καῖρῖαιῖ ἰ⁴ ν-Ὀαῖμ-ἰνῖρ, ὁ'εἰς.
 —Iohanner Μαῖς Σῖολοῖῖ, αῖρειννεῖ α ρεραῖνν ρειν ἰ
 Ρορ-οῖρρῖρ, ὀβῖτ.

(Cpoc° naom̃ Raḗa-boḗ ὁ'περῖαινν ῖολα ὁ'α ῥεῖτῖαιῖ
 ἀν βλιαῖθαιν ρι 7 τεῖςμanna 7 ερῖαιντῖ ἰμῶα ὁ'ῖοῖρῖθῖν
 ὁῖ°.)

[b.] [Cal. 1an. vi. p., l.^a [xv.,^b] Anno Domini M.° cccc.° x.°ii.°
 Ricardus Daupre do teḗt ap cpeῖḗ ἰ¹ Cuil-Cepnu 7 ὁaine
 uairli² ἰν τῖρε ὁο βρεῖḗ αῖρ 7 α ῥῖρ cum na Μῦαῖθῶ 7
 α ḗαῖῖθ ὑῖρρε 7 μοραν ὁ'α μῦἰνντιρ ὁο ḗαῖῖθ 7 ὁο
 μαρβαῖθ. — Τῖγερναν ὀς, μαε Τῖγερναῖν μοῖρ, μῖε
 Ὑαῖῖα[ῖ]ρῖς ἡὺι Ρῦαῖρ, ὁ'εἰς: | ἰθον, ραῖ μῖε ριῖ 7
 ἀδ̃βυρ ριῖ Ὀρειρνε ἡαν [ῖ]ραρῖαβρα. Οῦρ α ἀολυαῖθ α
 Σῖῖγεαῖ.—Ὀμναλλ, μαε Νεῖλλ ἡὺι Ὀμναῖλλ, ὁ'εἰς.—
 Cu-Connaḗτ Μαῖς Τῖγερναῖν, ἰθον, ταιρεῖ Θεαῖλαιῖ-

1411. ²Suileaban; no, Suil labam, r. m., t. h., B. ³O, A. d-d=
 1392^b. ^{ee}=1383¹⁻¹.

1412. ¹α, A. ²-e, A. ^aom., A. ^bbl., A, B.

³Expelled.—This expulsion forms the subject of Moore's song, "By Feale's wave benighted." For the alleged cause thereof see *Hist.*

Mem. of the O'Briens, p. 140; Gilbert, *Viceroy's*, p. 307-3.

⁴James.—Fostered by the above-named Conor O'Brien, in accord-

Muircertach, son of Cu-Uladh Ua Neill, died this year: [1411] namely, one who was to be king of Ulster.—The Earl of Desmond was expelled³ by his own kinsman, namely, by James⁴, son of Gerald, so that he put the Earl from out Ireland; that is, Thomas,⁵ son of Earl John.⁶—Ua Suillabhain Mor was taken prisoner this year and his son was slain by Domnall Ua Suillabhain the Black in treachery.—Maelmordha Ua Raighillaigh (namely, son of Cu-Connacht, son of Gilla-Isu the Red), that is, king of Breifni, died this year.—Mail[-Sh]echlainn, son of Brian Mag Tigernain, died this year: to wit, one who was to be chief of Tellach-Dunchadha.—Concobur Ua Cathusaigh, herenagh of the [church-]land of Muintir-Cathusaigh in Daim-inis, died.—John Mag Sgoloigi, herenagh of his own [church-]land in Rœ-oirrthir, died.

(The Holy Cross⁷ of Rath-both rained blood from its wounds this year and distempers and diseases numerous were relieved thereby.)

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, [15th] of the moon, A.D. [1412 B.] 1412. Richard Barrett came into Cuil-Cernu on a foray and the nobles of the country overtook him and he was driven to the Muaidhe and drowned therein and many of his people were [either] drowned or¹ slain.—Tigernan junior, son of Tigernan Mor, son of Ualgarg Ua Ruairc, died: to wit, an excellent son of a king and one who was to be king of Breifni without contention. And he was buried in Sligech.—Domnall, son of Niall Ua Domnaill, died.—Cu-Connacht Mag Tignernain, chief of Tellach-

ance with a license granted, notwithstanding the Statute of Kilkenny, to his father, Gerald, by Richard II., Dec. 8, 1388 (*Stat. Kilkenn. Ir. Arch. Soc.*, p. 9-10).

⁵ *Thomas*.—Died, according to the Geraldine Obits appended to

Grace's Annals, at Rouen in 1420.

⁶ *John*.—Drowned in the river Suir, 1399, *supra*.

⁷ *The Holy Cross, etc.*—Corruptly copied by the *F. M.* at this year.

1412. ¹ *Or.*—Literally, and.

Dunčadā, do marbað d'fearaib-Manač i n-a tíg fein ar Cruachan, ar gheir aithe. Ocur tucadur ár ban 7 fear 7 leanam and 7 do loircedar baile Meig Tigeirnain d'on dul rin 7 tangadur dia tígib plan o'n^c turur rin^c.—Cocað mor ag hUa Feargail, ionn, Domnall hUa Feargail 7 a[5] Gallaid na Míche. Ocur fabur do loircað leo 7 daine imda do gabail 7 do marbað leo.—hUa^a Caða[1]n 7 clann Sheagain hUa Domnall do denum innraighib[1] ar hUa Domnall 7 ceitru fir deo do muinntir [hUa Domnall do marbað].—Dealb Muire Alá-truim do denum mibuille mor 'ra bliadain ri.—Ceð, mac Enri hUa Neill, d'elož a hAlé-cliaé ar n-a beic deic m-bliadna a laim ann 7 tuc moran do braiduib ailib leir.—Eoa leir 7 mac Iarla Cille-dara do tecomail³ le⁴ ceile a Cill-Moçello[1] 7 a toirim le ceile.—Sluaigheð mor le ðrian, mac Domnall hUa Concobuir, a n-Gailengaid 7 a Cera 7 a Clann-Cuain 7 a Conmaicne. Ocur ruc leir Clann-Muirir co n-a caep-aidect annra epic. Ocur do tinoileadur Clann-Uilliam a^d ðurc 7 hUa-Flaitbertaid 7 Muinntir | -Maille, eper Gall 7 Garðel⁵ 7 Clann-Goirðel 7 Clann Shiur-tain d'Eirpeta 7 ðairpetaid a n-ağaid ðrian 7 a rluaid.

B 79b

1412. ³ teağm-, B. ⁴ ne, B. ⁵ gairdeal, B. ^{c-c} om., B. ^d = c-c.

² *Cruachan*.—For this residence, see O'D. iv. 808.

³ *Waged*.—Against each other, by O'Farrell and the Anglo-Irish of Meath.

^{3a} *Of—slain*.—From the *A. L. C.*

⁴ *Image of Mary*.—The celebrity of this image (doubtless, a statue) appears from a grant of Edward IV. to the abbot and convent of the [Augustinian: see the Rescript of Gregory XI., July 13, 1375, Theiner, p. 354–5] house of our blessed Lady of Trim of two water-

mills, with the weirs and fisheries, trees in the park, and services of the manorial villeins, of Trim, to establish a wax-light to burn perpetually before the image in the church; and four wax-lights to burn before same during the Mass and Anthem of Our Lady, in honour of God and said Lady, for the good estate of Edward, his mother, Cecilia, and his children and for the souls of their progenitors and ancestors. (*Stat. Kilken., ubi. sup.*, p. 51.)

Dunchadha, was killed by the Fir-Manach in his own [1412] house on Cruachan² on a night incursion. And they inflicted a massacre of women and men and children there and burned the town of Mag Tigernain on that expedition and came to their houses safe from that excursion.—Great war [was waged³] by Ua Ferghail, namely, Domnall Ua Ferghail and by the Foreigners of Meath. And Fabur was burned by them and many persons were [either] taken or killed by them.—Ua Catha[i]n and the sons of John Ua Domnaill made an attack on [the] Ua Domnaill and fourteen men of the people [of Ua Domnaill were slain^{3a}].—The image of Mary⁴ of Ath-truim wrought great miracles in this year.—Aedh, son of Henry Ua Neill, escaped from Ath-cliaith after being ten years in captivity there and brought many other captives along with him.—Hugh de Lacy⁵ and the son of the Earl of Kildare encountered one another in Cell-Mochello[i]g⁶ and fell by each other.—A great hosting [was made] by Brian, son of Domnall Ua Concobuir, into Gailenga and into Cera and into Clann-Cuain and into Conmaicni. And he took with him the Clann-Maurice⁷ with their predatory band into the [latter] territory. And the Clann-William de Burgh and the Ui-Flaithbertaigh and Muintir-Maille, both Foreigner and Gaidhel and the Clann-Goisdalb and the Clan of Jordan de Exeter and the Barretts assembled against Brian and

In 1538, Browne, the conformed archbishop of Dublin, wrote to Thomas Cromwell: "There goithe a common brewte amonges the Yrish men, that I entende to plope down Our Lady of Tryme" (*ib.*). The image, we learn from the present Annals, was burned in that year by the Reformers.

² *De Lacy*. — Sixth in descent

from Hugh De Lacy, who was slain in 1186, *supra*. His opponent was "Thomas, son of the Earl [Maurice] of Kildare," mentioned at 1514, *infra*.

⁶ *Cell-Mochelloig*.—*Church of my Celloc* (whose feast was March 26); Kilmallock, co. Limerick.

⁷ *Clann-Maurice*. — See [1335], note 4, *supra*.

Ocur do loirceð leir a m-bailti puipt, idon, Cairlen-in-
 ðarraið 7 in leð-innri 7 loð-merca 7 do ðerr a n-ðuirp
 uile 7 do ðuir Clainn-Muirir tap a n-air 'n-a tii fein.
 Ocur do ben ðrian rið a ðallaið 7 a ðaiðelaið Connaçt
 do'n turur rin.—Donnçað, mac Domnaill, Mac Gille-
 Finnein, o'heg.

[Cal. 1an. 1. p., l.^a [xx.ii.,^b] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o
 x.^o iii.^o Hannri ðaireð do ðabail le Mac ðaitin a
 tempoll Airið 7 a bpeið ar eigin ar 7 in baile do
 ðaruðað do. Ocur ni roiðe Mac ðaitin, idon, Roibept
 Mac ðaitin, en aiðci naç tapar¹ Tigernan Oirið do,
 idon, naem an baile, ag taðað na braiðeð air, no co²
 puair a haipeð. Ocur tuc Mac ðaitin ceðroi me peparinn
 do Thigernan Oirið a n-erac a ðapaiðci 7 apaiðe.—
 Conçobur hUa Doçartaið, idon, taipeð Airða-Miðair 7
 tiðerna Inðri-Boðain, o'heg in bliaðain ri.—Caçal, mac
 A 82d Eogain hUa Maðað | ain, tiðerna Sil-nÇnmçaða, o'heg.
 —Muinnter-Raiðillaið 7 Clann-Caba do ðul ar inn-
 roiðið 'ra Miðe in bliaðain ri 7 loircei mopa do ðenum
 doið. Ocur ðoill do bpeið oppa annrin 7 Maçgamain
 Mac Caba do mapað ann 7 loçlainn Mac Caba 7
 mopan o'a muinntir do mapað an 7 Tomar og hUa
 Raiðillaið do lot 7 a beið bacað opin ale^o.—Tuçal hUa
 Maile do ðul a Coicið Ulað ar buannaçt 7 a beið
 bliaðain ann 7 a teçt ar air, luçt peçt long. ðaeç^d
 mor o'eipçi doið 7 m-bpeið buð tuaið laim pe hÇlbainn.
 B 79c Ocur Donnçað, mac Eogain Connaçtaið Mic Suibne, |

1413. ¹taðbar, B. ²gu, B. ^aom., A. ^bbl., A, B. ^camaç-out (temp.),
 B. ^d7, pref., B.

⁸ *Forced*. — Literally, *put*.

⁹ *Mac Gille-Finnein*.—Mac Len-
 nan, chief of Muintir-Peodachain,
 (bar. of Clanawley, co. Fermanagh).

1413. ¹ *Violated*.—See 1395, note

2, *supra*, and the references there
 given.

² *Spent not a night*.—Literally,
was not one night.

³ *Tigernan of Oiredh*.—Doubtless,

his host. And their fortified places were [notwithstanding] [1412] burned by him, namely, Caislen-in-bharraigh and the Leth-innsi and Loch-mesca and he cut all their corn-fields and forced⁸ the Clann-Maurice back into their own territory. And Brian exacted peace from the Foreigners and from the Gaedhil of Connacht on that expedition.—Donnchadh, son of Domnall Mac Gilla-Finnein,⁹ died.

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, [26th] of the moon, A.D. [1413] 1413. Henry Barrett was made prisoner by Mac Wattin in the church of Airech and carried by force thereout and the place was [thereby] violated¹ by him. And Mac Wattin, namely, Robert, spent not a night² without [St.] Tigernan of Oiredh³ the [patron-]saint of the place, appearing unto him, to wit, demanding the captives from him, until he obtained their restitution. And Mac Wattin gave a quarter of land to Tigernan of Oiregh³ in eric of his having been dishonoured and so forth.—Conchobur Ua Dochartaigh, namely, chief of Ard-Midhair and lord of Inis-Eoghain, died this year.—Cathal, son of Eogan Ua Madaghain, lord of Sil-Anmchadha, died.—The Muintir-Raighillaigh and Clann-Caba went on an attack into Meath this year and large burnings were done by them. And the Foreigners overtook them then and Mathgamain Mac Caba was slain there and Lochlainn Mac Caba and many of his people were slain there and Thomas Ua Raighilligh junior was injured and he was lame from that out.—Tuathal Ua Maille went into the Fifth of Ulster as a mercenary⁴ and he was a year there and came back [with] the crews of seven ships. Great wind arose against them and they were carried northwards close by Scotland. And Donnchadh, son of Eogan Mac Suibhne

the same as Tigernach of Aired of the Martyrology of Tallaght at April 8 (L. L. 358e). Like many other native saints, he is not given

in the *Calendar of Oengus*.

⁴ *As a mercenary*.—Literally, on *bonnaght*; for which see [1310], note 6, *supra*.

do be[i]ċ ann 7 Domnall ballaċ, mac Suibne ġirp. Ocur a m-baċuċ uile co n-a muinntir, eter mnai 7 ġep. Ocur da mac Thuaċail co n-a muinntir 7 Tuāċal ġein do ċeċt a tīp ap eīġin i³ n-Ālbainn do'n tūpup rīn.—Debīn, inġen Ruaiċrī, mic Tomaltaiġ Mic Donnċair, īdon, ben Eogain, mic Domnall hīlī Concobuir, d'heġ.

(Hoc^o anno natūp ep̄ Capolup iuuenip, rīliup Capolī magī, Mac Magnuppa, rīlicet, [Ā.D.] 1413.^o)

[Cal. 1an. 11. p., l.^a [un.^b,] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o x.^o 111.^o In d̄roīġīd̄ do d̄enum do clainn Enpī hīlī Neill ap Eogan hīlā Neill 7 Eogan do ġabail doīb̄ a n-ġill rīp hīlā Neill do bī aġ Eogan īllaim poīme rīn. Ocur do leīġeċ amaċ īad̄ apaen.—Mair̄m mor do ċabairt do hīlā Concobuir Phailġī (īdon,^o do'n Calċāċ^o) ap ġhal-laiċ īn^d blīāċain rī,^d 7 b̄raiġd̄ī īm̄da do ġabail doīb̄ 7 āp mor do ċabairt leīp.—Coġaċ mor eter Mac Mupċāċa⁷ ġoīll na Cunntae Riabċa 7 mac Mic Mupċāċa do ġabail doīb̄, īdon, ġepalt Caemanaċ 7 hīlī-Dr̄oġna do loġcaċ 7 d'arġain doīb̄. Ocur Donnċāċ Caemanaċ do tabairt ruāġa do'n Chunntae 7 b̄raiġd̄ī īm̄da do ġabail do.—īarpla Der-Muman do ċeċt a n-Erīnn an blīāċain rī 7 nep̄ Saxanaċ do ċeċt leīp do millīuċ na Muman.—Mac Carpċaiġ Cairb̄p̄eċ do eġ īn^d blīāċain rī,^d īdon, Domnall.—Mair̄p̄ter Shlīġīġ do loġcaċ a n-Er̄p̄āċ na blīāċna r̄a co lom le coīnnīll.—Maelpuanaġġ, mac

1413. ³a, A. ^{c-c}82d, t. m., n. t. h., A; om., B.

1414. ^aom., A. ^bbl., A, B. ^{c-c}=1383^{b-b}. ^{d-d}om., B.

⁵ Connacian.—I. e., fostered in Connaught.

⁶ Suibhne.—Mac Sweeney.

⁷ Cathal. — Mentioned in the fourth entry of 1433, *infra*.

1414. ¹ Ua Neill. — Domnall, *F. M.*

² Great defeat, etc.—A more detailed account is given in the *F. M.* at 1414.

³ County Wexford. — Literally, Grey County, *Cf.* O'D. iv. 784, 814.

⁴ Desmond.—Most probably, the Earl that was expelled in 1311, *supra*.

⁵ Carbrian.—For the origin of the Mac Carthys of Carbery, see *Historical Pedigree of the Mac Carthys of Glennacroim*, by Daniel Mac Carthy (Glas), p. 37 sq.

the Connacian⁵ was there and Domnall the Freckled, son [1413] of Suibhne⁶ the Dwarf. And they were drowned, all of them, with their people, both woman and man. And the two sons of Tuathal with their people and Tuathal himself came to land with difficulty in Scotland on that occasion.—Bebinn, daughter of Ruaidhri, son of Tomaltach Mac Donnchaidh, namely, wife of Eogan, son of Domnall Ua Concobuir, died.

(In this year was born Cathal junior, son of Cathal⁷ Mor, Mac Maghnussa, namely, A.D. 1413.)

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, [7th] of the moon, A.D. [1414] 1414. An attack was made by the sons of Henry Ua Neill on Eogan Ua Neill and Eogan was taken prisoner by them in pledge for Ua Neill,¹ who was with Eogan in custody before that. And they were liberated, both of them.—Great defeat² was inflicted by Ua Concobuir Failghi (namely, by the Calbach) on the Foreigners this year and many hostages were taken by them and great slaughter was inflicted by him.—Great war [arose] between Mac Murchadha and the Foreigners of the County Wexford,³ and the son of Mac Murchadha was taken prisoner by them, namely, Gerald Caemanach, and Ui-Droghna was burned and pillaged by them. And Donnchadh Caemanach inflicted defeat on the County and hostages numerous were taken by him.—The Earl of Desmond⁴ came into Ireland this year and a force of Saxons came with him to destroy Munster.—Mag Carthaigh the Car-brian⁵ died this year, namely, Domnall.⁶—The monastery of Sligech was totally⁷ burned by a candle in the Spring

⁵ *Domnall*.—He died, according to the colophon of the medical MS., H 5, 27, T.C.D. (O'D. iv. 817), on the eve of the vigil of St. Brendan. Hereby, however

of his death" is not given. Cf. 1392, note 2, *supra*.

⁷ *Totally*.—Literally, *barely*. The *F. M.* have an entry relative to its re-erection at 1416, in which it is

ῤεῤῥῥαῖλ Μῖε Ὀιαῤματα, ἰτον, ῤῖῥ Μῖῖῖ-Λῖῖῖ, ἀῤ ἡ-α
αῤῥῖῥαῖ ὁ clainn Ἀεῖῥα Μῖε Ὀιαῤματα ῤοῖμε ῤῖῖ 7
ἀῤ ἡ-α ἡῖῖῖῖῖῖ.—Ὀῖῖῖῖῖ ἡῖῖ ἡῖῖῖῖῖ, ὁεῖῖῖῖῖ
ῖῖῖ-ἡῖῖῖῖ 7 ἡῖῖῖ ἡῖῖῖ-ῖῖῖ, ἰτον, ἡ ὁεῖῖῖῖ
ῖῖῖ, ὁῖῖ ἡ ἡῖῖῖῖ ῖῖ, ῖῖῖῖῖ^d ἡῖῖῖ Octobῖῖῖ.^d

A 83a B 79d [Cal. 1an. 111. p., l.^a [x.111.^b,] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o
x.^o u.^o Saxanaiῖ ὁ ῖῖῖ ἡ ἡῖῖῖ ἡ ἡῖῖῖῖ ἡ ἡῖῖῖῖ ῖῖ, ἰτον,
ῖῖῖῖ ῖῖῖῖῖῖ. Ocuῖ ὁ αῖῖῖ ῖῖ | ῖῖῖῖ ὁῖῖῖ
ῖῖῖῖ ῖῖῖῖ,^a ἰτον, ἡῖῖ¹ Ὀαῖῖῖ ῖῖῖ 7 Ἀεῖ ὁῖ ῖῖῖ
ῖῖῖ 7 Ὀῖῖῖῖ ῖῖῖ ῖῖῖῖ 7 ῖῖῖῖῖ ἡῖῖ Ὀαῖῖῖ.—
ῖῖῖῖ ῖῖῖ ὁ ῖῖῖῖ ὁ ἡῖῖ ῖῖῖῖ ἡ ἡῖῖῖῖ ῖῖ
ἀῤ Ὀιαῤῖῖῖ ἡῖῖ ῖῖῖῖ. Ὀιαῤῖῖῖ ὁ ῖῖῖῖ ὁῖῖῖ
ἡῖῖ ῖῖῖῖ. ἡῖῖ ῖῖῖῖ ὁ ῖῖῖ ἡ ἡῖῖῖῖῖῖ ἡῤ
Ὀιαῤῖῖῖ: Ὀιαῤῖῖῖ ὁ ῖῖῖῖῖ ὁῖῖ 7 ἡῖῖῖῖ ῖῖῖ
ἀῤ ἡῖῖ ῖῖῖῖ. Ocuῖ ἡ ῖῖῖῖ ἡῖῖῖ ἡ Ὀιαῤῖῖῖ
7 Concoῖῖῖ ἡῖῖ ῖῖῖῖ 7 ῖῖῖ Ὀῖῖῖ ἡῖῖ ῖῖῖῖ 7
Ὀῖῖῖῖ, ῖῖῖ Ὀιαῤῖῖῖ ἡῖῖ ῖῖῖῖ. ἡῖῖ ῖῖῖῖ
ὁ ῖῖῖῖ ὁ Ὀῖῖῖῖῖ ἡῖῖ ῖῖῖῖ ἡῖῖῖῖ.—ῖῖῖῖ-
ῖῖῖ, ἡῖῖ ἡῖῖ ῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ, ἡῖ ῖῖῖῖ-ῖῖῖῖῖῖ ῖῖῖ
ῖῖῖῖ-ῖῖῖῖῖῖ, ὁῖῖῖ ῖῖῖῖῖ ῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ.

[b.] [Cal. 1an. 111. p., l.^a [xx.1x.^b,] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o
x.^o u.^o Seaan Mac ῖῖῖῖῖῖ ὁ ῖῖῖ ἡῤ ῖῖῖῖ cum
ῖῖῖῖ ἡ ῖῖῖῖῖῖ 7 ῖ ῖῖῖ ὁ ῖῖῖῖ ὁῖῖ ῖῖῖῖ
ῖῖῖῖ.—ῖῖῖῖ ἡῖῖ ῖῖῖῖ ὁ ῖῖῖῖ ἡ ἡῖῖῖῖ
ῖῖ ὁ clainn Ὀῖῖῖῖῖ ἡῖῖ ῖῖῖῖ, ἰτον, ὁ clainn ἡ
ῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ ῖῖῖ.—ῖῖῖῖ ῖῖῖ ὁῖῖῖῖ ῖῖῖ ῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ.

1414. ^a αῖῖῖῖῖῖ(ῖῖ) was the original lection, but a dot was put under each letter, A.

1415. ¹ O, A. ^a om., A. ^b bl., A, B.

1416. ^a om., A. ^b bl., A, B.

stated that the monastery was burned by friar Brian, son of Dermot Mac Donough.

⁸ *Mailruanaigh; sons of Aedh*.—See 1393, note 2, *supra*.

1415. ¹ *Lord Furnival*.—Sir John Talbot. He was Baron Furnival

through his wife, the granddaughter of the last Lord Furnival. For his proceedings in Ireland as Deputy, see Gilbert, *Viceroy*, p. 304 sq.

² *Despoiled—poets*.—The severity of Talbot in all probability arose

of this year.—Mailruanaigh,⁸ son of Ferghal Mac Diarmata, namely, king of Magh-Luirg, after having been deposed by the sons of Aedh⁸ Mac Diarmata before that, was expelled.—Domnall Ua Eogain, dean of Loch-Eirne and vicar of Inis-cain, namely, the Bald Dean, died this year, on the 3rd of the Nones [5th] of October. [1414]

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, [18th] of the moon, A.D. [1415] 1415. The Saxons came into Ireland this year, namely, Lord Furnival.¹ And he despoiled² many of the poets³ of Ireland, to wit, Ua Dalaigh of Meath and Aedh Ma[c] Craith junior and Dubthach Mac Eochadha and Maurice Ua Dalaigh.—Great forays were made by [the] Ua Maille this year on Diarmait Ua Maille. Diarmait captured the island of Ua Maille.⁴ Ua Maille went in pursuit of Diarmait: Diarmait encountered them and victory was gained by him over [the] Ua Maille. And he and Concobur Ua Maille and the son of Thomas Ua Maille and Domnall, son of Diarmait Ua Maille, were then slain by Diarmait. Diarmait Ua Maille was then made [the] Ua Maille.—Bean-Midhe, daughter of Ua Glenna[i]n, wife of Gilla-Tigernaigh Mac Gilla-Martain, died on the 3rd of the Ides [11th] of November.

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, [29th] of the moon, A.D. [1416 B.] 1416. John Mac Goisdelbh went on a foray against Edmond¹ of the Plain and he himself was slain by one shot of an arrow.—Tuathal Ua Maille was killed this year by the sons of Dubghall Ua Maille, namely, by the sons of his own brother.—Great war arose between the Muint-

from the manner in which the native versifiers satirized his predecessor, Stanley. See *Stat. Kilken.* p. 55; O'D. iv. 818-19.

³ *Poets.*—*Aes dana* (*folk of poetry*) in the original. *Aes* (*aetas*), with

the genitive, idiomatically denotes a class of persons.

⁴ *Island of Ua Maille.*—Clare Island, in Clew Bay, west of co. Mayo.

1416. ¹ *Edmond.*—Mac Costello (Mac Goisdelb).

Ruairc 7 Phepaib-Manač¹ fa cuir Cačail, mic Aeđa hU Ruairc. Ocur tucadh ruais do muinntir Aeđa Mheg Uirir 7 do Cačal hUa Ruairc le Tadh hUa Ruairc 7 le Domnall hUa Ruairc, d'ar'marbadh Tadh, mac Pepsail 7 nonmur d'Phepaib-Manač. Inoioigib aile le hAeđ hUa Ruairc 7 le Tadh hUa Ruairc 7 le Mac Caba a Muinntir-Pheodačain. Ocur Fir-Mhanač o Loč riap do bpeit oppa 7 clann hU Ruairc do beit a n-eigin mór ar Sliabh-da-čon 7 do fúilngeadur an anđuain rin no co rangadur a n-eodurhais. Ocur do inntodur clann hU Ruairc 7 Clann-Caba ar in torais 7 tucadur ruais d'Phepaib-Manač d'ar'marbadh očtar ar fičit dib. Ocur do marbadh da mac Mail[-Sh]ečlainn, mic Flaitberpatis hU Ruairc, ion, Donnčadh ruadh 7 Seaan. Ocur do marbadh ečta | mači eile do Mhančachais ann.—Domnall, mac Tigernain moir hU Ruairc, ion, adbur ri[š] bpeirne, d'heg in bliadhain ri do'n galur breac.—Mac Pheopair do gabail d'Emainn a Dupc.²—Ingen Muirceptais, mic Cačail, mic Aeđa bpeirniš, d'heg: ion, ben Ruairi Mic Diarmata.—Cocadh mor d'eirši ešer Clainn-Donnčadh Tipe-hOilella fein in bliadhain ri fa fepann 7 fa cpeačais mora[iš]³ do rinneadur ar | a čeile. Mac Donnčadh co n-a člainn³ 7 Cormac Mac Donnčadh do beit d'en tais 7 Tomalzač Mac Donnčadh 7 clann Mailpuanais Mic Donnčadh do'n taeł aili. Impuagač do tegmail atoppa 7 da mac Mailpuanais Mic Donnčadh do marbadh ar in impua-

B 80a

A 83b

1416. ¹Fep-, A. ²Dupo (a scribal mistake), A. ³-nni, B. ^com., B.

² *By reason of Cathal.*—He took sides with the Maguires of Fermanagh against his own people, the O'Rourkes (*F.M.*, who change *cuis*, reason, into *cios*, rent!).

³ *Muintir-Peodachain.*—See 1412, note 9, *supra*. The Mac Lennans, it thus appears, had joined the Maguires.

⁴ *From the Lough west.*—That is, to the west of Upper Lough Erne; another way of describing Muintir-Peodachain.

⁵ *Those—ambush.*—Literally, *their ambushes*.

⁶ *Clann-Caba.*—Who had been left behind in concealment, to protect the rear.

Ruairc and Fir-Manach by reason of Cathal,² son of Aedh [1416] Ua Ruairc. And defeat was given to the people of Aedh Mag Uidhir and to Cathal Ua Ruairc by Tadhg Ua Ruairc and by Domnall Ua Ruairc, whereby were slain Tadhg, son of Ferghal and nine of the Fir-Manach. Another attack [was made] by Aedh Ua Ruairc and by Tadhg Ua Ruairc and by Mac Caba in Muintir-Peodachain.³ And the Fir-Manach from the Lough west⁴ overtook them and the sons of Ua Ruairc were in great strait on Sliabh-dachon and they endured that pressure until they reached those they had in ambush.⁵ And the sons of Ua Ruairc and the Clann-Caba⁶ turned on the pursuing party and inflicted defeat on the Fir-Manach, whereby were slain eight and twenty of them. And there were slain the two sons of Mail[-Sh]echlainn, son of Flaithbertach Ua Ruairc, namely, Donnchadh the Red and John. And there were slain a good many others⁷ of the Fir-Manach⁸ there.—Domnall, son of Tigernan Mor Ua Ruairc, namely, one who was to be king of Breifni, died this year of the small pox.⁹—Mac Fheorais was taken prisoner by Edmond de Burgh.—The daughter of Muircertach, son of Cathal, son of Aedh¹⁰ the Brefnian, died; namely, the wife of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmata.—Great war arose between the Clann-Donnchaidh of Tir-Oilella themselves respecting land and respecting great forays they committed on each other. Mac Donnchaidh with his sons and Cormac Mac Donnchaidh were on one side and Tomaltach Mac Donnchaidh and the sons of Mailruanaigh Mac Donnchaidh on the other side. An encounter occurred between them and the two sons of Mailruanaigh Mac Donnchaidh were slain

⁷ *A good many others.*—Literally, *other good feats*. For the idiom, see 1379, n. 4, *supra*.

⁸ *Fir-Manach.*—Plural adjective form of *Manach* in the original.

⁹ *Small-pox.*—Literally, *speckled disease*. See [1327], note 8, *supra*.

¹⁰ *Aedh.*—O'Connor; slain [1310], *supra*.

ἡαῖ, ἰδον, Μυρσερταῖ 7 Αἰῖ. Οἰρ Κορμας οἷς Μας
 Ὀννῆαῖ ὁο μαρβαῖ ἰν λα εετνα.—Μαιρμ μορ ὁο
 ἔαβαῖρ ὁο Μας Μυρῆαῖ, ἰδον, Αἰρ Μας^d Μυρῆαῖ,^d
 αρ ἡαλλαιῖ να Cunndae Riabḗa ἰν βλιαῖαι ρι, ὁ'αρ'-
 μαρβαῖ 7 ὁ'αρ'ἡαβαῖ ρεῖτ ριῖτ διῖ.—Cu-Meaḗa, mac
 Seaain Me[c] Conmara, ὁ'heg ἰν βλιαῖαι ρι: ἰδον,
 αῖδβυρ ταιριῖς Clainni-Cuilein. Οἰρ cenn coḡaḗ 7
 imperna να Muman he.—Αἰρῖḡal, mac Ὀρῖαι ροιρ
 Mheg Maḗḡamna, ἰδον, ρι Οἰρḡiall, ὁ'heg ἰν βλιαῖαι
 ρι 7 α mac ὁο ḡabail α ἰναιτ 1 n-α ḡiaḡ, ἰδον, Ὀρῖαι.—
 ḡormlaiḗ, ingen Neill μοιρ hUí Neill, ἰδον, ben Seaain
 hUí Domnaill, ὁ'heg, ἰδον, ραι ἰnná.—Cormac duḗ Mac
 Ὀραναι, ἰδον, αῖδβυρ ταιριῖς Core[o]-Acclann, ὁο μαρ-
 βαῖ ὁ'α βραῖαιρ ρειν α ρell α n-Oil-ḡinn.—Cu-Connaḗt,
 mac Mí[c] Cḡaiḗ Mes Uḗoir, ὁ'heg ἰν^d βλιαῖαι ρι^d (1^o
 n-1^o Ianuari^f).—Αἰῖ bacacḗ, mac ἰν Αἰρῖοιnniḗ,⁴ ἰδον,
 mac Nícoíl ḡinn, mic Conḗobuir, ἰδον, ἰν Αἰρῖοeodḗin,
 ρερ ὁaennaḗta μοιρ ὁο Muinnḡir ἰnnḡi-cain Loḗa-
 hḗrne, ὁ'heg ἰν βλιαῖαι ρι, octauo Kalendar Sep-
 timbḡir.

[Kal. Ian. u[1]. ρ., L.^a [x^b.] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o x.
 uii.^o Mac Μυρῆαῖ, ἰδον, ρι Laiḡen, ἰδον, Αἰρ, mac
 Αἰρτ Caemanaḡ, ἰδον, ἰν coiceḗac ὁοḗ ρερρ eimeḗ 7
 eaḡnum 7 ὁερ ὁο bi 1 n-α αιμḡir ρειν, ὁ'heg 1 n-α
 longpoḡt ρειν ἰν βλιαῖαι ρι, iar m-buaḗ Oḡḗa 7
 aiḗḡiḡe¹.—Ruaiḗri, mac Domnaill hUí Duḗda, ἰδον,
 ρι hUa-ḡiaḗraḗ, ὁ'eg 1 n-α longpoḡt ρειν iar m-buaḗ
 aiḗḡiḡe¹.—Ὀιαρμαῖτ laiμḡepḡ, mac Αἰρτ Caemanaḡ,

⁴-ḡ, B. ^{d-d=c.} ^{e-e=iii.} 1ḡ(uḡ)- *third of the Ides* (11th), B. The n of
 in 1ḡ was misread ii. ^{f-f=1383^{b-b}.}

1417. ¹-ḡi, B. ^a bl., A, B. ^b om., A.

¹¹ Conchobur. — O'Howen, or tests with Richard II., see Gilbert,
 Owens (Ua hOgain). *Viceroy*s, pp. 266-82.

1417. ¹ Art.—For his two con-

in the encounter, namely, Muircertach and Aedh. And [1416]
 Cormac Mac Donnchaidh junior was slain the same day.—
 Great defeat was inflicted by Mac Murchadha, namely, Art
 Mac Murchadha, on the Foreigners of the County Wex-
 ford this year, wherein were slain or captured seven score
 of them.—Cu-Meadha, son of John Mac Conmara, died
 this year: to wit, one who was to be chief of Clann-Cuilen.
 And head of battling and contention of Munster [was]
 he.—Ardghal, son of Brian Mor Mag Mathgamna, namely,
 king of Oirgialla, died this year and his son took his place
 after him, that is, Brian.—Gormlaith, daughter of Brian
 Mor Ua Neill, namely, wife of John Ua Domnaill, died;
 to wit, an excellent woman.—Cormac Mac Branain the
 Black, namely, one who was to be chief of Core[o]-Achlann,
 was killed by his own kinsman in treachery in Oil-finn.—
 Cu-Connacht, son of Mac Craith Mag Uidhir, died this
 year (on the Ides [13th] of January).—Aedh the Lamé,
 son of the Herenagh—namely, son of Nicholas the Fair,
 son of Conchobur,¹¹ that is, of the Archdeacon—a man of
 great charity of the Community of Inis-cain of Loch-Erne,
 died this year, on the 8th of the Kalends of September
 [Aug. 25].

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, [10th] of the moon, A.D. [1417]
 1417. Mac Murchadha, namely, king of Leinster, that is,
 Art,¹ son of Art Caemanach, to wit, the Provincial who
 was best of hospitality and prowess and charity that was
 in his own time, died in his own stronghold² this year,
 after victory of Uinction and penance.—Ruaidhri, son of
 Domnall Ua Dubhda, namely, king of Ui-Fiachrach, died
 in his own stronghold³ after victory of penance.—Diarmait
 Red-hand, son of Art⁴ Caemanach, namely, son of the

² Stronghold. — New Ross, co. Wexford.

³ Stronghold.—The castle of Dun

Neill, bar. of Tireragh, co. Sligo.

⁴ Son of Art.—Upon this descent, see O'Donovan, iv., 830-1.

B 80b ιρον, mac ριζ̃ λαι̃γεν, τ'heγ.—Ruair̃ρι, mac Mup̃c̃ãḡa
 hUι φhλαι̃ḡεptaι̃ζ, | ιρον, mac ριζ̃ 1ap̃c̃air̃ Connac̃t 7
 mac 'Oiap̃mata τuĩḡ hUι φhλαι̃ḡεptaι̃ζ το βα̃c̃ãḡ 7 pe
 p̃ir̃ δεγ τ'Uιb-φhλαι̃ḡεptaι̃ζ το βα̃c̃ãḡ papu ap̃ Cuan-
 Umaĩll.—Μαι̃ξ̃ιρ̃τεp̃ Seoan, mac ιn Aιp̃c̃i τe õc̃aĩn
 m̃õιp̃, ιρον, p̃ep̃p̃un 'Oaim-ιnñp̃ι Lõc̃a-hẼp̃ne^b, τ'eg ιn
 blĩãḡaĩn p̃ι, p̃exto | Caleñtar̃ Octob̃p̃ir̃.

A 83c | Cal. 1an. ιιι.^a p̃., L.^a [xaĩ.^b,] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o x.^o
 ιιι.^o Tigẽp̃nan, mac Ual̃gaip̃c̃ hUι Ruair̃c̃, ιρον, p̃ι
 ḡp̃eip̃ne, τ'éc ιn blĩãḡaĩn p̃ι: ιρον,^c p̃ep̃ το cop̃aĩn α
 ḡũc̃ãḡ ap̃ na coic̃p̃ẽc̃aĩḡ 7 τob' p̃ep̃p̃ ẽinẽc̃ 7 ẽg̃num 7
 τep̃c̃ το bĩ ĩ n-α αι̃mp̃ir̃. Ocũp̃ α α̃õluc̃ãḡ α Maĩñip̃tĩp̃
 Sh̃lĩgĩḡ^o.—ḡp̃ian ballac̃, mac Ãẽḡa, mic φ̃hẽĩḡlim[ḡe]
 hUι Coñc̃ob̃uĩp̃, ιρον, α̃ḡb̃up̃ ριζ̃ Connac̃t—an^o mac ριζ̃
 nap̃'ér̃ τuine p̃iam ιm τuaĩp̃, no ιm τep̃c̃^o—α¹ ẽg̃¹ i^o n-α
 long̃p̃ort̃ p̃ẽin^o.—Tãḡg̃, mac Cãc̃aĩl, mic Taĩḡg̃ Mẽg
 [φ̃h]laññc̃ãḡa, ιρον, τaĩp̃ẽc̃ 'Oap̃tp̃aĩgĩ, τ'heγ.—Eõgan,
 mac Tigẽp̃naĩn hUι Ruair̃c̃, ιρον, α̃ḡb̃up̃ ριζ̃ ḡp̃eip̃ne, το
 βα̃c̃ãḡ ap̃ Lõc̃ φ̃inn-ḡuĩḡe ιn blĩãḡaĩn p̃ι. Ãẽḡ buĩḡe
 hUα Ruair̃c̃ το ḡab̃aĩl ριζ̃ι na ḡp̃eip̃ne α n-τ̃iaĩḡ α̃c̃ap̃,
 ιρον, Tigẽp̃naĩn moip̃ hUι Ruair̃c̃.—Cp̃ẽc̃a mõpa το
 ḡenum το ḡhallaĩḡ na Mĩḡe ap̃ Ãẽḡ, mac Ãip̃t Mẽg
 Ãeñḡupa. Ιnñp̃oĩḡĩḡ² το τenum το M̃hãg̃ Ãeñḡupa 7
 το Mac-hUι-Neĩll-buĩḡe ap̃ lõp̃g̃ ḡall 7 na cp̃eac̃ p̃in.
 Ocũp̃ nι hũp̃upa α p̃um, no α αι̃p̃um, α mẽo το ḡabãḡ 7
 το map̃bãḡ το ḡhallaĩḡ ap̃ α[n] τõp̃aĩḡẽc̃t p̃in. Ocũp̃

1418. ¹⁻¹ τ'heγ, B. ² -ḡi, A. ^a om. A. ^b bl., A, B. ^{c-c} om., B.

^o Archdeacon.—Mentioned in the final entry of the previous year.

1418. ¹ What was due.—Literally wages.

² Donative.—Literally, charity.

³ Stronghold.—The castle of Ros-common.

⁴ Drowned. — According to the F. M., he was proceeding to visit his father, who lay in his fatal illness (first entry of this year).

⁵ Took the kingship. — In consequence of the drowning of his brother.

king of Leinster, died.—Ruaidhri, son of Murchadh Ua Flaithbertaigh, namely, son of the king of the West of Connacht and the son of Diarmait Ua Flaithbertaigh the Black were drowned, and sixteen men of the Ui-Flaithbertaigh were drowned along with them on Cuan-Umaill.—Master John, son of the Great Archdeacon,⁵ namely, parson of Daim-inis of Loch-Erne, died this year on the 6th of the Kalends of October [Sep. 26]. [1417]

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, [21st] of the moon, A.D. 1418. Tigernan, son of Ualgarc Ua Ruairc, namely, king of Breifni, died this year: to wit, a man who defended his territory against the neighbours and was best of hospitality and prowess and charity that was in his time. And he was buried in the monastery of Sligech.—Brian the Freckled, son of Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir, namely, one who was to be king of Connacht—the son of a king that never refused a person respecting what was due,¹ or respecting a donative²—died in his own stronghold.³—Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Tadhg Mag Flannchadha, namely, chief of Dartraighi, died.—Eogan, son of Tigernan Ua Ruairc, namely, one who was to be king of Breifni, was drowned⁴ on the Lough of Finn-magh this year. Aedh Ua Ruairc the Tawny took the kingship⁵ of Breifni after his father, that is, Tigernan Mor Ua Ruairc.—Great forays were made by the Foreigners of Meath⁶ on Aedh, son of Art Mag Aenghusa. An attack was made by Mag Aenghusa and by Mac-Ui-Neill-buidhe⁷ on the track of the Foreigners and of those preys. And it is not easy to tell or to count the amount that was taken and that was slain of the Foreigners on that pursuit. And [1418]

⁶ *Foreigners of Meath*.—[Led by] Lord Furnival, *F. M.*

⁷ *Mac-Ui-Neill-buidhe*. — Son of

O'Neill the Tawny; the patronymic of the head of the O'Neills of Clan-naboy, [1319], note 7, *supra*.

α^d τοιθεῖτ πεῖν^d δια^e τιζ^e ο'ον' τυρur ριν' ρα buaið τερτα^e
 7^e n-eoala 7^e apale^e.—Cairlen-na-mallaçt do ðenum
 la h-Uilliam hlla Ceallaiç in bliaðain ρi ap açaib³
 cairlein móip Rora-Comain, do çur ρe n-a^e çabail.
 Sluaç mop le clainn Domnaill, mic Muirceptaiç hll
 Concobuir 7^e le hleçtur Connaçt uile^e do çur bið a
 cairlen móip Rora-Comain 7 do cuirçetur lon ann o'ainn-
 ðeoin a ρoibe 'n-a n-açaib. Ocur do ρinneður ρar-
 longçpurç a timcell an çairlein biç 7 níρ'çetadur ní do
 do'n τυρur ριν.—Rirðepo, mac Tomair (mic^h Maç-
 çamna^h), mic Gilla-lpa ρuaið hll Raiçilliç, ιoon, ρi
 ðpeirne, do ðul a coiti ap loç-ðiçleann a coinne çall
 7 a baçað do'n τυρur ριν 7 a mac oç, ιoon, Eogan 7 oç
 maiçirçur o'ç muinnçur 7 a bean, ιoon^d, ingen' Mez
 Raçnaill¹, ιoon, Finguala. Ocur çainiç ρi' ap ap topað
 a ρnama. Eogan, mac Seaan, mic Pilib hll Raiçilliç,
 do çabail ρiçi na ðpeirne a n-diaç Rirðepo.—Eogan,
 mac Con-Connaçt Mez Thirçernain, ιoon, aðbur çairiç
 Thellaiç-Dunçaða, o'eg.—Tomar oç, mac Tomair eile
 Mez Uirðir (ιoon,^k in Gilla ouð^k), do çabail in
 bliaðain ρi ap baile-hll-çpaða le ðpian oç, mac
 ðpian, mic Enpi hll Neill 7 le Seaan, mac Pilib | na
 τυαιðe Mez Uirðir.—Augurçin hlla Conçaiçle o'heç
 in bliaðain ρi, ρpitiç [Calendar luni[1].

B 80c

1418. ³ αῖαιç(met. of ç and ð), A. ^d = ^e. ^e = do Sharðelauð çarç a
 n-ay—by the Gaidhil backwards, B. ¹⁴ after n-eoala, B. ² om., A.
 h-h = 1383^b. ¹⁴ after Finguala, B. ¹ an ben—the wife, B. ^{k-k} =
 1392^b.

^{7a} With.—Literally, under.

⁸ Rescue and chattel. — A hen-
 diadys for rescue (lit., deprivation)
 of chattel.

⁹. Caislen-na-mallacht.—Castle of
 the curses; a name explained by
 the circumstances under which its
 erection took place.

¹⁰ Lower.—That is, northern.

¹¹ Small Castle.—An alias for the
 castle mentioned in note 9.

¹² Son of Mathgamain.—This par-
 entesis is correct. Thomas, who
 died in 1390, *supra*, was son of
 Mahon, according to the obit in
 the A. L. C.

he himself came to his house on that expedition with ^{7a} [1418] victory of rescue and chattel⁸ and so forth.—Caislen-namallacht⁹ was built by William Ua Cellaigh this year opposite the great castle of Ros-Comain, to aid in taking the latter. A large host [was led] by the sons of Domnall, son of Muircertach Ua Concobuir and by all the lower¹⁰ part of Connacht to put provision into the great castle of Ros-Comain and they put a store into it in despite of what was against them. And they made an encampment around the Small Castle,¹¹ but could not do anything [more] to it on that occasion.—Richard, son of Thomas (son of Mathgamain)¹² son of Gilla-Isa Ua Raighilligh, namely, King of Breifni, went in a cot on Loch-Sighlenn to meet Foreigners and was drowned on that occasion along with his young son, that is, Eogan and two Masters¹³ of his family.¹⁴ And his wife, namely, the daughter of Mag Raghnaill, that is, Finnguala [was of the party]. And she came safe by virtue of her swimming. Eogan, son of John, son of Philip Ua Raighilligh, took the kingship of the Breifni after Richard.—Eogan, son of Cu-Connacht Mag Tigernain, namely, one who was to be chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, died.—Thomas junior, son of another Thomas (namely, the Black Gillie) Mag Uidhir, was taken prisoner this year in Baile-Ui-Grada¹⁵ by Brian junior, son of Brian, son of Henry Ua Neill and by John, son of Philip Mag Uidhir of the [Battle-]axe.—Augustin Ua Conghaile died this year on the 2nd of the Kalends of June [May 31].

¹³ *Masters*.—Here, as elsewhere in these Annals, *Master* is a clerical title. For the entry in the *F. M.* states that the two in question were Philip O'Reilly, dean of Drumlane, and [another of the name], vicar of Annagh (co. Cavan).

¹⁴ *His family*.—The O'Reillys.

¹⁵ *Baile-Ui-Grada*. — *Town of O'Grady*. This seems to have been a place in Fermanagh. The difficulties of the seizure taking place at the residence of the O'Grady in Clare appear insuperable.

A 83d

[Cal. 1an. 1. p., [L.^a 11.^a] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o x.^o 1x.^o
 Cocað moþ eþer hUa Neill, 1oon, Domnall, mac Enri
 hUa Neill, in bUaðain ri 7 Eogan, mac Neill oig hUa
 Neill, 1oon, aðbur aipþrið Ulað. hUa Neill d'innar-
 bað ar in cocað rin le hEogan 7 le Toirpðelbað hUa
 n-Domnall, 1oon, ri Tipe-Conall 7 le Ðrian Mhað
 Mhaðgamna, 1oon, ri Oirðiall 7 le Tomar Mað Uioir,
 1oon, ri Þer-Manað. Sluað mór le Ðrian, mac Dom-
 nall hUa Conðobuir co n-a caepaðeð 7 Murbað do
 loþcað leir, 1oon, longþoþe hUa Domnall 7 Tir-Àeða
 uile^b do milliuð leir do'n tur[ur] rin.—Tómar bacað
 mac mic lapla Ur-Muman, do ðul do congnum¹ le
 rið Saxan in bUaðain ri 7 moþan d'uairlið Epenn do
 ðul leir 'ra^c Þraingc ar an cocað rin.—An Calbað
 hUa Conðobuir, 1oon, ri hUa-Þailð, do ðabail a þell la
 mac Libineo a Þreimne 7 a þeic do þe þer-inaio rið
 Saxan, 1oon, Loarð² Þurnumal. Ocur in tpað do
 ðabað é, in tuine do bi a^d n-ðlar an Calbað^d d'eloð
 leir dia ðið þein.—Þeipceþe hUa hUaigina d'heð: 1oon,
 þai þir dána 7 þer tið n-aðeð co coitcinn d'Þeþaið
 Epenn.—Mac Muþcað, 1oon, ri³ Laiðen, 1oon, Ðonncað
 Caemanað, do ðabail do Ðhallaið in^e bUaðain ri^e 7 a
 bþeic a Saxanað ðoið^f.—Muþceþað, mac Ðrian hUa
 Þhlaðþeþaið, d'heð in bUaðain ri—1oon, þeicem coit-
 cenn do ðlaþaið 7 do ðamað Epenn, 1oon,^f ri^g lapþair
 Connað^g—þa^h buaið o ðoman^h.—Seaan, mac Caðail
 Með Uioir, do marbað in bUaðain ri, decimo^h quarto
 Calenðar 1uini^h. — Àeð hUa Þlannaða[1]n, þrioiþ

1419. ¹ cumnum, A. ² Loarð, A. ³ rið, B. ^{a-a} bl., A, B. ^b after
 milliuð, B. ^c rin- into the, B. ^{d-d} 'n-a ðlar—in his fetter, B. ^{e-e} after
 Saxanað, B. ^f om., B. ^{g-g} before d'heð, B. ^{h-h} =^f.

1419. ¹ Was led.—To aid Dom-
 nall O'Neill.

² Brian.—O'Conor Sligo.

³ War.—Between Henry V. of
 England and Charles VI. of France.

^f Fettered with.—Literally, in the

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. [1419]
 1419. Great war [arose] this year between Ua Neill, namely, Domnall, son of Henry Ua Neill, and Eogan, son of Niall Ua Neill junior, that is, the future arch-king of Ulster. Ua Neill was expelled in this war by Eogan and by Toirdelbach Ua Domnaill, namely, king of Tir-Conaill and by Brian Mag Mathgamna, namely, king of Oirgialla and by Thomas Mag Uidhir, namely, king of Fir-Manach. A large host [was led¹] by Brian,² son of Domnall Ua Conchobuir, with his foray-band and Murbach was burned by him, to wit, the stronghold of Ua Domnaill and all Tir-Aedha was destroyed by him on that expedition.—Thomas the Lamé, grandson of the Earl of Ormond, went to aid the king of the Saxons this year and many of the nobles of Ireland went with him into France on that war.³—The Calbach Ua Conchobuir, namely, king of Ui-Failghi, was taken prisoner in treachery by the son of Libined Freyne and sold by him to the deputy of the king of the Saxons, namely, Lord Furnival. And when he was put in custody, the person who was fettered with⁴ the Calbach escaped with him to his own house.—Feircert Ua hUiginn died: to wit, an excellent poet and a man who kept⁵ a general house of guests for the Men of Ireland.—Mac Murchadha, namely, king of Leinster, that is, Donnchadh Caemanach, was taken prisoner by the Foreigners this year and carried into Saxon-land by them.—Muircertach, son of Brian Ua Flaithbertaigh died this year: to wit, a general protector to [the learned] retinues and companies of Ireland, namely, king of Connacht, [and he died] with victory from the world.—John, son of Cathal Mag Uidhir, was slain this year on the 14th of the Kalends of June [May 19].—Aedh Ua Flannaga[i]n, prior of Daim-inis, died on

lock of. O'Connor prevailed on the | fly with him.

guard to whom he was fettered to | ⁵ *Who kept.*—Literally, of.

Ἰωάννη-Ἰωάννη, οὐκ ἔστιν ἡ πόλις Μαρτῖν νὰ βλαῖνα ῥα⁴.—
 Σὺ αὖτε μοι λέγῃς ἡ πόλις Cellan⁵ Maine in βλαῖνα ῥι 7
 le hūlliam ἡ πόλις Ceallan⁵ 7 le Mac Uilliam δὲ 7
 le Caṣal n-ou⁶ ἡ πόλις Concobuir 7 le Mac Diarmada
 Muir⁷-Luir, ἰδὼν, Tomalta⁸. Ocur αὖτε ἑτέρη γαλλο-
 γλαῖς τοῦ βρεῖτ⁹ leo, ἰδὼν, Mac Dubgail 7 Toirrdelba¹⁰
 Mac Domnall 7 αὖτε ἡ πόλις do'n turur ῥιν αὖτε Clainn-
 Ricaird ὅς αὖτε millu¹¹ 7 ὅς ἰνναρβα¹² Mic Uilliam αὖτε
 Clainn-Ricaird ἀμα¹³. Σὺ αὖτε μοι εἰς τοῦ βρεῖτ⁹ αὖτε Mac
 Uilliam Clainn-Ricaird ἀρ αὖτε cinn, ἰδὼν, Ταῖς, mac
 Ὀρῖαν 7 αὖτε βρεῖτ⁹ 7 μαῖτις Tuad¹⁴-Muman¹⁵ uile¹ 7
 Domnall Mac Suibne. Ταρῖα ἰμορρο in ὅς ῥι αὖτε
 ῥιν ἀρ αὖτε αὖτε m-bel Ἀῖα-λιῖαν αὖτε ἡ πόλις Clainn-
 Ricaird 7 tucatur τποῖς ὅς αὖτε | ann¹⁶. Ocur τοῦ
 μαρβα¹⁷ Mac Dubgail ann¹⁶ 7 αὖτε ὅς mac 7 αὖτε γαλλο-
 γλαῖς uile. Toirrdelba¹⁰ Mac Domnall 7 αὖτε mac τοῦ
 ὅς ἀρ[n] τποῖς ῥιν ῥlan 7 αὖτε μινντερ τοῦ μαρβα¹⁷ ann¹⁶
 uile¹⁵. Ocur τοῦ γαβα¹⁸ ἡ πόλις Ceallan⁵, ἰδὼν, Donnca¹⁹ ἡ πόλις
 Ceallan⁵ 7 Uilliam γαρ²⁰, mac Daib²¹, τῖς ῥιν | Clainn-
 Connma²². Ocur Uilliam ἡ πόλις Ceallan⁵ τοῦ ὅς ἡ πόλις
 aenur ἀρῖαν μαῖο²³ ῥιν 7 μορῖαν τοῦ μαῖο²³ ἡ πόλις-Maine
 τοῦ μαρβα¹⁷ 7 τοῦ γαβα¹⁸ ῥα n-ἀρ. Ocur nι ῥetur
 cinn²⁴ nα comairm ἀρ μεθ an ἡ πόλις ῥιν, nα ἀρ μεθ
 eṣala Clainn-Ricaird 7 nα Muinne²⁵, ὅς εἰς 7
 ὅς εἰς 7 τοῦ βρεῖτ⁹ μαῖο²³ 7 ἀρῖαν.—Ἀῖς bui²⁶,
 mac Tigeṣnain ἡ πόλις Ruairc, ὅς ἡ πόλις in βλαῖνα ῥι αὖτε
 αὖτε ῥα ἡ πόλις longport ῥιν. Ταῖς, mac Tigeṣnain ἡ πόλις
 Ruairc, τοῦ ῥῖς 1 n-α ἡ πόλις ἀρ in m-Ὀρῖαν in²⁷ βλαῖνα

1419. ⁴-αῖς, A. ⁵⁵ uile ann, B. ⁶-eac, B. ⁷ an, A. ¹ ὅς ἡ πόλις, B.
¹¹ m—about, B. ¹² om., A. ¹³ uile—all (pl. to agree with μαῖο), B.
¹⁶ ann—there, B. ²² mamarom (by mistake), A.

⁶ Mac William.—The Lower, or northern.

⁷ Clann-Ricaird.—Here, by metonymy, the territory of the Upper, or southern, Mac William.

⁸ Mac William—host.—Literally, host was with Mac William.

⁹ Tadhg.—King of Thomond; son of Brian O'Brien, who died in 1400, *supra*.

the feast of [St.] Martin [Nov. 11] of this year.—A great [1419] host [was led] this year by [the] Ua Cellaigh of [Ui-]Maine and by William Ua Ceallaigh and by Mac William⁶ de Burgh and by Cathal Ua Conchobuir the Black and by Mac Diarmata of Magh-Luirg, namely, Tomaltach. And they took their bands of gallowglasses with them, namely, Mac Dubgaill and Toirdelbach Mac Domnaill and they went on that expedition into Clann-Ricaird⁷ to destroy it and to expel Mac William from out Clann-Ricaird. Mac William of Clann-Ricaird had another large host⁸ to meet them, to wit, Tadhg,⁹ son of Brian and his kinsmen and the nobles of Thomond and Domnall Mac Suibne. Howbeit, those two hosts met each other at the mouth of Ath-lighean in the upper [southern] part of Clann-Ricaird and gave battle to each other then. And¹⁰ then were slain Mac Dubgaill and his two sons and all their gallowglasses. Toirdelbach Mac Domnaill and his son went safe from that battle; but¹¹ his people were all slain there. And there were taken [the] Ua Ceallaigh, namely, Donnchadh Ua Ceallaigh and William the Rough, son of David, lord of Clann-Connmaigh. And William Ua Ceallaigh escaped by himself from that defeat and many of the nobles of Ui-Maine were [either] killed or¹¹ captured in the rout. And it is not possible to determine or count the extent of that defeat, or the extent of the chattel that fell to¹² the Clann-Ricaird and to the Momonians, of horses and of apparel and of valuable hostages and so forth.—Aedh the Tawny, son of Tigernan Ua Ruairc, died this year, in the beginning¹³ of his felicity, in his own stronghold. Tadhg, son of Tigernan Ua Ruairc, was made king in his stead

¹⁰ *And*.—Supply: *O'Kelly and his allies were defeated, and*. The whole entry is omitted by the *F. M.*

¹¹ *But*; *or*.—Literally, *and*.

¹² *That fell to*.—Literally, *of*.

¹³ *Beginning*.—His accession to the kingship took place in the previous year.

cezna. Diarmait ruadh hUa Conchobuir d'heg.—Cačal, mac Aeđa, mic Philib Meš Uíðir, d'eg in bliadhain rí (quarto^o Nonar Decimbri^o): ion, ošmacaíⁿ dob' fepir clú 7 einē^s 7 aipeíⁿ do bí d'a dūčai^o i n-a aimpir fein. Ocur a adlucā^o a Lir-šadail.—Tomar bacā^o duitillep d'heg in^p bliadhain rí^p: ion, mac Iarla Uir-Muman, ar m-bpeit^o buadh aipme 7 oiprepcu[1]r.—Domnall, mac Enri hUí Neill, ion, rí Coicid^o Ula^o, d'innarba^o in bliadhain rí do comairle Ula^o fa Eogan hUa Neill 7 a čur ar Šalltačt Ula^o fa eponoir móir.—Finemain, ingen hUí Mančain, ben genmaic, dučpačtač, d'heg in^p bliadhain rí^p.—Aine, ingen hEnri Mic Caba, mačair clainni abba^o leapa-šabail, ion, Tomar, abb,^p ion,^p mac i n Aipčid eočain moir [d'eg in bliadhain rí].

Annob^r Domini M.^o cccc.^o x.^o ix.^o; aliar, Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o xx.^o Clann Aipit Meš Uíðir do marba^o le hAe^o oš Maš Uíðir in bliadhain rí a n-inir-cain loča-hEirne.—Mairm Mačaire-hUa-nDama[1]n in bliadhain rí le hAe^o Maš Uíðir ar clainn i n Šhilla dūib Meš Uíðir, ion, Pilib^o 7 Tomar oš,^o du inar'marba^o Domnall caprač, mac Aeđa Meš Uíðir, le Tomar oš Maš Uíðir (ion,^t a fpičguin^t).—In Šampar^o te 7 Pošmur na cno n-im^oā in bliadhain cezna^o 7 arail.^{ur}

[b.] | Cal. Ian. 11. f., l.^a [xiii.^b] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o xx.^o Cairlen Dona-Orobairi do denum in bliadhain rí le Drian,

1419. ^s-eac, A. ^{oo}=1392^b. ^{pp}=^k. ^q in abba^o—of the abbot, B. ^{rr} contained in 11 lines, at right angles with the MS. writing, on the recto (the verso is blank) of a small vellum slip inserted between folios 83-4, A; 81b, after the Compuarluco^o entry of 1420, B. ^{ss} Tomar oš 7 Pilib, B. ^{tt}=1384^{c-c}. ^{uu} cezna fa po^r—this same (year) also, B. Then, by t. h. on text space: Aliar, Anno Domini M. cccc. x. ix., o'n inep anuap copuig^o po—Otherwise, A.D. 1419, from the finger down to this. The reference is to a hand on the r. m., with a finger pointing to the item Clann Aipit Meš Uíðir. This agrees with the dates prefixed to these three entries in A.

1420. ^aom., A. ^b bl., A, B.

over the Breifni the same year.—Diarmait Ua Conchobuir [1419] the Red died.—Cathal, son of Aedh, son of Philip Mag Uidhir, died this year (on the 4th of the Nones [2nd] of December): to wit, a youth who was of best fame and generosity and account that was of his territory in his own time. And he was buried in Lis-gabhail.—Thomas Butler the Lame died this year: to wit, the son of the Earl of Ormond, after gaining victory of repute and pre-eminence.—Domnall,¹⁴ son of Henry Ua Neill, namely, king of the Fifth of Ulster, was expelled this year by counsel of the Ulstermen under Eogan Ua Neill and he was driven to the Foreigners of Ulster with great dishonour.—Finemhain, daughter of Ua Manchain, a chaste, sincere woman, died this year.—Aine, daughter of Henry Mac Caba, mother of the children of the abbot of Lis-gabhail, that is, Thomas the abbot, namely, son of The Great Archdeacon¹⁵ [died this year].

A.D. 1419; otherwise, A.D. 1420. The sons of Art Mag Uidhir were slain by Aedh Mag Uidhir junior this year in Inis-cain of Loch-Erne.—The defeat of Machaire-Ua-Damain [was inflicted] this year by Aedh Mag Uidhir on the sons of the Black Gillie Mag Uidhir, namely, Philip and Thomas junior, where was slain Domnall Carrach, son of Aedh Mag Uidhir, by Thomas Mag Uidhir junior (namely, in [single] encounter).—The hot Summer and the Harvest of the numerous nuts [happened] the same year and so on.

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, [13th] of the moon, A.D. [1420 B.] 1420. The castle of Bun-Drobaisi was built this year by

¹⁴*Domnall, etc.*—This is a version, drawn apparently from a different source, of the second sentence in

the first entry of the present year.

¹⁵*Archdeacon.*—Mentioned under 1417, *supra*.

- mac Doimnaill hUí Concobair. Sluaḡ in Coicib do tēct an tan rin do ḡacail na hoibri. Do cruinnḡ ḡrian rluaḡ aile 'n-a n-aḡaib rin fa^c [a] bra[i]ḡriḡ^o 7 fa Mac Donncaib 7 fa hUa Ruairc, idon, Taḡḡ. Ocur nír'lañ in rluaḡ Ulltaḡ dul tar an Urrḡaḡaib riar eua do'n dul rin. Conallaiḡ do be[i]ḡ, moran daíne, fa euan Eara-ruaib an tan rin. Clann hUí Domnaill do tēct, marcrluaḡ, ar in maḡ, idon, Niall 7 Domnall 7 Nectain. Clann ḡrian hUí Concobuir do ḡul, marcrluaḡ mor cuarḡaiḡ[ḡ], in tan rin co ḡel-aḡa-reaḡaiḡ 7 impuaḡaḡ mor d'airḡi atorra. Conallaiḡ do breiḡ orra anhrin 7 ruaiḡ do ḡabairc atorra^d ann^d do Chair-breacaiḡ, d'ar'marbaḡ Seaan, mac ḡriain hUí Concobuir 7 Aeḡ buiḡe Mac Donncaib 7 Caḡail, mac
- B 81a *Θιαρματα, mic Cormaic, mic Ruadhui | 7 Eogan hUa Duibha.* ḡrian hUa Concobuir do ḡul 7 Cairbriḡ ar Maḡ-Eine in tan rin fa na rḡelaiḡ rin. Eogan hUa
- A 84b *Concobuir 7 Toirprelbaḡ carpaḡ | do ḡul a cenn coic n-oiḡce iar rin co hEr-ruaḡ.* Clann hUí Domnaill do beḡ do'n taeb tall do'n Er, a Porc-na-long, iar n-ol rina. Ocur a rir rin d'raḡbail d'Eogan 7 a n-inḡroiḡiḡ doiḡ 7 Domnall hUa Domnaill, idon, adbur riḡ Thire-Conaill, do marbaḡ leo 7 daíne eile naḡ airimter anhrō. Ocur Niall hUa Domnaill do ḡul uaḡa a luing Saxanaib do bi ar an euan in tan rin. Ocur Eogan d'innḡoḡ do'n turur rin co ḡroḡair cetna 7 araile.—Taḡḡ, mac Ferḡail hUí Eaḡra, idon, leḡri Luingne, d'heḡ.—Clann t-Sheaain hUí Eaḡra do tēct ar rluaḡeḡ co n-a cairdoiḡ d'innḡroiḡiḡ clainni hUí Eaḡra Oirpḡeraiḡ.

1420. ^{c-c} fa n-a braiḡriḡ pem—*under his own kinsmen*, B. ^{d-d} om., B.

1420. ¹ *Brian*.—O'Conor Sligo. ² *Province*.—By excellence; i.e., Ulster. ³ *Men of Tir-Conaill*.—See 1402, note 4, *supra*.

Brian,¹ son of Domnall Ua Conchobair. The host of the Province² came at the time to prevent the work. Brian mustered another host against those, under his kinsmen and under Mac Donnchaidh and under Ua Ruaire, namely, Tadhg. And the Ultonian host did not attempt to go across the Ursgathach westward to them on that occasion. The men of Tir-Conaill³ were, a numerous force, by the port of Eas-ruadh at that time. The sons of Ua Domnaill, namely, Niall and Domnall and Nectain, came [with] a horse-host on the Plain.⁴ The sons of Brian Ua Conchobuir went [with] a large reconnoitring horse-host at that time to Bel-atha-senaigh and a great encounter arose between them. The Men of Tir-Conaill³ overtook them then and an assault was made on the Carbrians, wherein were slain John, son of Brian Ua Conchobuir and Aedh Mac Donnchaidh the Tawny, and Cathal, son of Diarmait, son of Cormac, son of Ruaidhri and Eogan Ua Dubhda. Brian Ua Conchobuir and the Carbrians went on Magh-eine at that time in consequence of those tidings. Eogan Ua Conchobuir and Toirdelbach Carrach went at the end of five nights⁵ afterwards to Es-ruadh. The sons of Ua Domnaill were on the over side of the Cataract,⁶ in Portn-long,⁷ and they had drunk wine. And tale of that was got by Eogan and they were attacked by his forces, and Domnall Ua Domnaill, namely, one who was to be king of Tir-Conaill, was slain by them along with other persons that are not mentioned here. And Niall Ua Domnaill escaped from them in a Saxon ship that was in the harbour at that time. And Eogan returned [in triumph] on that occasion to the same Drobhais, and so forth.—Tadhg, son [1420]

⁴ *Plain*.—Magh-eine, mentioned below in this entry.

⁵ *Nights*.—See 1075, note 2, *supra*.

⁶ *Cataract*.—Namely, *Es(-ruadh)*:

Assaroe, near Ballyshannon, co. Donegal.

⁷ *Port-na-long*. — *Port of the ships*.

Do bí Eogan, mac Domnaill hUí Concobuir, 'n-a fíur
comairce 7 coimeḁa aḡ clainn Taidḡ hUí hEaḡra.
Cpeḡa mopa 7 marbḡa daine do denum do clainn
τ-Sheaain in tan rín. Eogan do bpeḡ oppa annrín 7
na cpeḡa d'iairíḁ oppa^o do do ḡopaḁ comainḁ, 7 do
coimeḁ α éiníḡ. Ocur ní fíur 7, o naḡ fíur, do cumnóḡ
ar α uairíí fein 7 do ḡuaḡ α topaḡeḡt na cpeḡí. Clann
τ-Sheaain 7 Clann-Muir 7 do maḁmaḡaḁ le hEogan 7
le mac Mic Donnḡaḡ 7 le clainn Taidḡ hUí Eaḡra.
Ocur Mac Muir 7 ḡabail ann 7 Emann Mac Muir
do marbaḁ ann 7 Seaan, mac Ricairḁ Mic Muir 7
Uilliam, mac Seaain ois hUí Eaḡra 7 Taidḡ hUa Eaḡra 7
mopan eile naḡ airmíḡer runn. Ocur cpeaḡa do buain d'í
annrín le haḁ Eogan.—Uilliam, mac Mail[-Sh]eḡclainn
hUí Cheallaiḡ, ionn, aḁbur airḡoríḡ hUa-Maine 7 in
τ-aen mac uiríḡ rḁ bo mó tpen 7 tēḡ 7^a doḁ' fēḡ
d'fēḡ ḡogaḡ 7 do bo mḡo cuíḁ oirḡí do bí í¹ n-Erinn í
n-a airíḡer fein, α éḡ í n-a longporḡ fein¹ iar m-buaḡ
airíḡe².—Comfuarlúcuḁ³ do denum in tan rín ar
Chaḡal hUa Conḡobuir do bí illaim aḡ Mac Uilliam
B 81b re ré fāḁa d'airíḡer α n-ḡill re cairlen Ropa-Comain
7 ar hUa Ceallaiḡ do bí aḡ Mac Uilliam Clainn-
Ricairḁ 7 ar hUa Conḡobuir do bí illaim⁴ Uilliam.—
Fēḡur⁵ (no^h, ḡilla-Fēḡur^a) hUa Congalaiḡ, duḡḡurāḡ
do Muinnḡir Roir-oirḡíḡ 7 fēḡ daenaḡḡaḡ, d'heḡ.—
Maiḡíḡíḡ Maḡa hUa ḁana[í]n, pēḡḡun 7 oirḡinneḡ

1420. ¹α, A. ²n-aḡ-, A. ³-ḡuḁ, A. ⁴α illaim, A. e=d. ⁵om., A.
⁵ ḡilla-Fēḡur, B. The sequence in B is: Comfuarlúcuḁ—Maiḡíḡíḡ-
tēḡ—Entries given under previous year in A text—ḡoppaḡḡ—ḡilla-f.
h-h=1402-11.

⁸ John.—O'Hara (*Ua hEaghra*).

⁹ William, etc.—Here, on the
centre margin of B, Sir James

Ware wrote: *Fundator domus Fra-
trum Minorum de Kilconnell* (in
Clonfert diocese); which confirms

of Fergal Ua Eaghra, joint-king of Luighni, died.—The [1420]
 sons of John Ua Eaghra came on a hosting with their
 friends to attack the sons of the Eastern Ua Eaghra.
 Eogan, son of Domnall Ua Concobuir, was the patron and
 protector of the sons of Tadhg Ua Eaghra. Numerous
 forays and slayings of persons were committed by the sons
 of John⁸ that time. Eogan overtook them then, and the
 preys were asked from them by him in virtue of amity
 and to preserve his hospitality. And he got [them] not
 and, as he did not get [them], he thought of his own
 nobility and went in pursuit of the prey. The sons of
 John and the Clan-Maurice were defeated by Eogan
 and by the son of Mac Donnchaidh and by the sons of
 Tadhg Ua Eaghra. And Mac Maurice was captured there
 and Edmond Mac Maurice and John son of Richard
 Mac Maurice and William, son of John Ua Eaghra
 junior, and Tadhg Ua Eagra and many others that
 are not reckoned here were slain. And the preys
 were taken from them then through the good fortune of
 Eogan.—William,⁹ son of Mail[-Sh]echlainn Ua Ceallaigh,
 namely, one who was to be arch-king of Ui-Maine, and
 the one son of a sub-king who was the most powerful and
 famous and the best man of battle and who had most part
 in night [attack] that was in Ireland in his own time, died
 in his own stronghold after victory of penance.—Co-libera-
 tion was made that time of¹⁰ Cathal Ua Conchobuir, who
 was in custody with Mac William for a long space of time
 in pledge for the Castle of Ros-Comain, and of¹⁰ Ua
 Ceallaigh, who was [in custody] with Mac William of
 Clann-Ricaird, and of¹⁰ Ua Conchobuir, who was in the

O'Donovan's vindication of him | taken this O'Kelly for his grand-
 (F. M. iii., 603-4) from O'Fla- | father.
 herty's charge of having mis- | ¹⁰ *Oj.*—Literally, *on*.

Ṭaire-Maela[i]n,¹ d'heg 6 idur Septimbur.—Ḥorppaig hlla Ṭaimin d'heg 13 | Calendar iulu 7 a aḍlucāḍ aḡ cunrr cle altopa Maimirreč^o lera-gabal.

A 84c

| Cal. 1an. iii. p., l.^a [xx-iii.^b] Anno Domini m.^o cccc.^o xx.^o 1.^o Tomar oḡ hlla Raiḡilliḡ d'heg.—Murčāḍ hlla Concobuir, idon, ri hlla-Ḥailḡi, d'eg in bliāḍain ri.—Ruairḡu, mac Cēḍa Mic Ṭiarmata, idon, ri Muiḡi-luirḡ, idon,^c an ri nar'ḍuile re ṭaim, na re ṭeopaiḍ 7 nar'eiḡiḡ neč um nī riām, a eḡ i n-a longport fein iar m-buaiḍ aiḡriḡi.—Nicol Maḡ Ḇrapaiḡ, idon, erpuc na Ḇreirne, d'heg: idon, ri a cpaḡāḍ 7 a n-eineč.—Cocāḍ mor d'eiḡi an bliāḍain ri eter hlla Ruairc 7 Mac Ṭonnčaiḍ. hlla Ruairc ḍo tinol rluaiḡ moir a n-ein inaḍ, idon, Connallaiḡ o Ear-puaiḍ co Ṭaire 7 Cēḍ, mac Riib Meḡ Uirḡu, co n-a tinol 7 Ḇreirniḡ fein. Ocur a n-ḍul a Tir-Oilella ḍo'n turur rin 7 moran ḍo'n tīr ḍo lorcaḍ leo 7 Cačal, mac Mic Ṭonnčaiḍ, ḍo marbaḍ ḍoiḅ 7 a toiḡečṭ ḍia tiḡiḅ ri buaiḍ corcair.—Eogan, mac Ruairḡu hlli Cončobuir, idon, mac riḡ Connačṭ, d'eg in bliāḍain ri i cairlen Rora-Comain.—Mor, ingen Ḇriain hlli Ḇriain, idon, ingen | riḡ Tuāḍ-Mu-man, ben Ḇaiter a Ḇurc 7 ḍo bi 'n-a mhai aḡ Ṭaḍḡ hlla Cephail, idon, an ein ben ḍob' ferri aiṭne 7 eineč, ciall^c 7 cpaḡāḍ ḍo bi a n-Ḇrinn i n-a haimirri fein, a heḡ an bliāḍain ri po buaiḍ Ongčā 7 aiḡriḡe 7 araiḡe.—

B 81c

1420 ¹ Airiḡ- of Airech—, B.

1421. ^a om., A. ^b bl., A, B. ^c om., B.

¹ *Hereditary member*.—One who united in himself the secular and ecclesiastical successions of the establishment. See 1129, note 4, *supra*; *Adamnan*, p. 335-6.

1421. ¹ *Stronghold*.—The Rock of Lough Ke, *F. M.*

² *Breifni*.—Kilmore. The date of Mac Brady's appointment is unknown. Another of the name received the see from Boniface IX. in 1396 (Ware, p. 228. The Bull is not in Theiner.).

³ *Great war, etc.*—Here, on the

custody of [the latter Mac] William.—Fergus (or Gilla-Fergus) Ua Conghalaigh, a hereditary member¹¹ of the Community of Ros-Oirrther and a charitable man, died.—Master Matthew Ua Bana[i]n, parson and herenagh of Daire-Maelain, died on the 6th of the Ides [8th] of September.—Geoffrey Ua Daimhin died on the 13th of the Kalends of July [June 19], and was buried at the left corner of the altar of the monastery of Lis-gabail. [1420]

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, [24th] of the moon, A.D. [1421] 1421. Thomas Ua Raighilligh junior died.—Murchadh Ua Concobuir, namely, king of Ui-Failghi, died this year.—Ruaidhri, son of Aedh Mac Diarmata, namely, king of Magh-Luirg, to wit, the king that never refused a company [of learned] or a pilgrim, or disappointed anyone regarding anything, died in his own stronghold¹ after victory of penance.—Nicholas Mac Bradaigh, namely, bishop of the Breifni,² died; to wit, one eminent in piety and in hospitality.—Great war³ arose this year between Ua Ruairc and Mac Donnchaidh. Ua Ruairc collected a large host to one place, to wit, the Men of Tir-Conaill from Es-ruadh to Daire and Aedh, son of Philip Mag Uidhir, with his muster and the Brefnians themselves. And they went into Tir-Oilella on that expedition, and much of the country was burned by them, and Cathal, son of Mac Donnchaidh, was slain by them, and they came to their houses with triumph of victory.—Eogan, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobuir, namely, the son of the king of Connacht, died this year in the castle of Ros-Comain.—Mor, daughter of Brian Ua Briain, namely, daughter of the king of Thomond, wife of Walter de Burgh, and who had been the wife of Tadbh Ua Cerbhaill, to wit, the one woman

right margin of B, another hand wrote, in reference to O'Rourke's raising a force in O'Donnell's

country: *Signum veteris amicitie inter Dominum O'Rourke et Dominum O'Domnaill.*

Cormac na coille Mas Carrtais do marbad le clainn Eogan Meis Carrtais: ionn, an t-en mac ris tob' ferr eimec 7 eignum do bi do Mumneacais 'n-a aimir fein.

(A)

Meic mic Airt Meis Uidir do marbad in bliadain ri le hAed os Mas Uidir a n-Inir-cain Loca-hEirne: ionn, Eogan cam 7 Taos riabac 7 Ruairi buide, maille re moirfeiriur laec dia muinntir, an la roim feil Brenann.

(Maion^d Maairne-O-nDa-man in bliadain ri a Fas-mur na cno n-imda ria n-Aed Meis Uidir ar clainn Tomair moir Meis Uidir, ionn, Tomar occ 7 Filib, du mar' marbad Domnall carpac, mac Aeda, a rruigun le Tomar os.⁴)

(B)

No sumad ar an Callainn ri buo coir marbad clainn Airt Mheis Uidir a n-Inir-cain Loca-hEirni: ionn, Eogan cam 7 Taos riabac 7 Ruairi buide, maille re moirfeiriur laec dia muinntir. Ion, la roim feil Brenainn do ronad rin.

Maion Mhaairne-O-nDa-man an bliadain ri for 7 an Samrad te 7 Fos-mur na cno n-imda 7 araile.—Gilla-Patrais hla hEogan, prioir leara-gabail, mac in oirennis d'ar'bo comainm Nicol rinn, mac Concobuir, ionn, mac in airciteocain, obit.

[Cal. 1an. u. p., [L.^a u.,^a] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o xx.^o 11.^o Eogan, mac Neill ois hUí Neill, do fuarlucud d'a clainn fein 7 d'a innai o Mac-hUí-Neill-buide an bliadain ri.

1422. ^a bl., A, B. ^d d n. t. h., A; t. h., B.

⁴ *Grandsons*.—Read *sons*. For this and the added paragraph, see the 1419-20 entries appended to 1419, *supra*.

⁵ *Feast*—*Brenann*.—See 1392, note 2, *supra*.

⁶ *Thomas*.—Denoted by his soubriquet of The Black Gillie at 1419.

1422. ¹ *Liberated*. — He was captured the previous year by Mac-Ui-Neill-buidhe in going to

who was of best name and generosity, sense and piety [1421] that was in Ireland in her own time, died this year with victory of Uction and penance, and so forth.—Cormac Mag Carthaigh of the Wood was slain by the sons of Eogan Mag Carthaigh: to wit, the one son of a king who was best in generosity and prowess that was of the Momonians in his own time.

(A)

The grandsons⁴ of Art Mag Uidhir were slain this year by Aedh Mag Uidhir junior in Inis-cain of Loch-Eirne: namely, Eogan the Crooked and Tadhg the Grey and Ruaidhri the Tawny, along with seven warriors of their people, the day before the feast of [St.] Brenann.⁵

(The defeat of Machaire-O-Damain [was inflicted] this year in the Harvest of the numerous nuts by Aedh Mag Uidhir on the sons of Thomas⁶ Mor Mag Uidhir, namely, Thomas junior and Philip, where was slain Domnall Carrach, son of Aedh, in [single] encounter by Thomas junior.)

(B)

Or, it may be on this year it were right [to put] the slaying of the sons of Art Mag Uidhir, to wit, Eogan the Crooked and Tadhg the Grey and Ruaidhri the Tawny, along with seven warriors of their people. Namely, the day before the feast of [St.] Brenann that was done.

The defeat of Machaire-O-Damhain [was inflicted] this year also, and the hot Summer and Harvest of numerous nuts [occurred in it], and so forth.—Gilla-Patraig Ua Eogain, prior of Lis-gabhail, son of the herenagh whose by-name was Nicholas the Fair, son of Conchobhur, namely, son of the Archdeacon, died.

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, [5th of the moon,] A.D. [1422] 1422. Eogan, son of Niall Ua Neill junior, was liberated¹ by his own sons and by his wife from Mac-Ui-Neill-buidhe²

meet the Earl (of Ormond, the Viceroy), *F. M.*

² *Mac-Ui-Neill-buidhe*.—See 1418, note 7, *supra*.

this year.—Ua Concobuir of Corcumruadh, namely, Rugh-raidhe Ua Concobuir, was slain by his own kinsmen, that is, by the sons of Feidhlimidh Ua Concobuir, in the door of Caislen-na-Damcha,³ that is, in the residence of Ua Concobuir himself.—The Defender Mac Aedhagain junior, namely, ollam of Ua Concobuir Failghi in jurisprudence, was killed by one shot of an arrow by the sons of Ua Mail[-Sh]echlainn.—A large host [was led] by Eogan, son of Niall Ua Neill junior, and by Ua Domnaill and by Mac-Ui-Neill-buidhe and by the nobles of the rest of the Province into Connacht. And Cairpre was burned by them on that expedition. Great rout was inflicted on them in Sligech by Eogan, son of Concobur, and by Toirdelbach Carrach Ua Concobuir and by Ua Ruairc. Six of the host were slain by them in that rout. The host went thence into Tir-Oilella and great destruction was committed by them there. And they were a night in the fort of Loch-derga[i]n, and went after that through the Breifni, by leave of Ua Ruairc, to their houses.—Mac Maghnusa Mag Uidhir, namely, Concobur, son of Gilla-Patraig, son of Matthew, son of Magnus, to wit, a rich, charitable man, died this year on the 7th of the Ides [9th] of July. [1422]

(John of Platea,⁴ a famous Doctor of Law, died this year on the 13th day of the month of May, and was buried in the church of St. Dominic in Bologna.)

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, [16th of the moon,] A.D. 1423. The castle of Ath-senaigh was built this year by Niall, son of Toirdelbach Ua Domnaill.—Toirdelbach, son of Niall Ua Domnaill the Rough, namely, king of Tir-Conaill, died¹ this year, in the habit of a monk, after [1423]

Commentaries on the Institutes of Justinian (*ib.* 1519); and on the (Theodosian) Code (*ib.* 1521). 1423. ¹ Died.—In the (Franciscan) Monastery of Assaroe, F. M.

m-buaib Onḡta 7 aibḡḡ.—Sluaḡaib moḡ do ḡenum leir hlla Neill, ion, Domnall 7 le hEogan hlla Neill 7 leir hlla n-Domnall, ion, Niall 7 le ḡaibelaib Ulaib arḡena cum ḡall. Ocur do cuadur co luḡmaib an tan rin 7 arpin cum an t-spaibail 7 tucadur troir do'n dul rin do ḡallail na Mib 7 do ḡallail Mhaibair Oirḡiall 7 an t-spaibail 7 o'pḡr-inair piḡ Saxon. Maibm moḡ do eabairt leo ar ḡhallail an tan rin 7 do maibadur in pibere do bo cenn troir do ḡhallail annrin 7 moḡan do ḡhallail aibib maille pḡr. Ocur puapadur eadala moḡa do'n turur rin 7 do ronadur pib ḡe ḡallail fḡr do'n dul rin 7 do paḡbadur an spaibail 7 ḡail uile pa eir 7 pa comtaib o rin amaib 7 arail. —Muipir, mac Maib, mic Oirḡair Meḡ Uibir, ion, aibiberoibain Cloibair (an^b t-aibiberoibain moḡ^b) 7 pḡr-run Aibair-upibair 7 tḡerna Clain-ionir 7 Rorpa-oirpḡer,¹ obuit 6 | Calendar Mai.—Maḡ^c [C]raib^c Ter-moinn Daibeo[i]ḡ, ion, Marcup, mac Muipir Meḡ [C]raib^c,² o'heḡ in bliabain ri 7 | comorba do ḡenum o'a bpaibair i n-a inaib, ion, do Shean moḡ Mhaḡ [C]raib^c.

B 82a

[b.]

[Cal. Ian. iii. p., [L.^a xxiii.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o xx.^o iii.^o ḡilla-ira, mac Oirain Meḡ Tḡernain, ion, aibbur tairiḡ Teallailḡ-Dunibaid 7 pḡr^b einiḡ^b do^c daibail 7 do deopairib e, 7^c a eḡ pa buaib o'n t-raegail.—Ri hlla-Maine, ion, Donnibaid, mac Mail[-Sh]eiblainn hlli Ceallailḡ, do maibaid o'en upibur iḡiḡe, aḡ eḡrain a muinntir pḡin ar a eile.—Cocaib moḡ eḡer Muinntir-

1423. ¹Rorpa-, B. ²[C]raib, A. ^{b-b}r. m., t. h., B; om., A. c-c=1421^{d-d}.

1424. ^{a-a}bl., A, B. ^{b-b}pḡr Ian o'ainic 7 o'airib—a man full of generosity and of nobleness, B. ^{c-c}om., B.

² Deputy.—James Butler, Earl of Ormond, 1420–5.

victory of Uction and penance.—A great hosting was made by Ua Neill, namely, Domnall, and by Eogan Ua Neill and by Ua Domnaill, namely Niall, and by the Gaidhil of [the rest of] Ulster also against the Foreigners. And they went to Lughmadh that time and from that to Sradbhaile, and they made an attack on that expedition on the Foreigners of Meath and on the Foreigners of the Plain of Oirghialla and of Sradbhaile and on the deputy² of the king of the Saxons. Great defeat was inflicted by them on the Foreigners that time, and they slew the knight who was the head of fighting for the Foreigners then and many more of the Foreigners along with him. And they got chattels numerous on that expedition, and made peace with the Foreigners likewise on that occasion, and left Sradbhaile and all the Foreigners under tribute and under covenants thenceforth, and so on.—Maurice, son of Matthew, son of Osgar Mag Uidhir, namely, archdeacon of Clochar (the great Archdeacon) and parson of Achad-urchaire and lord of Clain-inis and Ros-oirrther, died on the 6th of the Kalends of May [April 26].—Mag Craith of the Termon of [St.] Dabheog, namely, Marcus, son of Maurice Mag Craith, died this year, and his brother, namely, John Mor Mag Craith, was made Superior in his stead. [1423]

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, [27th of the moon,] A.D. [1424 B.]
 1424. Gilla-Isa, son of Brian Mag Tigernain, namely, one who was to be chief of Tellach-Dunchadha and a man of generosity to [learned] companies and to pilgrims [was] he, died with¹ victory over¹ the world.—The king of Ui-Maine, namely, Donnchadh, son of Mail[-Sh]echlainn Ua Ceallaigh, was killed by one shot of an arrow in separating

1424. ¹ *With ; over.*—Literally, *under ; from*, respectively.

Ruairc a n-diaíġ Ceḏa buiḏe hUí Ruairc : ιον, Ταḏς,
 mac Tigeirnain hUí Ruairc do denum riḏa pe Muinntir-
 Raiġillīġ, ιον, pe hEogan, mac Seann hUí Raiġillīġ
 7 riġi na ḡreirne do Thaḏς co himṑlan.—Mail[-Sh]-
 eḗlann Mac Caba, ιον, Conraba in ra ḡreirne 7
 pep-Manaḗ 7 Oirġiall, ḡheḡ in bliadain ri do'n plaiḏ.
 A 85a Ocur iṡel aḏbul, mōp é ḡaer ealaḏan Epenn.—
 ġilla-Criṑt hUa Papataiġ (ιον,^d mac in cepṑa^d) obuit.—
 Mael-Patṑais hUa hEogan, ιον, mac l n Maīġiṑ-
 τṑp Mōiṑ, ιον, Maḗa, mac Conḡobuir hUí hEogan,
 obuit.

[Cal. Ian. 11. p., [L.^a ix.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o xx.^o u.^o
 An Mortimer do ḡeḗt a n-Eṑinn an bliadain ri : ιον,
 Iapla o Maṑri 7 moran do Shaxanaḗaiḃ do ḡeḗt leiṑ.
 Ocur iṑ aḡ an Iapla rin do bí coimed riġ Saxan 7
 urmōiṑ na Pṑaincci¹ 7 na n-ġall Epennaḗ uile. Uair
 iṑ 'n-a leanm ṑo paḡaḏ ṑi Saxan 7 iṑ aḡ Iapla o Maṑri
 do bí a cornum² 7 a coiméḡ.² Tangadur dino moran
 do maiṑiḃ Epenn co teḗ in Iapla rin 7 tangadur uaḏa
 pa aenta 7 pa onoiṑ mōiṑ. Do cuadur imōṑṑo maiṑi
 in Coiciḏ Ulltaiġ co teḗ in Iapla rin : ιον, hUa Neill
 7 Eogan hUa Neill 7 Neḗtain hUa Domnaill 7 Mac-hUí-
 Neill-buiḏe, ιον, ḡṑian ballaḗ. Ocur do cuaiḏ Mac
 Uīḡilīn³ ann ap leḗ leiṑ peim. Ap n-denum a n-
 uīṑiġill ṑiṑin Iapla, do eḡ in t-Iapla do'n plaiḏ nṑ iṑ
 luaiṑi ina ḡangadur ran aṑa Mīḏe. ġoill na Mīḏe

1424. ^{d-d}=1392_b.

1425. ¹-ngci, B. ²ḡ- (α was taken to be the poss., not the art.), B.
³Uīġi-, A. ^{a-a} bl., A, B.

² Was given.—When his kinsman
 Art O'Rourke, was forced to sub-
 mit, after a struggle of four years'
 duration, *F. M.*

³ Learned folk.—For the idiom,
 see 1415, note 3, *supra*.

⁴ Great Master.—Mentioned 1383;
 ob. 1393, *supra*.

his people from each other.—Great war [arose] between [1424]
 the Muintir-Ruairc themselves, after [the death of] Aedh
 Ua Ruairc the Tawny : to wit, Tadhg, son of Tighernan
 Ua Ruairc, made peace with the Muintir-Raighilligh,
 namely, with Eogan, son of John Ua Raighilligh, and the
 kingship of the Breifni [was given²] to Tadhg in its
 entirety. — Mael-Shechlainn Mac Caba, namely, Con-
 stable of the two Breifni and of Fir-Manach and of the
 Oirgialla, died this year of the plague. And protentous,
 serious news [was] it to the learned folk³ of Ireland.—
 Gilla-Crisd Ua Feradaigh (namely, son of the Wright)
 died.—Mael-Padraig Ua hEogain, namely, son of The
 Great Master,⁴ that is, [of] Matthew, son of Con-
 chobur Ua hEogain, died.

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, [9th of the moon,] A.D. [1425]
 1425. The Mortimer came to Ireland this year : namely,
 the Earl of March and many of the Saxons came with
 him. And it is that Earl¹ had the guardianship of the
 king of the Saxons and of the greater part of France¹ and
 of all the Foreigners of Ireland. For the king² of the
 Saxons was left a child, and it is the Earl of March that
 had his^{1a} protection and his guardianship. Now, there went
 many of the magnates of Ireland to the house of that Earl
 and came therefrom in great concord and honour. More-
 over, the magnates of the Ulster Province went to the house
 of that Earl : namely, Ua Neill and Eogan Ua Neill and
 Nechtain Ua Domnaill and Mac-Ui-Neill-buidhe, that is,
 Brian the Freckled. And Mac Uibhilin went there apart
 from the rest, by himself. On the completion of their
 compact with the Earl, the Earl died of the plague before

1425. ¹ *Earl—France.*—These two
 statements, it is scarcely necessary
 to observe, are without foundation.

See Gilbert, *Viceroy*s, p. 319.

^{1a} *His.*—Literally, *the*.

² *King.*—Henry VI.

7 Saxanaiḡ do lenmuin na n-ḡaiḡel rin 7 n-ḡabail uile 7 daine maiṡi eile d'a n-oirpeṡtaiḡ apaeen riu.⁴ hUa Neill 7 Mac-hUí-Neill-buiḡe 7 Mac Uibílin do ḡul ra bpeiṡ ḡall 7 a léḡan amaḡ. Innlaḡ imḡa 7 aimleḡa mora do bpeiṡ ar Eogan 7 ar mac hUí Domnaill 7 a congḡail a laim tpiḡ rin. Ocuḡ doḡ' aḡbuḡ cogaiḡ moir a Coiceḡ Ulaḡ uile na ḡaḡala rin.—Ruaiḡri ruaiḡ hUa hUíḡinn d'heḡ in^b bliaiḡain ri^b: ionon, rai rir dána.

B 82b

— | Taḡḡ hUa Pallamain, ionon, taiḡeḡ Clainni-hUaḡaḡ, do maḡbaḡ a fell 'n-a caiplen fein le mac deḡbḡaṡar a aṡar fein. — ḡormlaiṡ, ingen Domnaill hUí Conḡobuir, ionon, ben Tiḡepnain hUí Ruairc, ionon, in^b ben doḡ' feḡr deḡb 7 aiṡne d'a rine fein,^b d'heḡ doḡ' ḡar aiṡḡiḡ^b in bliaiḡain ri^c.—Doimenn mor 'ra bliaiḡain ri 7 a beṡ ann o Samain co ḡelltaine, co tairaiḡ^a ár mor ar buaiḡ 7 diṡ tḡebṡa ar Epinn uile 7 diṡ daine. — Muirḡaḡ ḡoiḡarḡ, ionon, pḡinnḡa na hOllban, do ḡilliuiḡ 7 a mac, ionon, Ualtar 7 a mac eile 7 Mormaer Leamna do milliuiḡ a fell lé ruiḡ Ollban. Ocuḡ Semur ḡoiḡarḡ d'innarḡaḡ a n-Eḡinn.—ḡrian (ionon,^c ḡrian ballaḡ^c) Mac-hUí-Neill-buiḡe, ionon, in t-en mac ruiḡ doḡ' feḡr eimeḡ 7 aiṡne ar | ḡaḡ uile ealaḡain d'a cluineḡ⁵, a maḡbaḡ in bliaiḡain ri a feall a Carraiḡ-ḡheḡḡura le baṡlaḡaiḡ anuairli[b]^f na Cairḡi fein. Ocuḡ Seaan, mac Epri hUí Neill, do maḡbaḡ ar in laṡair cetna a roṡair Mic-hUí-Neill (No^e, ḡumaḡ ar an m-bliaiḡain ro t-ḡuar buḡ ḡoir ḡrian ballaḡ do beṡ.^e).—

A 86b

1425. ⁴riu, B. ⁵-eaiḡ, B. ⁶an, B. ^{b-b}om., B. ^cionon, rai mnaí ḡan uirḡbaḡ, —namely, an excellent woman without defect—ad., B. ^dtairaiḡ—came, B. ^{e-e}=1384^{e-e}. ^fdo muinnṡir—of the people—ad., B. ^{g-g}85a, f. m., t. h., A.; om., B.

³Castle. — Probably, Miltown, bar. of Athlone, co, Roscommon.

⁴Brought.—Literally, drew.

⁵Stewart.—For his descent and

they went from out Meath. 'The Foreigners of Meath [1425] and Saxons followed those Gaidhil and the latter were all taken prisoners, and other worthy persons of their septs along with them. Ua Neill and Mac-Ui-Neill-buidhe and Mac Uibilin submitted to the award of the Foreigners and were liberated. Many machinations and many evils were charged against Eogan and against the son of Ua Domnaill, and they were kept in custody through that. And a cause of great war in the whole of the Province of Ulster were those captures.—Ruaidhri Ua hUiginn the Red, namely, an excellent poet, died this year.—Tadhg Ua Fallamain, namely, chief of the Clann-hUadach, was killed in treachery in his own castle³ by the son of the brother of his own father.—Gormlaith, daughter of Domnall Ua Conchubair, namely, wife of Tighernan Ua Ruairc, that is, the woman that was of best form and fame of her own sept, died a death of penance this year.—Great inclemency in this year and it lasted from November Day to May Day, so that it brought⁴ great destruction on cattle and loss of tillage and loss of people on the whole of Ireland.—Muredach Stewart,⁵ namely, prince of Scotland, was cut off and his son, namely, Walter and his other son and the Great Steward of Leven were cut off in treachery by the king⁶ of Scotland. And James Stewart was expelled⁷ into Ireland.—Brian (namely, Brian the Freckled) Mac-Ui-Neill-buidhe, namely, the one son of a king that was best in hospitality and in knowledge of every science that was heard of, was slain this year in treachery in Carraic-Ferghusa by ignoble servitors of the Rock⁸ itself. And John, son of Henry Ua Neill was slain on the same spot along with Mac-Ui-Neill (Or, it may be that it is on

claim to the Scottish throne, see O'Flaherty, *Ogygia*, p. 500.

⁶ King.—James I.

⁷ Expelled.—He died in exile in 1429, *F. M.*

⁸ Rock.—Namely, Carrick (fergus.)

Ματῆα ἡὺα Λεαννα[ι]ν, ιϥον,^h cananač do θι o λῖρ-ḡabail
ι Rop-οῖρρῑῑρ, obuit 3^b]Calenṑar Mai.^b—Eogan ἡὺα
ṑιαρματα, ϣαερ cananač λῖρα-ḡabail, obuit ιϥ[ιβ]ur
1anuairi.

]Cal. 1an. iii. ϣ., [L.^a xx.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o xx.^o
ui.^o ϣeṑḡlim[ιḡ], mac Muirceṑtaig ἡὺι Concobuir,
ṑ'heḡ in bliadain ϣι.—ἡὺα Concobuir ϣuaḡ ṑ'heḡ in
bliadain ϣι: ιϥον, Τοῖρρṑelbač, mac Aeḡa, mic ϣheṑ-
limṑe¹ ἡὺι Concobuir: cocṑoir 7 copantač Connačt é
ap conḡleačaiḡ 7 ap caṑṑuaḡaiḡ^b 7^c ap aiṑne 7 ap eolur;
α éḡ ϣa buaiḡ aiṑṑiḡe.

(A)

Concobuir ἡὺα ḡṑiam
(ιϥον,^a mac Ma[ṑḡam]na,
mic [Muir]ṑeṑta[ig, mic]
Thoῖρρṑel[baig, mic] Thoṑḡ,
[mic Con]cubair n[α] Siḡ-
ṑa[i n e] [h]ui ḡṑiam^a) ṑ'eg
in bliadain ϣι, ϣι Tuao-Mu-
man. Ocuṑ Taḡḡ, mac
ḡṑiam ἡὺι ḡṑiam, do ϣiḡao
'n-α ιnaḡ.

(B)

Concobuir ἡὺα ḡṑiam
ṑ'heḡ in bliadain ϣι, ιϥον, ϣι
Tuao-Muman; ιϥον, Con-
cobuir, mac Maṑḡamna, mic
Muirceṑtaig, mic Thoῖρρ-
ṑelbaig, mic Thoṑḡ, mic
Concubair nα Siḡṑa i n e
ἡὺι ḡṑiam. Ocuṑ Taḡḡ
[etc., as in A.]

Mac Maṑḡamna boḡuir, ιϥον, ϣι Copco-ḡaircinn², ιϥον,
Toῖρρṑelbač, do maṑbaḡ 7 do loṑcaḡ le n-α^a bṑačair
ϣein ap ḡṑeṑr oiḡci.—Concobuir epom, mac Taiḡḡ ἡὺι
Ruairc, ṑ'heḡ.—Ruaiḡṑi, mac Aeḡa Meḡ Aeḡḡura, do
maṑbaḡ 'n-α tiḡ ϣein α ϣeall do ḡṑiam ιNaḡ Aeḡḡura.
—Enṑi Mac-ἡὺι-Neill-buiḡe do ḡallaḡ le clainn Mic-
ἡὺι-Neill-buiḡe.—ἡὺα ṑuibḡeanna[ι]n¹ Cille-Ronain
ṑ'heḡ: ιϥον, ϣilib ἡὺα ṑuibḡeanna[ι]n.—ḡṑiam, mac

1425. ^h om., A.1426. ¹ -lim, B. ² -ḡinn, A. ^{a-a} bl., A, B. ^b caṑṑḡalaṑḡ—*battle-
feats*, B. ^c om., B. ^{d-d} r. m. (parts within [] were on cut away m.), t.
h., (A) MS. ^e om., A. ^f The sequence in B is: ἡὺα ṑ.—ḡilla-ṑ.—
Taḡḡ—ḡṑiam—Lucia.

this [next] year above it were right [for] the slaying of [1425]
 Brian the Freckled to be).—Matthew Ua Leanna[i]n,
 namely, a Canon of Lis-gabail that was in Ros-oirthir,
 died on the 3rd of the Kalends of May [Ap. 29].—Eogan
 Ua Diarmata, wright [and] Canon of Lis-gabail, died on
 the Ides [13th] of January.

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, [20th of the moon,] A.D. [1426]
 1426. Feidhlim[idh], son of Muircertach Ua Concobuir¹,
 died this year.—Ua Concobuir the Red died this year:
 namely, Toirdelbach, son of Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh
 Ua Conchobuir: the warrior and protector of Connacht
 [was] he for combats and for battle-routs and [famed] for
 reputation and for knowledge. His death [took place]
 with victory of penance.

(A)

Concobur Ua Briain (name-
 ly, son of Mathgamain, son of
 Muircertach, son of Toirdhel-
 bach, son of Tadhg, son of Con-
 chubhar Ua Briain of the
 Siudain²) died this year king
 of Thomond. And Tadhg,
 son of Brian Ua Briain, was
 made king in his stead.

(B)

Concobur Ua Briain died
 this year, namely, king of
 Thomond; that is, Concobur,
 son of Mathgamain, son of
 Muircertach, son of Toirdhel-
 bach, son of Conchobhar Ua
 Briain of the Siudain.
 And Tadhg (etc., as in A.).

Mac Mathgamna the Deaf, namely, king of Corco-
 Baiscinn, that is, Toirdelbach, was killed and burned by
 his own kinsman on a night incursion.—Concobur the
 Stooped, son of Tadhg Ua Ruairc, died.—Ruaidhri, son of
 Aedh Mag Aenghusa, was killed in his own house in

¹ *Of—was.*—Literally, *that was*
from Lis-gabail (belonged thereto
 and was sent to serve in Ros-
 orry).

1426. ¹ *Ua Concobuir.*—O'Conor
 Sligo.

² *Of the Siudain.*—The soubri-
 quet arose from the fact that the
 battle in which Conor O'Brien fell
 ([1268], *supra*) was fought at the
 wood of Siudain (par. of Drum-
 creehy, co. Clare).

Ταῦθς ἡλὶ Εὐγαίν, ἰδον, mac in Οἰππὶορῆλ, [οἰντ] 5
 Ἰαλενταρ Νουεμβριρ.—Lucia, ἰngen Μιc Donnaγαίν,
 τ'εῖς. — Γίλλα-Τιῖερναῖς ἡλὶα Πιάλα[ι]ν τ'ἡεῖς Ἰαλεντοῖρ
 Μαρτιῖ.—Ταῦθς οῖς Mac Γίλλι-Πιννεῖν 7 α mac (ἰδον*,
 Ἀεθ*) το μαρπαθ' 'n-α τιῖς πεῖν lε hἈρτ, mac Εὐγαίν
 ἡλὶα Νεῖλλ, 15 Ἰαλενταρ Ιανουαριῖ.

B 820 . | Cal. Ian. iiii. p., [L. i. a.] Anno Domini M.º cccc.º xx.º
iii.º Gillebert hlla Plannaga[i]n, tigepra ar trian
Tuaiti-Rača, per clumap, deišberač, o'heg in blicaian
ri.—Cairlen Eodain-daireb i¹ n-[U]ib-Pailge do bripeth
le Gallaiß in blicaian ri.—Murčað, mac Toirpdelbaiš
hlla Ħriain, do marbað a peall o'a verbratair fein.—
Diarmaid hlla Mačgamna, ionn, ri an Phuino-larča-
raiš, ionn, pai deišéiniš nap'eitig neč riqm, a eš an
blicaian ri pa buaið aicriš. — Cormac aš Mac Diar-
mata o'heg inº blicaian riº.— | Una, ingen Aedā Meš
A 850 Uidōir, ionn, bean hlla Ruairc, ionn, Taiðš—ionn, an ben
dob' ferr einač 7 crabað 7º dercº do bi i¹ n-lctur
Connačt i n-a haimyir fein—a heš iar m-buaið aicriše².
—Aine, ingen Cormuic hlla Ħirn, ionn, ben Meš Rač-
nail, ionn, t-Sheppraiš, o'heg in blicaian ri.—Loarw
šraiðe do čečt a n-Eunn 7 Mac Mnrčaða, ionn, ri
Laišen, do čabairt leir a Saxanaiß o'a puarlušað.—
Peršal Mac Tigepna[i]n o'heg in blicaian ri : ađbur
taiřiš Tellaiš-Dunčaða. — Ħriain, mac Peršail Meš
Samraðain, ionn, mac taiřiš Tellaiš-Čačač, ionn, pai

1426. g-g=1383^{b-b}.

1427. ¹ α, A. ² -β, A. ^{a-a} bl., A, B. ^b Eoam, A. ^{c-c} om., B.

³ *Mac-Ui-Neill-buidhe*. — Henry the Freckled (who died in 1425), *F.M.*

* *Official*.—Died 1431, *infra*.

1427. ¹ *Toirdelbach*.—Died 1400,
supra.

^{1a} *Fonn - iartharach.* — *Western slope*; the country of O'Mahony in Carbery, co. Cork.

² *Lower*.—That is, Northern Connaught.

treachery by Brian Mag Aenghusa.—Henry Mac-Ui-Neill-buidhe was blinded by the sons of Mac-Ui-Neill-buidhe.³—Ua Duibgenna[i]n of Cell-Ronain died: namely, Philip Ua Duibgenna[i]n.—Brian, son of Tadhg Ua Eogain, namely, son of the Official,⁴ [died] on the 5th of the Kalends of November [Oct. 28].—Lucy, daughter of Mac Donnagain, died.—Gilla-Tighernaigh Ua Fiala[i]n died on the Kalends [1st] of March.—Tadhg Mac Gilla-Finnein junior and his son (namely, Aedh) were killed in his own house by Art, son of Eogan Ua Neill, on the 15th of the Kalends of January [Dec. 18]. [1426]

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, [1st of the moon,] A.D. 1427. Gilbert Ua Flannaga[i]n, lord over the third of Tuath-ratha, a reputable, well-mannered man, died this year.—The castle of Edan-daire in Offaly was broken down by Foreigners this year.—Murchadh, son of Toirdelbach¹ Ua Briain, was killed in treachery by his own brother.—Diarmait Ua Mathgamna, king of the Fonn-iartharach^{1a}, namely, one eminent for excellent hospitality, that refused not anybody ever, died this year with victory of penance.—Cormac Mac Diarmata junior died this year.—Una, daughter of Aedh Mag Uidhir, namely, wife of Ua Ruairc, that is, of Tadhg: to wit, the woman who was best in hospitality and piety and charity that was in Lower² Connacht in her own time, died after victory of penance.—Aine, daughter of Cormac Ua Birn, namely, wife of Mag Raghnaill, that is, of Geoffrey, died this year.—Lord Grey³ came to Ireland and Mac Murchadha, namely, king of Leinster, was brought with him from Saxon-land to be liberated.⁴—Fergal Mac Tigherna[i]n died this year: one who was to be chief of Tellach-Dun- [1427]

³ Grey.—Viceroy, 1427 (Aug. 1)–
28.

⁴ Liberated.—See the account of
his capture under 1419, *supra*.

δαεonnačtač, δεῖξεινιḡ, δ'heg in bliaðain ri pa buaib
aibriḡi.—Siḡan, ingen in erpuic Mic Caḡmair, ben
Muiriur, iḡon, in Aipčideoča in mōir, Mheg
Uibir, obuit 13 Calenḡar Februaḡu; noč³ iḡ a paib
teč-aibē³ ic^d Clain-iniur 7 i⁴ Roḡ-oirpḡir⁴ pe pe
bliaðna⁵ deḡ 7 da pibit co noḡmur, daeonnačtač, deḡceč.—
ḡrian hUa ḡaimin, tairēč Thipe-Cennḡada, obuit 8
iour Ianuaḡu.—Caiterḡina, iḡon, ingen Aḡḡḡail Mheg
Maḡgamna, ben hUa Neill, iḡon, Eogain, mic Neill oḡ
hUa Neill, δ'heg in^o bliaðain ri^o in Noin iuin.

[b.] Cal. Ian. u. p. [L.^a xii.^a] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o xx.^o
uiii.^o Comorba Caillin δ'heg in bliaðain ri: iḡon,
Roiberḡ, comorba.—Mac Conmaḡa δ'heg in bliaðain
ri: iḡon, tairēč Clainni-Cuilein; iḡon^b, pa deḡceč,
deῖξεινιḡ^b; iḡon, mac Con Mic Conmaḡa. Ocuḡ ir e in
mac Con rin tuc roḡ 7 rič a Clainn-Cuile[i]n ap tur
7 do coipe ḡlaḡaiḡeč 7 ḡroč čuinḡill 'n-a ḡuḡaib 7
apailē.—Aēḡ, mac Pilib Mheg Uibir, do ḡul ḡ'a oibēri
co caḡair San Sem, iḡon, mac upriḡ ḡob' pēḡḡ eineč |
i n-a aimḡir pēin 7 ir. mo aḡubḡaḡ a n-Eḡunn. Ocuḡ^o a
eḡ in bliaðain ri ap n-ḡlanaḡ a pēcaḡ a caḡair San
Sem. Ocuḡ an aibē¹ čainiḡ a n-Eḡunn ḡo^d čir^d, a eḡ a
Cinn-ḡḡailē^o, pa² ḡuaib n-aibēriḡe³, 3 iour Aḡuḡḡi. Ocuḡ
Tomar oḡ, mac Mheg Uibir, do bi paḡir, ḡ'a bḡeib apḡin
co Corčaiḡ⁴ 7 a aḡlucaḡ leiḡ^c innḡi⁵.—Corḡmac hUa ḡiḡn,

B 82d

1827. ³³ neō aḡ a paibē teac n-aibēḡ, B. ⁴⁴ ipR-, B. ⁵ -aib, B.
^d a- in, B.

1428. ¹ oibē, B. ² ḡo, B. ³ -ḡi, B. ^{a-a} bl., A, B. ^{b-b} om., B. ^c = b-b.
^{d-d} before a n-Eḡunn, B. ^e in oibē rin—that night—ad., B. ^f Muman
—of Munster—ad., B. ^g le Tomar oḡ—by Thomas junior—ad., B.

⁵ *Mac Cathmhail*.—From the age
of the deceased there can be little
doubt the Mac Cawell intended was
Brian (ob. [1358] *supra*), not Art
(ob. 1432, *infra*).

1428. ¹ *Successor, etc.*—See [1377],
note, 4, *supra*.

² *City of St. James*.—Compostella.
See Jameson, *Sacred and Legendary
Art*, p. 233 sq.

chadha.—Brian, son of Fergal Mag Samradhain, namely, [1427] son of the chief of Tellach-Eathach, eminent in charity and good hospitality, died this year with victory of penance.—Joan, daughter of the bishop Mac Cathmhail,⁵ wife of Maurice Mag Uidhir, that is, of the great Archdeacon, died on the 13th of the Kalends of February [Jan. 20]; one that maintained a guest-house at Claeninis and at Ros-oirther for six and fifty years reputably, humanely [and] charitably.—Brian Ua Daimin, chief of Tir-Cennfhada, died on the 8th of the Ides [6th] of January.—Catherine, daughter of Ardghal Mag Mathgamna, wife of Ua Neill, namely, of Eogan, son of Niall Ua Neill junior, died this year on the Nones [5th] of June.

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, [12th of the moon,] A.D. [1428 B] 1428. The successor¹ of [St.] Caellin died this year: namely, Robert, the abbot.—Mac Conmara died this year: namely, chief of the Clann-Cuilein; to wit, one eminent in charity and excellent hospitality: that is, the son of Cu Mac Conmara. And it is that son of Cu who first brought happiness and peace into Clann-Cuilein and repressed rapine and evil compact in his territory and so on.—Aedh, son of Philip Mag Uidhir, went on his pilgrimage to the city of St. James;² to wit, the son of a sub-king that was best of hospitality in his own time and that was most spoken of in Ireland. And he died this year after cleansing of his sins in the city of St. James. And the night that he came to land in Ireland, he died in Kinsale,³ with victory of penance, on the 3rd of the Ides [11th] of August. And Thomas junior, son of [the] Mag Uidhir, who was along with him, carried him thence to Cork and he was buried by him there.—Cornac Ua Birn,

³ Kinsale.—Head (promontory) of the salt (-water).

ιον, ταιρεῖ Τηρε-Ὀριων, τ'ηεζ^h in bliathain rī^h.—Αεῖ
 ος Mhaḡ Uíðir do marbaḡ le clainn Donncaḡa
 ballaiḡ Mes Shampaḡain a tiḡ Mic Gilla-Pinnein in^h
 bliathain rī^h.

[Cal. Ian. iii. p., [l.^a xx.iii.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o
 xx.^o ix.^o hUa Flannaga[1]n Tuaiti-Raḡa, ion, Gilla-Iru,
 ḡo marbaḡ in bliathain rī le clainn Αεḡa Mes Uíðir 'n-a
 tiḡ fein, ap gpeir aḡce.—Cocaḡ mor τ'ειρḡi^b in bliathain
 rī eter hUa Ruairc, ion, Taḡḡ 7 hUa Raiḡilliḡ, ion,
 Eogan^o. Ocur clann Maḡgamna hUa Raiḡilliḡ 7
 Gail na Míðe τ'ειρḡi α n-aḡaiḡ hUa Raiḡilliḡ 7 baile
 hUa Raiḡilliḡ do loraḡ leo. hUa Raiḡilliḡ¹ do ḡabairc
 hUa Neill ḡuige 7 Oirḡiall² 7 Phep-Manaḡ. Ocur α
 caepaiḡeḡτ do^d gluapaḡτ^d do leir hUa Neill 7 leirna
 maiḡiḡ rīn co hΑḡaiḡ-cille-moire. hUa Ruairc 7
 clann Maḡgamna 7 ḡapun Deulḡna 7 Mac Caba do ḡeḡτ,
 rluḡḡ mor, cucu³ ap Αḡaiḡ-cille-moire. Αn τa rluḡḡ
 do ḡul α coinne α ḡeile ap in Αḡaiḡ rīn. hUa Neill 7
 α clann 7 α galloglaḡ 7 Pīr-Mhanaḡ 7 hUa Raiḡilliḡ
 7 α bpaḡri do ḡul ḡuca annrīn co rona, rēnaḡail 7
 maiḡm Αḡaiḡ-cille-moire do ḡabairc oppa. Ocur
 ḡapun Deulḡna do ḡabail ann 7 Mac Capa 7 Enri Mac
 Capa 7 Diaḡmaio hUa Ruairc 7 τaine aili naḡ air-
 miteḡ rīnn do ḡabail 7 do marbaḡ ann. hUa Neill
 7 na maiḡi rīn do ḡoiḡeḡτ co corḡupaḡ τia tiḡiḡ do'n
 turur rīn.—Donncaḡ Mac Gille-Pinnein obiḡτ ppiḡie
 Calēḡar Decimbri^o.

1828. ^{h-h} om., A.

1429. ¹ Raḡ-, A. ²-Ua, A. ³-α, B. ^{a-bl}., A, B. ^b om., A. ^c hUa
 Raiḡilliḡ, ad., B. ^{d-d} repeated, B. ^{e-e} τ'ηεζ in bliathain rī—*died this*
year, B

1429. ¹ Achadh - cille - moire. — | kilmore, bar. of Clonmahon, co.
 Field of the great church (Augha- | Cavan).

namely, chief of Tir-Briuin, died this year.—Aedh Mag Uidhir junior was slain by the sons of Donchadh Mag Samradhain the Freckled in the house of Mac Gilla-Finnein this year. [1428]

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, [23rd of the moon,] A.D. 1429. Ua Flannaga[i]n of Tuath-ratha, namely, Gilla-Isu, was slain this year by the sons of Aedh Mag Uidhir in his own house, on a night incursion.—Great war arose this year between Ua Ruairc, namely, Tadhg and Ua Raighilligh, namely, Eogan. And the sons of Mathgamain Ua Raighilligh and the Foreigners of Meath arose against Ua Raighilligh and the town of Ua Raighilligh was burned by them. Ua Raighilligh brought Ua Neill to him and the Oirgialla and Fir-Manach. And their predatory band proceeded for him with Ua Neill and with those magnates to Achadh-cille-moire¹. Ua Ruairc and the sons of Mathgamain² and the Baron of Delvin and Mac Caba came, [with] a large host, [in opposition] to them on Achadh-cille-moire. The two hosts went against each other on that Field. Ua Neill and his sons and his gallowglasses and the Fir-Manach and Ua Raighilligh and his kinsmen advanced to them then courageously, prosperously and the defeat of Achadh-cille-moire was inflicted on them [i.e. the enemy]. And the Baron of Delvin was taken prisoner there and Mac Caba and Henry Mac Caba and Diarmaid Ua Ruairc and other persons that are not reckoned here were [either] captured or³ slain there. Ua Neill and those magnates went triumphantly to their homes on that occasion.—Donnchadh Mac Gille-Finnein died on the 2nd of the Kalends of December [Nov. 30]. [1429]

² *Mathgamain*.—O'Reilly.

³ *Or*.—Literally, *and*.

⁴ *In this year, etc.*—Given in sub.

stance in the *A. L. C.* at 1420.

⁵ *Paul, etc.*—This obit I have not found elsewhere.

(hoc' anno nativ' erit, ut fertur, hO 'Omnaiill, p' Thipe-Conaill, idon, Aed' ruad', mac Neill, mic Toirp-dealbaiḡ, mic Neill ḡairb' hU' 'Omnaiill'.—Pol', mac ḡilla-na-naem, mic ḡilla-Caba hU' Cairiḡe, idon, liaḡ clumap, aḡaraḡ dō b'ḡ aḡ Concuḡar ruad' Mhaḡ U'oir 7 aḡ Ruḡraiḡe Mhaḡ Mhaḡḡaiḡna ḡu honoraḡ, p'ḡiaḡ-ḡaḡ 7 fear p'ḡaltaḡ, ruairc, d'heḡ an b'iaḡain, p'cilicet, 1429 Anno Domini⁴.)

B 83a [Cal. Ian. 1. p., [L.^a iii.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o xxx.^o Sluaḡ mop le hEogan, mac Neill oig hU' Neill, co ḡallaiḡ Maḡairc Oirḡiall. Ro^b h'airḡeḡ imorro 7 po lom|paḡ 7 po loirceḡ ḡalltaḡt Maḡair[1] Oirḡiall leir 7 po loirc an Spadoḡaile dō'n turur rin. Ocur po p'agaib' in Spadoḡaile po ḡir co humail dō 7 tainiḡ fein dia ḡiḡ co m-buaiḡ corḡair 7 arailc.—Sluaḡ mop la Eogan c'etna, mac Neill oig, co maiḡib' an Coicib' uime 'ra n-Aḡḡaile 7 a dola ḡur an Senlongport 7 a ḡoiḡeḡt iar rin co Caill-palaiḡ¹ 7 a m-beib' p'calad ann 1 n-a comnaiḡi² 7 dō ḡuaiḡ co p'reḡainn M'ḡe. Ro bai imorro comḡail mop aḡ ḡaiḡelaiḡ³ in 'Deirce[1]r, idon, hUa Concobair p'hailḡi, idon, in Calbaḡ 7 hUa Mail-muaiḡ 7 hUa Maḡaḡain 7 Maḡ Eoḡaḡain 7 hUa Mail[-sh]eḡlainn, a comne an Eogaḡin rin. Ocur tangadur rin uile co p'remainn dō ḡaḡail tuarurtail an Eogaḡin rin. Ocur dō loirḡeḡ lapḡar M'ḡe uile leirna p'luaḡḡaiḡ rin pa Cill-ḡh'irḡiḡ. Tainiḡ dono ḡarun Delḡna 7 p'lunḡceḡaiḡ 7 Oirib'ertaiḡ 7 ḡoill lapḡair M'ḡe co⁴

1429. ¹85c, l. m., t. h., A; om., B. ²85d, t. m., n. t. h., A; om., B.

1430. ¹ḡail-, A. ²-roē, B. ³ḡoer-, B. ⁴ḡu, B. ⁵bl., A, B. ⁶7, pref. (unnecessarily, the nexus being expressed by imorro), B.

1430. ¹Senlongport.—Old stronghold. The name is partially represented in Longford.

²Receive the stipend.—That is,

to acknowledge O'Neill as their lord. He, in return, rewarded their service.

(In this year⁴ was born, as is said, O'Domnaill, king of [1429]
Tir Conaill, namely, Aedh the Red, son of Niall, son of
Toirdhealbach, son of Niall Ua Domnaill the Rough.—
Paul,⁵ son of Gilla-na-naem, son of Gilla-Caba Ua Caiside,
namely, a reputable, successful physician that lived
honoured and respected in the service of Conchubhar
Mag Uidhir the Red and Rugraidhe Mathgamna and
[was] a cheerful, excellent man, died [this] year, namely,
A.D. 1429.)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, [4th of the moon,] A.D. [1430]
1430. A great host [was led] by Eogan, son of Niall
Ua Neill junior, against the Foreigners of the Plain of
Oirgialla. Then was harried and laid bare and burned
the Foreign settlement of the Plain of Oirgialla by him
and the Sradbaile was burned on that expedition. And
he left the Sradbaile under tribute submissively and went
himself to his house with triumph of victory and so
forth.—A large host [was led] by the same Eogan, son of
Niall junior, with the magnates of the Province [of
Ulster] around him, into the Anghaile and he went to
the Senlongport¹ and proceeded after that to Sallow-Wood
and was for a time settled there and [then] marched to
Fremainn of Meath. Now, there was a large muster by
the Gaidhil of the South [of Meath], namely, Ua Conco-
bair Failghi, that is, the Calbach and Ua Mailmhuaidh
and Ua Madaghain and Mag Eochagain and Ua Mail[-
Sh]echlainn, to meet that Eogan. And those all went to
Fremainn to receive the stipend² of that Eogan. And
the West of Meath around Cell-Biscigh[e]³ was all
burned by those hosts. There came, moreover, the Baron
of Delvin and the Plunkets and Herberts and the Foreign-

³ *Cell-Biscighe* [recte-*Bicsighe*]. — | Westmeath. For its importance,
Church of Bicsich (Virgin, whose | see 1230, note 1, *supra*.
feast was June 28); Kilbixy, co.

comcoitcinn a coinne an Eogain rin, dia peir 7 dia onoruḡaḡ tar cenn a tpeḡeḡ peir. Eogan do ḡoiḡeḡ dia ḡiḡ do'n turur rin iar^c m-buaiḡ^c corḡair. Ocur mac Domnaill^d buiḡe^d hUⁱ Ferḡail^e, iḡon^d, mac^d hUⁱ Pherḡail, do bpeiḡ leir co Dun-ngennainn do braḡair, tar cenn tiḡepnu[i]r hUⁱ Ferḡail 7 apaire,—iḡon^d, Emann, mac hUⁱ Ferḡail^d.—Maḡ Uⁱḡoir do eḡ in bliaḡain ri^f (iḡon^g, 1ḡ[ib]ur Nouembur^g); iḡon, ri Fer-Manaḡ, iḡon, Tomar (iḡon^h, in^g ḡilla tuḡ^h), mac Riⁱib, mic Aeḡa ruaiḡ: iḡon^f, per einiḡ 7 eaḡnuma^g iarḡair

A 86a Eorpa | an Tomar rin 7 per do⁷ cumḡaiḡ peiglera 7 tempaill 7 mainiptreḡa 7 epocḡa naemḡa 7 deaib^g Muire co⁹ meimic 7 tuc riḡ a¹ ceallaiḡ 7 a tuaḡaiḡ¹ 7 do ḡorain a epicḡ ar a comurpannaiḡ. Ocur do bi re bliaḡna deḡ ar riḡit a riḡi Fer-Manaḡ. Ocur po baḡar rruiti 7 renoraiḡ tuaḡa 7 eclura 'ḡa aḡraiḡ 7 'ḡa onoruḡaḡ ar a pēḡur po pollaḡnaiḡ peir a riḡi 7 a pḡaiḡur. Ocur a eḡ iar m-buaiḡ Ongḡa 7 aiḡriḡi. Ocur a mac do riḡaḡ i n-a inaḡ, iḡon, Tomar og, ḡo ḡoil De 7¹ le tuaḡaiḡ Fer-Manaḡ 7 le ceallaiḡ 7^d le rruitiḡ^d 7 le hollamnaiḡ 7 le bpuḡaḡaiḡ 7 le biataḡaiḡ¹ co^d haentaḡaḡ^d 7 apaire.

B 83b — | Niall, mac Epiri hUⁱ Neill, morḡu[u]r epḡ.—Cocaḡ^d mor in bliaḡain ri iḡer Maḡ Carrḡaiḡ ruabaḡ 7 in t-lapla. Cairḡel Cille-ḡurta[i]n do ḡabail leirin lapla, iḡon, Semur, ar Maḡ Carrḡaiḡ ruabaḡ 7 tuc an t-lapla e do ḡhonnḡaḡ Ma[ḡ] Carrḡaiḡ, iḡon, deḡbraḡair Mheḡ Carrḡaiḡ, do bi rapur peir aḡ toḡail

1430. ⁵an, B. ⁶eng-, B. ⁷po, B. ⁸deibara (with dots under -ra), B. ⁹su, A. ^cpo m-buaiḡ—with (lit. under) victory, B. ^d-d om., B. ^e.iḡon, Eunn, mac Domnaill buiḡe—namely, Edmund, son of Domnall the Tawny, B. ^f=^d-d. ^gg=1402¹. ^h-h 1392^b-^b. ⁱ-i a tuaḡaiḡ 7 a ceallaiḡ, B. ¹apcena—besides, ad., B.

⁴ In respect, etc.—That their lands | ⁵ In respect, etc. — To ensure
might not be despoiled by O'Neill. | O'Farrell's submission to O'Neill.

ners of the West of Meath in general to meet that Eogan, [1430] to submit to and honour him in respect⁴ of their own lands. Eogan went to his house on that occasion after triumph of victory. And the son of Domnall Ua Ferghail the Tawny, namely, the son of [the] Ua Ferghail, that is, Edmond, son of Ua Ferghail, was taken with him to Dun-gennain as a hostage, in respect⁵ of the lordship of Ua Ferghail and so on.—Mag Uidhir died this year (namely, on the Ides [13th] of November); to wit, the king of Fir-Manach, that is, Thomas (namely, the Black Gillie), son of Philip, son of Aedh the Red: that is, the [best] man of hospitality and prowess of the West of Europe [was] that Thomas and a man that frequently set up oratories and churches and monasteries and holy crosses and images of Mary, and established peace amongst clergy and laity⁶ and defended his territory against its neighbours. And he was six and thirty⁷ years in kingship of Fir-Manach. And elders and seniors of state and church venerated and honoured him for the excellence wherewith he administered his sovranity and his principedom. And he died after victory of penance and Uinction. And his son, namely, Thomas junior, was made king in his stead unanimously, by will of God and by the laity and clergy and elders and ollams and yeomen and hospitallers of Fir-Manach and so forth.—Niall, son of Henry Ua Neill, died.—Great war [arose] this year between Mag Carthaigh the Grey and the Earl. The castle of Cell-Brita[i]n⁸ was taken by the Earl, namely, James,⁹ from Mag Carthaigh the Grey, and the Earl gave it to Don-

⁶ *Clergy and laity.* — Literally, churches and territories.

⁷ *Six and thirty.* — He succeeded his father in 1395, *supra*.

⁸ *Cell-Britain.* — Church of Britan (perhaps the saint given in the

Mart. of Tallaght at May 15); Kilbrittan, co. Cork.

⁹ *James.* — Seventh Earl of Desmond. For interesting details respecting him, see Gilbert, *Viceroy*, p. 334, sq.

in čairdeil rin 7 araire^d.—Sluaḡaḡ la Mac Uilliam Clainni-Ricairḡ 7 la Mac Donnčairḡ Thipe-hOilella 7 la mac Domnaill, mic Muirceptairḡ hUí Cončobuir, a Conmaicne-Cuile. Loircti^k mora do denum leo 7 Aeḡ, mac hUí Concobuir ruairḡ, do marbaḡ leo 7 Cairbri, mac ḡruain hUí ḡirḡ. Ocur a toiḡeḡt dia čig iar m-buairḡ čorcar. — Cairlen^d Tuillrḡ do ḡabail do Chačal, mac hUí Cončobuir ruairḡ, ar clainn Toirprelbairḡ hUí Cončobuir in bliadain ri^d. — ḡruain, mac Tiḡernain oig hUí Ruairc, do marbaḡ le clainn Mail[-Sh]ečlann Meḡ Raḡnaill¹⁰ a Maečail-Mhančain. Ocur^d Donnčairḡ, mac Tiḡernain, do čur ḡon ruairḡ rin a Mainirir Mhaečla co maicirḡ a muinntir uime. Donnčairḡ fein do čoiḡeḡt amač tar cenn a muinntir a ričt Meḡ Rač-naill. Sič do denum atoppa 7 epaic ḡruain do ic. — ḡilla-na-naem hUa Leanna[ⁱ]n, cananač 7 racurta Mainirreč Leara-ḡabail, ḡheḡ ririric Kalenvar Septimbri^d.

[Cal. 1an. 11. p., [L.^a xu.,^a] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o xxx.^o 1.^o Mac mic Iarla Cille-dara do cročairḡ 7 do čarraig la ḡallairḡ Aeč-cliač in^b bliadain ri^b. — ḡarrouč, ingen hUí Ruairc (idon,^o ben hUí Raḡillirḡ, idon, Eogain^o), idon, ben einirḡ 7 crabairḡ, do^d eḡ^d iar^b m-buairḡ aicriḡe^b. — Maḡ Raḡnaill do^d eḡ^d in^b bliadain cetna^b: idon, Serppairḡ, fer^b einirḡ 7 eḡnuma^b. — Aine, ingen hUí Ruairc, idon, ben hUí Perḡail, mortua ep.^c — Seacan, mac Con-Connairḡ, mic Rilib Meḡ Uirḡ, do marbaḡ le Tellač-nečairḡ: idon^b, fer einirḡ 7 eḡnuma 7 crabairḡ 7 čig

A 86b

1430. ¹⁰ Račn-, A. ^k 7, pref., B.1431. ^{a-a} bl., A, B. ^{b-b} om., B. ^{c-c} = 1384^{c-c}. ^{d-d} ḡheḡ, B.¹⁰ Son, etc. — Brian O'Connor
Sligo.¹¹ Ua Conchobuir.—O'Connor the
Brown.

chadh Mag Carthaigh, that is, the brother of [the] Mag [1430]
 Carthaigh, who was along with himself at the taking of
 that castle and so forth.—A hosting [was made] by
 Mac William of Clann-Ricaird and by Mac Donnchaidh
 of Tir-Oilella and by the son¹⁰ of Domnall, son of Muir-
 certach Ua Conchobuir, into Conmaicene-Cuile. Great
 burnings were done by them and Aedh, son of Ua Con-
 cobuir the Red and Cairbre, son of Brian Ua Birn, were
 slain by them. And they went to their houses after triumph
 of victory.—The castle of Tuilsg was taken by Cathal,
 son of Ua Conchobuir the Red, from the sons of Toir-
 delbach Ua Conchobuir¹¹ this year.—Brian, son of Tigh-
 ernan Ua Ruairc junior, was slain by the sons of Mael[-Sh]-
 echlainn Mag Raghnaill in Maethal of [St.] Manchan¹²
 And Donchadh, son of Tighernan, was driven in that
 rout into the monastery of Maethal, with the worthies
 of his people around him. Donchadh himself came out
 on behalf of his people [and placed himself] at the dis-
 posal of Mag Raghnaill. Peace was made between them
 and the eric of Brian was paid.—Gilla-na-naem Ua Lean-
 na[i]n, canon and sacristan of the Monastery of Lisgabail,
 died on the 2nd of the Kalends of September [Aug. 31].

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, [15th of the moon], A.D. [1431]
 1431. The grandson of the Earl of Kildare was hanged
 and drawn by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath this year.—
 Barrdubh, daughter of Ua Ruairc (namely, wife of [the]
 Ua Raighilligh, that is, of Eogan), to wit, a woman of
 hospitality and piety, died after victory of penance.—Mag
 Raghnaill died the same year: namely, Geoffrey, a man
 of hospitality and prowess.—Aine, daughter of Ua Ruairc,
 that is, the wife of Ua Ferghail, died.—John son of Cu-
 Connacht, son of Philip Mag Uidhir, was slain by the
 Tellach-Eathach: to wit, a man of hospitality and prowess

¹² *Manchan*.—His feast was Feb. | of the name in the *Homonymous*
 14 (Mart. Tal.). He is the second | *Lists* (L. L. 368b).

αιθεδ το βοδταιβ 7 το δαμαιβ 7 το θεοραδαιβ. Ocur α
 tul čuca^a ap α n-icē fein^o i n-α tir fein. 6pian¹ caeē,
 mac Meš Sampaδain, do^b fell air^b 7 6pian fein do
 čoitim an la rin^s le seaan 7 poδaiδe o'a muinntir α
 n-oiγail α n-oročcuingill. Ocur nī poiδe seaan ann
 rin acτ μοιpφειpур 7 do bi 6pian, oα picit, no tpi picit,
 ann. Maš^b Uioip do δul, pluaš mōp, α Tellač-nEačāč,
 iδon, Tomar, mac Tomair, do oiγail α bpačar poppa.
 7o hinnpaδ 7 do loipceδ tpa in tir co toipceñail leip
 7 do loipceδ baile Meš Sampaδain do'n turyur rin leip
 7 oaingnečā in tipe pōp. Ocur do mapbaδ moran do
 maičib in tipe do'n turyur rin le Maš Uioip. Maš
 Uioip do innτοš oia tir fein do'n tul rin, iar m-buaiδ
 corγuir 7 comaiδme 7 apailē.—Cpečā mora 7 āp oaine
 le Mašnur Maš Mhačgamna ap 6hallaiβ in¹ bliaδain
 p^h.—hUa Concobuir Corpumpuaδ, iδon, Muipceptač,
 do mapbaδ do clainn α oepbpačar fein.—Conn hUa
 Mail[-Sh]ečlainn, iδon, aobur piš Miδe, do mapbaδ
 le hOñgailečaiβ 7 le 6allaiβ iapčair Miδe in bliaδain
 p^h.—6epalt Caemanač¹, iδon, pep^b einiš 7 ešnuma 7^b aobur
 piš Laišen gan^b [f]parabra, o'heš^b.—Uátep Mac
 Pheopair do^a eš^a in bliaδain p^h.—Sluaš mor le hEogan
 hUa Neill 7¹ le hOipγiallaiβ 7 le Maš Uioip 7 le hUa
 Raišiliš¹ cum^k Mic Uibilin² oia^b inopaδ^b. Cpič¹ Mic
 Uibilin do cpeačao^m 7 do loipaδ leo. Eogan 7 α pluaš
 do beič co cenn caiciδip³ ap mīp annpa Rúta 7 α čaep-
 aiδečτ papiy, aš milliuδ α n-apδann 7 aš loipaδ⁴ α
 m-bailteδ. Eogan do čoišečτ oia tiš do'n turyur rin 7ⁿ
 apailēⁿ.— | Enpí, mac Eogain hUa Neill, do 6abail le
 Nečtain hUa n-Domnail. Coinne do 6abail o'Eogan
 hUa Neill 7 do Nečtain ppa ceile 7 pič do δenum doiβ

B 83c

1431. ¹an, B. ²Uioi-, A. ³coei-, B. ⁴γaδ, A. ^oom., A. ¹iδon,
 le 6pian—namely, by Brian, B. ^scetna—same, B. ^h=^{b-b}. ¹o'heš,
 ad., B. ¹¹gu maičib an .U. to leip—with the nobles of the Province [of
 Ulster] with him, B. ^kdocum (same meaning as A word), B. ¹⁷, pref.,
 B. ^minnpaδ—plundered, B. ⁿ⁻ⁿpo buaiδ—with victory, B.

and piety and [that kept]¹ a guest-house for poor and for [1431]
[bardic] bands and for pilgrims. And he had gone to
them² on their invitation into their own country. Brian
Blind[-eye], son of Mag Samradhain, that betrayed him
and Brian himself and a multitude of his people fell the
same day by John, in expiation of their evil proceeding.
And John was there [with] but seven and Brian was
[there with] two score, or three score. Mag Uidhir,
namely, Thomas, son of Thomas, went [with] a large host
into Tellach-Eathach to avenge his kinsman upon them.
The country was therefore successfully harried and burned
by him and the town of Mag Samradhain³ and the
donjons of the country likewise were burned by him on
that occasion. And many of the magnates of the country
were slain by Mag Uidhir on that occasion. Mag Uidhir
returned to his house on that expedition after triumph of
victory and overthrow and so on.—Great raids and de-
struction of people [were inflicted] by Maghnus Mag
Mathgamna on the Foreigners this year.—Ua Concobuir
of Corcumruadh, namely, Muircertach, was slain by the
sons of his own brother.—Conn Ua Mael[-Sh]echlainn,
namely, one who was to be king of Meath, was slain by
the people of Anghaile⁴ and by the Foreigners of the West
of Meath this year.—Gerald Kavanagh, namely, a man of
hospitality and prowess and one fit to be king of Leinster
without opposition, died.—Walter Mac Feorais died this
year.—A large host [was led] by Eogan Ua Neill, and
by the Oirgialla and by Mag Uidhir and by Ua Raighilligh
against Mac Uibhilin to harry him. The country of Mac
Uibhilin was despoiled and burned by them. Eogan and
the host were to the end of a fortnight over a month in
the Route and his raiding-party with him, destroying their

1431. ¹ *That kept*.—Literally, of.

² *Them*. — The people of Tul-
lyhaw (Tellach - Eachach), co.
Cavan.

³ *Town of ag Samradhain*.—

Baile-Meg-Samradhain; anglicised
Ballymagauran (co. Cavan).

⁴ *People of Anghaile*.—Plural ad-
jective form of *Anghaile* in the
original.

7 Enri^o do legan amac̃.—Plai^o do *ē*oi^oēc̃ a p̃epai^oſ-
 Mana^o in b̃lia^oðain p̃i^h. Ocur *Aluſur*tin h̃uā Capmaic
 o'heg oi: ion, olla^h p̃ai^op̃i p̃ep-Mana^o uile 7 p̃ep
 tiſi ai^oðe^o co^o coit^očenn. Ma^očgamain h̃uā Capmaic do
 eſ do^hn plai^o c̃etna.—Map̃c̃p̃luac̃ ſall do *ē*oi^oēc̃
 o'ia^opai^o c̃pei^oci a Clainn-in-Cai^o h̃uā Raiſilliſ. Ma^oč-
 nur^b Maſ Mha^očgamna, ion, mac *Alp̃oſail*, do ðul in
 la c̃etna o'ia^opai^o c̃pei^oci ap̃ ſhallai^oſ 7^b p̃i^o an^o m̃ap̃c̃-
 p̃luac̃ ſhall^o o'p̃aſail do^o. Ma^očnur o'a^o len^om̃uin ap̃a
 loſ^oſ 7 a p̃aſbail ap̃ p̃ſur do, oc^o p̃opai^ope | p̃opran
 c̃pei^oci. Ma^očnur do ðul p̃u^oca co p̃ona, p̃enamail 7 a
 mai^oci do ſabail do 7 an *č*uio aile do map̃ba^oð oib.
 Ocur Ma^očnur do *ē*oi^oēc̃ oia *č*iſ do^hn turup p̃in p̃a
 buai^o c̃opſair 7 ap̃aile.—Ne^očtain h̃uā Domnail do
 ðul co c̃ai^oſtel lo^oca-laeſuiri^o ap̃ ino^op̃oiſi^o 7 a ſabail
 ap̃ Thoip̃roelba^o h̃uā n-Domnail 7 a p̃uair ann do^o
 mai^oni^oſ do b̃pei^oci lei^op oia *č*iſ 7 ap̃aile.—Sluaſa^oð^o do
 ðenum do Mac Uilliam Clainni-Ricair^o, ion, Uileas,
 co com̃aentai^o moip lei^op, a Conmaicni-Chuile. Ocur
 an^oðain in^oneti c̃ai^oc[i^oſ]i^op, oſ lo^oca^o a n-ap̃bann 7 a m-
 bailte^o 7 a *ē*oi^oēc̃ oia *č*iſ do^hn turup p̃in 7 ap̃aile^b.—
 Ta^oðſ h̃uā h̃eogain, ion, Oip̃i^oðel lo^oca-h̃ep̃ni, ion, p̃ep
 lan o'egna 7 do leiſinn, o'heg in b̃lia^oðain p̃i^h.—Eogan
 h̃uā p̃ialain, p̃ai p̃i^o ðana, o'eg in b̃lia^oðain c̃etna.—
 ſillibep̃t h̃uā Duib̃genna[i]n o'heg in b̃lia^oðain p̃i^h.—
 Domnall, mac Daib̃i^o h̃uā Tuac̃ail, ion, p̃ei^oče^on coit-
 cenn do^o ðamai^oſ 7^b do c̃ia^opai^oſ Ep̃enn co la a eca^o,
 mo^op̃tuup ep̃t.—Domnall Mac ſilla-Pat̃raiſ, ion,
 mac p̃iſ O^op̃raiſi, mo^op̃tuup ep̃t.—Domnall p̃iaba^oč, mac
 ðp̃iain, Mac Ma^očnura ob̃uic̃ 8 iour ianuairi^o.—Maſ

1431. ^oſu, B. ^oas, B. ^o-e, A. ^oegā, B. ^oEogan at first, but dots
 were put underneath, to signify deletion, A. ^op̃an p̃geoil p̃in—of that
 news, B. ^o-^oMa^očnur Maſ Ma^očgamna 7 a—by Maghnus Mag
 Mathgamna and they (were followed), B. ^odo—by him—ad., B. ^o-^o=^o.
 t-t = 1379 h.

^o Clann-in-caich.—See 1377, note
 8, *supra*.

^o Found them.—Literally, they
 were found by him.

crops and burning their towns. Eogan went [in triumph] [1431]
to his house on that occasion [and so on].—Henry, son of
Eogan Ua Neill, was taken prisoner by Nechtain Ua
Domnall. A conference was held by Eogan Ua Neill and
by Nechtain with each other and peace was made by them
and Henry liberated.—Plague came in Fir-Manach this
year. And Augustine Ua Carmaic died thereof, namely,
one versed in the rights of all the Fir-Manach and a man
who kept a general guest-house. Mathgamain Ua Car-
maic died of the same plague.—A horse-host of Foreigners
came in search of spoil into the Clann-in-caich⁵ of Ua
Raighilligh. Magnus Mag Mathgamna, namely, son of
Ardghal, went the same day in search of spoil against the
Foreigners and information of the horse-host of the
Foreigners was got by him. Maghnus followed them on
their track and found them⁶ resting, keeping guard on the
prey. Maghnus went against them spiritedly, success-
fully and their magnates were captured by him and the
other portion of them slain. And Maghnus went to his
house on that occasion with triumph of victory and so on.
—Nechtain Ua Domnaill went to the castle of Loch-
Laeghairi to attack [it] and he took it from Toirdelbach
Ua Domnaill, and what he found therein of valuables he
carried with him to his house and so on.—A hosting
was made by Mac William of Clann-Ricaird, namely,
Ulick, with large allied forces⁷ along with him, into Con-
maicne-Cuile. And he remained there a fortnight,
burning their crops and their towns and went [in triumph]
to his house on that occasion and so on.—Tadhg hUa
hEogain, namely, Official⁸ of Loch-Erne, that is, a man full
of knowledge and literature, died this year.—Eogan Ua
Fialain, an eminent poet, died the same year.—Gilbert
Ua Duibgenna[i]n died this year.—Domnall, son of David
Ua Tuathail, namely, general protector for the [bardic]
bands and retinues of Ireland to the day of his decease,

⁷ *Allied forces.*—Literally, *alliance*. | ⁸ *Official.*—See 1394, note 5, *supra*.

Carmaic Fep-Manač, ion, Gilla-Patraig 7 Muircear-
tač, mac Pilib Mic⁹ Carmuic, do marbađ co ločtač le
Donnčad Ma[gh] Carmuic 7 le n-a companačaiḃ mail-
ipeča[iḃ], 6 Nonar Iulii.—Simon^b Maḡ Arēa[i]n, can-
anač 7 grianreoir do Muinntir Lera-gabail, o'heḡ 9
Calendar Marchⁿ.

[b.]

[Cal. Ian. iii. p., [L.^a xxii.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o
xxx.^o ii.^o hUa Neill do marbađ in bliadain ri^b la
hOipect-hUa-Cačain, ion^c, ier da Nođlaic do ionnrađ^c:
ion, Domnall, mac Eirí hUa Neill, ion, a dul eua^d
i n-a tír fein; Domnall^o hUa Cača[i]n 7 Aibne hUa
Cača[i]n, ion, da mac Diarmata hUa Chačain, do gabail
B 83d tigi for hUa Neill 7 | a marbađ annⁱ do'n turur rin
7 ročaiḃe dia muinntir. Eogan, mac Neill oig hUa
Neill, do riḡađ 'ra^e Coicir co comaentađač^{1h}. Ocur^c a
dola co Tulac-og 7 a riḡađ ar leic na riḡ ann do ḃeoin
De 7 daine, aepoc^c 7 olloman^c.—Cpeča mora, meinci
7 ár daine le Maḡnur Maḡ Mhačgamna ar Gallaiḃ
in^c bliadain ri^c 7 no bepeḃ leir cin[n] Danur 7 epcapao
guran Lurḡain,

(A)

ion, co longport Maḡ-
nura. Ocur do bepi na cinn
rin for garrda in baile,
indur gur' aduactmur le da-
maiḃ 7 le deorađaiḃ Epenn
beir aḡ feḡain garrda baile
Maḡnura, ar a meo do biḃ
do cennaiḃ a namao 7 a epcapao fair.

(B)

ion, gó [a] baile fein.
Ocur ro baḃ lor o' aduact
7 o' urḡrain le damaiḃ 7
le deorađaiḃ Epenn beir aḡ
fecein garrḡa baile Maḡ-
nura, le himao cenn namao
7 epcapao fair.

A 86d

Coinne do Gabail do | hUa Neill, ionⁱ, do Eoganⁱ,

1431. ⁹ Meḡ, B.

1432. ¹ co hae-, B. ^{a-a} a character like Q; perhaps=*Quaere*, n. t.
h., A; bl., B. ^b om., B. ^{c-c} =^b. ^d after fein, B. ^e 7, pref., B. ^f om.,
A. ^g for an—over the, B. ^h an bliadain [ri]—this year—ad., B.
ⁱ itl., t. h. (with variant, o'Eogan), B; text, A.

⁹ Granger.—See the reference in O'D., *F. M.*, iv. 882.

died.—Domnall Mac Gilla-Patraig, namely, son of the [1431] king of Ossory, died.—Domnall Mac Maghnusa the Grey, son of Brian, died on the 8th of the Ides [6th] of January.—Mag Carmaic of Fir-Manach, namely, Gilla-Patraig and Muircertach, son of Philip Mac Carmaic, were wickedly slain by Donchadh Mag Carmaic and by his malicious companions on the 6th of the Nones [2nd] of July.—Simon Mag Archa[i]n, canon and granger⁹ of the community of Lisgabail, died on the 9th of the Kalends of March [Feb. 21].

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, [26th of the moon,] A.D. [1432 B.] 1432. Ua Neill was slain this year by the Oirecht-Ui-Cathain, namely, between the two Nativities [Dec. 25-Jan. 6] precisely: to wit, Domnall, son of Henry Ua Neill. [Thus] namely [it happened]: he went to them into their own country; Domnall Ua Catha[i]n and Aibne Ua Catha[i]n, that is, the two sons of Diarmait Ua Cathain, seized a house upon Ua Neill, and he, with many of his people, was slain there on that occasion. Eogan, son of Niall Ua Neill junior, was made king in the Province [of Ulster] unanimously. And he went to Tulach-oc and was crowned on the flag-stone of the kings there by the will of God and men, bishops and ollams.—Great, frequent preys and destruction of people were committed by Maghnus Mag Mathgamna on the Foreigners this year, and he carried with him the heads of the Foreigners and enemies to the Lurgan,

(A)

namely, to the fortress of Maghnus. And those heads were placed upon the palisade of the town, so that it was very horrible to the [bardic] bands and to the pilgrims of Ireland to behold the palisade of the town of Maghnus, for the amount of heads of his foes and of his enemies that was thereon.

(B)

namely, to his own town. And there it was enough of terror and loathing to the [bardic] bands and to the pilgrims of Ireland to behold the palisade of the town of Maghnus, with the great number of the heads of foes and enemies thereon.

αῖ' Chael-uirci' pē^k clainn Domnaill, mic Muirceptaiḡ hUí Concobuir. hUa Domnaill do ēur α muinntire do coimeṡ an Chail, αῖ' eḡla na coinne do poṡtain α ēeile. hUa Neill 7 Maḡ Uidhir, do dol αῖ in Cael.¹ Muinnter hUí Domnaill do ēegmail doib 7 roigṡeopaṡt do be[ι]ē atoppa. Pīr-Manaṡ do dul α tir forpo: ruaiḡ Mibuilḡ do buain artu 7 daine imda do lot 7 do marbaṡ doib. Clainn Domnaill do coigēṡt an la rin mur apoibe hUa Neill 7 α lama do ēabairt í n-α laim 7 araille.—Domnaill hUa Neill, idon, mac d'Eogan, mic [mac] Neill oig hUí Neill, do eḡ do'n pīlun i^o cinn caiciṡiri iar pēil pātpaiḡ^o in bliāṡain ri^b: idon, aṡbur ruḡ Ulaṡ αῖ eimeṡ 7 αῖ eḡnum é^b.—Eogan, mac Meḡ Caprṡaiḡ ruabaiḡ, do ṡul αῖ cpeiṡ αῖ Cinn-paille. Eogan do marbaṡ do luṡt Cinn-ṡpaille d'en urṡar ṡo [sic] ḡa 7 araille.—Coḡaṡ^o mop in bliāṡain ri etep hUa Neill 7 hUa n-Domnaill. Mac hUí Neill, idon, Enri, do ṡul co Sligeṡ αῖ cenn clainni Domnaill, mic Muirceptaiḡ hUí Concobuir. hUa Domnaill 7 hUa Ruairc 7 clainn Aeṡa Mheḡ Uidhir do be[ι]ē α foraire pompo pē heṡ na coic pēṡt-main do bi Enri ē-[r]iar. Enri 7 Cairbriḡ do toiḡēṡt for Maḡ-neine. Maḡ Uidhir, idon, Tomaḡ oḡ, do dola, coblaṡ, for Cael-uirci α coinne Enri 7 Chairbpeṡ 7 α toiḡēṡt plan dia tiḡ do'n turur rin.—Sluaḡaṡ mop do denaṡ d'Ua Neill 7 da [do] Maḡ Uidhir 7 do Mac-hUí-Neill-buiṡe i Ceinel-Moḡain for bpu hUí Domnaill. Eṡta imda 7 loiṡcti mopa do denum leo for Thir-Conaill 7 baile hUí Domnaill 7 baile Neṡtain do loṡcaṡ leo 7 ḡuirp imṡa do

1432. ¹ After Concobuir, B. k 7 do—and by, B. ¹⁻¹ daiḡ naṡ roic7 an coinne α ēeile hUa Neill 7 Maḡ Uidhir—in order that Ua Neill and Maḡ Uidhir might not meet each other, B. But the abbreviator forgot to replace the art., an, by the prep., α (ι).

1432. ¹ Lest, etc.—Literally, for fear of the meeting reaching each other.

² Despite them.—Literally, upon them.

A conference was held by Ua Neill, namely, by Eogan, at Narrow-Water with the sons of Domnall, son of Muir-certach Ua Conchobuir. Ua Domnaill placed his people to guard the Narrow, lest¹ the conferring parties should meet each other. Ua Neill and Mag Uidhir [nevertheless] went to the Narrow. The people of Ua Domnaill met them, and a discharge of arrows took place between them. The Fir-Manach [however] landed despite them:² [but] the rout of Mibolg was put upon them, and many persons of them were wounded and slain. [Still] the sons of Domnall went that day to where Ua Neill was and placed³ their hands in his hand, and so on.—Domnall Ua Neill, namely, son of Eogan, son of Niall Ua Neill junior, died of glandular disease at the end of a fortnight after the feast of [St.] Patrick this year: to wit, one fit to be king of Ulster for hospitality and for prowess [was] he.—Eogan, son of Mag Carthaigh the Grey, went on a raid against Kinsale. Eogan was slain by the folk of Kinsale with one cast of a javelin, and so on.—Great war [arose] this year between Ua Neill and Ua Domnaill. The son of Ua Neill, namely, Henry, went to Sligech to meet [and secure the aid of] the sons of Domnall, son of Muircertach Ua Conchobuir. Ua Domnaill and Ua Ruairc and the sons of Aedh Mag Uidhir were on the watch before them for the space of the five weeks that Henry was in the West. Henry and the Carbrians^{3a} went upon Magh-eine. Mag Uidhir, namely, Thomas junior, went [with] a fleet to Narrow-Water to meet Henry and the Carbrians, and they came safe to his house on that occasion.—A great hosting was made by [the] Ua Neill and by Mag Uidhir and by Mac-Ui-Neill-buidhe into Cenel-Moen to face Ua Domnaill. Slaughters⁴ numerous and burnings extensive were done by them upon Tir-Conaill and the town of Ua

¹ *Placed, etc.* — That is, made alliance with O'Neill. | led by the sons of O'Conor Sligo, lord of Carbery.

^{3a} *Carbrians.*—Namely, the force | ⁴ *Slaughters.* — Literally, *feats.*

- milliur^o leo. Ocur do batur o feil Cpor co luḡnurad^o por an toirḡ rin 7 a toirḡeēt dia tiḡ ḡan riē do ḡenum 7 arai^o.—Mas Maḡgamna, i^oon, ḡrian, mac Arḡḡail, do ḡul a n-aḡaiḡ hli Neill 7 a^o n-aḡaiḡ^o a braiḡreē fein, i^oon, Ruḡraiḡe 7 Maḡnur. Mas Mhaḡgamna do ḡul ḡu n-a caeraiḡeēt ar ḡalltaēt. Sluaḡ ḡall do tinol 7 a toirḡeēt le Mas Maḡgamna a n-Oirḡialla. Ocur Darḡraiḡi Coinn-innri do lorḡad^o leo 7 a n-dol² do'n turur rin co Maḡaire Arḡa-Maḡa 7 imenna³ Arḡa-Maḡa do buain arna templaiḡ doib 7 a lorḡad^o ar raiḡēi in baile. Comaḡa mora do buain do rruitiḡ an baile doib do cinn ḡan a^m o'a^m lorḡad^o. ḡail 7 Mas Maḡgamna do ḡul dia tiḡiḡ do'n turur rin.—Erpuēⁿ Cloḡair do eg in bliadain ri^b, i^oon, Arḡ Mac Caḡmail, i^oon^o, la Sant⁴ Labrai^o do^o ḡonnrad^o: i^oon^o, fer einiḡ 7 crabaḡ 7 tiḡi aiḡeḡ^p do^o boḡtaiḡ 7^o do ḡamaiḡ 7 do ḡeoraḡaiḡ. Ocur a ḡola ra buaiḡ o doḡain 7 o deḡon 7 arai^o.— | Mail[-Sh]eḡlainn Maineē Mac Conmara, i^oon, tai^oreē Clainni-Cuilein, morḡtur erḡ.—Taḡḡ Mac Maḡgamna, i^oon, aḡbar riḡ Corco-ḡaircino⁵, morḡtur erḡ.—Maolmorḡa óḡ hli^a Raiḡilliḡ morḡtur erḡ.—Sluaḡ ḡall do ḡoirḡeēt a n-Eiliḡ-hlii-Chepbail⁶ 7 cairlen ḡaile-an-britaiḡ 7 cairḡel Cluain-hlii-Cínaiḡ do lorḡad^o 7 do bḡireḡ leo do'n turur rin 7 arai^o.—Inḡnaḡ mor do ḡaḡbail a ḡeraiḡ-Manaḡ in bliadain ri: i^oon, ḡobur do bḡeḡ uain ḡil 7 an cetna a n-uraiḡ.—ḡriḡair, mac Seaain hlii Mailconaire, i^oon, aḡbur ruad^o re renḡur, o'heḡ in bliadain ri a tiḡ Mic Aeḡḡain

1432. ²-la, A. ³mea-, A. ⁴Sanḡ, A. ⁵-ḡinn, A. ⁶n-Eile-, B. m-m an baile—the town—r. m., t. h., A, in explanation of the textual pronoun. This was adopted in B, making the reading: ḡan an baile do lorḡad^o—not to burn the town. ⁿ This entry is placed after the Mail. eḡlainn obit, B. ^{o-o} itl., t. h., B. ^p co coirḡcenn—in general—ad., B.

See 1397, note 3a, *supra*.

^{4a} Nechtain.—O'Donnell.

⁵ Feast of Holy Cross.—May 3.

Domnaill and the town of Nechtain^{4a} were burned by them, [1432] and many corn-fields were burned by them. And they were from the feast of [Holy] Cross⁵ to Lammas on that expedition, and went to their house[s] without making peace, and so on.—Mag Mathgamna, namely, Brian, son of Ardghal, went against Ua Neill and against his own kinsmen, that is, Rughraidhe and Maghnus. Mag Mathgamna went with his raiding-party to the Foreign settlement. The host of the Foreigners mustered and went with Mag Mathgamna into Oirgialla. And Dairtraighi of Con-inis was burned by them, and they went on that expedition to the Plain of Ard-Macha, and the valuables of Ard-Macha were taken from out the temples by them and burned on the green of the town. Large offerings were extorted from the elders of the town by them for the sake of its not being burned. The Foreigners and Mag Mathgamna went to their houses [in triumph] on that occasion.—The bishop of Clochar died this year, namely, Art Mac Cathmail,⁶ on the day of [St.] Lawrence precisely [Aug. 14]: to wit, a man of hospitality and piety, and who kept a guest-house for poor and for [bardic] bands, and for pilgrims. And he departed with victory from world and from demon, and so on.—Mael [-Sh]echlain Mac Conmara the Ui-Mainian,⁷ namely, chief of Clann-Cuilein, died.—Tadhg Mac Mathgamna, namely, one destined to be king of Corco-baiscinn, died.—Maelmordha Ua Raighilligh junior died.—A host of Foreigners came into Eili-Ui-Cerbaill and the castle of Baile-an-britaigh and the castle of Cluain-Ui-Cinaith were burned and broken by them on that expedition and so on.—A great marvel took place in Fir-manach this year: to wit, a goat gave

⁶ *Mac Cathmail*.—He succeeded O'Corcraín (for whom see [1369], note 12, *supra*) in 1389 (Ware, *Bishops*, p. 184).

⁷ *Ui-Mainian*.—Namely, fostered in Hy-Many (O'Kelly's country, co. Galway).

birth to a white lamb and the same the preceding year.— [1432]
 Gregory, son of John Ua Maelconaire, namely, one who was to be professor of history, died this year in the house of Mac Aedhagain of Ormond, whilst⁸ he was being instructed.—Walter de Burgh, namely, grandson of the Earl of Ulster, died this year: to wit, the Foreign youth who was the best that was in his time for hospitality and prowess and knowledge of every accomplishment.—Toirdelbach, son of John Ua Raighilligh, died.—Cathal, son of Thomas Ua Ferghail, died.—Ua Duibgennain of Cell-Ronain, an eminent professor of history, died: namely, Matthew the Green, son of Ferghal the Momonian.—Cithruadh Mac Rithbertaigh was slain this year, on the 12th of the Kalends of August [July 21].—Gormlaith, daughter of Ua Seghannain, died.

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, [7th of the moon], A.D. [1433]
 1433. Great war arose between Mag Raghnaill of the Plain,¹ namely, Concobur and the sons of Mael[-Sh]eclainn Mag Raghnaill this year. The sons of Mael-Sechlainn brought the sons of Mathgamain Mac Caba to [aid] them for stipend and they [all] went on the offensive into the Plain and the town of Cathal Mag Raghnaill was burned by them. A large pursuing party overtook them in leaving it. The sons of Mathgamain and their gallowglasses remained in the rear of the[ir] force. The large pursuing party overtook them without the knowledge of the[ir] force. Three of the sons of Mathgamain² were slain that day and one man, namely, Eogan, their elder brother, was taken prisoner when he was half dead. Rossa and Donchadh and Brian were [the brothers] slain, with multitudes of their people along with them. A week, namely, before the feast of [Holy] Cross that[happened]. Sons [were] those that were in the mouth

1433. ¹ *Plain*.—Magh-Angaidhe | of Lough Finvoy, co. Leitrim.
 (locally called "The Moy"), south | ² *Mathgamain*.—Mahon MacCabe.

ριν τοῖς, ἰδον, Τοιρροελβαῖ ballaḥ 7^e apailē.—Cocaḥ
 mor eter hūa Neill 7 hūa n-Domnaill, ἰδον, Níall
 garb, mac Toirroelbaḥ. hūa Neill 7 Eogan do ḡol,
 A 87b | rluaḡ móir, a lenmuin hūi Domnaill 7 Mic Uibilin
 'ra Duib-ṡrian. Mac Domnaill na hClban do ṡoigēct,
 coblaḥ mor, a n-ḡrinn a comḡail hūi Neill do cumnum
 leir. hūa Domnaill 7 Mac Uibilin 7 Roibepo Saḡair
 do lenmuin doib 'ra Duib-ṡrian 7 an caeraḡēct do
 buain doib uile 7 a marbaḡ leirna hClbanḡair. Ar
 ṡermaiρ 7 doḡ ṡaine do ṡabairt leo ar Mac Uibilin,
 ḡu naḡ ṡerna⁴ [aḡt] a beg leir do muinntir ara[n]
 Duib-ṡrian: an meir ṡerna, po ṡoitpēt aḡ pēpait⁵ an
 Cairṡeil Núa. hūa⁶ Neill 7 Enri^o, ἰδον, mac hūi Neill^o
 7 Mac Domnaill na hClban co n-a rluaḡair do ḡula
 co hClpō-ḡlair 7 a loṡaḡ leó do'n ṡurup rin. Mac
 Domnaill 7 a rluaḡ do ṡul í n-a longair o Clpō-ḡlair
 co hliniρ-ḡḡain 7 hūa Neill do ṡir í n-a' aipṡiρ', do
 B 81b innpāḡ Thipe-Conaill. Neḡtain hūa | Domnaill 7
 ingen hūi Conḡobuir Pailḡi, ἰδον, ben hūi Domnaill 7
 meic⁷ riḡ Conallair olceana do ṡoigēct í n-a comḡail co
 hliniρ-ḡḡain 7 riḡ do ṡenum atopra ḡan ḡeo do hūa
 Domnaill. hūa Domnaill 7 Mac Uibilin do ḡul ar
 ḡallṡaḡt na Miḡe 7 pann do ṡenum riú⁸ a n-aḡair hūi
 Neill. Ocur pēp inair in riḡ do ṡabairt rluaḡ moir
 leo co Maḡair Clpō-Maḡa 7 a n-ṡola pā Maiuiriρ
 na m-ḡraḡar m-boḡt a n-Clpō-Maḡa. Ro innṡóduρ do
 ṡiḡiḡ do'n ṡurup rin ḡan neṡt do ḡabair. Mac Uibilin
 do ḡoinnmeḡ le ḡallair Maḡair Oirḡiall iar n-a
 innarbaḡ ṡ'ūa Neill. hūa Domnaill do ḡola timcell

1433. ⁴-no, B. ⁵-ṡair, B. ⁶O, B. ⁷mac, A. ⁸α mac, ἰδον,
 Enri—his son, namely, Henry, B. ¹¹'n-a n-aipṡiρ—to their aid, B.
⁸ pē ḡallair doib—with the Foreigners by them, B.

³ Eogan.—O'Neill.

⁴ Deputy.—Sir Thomas Stanley

(1431-8).

⁵ Poor Friars.—The Franciscans,

1433]

[of every one] in Ireland for the excellence of the family of father and mother—namely, Una, daughter of John Ua Raighilligh, [was] their mother—and for the excellence of their vigour and their hospitality and their prowess and their loyalty unto that day. The fifth son of them escaped safe that day, namely, Toirdelbach the Freckled and so on.—Great war [arose] between Ua Neill and Ua Domnaill, that is, Niall the Rough, son of Toirdelbach. Ua Neill and Eogan³ went [with] a large host in pursuit of Ua Domnaill and Mac Uibilin into the Dubh-trian. Mac Domnaill of Scotland came [with] a numerous fleet to Ireland into the muster of Ua Neill to aid him. Ua Domnaill and Mac Uibilin and Robert Savage were pursued by them into the Dubh-trian and their cattle were all wrested from them and killed by the Scotch. Very great slaughter and loss of men were inflicted by them on Mac Uibilin, so that only a few of his people escaped with him from the Dubh-trian: the amount that escaped, they fell at the river-pass of the New Castle. Ua Neill and Henry, namely, the son of Ua Neill and Mac Domnaill of Scotland went with their hosts to Ard-glas and it was burned by them on that expedition. Mac Domnaill and his host went in their ships from Ard-glas to Inis-Eogain and Ua Neill [went] by land to aid him, to harry Tir-Conaill. Nechtain Ua Domnaill and the daughter of Ua Concobuir Faly, that is, the wife of Ua Domnaill and the [Tir-]Conallian sons of [sub-]kings also went into conference with them at Inis-Eogain and peace was made between them without permission from Ua Domnaill. [For] Ua Domnaill and Mac Uibhilin went to the Foreign settlement of Meath and made a pact with them against Ua Neill. And the deputy⁴ of the king took a large host with them to the Plain of Ard-Macha and they went against the Monastery of Poor Friars⁵ in Ard-Macha. [But] they returned to their houses on that

who were introduced into Armagh city in 1264, *supra*.

na Míðe ríar co hAlb-luain 7 a dol^s ar rin a n-[U]ið-
Maine. Sibal oíðe do ðenum dó tarrpna in Maðaire
a cenn Mic Diarmata Muíši-luirg 7 ar rin a cenn hUí
Ruairc. hUí Ruairc d'a innlacuð tar Eirne anunn-
hUí Neill 7 Mað Uíðir do dol ar Cael-uirci a coinne
hUí Domnaill 7 ríð do ðenum leir.—Da gairm coit-
cenna do ðabairt do Mhairgreis, iugen hUí Cerpail,
an bliaðain rí^b—ídon, ben an Calbaig hUí Concobuir,
ídon^c, rí hUí-Failgí^c—do ðamair Erenn^b 7 do ðliarair^b 7^c
arairle^c.—Mac Maðnura Með Uíðir, ídon, Caðal mor^d
Mac Maðnura^d (macⁱ a n Shille buiðeⁱ), do eg an
bliaðain ríⁱ, ídon^b, la feili Míðil do íonnpað: ídon, fer
tíðí aíðeð coitcinn do ðamair 7 do ðeopaðair 7 do
ðliarair Erenn 7 Albain, sup^rlin^k clu an Chaðail rin
Eire 7 Albair^k. Ocur a mac do ðoðga[ð] i n-a inað, ídon,

1433. ^s dola. B. ^b after ðliarair, B. ⁱ = 1392b. From ídon (l. 10) to
buiðe) (both incl.) is placed after this word, B ^k sup^r bo lan Eire 7
Albair uile do clu an Chaðail rin—so that full were [lit., was] all Ireland
and Scotland of the fame of that Cathal, B. ⁱ = d-d.

⁶ Plain.—Of Connaught.

⁷ Two invitations.—“It was shee
that twice in one yeare proclaimed
to and commonly invited (that is,
in the dark days of the yeare) to
wit, on the feast day of Da Sin-
chell [Mar. 28] in Killaichy [Kil-
leigh, King's co.] all persons both
Irish and Scotish, or rather Albians,
to two generall feasts of bestowing
both meate and moneyes, with all
other manner of guifts: wherinto
gathered to receue gifts the matter
of two thousand and seauen hun-
dred persons, besides gamesters
and poore men, as it was recorded
in a roll to that purpose. And
that account was made thus, ut
vidimus (viz.): the cheiftaine of
each famelie of the learned Irish

was by Gilla - na - naomh Mac
Aegan's hand written in that roll
—the chiefe judg to O'Conner
[Faly]—and his adherents and
kinsmen, so that the aforesaid
number of 2,700 was listed in that
roll with the arts of *dan*, or poetry,
musick and antiquitie. And Mae-
lyn O'Maelconry, one of the chiefe
learned of Connaght, was the first
written in that roll and first payed
and dieted, or set to sup[p]er, and
those of his name after him. And
so forth, every one, as he was
payed, he was written in that roll,
for feare of mistake, and sett
downe to eate afterwards.

And Margarett on the garretts
of the great church of Da Sinceall,
clad in cloath of gold, her deerest

occasion without obtaining sway. Mac Uibilin was billeted [1433] by the Foreigners of the Plain of Oirgialla after his expulsion by Ua Neill. Ua Domnaill went around Meath westwards to Ath-luain and went thence into Ui-Maine. A night march was made by him across the Plain⁶, to meet Mac Diarmata of Magh-Luirg and thence to meet Ua Ruairc. Ua Ruairc escorted him over beyond the Erne. Ua Neill and Mag Uidhir went to Narrow-Water to meet Ua Domnaill and peace was made with him.—Two general invitations⁷ were given this year by Margaret, daughter of Ua Cerbaill, namely, wife of the Calbach Ua Concobuir, king of Offaly, to the [bardic] bands of Ireland and to [their] retinues and so forth.—Mac Maghnusa Mag Uidhir, namely, Cathal Mor⁸ Mac Maghnusa (son of the Tawny Gillie⁹), died this year, the day of the feast of [St.] Michael [Sep. 29] precisely: to wit, a man who kept a general guest-house for [bardic] bands and for pilgrims and for [bardic] retinues of Ireland and Scotland, so that the fame of that Cathal filled Ireland and Scotland. And his son, namely, Catha junior, was chosen in his place by Ua Neill and by Mag

friends about her, her clergy and judges too, Calwagh [her husband] himself being on horseback by the church's outward side, to the end that all things might be done orderly and each one served successively. And, first of all, she gave two chalices of gold as offerings that day on the altar of God Almighty and she also caused to nurse, or foster, two young orphans. . .

As she gave the second inviting proclamation (to every one that came not that day) on the feast day of the Assumption of our

blessed Lady Mary in Harvest [Aug. 15] at, or in, Rath-imayn [Rathangan, King's co.]. And so we have been informed that that second day . . . was nothing inferior to the first," *M. F.* (= *Annals of Ireland, 1443-68*, translated by Duaid Mac Firbis: *Miscel. Ir. Arch. Soc. I.*) p. 227-8.

⁸ *Cathal Mor.*—Grandfather of the Compiler of the present Annals.

⁹ *The Tawny Gillie.*—Died in 1401, *supra* (p. 47: where, for "The son of Maghnus," read "Mac Maghnusa." He was son of Matthew, who died 1342, *supra*).

A 87c Κατά ος, το^ο ηλια Νελλ 7 το Μηας Μιθιρ^ο 7 αραιε.—
Ειςνεακαν | ηλια Δομναλλ το πολ⁹ αρ ερειδ αρ α περ-
βρατται πεν¹, ιον, αρ Δομνκάδ ηλια η-Δομνναλλ.
Δομνκάδ το πολ α τοραιοετ να ερειθε 7 Ειςνεκαν το
μαρβαδ το'η τυρur ριν 7 αραιε.—Σαμπαδ ζορταδ το
τεττ αν βλιαδαιν ρι^β, ιον, Σαμπαδ να μεραιοθε
το^μ ζοιρετ^ι δε^μ; uair η αιθερο νεαδ caem, ηο cara, ανη
λα μεθ να ζορτα.—Αεδ ηλια Κορεραν, ιον, ραι ερui-
τιρε, το ες ηη βλιαδαιν ρι^β.—Mac ηηι Concobuir ρυαδ
ιον, Κατά ουβ, το ες ηη βλιαδαιν ρι^ο: ιον, αδβuir
ρiζ Connaet αρ εροδαετ 7 αρ uairle ρολα 7 αραιε^ο.—
Σιλλα-Ερur ηλια Δρομα, ιον, ρζολος μαε το bi η
η-ονοιρ ηιοιρ ας^β Κατά^η μορ Mac Μαγνυρα, οβιut 5
Καλενδαρ (αλιαρ, Nonαρ) Μαν.

Καλ. 1αν. ηη. ρ., [L^a x.ηηη.,] Anno Domini M. cccc.^ο
xxx.^ο ηηη.^ο ηλια Δραιν Λαιζεν το ες ηη βλιαδαιν ρι^β.—
Mac Ερuiτιη ο'ηεζ^ο ηη βλιαδαιν^ο ρι^β: ιον, Σεκα Mac
Ερuiτιη, ιον^δ, ολλαη ηηι Δραιν ρε ρενχυρ^δ.—ηλια
Νελλ το δουλ, ρλυαζ μορ, ηη^δ βλιαδαιν ρι^δ το μιλλιυδ
Σαλλ να Μιθε, ιον^ο, ρεττμαιν ρε ρειλ Μιχιλ^ο 7 ηλια
Δομναλλ ζu η-α ρλυαζ ραρur ηλια Νελλ το'η τοιρε ριν
B 84c 7 ρλυαζ αν Κοιριδ | uile coleir ραρur. Σαλλ αν τ-Σραδ-
βαλε το τοιζεετ α coinne ηηι Νελλ 7 α εir το εαβαιρε
το 7 μοραν^δ αιλε το comεαδαιβ ο'ραζβαιλ το το'η τυρur
ριν^δ. Σλιαδ-Δρεαζ το λορκαδ¹ leo 7 Μακαρε Οirγιαλλ
uile. Οcyr το ευαιδ ιαρur clann ηηι Νελλ το λορκαδ¹

1432. ⁹ πολα, A. ^{m-m} απερτι ρρur—was applied [lit. said] to it, B.
^{u-u} το μυνντιρ Κατα[ι]λ ηιοιρ Μα[ι]ε Μαγνυρα, μορτυρ ερ—of the
people of Cathal Mor Mac Maghnusa, died, B.

1434. ¹-ζαδ, A. ^{a-a} bl., A, B. ^b om., B. ^{c-c} after the second Ερuiτιη, B.
^{d-d} = ^b. ^{e-e} ηη ρειλ Μιχιλ να βλιαδαι [ρα]—about the feast of Michael
of [this] year, B. ^f λειρην ρλυαζ—by the host, B.

1434. ¹ Mac Cruitin.—See 1405, note 2, supra.

Uidhir and so on.—Eignecan Ua Domnaill went on a raid [1433] against his own brother, namely, against Donchadh Ua Domnaill. Donchadh went in pursuit of the prey and Eignecan was slain on that occasion and so on.—A Summer of famine came this year, namely, The Summer of the Aberration it used to be called; for nobody recognised a dear one, or friend then, for the greatness of the famine.—Aedh Ua Corerain, namely, an eminent harper, died this year.—The son of Ua Concobuir the Red, namely, Cathal the Black, died this year: to wit, one that was fit to be king of Connacht for bravery and for nobility of blood and so on.—Gilla-Crist Ua Droma, namely, an excellent farmer, who was [held] in great honour by Cathal Mor Mac Maghnusa, died on the 5th of the Kalends (or, Nones) of May [Ap. 27; or, May 3].

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, [18th of the moon], A.D. [1434] 1434. Ua Brain of Leinster died this year.—Mac Cruitin¹ died this year: to wit, Sencha Mac Cruitin, namely, the professor of history of Ua Briain.—Ua Neill went [with] a great host a week before the feast of [St.] Michael this year to destroy the Foreigners of Meath and Ua Domnaill, with his host, was with Ua Neill on that expedition and the host of the whole Province [of Ulster] was with him. The Foreigners of Sradbaile came to meet Ua Neill and gave him their tribute and many other contributions were got by him on that occasion. Sliabh-Bregh was burned by them and all the Plain of Oirgialla. And afterwards the sons of Ua Neill, namely, Henry and Aedh, went to burn the Obair.² But, whilst they were burning it, [Stanley] the deputy of the king came upon them and proceeded to pursue them. Henry and Aedh remained

² *The Obair.*—*The Work*; anglicised (by amalgamating the *n* of | the native article with the noun),
The Nobber (co. Meath).

na hOibri, idon, Enri 7 Cēð. In tan iarum no batur
oc a lorcað¹, berur fer inait in rið forpo 7 no ðað ag
toraiðeēt forpa². Cnair Enri 7 Cēð ar dēpeð a
muinntire 7 rucatur leo iad co rona, penamail an² la
rin. Ro cuaið iarum hlla Domnaill 7 a mac, idon,
Toirpdelbač, idon^b, aðbur rið Tīre-Conaill 7 Mac
Caťinail d'iarraið edala in la cetna. Marcrluað ðall
do čegñail doið 7 cumurc³ do čabairt d'a čeile doið 7
hlla Domnaill do ðabail le ðallað in la rin 7 Mac
Caťinail 7 Toirpdelbač hlla Domnaill do marbað
doið^b 7 Cēð, mac in erpuic Mic Caťinail. hlla Neill
do inntoð an la ar nañapač dia čið 7 arailē.—Caťal
boðar hlla Ruairc morpuur epē.—hlla Ruairc d'heg
in bliaðain ri^b: idon, Taðð, mac Tīgerñain moir hlla
Ruairc, idon, fer einið 7 egnuma.—Sicc mor do tinnr-
gna[ð] a n-dēpeð na bliaðna ra^b (bliaðainⁱ na reici
moirēⁱ): idon, coic rečtmuine ria Noðlaig 7 aⁱ beič
co cennⁱ rečt rečtmuine i^k n-a diaið. Ocur no imčiðoir
tainci bo 7 eič imða 7 daine 7 capail pñmločanna
A 87d Epenn. | Ocur tucað ar mor for enlaič Epenn forpanⁱ
ric rin 7 arailē.—Donn Caťanač Mað Uirir d'heg 8^m
Kalendar Marcu^m.—Maiðirter Deinir Mac ðilla-
Choirgle obur 5^d iour Man^d.—Lucar hlla Leanna[i]n,
pñuoir leara-ðabail, morpuurⁱ epēⁱ 15^d Kalendar
Nouembur^d.

(Mačaⁿ O Congaile, oipcinneā Rora-oipci, raoid
mic leiðinn [d'heð]ⁿ.)

1434. ²m, A. ³-rñ, A. ^s ar clann hlli Neill—on the sons of Ua
Neill, B. ^bleo—by them, B. ⁱ⁻ⁱ=1397s-g. ⁱ⁻ⁱ om., A. ^k=i-i. ⁱfor
an, B. ^{m-m}=1398c-c. ⁿ⁻ⁿ=1383ⁱ⁻ⁱ.

³ Taken prisoner.—See the final entry of 1435, and the second of 1439, *infra*.
⁴ Bishop.—Most probably, Art

at the rear of their people and brought them off [safe] [1434] with them spiritedly, prosperously that day. Afterwards, Ua Domnaill and his son, that is, Toirdelbach, namely, future king of Tir-Conaill and Mac Cathmail went in search of chattel the same day. The horse-host of the Foreigners met them and an encounter was mutually given by them and Ua Domnaill was taken prisoner³ by the Foreigners that day and Mac Cathmail and Toirdelbach Ua Domnaill and Aedh, son of the bishop⁴ Mac Cathmail, were slain by them. Ua Neill returned the following day to his house and so on.—Cathal Ua Ruairc the Deaf died.—Ua Ruairc died this year: namely, Tadhg, son of Tighernan Mor Ua Ruairc; to wit, a man of hospitality and prowess.—Great frost began at the end of this year (the year of the great frost); namely [it began] five weeks before Christmas and lasted to the end of seven weeks after. And numerous herds of cattle and horses and people and [pack-]horses used to go upon the chief lakes of Ireland. And great destruction was inflicted upon the fowl of Ireland during⁵ that frost and so on.—Donn Cathanach⁶ Mag Uidhir died on the 8th of the Kalends of March [Feb. 22].—Master Denis Mac Gilla-Coisgle died on the 5th of the Ides [3rd] of May.—Luke Ua Leanna[i]n, prior of Lis-gabail, died on the 15th of the Kalends of November [Oct. 18].

(Matthew⁷ O'Congaile, herenagh of Ros-oircir, an eminent student of literature [died].)

(Mac Cawell, not Brian: cf. 1427, n. 5, *supra*), bishop of Clogher, ob. 1432, *supra*.

⁵ *During*.—Literally, *upon*.

⁶ *Cathanach*.—That is, fostered

in Oirecht-Ui-Cathain (O'Kane's country, Keenaght, co. Londonderry).

⁷ *Matthew, etc.* — Given in the *F. M.* under this year.

[Cal. 1an. iii. p., [L.^a xx. ix.], Anno Domini M.^o cccc. xxx.^o u.^o hUa Neill do dūl, i'luaz, a Pēraib-Manač in bliadain rī 7 longporc do gabail do for Craib-hUī-Phuadačain 7 a bei[ē] tri hoīdei forri. Fir-Manač do čor a n-imircēd for Loč riap 7 in paḃadur arptraiš[ī] aco, ačt en leac-oiḃreḃ for an Loč. Ocur do čuadur a m-ba uile 7 a capail marclaiš for^b Loč riap^b. Maš Uīḃir do tinol i'luaiš moiri pē hašaiḃ¹ hUī Neill 7 rič do ḃenum atorra pā dēreḃ 7 Maš Uīḃir do ḃol a cenn hUī Neill. hUa Neill do dūl² arri a Tir-Conaill^c d'^a hūnraḃ^d. Loiḃēi mōra do ḃenum doiḃ do'n turur rin 7 Seadan, mac Domnaill hUī Domnaill, do marbaḃ leo d'en určur roišde. hUa³ Neill do čoišēčt dia čiš do'n turur rin.—Domnaill, mac Eogain Meš Carračaiš, iḃon, pēičēi coitcinn pob' pērr do^d bi a n-Eriinn^d í n-a aimiri, do čoitim le Taḃš, mac Cormaic, mic Diarmata Me[š] Carračaiš.—Cunḃair Der-Muḃan do eš in bliadain rī^e: iḃon, ingen Mic Uilliam ḃurc, iḃon, ben Shemair iapla.—Donn, mac Con-Connačt Meš Uīḃir, do eš in bliadain rī^e | iap m-buaiḃ aičriš: iḃon, pē eīniš 7 ešnuma. Ocur a ḃol a n-Orḃ Chananač Cluana-eoir^f, ar cur an t-īaešail de ar šraḃ an^g Coimḃeš^g 7 arailē.—Comaenta cošaiḃ do ḃenam do ḃriān oš^h hUa Neill 7 do Nečtain hUa Domnaill a n-ašaiḃ hUī Neill (iḃon,ⁱ Eošainⁱ) 7 a clainniⁱ. hUa³ Neill—7 a clann (iḃon,^k hEnri 7 Aeḃ^k) do šluaračt a caepaiḃēčta—do ḃol a

B 84d

1435. ¹ haḃaiš, A. ² dōla, A. ³ O, B. a-a bl., A, B. ^{b-b} forpan leic rin šan coiriḃliḃš—on that ice without falling [through], B. ^c 7, d., B. ^{d-d} om., B. ^e = d-d. ^f a Cluain-eoir—in Clones, B. ^{g-g} Oé—of od, B. ^h om., A. ⁱ⁻ⁱ = 1392^b. ^j iḃon, Enri 7 Aeḃ—namely, Henry and Aedh—itl., t. h., B. ^{k-k} itl., t. h., A; given previously (as in ^j), B.

1435. ¹ There.—Literally, upon [fem.]—bar. of Tirkennedy, co. her (the hill of Creeve — Craebh | Fermanagh).

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, [29th of the moon,] A.D. [1435]
 1435. Ua Neill went [with] a host into Fir-Manach this year and encampment was taken by him on Craebh-Ui-Fhuadachain and he was three nights there.¹ The Fir-Manach sent their moveables over Lough [Erne] westwards. And they had no vessels, but the solid ice on the Lough [to carry them]. And all their cows and their pack-horses went upon the Lough westwards. Mag Uidhir mustered a large host against Ua Neill, but peace was made between them at the end and Mag Uidhir went to meet Ua Neill. Ua Neill went from that into Tir-Conaill, to harry it. Great burnings were done by them on that expedition and Jchn, son of Domnall Ua Domnaill, was slain by them with one shot of an arrow. Ua Neill went to his house [in triumph] on that occasion.—Domnall, son of Eogan Mag Carthaigh, namely, the best general protector that was in Ireland in his time, fell by Tadhg, son of Cormac, son of Diarmait Mag Carthaigh.—The Countess of Desmond died this year: namely, the daughter of Mac William de Burgh, that is, the wife of Earl James.²—Donn, son of Cu-Connacht Mag Uidhir, died this year after victory of penance: to wit, a man of hospitality and prowess. And he had gone into the Order of Canons of Cluain-eois, after laying aside the world for love of the Lord, and so on.—Alliance of war was made by Brian Ua Neill junior and by Nechtain Ua Domnaill against Ua Neill (namely, Eogan) and his sons. Ua Neill, with his sons (namely, Henry and Aedh) leading the foraying-band, went into Cenel-Moen to encounter Brian and Nechtain. The camp of Ua Neill was formed in the Rasa that time. When Nechtain and Brian junior heard that, they assembled their host into

² *Earl James.*—See 1430, note 9, *supra*.

Cinel-Moein⁴ α κοινὸς ὕμναι 7 Nečtain. Longport
 hith Neill το ἡβαν ἡννα Rapaib an tan rin. Mur^d
 το ἡβαν^d Nečtain 7 ὕμναι οἷ rin^o, το τινολεοῦρ¹ α
 ἡβαν^g α^d n-ein mað^d το^m ἡβαντ αμαν longpuit^m φορ
 hila Neillⁿ 7 tanğatuir^d pompo, no co ranğatuir na
 Rapa^d. hila Neill το ἡβαν longport το^a αινδοειν
 τοιβ^o an οἷει rin 7 longport το ἡβαν τοιβ^o fein an
 οἷει ri[n] ἡννα Rapaib^o. hila Neill 7 α clann 7 Mac
 Domnaill Galloglaç το ἡβαν α comairle cið το ἡβαν^a
 an οἷει rin. 1p i imorpo comairle το^p ponğatuir^p | ιον,
 imorğit^o longpuit το ἡβαντ φορ an ἡβαν^g. Enri hila
 Neill το denum tenğta maith pe Mac n-Domnaill 7 pe
 n-a bpaith^o fein 7 pe n-a luçt leanamna, ιον, meanma
 maith το beith acu cum α namao. Ni tubað οἷει 7 ni
 banað ġnuire το ponğat^o no huairle pa'n aitherg rin 7 το
 ġluairteoir pompo ar^d α aithle rin^d co tai, torðaðač, no^d co
 ranğatuir^d an^a longport. To^f cuair^o imorpo Enri hila^p
 Neill^d pompo^o co cpoða, corğurač 7 co^t lairir, lancalma,
 co ranğatuir ar lairmeðon α namao^t. To^d buail
 imorpo Mac Domnaill Galloglaç 7 Mac Suibne Panao
 ar α çeile annrin^d. Ocur το baour laiç ag α leatpağ
 atopra ar ġač leiç oib. Ni aithnir^o dono na capair
 7 na namao α çeile ἡν ḡleo rin, tpe ðorçaçt na hoirðe
 7 tpe olur na laeçpaith. To rğeinnoir dono caerçta
 teimeð το çeinnebertið na cupað 7 το luireçaið na laeç⁷.
 Tappla dono Aeð hila Neill 7 ὕμναι οἷ hila Neill 'ra n-

1435. ⁴-Moğain, A. ⁵-çpeaçaið (i.e. declined in pl. as a c-stem), A.
⁶ponatuir, A. ⁷laeçpaith (with dots under paith), A. ¹tinol
 (inf.), B. ^{m-m} 7 amur longpuit το ἡβαντ—and a camp attack
 was given, B. ^atoið — by them — ad., B. ^{o-o} 7 ιαο fein το ἡβαν
 ann—and they themselves settled there, B. ^{p-p}no çinnret—they decided
 on, B. ^ağuran—to the, B. ^r7, pref., B. ^aἡν longpuit—into the
 encampment—ad., B. ^{t-t}no buailret, caç α çeile oib, co lairir,
 lancalma φορ lair in longpuit—they smote, each the other of them,
 powerfully, full excellently, in the centre of the encampment, B.

one place to deliver a camp assault upon Ua Neill and went forward, until they reached the Rasa. Ua Neill was put out from his camp, in his despite, by them that night and the camp was occupied by themselves that³ night in the Rasa. Ua Neill and his sons and Mac Domnall the Gallowglass proceeded to deliberate what they should do that night. This is the counsel they adopted: ⁴ namely, to deliver a camp assault upon the [hostile] host. Henry Ua Neill made good discourse to Mac Domnaill and to his own kinsmen and to his followers: namely, that they should have good courage against their enemies. Not blackening of night and not blanching of visage did the nobles act at that incentive and they marched forward afterwards quietly, silently, until they reached the camp. Howbeit, Henry Ua Neill went in front of them courageously, victoriously and powerfully, full splendidly, until they reached the very centre of their enemies. But Mac Domnaill the Gallowglass and Mac Suibne of Fanad fell in with each other then. And heroes were hacking at one another⁵ on every side. Moreover, the friends and the enemies recognised not each other in that contest, through darkness of the night and through thickness of the heroic force. Howbeit, balls of fire leaped from the helmets of the champions and from the breast-plates of the heroes. Now, Aedh Ua Neill and Brian Ua Neill junior chanced to meet each other in that fray. Aedh gave a stroke of a javelin to Brian, so that he seriously injured him. Brian and Nechtain escaped that night and their gallowglasses were left [behind] by them after that party. Still, knowledge of their defection was

[1435]

³ *That.*—*This* (plainly, a scribal error) in the original.

⁴ *Adopted.*—Literally, *did*.

⁵ *At one another.* — Literally between them.

ἰρῆαίλ ρῖν ρῖι ἁ ἔειλε. Ἀεὶ το ἔαβαίρτ βυίλλε ρλειῆι ἀρ Ὀρῖαν, ἡρ' ἔρμλοῖτ ἡε. Ὀρῖαν 7 Νεῆτῖαν το ελοῆ ρομ-
πο ἀν οἰῶει ρῖν 7 ἁ ν-ῡαλλοῖλαῖ ὁ' ῥᾱῖβαίλ τοῖβ τὰρῖρ νᾱ
τορᾱῖντο ρῖν. Νῖ ροῖβε ἰαρῦμ ρῖρ ἁ ν-ερβαῶα ἄῡ ρεῶαῖν
ῶῖβ ἀν οἰῶει ρῖν. Μαρ ρῡαῖρ Μᾱε Συῖβνε ρῖρ Νεῆτῖαν
7 Ὀρῖαν οἰῡ ὁ' ἁ ῥᾱῖβαίλ ρεῖν, 'ρ εῶ ἰμορρο κομῡρλε
το ροῖνε: ρῡῖᾱῖ τὰρ λορῡ το ῡᾱῖβαίλ 7 ελοῆ ῡᾱ ῥῖρ ὁ' ἡῡᾱ
Νεῖλλ. Ἐρῖ 7 ἁ βρᾱῖῥῖ ὁ' ῥᾱῖῡᾱῖ ἁ ρεῡᾱ ρῖν 7 Μᾱε
Συῖβνε το λενμῡῖν τοῖβ 7 Μᾱῖομ ῡḣλεῖβε-τρῡῖμ το
βῡᾱῖν ἄρῡ. Μᾱε Σῡῖβνε ρεῖν το ῡᾱβαίλ ἀνν κο ρῶῖᾱῖῶε
τοῖᾱ μῡῖνντῖρ. ἡῡᾱ Νεῖλλ ὁ' οῖν τυρῡρ ρῖν κο κορῡῡᾱῖῶ
7 ἀρᾱῖε.

(B continues after *Leatopaḡ*:

ἁτορῡᾱ ἀνν. Οῡρ ρο βῖ ἁ ερῡῖ: ρο ρᾱῡβαῶ ἰν λοῡῡρπορ
ἄῡ ἡῡᾱ Νεῖλλ 7 ἄῡ ἁ ῑᾱῖνν 7 ρο ἔεῖῥῖτ ἀν λῡῖτ ρο βᾱ
ἀνν 7 ρο ῥᾱῡῡᾱτ μορᾱν τοῖᾱ μῡῖνντῖρ. Οῡρ ρο ῡᾱβαῶ
Μᾱε Σῡῖβνε ἀρ νᾱμᾱῡᾱῖ κο ρῶῖᾱῖῶῖβ ἁῖῖḣ μᾱῖλλε ρῡῡρ.
Οῡρ τᾱῖνῡῡ ἡῡᾱ Νεῖλλ κο κορῡῡᾱῖῶ, ῑᾱῖβῡᾱῖᾱῖ τοῖᾱ ἔῖῡ
το' ἡ τυρῡρ ρῖν.)

Νεᾱ῕τῖαν ἡῡᾱ Ὀμνῡᾱῖλλ το ἔαβαίρτ ῑᾱῡῡεῖλ Ἀ῕ᾱ-
ρῡᾱῖῡ το Ὀρῖαν οῡ ἡῡᾱ Νεῖλλ ἀῖρ κομᾱῡῡᾱῖῶ⁸ κοῡᾱῖῶ
ἁ ν-ᾱῡᾱῖῶ ἡῡῖ Νεῖλλ. Ὀρῖαν ἰμορρο^h το ρεῖλλ ἀρ Νε῕τῖαν
7 ὡῡ^u το^e cum ἡῡῖ Νεῖλλ ὡρῡ[ῶ]ῡῖ 7 βᾱρῡᾱ[ῖ] το ῥᾱῡ-
βαίλ ἡῖ^v ῑᾱῡῡῡῡ^v Ἀ῕ᾱ-ρῡᾱῖῡ.—ἡῡᾱ^w Νεῖλλ το ῡᾱβαίλ
Ὀρῖαν οἰῡ ἡῡῖ Νεῖλλ^w ἰν βῖᾱῖᾱῖν ρῖ 7 κορ 7 λᾱῖν το
βῡᾱῖν ὡε 7 ὡᾱρ μᾱε το Ὀρῖαν (ῖὡον^x, Ἀεῶ^x . .) το εῖρρ-
βαῶ⁹ λεῖρ ρορ 7^y ἀρᾱῖε^y.—ἡΟῖβερτο, μᾱε Ὑῖῡῡᾱμ ἡῡῖ ρερ-
ῡᾱῖλ, το μᾱρβαῶ ἰν βῖᾱῖᾱῖν ρῖ^e: ῖὡον, ρᾱῖ ἔῖνν-ῥεᾱῖᾱ,
λε Μᾱῖῡρ, μᾱε ἡΟῖρῖβερτο 7^d ἀρᾱῖε^d.—Μᾱῡ [C]ρᾱῖ῕
Τερμᾱῖνν Ὀᾱβεο[ῖ]ῡ το εῡ ἰν βῖᾱῖᾱῖν ρῖ^e: ῖὡον^y, Σεᾱῖν
μορ Μᾱῡ [C]ρᾱῖ῕^y, ῖὡον, ρερ τῖῡῖ ἁῖῶεῶ κο κοῖτ῕ῖνν

1435. ⁸-ντα, B. ⁹ειρη-, A. ^u α—his—pref., B. ^{v-v} ἰρᾱν ῑᾱῡῡεῖλ—
in the castle, B. ^{w-w} Ὀρῖαν οῡ το ῡᾱβαίλ λεῖρ ἡῡᾱ Νεῖλλ—Brian junior
was taken prisoner by Ua Neill, B. ^{x-x} = 1402¹⁻¹. ^{y-y} = h.

not had by portion of them that night. When Mac Suibne got tidings of Nechtain and Brian junior having abandoned himself, this is the counsel he adopted:⁴ [himself] to cover the rear⁶ and to escape without the knowledge of Ua Neill. Henry and his kinsmen got knowledge of that and Mac Suibne was pursued by them and the defeat of Sliab-truim was inflicted on them. Mac Suibne himself was taken prisoner there, with a multitude of his people. Ua Neill on that occasion [went home] triumphantly, and so on.

(B continues after *hacking* :

at one another⁵ there. And the end of it was: the camp was abandoned to Ua Neill and to his sons and the force that were in it fled and left many of their people [slain.] And Mac Suibne was taken prisoner, with many others with him, on the morrow. And Ua Neill went triumphantly, battle-victoriously to his house on that occasion.)

Nechtain Ua Domnaill gave the castle of Ath-senaigh to Brian Ua Neill junior for alliance of war against Ua Neill. Brian, however, failed Nechtain and went to Ua Neill again and [his] wards⁷ were left in the castle of Ath-senaigh.—Ua Neill⁸ took Brian Ua Neill junior prisoner this year and a hand and foot were taken off him and two sons of Brian (namely, Aedh [and . . .]) were mutilated by him also and so on.—Hubert, son of William Ua Ferghail, namely, an eminent leader, was killed this year by Meyler, son of Hubert⁹ and so on.—Mag Craith, of the Termon of [St.] Dabeog, died this year: namely,

⁴ *Cover the rear.*—Literally, to place a shield across the track.

⁷ *Wards, etc.*—That is, Brian retained the castle, notwithstanding his defection from O'Donnell.

⁸ *Ua Neill, etc.*—This appears to

be a distinct item. It seems improbable that Brian was maltreated on the occasion of announcing his adherence to O'Neill.

⁹ *Hubert.* — Apparently, O'Farrell.

A 88b 7^o ἀπαίλει.—Τοιρρὼελβαῖ Μακ Δομναίλ, παὶ γαλλογλαῖ,
| μορτυ[υ]ρ ἐρτ.—ἡὺα Περξάιλ το ἐγ in βλιαῖαν ρι,
ἰδον, Δομναίλ ἡὺα Περξάιλ, ἰδον°, ταιρεῖ na ἡλλῆγαίε.
—ἡὺα Δομναίλ το βρεῖτ το Ἰθαλλανῖ leo α σαχανανῖ
in βλιαῖαν ρι: ἰδον, Νιάλλ, μακ Τοιρρὼελβαῖ ἡὺ
Δομναίλ.

[b.] B 85a | Καλ. 1αν. 1. ρ., [L.^a x.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o xxx.^o ui.^o
| Concobur, μακ Σεααν ἡὺα Ραῖξίλλιξ, ἰδον, μακ ριξ an
το ὕρειρνε, το ἐγ in βλιαῖαν ρι, ἰδον, περ εἰνῖξ 7
εἰνnuma.—Νιάλλ, μακ Εὐγαῖν ἡὺα Νεῖλλ, το μαρβαῖ ἀρ
ξρειρ οἰῖci^b i n-α τιξ¹ ρειν το Claῖnn-Cῖnaῖ in Τριυῖα 7
μοραν το μαινντιρ 7 ἀπαίλει.—Cpῖnnog Loḃa-Laḃḡ-
aῖri² το ḡaḃaῖl le claῖnn ὕρῖαν οἰξ ἡὺα Νεῖλλ in βλι-
αῖαν ρι. ἡὺα Νεῖλλ 7 Εἰρῖ ἡὺα Νεῖλλ το τοῖ α τιμcell
an Loḃa 7 ριρ το ḡur uaḃa ἀρ cenn Μεξ Ὑῖῃρ, ἰδον,
Tomar og Maḡ Ὑῖῃρ, ἰδον, ρι Περ-Manaḃ. Ocuρ το°
baḃur° aḡ denum coῖteḃ το ḡaḃaῖl na^d cpῖnnoiḡi^d ρop
claῖnn ὕρῖαν οἰξ. 1ρ hi imoppo^b comuῖple το ρonῖra
claῖnn ὕρῖαν: in cpῖnnog το ḡaḃaῖr το' ἡὺα Νεῖλλ 7
ριḃ το denum. ἡὺα Νεῖλλ 7 Maḡ Ὑῖῃρ το τοῖ ἀρ
innoiḡiḃ co Τιρ-Ἀεῖα. Cpeḃa moῖa 7 aῖrḡḃi imḃa 7
eaḃta daῖne το denum leo το'n tuῖur ρin. Σεααν Μακ
ḡilla-Maῖῖaῖn, ἰδον, τοιρρῖοιρ Μεξ Ὑῖῃρ, το μαρ-
baḃ το'n tuῖur ρin leῖῖn τοῖaῖḃ (ἰδον°, claῖnn Tuῖmῖlin
ἡὺα ḡhallcobaiῖ°). ἡὺα Νεῖλλ 7 Εἰρῖ ἡὺα Νεῖλλ 7
Maḡ Ὑῖῃρ το ḡoiḡeḃt το α τιξ το'n tuῖur ρin 7 ἀπαίλει.

1436. ¹ τοῖξ, A. ²-e, A. ^{a-a}=1432^{a-a}. bom., A. c-c beḃ τοῖb
(imprsnl. form of tex'l. expression), B. ^{d-d} in Loḃa—of the Lough, B.
c-c=1384 c-c.

1436. ¹Crannog.—Tree-structure; | foundation of wooden piles.
built in a lake, or marsh, on a | ²Adopted.—Cf. 1435, note 4.

John Mor Mag Craith, that is, a man who kept a general guest-house and so on.—Toirdhelbach Mac Domnaill, an eminent gallowglass, died.—Ua Ferghail died this year: namely, Domnall Ua Ferghail, that is, chief of the Anghaile.—Ua Domnaill, namely, Niall, son of Toirdelbach Ua Domnaill, was carried by the Saxons with them into Saxon-land this year. [1435]

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, [10th of the moon,] A.D. [1436 B.]
 1436. Concobur, son of John Ua Raighilligh, namely, son of the king of the two Breifni, to wit, a man of hospitality and prowess, died this year.—Niall, son of Eogan Ua Neill and many of his people were slain in his own house on a night incursion by the Clann-Cinaith of the Triuch and so on.—The Crannog¹ of Loch-Laeghairi was taken by the sons of Brian Ua Neill junior this year. Ua Neill and Henry Ua Neill surrounded the Lough and intelligence was sent from them to apprise Mag Uidhir, namely, Thomas Mag Uidhir junior, that is, the king of Fir-Manach. And they were making cots to take the Crannog from the sons of Brian junior. But this is the counsel the sons of Brian adopted:² to give up the Crannog to Ua Neill and to make peace. Ua Neill and Mag Uidhir [then] went to attack to Tir-Aedha. Great forays and numerous devastations and slaughters³ of people were done by them on that occasion. John Mac Gille-Martain, namely, door-keeper of Mag Uidhir, was slain on that occasion by the pursuing party (that is, the sons of Tuimilin Ua Gallcobair). Ua Neill and Henry Ua Neill and Mag Uidhir went to their house[s] [in triumph] on that occasion and so forth.

³ *Slaughters*.—Literally, *deeds*. Cf. [1365], note 5, *supra*.

[Cal. Ian. iii. p., [L.^a xx.1.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o xxx.^o uii.^o Maeil[-Sh]eaclainn hUa Mailconaire do eg in bliadain ri. — Silla-Patpais hUa Capmuic, ionon, mac Concubair hUa Capmuic, moptuyp ep̄t 13^b |Calenðar Decimbyp^b.—Cačal hUa Tpep̄aiḡ do^e eg 6 iouy Octobyp^e.

[Cal. Ian. iii. p., [L.^a ii.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o cccc. xxx.^o uiii.^o Concobur Mac Aeðaga[ι]n do eg in bliadain ri : ionon, ollam Clainni-Ricaird, ionon, pai^c bpeičemnu[ι]r 7^d ap̄aile^d.—Donnčad̄, mac Sigrai¹ hUa Cuipnin, do eg in^d bliadain ri^d: ionon, pai le^b p̄encup^e.—An t-ep̄puc hUa Gallcoðuir (ionon^f, ločloinn^f) do eg an bliadain ri^b.—Pilib, mac | Tomair Mheg Uioir (ionon^g, mac a n Silla Dub^g), do gaðail le n-a bpaic̄p̄ib̄ p̄ein: ionon, Tomar og, pi p̄ep̄-Manač 7 Ruaird̄ 7 Domnall do ðenum comaenta čuigi 7 a gaðail doib̄ a cairdel Mheg Uioir.—hUa Dalai^g ðpeip̄ne (ionon^h, Aeð) do eg in bliadain ri: ionon, ollam hUa Raišilliḡ p̄e dan.—Pp̄uoir Chille-Maišnenn do eg in bliadain cetna¹.—Aeð^d, mac in abaið Mic Silla-Phinnein (iononⁱ Aenguy^j), do^e eg in bliadain ri. Silla-Patpais, mac in abaið Mic Silla-Phinnein 7 Cačal dub, mac Concobuir Mic Silla-Phinnein, io ep̄t, ġermani Abbatir, occip̄ri runt p̄p̄uie |Calenðar Mai^d.

(hic^k natyp ep̄t Capolur iuuenir, p̄ilur Capoli inuenir, nepor, p̄cilicet, Capoli magni Mic Magnura, p̄cilicet, Anno Domini 1438, menp̄e p̄ebp̄uaru^k.)

1437. a-a = 1432^{a-a}. b-b om., B. c-c om., A.

1438. 1-š, A. a-a = 1432^{a-a}. b om., B. c-pe—in (lit. with), B. d = b. e p̄encar̄de—*historian* (gen. on pai), B. f-i = 1392^{b-b}. g-g = 1384^{c-c}. h-b itl., t. h., A; ionon, Aeð hUa Dalai^g—*namely, Aedh Ua Dalaigh*—after ri, B. i-ri—*this*, B. j-j = 1379^{c-c}. k-k t. m., n. t. h., A; om., B.

1437. ¹ *Ua Tresaigh*.—O'Tracey, | Queen's Co.)

rd of Ui-Bairche (Slievemargy, | 1438. ¹ *Bishop*.—Of Raphoe, in

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, [21st of the moon,] A.D. [1437]
 1437. Mael[-Sh]echlainn Ua Mailconaire died this year.—
 Gilla-Padraig Ua Carmuic, namely, son of Concubar Ua
 Carmuic, died on the 13th of the Kalends of December
 [Nov. 19].—Cathal Ua Tresaigh¹ died on the 6th of the
 Ides [10th] of October.

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria [2nd of the moon,] A.D. [1438]
 1438. Concobur Mac Aedhaga[i]n died this year: to wit,
 the ollam of Clann-Ricaird, namely, one eminent in juris-
 prudence and so on.—Donchadh, son of Sigragh Ua
 Cuirnin, namely, one eminent in history, died this year.—
 The bishop¹ Ua Gallcobhuir (namely, Lochloinn) died
 this year.—Philip, son of Thomas Mag Uidhir (namely,
 son of The Black Gillie), was taken prisoner by
 his own kinsmen: to wit, Thomas junior, king of Fir-
 Manach and Ruaidhri and Domnall made an agreement
 against him and he was taken prisoner by them in the
 castle of Mag Uidhir.—Ua Dalaigh of Breifni (namely,
 Aedh), that is, the ollam of Ua Raighilligh in poetry,
 died this year.—The Prior of Cell-Maighnenn² died the
 same year.—Aedh, son of the Abbot³ Mac Gilla-Finnein
 (namely, Aengus), died this year. Gilla-Patraig, son of
 the Abbot Mac Gilla-Finnein and Cathal the Black, son
 of Concobur Mac Gilla-Finnein, that is, of the cousin-
 german of the Abbot, were slain on the 2nd of the Kalends
 of May [Ap. 30].

(In this year was born Cathal⁴ junior, son of Cathal
 junior, that is, grandson of Cathal Mor Mac Maghnusa,
 namely, A.D. 1438, in the month of February.)

succession to John Mac Cormac,
 who died (*F. M.*) in 1419 (Ware,
 p. 273-4).

² *Cell-Maighnenn*. — *Church of*
Maighniu (His name is in the *List*
of Priests, L. L. 366a; the feast

was Oct. 19, Mart. Tal.); Kil-
 mainham, co. Dublin.

³ *Abbot*.—See the second entry of
 1443, *infra*.

⁴ *Cathal*.—The Compiler of these
 Annals. See his obit, 1498, *infra*.

B 85b [Cal. 1an. u. p., [L.^a xiii.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o xxx.^o ix.^o | Mas Uíðir do gabail in bliadhain ri (ídon^b, im feil Patruis^b) le Domnall m-ballač Mas Uíðir, a cairlen Mes Uíðir fein 7 Pilib Mas Uíðir do légan amač an la cetna do Domnall. An tan iarium ad-čualac Enri húa Neill Mas Uíðir do beč illaim, po tinoil ročairde imda 7 tainic co Port-abla-Paelain a coinne Pilib 7 Domnall 7 Mas Uíðir a laim acu. Mas Uíðir do légan amač an la rin 7 braitšoi do čabairt ar, ídon, a mac fein, Emann Mas Uíðir 7 ingen Mes Eočasain, ídon^c, bean Mhes Uíðir 7 braitšoi imda eile. Ocur cairlen¹ Inori-Cečlenn (ídon^d, [Inori]-Sgeillenn^d) do čabairt do Domnall ballač Mas Uíðir 7 arailc.—húa Domnall (ídon^e, Niall^e) d'hes i n-a laimdečur a[š] Gallaič 7 a m-breatnaič terta re^e 7 Nečtain húa Domnall do rišad por Tir-Conaill 7 arailc.—Mor, ingen Aeđa Mes Samrađain, ídon^f, ben mic Đriain Mic Mašnura, obuit^f 4 Nonar Februarii^f.—Seaan^h cam, mac Maiširter Seoaiⁱn Mes Uíðir, ídon, nepor Air[chiđiacom] Mašni Mhes Uíðir, peprun Chulmaine, obuit 8 (alairⁱ, 5ⁱ) idur Ianuarii.—Šilla-in-Coimdeš húa hEogain obuit.—Henri ruad, mac Đriain Mic Šilla-Phinnein (ídonⁱ, taircđ Muinntiri-Peoda-čain, Đriainⁱ), d'eg 7 Calenđar Appilir.—Đriain húa Maelašaⁱn obuit.—Sađb, ingen húi Coperaⁱn, obuit^h.—Tađš cač, mac Aeđa, mic Pilib n a t u a i đ e Mhes Uíðir, obuitⁱ.—Mailir, mac Mic Pheorair, do eg in bliadhain ri^e do'n tairm: ídon, oide² einiš 7 aera hel-ađna 7 arailc.—Pepađač, mac Duind, mic Con-Connačt Mes Uíðir, do marbađ in bliadhain ri^e le hOiršiallač.

1439. ¹-roel, B. ²-oi, A. a-a=1432^{a-a} b-b=1402^{j-j}. c om., B. d-d itl., t. h., A, B. (with no-or-for ídon—namely—in B). e-e=1383^{c-c}. f om., A. g-g=1379^h. h-h=c. i-i=1379^{c-c}. j=g-g.

1439. ¹ Liberated.—See the fourth entry of 1438.

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, [13th of the moon,] A.D. [1439]
 1439. Mag Uidhir was taken prisoner this year (namely, about the feast of [St.] Patrick) by Domnall Mag Uidhir the Freckled, in the castle of Mag Uidhir himself and Philip was liberated¹ the same day by Domnall. Afterwards, when Henry Ua Neill heard that Mag Uidhir was in custody, he mustered many forces and went to Port-abla-Faelain against Philip and Domnall, with whom Mag Uidhir was in custody. Mag Uidhir was liberated that day and hostages were given for him, namely, his own son, Edmond Mag Uidhir and the daughter of Mag Eochagain, that is, the wife of Mag Uidhir and many other hostages. And the castle of Inis-Ceithlenn (namely, [Inis-]Sgeillen) was given to Domnall Mag Uidhir the Freckled and so on.—Ua Domnaill (namely, Niall) died in his captivity with the Foreigners and in Wales² he expired, and Nechtain Ua Domnaill was made king over Tir-Conaill and so on.—Mor, daughter of Aedh Mag Samradhain, namely, wife of Mac Briain Mic Maghnusa, died on the 4th of the Nones [2nd] of February.—John the Crooked, son of Master John Mag Uidhir, namely, the grandson of The Great Archdeacon³ Mag Uidhir, parson of Culmaine, died on the 8th (otherwise, the 5th) of the Ides [6th, or 9th] of January.—Gilla-in-Coimdegh Ua hEogain died.—Henry the Red, son of Brian Mac Gilla-Finnein (namely, chief of Muintir-Peodachain [was] Brian), died on the 7th of the Kalends of April [March 26].—Brian Ua Maelaga[i]n died.—Sadhb, daughter of Ua Corcra[i]n, died.—Tadhg Blind[-eye], son of Aedh, son of Philip Mag Uidhir of the [battle-]axe, died.—Meyler, son of Mac Feorais, died this year of the plague: to wit, a fosterer of hospitality and of learned folk and so forth.—Feradhach, son of Donn, son of Cu-Connacht Mag Uidhir, was slain this year by the Oirghialla.

² *Wales*. — The Isle of Mann, | ³ *Archdeacon*.—Of Clogher; died according to the *A. L. C.* (1434). | [1367], *supra*.

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, [24th of the moon,] A.D. [1440 B.] 1440. Mac William¹ de Burgh (namely, William) died this year.—Brian,² son of Domnall, son of Muircertach Ua Concobuir, died.—Duibgenn Ua Duibhgennain the Gloomy died: to wit, an eminent historian.³—Domnall Ua Breislen, namely, an eminent brehon and one who was to be ollam of the Fir-Manach, died.—Maghnus Mag Uidhir the Eoganian⁴ (namely, son of Philip of the [battle-]axe) died this year.—Catherine, daughter of Donn, son of Cu-Connacht Mag Uidhir, namely, wife of Mac Maghnusa Mag Uidhir, died this year. Art, son of Brian Mac Maghnusa, died on the Nones [5th] of April.—Ros, son of John Mag Uidhir and Feidhlim[idh] the Red, son of Donchadh Mag Uidhir the Red, were killed this year.—Mag Craith, Superior of the Termon of [St.] Dabeog, namely, Matthew, son of Mark Mag Craith, died this year and John the Tawny, son of John Mor Mag Craith, was made Superior the same year.—Maghnus,⁵ son of Domnall, son of Toirdelbach Ua Domnaill of the Wine, was killed this year.

([son] . . of . . the Freckled, son of Aedh,⁶ son of Aedh, son of Donn, [died], namely, on the 15th of the Kalends of May [Ap. 17, A.D.] 1440.)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, [5th of the moon,] A.D. [1441] 1441. Mac Domnaill of the Clann-Cellaigh (namely, Aedh) was slain by the sons of Cu Connacht Mag Uidhir

³ *Historian*.—Of Mac Donough (of Tirerrill—Tir-Oilella), *F. M.*

⁴ *Eoganian*. — So called from having been fostered in Tirowen (Tir-Eoghain).

⁵ *Maghnus*.—See the more detailed

account and the identification of the place, *F. M.*, iv. 919–20.

⁶ *Aedh, etc.*—The names show that the deceased belonged to the Mac Magnus (Mac Maghnusa) branch of the Maguires.

in bliadain ri —Creac̃a^c mo^opa do ðenum le Ma^os U^oiðir,
 ion, Tomar óg, por clainn Anna^oð Mic Domnaill 7
 mac do mac Emma^onn Mic Domnaill do marbað leir
 do'n turur rin^c.—Concobur óg Mha^os U^oiðir, do es in^c
 bliadain ri, iar cur an t-rae^oail de, pa bua^oð o doman
 7 o deman^c.—hlla Ma^ol-Conaire do es in bliadain ri^d:
 ion, Ma^olín, mac Tana^oðe, ollam Sil-Munre^oðai^os pe
 ren^cur 7 cenn ca^oðair 7 on^opa Epenn í n-a aim^orip fein,
 a^c é^os pa feil ðepa^ois^c 7 apaile.—Pia^our cam hlla
 Luinín d'he^os in bliadain ri^d: ion, pa ren^cai^oðe 7 per
 ðana 7 oir^cinne^c na hA^opa 7 Trin A^oiri^os-Maelain 7 per
 ca^oðair 7 on^opa moir^ce 7 per d'a tuc Dia a^oð 7 s^opa^o
 co mó^ori, a es pa bua^oð o doman 7 o ðe^omon 7 apaile.—
 Mac Donn^cai^oð Thiri-hOilella do es in bliadain ri^c iar
 m-bua^oð a^oi^ori^os^c: ion, Concobur Mac Donn^cai^oð,
 pe^ocem coir^cenn do clia^orai^oð Epenn í n-a aim^orip fein^c e^d.
 —Silla-na-naem Ma^os Sgolois^o, bice^oar Clain-in^ori,
 obit 15 Kalendar Ma^oi.—ðrian pa^oba^oð Mac Silla-
 Phinnein^o 7 Ca^oal hlla Ma^oleigen do es 16 Kalendar
 Decimb^our.—Me^oð^c, inge^on in abba^oð Mic Silla-Phin-
 nem, d'eg^c.—Silla-Pat^orai^os hlla Ma^oleu^oðir, abb Clo^oar,
 do es n.^c Kalendar Ianu^oari^c.—Iri^obél^c, inge^on in A^oir^ci-
 ðeo^oain moir, obit 5 Kalendar Ianu^oari^c.—ðean-Mu-
 man, inge^on Me^os ðho^oðai^oð, bean Me^os Con^opa^oð, obit
 5 Iour Ianu^oari^c.—Mun^ocepta^oð (an^c t-A^oir^ci-ðeo^oain^c),
 mac Ca^oal moir Mic Ma^osna^opa, ion^c, a^oi^oðeo^oain

1441. ^{c-c} om., B. ^{d=c-c}. ^c om., A. ^f d'he^os, ad.; rest of entry om.,
 B. ^{g-g} = 1397g-g.

1441. ¹ A grandson of.—Omitted
 in O'Donovan's translation, *F. M.*,
 iv. 923.

² After—him.—That is, he retired
 to a monastery to prepare for death.

³ Feast of St. Berach.—Feb. 15.
Cf. 1190, note 4, *supra*.

⁴ Abbot.—See the second entry of
 1443, *infra*.

this year.—Great forays were made by Mag Uidhir, [1441] namely, Thomas junior, upon the sons of Annadh Mac Domnaill and a grandson of ¹ Edmond Mac Domnall was slain by him on that expedition.—Conchobur Mag Uidhir junior died this year, after putting the world from him,² with victory over world and over demon.—Ua Mail-Conaire died this year: namely, Mailin, son of Tanaidhe, chief professor in history of the Sil-Muiredaigh and head of dignity and honour of Ireland in his own time. He died about the feast of [St.] Berach³ and so on.—Pierce Ua Luinin the Stooped died this year: namely, an excellent historian and poet and herenagh of the Ard and of the Third of Airech-Maelain and a man of great dignity and honour and a man to whom God largely gave felicity and graces. He died with victory over world and over demon and so on.—Mac Donnchaidh of Tir-Oilella died this year after victory of penance: to wit, Concobur Mac Donnchaidh; a general protector to the [learned] troops of Ireland in his own time [was] he.—Gilla-na-naem Mag Sgoloigi, vicar of Claen-inis, died on the 15th of the Kalends of May [Ap. 17].—Brian Mac Gilla-Finnein the Grey and Cathal Ua Maileigen died on the 16th of the Kalends of December [Nov. 16].—Medbh, daughter of the Abbot⁴ Mac Gilla-Finnein, died.—Gilla-Patraig Ua Maeluidhir, abbot of Clochar, died on the 2nd of the Kalends of January [Dec. 31].—Isibel, daughter of the Great Archdeacon,⁵ died on the 5th of the Kalends of January [Dec. 28].—Bean-Muman, daughter of Mag Dorchaidh, wife of Mag Confraich, died on the 5th of the Ides [9th⁶] of January.—Muircertach (the Archdeacon), son of Cathal Mor Mac Maghnusa, namely, archdeacon of Clochar

¹ Great Archdeacon.—Mentioned at 1416-7, *supra*.

² 9th of Jan.; Feb. 18.—These

dates, it seems probable, belong to 1442. Cf. 1389, n. 5; 1407, n. 1, *supra*.

Cločair 7 perfun Cluig-Mhaelain, cléirech^h maic 7 per
deigseiniš, daenačtač, [obut] 12 Calenđar Marci^h.

(Cline¹, ingen Emainn Meš Samraðain, d'eg¹.)

A 89a

[Cal. 1an. 11. p., [L.^a xiii.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o
xl.^o 11.^o Seaan Mias Uidair 7 Donn Mas Uidair, ionon, da
mac do Pilib Mas Uidair, do^b piš Fer-Manač^b, d'heg
in bliadain p^e.—Drian, mac Cprošail Meš Mačgamna,
ionon, pi Oiršiall, do eg in bliadain p^d iar m-buaib
aiepiše^d.—Mas^d Uidair, ionon, Tomar oš, do čabairt
cairlen Innpri-C(šš^o)-eiclinn do Pilib Mas Uidair tapair
Emainn, mic Tomair ois, do lešan amač^d.—Enpi, mac
Eogain hli Neill, do dūl¹ ar Šalltačt 7 Šall do
čabairt leir do'n turpur rin. Ocur hūa² Neill, ionon,
a ačair, do toišēčt, rluaiš linnura, a comđail Enpi 7
Šall co cairlen na Pinne. hūa Domnail do toišēčt
cua, ionon, Nečtain 7 pič do denum p^r hūa² Neill dō
7 an cairlen do čoirberp d'hūa Neill 7 Cinel-Moein
uile 7 cir Innpri-hEogain. Ocur Enpi d'pašbail barpa
'ra cairlen. hūa Neill 7 Enpi co čoišēčt dia tiš do'n
turpur rin 7 arailē.—Cepbail hūa Copepa[i]n do eg in
bliadain p^r.—Donnčad^d, mac mic Taišš, d'heg^d.

[Cal. 1an. 111. p., [L.^a xxiii.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o xl.^o
111.^o Mašnur (ionon^b, mac Cprošail^b) Mas Mačgamna
d'heg in bliadain p^e: ionon, aobur piš Oiršiall ar eineč
7 ar eašnum 7^d ar peiceinnur coitčēn do damaiš
Epenn 7 Clban^d.—An t-ab (ionon^e, Cengur^e) Mac Šilla-
Phinnein do eg (15^t Calenđar Octobur^t) an^d bliadain
p^d: ionon, ab lera-šabail por loč-Eirne.—Einper Mas

1441. h-h do eg in bliadain p^r—died this year, B. i-i = 1398^{d-d}.

1442. i-ōola, A. i-ō O, A. a-a = 1432^{a-a}. b-b om., A. c om., B. d-d = c.

o pš, t. h., over c, as variant, (A) MS.

1443. a-a = 1432^{a-a}. b-b = 1384^{c-c}. o om., B. d-d = c. e-e = 1392^b.
i-i = 1403ⁱ⁻ⁱ.

and parson of Airech-Maelain, a good cleric and a man of excellent hospitality [and] charitable, [died] on the 12th of the Kalends of March [Feb. 18⁶]. [1441]

(Aine, daughter of Edmond Mag Samradhain, died.)

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, [16th of the moon,] A.D. [1442]
1442. John Mag Uidhir and Donn Mag Uidhir, namely, two sons of Philip Mag Uidhir, [that is] of the king of Fir Manach, died this year.—Brian, son of Ardghal Mag Mathgamna, namely, king of Oirghialla, died this year after victory of penance.—Mag Uidhir, namely, Thomas junior, gave the castle of Inis-Ceithlinn¹ to Philip Mag Uidhir, in consequence of Edmond, son of Thomas junior, being liberated.—Henry, son of Eogan Ua Neill, went [for aid] to the Foreign settlement and brought Foreigners with him on that occasion. And Ua Neill, namely, his father, came [with] numerous forces into the muster of Henry and the Foreigners to the castle of the [river] Finn. Ua Domnaill, that is, Nechtain, came to them and² peace was made with Ua Neill by him and the castle and all Cenel-Moein and the tribute of Inis-Eogain were surrendered to Ua Neill. And Henry left warders in the castle. Ua Neill and Henry went [in triumph] to their house on that occasion and so on.—Cerball Ua Corcra[i]n died this year.—Donchadh, grandson of Tadhg,³ died.

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, [27th of the moon,] A.D. [1443]
1443. Magnus (namely, son of Ardghal) Mag Mathgamna died this year: to wit, one fit to be king of Oirghialla for hospitallity and for prowess and for general protection to the [learned] companies of Ireland and Scot-

1442. ¹ *Inis-Ceithlinn*. — Anglicised Inniskillen. The textual variant gives the corrupt form, *Inis-Sgeithlinn*.

² *And*.—Supply, with the *F. M.*

(*ad an.*): since he had not a force as numerous [as that of his opponents].

³ *Tadhg*.—Maguire, who was slain in 1379, *supra*.

Maṭgamna do marbað leir^s hlla Neill an bllaðan ri, ion, Eogan hlla Neill^s.—Solum^d hlla Diapmata, raep, obur.^d

- [b.] Cal. Ian. iii. p., [L.^a ix.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o xl.^o iii.^o Maṭgamain hlla Brian do ðallað an^b bllaðan ri^b 7 a aṭriðað le n-a derbraṭar peim, ion, Toirp-velbað hlla^b Brian^b 7 Toirpvelbað peim do riðað for Tuat¹-Muman¹.—Tapeð Clann-Cuilein d'heg: ion, Sida cam Mac | Conmara.—Aeð buiðe hlla Neill do marbað in bllaðan ri^e: ion, peiðein coitðenn² do damaið Epenn 7 Alban e': iðon, a lot a^d peðtmun na Pauri 7 a eg in Ertate huir annu.—Silla-Miðil^b hlla Trepaið d'heg^b.—| Eoðan, mac Domnaill mic Muir-ceptaið hli Concubair, do marbað um^b feil ðrenann na bllaðna ra^b d'urður do iaiðio.—Maíom Dealaig-Curðit ar Eogan, mac Neill ois hli Neill, le cloinn Mic-hli-Neill-buiðe, inar['] marbað Mac Domnaill Galloglað, Conrabla^c hli Neill (ballaig^f). ion, Toirp-velbað, mac Mic^s Domnaill^s 7 inar['] gabao bpaigðe imða eile.—Spaine^b, ingen Domnaill hli Damin, companað Maigirter Deinir Mic Silla-Coigle, d'heg, ion, cananað corað Cloðar, 5 | Calendar Iuli^b.—Dub-ðablaig, ingen Tomair Með Uiðir, ion, ri^h fer-

1443. ^sin bllaðan [ri] leir hlla Neill (ion, Eogan—itl., t. h.—) —[this] year by Ua Neill (namely, Eogan), B.

1444. ¹Tuat., A. ²-áinn, A. ^{a-a}=1432^{a-a}. ^{b-b}om., B. ^c=^{b-b}. ^dar—on, A. ^eom., A. ^f=1403 H. ^s=^e. ^hrið (gen. in ap. with Tomair), B.

1444. ¹Mathgamain (Mahon); Toirdelbhach (Torlough).—Sons of Brian, who died in 1400, *supra*. For Torlough, see *Hist. Mem. of the O'Briens*, p. 143.

²Aedh. — Son of Brian the Freckled, who was the Mac-hUi-Neill-buidhe, or chief of the Clann-aboy.

³Week, etc.—“Was by one cast

land.—The Abbot (namely, Aengus) Mac Gilla-Finnein [1443] died (on the 15th of the Kalends of October [Sept. 17]) this year: to wit, the abbot of Lis-gabail upon Loch-Eirne.—Eimher Mag Mathgamna was slain by Ua Neill, namely, Eogan Ua Neill, this year.—Solomon Ua Diarmata, a [famous] wright, died.

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, [9th of the moon,] A.D. [1444 B.] 1444. Mathgamain¹ Ua Brian was blinded and deposed this year by his own brother, namely, Toirdelbach¹ Ua Brian and Toirdelbach himself was made king over Thomond.—The chief of Clann-Cuilenn died: namely, Sida Mac Conmara the Crooked.—Aedh² Ua Neill the Tawny was slain this year: namely, a general protector to the [learned] companies of Ireland and Scotland [was] he. [His death happened thus:] to wit, he was wounded in the Week³ of the Passion and died in the Summer of this year.—Gilla-Michil Ua Tresaigh died.—Eoghan, son of Domnall, son of Muircertach Ua Concobuir, was slain about the feast of [St.] Brenann⁴ of this year by a shot of an arrow.—The defeat of Bealach-Curdhit [was inflicted] on Eogan, son of Niall Ua Neill junior, by the sons of Mac-Ui-Neill-buidhe, wherein was slain Mac Domnaill the Gallowglass, namely, Toirdelbach, son of Mac Domnaill, Constable of Ua Neill⁵ (the Freckled) and wherein many others were taken as hostages.—Graine, daughter of Domnall Ua Daimin, consort of Master Denis Mac Gilla-Coisgle, namely, canon choral of Clochar, died on the 5th of the

of a speare killed in Magenis his country, of whose wound being sick for 25 dayes space, that is, from Wednesday in which Christ was betrayed, untill the Saturday, the second of May," *E. M.*, p. 203.

These criteria are correct: Easter

(I. D), April 12; Spy Wednesday, Ap. 8.

⁴ *Feast of St. Brenann.*—See 1392, note 2, *supra*.

⁵ *Ua Neill.*—Brian mentioned in note 2. A fuller account is given in the *F. M.*, *ib.*

Μαναῆ, ὁ'hes^b in βλιαῖαν ρι: ιτον^b, ben Εοζαιν Μιc
Caṭṁail, cenn dērci 7 daenaṭta imorpo¹ in ben ριν¹.—
Μαῖα Mac Ὑλλα-Λαραι, ιτον, αη cleipeḗ ρυαῖ,
ὁ'hes^o 5^b Ἰαλενῶαρ Nouembur^b.—Caṭal γαρῖ Mac
Ὑλλε-ῤhinnein obut¹ ppuṭie Ἰαλενῶαρ Nouembur¹.

[Cal. 1an. ui. p., [L.^a xx.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o xl.
u.^o Sluaḡaḗ mor do ḡenum ὁ'hlla Domnail co Sligeḗ
7 do ρilib Maḡ Uir^o 7 do clainn Aeḡa Meḡ Uir^o le
clainn Εοζαιν hlll Concobuir. Sligeḗ do lorcaḗ leo
do'n turur ρin for Toirpdelbaḗ capraḗ hlla Concobuir,
ιτον, mac Domnail, mic Muircepraiḡ hlll Concobuir 7
Mac Donnḗaḗ Thipe-hOilella do marbaḗ leo, ιτον,
Tomalṭaḗ Mac Donnḗaḗ, 7 α τοιḡeḗt dia tiḡ do'n
turur ρin ρα buaḗ corḡair 7^b comaiḡme^b.

(A)

Ruaiḡri, mac Tomair
Meḡ Uir^o, ιτον, mac do ρiḡ
ῤher-Manaḗ, do eḡ in βλια-
ῖαν ρι (ιτον,^o 4 ιour ῤeb-
ruari^o) do bṛḡ.—Taipeḗ
na hllḡaile (hlla^d ῤerḡail^d)
ὁ'hes in βλιαῖαν ρι: ιτον,
Uilliam hlla ῤerḡail 7 arail.

(B)

Ruaiḡri caeḗ Maḡ Uir^o,
ιτον, mac Tomair Meḡ
Uir^o (ιτον,^o ρι ῤer-Manaḗ
in Tomar^o) ὁ'hes (a¹ eḡ do
bṛḡ).—hlla ῤerḡail ὁ'hes
in βλιαῖαν ρι: ιτον, Uilliam
hlla ῤerḡail.

Donnḗaḗ ballaḗ Maḡ Samraḗain ὁ'eg in^b βλιαῖαν ρι^b:
ιτον, αḡbur taiṛiḡ Thellaiḡ-Eaṭaḗ.—Mac Ὑλλα-ῤin-
nein ὁ'eg in^o βλιαῖαν ρι^o: ιτον, Ὀριαν Mac Ὑλλα-ῤhin-
nein, taipeḗ Muinnṭiri-ῤeḡaḗa[i]n, ιτον, ρer einiḡ 7
eḡnuma¹ 7^h coranta α tṛpe ar α comu[r]ṛannaib, obut
8 ιour^h . . .¹—Mac Ὑoffraiḡ ρuaiḗ Meḡ Uir^o do eḡ

1444. ¹⁻¹ 7 arail—and so on, B. ¹⁻¹ = 1379^h.

1445. ¹-eang, B. ^{a-a} = 1432 ^{a-a}. ^{b-b} om., B. ^{c-c} = 1403¹⁻¹. ^{d-d} c. m.,
t. h., A; om., B. ^{e-e} itl., t. h., (B) MS = over caeḗ Maḡ Uir^o.
^{g-g} om., A. ^{h-h} = 1444 ¹⁻¹. ¹ Name of month (at end of line) illegible in MS.

Kalends of July [June 27].—Dubhablaigh, daughter of [1444]
 Thomas Mag Uidhir, namely, king of Fir Manach, died
 this year: to wit, the wife of Eogan Mac Cathmhail; head
 of alms-deeds and charity in sooth [was] that woman.—
 Matthew Mac Gilla-Lasair, namely, The Red Cleric,
 died on the 5th of the Kalends of November [Oct. 28].—
 Cathal Mac Gille-Finnein the Rough died on the 2nd of
 the Kalends of November [Oct. 31].

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, [20th of the moon,] A.D. [1445]
 1445. A great host was led to Sligeach by Ua Domnaill
 and by Philip Mag Uidhir and by the sons of Aedh
 Mag Uidhir along with the sons of Eogan Ua Con-
 cobuir.¹ Sligeach was burned by them on that occasion
 upon Toirdelbach Carrach Ua Concobuir, namely, son of
 Domnall, son of Muircertach Ua Concobuir. And Mac
 Donnchaidh of Tir-Oilella, that is, Tomaltach Mac Donn-
 chaidh, was slain by them and they went to their house[s]
 on that occasion with victory of overthrow and rout.

(A)

Ruaidhri, son of Thomas
 Mag Uidhir, namely, son of
 the king of Fir-Manach, died
 this year (that is, on the 4th
 of the Ides [10th] of Feb-
 ruary) of a fit.—The chief of
 the Anghaile (Ua Fergail)
 died this year: namely,
 William Ua Fergail, and so on.

(B)

Ruaidhri Blind [-eye],
 namely, son of Thomas Mag
 Uidhir (that is, king of Fir-
 Manach [was] Thomas) died.
 (His death [resulted] from a
 fit.)—Ua Fergail died this
 year: namely, William Ua
 Fergail.

Donchadh Mag Samradhain the Freckled died this
 year: namely, one who was to be chief of Tellach-
 Eathach.—Mac Gilla-Finnein died this year: namely,
 Brian Mac Gilla-Finnein, chief of Muintir-Peodacha[i]n;
 to wit, a man of hospitality and prowess and for² de-

1445. ¹ *Ua Concobuir*.—O'Connor the Red. ² *For*.—Literally, of.

αν^h βλιαῖθαι ρι^h: ιον, Αἰροῖαλ,² ιον, περ βεοῖα^l,
 θεῖςεινῖς, ραεναῖταῖ 7^s ἀραλε^s.—Τομαρ^h ἡλα λεαν-
 α[ι]η, καναναῖ 7 ραεριῖα Μαινιρτεῖ ἑρα-γαβαλ,
 ὁ'hes^h.

| Cal. 1an. iii. p., [L.^a 1.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o xl.^o
 iii.^o Ρυῖραιθε (ιον^h, mac Αἰροῖαλ^h) Μαῖς Μηαῖγαννα,
 ιον, ρι Οἰρῖαλλ ὁ'ές ιη βλιαῖθαι ρι: ιον, περ εἰνῖς
 7 εἴνυμα.—Θιαρμαρ ριαῖ, mac Ταῖς ἡλι Concobair,
 το ἡαῖβαῖ le clann Τοιρῖελβαῖς ἡλι Concobuir 7
 ἀραλε.—Ταῖς Μαῖς Φηλανῖαῖα το μαῖβαῖ la Copmac,
 mac ἡλι Φηλannaῖαν.—Θῖαν ἡλα Dubda το μαῖβαῖ
 le Τῖρ-Αἷναῖςαῖ.—Εμονη, mac Μῖε Μυῖρ Ciaraiθε,
 το μαῖβαῖ le Copmac, mac Εοῖαν Μεῖς Caprῖαῖς.—

A 89c | Τρεαρ^c το denum αρ Τοιρῖελβαῖ Μαῖς Ὑῖρ α
 Μυῖνντιρ-Ρηεοῖαῖαν¹ le clonn Μῖε ῖιλλα-ῖιννῖν
 7 bean Thoῖρῖελβαῖς, ιον, ιηῖαν Τιῖερναν, μῖε
 Ταῖς ἡλι Ruairc, το λοῖγαῖ ανη 7 Colla, mac Con-
 Chonnaῖτ, μῖε Seaan, μῖε Con-Chonnaῖτ Μεῖς Ὑῖρ, το
 ἡαῖβαῖ ανη, 1446^d Anno^d [Domini]. Ocur cur το
 Shliῖτ^c-ῖιλλα-ῖιννῖν το cpoῖαῖ le Τοιρῖελβαῖ τριῖ^t
 ρι^{tc}.—ῖεῖδlim[ῖῖ], mac Seaan ἡλι Ruairc, το μαῖβαῖ
 le clonn loῖclann ἡλι Ruairc.—Donnῖαῖ, mac Αῖρτ

B 86a Μῖε Θιαρματα, το μαῖβαῖ le Ὑραναῖαῖ.— | Mac^s
 Ταῖβῖτ ριαῖ Ρυῖθερ ὁ'hes: ιον^d, ῖαλλμακαῖν τοῖ^t ῖεῖρ
 εῖνεῖ το Μυῖννεῖαῖ^d.—ἡλα Coῖῖαῖς, ιον, Domnall,
 το μαῖβαῖ le clann μῖε Αῖρτ ἡλι Μαῖ[Sh]eῖclann
 αρ Cpo-ῖνιρ loῖca-hAῖnni^o: ιον^d, ραι ῖιρ ρανα 7 ραῖ
 cinn-ῖεῖῖα^d.—Αῖαῖν, mac Μαῖα (μοῖρ^h) ἡλι Luinn,

1445. ²-ῖαρ, B. ¹after ραεναῖταῖ, B.

1446. ¹-pe-an, A. ^{a-s}bl., A, B. ^{b-b} = 1352^b. ^{c-c} = 1438^{k-k}. ^{d-d} om., B.
^e Clann—Clan, B. ^{f-f} om., A. ^g = f-f. ^h = 1403 f-f.

³ Sacristan.—See 1390, note 5, *supra*.

fending his territory against its neighbours, died on the 8th of the Ides. . . .—The son of Godfrey Mag Uidhir the Red died this year: namely, Ardghal, to wit, a man vigorous, excellently-hospitable [and] charitable, and so on.—Thomas Ua Leanna[i]n, canon and sacristan³ of the monastery of Lis-gabail, died. [1445]

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, [1st of the moon,] A.D. 1446. [1446] Rughraidhe (namely, son of Ardgal) Mag Mathgamna, king of Oirghialla, died¹ this year: to wit, a man of hospitality and prowess.—Diarmaid the Red, son of Tadhg Ua Concobuir, was slain by the sons of Toirdelbach² Ua Concobuir, and so on.³—Tadhg Mag Flanchadha was slain by Cormac, son of Ua Flannagain.—Brian Ua Dubda was slain by the Tir-Amhalghaidh⁴.—Edmond, son of Mac Maurice of Kerry, was slain by Cormac, son of Eogan Mac Carthaigh.—A [night] incursion was made on Toirdelbach Mag Uidhir in Muintir-Peodachain by the sons of Mac Gilla-Finnein, and the wife of Toirdelbach, namely, the daughter of Tighernan, son of Tadhg Ua Ruairc, was burned therein and Colla, son of Cu-Connacht, son of John, son of Cu-Connacht Mag Uidhir, was slain therein, A.[D.] 1446. And some of the Gilla-Finnein tribe were hung by Toirdelbach through that.—Feidhlim[idh], son of John Ua Ruairc, was slain⁵ by the sons of Lochlann Ua Ruairc.—Donchadh, son of Art Mac Diarmata, was slain by the Muintir-Branain.⁶—The son of David Power

1446. ¹ *Died.* — And his son, Hugh the Red, “ordained in his place” by O’Neill, *M. F.*, p. 216.

² *Toirdelbach.*—Torlough O’Conor the Brown.

³ *And so on.*—A more detailed entry is given by *M. F.*, p. 214.

⁴ *Tir-Amhalghaidh.*—That is, by the native sept occupying Tirawley, of which O’Dowda was chief.

⁵ *Slain.* — “In the midst of Fidhnacha [Fenagh, co. Leitrim] by his own kinsmen,” *F. M.*, p. 216.

⁶ *Muintir-Branain.* — Plural adjective-form of *Branan* in the original: the Mac Branans of Corco-Achlann (in the east of Roscommon co.). The eponymous head, Branán, died in 1120, *supra*.

do eḡ m^d bliathain r^d—i don, p^{er} binn, ealaðnað—3ⁱ Nonar Man^l.—Fíneinain^d, inḡen Mic Tomair, caillec^h duib^h c^{ra}bðeð, o'eg.—Eoin hili^h Leannain, p^{ri}uoir Main-irpeð^h L^{er}a-ḡaðail, o'eg 4th i don Septimber^h.—Domnall hili^h Ma^ligen, i don, duine boct, duðpaçt^h do^h O^hia, o'heḡ. — ḡilla-pa^ltrais hili^h Leanna[i]n o'heḡ in bliathain r^d.

[Cal. 1an. 1. p., [L.^a x.ii.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o cccc. xl.^o un.^o Domnall ballac^h Maḡ Uid^{ir}, i don, mac Tomair, mic^h Pilib Mheḡ Uid^{ir} do marbað (i don^o, 4th i don Feb^{ru}ar^h) le Donn, mac^h Pilib (n^a t^ua i ðe^b) Meḡ Uid^{ir} 7 le macaib^h Airt Mheḡ Uid^{ir} 7 le macaib^h Mic Oirḡiallaḡ 7 le macaib^h hili^h Daimin, peçt la roim^h feil^h ðe^{ra}is na bliath^h r^a. Ocu^o Domnall aḡ teçt a ð^{re}irp^{ne}-hili^h-Raḡill^h 7 ní roib^h ré ann açt luçt coiti do macaib^h mic^h Daib^{er}o Meḡ Uid^{ir} 7 do daib^h aib^h 7 re aḡ dul co baile Eni^h hili^h Neill 7 ré i n-eap^{er}enta re n-a b^{ra}ið^hu^h feim, i don, re Tomair óḡ, rⁱ p^{er}-Ma^lac 7 re Pilib, i don, tanur^h i n t^{ir}e. Ocu^o ro ḡa^lbra^hdu^o o loç roir t^{ir}e ða^lpp-na-cuile 7 tap^hla Donn 7 clann Airt cuca 7 ro marb^hrat Domnall ann^h i n do^h rois^hoib^h. Ocu^o do bi an oib^hci rⁱn a muis^h 7 do hað^hlaice^h ar na^hma^lac a Ma^lu^hir^h L^{er}a-ḡaðail hé^o.—Aeð, mac Tomair

1446. ¹l = 1444 ¹l.

1447. ^aa = 1432 ^aa. ^bb = 1384 ^cc. ^cc = 1403 ^ll. ^dd mac Pilib aib^h Meḡ Uid^{ir}, in bliathain rⁱ—son of another Philip Mag Uidir, this year, B. ^cc om., B.

⁷ By the grandsons. etc.—“And [also] by the sons of Fiacha Mag-eochagan,” *M. F., ib.*

1447. ¹ 1oth.—This is at variance with the textual statement that the

slaying was done seven days before Feb. 15.

² Feast of St. Berach.—See 1190, note 4, *supra*.

³ Was, etc.—That is, his body was left lying where he fell.

the Red died : to wit, the Foreign youth that was best in [1446]
 hospitality of the Momonians.—Ua Cobhthaigh, namely,
 Domnall, was slain by the grandsons⁷ of Art Ua Mael
 [-Sh]echlainn on Cro-inis of Loch-Ainninn : to wit, an ex-
 cellent poet and an excellent leader.—Adam, son of Matthew
 (Mor) Ua Luinin, died this year—to wit, a pleasant, erudite
 man—on the 3rd of the Nones [5th] of May.—Finemhain,
 daughter of Mac Thomas, a devout nun, died.—Owen Ua
 Leannain, prior of the monastery of Lis-gabail, died on
 the 4th of the Ides [10th] of September.—Domnall Ua
 Mailigen, a poor person devoted to God, died.—Gilla-
 Patraig Ua Leanna[i]n died this year.

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, [12th of the moon,] A.D. [1447]
 1447. Domnall Mag Uidhir the Freckled, that is, son of
 Philip Mag Uidhir, was slain (namely, on the 4th of the
 Ides [10th¹] of February) by Donn, son of Philip Mag
 Uidhir (of the [battle-]axe) and by the sons of
 Art Mag Uidhir and by the sons of Mac Oirghiallaigh
 and by the sons of Ua Daimin, seven days before the feast
 of [St.] Berach² of this year. And [it happened thus:]
 Domnall came into the Breifni of Ua Raighilligh—and
 he had with him there but the crew of one cot [made up]
 of the grandsons of David Mag Uidhir and of other
 persons—on his way to the residence of Henry Ua Neill,
 being in discord with his own kinsmen, namely, with
 Thomas junior, king of Fir-Manach and with Philip, that
 is, the tanist of the territory. And they proceeded from
 the Loch eastwards through Barr-na-cuile and Donn and
 the sons of Art fell in with them and slew Domnall then
 with arrows. And he was³ that night on the plain and was
 buried on the morrow in the monastery of Lis-gabail.—
 Aedh, son of Thomas Mag Uidhir junior, namely, son of
 the king of Fir-Manach, died of the glandular disease this

ois Mes Uidhri, idon, mac piš Fer-Manač, d'hes do'n
 filim m^e bliadain p^e.—Doršail^e, ingen Mic Duarcá[i]n,
 d'hes 16 Kalendar Nouembur^e.—Mac Caba Dpripneč^e
 d'hes m^e bliadain p^e: idon, Cormac, mac Gilla-Curp,
 Mac Caba 7 Enri Mac Caba, a^e derbračar^e, do
 čosa[č]^b do Shil-Rašilliš 7 do Clann-Chaba arčena
 i^e n-α Conpabla 'pa Dpripne 7 arail^e.—Coinorba
 A 89d Pihnač do es m bliadain pⁱ, idon, fer tiš i ačeo co |
 coitcenn^e.—An bliadain pⁱ do cupeč cenn Prangcač le
 Tomar óg Mas Uidhri, idon, pⁱ Fer-Manač, ar tempoll
 Ačar-určarpe α n-onoir Ohé¹ 7 Tišernaiš 7 Ronan.
 Ocur ar e do pome an beann poir do'n tempoll ar α
 annan fein 7 arail^e.—Peiðlim[ið], mac Seacan, mic
 Pilib hlii Rašilliš, idon, ačbur piš Dpripne ar^e einič
 7 ar eašnum^e, do šabail α pell α m-baile Ačā-truim
 le Purnafal, idon, fer-mait piš Saran α n-Enn, ar^e
 n-dul do ar α ičt fein^e. Ocur plaič moir do čeoč an^e
 tan pⁱn^e α m-baile Ačā-truim 7 Peiðlim[ið] do es di
 iar m-buaič Onšā 7 ačpūšⁱ: idonⁱ, tri pečtmuine pe
 Saman 7 α ačnucal α Manuipir na m-Dpačar α n-Ač-
 truim 7 arail^e. Ocur mac mallačt ar určoirⁱ 7 diabal
 ar olcačⁱ m² Purnafal pⁱn 7ⁱ ar eo ačepu eolaiš
 Epenn pⁱr, nač taimic o Ipuat, lep'cepač Curp, anuar
 α comole ar opocgnupāčaičⁱ.—Eogan, mac Peorair,
 mic^e Saepdalaš^e hlii Dpripn, idon, ollam bpeičēian
 Fer-Manač 7 arp arčinneč Aipūš-Mhaelain, do es an
 bliadain pⁱ.

1447. ¹ Dia [!], A. ² an, A. ³ idon, pⁱ Fer-Manač—namely, king of
 Fermanagh—overhead, B.; om., A. ⁴ na Dpripne—of the Breifne, B.
^b i n-α mač—in his stead—ad., B. ⁱ = 1444 ⁱ. ^j gnupāčaič—
 deeds, B.

⁴ Kept, etc.—“One for hospitalitie to all Ireland,” *M. F.*, p. 217.

year.—Borgaill, daughter of Mac Duarca[i]n, died on the 16th of the Kalends of November [Oct. 17].—Mac Caba the Brefnian died this year: namely, Cormac, son of Gilla-Crist, Mac Caba, and Henry Mac Caba, his brother, was chosen by the Sil-Raighilligh and by the Clann-Caba also as Constable in Breifni, and so on.—The Superior of Fidhnach died this year: namely, a man who kept⁴ a general guest-house.—This year a French roof was put by Thomas Mag Uidhir junior, namely, king of Fir-Manach, on the church of Achadh-urchaire in honour of God and [SS.] Tighernach and Ronan.⁵ And it was he that built the eastern gable of the church for [the good of] his own soul, and so on.—Feidhlim[idh], son of John, son of Philip Ua Raighilligh, namely, one fit to be king of Breifni for hospitality and for prowess, was captured treacherously in the town of Ath-truim⁶ by Furnival,⁷ that is, the Deputy of the king of the Saxons in Ireland, after going there at his [Furnival's] own instance. And a great plague came at that time in the town of Ath-truim and Feidhlim[idh] died thereof, after victory of Uinction and penance: to wit, three weeks before November Day and he was buried in the monastery of the Friars in Ath-truim, and so on. And a son of maledictions for malice and a devil for evils [was] that Furnival and what the learned of Ireland say of him is that there came not from Herod, by whom was crucified Christ, downwards one so bad for ill deeds.—Eogan, son of Pedras, son of Saerdalach Ua Breislen, namely, chief brehon of Fir-Manach and arch-herenagh of Airech-Maelain, died this year.

[1447]

⁵ *Tighernach and Ronan*. — See 1218, note 1, *supra*.

⁶ *Captured in Ath-truim* [Trim].—Most probably, during the holding of the Anglo-Irish parliament (for the enactments of which, see Gil-

bert, p. 348).

⁷ *Furnival*. — See 1415, note 1, *supra*. This was Talbot's third term as Viceroy. Gilbert, *Viceroy*, pp. 304-20-48.

[b.] Cal. 1an. ii. p., [L.^a xxiii.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o xl.^o un.^o Cu-Connac̃t, mac Pilib Mēg Uir̃ip, do eg in¹ bliac̃ain ri, ion^b, mī iar m-Deilcaine, fo buac̃ō aic̃pūgē 7 aōlacuō a tempoll Ac̃c̃aō-ur̃c̃aīre^b.—hUa^{2o} hUiginn^c d'eg an bliac̃ain ri^d: ion, Taōg og, ion, oir̃e r̃gol Epenn 7 Clban a n-dan 7 a r̃ogluim 7^e r̃ep r̃igī aic̃eō do cliaipai^f 7 do d̃eopaōai^f Epenn co coircenn. Ac̃ eg iar m-buac̃ō aic̃pūgī^g 7 Tuac̃al hUa hUiginn d'[*]ollomnuḡaō i n-a maō 7 ap̃aile.

(Urian' Mac Gilla-Coir̃gle 7 Caterina Inni^e Ceallaiḡ, a companac̃, do bac̃aō ap̃ pur̃t Ac̃r̃a-1-Luinn an bliac̃ain ri, Suo iour̃ Februaipⁱ.)

Cal. 1an. iii[1]. p., [L.^a iii.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o xl.^o ix. Eogan, mac Seac̃ain hUī Raiḡilliḡ, ion, r̃i an da Ureip̃ne, do eg an bliac̃ain ri im^b r̃eil Patraig: ion, r̃ep do c̃or̃ain a ep̃ic̃a ap̃ a comur̃pannai^f co comlan. Ac̃ eg fo buac̃ō aic̃pūgī 7 a aōnucal i Mainir̃tir̃ an Chaḡain^b. Da r̃iḡ do d̃enum 'ra Ureip̃ne a n-aḡaō a c̃eile in¹ bliac̃ain ri: ion, R̃epḡal, mac Tomair̃ m̃oir | hUī Raiḡilliḡ, do r̃iḡaō do ḡhallai^f 7 do Domnall, mac Seac̃ain hUī Raiḡilliḡ, 7 Seac̃an, mac Uī Raiḡilliḡ, do r̃iḡaō d'Ua Neill 7 do Maḡ Maḡ-ḡamna 7^e ap̃aile^c. — Donñc̃aō^d, mac Tigeip̃nain hUī

A 90a

1448. ¹ an, A. ² O, B. a-a = 1432^{a-a}. b-b om., B. c-c Here, l. m., t. h., B, is: Taōg og hUa hUiginn—*Tadhg junior Ua hUiginn*. d = b-b. e-e = 1444ⁱ⁻ⁱ. f-f = 1383ⁱ⁻ⁱ. g phonetic form of mḡen Uī. Cf. 1073, note 1, *supra*.

1449. ¹ an, A. a-a = 1432^{a-a} b-b om., B. c-c om., A.

1448. ¹ *Preceptor, etc.*—"Chiefe maister of the poets, called *aes-dana* [*folk of poetry*: cf. 1113, n. 1, *supra*], of Ireland and Scotland, the affablest and happiest that ever professed the *dan* [poetry], died

after due penance and Extreame Unction, at Killconla [Kinconly, co. Galway], and was buried in the monastery of Ath-leathyn [Ballylahan, co. Mayo]," *M. F.*, p. 219.

1449. ¹ *And so on.*—The par-

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, [23rd of the moon,] A.D. [1448 B]
 1448. Cu-Connacht, son of Philip Mag Uidhir, died this year, namely, a month after May Day, with victory of penance and was buried in the church of Achadh-urchaire.—Ua hUiginn died this year: to wit, Tadhg junior, namely, preceptor¹ of the schools of Ireland and Scotland in poetry and in erudition and a man that kept a general guest-house for [learned] retinues and for the pilgrims of Ireland. He died after victory of penance, and Tuathal Ua hUiginn became director in his stead, and so on.

(Brian Mac Gilla-Coisgle and Catherine O'Ceallaigh, his consort, were drowned in the port of Ard-I-Luinin this year, on the 8th of the Ides [6th] of February.)

Kalends of Jan. on the 4th feria, [4th of the moon,] A.D. [1449]
 1449. Eogan, son of John Ua Raighilligh, namely, king of the two Breifni, died this year about the feast of [St.] Patrick: to wit, a man that completely defended his territories against their neighbours. He died with victory of penance and was buried in the monastery of Cavan. Two kings were made in the Breifni against each other this year: to wit, [1] Ferghal, son of Thomas Mor Ua Raighilligh, was made king by the Foreigners and by Domnall, son of John Ua Raighilligh and [2] John, son of [Eogan] Ua Raighilligh, was made king by Ua Neill and by Mag Mathgamna and so on.¹—Donchadh, son of Tigernan Ua Ruairc, died this year.—Brian Ua Neill junior died this year.—The bishop of Clochar was con-

ticulars omitted are perhaps those in *M. F.* (p. 222): War arose between the rivals; the Deputy and Ormond went to aid Ferghal, but

were defeated by John, who slew or captured from 40 to 60, two of the O'Reillys being amongst the slain.

B 86b Ru[ar]c, d'heg in bliadain ri.—Driam og h[ui]a Neill do eg in bliadain ri.—Eppuc Clochar do iacraib in bliadain ri le hairderruc Arda-Mača a n-Druides-ača^e: idonⁱ, Rora, mac Tomair oig Mheg Uidhir (idon^e, ri Fer-Manač^e)ⁱ. Ocur^b ider da Noelais do ronač 7 in dermad co minic riam bainnriužad la heppuc buo mo ina'n bainnriužad rin do roine Ror Mag Uidhir a n-Druides-ača 7 arail^b.—Mor, ingen Aeda, mic^b Pilib na tuaiðe^b Mheg Uidhir, idon, ben Air, mic Eogain h[ui]a Neill, d'heg.—Emonn, mac Driam bailb, mic Orgair, do^h eg i[st]ib[ur] Man^h.—Mašnup buide, mac Cairpri, mic Duinn Mheg Uidhir, obuit^h 5 Kalenday Iun^h.

(A)

Mašnupⁱ buide, mac Silla-phadraig, mic Mhača Mic Mašnupra, d'heg an bliadain [ri]ⁱ.

(B)

Mašnup buide Mac Mašnupra mortu[ur] est: idon, mac Silla-phadraig, mic Mača Mic Mašnupra.

[Cal. 1an. u. p., [L.^a x.u.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o L.^o Ocur bliadain na n-Drar irin Roim hⁱ; idon^e, an Dorup Orda d'forlugač irin Roim^e. Mag Uidhir do dul cum na Roma in bliadain ri^e, idon, ri^d Fer Manač^d, idon, Tomar, mac^e Tomair, mic Pilib na tuaiðe^e. Ocur ba bponač daña 7 pileđa 7^e lučt uir^e Erienn i^e n-a diaiž^e. Uair^e n[ur] fagaib tar a eir a n-Erienn neč po bo mo comain orra rin inár é 7 neč ir mo po cennaiž do

1449. ^d The sequence in B is: Driam—Donncač—Eppuc. ^e 7 arail^e, ad., B. ^{f-f} after ri, B. ^{g-g} = 1392 ^b. ^{h-h} = 1379 ^h. ⁱ⁻ⁱ = 1394 ^{f-f}.

1450. ^{a-a} = 1432 ^{a-a}. ^b = 1398 ^{c-c}. ^{c-c} om., B. ^{d-d} after Tomar (with og—junior—pref.), B. ^{e-e} do'n curup rin—for that journey, B.

² Consecration. — Literally, es-pousal.

³ Greater. — In the entertainment and largess that were given.

⁴ Osgar. — Maguire (Mag Uidhir).

1450. ¹ Year of the Indulgences. — Nicholas V. (1447-55) promulgated a Jubilee in 1450.

secrated this year by the archbishop of Ard-Macha in Droiched-atha: to wit, Rosa, son of Thomas Mag Uidhir junior (namely, king of Fir-Manach). And between the two Nativities [Dec. 25-Jan. 6] it was done and not often before was done a consecration² that was greater³ than the consecration which Ros[a] Mag Uidhir did at Droiched-atha, and so on.—Mor, daughter of Aedh, son of Philip Mag Uidhir of the [battle-]axe, namely, wife of Art, son of Eogan Ua Neill, died.—Edmond, son of Brian the Deaf, son of Osgar,⁴ died on the Ides [15th] of May.—Magnus the Tawny, son of Cairpre, son of Donn Mag Uidhir, died on the 5th of the Kalends of June [May 28].

(A)

Magnus the Tawny, son of Gilla-Padraig, son of Matthew Mac Maghnussa, died [this] year.

(B)

Magnus Mac Maghnusa the Tawny died: to wit, the son of Gilla-Patraig, son of Matthew Mac Maghnusa.

Kalends of Jan. on the 5th feria, [15th of the moon,] A.D. 1450. And a year of the Indulgences¹ [was] it in Rome: to wit, the Golden Door was opened² in Rome. Mag Uidhir went to Rome this year, namely, king of Fir-Manach; that is, Thomas, son of Philip of the [battle]-axe. And mournful were the [learned] companies and poets and clerics³ of Ireland after him. For there was not left after him in Ireland one that had placed greater

² *Golden Door was opened.* — A prolepsis. In anticipation of the Jubilee of 1475, Sixtus IV. (1471-84) made a sixth entrance, north of the existing doors, (on the extreme right, as you enter) to St. Peter's. This he designated *Porta Sancta* and directed that it should

be opened only during each similarly indulgenced (five-and-twentieth) year. (*AA. SS., Junii tom. 7, p. 91.* On the ground-plan, *ib.*, it occupies A q.)

³ *Clerics.* — Literally, *folk of [Holy] Order[s].*

óán 7 d'elaðain. Ocur mí re Luğnurao do fagaib re
 a baile fein do dul ar in turur rin°. Ocur rečtmuin
 a n-diaig a imtečta, tainic Donncað Duncaðac Mağ
 Uioir, ion°, mac ačar do Mhağ Uioir°, d'innroiğib
 Cačail Meğ Uioir, ion, mac do Mağ Uioir (ion°, do
 Tomar oğ, in° Cačal rin°). Ocur do gað re° he 1 n-a
 čig fein a Cnoc-Ninte¹ 7 puc leir he² 7 a cpeč o'n Cnoc³ co
 Ğort-an-řeaoain⁴ 7 po marb re^k an[n]rin e⁵ tpe⁶ řin-
 Ğail⁷. Ocur po euaio^m fein° a Teallač-nDuncaða 7 po
 boi a coeað ar° Emonn Mağ Uioir 7° ar Donncað Mağ
 Uioir. Emonn 7 Donncað do dul a řort° coindeⁿ re
 Donncað Duncaðač° 7° řič do denam doib řri aroile.
 Ocur Emonn do Ğabail Donncaða Duncaðaig° a n-Ğa-
 bail-liuin 7 tuc^p leir he co hČčaið-upčairpe^p 7 do bean^a
 cor 7 lañ de a n-ic a ořočcuingill fein^k, ion, marb|ča
 Cačail Meğ^k Uioir^k. Do° molað imořpo an diğail rin
 do řinne Emonn a n-erac na řinğaile rin do řinne
 Donncað Duncaðač 7 arail°. — hUa Flannaga[i]n
 (ion°, Muirceřtač^r) Tuaič-Rača do dul cum na Roma
 in² bliaðain ři^k 7 a eğ řin Roim do'n plaið, ion°,
 rečtmuin iar řeil Ğriğoe, řa buaið ačriğe. Ocur do
 řonað taiřeč d'a dērbračair řor Tuaič-Rača 1 n-a
 inað, ion, Cormac hUa Flannaga[i]n 7 arail°. — Pear-
 řun Daim-innri loca-hčirne (ion°, Nicolap¹), ion, in

A 90b

1450. ¹ tpu, B. ² an, A. ¹¹ = 1403 ¹¹. ²² = 1423 ^{b-b}. ¹ e—him—
 ad., B. ¹¹ arřin—from that, B. ^k = c-c. ¹ he—him—ad., B. ^m po
 Ğað—held—B. ⁿ comn (ac.), B. ^o 1 n-a diaig řin—after that—ad.,
 B. ^p po Ğabað Donncað leir arřin—Donchadh was captured by him
 then, B. ^a po beanao (pass.), B. ^{r-r} = 1392 ^b.

⁴ Of—composition.—Literally, of poetry and of erudition.

⁵ Of Tellach - Duachadha. — So called from having been fostered in Tullyhunco (co. Cavan).

⁶ Son—father. — But not of his mother: a periphrasis for half-brother.

⁷ Cnoc-Ninte.—Hill of [St.] Ninid (of Inis-Maighe-sam — now Inis-

obligation on them than he and one that purchased more [1450]
of poetic and of erudite composition.⁴ And a month before
Lamas he left his own residence to go on that pilgrimage.
And, a week after his departure, came Donchadh Mag
Uidhir of Tellach-Dunchadha,⁵ namely, son of Mag Uid-
hir's father,⁶ to attack Cathal Mag Uidhir, that is, the
son of Mag Uidhir (to wit, [son] of Thomas junior [was]
that Cathal). And he captured him in his own house at
Cnoc-Ninte⁷ and took him and his spoil with him from
the Hill⁸ to Gort-an-feadain⁹ and killed him then in
fratricide. And himself went into Tellach-Dunchadha
and was warring upon Edmond Mag Uidhir and upon
Donchadh Mag Uidhir. And Edmond and Donchadh
went to a place of meeting with Donchadh of Tellach-
Dunchadha and peace was made by them with each other.
And Edmond made Donchadh of Tellach-Dunchadha
prisoner in Gabail-liuin and took him with him to Achadh-
urchaire and deprived him of a foot and hand in punish-
ment of his own wicked proceeding, namely, the killing
of Cathal Mag Uidhir. Now, that retribution which
Edmond wrought in satisfaction of that fratricide which
Donchadh of Tellach-Dunchadha wrought was lauded
and so on.—Ua Flannaga[i]n (namely, Muircertach) of
Tuath-Ratha went to Rome this year and died in Rome
of the plague, that is, a week after the feast of [St.] Brigit
[Feb. 1], with victory of penance. And his own brother,
namely, Cormac Ua Flannaga[i]n, was made chief over
Tuath-Ratha in his stead, and so on.—The parson of
Daim-inis of Loch-Eirne (namely, Nicholas), that is, the

macsaint!—in Lough Erne, whose
feast was Jan. 18, *Mart. Tall.*,
L. L., 356c); Knockninny, co.
Fermanagh.

⁸ *Hill.*—Knockninny.

⁹ *Gort-an-feadain.*—Garden of the
brook; Gortineddan, par. of Tom-
regan, bar. of Knockninny (O'D
iv. 967).

peppun húa flannaga[1]n, do eḡ ipin Roim d'on turur
 rin 7 arailē.—Sluaḡaḡ^o do denaḡ d'Enri húa Neill 7
 d'Arct húa Neill, ionn, meic Eogain húi Neill (ionn^s,
 ri in Coiceo^s), ar Trian-Connail do cumnam le Mac
 Uíbhílin^o.—Niall, mac Enri, mic Eogain húi Neill^t, do^c
 ḡul d'iaraid cpeice ar Muirceptaḡ Mac-húi-Neill-
 buíḡe. An cpeaḡ do ḡabail do Niall 7 d'a muinntir.
 Mac-húi-Neill-buíḡe do bpeit ar Niall 7 Eogan, mac
 ḡriain oig húi Neill. Do cuireḡ annrin a muinnter
 do cenn Neill. Tuc dino Eogan, mac ḡriain oig, mic
 ḡriain moir, mic Enri a m p e i ḡ húi Neill, da buille
 rleisḡ ar Niall 7 po marb e 7 po haḡlaiceo a n-^oAr-
 Maḡa an Niall rin 7 arailē.—Siḡ do ḡenum do Sheaan,
 mac Eogain húi Raiḡilliḡ, 7 do Domnall ban húa
 Raiḡilliḡ pe ceile^o. Ocur^k fepḡal, mac Tomair moir
 húi Raiḡilliḡ, d'aḡriḡaḡ^u doib^k 7 riḡi na ḡpeirne uile
 do Sheaan, mac^c Eogain^c 7 fepḡal do ḡabail tuarpuir-
 tail^v Seaan^k 7 arailē.—An t-erpuc Maḡ Uíḡir do eḡ
 in bliadain ri^k (io^f erc, in nocte Sancti Nicholai^f):
 ionn^k, erpuc^v Cloḡair^v, ionn, Diarpuir a^c ainm 7 do
 cloinn Oḡḡair, mic Laḡlainn Meḡ Uíḡir, do 7 a eḡ for
 Oilen loḡa-laḡpugan a Cláin-imir Muinntirí-Cianain
 for loḡ-Eirne 7 a aḡlucaḡ a lir-ḡaḡail, mí ria Nodlaic
 7 arailē^c.—Taḡḡ, mac Pilib, mic Tomair Mheḡ Uíḡir,
 do marbaḡ^u le cloinn Cormaic Meḡ Samraḡain mí^c ria
 Nodlaic 7 a aḡlucaḡ a lir-ḡaḡail^c.—ḡilla-Patraig,
 mac in aipḡideoḡain moir^x Meḡ Uíḡir^y, ionn^c, mac

1450. ^{s-s}=1379^{c-c}. ^t do marbaḡ in bliadain ri—*was slain this year*—
 ad., B. ^u an bliadain ri, ad., B. ^v a—*his*—pref., B. ^{w-w} after Diarpuir,
 B. ^x om., A. ^y moirpuir erc, ad., B.

¹⁰ *Peace, etc.* See the first entry
 of 1449 and the note thereon.

¹¹ *Took the stipend.*—That is, be-
 came the vassal.

parson Ua Flannaga[i]n, died in Rome on that pilgrim- [1450]
 mage; and so on.—A hosting was made by Henry Ua
 Neill and by Art Ua Neill, namely, sons of Eogan Ua
 Neill (that is, king of the Province), into Trian-Conghail
 to assist Mac Uibhilin.—Niall, son of Henry, son of Eogan
 Ua Neill, went in quest of spoil from Muircertach Mac-
 Ui-Neill-buidhe. The spoil was taken by Niall and by
 his people. Mac-Ui-Neill-buidhe overtook Niall and
 Eogan, son of Brian Ua Neill junior. His force was then
 directed against Niall. Now Eogan, son of Brian junior,
 son of Brian Mor, son of Henry Ua Neill the Turbulent,
 delivered two strokes of a spear on Niall and slew him
 and that Niall was buried in Ard-Macha, and so on.—
 Peace¹⁰ was made by John, son of Eogan Ua Raighilligh
 and by Domnall Ua Raighilligh the Fair with each
 other. And Ferghal, son of Thomas Mor Ua Raig-
 hilligh, was deposed by them and kingship of all the
 Breifni [was given] to John, son of Eogan, and
 Ferghal took the stipend¹¹ of John, and so on.—
 The bishop Mag Uidhir died this year (that is, on
 the eve [Dec. 5] of St. Nicholas): to wit, the bishop of
 Clochar; namely, Pierce¹² [was] his name and he [was
 one] of the sons of Osgar, son of Lachlann Mag Uidhir,
 and he died on the Island of Loch-Iamhrugain in Claen-
 inis of Muintir-Cianain upon Loch-Eirne and was buried
 in Lis-gabail, a month before Christmas, and so on.—
 Tadhg, son of Philip, son of Thomas Mag Uidhir, was
 slain by the sons of Cormac Mag Samradhain a month
 before Christmas and buried in Lis-gabail.—Gilla-Patraig,
 son of the Great Archdeacon Mag Uidhir, namely, son of

¹² *Pierce*.—He succeeded Art Mac Cawell (ob. 1432, *supra*). From the third entry of 1449, taken in connexion with the present obit, it appears that he resigned before his death.

Muir, mic Mada, obuit 5 Iour Nouembri^e.—Anriar hlla Droma^r, iodon, mac Gilla-Cri^o hlla Droma, do es in bliadhain ri: iodon, per treidhe^e, cogura^e, iar teth o'n Roim bliadhain na n-grar, in 55to anno ruc etatir^e.—hlla Cairde Cuile, iodon, Ta^og, mac Oirer, mic Tai^og moir, mic^e Gilla-na-nangal^e hlla Cairde, o'heg^r in bliadhain ri^r: iodon, ollam per-Mana^e re lei^og^r 7 arail^e.

- A 90c [Cal. Ian. iii. r., [L.^a xx.ii.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o L.^o 1.^o Mas Uid^oir do choigecht o'n Roim i^b tora^e na bliadhna ra^b, iodon, Tomar os, mac Tomair. Ocur ba rail^og imorro Gail 7 Ga^oil Erenn 7^e dama 7 deora^oid ar^eena^e tria^d n-a^d choigecht a^e n-Erinn^e.— | Mair^og^reg, ingen hlla Cephail^e, iodon, ingen ri^g Eile^e, ben hlla Concobuir Fhail^og, iodon, in^l Calba^e, mac^e Mur^oca^oid hlla Concobuir—bean ir per^r tainic i n-a haim^oir i n-Erinn 7 tuc ri da gairm coitcenna o'a roib re hiar^oid rpreid^e a n-Erinn 7 a n-Albain—α heg ra feil Dri^og^e na bliadhna ra ra bua^oid n-a^oir^og^e. Ocur^r puair a mac bar^r in² re^ectmain cetna, iodon, Feidlim^o[i^o], mac hlla Con^ocbuir 7^e arail^e.

(A)

Mair^og^reg in Chabain do lo^oga^o in bliadhain ri (iodon,^e ra feil Drenainn^e).

[9 lines erased.]

(B)

Mair^og^reg an Cabain do lo^oga^o leir in m-bratair hlla Mo^olain 7 re^e por meir^oci iar n-ol fina 7 an coinnell

rug lair dia reomra do fag^oail por lara^o 7 e pen do

1450. ^z- after Cuile, B.

1451. ¹an, B. ²an, A. ^{a-a}=1432 ^{a-a} (but in red ink). ^{b-b}in bliadhain [ri], B. ^{c-c}om., B. ^{d-d}dia—by his, B. ^ebain cen^o em^og Erenn, o'heg—fair head of hospitality of Ireland, died—insrtd., B. ^{f-f}Ocur a mac o'ragail bar—And her son died [lit. to get death: inf., in place of ind., construction], B. ^{g-g}l. m., t. h., (A) MS.

1451. ¹Two—invitations.—Given in 1433, *supra*. See note 7, *ib*.

Maurice, son of Matthew, died on the 5th of the Ides [1450] [9th] of November.—Andrew Ua Droma, namely, son of Gilla-Crisd Ua Droma—to wit, a polished, conscientious man—died this year, after coming from Rome the Year of the Indulgences, in the 55th year of his age—Ua Caiside of Cuil, namely, Tadhg, son of Joseph, son of Tadhg Mor, son of Gilla-na-naingel Ua Caiside, died this year: to wit, the chief physician of the Fir-Manach, and so on.

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, [26th of the moon,] A.D. [1451] 1451. Mag Uidhir, namely, Thomas junior, son of Thomas, came from Rome in the beginning of this year. And joyful in sooth were the Foreigners and Gaidhil of Ireland and the [learned] companies and pilgrims likewise through his coming [back] into Ireland. — Margaret, daughter of Ua Cerbaill, namely, daughter of the king of Eili, wife of Ua Concobuir Failghi, that is, the Calbach, son of Murchadh Ua Concobuir—the best woman that came in her time in Ireland, and she gave two general invitations¹ to all who were in quest of chattel in Ireland and Scotland—died about the feast of [St.] Brigit of this year, with victory of penance. And her son died the same week,² namely, Feidhlimidh, son of Ua Concobuir, and so on.

(A)

The monastery of Cavan was burned this year (namely,³ about the feast of [St.] Bre-nann).

[Nine lines erased.]

he took with him to his chamber was left lighting and he

(B)

The monastery of Cavan was burned by the friar Ua Mothlain, he being inebriate after drinking wine. And [it happened thus:] the candle

² *The same week.*—"There was but one night betwixt his and his mother's death" (*ib.*, p 229).

³ *Namely, etc.*—This statement

and the amount of the abrasion prove that B is an abbreviation of the A text.

ἔοιτιμ ἰ η-α coðluð 7 an reompa do lapað 7 an main-
ipter uili iartain.

Μαιρρεγ, ingen ðriain, mic Enri hli Neill, iðon^h,
ben Ruaiðrí caið, mic Tomair^e moir^e Mheg Uíðir, ð'heg
4 Nonar Iulu.—Mac^e ταιριξ Μυιinntiri-Þeotaðain,
iðon^e, Eogan, mac Concobair Mic Gili-Þhinnein 7
Gilla-Þatpauz, mac mic Caðail buiðe Mic Gili-
Þhinnein, do marbað le Com-Connaðt, mac Seacain, mic
Con-Connaðt Mez Uíðir, 6 iour Þebruairi.—Þriain
balð, mac Orðair, ð'heg 5 Kalentar Appilir.

[b.] |Cal. Ian. uii. p. [L.^a uii.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o L.^o ii.^o

(A)

ðgel mor do ðenum a
Tir-Chonail in bliaðain ri,
—iðon, hli Domnaill, iðon,
Neðtain, do marbað (iðon^b,
oioi feil Þrenainn^b) le
clainn Neill hli Domnaill
(iðon^b, Domnaill 7 Aeð
ruað^b), iðon, clann a ðer-
þraðar fein (7^b le clainn
Aeða ballauz, mic Dom-
naill^b), iar η-α η-innarbað
do α Tir-Conaill. Cocað
mor ð'eirxi etep Enri, mac

(B)

hli Domnaill, iðon, Neð-
tain, do marbað le clainn
a ðerþraðar þaðein, iðon,
clann Neill gairb [u]i Dom-
naill (iðon^{bb}, Domnaill 7 Aeð
ruað^{bb}), iar η-α η-innarbað
do α Tir-Conaill. hli
Domnaill do ðenam do Ruð-
þaðe, mac Neðtain hli
Domnaill 7 rið do ðenam
ðó þe clainn Neill 7 leð
Tipe-Connaill do ðabairt
ðoib.

A 90d Eogan hli | Neill 7 Ua Domnaill. Enri do gabaíl
le clainn Neill hli Domnaill. Clann Neill 7 cur
do muinntiri Enri do ðul ar innoioðiz a Tir-Con-

1451. h=c-c.

1452. a-a = 1451 a-a, A; no bl. left, B. b-b = 1379 c-c. bb-bb = 1445 e-e.

¹ Osgar.—Maguire.

1452. ¹ Ua Domnaill, etc.—A
typical instance of the manner in
which the compiler of B frequently

abridged his original (A).

² Eve.—Literally, night. See 1075,
note 2, *supra*.

himself fell asleep and the chamber took fire and the whole [1451]
monastery afterwards.

Margaret, daughter of Brian, son of Henry Ua Neill, namely wife of Ruaidhri Blind[-eye], son of Thomas Mor Mag Uidhir, died on the 4th of the Nones [4th] of July.—The son of the chief of Muintir-Peodachain, namely, Eogan, son of Concobar Mac Gilla-Finnein and Gilla-Patraig, grandson of Cathal Mac Gilla-Finnein the Tawny, were slain by Cu-Connacht, son of John, son of Cu-Connacht Mag Uidhir, on the 6th of the Ides [8th] of February.—Brian the Deaf, son of Osgar,⁴ died on the 5th of the Kalends of April [March 28].

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, [7th of the moon,] A.D. [1452]
1452.

(A)

A great tale was done in Tir-Conaill this year,—to wit, Ua Domnaill, namely, Nechtain, was slain (to wit, on the eve² of the feast of [St.] Brenann) by the sons of Niall Ua Domnaill (that is, Domnall and Aedh the Red), namely, the sons of his own brother (and by the sons of Aedh the Freckled, son of Domnall), after their expulsion by him into Tir-Conaill. [It happened thus:] Great war [arose] between Henry, son of Eogan Ua Neill and Ua Domnaill. Henry was captured by the sons of Niall Ua Domnaill. The sons of Niall and some of the people of Henry went on the offensive into Tir-Conaill and they got traitorous³ news that O'Domnaill was

(B)

Ua Domnaill,¹ namely, Nechtain, was slain by the sons of his own brother, namely, the sons of Niall Ua Domnaill (that is, Domnall and Aedh the Red), after their expulsion by him into Tir-Conaill. Rughraidhe, son of Nechtain Ua Domnaill, was made Ua Domnaill and peace was made by him with the sons of Niall and half of Tir-Conaill was given to them.

³ *Traitorous news*.—Literally, *betrayal*: the cause for the effect.

aill 7 fuaradur brat ar O n-Domnaill do beč a n-Dubhrun an aithi rin, ionon, aithi peil brenaint do ionnpuđ. Clann Neill do dul fa'n m-baile 7 hlla Domnaill do marbat doib, co ročaithe dia muinntir maille fpu 7 apale. Sluaiged mor do denum iar rin d'Enri hlla Neill, co mačait an Coicid uime, a Tír-Conaill le clann Neill hlla Domnaill. Rušraithe hlla Domnaill do tinól i n-a n-ašait, ionon, mac Nečtain. Sič do denum d'Enri eter Rušraithe 7 clann Neill: ionon, O Domnaill do denum do Rušraithe 7 leč Thipe-Conaill do clann Neill hlla Domnaill. Cínel-Móein 7 cairdel na Finne 7 cir Inni-hEogain do čabairt d'Enri do'n toirc rin. Enri do čoišedč dia tiš do'n turur rin 7 apale.

Feap inait puš Saxan a n-Erinn do eg in bliadain ri, ionon, lapla Ur-Muman.—Mac Donnčait Típe-hOilella d'eg, ionon, Seacan, mac Concobuir Mic Donnčait.

(A)

Sluašat do denum do hlla Neill, ionon, Eogan hlla Neill, irna Feđait do čocat ar Šhallait Macaire Oiršiall 7 Mas Uđoir do dul do cumnum leir hlla Neill. Mac hlla Neill, ionon, Eogan óš hlla Neill 7 muinnter

Meš Uđoir do dul d'iarait cpeiči ar Šhallait co Cloič - an - bođaiš 7 an cpeač co čabairt leo

(B)

Sluašat do denam d'lla Neill, ionon, do Eogan hlla Neill, irna Feđait do čocat ar Šallait. Ir do'n turur rin no marbat Mac Domnaill Šallóglac, ionon, Somairle mor, la hOiršiallait 7 la Šallait.

⁴ *Dubhrun*.—The *F. M.* have *dubhrur*; the *A. L. C.*, *dubrail*: respectively translated *darkness* by O'Donovan (iv. 997) and Hennessy (ii. 161). Both editors consequently take *night* literally, making it de-

pend on *darkness*; the genitive (*feile*) signifying *on* (the festival)! The context of the present entry leaves no room to doubt that *Dubhrun* was the name of a place in Tirconnell.

that night, namely, the eve of the feast of [St.] Brenann precisely, in Dubhrun.⁴ The sons of Niall marched upon the town and Ua Domnaill, with a number of his people along with him, was slain by them, and so on. A great hosting was made after that by Henry Ua Neill, with the worthies of the [Ulster] Province with him, into Tir-Conaill along with the sons of Niall Ua Domnaill. Rughraidhe Ua Domnaill, namely, son of Nechtain, mustered against them. Peace was made by Henry between Rughraidhe and the sons of Niall [on these conditions] : to wit, Rughraidhe was made [the] O'Domnaill and half of Tir-Conaill [was given] to the sons of Niall Ua Domnaill. Cenel-Moein and the Castle of the [river] Finn and the tribute of Inis-Eogain were granted to Henry on that occasion. Henry went [in triumph] to his house from that expedition and so on. 1452]

The Deputy of the king of the Saxons in Ireland, namely, the Earl of Ormond,⁵ died this year.—Mac Donnchaidh of Tir-Oilella, namely, John, son of Concobur Mac Donnchaidh, died.

(A)

A hosting was made by Ua Neill, namely, Eogan Ua Neill, into the Fews,⁶ to war on the Foreigners of the Plain of Oirghialla and Mag Uidhir went to aid Ua Neill. The son of Ua Neill, namely, Eogan Ua Neill junior and the people of Mag Uidhir went in quest of spoil on the Foreigners to Cloch-an-bodaigh⁷ and the spoil was brought

(B)

A hosting was made by Ua Neill, namely, by Eogan Ua Neill, into the Fews, to war on the Foreigners. It is on that expedition was slain Mac Domnaill the Gallowglas, namely, Somairle Mor, by the Oirghialla and by the Foreigners.

⁵ *Ormond*.—James, the fourth, or "White," Earl. For his proceedings during the six weeks immediately previous to his demise, see *M.F.*, p. 232-3; Gilbert, *Viceroys*, p. 364.

⁶ *Fews*.—Anglicised form of the textual word, *fedha*—woods; a bar. in the south of Armagh co.

⁷ *Cloch-an-bodaigh*.—Stone of the boor. Not identified; but, manifestly, in the Fews.

í n-a longporc. Toír moir d'a lennium, idon, Sall 7 muinnter Mez Matgamna 7 a m-brat̃ri. hUa Neill 7 a muinnter d'oir̃i amač, idon, Mas Uir̃ir 7 Mac Domnaill Gallóglač 7 ročair̃e im̃da aile leir. Mac Domnaill do marbač do'n turur rin, idon, Somairle mór 7 moran d'a muinntir do gabail 7 do marbač le Gallair̃ 7 le muinntir Mez Matgamna. hUa Neill do dul í n-a longporc an oir̃ei rin co fer̃g moir. Enri, mac do dul Eogan, idon, mac hUa Neill fein, do toĩgečt mur̃ a roib̃ hUa Neill 7 Mas Matgamna do čoĩgečt mur̃ a roibe hUa Neill a clann 7 rič do denum doib̃ fri aroile 7 eric Mic Domnaill do čabair̃e doib̃ 7 eric do hUa Neill í n-a eronoir 7 ar̃aile.

Per̃gal ruach, mac Per̃gal Mez Eočagan, idon°, rai cinn-pẽna beõga, ceinnrealaiz̃, deĩgeim̃iz̃, do marbač le Ġarun Del̃na 7 le^d n-a mac, idon, le Semur 7 le cuir̃^d do Dhalatunačair̃, r̃eilicet̃, 13 [Calend̃ar Januari, quam[?] plura[?] Do[mun]i[?] exeunte 7 19 [lege: 9] A 91a pro Cupeo Numero.—Da° mac | Ruach̃ri anñuiño, mic Pilib Mez Uir̃ir, do marbač in b̃liačain ri le hOir̃giallaiz̃, idon, Tač̃g 7 Peir̃lim[ir̃]°.—Sač̃b, ingen Mihic Sapp̃raiz̃, idon, ben Cač̃ail moir Mic Magnura, idon°, rai mna gan uir̃erbač°, d'heg in° b̃liačain ri°, 8¹ (aiar^b, 7ⁿ) Iour̃ Mai.—Maith̃m Sgr̃iboiz̃ in b̃liačain ri le Sapp̃raiz̃, mac Emuiño, mic Tomair̃ hUa Per̃gal, ar̃ Laipeč, mac Rora 7 ar̃ cloinn hUa Ceallair̃, du inromarbač Concobur, mac Conlair̃ Mic Muir̃ir 7 tri fir̃ dẽg ar̃ rič̃it maille fir̃².—Eogan, mac Domnaill bain, mic Seac̃ain hUa Raĩgilliz̃, do eg in° b̃liačain ri°.—Ceč̃, mac Ceč̃a bĩg°, mic Ceč̃a, mic° Pilib na tuar̃i^c

1452, 17, B. ² fir̃ir, B. ^{c-c} om., B. ^{d-d} le r̃eim—by a party, B. ^{e-e} oiz̃ —junior, B.

⁸ In great wrath ; dishonoured. — | (1446, note 1, *supra*), had joined the
Because his vassal, Mac Mahon | English against him.

by them to their stronghold. A large pursuing party, [1452] namely, the Foreigners and people of Mag Mathgamna and their kinsmen, followed them. Ua Neill and his people, namely, Mag Uidhir and Mac Domnaill the Gallowglas and another numerous force with him, rose out. Mac Domnaill, that is, Somairle Mor, was slain on that expedition and many of his people were [some] captured and [some] slain by the Foreigners and by the people of Mag Mathgamna. Ua Neill went to his stronghold that night in great wrath.⁸ Henry, son of Eogan, namely, son of Ua Neill himself, came to where Ua Neill was and Mag Mathgamna came to where Ua Neill and his sons were and peace was made by them with one another and the eric of Mac Domnaill was given to them and the eric of Ua Neill for his being dishonoured,⁸ and so on.

Fergal the Red, son of Fergal Mag Eochagain, namely, an excellent leader, spirited, firm, truly-hospitable, was slain⁹ by the baron of Delvin and by his son, namely, by James and by some of the Daltons, that is, on the 13th of the Kalends of January (Dec. 20), towards¹⁰ the end of a year of the Lord of which 9 was the Golden Number.—Two sons of Ruaidhri the Feeble, son of Philip Mag Uidhir, namely, Tadhg and Feidhlim[idh], were slain this year by the Oirghialla.—Sabia, daughter of Mac Gaffraigh, that is, wife of Cathal Mor Mac Maghnusa, to wit, an excellent woman without defect, died this year on the 8th (or, 7th) of the Ides [8th, or 9th] of May.—The defeat of Scriboig [was inflicted] this year by Geoffrey, son of Edmond, son Thomas Ua Ferghail, on Laisech, son of Rosa and on the sons of Ua Ceallaigh, where was slain Concobur, son of Conlach Mac Maurice¹¹ and three and thirty men along

⁹ *Slain.* — For the manner in which his body was treated, see *M. F.*, p. 235.

and translation are mainly conjectural.

¹¹ *Mac Maurice.* — See [1335], note 4, *supra*.

¹⁰ *Towards—Number.*—The text

Μεγ Ὑῖθιρ, το μαρβαθ ἰ cairlen hūi Ruairc, ιρον, Τίγερναιν, mic Ταῖθς, mic Τίγερναιν hūi Ruairc, le Ὀριαν, mac Ὀννῆαιθ, mic Ἀεῖθα Μεγ Ὑῖθιρ, 6 ιουρ Ἀρριλιρ.—Concobur Mac Gille-Phinnein, ταιρεc Muinn-τιρε-Πεοδαῖα[ι]n, μορτυυρ^ι ερτ 6 |Calenῶαρ Ἀρριλιρ^ι.

B 86a |Cal. Ian. ii. p., [L.^a x.iiii.^a] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o L.^o iii.^o Ma[c] Carptaiḡ riuāc^o do^b eḡ an bliāḡain ri^b: ιρον, Ὀννῆαιθ, ρειḡem^b coiṡcenn o^oρῆραιḡ Erenn 7 Ἀlban^b. Ocur Ὀιαρμαιτ an o u n a i ḡ do ριḡaḡ ἰ n-a ιnaḡ 7 apaile. — Mac Maṡgamna do eḡ in^b bliāḡain ri^b: ιρον, Ἀεῖ riuāc^o, mac Ruḡraiḡe, ιρον^b, ρερ cunnail, cpaibteḡ, ρob^o ρερρ eineḡ 7 eḡnum oia ḡir 7 ρob^o ρερρ αιrne^o ap ḡaḡ elāḡain o^oa cluineḡ, a eḡ^b oīḡci Carc¹ ἰ n-a ḡiḡ ρein^o 'pa lupḡain 7^b a aḡlacaḡ a Cluain-eóir^b. Ocur ρειḡlimiḡ, mac Ὀριαιν μοιρ^d Meḡ^b Maṡgamna^b, do ριḡaḡ ἰ n-a ιnaḡ ap Oirḡiallaiḡ 7^b apaile^b.—Cormac, mac in² ḡilla o u i ḡ, mic Ἀεῖθα, mic^b Pilib, mic Ἀmlaim, mic Ὀuinn ḡappaiḡ Μεγ Ὑῖθιρ^b, obiτ 16 |Calenῶαρ Iulii.

|Cal. Ian. iii. p., [L.^a xx.ix.^a] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o L.^o iiii.^o hūa^b Domnail, ιρον^b, Ruḡraiḡe, mac Neḡtain hūi^o Domnail^o, do μαρβαθ do^d Domnall, mac Neill (ḡairḡ^o) hūi Domnail. Ocurⁱ ir amlaiḡ ρo ρo μαρβαθ e: ιρον, hūa Ὀḡḡarṡaiḡ do ḡabail Domnail a ρeall

1452. ¹o'heg, B.

1453. ¹ḡarḡ, A. ²an, B. ^{a-a} = 1432 ^{a-a}. ^{b-b} om., B. ^c made into aīrie by a h. that re-inked parts of A text. ^d om., A.

1454. ^{a-a} = 1452 ^{a-a}. ^{b-b} om., A. ^{c-c} om., B (on account of the insertion of ^{b-b}. ^d la—by, B. 1384 ^{c-c}. ¹o' om., B.

1453. ¹ Mac Carthaigh.—King of Carbery. *M. F.* (p. 235) places his death at 1452.

² That—of.—Perhaps the construction is impersonal: *of which was heard (de qua auditum est)*.

with him.—Eogan, son of Domnall the Fair, son of John Ua Raighilligh, died this year.—Aedh, son of Aedh the Little, son of Aedh, son of Philip Mag Uidhir of the [battle-]axe, was slain in the castle of Ua Ruairc, namely, of Tigernan, son of Tadhg, son of Tigernan Ua Ruairc, by Brian, son of Donchadh, son of Aedh Mag Uidhir, on the 6th of the Ides [8th] of April.—Concobur Mac Gille-Finnein, chief of Muintir-Peodacha[i]n, died on the 6th of the Kalends of April [March 27]. [1452]

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, [18th of the moon,] A.D. 1453. Mac Carthaigh¹ the Swarthy died this year: to wit, Donchadh, a general protector to the Men of Ireland and Scotland. And Diarmait of the Keep was made king in his stead, and so on.—Mag Mathgamna died this year: to wit, Aedh the Red, son of Rughruidhe, namely, a courteous, pious man, that was best in hospitality and prowess of his country and that had best knowledge of every science that he heard of,² died on Easter Eve³ in his own house in the Lurgan and was buried in Cluain-eois. And Feidhlimidh, son of Brian Mor Mag Mathgamna, was made king in his stead over the Oirghialla, and so on. Cormac, son of The Black Gillie, son of Aedh, son of Philip, son of Amlam,⁴ son of Donn Carrach Mag Uidhir, died on the 16th of the Kalends of July [June 16]. [1453]

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, [29th of the moon,] A.D. 1454. Ua Domnaill, namely, Rughruidhe, son of Nechtain Ua Domnaill, was killed by Domnall, son of Niall Ua Domnaill (the Rough). And it was thus he was killed: to wit, Ua Dochartaigh captured Domnall in treachery and put him into the castle of Inis. The people of Ua [1454]

³ *Easter Eve.*—March 31: Easter (X.G), April 1.

⁴ *Son of Amlam.*—Omitted in the *F. M. (ad. an.).*

A 91b

7 α cup α čairlen 1noiri. Muinntep hūi Dočartaiḡ,
 1don, lučt coimeḡa Domnall, do fēall | for hūa
 n-Dočartaiḡ: 1don, é fein do ḡabail 7 Domnall do
 leḡan amač. Mar do čuala hūa Domnall, 1don,
 Ruḡraiḡe, Domnall do ḡabail leir hūa n-Dočartaiḡ,
 do tinoil re pluaiḡ čuigi 7 do čuaiḡ re a timceall
 cairlein 1noiri 7 hūa Domnall aile fo rḡail ann, 1don,
 Domnall 7 hūa Dočartaiḡ α laim ann aḡ α muinntep
 fein 7 aḡ Domnall. Ruḡraiḡe 7 Mac Uibilin do beič
 α ḡabail in čairlein ap Domnall. Domnall imorpo do
 ḡola ap bapp an cairḡeil 7 cloč do bualaḡ amač uaḡ
 (Nonir^c Appulir) ap hūa n-Domnall (1don, Ruḡraiḡe^b)
 7 do marḡ e do'n určur rin. Ocur tainic fein amač
 iarum pa buaiḡ corcair 7 po lean an pluaiḡ 7 do rinḡoi
 éḡail mor orpa^f. Ocur po ḡab fein Tir-Conall co
 him[r]lan o rin amač 7 arailē^f.—Domnall, mac Seain
 hūi Raiḡillīḡ (1don^f, Domnall ban O Raiḡillīḡ^f), do eḡ
 in^f bliḡḡain ri^f.—Lapairḡina, ingen^k Mic^f Maḡnura^f,
 1don^k, ingen Cačail oic^l, mic Cačail mōir, ben hūi
 Phialain, 1don^m, Sheain^m, micⁿ Eogain hūi Phialain
 1don, ben ḡaenačtač, ḡeiḡberač, obuit 6 1our 1unūⁿ.—
 Seain buiḡe Mac Cmlaim, 1don^f, mac ḡriain, mic
 Cmlaim, mic Pilib, mic Cmlaim, mic Duinn čappaiḡ

1454. ¹ ois, A. s-s=1379^{c-o}. ^{h-h} c. m., t. h., (A) MS. ¹ iarum—
 afterwards, B. ¹⁻¹ =1384^{h-h}. ^k om., B. ¹⁻¹ after moir, B. ^{m-m} 1445^{c-o}.
ⁿ⁻ⁿ do heḡ—died, B.

1454. ¹ And surrounded.—Literally, around.

² Inis.—Island: Inch in Lough Swilly, between Fahan and Rathmullen, co. Donegal (O'D. iv. 988).

³ Went, etc.—The (less credible) account in *M. F.* (p. 237) and the *F. M.* omits the defection of the custodians and states that

the besiegers burned the door and set fire to the stairs of the castle. Whereupon, the captive begged to be loosed from his fetters, saying it were more fitting to die with his limbs free. Believing that he had no chance of escape, the keeper, in compassion, set him free and Domnall acted as set forth in the text.

Dochartaigh, that is, the party guarding Domnall, proved false to Ua Dochartaigh: namely, made himself prisoner and liberated Domnall. When Ua Domnaill, that is, Rughraidhe, learned that Domnall was captured by Ua Dochartaigh, he mustered a host to him and went and surrounded¹ the castle of Inis.² And the other Ua Domnaill, namely, Domnall, was safe therein and Ua Dochartaigh in custody therein with his own people and with Domnall. Rughraidhe and Mac Uibilin were attacking the castle against Domnall. Now, Domnall went³ on the top of the castle and cast a stone forth therefrom (on the Nones [7th] of April) on Ua Domnaill (namely, Rughraidhe) and killed him with that cast. And he came forth himself afterwards with victory of overthrow and pursued the [besieging] host and wrested great spoil from them. And himself took Tir-Conaill in its entirety from that out and so on.—Domnall, son of John Ua Raighilligh (namely, Domnall Ua Raghilligh the Fair), died this year.—Lasairfina, daughter of Mac Maghnusa, namely, daughter of Cathal junior, son of Cathal Mor, wife of Ua Fialain, that is, of John, son of Eogan Ua Fialain, to wit, a charitable, well-mannered woman, died on the 6th of the Ides [8th] of June.—John⁴ Mac Amhlaim the Tawny,

⁴ *John, etc.*—The following Table | lation) of this entry to be cor-
will enable the *F.M.* text (and trans- | rected :—

Donn (Maguire).

Amhlam

(eponymous head of the Clann-Amhlaimh—Clanawley).

Philip.

Amhlam.

Aedh

(a quo the Clann-Hugh of Clanawley).

Brian.

Black Gillie.

John.

Gilla-Padraig.

Cormac.

Niall.

Mhes Uíðir¹ 7 Silla-Patraig ríabac, a dberbraṭair^o aile, do marbaṭ a feall le Níall, mac Cormaic, mic an Sille ðuif, mic Aeḁa—a quo Clann-Aeḁa Cloinne-Ámlaim—mic¹ Pilib, mic Ámlaim, mic Duinn carraig Mhes Uíðir¹, 5 Iour Maii.—Draime¹, ingen Conḁobair Mic Maḁnura, maigden deigberac, obuit 6 Iour Ianuari¹.

(A)

(B)

Seanmoir^p do raṭa in bliadain rí ar in Cloic-cuirr i Phearaib-Manac do Thaḁg hila Dhonnacḁa, idon, la San Laurair. Ocur ar uime

Irrin bliadain rí adubert Taḁg hila Donnacḁa renmoir for an Cloic-cuirr a Phearaib-Manac for tur, idon, la feili Labrair.

do rḁuib me rin, ar ron gurac¹ aicniḁ ḁam gu b'fuil an t-renmoir rin na Cloic-cuirre 'n-a haircar ag a lan do ḁainiḁ^p.

[Cal. Ian. iiii. p., [L.^a x.,] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o L.^o u.^o Cumrḁrac, mac Conḁobair hili Raigiliḁ, ḁ'hes in bliadain rí.—Cogaḁ mor^b ḁ'eirḁi eter Pilib, mac Tomair Mhes Uíðir, idon^b, aḁbur riḁ Pēr-Manac^b 7 Maḁ Shamraḁa[i]n. Pilib do ḁenam¹ forlongpuit ag Deinn-eclabra. Clann Pilib do tul, becan feḁna, a Teallaḁ-Eaṭac, idon^c, ḁrian 7 Toirpaelbaḁ^c. Ocur^b ní rabaour ḁ'peaḁain ar in | ribal rin acṭ peḁt riḁit coiriḁe 7 ḁa pēr deḁ marcaḁ^b. ḁaile Mhes Shamraḁain do lorcaḁ leo 7 an tir uile² co^b himplan^b. Mac^d Mhes Samraḁain do marbaḁ do'n turur rin, idon, Mail[-Sh]-eclainn ouḁ 7 mac Eogain Mhes Shamraḁain 7 moran

A 91c

1454. ^o bractair—*kinsman*, B. P-P=1394¹⁻¹.

1455. ¹-an, A. ²-i, B. ^{a-a}=1432^{a-a}. ^{b-b}om., B. ^{c-c}after Clann Pilib, B. ^{d-d}Ocur Mail[-Sh]eclainn ouḁ do marbaḁ leo et alia—*And Maell[Sh]eclainn the Black was slain by them and so on*, B.

1455. ¹ *Seven score*.—Seven and twenty, F. M. (mistaking the original.)

For the town of Mag Samradhain see 1431, note 3, *supra*.

namely, son of Brian, son of Amhlam, son of Philip, son of [1454]
 Amhlam, son of Donn Carrach Mag Uidhir and Gilla-Pat-
 raig the Swarthy, his other brother, were slain in teachery
 by Niall, son of Cormac, son of the Black Gillie, son
 of Aedh—from whom [is] the Clann-Aedha of the Clann-
 Amhlaim—son of Philip, son of Amhlam, son of Donn
 Carrach Mag Uidhir, on the 5th of the Ides [11th] of
 May.—Graine, daughter of Concobar Mac Magnusa, a
 well-mannered maiden, died on the 6th of the Ides [8th]
 of January.

(A)

A sermon was preached this
 year on the Cloch-cuir in Fir-
 Manach by Tadhg Ua Donn-
 chadha, namely, on the [feast-]
 day of St. Lawrence. And it
 was for this I wrote that, be-

(B)

In this year Tadhg Ua
 Donnchadha preached a ser-
 mon on the Cloch-cuir in Fir-
 manach for the first time,
 namely, on the day of the
 feast of [St.] Lawrence.

cause it is known to me that that sermon of the Cloch-cuir
 is being mentioned by a multitude of persons.

Kalends of Jan., on 4th feria, [10th of the moon,] A.D. [1455]
 1455. Cumsgrach, son of Concobar Ua Raighilligh, died
 this year.—Great war arose between Philip, son of Thomas
 Mag Uidhir—namely, one that was to be king of Fir-
 Manach—and Mag Samradha[i]n. Philip made an
 encampment at Benn-echlabra. The sons of Philip,
 namely, Brian and Toirdelbach, went [with] a small
 force into Tellach-Eathach. And there were not of force
 on that march except seven score¹ footmen and twelve
 horsemen. The town of Mag Samradhain and the whole
 territory were completely burned by them. The son of
 Mag Samradhain, namely, Mael[-Sh]echlainn the Black
 and the son of Eogan Mag Samradhain and many others
 of his people were slain on that expedition. The sons of

αίε δια μινντιρ. Clann Pilib do cōiḡeēt dia tīḡ
do'n tūrup rin pā buaiḡ corḡair 7 comaiḡme 7 apaiḡ^d.

(A)

Τοιρρδελβαḡ cerna, mac
Pilib Mes Uirir, do ḡola
co loc-Meilḡi 7 crannos
Mes Phlanncāḡa do ḡabail
7 do airḡain leir do'n tūrup

(B)

Crannóc loca-Meilḡi, ionn,
crannos Mes Phlanncāḡa,
do ḡabail 7 do arcain la
Τοιρρδελβαḡ, mac Pilib
Mes Uirir.

rin 7 a tōiḡeēt fein dia tīḡ pō buaiḡ corḡair.

hUa³ Neill do riḡaḡ an^e bliāḡain ri^e for Ulltaiḡ, ionn,
Enri, mac Eogain, mic^b Neill oig^b hUa Neill, ionn^b, mī
pe luḡnaraḡ do ḡonnraḡ. hUa Caḡa[ι]n 7 Mas Uirir
7 Mas Maḡsamna 7 Clanna-Neill uile 7 Comarba
Patraiḡ do ḡola leir co Tulac-og 7 a riḡaḡ ann leo
co honoraḡ do ḡeoin De 7 daine 7 apaiḡ^b.—Maine, mac
Mail[-Sh]eclainn Mic Caba, do eg an^b bliāḡain ri,
ionn, aḡbur Conḡabla in da ḡreirne 7 Oirḡiall 7 Fer-
manaḡ ar eimeḡ 7 ar eaḡnum 7 apaiḡ^b.—logaḡ na
n-uile pecaḡ anⁱ bliāḡain ri aḡ ab na hUaama, ionn,
aḡ Seon bul, aḡ a ḡabairt amaḡ a Mainirir na
hUaama, in perto Pentecoster.—hUa Cairiḡ Cuile ḡ'heḡ
in^b bliāḡain ri^b, ionn, Diaḡmair puaḡ, mac Neill puaḡ,
mic^b Oirpep hUa Chaiḡrḡe 7 apaiḡ^b.—Nuaiḡiḡ, ingen
Caḡail moir Mic Maḡnupa, ḡ'heḡ in^b bliāḡain ri^b.—
ḡiccar^s Chuil[e]maine, ionn, Conḡubar, mac Nicoil, mic

1455. ³O, B. ^{e-e} after Ulltaiḡ (with in for an), B. ⁱirin, B.
=1438^{k-k}, A; text, B.

² *Made king.*—Having deposed his father, Owen (Eoghan), *M. F.*, p. 239.

³ *Successor of Patrick.*—The archbishop of Armagh, John Mey (1444–56).

⁴ *Constable.*—That is, leader of the gallowglasses.

⁵ *Plenary Indulgence.*—Literally,

Remission of all sins. Ware (*Bishops*, p. 86) states it was granted by Nicholas V. to those making pilgrimages to the abbey [of St. Mary, not the Augustinian House, Navan] and offerings towards repairing or beautifying the fabrick. (All the conditions of such Indulgences may be seen in

Philip went to their house from that expedition with victory of overthrow and rout and so on. [1455]

(A)

The same Toirdelbach, son of Philip Mag Uidhir, went to Loch-Meilghi and the crannog of Mag Flannchadha was taken and plundered by him on that expedition and he went himself to his house with victory of overthrow.

(B)

The Crannog of Loch-Meilghi, namely, the crannog of Magh Flannchadha, was taken and plundered by Toirdelbach, son of Philip Mag Uidhir.

Ua Neill, that is, Henry, son of Eogan, son of Niall Ua Neill junior, was made king² this year over Ulster, namely, a month before Lammas precisely. Ua Catha[i]n and Mag Uidhir and Mag Mathgamna and all the Ua Neill Clans and the Successor of Patrick³ went with him to Tulach-og and he was made king there by them honourably, by the will of God and men and so on.—Maine, son of Mael[-Sh]echlainn Mac Caba died this year: to wit, one fit to be a Constable⁴ of the two Breifni and Oirghialla and Fir-Manach for hospitality and prowess and so on.—Plenary⁵ Indulgence was this year dispensed by the abbot of the Uama [Navan], namely, by John Bole, at the monastery of the Uama, on the feast of Pentecost.⁶—Ua Caiside of Cuil, namely Diarmait the Red, son of Niall the Red, son of Joseph Ua Caiside, died this year and so on.—Nualaigh, daughter of Cathal Mor Mac Maghnusa, died this year.—The vicar of Cuilmaine, namely, Conchubar, son of Nicholas, son of Murchadh (that is, The Great

the Rescript of Pius II. (Dec. 4, 1460) in favour of the College of St. Saviour, St. Andrews. Theiner, p. 428.)

Bole succeeded Mey in Armagh, 1457-70. Calixtus III. (June 13,

1457) appointed him collector in Ireland of the tenth for the recovery of Constantinople (Theiner, p. 402-4).

⁶ *Pentecost.* — June 9: Easter (XI. F), April 21.

Μυρᾱῖθ (ἰθον^h, ἰn⁴ Μαῖγῑρτερ μορ^h) Μιεγίλλα-
 ᾱλμα, ὀ'heg¹ hoc anno, ρεῖλετ, ιιι. ἰουρ Ἀρρῑλιρ,
 [Α.ᾤ.] 1455^{1g}.

B 87a [b.] [Cal. 1an. u. ρ., [L.^a xx.1.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o
 L.^o ui.^o Sgel μορ α n-Ερῑnn an βλιαῖαιν ρι^b, ἰθον, hUa
 Neill ὀ'eg, ἰθον, Εogan, mac Neill οἰg, mic Neill μοιρ,
 ἰθον^o, αῖαιρ Εηρῑ^o (ἰθον^d, hUa Neill^d).

(A)

Cogaḡ μορ ὀ'ειρgῑ etep
 hUa Neill 7 ρι Thipe-Cho-
 nall, ἰθον, Domnall, mac
 Neill hUι Domnall. O
 Neill, ἰθον, Εηρῑ 7 Μαg
 Uῖοιρ το ὀυλ, ρλυαg μορ, α
 n-ἰνιρ-Εogan 7 longpore
 το gabaill τοῖδ gairῑο o
 ᾱιρlen Chuil-mic-an-trein.
 hUa Domnall 7 Αεḡ ρυαḡ
 hUa Domnall, ἰθον, περ-
 braṡair hUι Domnall 7
 Mac Suibne ραναḡ το ṡeḡt

(B)

hUa Domnall το μαρβαḡ
 ιι βλιαῖαιν ρι, ἰθον, Dom-
 nall, mac Neill (gairḡ^o) hUι
 Domnall 7 α περbraṡair,
 ἰθον, Αεḡ ρυαḡ, το gabaill
 7 Mac Suibne το gabaill ρορ.
 Ocuρ ια hUa Neill (ἰθον^f,
 Εηρῑ^f) το ροναḡ ριν 7 α
 Cill-ḡairῑn ὀono το ροναḡ 7
 apaile. Ocuρ Τοιρρḡelbaḡ
 Cairbreḡ, mac Neḡtain hUι
 Domnall, το ριgḡḡ ὀ'hUa
 Neill ρορ Thipe-Conall.

A 91d αρ τρι heaḡaiḡ ἁρα ρλυαg | ρειν το bpeiḡ ρgel hUι Neill
 leo 7 tangḡour αρ ρaiḡḡi Cuil-mic-an-trein. Clann hUι
 Neill, ἰθον, Τοιρρḡelbaḡ ρυαḡ 7 Ruaiḡῑ, το ṡeḡt an τpaḡ
 ριν gairῑο ο'n ᾱιρlen. Ocuρ αḡconneḡour an τριυρ
 μαρcaḡ 7 το leanaḡour ιαḡ 7 το μαρβαḡ hUa Domnall

1455. ⁴ an, A. h-h itl. by h. that wrote entry, A, B. ¹⁻¹ 7 apaile
 (with ὀ'heg after Cuilemame), B.

1456. ^{a-a} = 1432 ^{a-a}. ^b om., B. ^{c-c} = b. ^{d-d} itl., t. h., A; ἰθον, om.;
 hUa[-i] Neill in text; 7 apaile, ad., B. ^e = 1445 ^{e-e}. ^{f-f} = e.

1456. ¹ Eogan. See 1445, note
 2, *supra*.

² O'Neill, etc.—An account which

has inherent improbabilities is
 given in the *F. M.*

³ Cuil-mic-an-trein. — Corner of

Master) Mac-gilla-chalma, died this year, namely, on [1455] the 3rd of the Ides [11th] of April, [A.D.] 1455.

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, [21st of the moon,] A.D. [1456 B.] 1456. A great tale in Ireland this year: to wit, Ua Neill died; that is, Eogan,¹ son of Niall junior, son of Niall Mor, namely, father of Henry (that is, [the] Ua Neill).

(A)

Great war arose between Ua Neill and the king of Tir-Conaill, namely, Domnall, son of Niall Ua Domnaill. O'Neill,² namely, Henry and Mag Uidhir went [with] a large host into Inis-Eogain and a fortified position was taken by them a short distance from Cuil-mic-an-trein.³

Ua Domnaill and Aedh Ua Domnaill the Red, namely, brother of Ua Domnaill and Mac Suibne of Fanad went on three horses from their own host to bring [back] tidings of Ua Neill with them and came on the green of Cuil-mic-an-trein. The sons of Ua Neill, namely, Toirdelbach the Red, and Ruaidhri, had gone that time a short distance from the castle. And they saw the three horsemen and pursued

(B)

Ua Domnaill was slain this year, namely, Domnall, son of Niall Ua Domnaill (the Rough) and his brother, namely, Aedh the Red, was captured and Mac Suibhne was captured likewise. And by Ua Neill (namely, Henry) was that done and in Cell-Baithin moreover it was done and so on.

Mac-an-trein (son of the strong [man]): anglicised Coelmackatren in Docwra's *Narration* (Miscell. Celt. Soc., p. 251 sq.); now Castle-forward, on an arm of Lough Swilly, co. Donegal, about seven miles west of Londonderry (*ib.*, p.

309; *F. M.* iv. 920-1-90, v. 1396). The castle was wrested from O'Dogherty (of Inishowen) by O'Donnell in 1440 (*F. M.*). To retake it was O'Neill's object on the present occasion.

leo 7 do gabath Aeth ruath 7 Mac Suibne. Ac Cill-Baithin dono do ronað rin 5 |Calenday lunu. Toirp-delbač Cairbreach, mac Nechtain hUí Domnaill, do ðoighect mur a roibhe hUa Neill 7 hUa Neill dia ruðað ar Tir-Chonaill an tan rin. Ocur tuc comaða mora do hUa Neill 7 d'a macaib ruð 7 d'a uirruðuib 7 d'a aer gnað. Ocur tiðernur co humal d'hUa Neill o rin amach uað hUa Domnaill. hUa Neill do ðoighect dia tið do'n turur rin fo buaib coigair 7 comaidhe.

Donnchad°, mac Gilla-na-naem Me[ð] Sgoloig, idon, maiðirter rgoile do bi a Lir-gabail, quieuic°.—Nicol Mas Apha[1]n d'heg°.—Sraime°, ingen Aetha, mic Aroðail, buime in abbaib oig Lera-gabail, idon, brian, mic Gilla-patraig, d'heg in bliadain ri°.

|Cal. Ian. iii. p., [L^b ii.,^b] Anno Domini M.° cccc.° L.° iii.° Brian, mac Pilib na tuath Mheg Uidir, do eg, idon, mac do^b ruð Pep-Manach, iar° m-buaib Onðta 7 aithruðe maiði°.—Cosað mor in bliadain ri^b eter Mas Uidir (idon^d, Tomar^d) 7 clainn Ruðraibhe Mes Mað-gamna. Mas Uidir° do^c tinol a ðipe ðuige 7 mur do ðualadur clainn Mes Mhaðgamna rin, do ðualadur ar a n-daingneachuib, idon, ar Eoganaið 7 pa Sliab-Muð-

1456. *g* = 1379 ^h.

1457. *a-a* = 1451 ^{a-a}. ^b om., B. *c-c* = *b*. *d-d* = 1384 ^{c-c}. *7, pref., B.

⁴ *Cell-Baithin[e]*.—Church of St. Baithine (whose feast was June 9. See *Todd Lect.* III., p. 22). The place is called *Tech-Baithin[e]* (*House of Baithine*) in the *A. L. C.*, *ad an.*, being thus identified with

Taughboyne, barony of Raphoe, co. Donegal (*Adamnan*, p. 372).

⁵ *May 28.*—Friday, May 18, *F.M.* But in 1456 (D C), May 18 fell on Tuesday; May 28, on Friday. Their original was, accordingly,

them and Ua Domnaill was slain by them and Aedh the Red and Mac Suibhne were captured. In Cell-Baithin[e]⁴ moreover was that done, on the 5th of the Kalends of June [May 28].⁵ Toirdelbach the Carbrian,⁶ son of Nechtain Ua Domnaill, [then] went to where Ua Neill was and Ua Neill made him king over Tir-Conaill on that occasion. And he gave large donatives to Ua Neill and to his sons of kings and to his sub-kings and to his favourites. And lordship [was] humbly [granted] to Ua Neill from that out by Ua Domnaill. Ua Neill went to his house on that occasion with victory of overthrow and rout. [1456]

Donchadh, son of Gilla-na-naem Mag Sgoloigi, namely, a school-master that was in Lis-gabail, rested.—Nicholas Mag Aracha[i]n died.—Graine, daughter of Aedh, son of Ardghal,⁷ nurse of the young abbot of Lis-gabail, namely, of Brian,⁸ son of Gilla-Patraig,⁷ died this year.

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, [2nd of the moon,] A.D. 1457. Brian, son of Philip Mag Uidhir of the [battle-] axe, namely, son of the king of Fir-Manach, died after victory of Uction and good penance.—Great war [arose] this year between Mag Uidhir (namely, Thomas) and the sons of Rughruidhe Mag Mathgamna. Mag Uidhir mustered his territory to him and when the sons of Mag Mathgamna learned that, they proceeded to their fastnesses, that is, on the Eoganach and towards Sliabh- [1457]

the same as that of the present text, 5th (not 15th) of the Kalends of June.

⁶ *Carbrian*.—That is, fostered in

Carbery (co. Sligo).

⁷ *Ardghal*; *Gilla - Patraig*. —
Maguire.

⁸ *Brian*.—Died in 1466, *infra*.

τορη. Μεγ υιῶρη 7 Πιλιβ Μεγ υιῶρη^ο το ὄυλ, ρλυαῖ μορ^α, α n-Ῥαρτραίῃ Con-ινηρι¹ 7, ο^ο naḗ ρυεατορ αρ ḗαεραιῶεḗτ^ο, το^ο λοιρῖετορ Ῥαρτραίῃ υιλε^ο 7 baile Εογαιν, mic Ρυγραιῶε Μεγ Μαῖγαμνα^ς, ιον, λιρ-να-ηγαβυρ 7 α τοιῖεḗτ δια^h τῖῖ το^ο n τυρυρ ριν ρο buaiḗ corḡαιρ 7 αραιλε^h.

(A)

Πιλιβ, mac Τομαιρ Μεγ υιῶρη, ιον, αῶβυρ ριῖ Ρερ-Μαναḗ 7 α clann το ὄυλ, ρλυαῖ μορ, α m-Ḧρειρνε-ηυι-Ρυαιρ. ηυα Ρυαιρ ο^ο ραḡβαιλ ρερα ρομπο 7 το κυρ α caeraiḗeḗτ α n-ḡain-gen. Πιλιβ το ὄυλ co baile ηυι Ρυαιρ 7 an baile το λορκαḗ λαιρ 7 an τῖρ υιλε αρḗena. Πιλιβ 7 α ρλυαῖ το ιννοḡ. Ο Ρυαιρ cḡo bpeiḗ αρ Ρηιλιβ 7 ιμρυαḡαḗ το ḗabairτ το. Ρυ/αιḡ ιμορ το ḗabairτ το clainn Πιλιβ an tan ριν αρ ηυα Ρυαιρ, ιον, αρ Τιḡερναν, mac Ταῖḡ ηυι Ρυαιρ. Οκυρ mac Μαḡνυρα ḡρuiḡαιḡ, mic

(B)

Coḡaḗ μορ in bliadaḡ ρι eter Πιλιβ, mac Τομαιρ Μεγ υιῶρη 7 ηυα Ρυαιρ, ιον, Τιḡερναν, mac Ταῖḡ ηυι Ρυαιρ. Οκυρ Πιλιβ 7 α clann το ὄυλ, ρλυαῖ μορ, α m-Ḧρειρνε-ηυι-Ρυαιρ 7 baile ηυι Ρυαιρ το λορκαḗ leo 7 an τῖρ αρḗena. Ο Ρυαιρ το bpeiḗ ορρα 7 ιμρυαḡαḗ το beḗ etorρα 7 ρυαιḡ ιμορ το ḗabairτ ο^ο ηυα Ρυαιρ 7 mac Μαḡνυρα ḡρuiḡαιḡ, mic Caḗil buiḗρη ηυι Ρυαιρ, το μαρβαḗ aḡn 7 μοραν αιλε naḗ αιρμιτερ ρunn. Πιλιβ το τοιῖεḗτ δια τῖῖ ρο buaiḗ corḡαιρ το^ο n τυρυρ ριν.

A 92a

Caḗail buiḗρη ηυι Ρυαιρ, το μαρβαḗ leo το^ο n τυρυρ ριν 7 μοραν αιλε naḗ αιρμιτερ ρunn. Πιλιβ το τοιῖεḗτ δια τῖῖ το^ο n τυρυρ ριν ρο buaiḗ corḡαιρ.

1457. ¹ Coinnḡρι, B. ² Ῥαρτραίῃ υιλε το λορκαḗ λειρ—all *Dartraighi was burned by him*, B. ³ το λορκαḗ λειρ ρορ [*also*], ad., B. ^h ρο buaiḗ το^ο n τυρυρ ριν—with *victory from that expedition*, B.

Mughdorn. Mag Uidhir and Philip Mag Uidhir went [1457]
[with] a large force into Dartraighe of Con-inis and, as
they did not come up with spoil, burned all Dartraighe
and the town of Eogan, son of Rughruidhe Mag Math-
gamna, namely, Lis-na-ngabur¹, and went to their houses
on that expedition with victory of overthrow and so on.

(A)

Philip, son of Thomas Mag Uidhir, namely, one that was to be king of Fir-Manach, and his sons went [with] a large host into the Breifne of Ua Ruairc. Ua Ruairc got information [thereof] before [the arrival of] them and put his flocks and herds into a keep. Philip went to the town of Ua Ruairc and the town and all the territory also were burned by him. Philip and his host [then] turned [home]. O'Ruairc overtook Philip and made an attack upon him. Great rout was given by the sons of Philip on that occasion to Ua Ruairc, namely, to Tigernan, son of

(B)

Great war [arose] this year between Philip, son of Thomas Mag Uidhir and Ua Ruairc. And Philip and his sons went [with] a large host into the Breifne of Ua Ruairc and the town of Ua Ruairc and the territory also was burned by them. O'Ruairc overtook them and an engagement took place between them and great rout was given to Ua Ruairc. And the son of Maghnus the Gloomy, son of Cathal Ua Ruairc the Deaf and many others that are not reckoned here were slain there. Philip went to his house with victory of overthrow from that expedition.

Tadhg Ua Ruairc. And the son of Maghnus the Gloomy, son of Cathal Mag Uidhir the Deaf and many others that are not reckoned here were slain by them on that expedition. Philip went to his house from that expedition with victory of overthrow.

1457. ¹ *Lis-na-ngabur*.—*Fort of the steeds*; Lisnagore, bar. of Daretrey, co. Monaghan (O'D. iv. 998).

(A)

Cogad mór in bliadain
ri eter Mag Uídiir, idon, ri
Fep-Manac 7 hUa Ruairc,
idon, Loelainn, mac Taidg
hUa Ruairc. Mag Uídiir 7
hUa Ruairc do gabail coinne
fri a ceile of cinn Aca-
Conaill. Mag Uídiir 7
Drian, mac Pilib Mheg
Uídiir, do dola, becan daine,
a coinne hUa Ruairc, idon,
feirur marcac 7 tri picit
coirde. Mur do euala
hUa Ruairc 7 Tellac-Eatac
7 Teallac-Duncada Mag
Uídiir do bet, becan fedna,
tucadur amur coinne fair.
Mur do connac Mag Uídiir
an feall do denum air,

(B)

Cogad mór in bliadain
[ri] eter Mag Uídiir, idon,
Tomar 7 hUa Ruairc, idon,
Loelainn, mac Taidg hUa
Ruairc. Maidm mór do
tabairt for hUa Ruairc 7
for Theallac-Eatac 7 for
Theallac-n'Duncada le Mag
Uídiir 7 le Drian, mac Pilib
Meg Uídiir, idon, maidm na
Sraime, dú mar'marbad 7
mar'baiteo rochraide mór
dib, innur co tucrao muinn-
ter Meg Uídiir ré cinn de
leo do cennaid a namas co
baile Meg Uídiir, gur'cuir-
ret for cuaillec garrda
annrin iad a riadnure fer
n-Ereenn 7 araile.

tainic poime co Gort-an-fedain. I annrin puc coracac
ceitirne do muinntir hUa Ruairc 7 coruacac galloglac
air annrin. I annrin do innto Mag Uídiir 7 Drian
Mag Uídiir orra, an feirur do badur ar eadaid 7 na
tri picit ceiterna 7 do maidmaidedur muinnter hUa
Ruairc co hacura 7 co hadmur in tan rin 7 tucadur
maidm Aca-Conaill 7 na Sraime forra, idon, adann
ril eter Fep-Manac 7 an Driene. Do innto Mag
Uídiir annrin 7 a muinnter co hedala, acura. Ocur
tucadar ceitern Meg Uídiir re cinn de leo do uairlid
muinntire hUa Ruairc co baile Meg Uídiir 7 do cuireo
ar cuaillec garrda Meg Uídiir iad 7 araile.

² *Hostile meeting.* — Literally,
attack of meeting.

³ *Gort-an-fedain.*—See 1450, note
9, *supra*.

(A)

Great war [arose] this year between Mag Uidhir, namely, king of Fir-Manach and Ua Ruairc, namely, Lochlann, son of Tadhg Ua Ruairc. Mag Uidhir and Ua Ruairc appointed a meeting with each other opposite Ath-Conaill. Mag Uidhir and Brian, son of Philip Mag Uidhir, went [with] a few people—that is, six horsemen and three score footmen—to meet Ua Ruairc. When Ua Ruairc and the Tellach-Eathach and Tellach-Dunchadha learned that Mag Uidhir was [accompanied by only] a small force, they gave him a hostile meeting.² When Mag Uidhir saw the deceit practised on him, he went forward to Gort-an-fedain.³ There a battalion of kern and a battalion of gallowglasses of the people of Ua Ruairc overtook him. Then Mag Uidhir and Brian Mag Uidhir, [with] the six that were on horses and the three score kern, turned on them and routed the people of Ua Ruairc spiritedly, felicitously on that occasion and inflicted the defeat of Ath-Conaill and of the Graine—namely, a river that is between Fir-Manach and the Breifne—upon them. Mag Uidhir and his people then returned with spoils joyfully. And the kern of Mag Uidhir carried with them sixteen heads of the nobles of the people of Ua Ruairc to the town of Mag Uidhir and they were placed on the palisade of the court-yard of Mag Uidhir and so on.

(B)

[1457]

Great war [arose this] year between Mag Uidhir, namely, Thomas and Ua Ruairc, namely, Lochlann, son of Tadhg Ua Ruairc. Great defeat was inflicted upon Ua Ruairc and upon Teallach-Eathach and upon Teallach-Dunchadha by Mag Uidhir and by Brian, son of Philip Mag Uidhir: namely, the defeat of the Graine, a place where a great multitude of them were [either] slain or drowned, so that the people of Ua Ruairc carried with them sixteen of the heads of their enemies to the town of Mag Uidhir and placed them on the palisade of the court-yard in sight of the Men of Ireland and so on.

Glairne, mac Concobair ois Meḡ Uíðir, d'heḡ in^e bliadhain rí.^e—Toirprelbač, mac Domnaill hUí Gallcubair, i^odonⁱ, mac hUí Gallcubairⁱ, do marbađ papel clainni pilib Meḡ Uíðir ap^e pleibtib Cine[oi]l-Luačain^e, le Mac-an-tairiḡ. — Larairpina, ingen Tomair moir, mic brian mic Maḡnura, ben Domnaill hUí Ceočan, obuit 14^e Calendar Iunn.^e

B 89b [Cal. 1an. 1. p. [L.^a xiii.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o L.^o un.^o | hUa Concobuir Phailḡi d'heḡ in bliadhain rí^b, i^odon, in Calbač Ua Concobuir, iar porba a aipe uile; i^odon, per ar mo do bean do Gallaiḡ Erenn^b d'a^e n-ainn^edeoin i n-a aimpir^e fein^b. Ocur Conn hUa Concobuir do ruḡađ i n-a inađ, i^odon, a mac fein. Ocur ar e por ir mo tuc d'ór 7 d'airḡeo | 7 d'eoac 7 d'ečaiḡ do damaiḡ 7 d'píleđaiḡ Erenn 7 Clban 7 arai^e.
A 92b

(B continues after n-ainn^edeoin:)

ocur ir mo do tinnlaic do damaiḡ 7 d'píleđaiḡ Erenn arčeanā. Ocur a mac fein do ruḡađ í n-a inađ, i^odon, Conn hUa Concobuir 7 arai^e.

Maḡ Samprađain do eḡ in^d bliadhain rí^d, iar caičem a aipi uile pe maiuir mór, i^odon^e, Tomar, mac Ppḡail Meḡ Samprađain^e.—hUa Ruairc d'heḡ in^d bliadhain rí^d, i^odon, ločlainn, mac Taiḡ hUí Ruairc, i^odon, lečri na bpeirne, iar^d caičem a aipi uile^d.—Sluaḡađ mor do đenum do hUa Neill, i^odonⁱ, Enriⁱ 7^d d'hUa Domnaill 7 do Mhaḡ Uíðir^d i¹ Connačtaiḡ 7 tuc bpaḡḡoi lčtar Connačt leir d'on turur rin. Ocur do loirc baile hUí

1457. ¹⁻¹itl, t. h., B; text, A. ia počair—along with, B.

1458. ¹a, A. ^{a-a}=1451 ^{a-a}. ^bom., B. ^{c-c}i n-a aimpir, d'a n-ainn^edeoin, B. ^{d-d}=^b. ^{e-e} after do eḡ, B. ^{f-f}=1457 ¹⁻¹.

⁴ Mac-an-taisigh. — Son of the family succeeded the Mac Doreys as chiefs of Cenel-Duachain (or—

Glaisne, son of Conccobar Mag Uidhir junior, died this year.—Toirdelbach, son of Domnall Ua Gallcubair, namely, son of Ua Gallcubair, was slain in the company of the sons of Philip Mag Uidhir on the mountains of Cenel-Luachain, by Mac-an-taisigh.⁴—Lasairfina, daughter of Thomas Mor, Mac Briain Mac Maghnusa, wife of Domnall Ua Ceothain, died on the 14th of the Kalends of June [May 19]. [1457]

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, [13th of the moon,] A.D. 1458. Ua Concobuir Faly, namely, the Calbach Ua Concobuir, died this year, after completion of his full age: to wit, the man that wrested most from the Foreigners of Ireland in their despite in his own time. And Conn Ua Concobuir, namely, his own son, was made king in his stead. And it is he likewise that most gave of gold and of silver and of apparel and of horses to the [learned] companies and to the poets of Ireland and Scotland and so on. [1458]

(B continues after *despite*.)

and that likewise granted most to the [learned] companies and to the poets of Ireland. And his own son, namely, Conn Ua Concobuir, was made king in his stead and so on.

Mag Samradhain, namely, Thomas, son of Fergal Mag Samradhain, died this year after spending his whole [life-] time in great goodness.—Ua Ruairc, namely, Lochlainn, son of Tadhg Ua Ruairc, that is, joint-king¹ of the Breifne, died this year, after spending his whole [life-]time [in goodness].—A great hosting was made by Ua Neill, namely, Henry and by Ua Domnaill and by Mag Uidhir into Connacht and he carried off the hostages of the Lower [northern] part of Connacht with him on that ex-

Luachain, in bar. of Carrigallen, co. Leitrim).

1458. ¹ *Joint-king*. — Literally, *half-king*.

Ruairc, i don, Druim-da-*ti*gher 7 araire.—Arct hlla Neill d'heg in^d bliadhain r^d, i don, mac Eogain, mic Neill ois hlla Neill, i don, cenn éiní^g 7 egnuma 7 araire.^g—Mac William a^b Dúrc d'heg in^d bliadhain r^d, i don, Eamán a Dúrc.—Sémur Nuin^dorin^d d'heg [in bliadhain rⁱ], i don, mac Dáruin Delbna, i don^d, cenn fe^dna pob' f^err do bi irin mí^de^d.—Mac Diarmata Muigⁱ-Luirs d'heg: i don, Tomalta^g, mac Concobair Mic Diarmata, feiceⁿ coit^gcenn do damai^b Erenn. Ocur a mac d'heg in bliadhain rⁱ^h r^ór^h, i don, Ca^gal Mac Diarmata, i don^d, a^db^ur rⁱ^g Muigⁱ-Luirs gan [f]para^bra^d. Ocur Ce^d Mac Diarmata do rⁱ^ga^d i' n-a ína^d 7 araire.—Sepp^rais^g, mac Eamán, mic Tomair hlla Fep^gail, do marba^d le Seán, mac hlla Fhep^gail, i don, mac Domnaill, mic Seán, mic Domnaill hlla Fhep^gail 7^d le clainn Concobair, i don, le Lape^g, mac Rora, 7 araire: p^elⁱcet, 9 Calendar Agus^rti^d.—Una, ingen Tomair Me^g Uí^dir, obuit.—Gilla-Patrais^g, mac Ce^da hlla Fhialain, i don^d, p^er ponn^mur, binn, ru^balta^g, d'eg in bliadhain rⁱ, 16 Calendar Septimb^ruⁱ.—Ce^d dall Ma^g Diarmata, i don^d, daillín do gaba^d moran dana 7 p^er cuimne ro moire ar ga^g ní d'a cluine^ad 7 co hairi^ge ar aerai^b 7 ar airírai^b na n-daine, obuit 4 Calendar Septimb^ruⁱ.—Tempoll Ac^gai^d-beⁱti do lora^d in bliadhain rⁱ 7 moran do lebrai^b mai^gi[^b] do lora^d ann o'n Oifficel Mac Ma^g-gamna, i don, o Níall, mac Mic Crai^g Mic Ma^g-gamna.

1458. s bl., A. ^hbceⁿa—same, B. ¹i¹ for Muig-Luirs—over Magh-Luirg, B. ¹i = 1379^b.

²*Druim-da-thigher*.—Ridge of two; *thigher* is unknown to me. The place is now called Drumahaire and gives name to a barony in co. Leitrim (O'D. iv. 922).

³*Mac William*.—The Lower. "The onely English man in Ireland worthy to be chosen chiefe for his formositie and proportion of person, generosity, hospitalitie, con-

stancie, truth, gentilitie of blood, martial feates, and for all the qualities by which man might meritt prayse, died in the latter end of this yeare. God's blessing be on him," *M. F.*, p. 241.

⁴*Died*.—"On the feast day of S. Bartholomew in harvest [Aug. 24] and his son . . died few dayes afore him. And they were both buried

pedition. And he burned the town of Ua Ruairc, namely, [1458] Druim-da-thigher,² and so on.—Art Ua Neill died this year: to wit, the son of Eogan, son of Niall Ua Neill junior, namely, head of hospitality and of prowess and so on.—Mac William³ de Burgh, namely, Edmond de Burgh, died this year.—James Nugent, namely, son of the baron of Delvin, that is, the best leader that was in Meath, died [this year].—Mac Diarmata of Magh-Luirg died,⁴ namely, Tomaltach, son of Concobar Mac Diarmata, a general protector to the [learned] companies of Ireland. And his son died this year also, that is, Cathal Mac Diarmata, to wit, one who was to be king of Magh-Luirg without opposition. And Aedh⁵ Mac Diarmata was made king in his stead and so on.—Geoffrey, son of Edmond, son of Thomas Ua Fergail, was slain by John, son of Ua Fergail, namely, son of Domnall, son of John, son of Domnall Ua Fergail, and by the sons of Concobar, that is, by Laisech, son of Rosa and so on; to wit, on the 9th of the Kalends of August [July 24].—Una, daughter of Thomas Mag Uidhir, died.—Gilla Patraig, son of Aedh Ua Fialain, to wit, an obliging, pleasant, gifted man, died this year, on the 16th of the Kalends of September [Aug. 17].—Aedh Mac Diarmata the Blind, to wit, a small blind man that retained much poetry and a man of great memory for every thing he heard of and in particular for the ages and for the stories of people, died on the 4th of the Kalends of September [Aug. 29].—The church of Achadh-beithi⁶ was burned this year and many good books were burned therein belonging to⁷ the Official Mac Mathgamna, namely, to Niall, son of Mac Craith Mac Mathgamna.

in the abbey of Boyle" (*ib.* p. 240).

⁵ *Aedh*.—Son of Conor (Concobar), *M. F.*, *ib.*

⁶ *Achad-beithe*.—Field of the birch; Aghavea, diocese of Clogher, co. Fermanagh (O'D. iv. 1000).

⁷ *Belonging to*.—Literally, *from*.

A 92o | Cal. 1an. 11. p., [L^a xxiiii^a.] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o
 L.^o ix.^o | hūa Ὀριαν, ιδον^b, ρί Τυαῶ-Μυμαν, ὁ'hes in^o
 βλιαῶαιν ρι^o, ιδον, Τοιρρδελβαῶ hūa Ὀριαιν.—Μαισθ
 μορ το ἑαβαίρε le hīaṛla Cille-ῥαṛa ap hūa Conco-
 ḃair Phailḡi, ιδον, Conn, mac an Calbaḡ hūi^c Conḃo-
 buir^c, ὁῦ μαρ'ḡabaḃ é fein 7 μαρ'μαρβαḃ mac^c mic
 Uilliam hūi Cheallaiḡ, ιδον^{cd}, Uilliam, mac Emuinḃ,
 mic Uilliam, mic^c Mail[-Sh]eaḃlainn, mic Uilliam,
 mic Donnḃaḃ Muiḡi^e hūi Cheallaiḡ^d 7 moṛan ῥia
 muḡnṛ 7^o apaiḡ.—hūa Ὀρην ὁ'hes in¹ βλιαῶαιν ρι^b,
 ιδον, Ὀριαν hūa Ὀρην, ιδον, ταιρεḃ Thipe-Ὀριuin, ιαρ^c
 caitḡeñ α αιρ ḡu mór^c.—hūa Cuirḡin ὁ eg in^c βλιαῶ-
 ain ρι^o ιδον, Μαḡnuir hūa Cuirḡin, ιδον, ollam hūi
 Ruairc, ιδον^o, ρai^c pe renḃur.—Seaan cam, mac Con-
 Ulaḃ, Mac-an-ḃairḃ, ὁ'eg in^c βλιαῶαιν ρι^o, ιδον, ρai
 ḡir ῥana.—Cpeḃa Cine[oi]l-ḡuaḃain (αἱαρ^f, Uuaḃain^f)
 ὁ ḃenam le Ὀριαν, mac Pilib mic^c Tomair^o Meḡ
 Uirḡ, in² βλιαῶαιν ρι^b.—Cpeḃa Muiḡi-ṛleḃt ὁ ḃenum
 le Maḡ Uirḡ an βλιαῶαιν cetna^b, ιδον, le^b Tomar óḡ
 Maḡ Uirḡ, 7 baile Meḡ Samṛaḃain ὁ loṛcaḃ leir
 ὁ'ñ turur ṛin.—ḡlairne, mac Concobuir hūi Raiḡillaiḡ
 B 87c ὁ μαρβαḃ le clainn | Ruḡṛaḃe Meḡ Maḃḡamna an
 βλιαῶαιν ρι^b.—hūa Neill, ιδον, Enṛ ὁ ἑαβαίρε ṛluaiḡ
 ḡall leir co cairḃel na hOḡmaḃe ὁ'a ḡabaḡl ap clainn
 Aṛṛ hūi Neill 7 ṛiḃ ὁ ḃenum ὁiḃ ὁ'ñ turur ṛin 7
 apaiḡ.—Peṛḡail mac Tomair hūi Raiḡillaiḡ, ὁ'hes in^c
 βλιαῶαιν ρι^o, ιαρ ṛoṛba α αιρ. — Mael-Muire, mac^c
 Taiḃḡ^e, hūa Ciana[ι]n ὁ'hes in^c βλιαῶαιν ρι^o, ιδον, αḃbur
 ṛuaḃ i^s renḃur 7^o α n-ῥan^c.—Μαιρḡpeḡ, inḡen hūi
 Ὀṛeṛlen^b, ιδον¹, maḃair Phiaruṛa, mic an abaiḃ, oburḃ^b
 Kalendur Februaru.

1459. ¹ an, A. ² an, B. ^{a-a} = 1451 ^{a-a}. ^b om., B. ^{c-c} = ^b. ^{d-dl} m.,
 t. h., A. ^{e-e} om., A. ^{f-f} = 1392 ^b; with no—or—for aḡiar, B. ^g pe—in, B.
^h ὁ heḡ, ad., B. ⁱ om., A.

1459. ¹ Toirdelbach. — See the first entry of 1444, *supra*. | ² Mac-an-baird. — See 1173, note 11, *supra*.

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, [24th of the moon,] A.D. [1459] 1459. Ua Briain, namely, king of Thomond, died this year; that is, Toirdelbach¹ Ua Briain.—Great defeat was given by the Earl of Kildare to Ua Concobair Faly, namely, Conn, son of the Calbach Ua Concobuir, wherein [Conn] himself was taken and wherein the grandson of William Ua Ceallaigh, namely, William, son of Edmond, son of William, son of Mael[-Sh]echlainn, son of William, son of Donnchadh Ua Ceallaigh the Momonian and many of his people were slain and so on.—Ua Birn died this year: that is, Brian Ua Birn, namely, chief of Tir-Briuin, after spending his [life-]time honourably.—Ua Cuirnin died this year: that is, Maghnus Ua Cuirnin, namely, ollam of Ua Ruaire, to wit, a professor of history.—John the Stooped, son of Cu-Uladh, Mac-an-baird,² namely, an eminent poet, died this year.—The spoils of Cenel-Duachain (otherwise, [Cenel]-L[uachain]) were carried off³ by Brian, son of Philip, son of Thomas Mag Uidhir, this year.—The spoils of Magh-slecht were carried off³ the same year by Mag Uidhir, namely, by Thomas Mag Uidhir junior and the town of Mag Samradhain⁴ was burned by him on that expedition.—Glaisne, son of Concobur Ua Raighilligh, was slain by the sons of Rughruidhe Mag Mathgamna this year.—Ua Neill, namely, Henry, took a host of Foreigners with him to the castle of the Oghmadh, to take it from the sons of Art Ua Neill and peace was made by them on that expedition and so on.—Ferghal, son of Thomas Ua Raighilligh, died this year after completion of his [good] [life-]time.—Mael-Muire, son of Tadhg, Ua Cianain died this year: to wit, one who was to be professor in history and in poetry.—Margaret, daughter of Ua Breislen, namely, mother of Pierce,⁵ son of the Abbot, died on the Kalends [1st] of February.

³ Carried off.—Literally, *done*.

⁴ Town of Mag Samradhain.—See 1431, note 3, *supra*.

⁵ Pierce.—Maguire, who died in 1514, *P. M.*

[Cal. Ian. iii. p., [L.^a u.^a.] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o lx.^o
 Mag Samraðain d'heg in^b bliaðain r^b, iðon, Eogan
 Mag Samraðain.—Tomar Nuinnrenn do eg in^b bliaðain
 r^b, iðon, mac Uilliam Nuinnrenn, iðon^b, Gallmacáñ
 rona, rénamail^b.—An t-erruc húa ðriain, iðon, erruc
 Chille-da-lua, do marbað le ðriain an ðoblaiğ, mac
 Donncaíð, mic Mačgamna húi ðriain, a n-iníř Cluana-
 ramfoda¹, in^b bliaðain r^b.—Mac Caba do eg an
 bliaðain r^o, iðon, Enrí Mac Caba, iðon^b, řai Conřabla
 ar éineč 7 ar eğnum 7 ar epabað. Ocur řa Ian Eipe
 d'a maič[í]ur 7 arail^b.—Mařom mor do čabairt ar
 řhallaiř an bliaðain ři leiř húa Concobuir řhailğ,
 iðon, Conn, mac an Calbaiğ, du i torčair řapun řala-
 trum 7 moran aile do řhallaiř nač airmīčep řunn.—
 A 92d Mařom | mor do čabairt ar húa Raiğillig le^d řhal-
 laiř^d in bliaðain r^o 7 húa Raiğillig (iðon^e, Seaan^e) do
 marbað ann 3^b Nonar Septimbri^b 7 Aeð húa Raiğillig
 7 Eořan caeč, mac Mačgamna Mic Caba. Ocur ní
 tainig o Cačal epoiřoepř húa Cončobair řgel Connač-
 taiğ buð mo ma'n řgel řin, iðon, Seaan, mac Eořain,
 mic Seain, mic řilib, mic řilla-řa řuaið húi Raiğil-
 lig. Ocur do bi Eipe uile Ian do cumaið an řiğ řin an
 da ðreipne 7 do bařur řama 7 ðeopaið Epenn 7 ðeib-
 léna bočta co cumčac i n-a řiaiğ 7 a n-řiaiğ a ðep-
 bračar, iðon, Aeð húa Raiğillig.

(B continues after Mic Caba:)

1460. ¹m[ř]ata, B. ^{a-a}=1451 ^{a-a}. ^{b-b}om., B. ^c=^{b-b}. ^{d-d} after
 bliaðain, B. ^{e-e} itl., t. h., A; text and after ann, B.

1460. ¹Bishop. Ware (*Bishops*,
 p. 594) calls him Terence and says
 he succeeded to Killaloe by Papal
 provision. But he quotes no
 authority for either statement.

²Of the Fleet.—So called perhaps
 from having taken part in the dis-
 astrous naval expedition which

the O'Briens, joined by the O'Mal-
 leys, led this year against the Mac
 Mahons of Clare, *M. F.* p. 241-2;
F. M.

³Island.—*Inis*; anglicised Ennis
 (co. Clare).

⁴Cluain-ramfhoda.—Now Clon-
 road; adjoining Ennis on the east.

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, [5th of the moon,] A.D. [1460]
 1460. Mag Samradhain, namely, Eogan Mag Samradhain, died this year.—Thomas Nugent, namely, son of William Nugent, to wit, a happy, prosperous Foreign youth, died this year.—The bishop¹ Ua Briain, namely, bishop of Cell-da-lua, was killed by Brian of the Fleet,² son of Donchadh, son of Mathgamain Ua Briain, in the Island³ of Cluain-ramfhoda,⁴ this year.—Mac Caba died⁵ this year: to wit, Henry Mac Caba, namely, a Constable eminent for generosity and for prowess and for devotion. And full was Ireland [of the fame] of his goodness and so on.—Great defeat was inflicted on the Foreigners this year by Ua Concobuir Faly, namely, Conn, son of the Calbach, wherein fell the baron of Galtrim and many others of the Foreigners that are not reckoned here.—Great defeat was inflicted on Ua Raighilligh by the Foreigners this year and there were slain in it, on the 3rd of the Nones [3rd] of September, Ua Raighilligh (namely, John) and Aedh Ua Raighilligh and Eogan Blind[-eye], son of Mathgamain Mac Caba. And there came not since [the death⁶ of] Cathal Red-hand Ua Conchobhair a tale respecting a Connacian that was greater than that tale, namely, [respecting] John, son of Eogan, son of Philip, son of Gilla-Isa Ua Raighilligh the Red. And Ireland all was full of grief for that king of the two Breifni and the [bardic] bands and pilgrims and poor mendicants of Ireland were grieved after him and after his brother, namely, Aedh Ua Raighilligh.

(B continues after *Mac Caba* :)

For a description of the place and a conjecture respecting the application of *ramfhoda* (*long oar*), see *Hist. Mem. of the O'Briens*, p. 106-7.

⁵ *Died*.—"A sudden death in Lis-ard-aula [Lisardowlin, a town-land three miles west of Longford]

and was carried to be buried in Cavan. And we heard that there was the number of 280 axes, or more, about him going towards his buriall" [Mac Caba having been a leader of gallowglasses], *M. F.*, p. 241.

⁶ *Death*.—In 1224, *supra*.

Ocup ba cumtāc̃ dāma 7 deopaiḡ Epeni deiṛ an riḡ
riṇ an da ḡreirne, iḡon, Seaan, mac Eogan, mic Seaan,
mic Bilib, mic Silla-īra ruaiḡ hili Raiḡilliḡ. Ocup
Caḡal (*etc.*, as in A, next line).

Caḡal hila Raiḡilliḡ do riḡaḡ 'ra' ḡreirne' an tan
riṇ, iḡon, mac Eogan hili Raiḡilliḡ.—Aeḡ ruaiḡ mac
Neill hili Domnaill, do léḡan ar a laimḡeḡur do^s hila
Neill, iḡon, Enri^h, in^b bliadān ri^b.—Concobur ruaiḡ
Mac Caba 13^{oi} | Calenḡar Ianuairi obui^t.

(hila' Cairḡe Cuile ḡ'heḡ in bliadān ri, iḡon, Cormac,
mac Ruaiḡri, mic Taḡḡ moir hili Chaiṛoi^t).

| Cal. Ian. u. p., [L.^a x. u. ^a.] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o lx.^o i.^o

(A)

Aeḡ ruaiḡ hila Domnaill 7 a bṛaiḡneḡa, iḡon, Eogan 7
Conn, do ḡola o Tḡir-Aeḡa tar rliaḡ rōir a Tṛi-Conaill.
hila Domnaill 7 a bṛaiḡri, iḡon, Toirṛelbaḡ Cairḡneḡ,
mac Neḡtan hili Domnaill, do ḡeḡmaill ḡoib 7 cumurḡ do
ḡabairḡ ḡ'a ḡeile ḡoib. Aeḡ ruaiḡ 7 a bṛaiḡri do bṛiṛeḡ
ar hila n-Domnaill 7 a ḡabail leo. Ocup a deirbṛaḡair do
marbāḡ ḡo'n tuṛur riṇ leo, iḡon, Maḡnur hila Domnaill.
Ocup do heanadur cor 7 laim do hila Domnaill rem. Aeḡ
ruaiḡ do riḡaḡ ar Tṛi-Conaill iar riṇ leiṛ hila Neill 7
le comarbaḡaib Tṛi-Conaill co haentaḡaḡ, do ḡoirl ḡe 7
ḡame 7 aṛaile.

1460. ^{a-a}=1451 ^{a-a}. ^f poppan m-ḡreirne—over the Breifne, B. ^s leiṛ
—by, B. ^h le hEnri—by Henry, B. ⁱ⁻ⁱ=1379^h. Next is the (misplaced)
entry given under 1461 (B 2). 1492c, f. m., n. t. h., A; om., B.

⁷ *Let out*.—He was taken prisoner
in 1256 (second entry), *supra*.

1461 ⁱ *Mountain*.—Called, from
its *Gap* (pass), Bearnas; bar. of
Tirhugh (Tir-Aedha), co. Donegal.

This route was taken by St.
Patrick: Et perrexit for [over]
Bernas filiorum Conaill in Campo
Itho (Book of Armagh, fol. 15b).
The corresponding place in the

And grieved were the [bardic] bands and pilgrims of Ireland after that king of the two Breifni, namely, John, son of Eogan, son of Philip, son of Gilla-Isa Ua Raighilligh the Red. And Cathal (etc., as in A, next line). [1460]

Cathal Ua Raighilligh, namely, son of Eogan Ua Raighilligh, was made king in the Breifne that time.—Aedh the Red, son of Niall Ua Domnaill, was let out⁷ from his captivity this year by Ua Neill, that is, Henry.—Concobur Mac Caba the Red died on the 13th of the Kalends of January [Dec. 20].

(Ua Caiside of Cuil, namely, Cormac, son of Ruaidhri, son of Tadhg Mor Ua Caiside, died this year.)

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, [16th of the moon], A.D. 1461. [1461]

(A)

Aedh Ua Domnaill the Red and his brothers, namely, Eogan and Conn, went from Tir-Aedha beyond the Mountain¹ eastwards into Tir-Conaill. Ua Domnaill, namely, Toirdelbach the Carbrian, son of Nechtain Ua Domnaill, and his brothers met them and an attack was given to each other by them. Aedh the Red and his brothers defeated Ua Domnaill and he was taken by them. And his brother, namely, Maghnus Ua Domnaill, was slain on that expedition by them. And they deprived Ua Domnaill himself of a foot and hand.² Aedh the Red was made king over Tir-Conaill after that by Ua Neill and by the [religious] Superiors of Tir-Conaill unanimously, by will of God and of men and so on.

Tripartite is: "He went after that [from Mullaghshree, near Ballyshannon] into the territory of Eogan, son of Niall [of the Nine Hostages], over Bernas of Tir-Aedha, into Magh-Itha" (P. II.). Cf. *Book of Rights*, pp. 18, 34.

² *Deprived of a foot and hand.*—Thereby he became incapacitated to reign. For the manner in which the mutilation is glossed over by the *Four Masters*, see O'Donovan, iv. 1011.

(B 1)

hlla Domnaill, ion, Toirpdelbac Cairpre, mac Nechtain hlll Domnaill, do gabail le clann Neill hlll Domnaill, ion, Aed ruad 7 Eogan 7 Conn 7 cor 7 lam do buain de. Ocuir a deirbratair, ion, Maḡnur hlla Domnaill, do marbad. Ocuir Aed ruad do ruḡad for Thir-Conaill iar rin leir hlla Neill (ion^b, Enri^b) 7 (*etc.*, as in A.)

(B 2)

[hlla^a Domnaill], ion, Toirpdelbac Cairpre, mac Nechtain, [do gabail] le clann Neill hlll Domnaill, ion, Aed ruad 7 Eogan 7 Conn 7 cor 7 lam do buain de doib. Ocuir a deirbratair do marbad, ion, Maḡnur 7 Aed ruad do ruḡad^a.

B 87b

Peiðlim[íð], mac Eogain mic Neill ois hlll Neill, do eg do biðs i n-a leabaid fein in bliadain ri^d: ion, fer einis 7 engnuma¹ 7 cenn dain 7 deoraid Erenn 7 neð ir mo ro² cennais do ðan 7 d'elaðain 7 ro bo mo tuanaire do bi i n-Erinn i n-a aimir^a. Ocuir¹ fa bro-nað dama Erenn i n-a ðiais dia cumaid¹.—hlla Concobuir Connaçt do eg in bliadain ri; ion, Aed, mac hlll Concobuir duinn.—Taðs, mac Cormaic, mic Diarmata Me[is] Cairpçais, d'heg in¹ bliadain ri¹.—Aenḡur Maḡ Craith, d'eg, ion, fai fir dana.—Cað, no a dó, mor do tabairt eter ri Saxan 7 Duice Oðerca. An Duic dono^d do marbad irin cað ri^e 7 ri Saxan | fein do innarbad le mac an Duice 7 é fein do ruḡad for Shaxanaib i n-a ina^b 7 araille.—Maḡnur, mac ðriain, mic

A 93a

1461. ¹ engnuma, B. ² do, B. ^{b-b} = 1445 ^{c-c} See 1460¹⁻¹. Words in [] are erased. ^d om., B. ^e fein 7 araille—[in his] own [time] and so on—ad., B. ^{f-f} = ^d ^e rin—that, B. ^h ðiais—after [him], B.

³ Was *rhymster*. — O'Donovan strangely renders the original by "had a larger collection of poems" (iv. 1009).

⁴ *Mag Craith*.—"A notable man through all Ireland over, died in the prime of his happiness and

teaching. God rest his soule," *M. F.*, p. 249.

⁵ *King*.—Henry VI.

⁶ *Duke of York*.—Richard, grandson (on the paternal side) of Edmund, son of Edward III.; great-grandson (on the maternal

(B 1)

Ua Domnaill, namely, Toirdelbach the Carbrian, son of Nechtain, was taken by the sons of Niall Ua Domnaill, that is, Aedh the Red and Eogan and Conn, and he was deprived of foot and hand. And his brother, namely, Maghnus Ua Domnaill, was slain. And Aedh the Red was made king over Tir-Conaill after that by Ua Neill (namely, Henry) and (*etc.*, as in A).

(B 2)

[Ua Domnaill], namely, Toirdelbach the Carbrian, son of Nechtain, [was taken] by the sons of Niall Ua Domnaill, that is, Aedh the Red and Eogan and Conn, and he was deprived of foot and hand by them. And his brother, namely, Maghnus, was slain and Aedh the Red was made king.

[1461]

Feidhlimidh, son of Eogan, son of Niall Ua Neill junior, died of a fit in his own bed this year: to wit, a man of hospitality and prowess and head of the [bardic] bands and pilgrims of Ireland and one that most bought of poetic and erudite composition and was the greatest rhymster³ that was in Ireland in his time. And sorrowful were the [bardic] bands of Ireland after him for grief for him.—Ua Concobuir of Connacht, namely, Aedh, son of Ua Concobuir the Brown, died this year.—Tadhg, son of Cormac, son of Diarmait Mag Carthaigh, died this year.—Aenghus Mag Craith,⁴ namely, an eminent poet, died.—A great battle, or two, took place between the king⁵ of the Saxons and the Duke of York.⁶ Howbeit, the Duke of York was slain in this battle⁷ and the king of the Saxons himself was expelled by the son of the Duke⁸ and he himself was made king⁹ over the Saxons in

side) of Philippa, daughter of Lionel, son of Edward III. (See the Genealogical Table, Lingard, *History of England*, III., p. 42.)

⁷ Battle.—Of Wakefield; fought Dec. 31, 1460.

⁸ Son of the Duke.—The Earl of

Warwick.

⁹ Made king.—Under the title of Edward IV., after the battle of Towton (the second mentioned in the text), fought on Palm Sunday, March 29, 1461.

Domnall, mic Muirceartaigh hili Concobuir, do eḡ in bliadhain rí, i don, tigherna Sliḡiḡ 7 arail. — Mac Caḡmail d'heḡ in' bliadhain rí, i don, ḡrian Mac Caḡmail 7 Mac Caḡmail do denum d'ḡogan Mac Caḡmail 7 arail.

[Cal. Ian. iii. p., [L.^a xx.iii.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o lx.^o ii.^o Cogad^b mór d'eirḡi eter hila Neill (i don^e, Enri^e) 7 hila Domnall i don, Ceḡ ruad^b, mac Neill hili Domnall 7 clainn Airḡ, mic ḡogan hili Neill. hila Neill do ḡul, rluag^a moir, a Tir-Conall, i don, hila Caḡa[i]n 7 Maḡ Uirḡ, i don, Tomar óḡ. Ocur do bi hila Neill (i don^e, Enri^e) do'n turur rin da oirḡi a Panair aḡ o lorcad^b 7 aḡ a milliud^b 7 da oirḡi aile a Cloinn-(no^e n-ḡleano^e-)Eirḡile^b. — ḡraíne, ingen Tomáir oig Mheḡ Uirḡ, i don^d, rí^d Fer-Manaḡ, do eḡ in^b bliadhain rí^b, i don, ben Mic Maḡnura Mheḡ Uirḡ (i don^e, Caḡal^e). Ocur rḡel moir a n-Eninn éḡ na deḡmná rin 7 arail. — ḡrian, mac Ríib Meḡ Uirḡ, do marbaḡ^d (i don^e, caicirḡi roim Noḡlaid^e) Le Ruairḡ, mac Airḡ hili Neill. Ocur ra lan Eirḡ uile do clu 7 d'airuⁿ¹ 7 d'egnum 7 d'eineḡ an ḡrian rin^b. Ocur Emann ruad^b, mac Seaiin Meḡ Uirḡ, do marbaḡ leirin^d Ruairḡ cetna rin in la roim ḡrian do marbaḡ leir^d. — Maínirḡir^d ḡraḡar Minúr do ḡinrḡna[ḡ] in bliadhain rí^k a Muineḡan re linn Ferḡlím[ḡe], mic ḡrian, mic Airḡail Meḡ Maḡgamna, do ḡe[i]ḡ i n-a rḡḡ ar Oirḡiallaid^b.

1462. ¹en, A. ^{a-a} = 1451 ^{a-a}. ^{b-b}om., B. ^{c-c} = 1379 ^{c-c}. ^{d-d} i don, ingen rḡḡ—namely, daughter of the king, B. ^{e-e} = 1384 ^{c-c}. ^f in bliadhain rí, ad., B. ^{g-s} itl., t. h., A; text and after hili Neill, B. ^h 7 arail, ad., B. ⁱ⁻ⁱ in la roime rin leirin Ruairḡ cetna rin 7 arail—the day before that by that same Ruaidhri and so on, B. ^j The order in B is: ḡrian—ḡraíne—Maínirḡir. ^k om., B.

1462. ¹ Great war, etc. — This entry, so unfavourable to the O'Donnells, is omitted by the Four Masters.

his stead and so on.—Maghnus, son of Brian, son of Domnall, son of Muircertach Ua Concobuir, namely, Lord of Sligech, died this year and so on.—Mac Cathmail, namely, Brian Mac Cathmail, died this year and Eogan Mac Cathmail was made [the] Mac Cathmail and so on. [1461]

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, [27th of the moon,] A.D. 1462. Great war¹ arose between Ua Neill (namely, Henry) and Ua Domnaill, namely, Aedh the Red, son of Niall Ua Domnaill and the sons of Art, son of Eogan Ua Neill. Ua Neill went, [with] a large host, namely, Ua Catha[i]n and Mag Uidhir, that is, Thomas junior, into Tir-Conaill. And Ua Neill (namely, Henry) was during that expedition two nights in Fanad, burning and destroying it and two other nights in Clann-(or, Glen-²)Eidhile.—Graine, daughter of Thomas Mag Uidhir junior, namely, king of Fir-Manach, that is, the wife of Mac Maghnusa Mag Uidhir (namely, Cathal), died this year. And a great tale in Ireland [was] the death of that good woman and so on.—Brian, son of Philip Mag Uidhir, was slain³ (namely, a fortnight before Christmas) by Ruaidhri, son of Art Ua Neill. And full was Ireland all of the fame and of the repute and of the prowess and of the hospitality of that Brian. And Edmond the Red, son of John Mag Uidhir, was slain by that same Ruaidhri the day before Brian was slain by him.—A monastery of Friars Minor was begun this year in Muinechan, whilst Feidhlimidh, son of Brian, son of Ardghal Mag Mathgamna, was king over Oirghialla. [1462]

² *Glen*.—The alternative reading is correct.

³ *Was slain*.—"Pursuing his own prey, by the sons of Art O'Neill,

after granting him quarter and being their prisoner for a while," *M. F.*, p. 249.

(A)

Tomár Cuirín do be[i]t a
n-Árð-Maéa 7 r̥sol aigi in
bliáðain rí, iðon, maiḡirter
ðliḡið nob' fepir do bi a
n-Érinn 1 n-a aimir.

(B)

Tomar Cuirin, iðon, mai-
ḡirter ðliḡeað nob' fepir 1
n-a aimir, do beit 1 n-
Árð-Maéa in bliáðain [rí]
7 r̥sol mor aigi.

Maéa¹ húa hÉogain, aircinneč 1nnpri-cain for loč-
Éirni, iðon, mac in Oipricel riabaiḡ, iðon, ḡilla-
Domnaiḡ, mac Maéa (iðon^m, in Maiḡirter mor^m), ð'eg
in bliáðain rí^k.—Prioip Óaim-innpri (iðonⁿ, Pappolon,
mac Áeða húi Phlannaga[i]nⁿ) ð'eg in bliáðain rí ar
loč-deapḡ.—Niall, mac Cormaic, mic an ḡhilla
ðuiḡ, mic Áeða, do baéað ar popt^o Cluana-an-
t̥r̥naiḡ^o in bliáðain rí, iðon^b, Pupt na teineð-aél^{b1}.

[Cal. 1an. un. p., [L.^a ix.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o
lx.^o iii.^o 1apla Oep-Muman ð'eg in bliáðain rí, iðon,
Semur, mac ḡepoit 1apla.—Taðḡ, mac Éogain húi Con-
cobuir, ð'eg in^b bliáðain rí,^b iðon, tiḡepna Sliḡiḡ.—
A 93b Mac Donnčaið Thipe-hOilella ð'eg, | iðon, Taðḡ Mac
Donnčaið.—Enpi, mac Feiðlimtē¹ húi Raiḡillḡ, do
marbað le Donnčaið Mhaḡ Uíðip (iðon^c, mac Tomair
óiḡ^c) in bliáðain rí^d.—Cu-coicpiče, mac Feḡail puaið
B 88a húi² Uḡinn, ð'heḡ^o.—| An bliáðain rí do čuir rí
Saxan an tiðlacuð³ docum húi Neill, iðon^f, Enpi, mac
Éogain^f: iðon, oēt r̥lata 7 ða r̥iēt do r̥ḡarloit 7 ið
oir 7 apaile.—Tuc⁴ húa Neill, (iðon^g, Enpi, mac

1462. ¹⁻¹ = 1394 ¹⁻¹. ^{m-m} itl. by h. of ¹⁻¹, A, B. ⁿ = ^{m-m}, A; text
after loč-deapḡ, B. ^{o-o} Pupt-na-t̥ri-namað, B.

1463. ^{1-mið}, B. ²⁻¹, B. ^{3-cað}, B. ^{4-ḡ}, A. ^{a-a} = 1451 ^{a-a}. ^{b-b} om.,
B. ^c = 1403 ¹⁻¹. ^d om., B. ^e = 1379 h. ¹⁻¹ = 1457 ¹⁻¹.

⁴ Bartholomew. — According to
an inscribed stone in the great
abbey church of Devenish, he was
prior since 1449. O'D. iv. 1018;
Reeves: *On the Culdees* (Trans.
R. I. A., XXIV. (Antiquities),
141).

⁵ Aedh.—Maguire.

⁶ Cluain-an-tsnaigh.—Meadow of
the swimming. The B reading iden-
tifies it with Mercator's Portna-
trynood [*Ferry of the three enemies*];
on the east bank of the Finn, op-
posite Lifford (O'D. v. 1353-84).

(A)

Thomas Cusin, namely, the Master of Law who was the best that was in Ireland in his time, was in Ard-Macha and kept a school [there] this year.

(B)

Thomas Cusin, namely, the Master of Law that was best in his time, was in Ard-Macha this year and kept a large school.

[1462]

Matthew Ua hEogain, herenagh of Inis-cain upon Loch-Eirni—namely, son of The Swarthy Official, that is, Gilla-Domnaigh, son of Matthew (namely, The Great Master)—died this year.—The prior of Daiminis (namely, Bartholomew,⁴ son of Aedh Ua Flannaga[i]n) died this year on Loch-dearg.—Niall, son of Cormac, son of The Black Gillie, son of Aedh,⁵ was drowned this year at the Ferry of Cluain-an-tshnaigh,⁶ namely, the Ferry of the Lime-kiln.⁷

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, [9th of the moon,] A.D. 1463. The Earl of Desmond, namely, James,¹ son of Earl Gerald, died this year.—Tadhg, son of Eogan Ua Concobuir, namely, lord of Sligech, died this year.—Mac Donnchaidh of Tir-Oilella,² namely, Tadhg Mac Donnchaidh, died.—Henry, son of Feidhlimidh Ua Raighilligh, was slain this year by Donchadh Mag Uidhir (namely, son of Thomas junior).—Cu-coicriche,³ son of Ferghal Ua Uiginn the Red, died.—This year the king⁴ of the Saxons sent the donative unto Ua Neill, namely, Henry, son of Eogan: to wit, eight and forty yards of scarlet and a

[1463]

⁷ *Lime-kiln*.—See 1263, note 3, *supra*.

1463. ¹ *James*.—See 1430, note 4, *supra*.

² *Of Tir-Oilella*.—King of a moiety of Tirerrill, *M. F.*, p. 249.

O'Donovan, by an oversight, makes Donchadh the father (instead

of the son) of Thomas (iv. 1027).

³ *Cu-coicriche*.—*Hound of adjacent territory*; so called from raiding border lands. A total misconception gave rise to the modern alias, *Peregrinus* (*Peregrine*).

⁴ *King*.—Edward IV. See Gilbert, *Viceroy*s, p. 376.

Εοῖται^ε), τυαραρταλ το ριξ Τυαῖ-Μύμαν αν βλιαῖται
 ρι^δ, ιον, Ταῖς^β, mac Τοιρρδελβαιξ ηῡι Ὀριαν.—
 Τόμαρ, mac Καῖαι, mic Τομαρ ηῡι Ρερῖαι, ιον^β, ραι
 εἰν-ῖεῖνα το Μιῖξ-Ὀρεῖμυνε^β, το μαρβαῖ le εἰαιν
 Concoῖαιρ ιν βλιαῖται ρι^δ.

(A)

Ὀριαν^ι ος Μῃας Μῃαῖ-
 ῖαινα, ιον, mac Ὀριαν, mic
 Ἀρδῖαιρ, το μαρβαῖ le
 macaῖ Μεξ Μυρῖαι hoc
 anno^ι.

(B)

Ὀριαν ὄς, mac Ὀριαν, mic
 Ἀρδῖαιρ Μεξ Μαῖςγαινα,
 το μαρβαῖ le macaῖ Μεξ
 Μυρῖαιρ ιν βλιαῖται ρι αρ
 ῖαιρ.

Ἀεῖ, mac ῖιλλ-Ρατραις, mic αν Ἀρῖινοῖται Μεξ
 Ὑῖρι, οἰν.—ῖρῖαιε ballaῖ, ιngen Ἀεῖ Μεξ Ὑῖρι,
 ὅς 13^β Kalendar Ἀρριρ^β.

(Ταῖς^ι οἰν^ι. . . — Τοιρρδελβαιξ^ε, mac Μαρῖαιρ
 Μῃεῖραι[h], quieῖται.)

[b.]

Kal. Ian. 1. ρ., [L.^a xx.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o lx.^o
 111.^o Mac Caba ὅς ιν βλιαῖται ρι, ιον, Μαῖςγαιν,
 mac Εῖρι Mic Caba.—Μαῖςγαιν, mac Τοιρρδελβαιξ
 ballaῖς, mic^β Μαῖ^β Mic Caba, το μαρβαῖ le ῖαλλαι
 ιν βλιαῖται ρι.—Εῖρῖαι ιν ὅς Ὀρεῖμυνε ὅς ιν^β βλιαῖται
 ρι^β, ιον, Ρερῖαιρ Μαῖς Ὑῖνε^ε, 5^ο Kalendar Decimβριρ.
 —Domnall, mac Loῖλαιν, mic Ταῖς ηῡι Ρυαιρ,
 ὅς.—Ταῖς, mac Τοιρρδελβαιξ ρυαιρ ηῡι Concoῖαιρ,
 ιον, leῖρι Connaῖτ, ὅς.—Conn, mac Neill ηῡι
 Domnall, το μαρβαῖ le hῖςγαιεῖν, mac Neῖται ηῡι

1463. s-g = c^c, A; l. m., t. h., B. ^h το Thaῖς—to Tadhg, B.
 111 = 1438 k-k. ¹¹ Evidently, the two first words of the last entry of 1466,
 n. t. h., A; om., B. k-k r. m., n. t. h., A; om., B.

1464. a-a = 1451 a-a. b-b om., B. ^c Μαῖςγαινε, with no S—or S—
 above (t. h.), to signify that the word may be Ma[c] Suibne—Mac
 Sweeney, B.

⁵ Gave stipend. — And was ac-
 knowledged as lord, in return.

⁶ Tadhg, etc.—See textual note¹¹.
 1464. ¹ Two Breifni.—That of

collar of gold and so on.—Ua Neill (namely, Henry, son of Eogan) gave stipend ⁵ this year to the king of Thomond, that is, Tadhg, son of Toirdelbach Ua Briain.—Thomas son of Cathal, son of Thomas Ua Ferghail, namely, an excellent leader of Magh-Bregmhuine, was slain by the sons of Concobhar [Ua Ferghail] this year. [1463]

(A)

Brian Mag Mathgamna junior, namely, son of Brian, son of Ardgar, was killed by the sons of Mag Murchaidh this year.

(B)

Brian junior, son of Brian, son of Ardghal Mag Mathgamna, was killed by the sons of Mag Murchaidh this year on a [night-]attack.

Aedh, son of Gilla-Patraig, son of the Archdeacon Mag Uidhir, died.—Graine the Freckled, daughter of Aedh Mag Uidhir, died on the 13th of the Kalends of April [March 20].

(Tadhg ⁶ the Black, . . . —Toirdhealbach, son of Mark Magrath, rested.)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, [20th of the moon,] A.D. 1464. Mac Caba, namely, Mathgamain, son of Henry Mac Caba, died this year.—Mathgamain, son of Toirdelbach the Freckled, son of Matthew Mac Caba, was slain by Foreigners this year.—The bishop of the two Breifni,¹ namely, Fersithi ² Mag Uibne, died this year on the 5th of the Kalends of December [Nov. 27].—Domnall, son of Lochlann, son of Tadhg Ua Ruairc, died.—Tadhg,³ son [1464]

O'Reilly (East), and that of O'Rourke (West): the diocese of Kilmore. By Rescript of Pius II. (Jan. 9, 1462), the rectory of the rural parts of Kilmore parish not reserved to the bishop (long vacant and occupied by the Benedictines of Fore in Meath diocese) was erected into a canonical prebend. The judges, Cormac Magauran, Cormac Magranaill [Reynolds] and

Eugene O'Rodaghan, were directed to duly enquire and induct the petitioner, Cormac O'Sheridan, canon of Kilmore. (Theiner, p. 434).

² *Fer-sithi*. — *Man of peace*.—As the see was vacant on March 15, 1464 (Ware, p. 229), his incumbency began and ended within the year.

³ *Tadhg*.—For an account of his funeral and vision, see *M.F.*, p. 255.

Domnall.--Mac Uiliam hui Ceallaiḡ o'heg, iond, mail[-sh]eclann°.—Da^b mac hui Ceallaiḡ do marbað le Gallaiḡ in bliaðain ri, iond, da mac Ceðā, mic ðriain hui Cellaiḡ^b.—Tomar grenač¹ 7 Domnall, iond, da mac Duinn Mheg Uidri, do maabað le n-a n-ðerbraṭair fein, iond, le Ruairi glar.

[Cal. 1an. iii. p., [L.^a 1.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o lx.^o u.^o ðen¹ hui Neill (iond^b, Enri^b) o'heg in^c bliaðain ri, iond^c, Sormlaič^d Caemánač, ingen Mic Murčāðā, iond, ingen riḡ Laiḡen^d.—ðen² Mic Cačmāil³ (iond^o, Eogan^o) o'heg in^c bliaðain ri^c, iond, Unā^f, ingen hui^g Neill (iond, Enri^g).—Mac Ričbertaiḡ o'eg in bliaðain ri, iond, Cu-Chonnačt, ollam Meḡ Uidri pē ðan.—Tomar^h, mac Muiri, mic Mačā, iond¹, ab¹ Leara-ḡabail, o'eg¹ 6^c [Calendār iulii^h.—Ar^k, mac Seaiain inóir, mic Muiri Meḡ [C]ra[i]č, o'heg¹, iond, decanāč⁴ ločā-hērne^k.—Aenḡur¹ mac Domnall ballaiḡ Mic^m Domnall^m, do marbað a n-ðarračⁿ na bliaðnaⁿ le hēoin, mac Alexandair. Ocup^c Domnall, mac an n-earbung Mic Doimnall, do buail he o'en buille cloiðim, iond, Anno Domini 1465, aliar, 1465^{e1} [4?].— | Peall^o do ðenum do Domnall, mac Tarḡ hui Ruairc, ar Mac Con[rh]nama in^c bliaðain ri^c, iond, é fein, 7 a

A 93c

1464. ¹ḡrea-, A. ^dom., B. ^efirst in the entry, B.

1465. ¹bean, A. ²=¹, B. ³-aeil, B. ⁴ðecanāč ! A ; ðeganač, B. a-a = 1451 a-a. b-b = 1384 c-c. c-c om., B. ^d before ðen, B. ^e 1403 f-f, ^fiond, ad., B. ^g Enri hui Neill—of *Henry Ua Neill*, B ; words within [] itl., t. h., A. ^h-h f. m., t. h., A ; in text, B. ⁱom., B. ^j before Cb (with iond after o'heg) and 7 arair ad. to Mačā, B. ^k-k r. m., t. h. (re-inked), A ; text, B. ^l 93c, t. m. ; the rest = ^k-k. m-m om., A. n-n = 1434 m-m. ^o The order in B. is : Enri—lr—Peall—Seaan.

⁴Slain.—At Findruim (bar. of Raphoe, co. Donegal), on [Tuesday] May 8, *F. M.* (*ad an*).

1465. ¹Matthew.—Mac Manus, who died in 1342, *supra*.

²1465[-4?].—From the mention

of Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir the Red, namely, joint-king [1464] of Connacht, died.—Conn, son of Niall Ua Domnaill, was slain⁴ by Eignechan, son of Nechtain Ua Domnaill.—The son of William Ua Ceallaigh, namely Mail[-Sh]echlainn, died.—Two sons of [the] Ua Ceallaigh, namely, two sons of Aedh, son of Brian Ua Cellaigh, were slain by Foreigners this year.—Thomas the [long-]bearded and Domnall, namely, two sons of Donn Mag Uidhir, were slain by their own brother, that is, by Ruaidhri the Green.

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, [1st of the moon,] A.D. [1465] 1465. The wife of Ua Neill (that is, Henry) died this year: to wit, Gormlaith Kavanagh, daughter of Mac Murchadha, namely, daughter of the king of Leinster.—The wife of Mac Cathmail (that is, Eogan) died this year: namely, Una, daughter of Ua Neill (namely, Henry).—Mac Ribertaigh, namely, Cu-Connacht, ollam of Mag Uidhir in poetry, died this year.—Thomas, son of Maurice, son of Matthew,¹ namely, abbot of Lis-gabail, died on the 6th of the Kalends of July [June 26].—Art, son of John Mor, son of Maurice Mag Craith, namely, dean of Loch-Erne, died.—Aenghus, son of Domnall Mac Domnaill the Freckled, was slain in the Spring of the year by John, son of Alexander. And Domnall, son of the bishop Mac Domnaill, [it was] that [mortally] struck him with one stroke of a sword, namely, A.D. 1465, otherwise, 1465[4 ?].²—Treachery was done by Domnall,³ son of Tadhg Ua Ruairc, on Mac Con[Sh]nama this year: to

of *Spring* in the sixth entry, it may be inferred that the item was copied from a *Chronicle* wherein the A.D. began with March 25 (not Jan. 1). This, however, unless (which is not unlikely) the alternative date was added by the transcriber,

will not explain the alias of the final entry. The two excerpts are manifestly drawn from the same source.

³ *By Domnall*.—"And by his sons and they themselves settled in his lands." *M. F.*, p. 257.

mac do marbað oc aippenh Dia-Domnaig 7 moran
 dia muinntir.—I^r Mag Raġnaill d'eg in^o bliaðain ri.
 —Enri, mac ðriain ballaiġ^p hUⁱ Neill, d'heġ^p hoc^o
 anno^o.—Seaan duġ, mac Donnċaib, mic Aeða Mag
 Uirir, do marbað le Seaan, mac [Pilib Mes Uirir 7
 le clainn ðriain, mic^o Pilib^o Mheg Uirir.—Eoin^a, mac
 Clarðair⁵, mic Eoin m^ooir Mic Domnaill, do marbað
 le Conn, mac Aeða buiðe h[U]i Neill, la^o poim^o feil
 Miðil 7 moran eile maille ri^r [A.D.] 1465, aliar,
 1465 [4P]^o.

B 88b

[Cal. 1an. 111. p., [L.^a x.11.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o lx.^o
 11.^o Maíom mor do ċabairt ar Shallai in bliaðain
 ri leir hUa Conċobuir Pailġi, ionn, Conn^b, mac in¹ Chal-
 baiġ, dú inar¹ marbað Seaan, mac Mic Tomair, ionn,
 rai cinn-feðna. Ocur ní petar a r^um, no a aipim, ar¹
 gabað do bpaig^oð mairi[ġ] Gall ann, pa ab Aeða-tpuim
 7 po Uiliam óg Nuinnpenn 7 pa Crip^ooir Pluingceð
 et alii multⁱ.—Ri^o Tuab-Muman d'eg, ionn, Taðg, mac
 Toirp^oelbaiġ hUⁱ ðriain.—Aine, ingen Mes Eoðagain,
 ionn, ben Tomair^d oig^d Mes Uirir, ri[ġ]^d fer-Manaċ^d,
 d'eg in^d bliaðain ri^d.—Maíom mor do ċabairt ar
 Gallai Maðaire Oirġiall le hAeð, mac^d Eogain^d hUⁱ
 Neill.—Maíom do ċabairt ar Mag Maðgamna le
 Gallai na Miðe, du inar¹ gabað Aeð og Mag Mað-
 gamna 7 Mac Donnċaib Clainni-Ceallaiġ et^d alii^d.—Ri
 Oirġiall d'eg in bliaðain ri^o, ionn, feiolim[ið], mac
 ðriain Mes Maðgamna.—ðriain, mac Amlaim Mes
 Uirir, cenn^d a aicme fein 7 tiġerna¹ Clainni-hAmlaim¹,
 d'eg in^d bliaðain ri^d.—hUa Mael-Patraig² d'eg in^d
 bliaðain ri^d, ionn, Maġnur hUa^d Mael-Patraig^d.—

1465. ⁵ Alexanðair, B. ^p om., A. ^a This entry was re-inked in A.

1466. ¹ an, B. ²-orair, B. ^{a-a} bl., A, B. ^b le-by-prf., B. ^c The
 order in B is: Aine—Ri—Maíom mor. ^{d-d} om., B. ^e om., B. ^f after
 d'heg (with ionn prf.), B.

wit, himself and his son and many of his people were slain at Mass on Sunday.—Ir Mag Raghnaill died this year.—Henry, son of Brian Ua Neill the Freckled, died this year.—John the Black, son of Donchadh, son of Aedh Mag Uidhir, was slain by John, son of Philip Mag Uidhir and by the sons of Brian, son of Philip Mag Uidhir.—John, son of Alexander, son of John Mac Domnaill Mor and many others with him were slain by Conn, son of Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny, the day before the feast of [St.] Michael, [A.D.] 1465, otherwise, 1465 [4?] ². [1465]

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, [12th of the moon,] A.D. 1466. Great defeat was inflicted on the Foreigners this year by Ua Conchobuir Faly, namely, Conn, son of the Calbach, wherein was slain John, son of Mac Thomas, namely, an excellent leader. And it is not possible to recount or to reckon what was taken of good hostages of the Foreigners there, along with the abbot of Ath-truim¹ and with William Nugent junior and with Christopher Plunket and many others.—The king of Thomond, namely, Tadhg², son of Toirdelbach Ua Briain, died.—Aine, daughter of Mag Eochagain, namely, wife of Thomas Mag Uidhir junior, king of Fir-Manach, died this year.—Great defeat was inflicted on the Foreigners of the Plain of Oirgialla by Aedh, son of Eogan Ua Neill.—Defeat was inflicted on Mag Mathgamna by the Foreigners of Meath, wherein were taken Aedh Mag Mathgamna junior and Mac Donnchaidh [Domnaill] of Clann-Celleaigh and others.—The king of Oirgialla, namely, Feidhlim[idh], son of Brian Mag Mathgamna, died this year.—Brian, son of Amhlam Mag Uidhir, head of his own ilk³ and lord of [1466]

1466. ¹ *Abbot of Ath-truim.*—Of the House of [the Virgin] Mary [for which see 1412, note 4, *supra*], *M. F.*, p. 253.

² *Tadhg.*—For the noteworthy

deeds wrought by him immediately prior to his death, see *M. F.*, p. 358.

³ *Of his own ilk.*—See the Table, 1454, note 4, *supra*.

Lochlainn mor, mac Aedā, mic Pilib, d'heg.—Brian, mac
 Gilla-Patraig, mic an airċi de oċa in moir (Meg^g
 Uidir^e), idon^c, abb^h Lera-gabal, d'heg^h 3^d iour Ianuairi^d.
 —Domnall^d hUa Leanna[1]n, idon, cananaċ do Muinntir
 Lera-gabal, d'heg, idon, per aenā, nemurċoirdeā.
 Obuit Nonir³ Mai^d. — Cu-Mara (idon^e, in Gilla
 gnam dā^e), mac Claxandair, mic Somairle Mic
 Caba, do marbaċ Nonir^{3d} Iun^d. — Tadh¹ duċ, mac
 Brian^d Mic^d Gilla-Choirgle, d'heg an^d bliadain [r]:
 idon, per uprair inoir in-Ċrinn 7 in-Ċdail; oir ar e
 do tabaċ innra Roim epuic Chonculainn ar Chon-
 naċtaċaċ^d.

A 93d

[Cal. 1an. u. p., [L.^a xxiii.^a.] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o lx.^o
 iii.^o Ri Oirgiall d'eg in bliadain r^b, idon, Eogan, mac
 Ruġraide Meg Maċgamna 7 Remann, mac Ruġraide,
 do riġaċ in-a inaċ for^c Oirgiallaċ^e. — Toirpdelbaċ
 ruāċ, mac^d hU¹ Neill^d (idon^e, mac Ċnri^e), d'heg in^c
 bliadain r^c. — An^e Gilla duċ, mac Pilib, mic
 Con-Connacċ Meg Uidir, do marbaċ le muinntir
 Donnċaċ, mic Meg Uidir, an bliadain r^c. — hUa
 Perġail d'heg in^c bliadain r^c: idon, Domnall buide,
 mac Domnaill hU^c Pherġail, idon, tairċ na hĊnġaile,
 d'heg^c. — Maiom mor^b (idon¹, Maiom ċroiri Mhaiġe-
 croinn^f) do ċabairt le Mac Uilliam Clainn-Ricairt ar
 Ricairt a ċuirc, dū mar' marbaċ Uilliam caċ a ċuirc

1466. ³-ar, (A) MS. ^{ss}=1403 J-J. ^{h-h} prf. (with idon after d'heg)
 to Brian, B. ¹=1465 q.

1467. ¹¹, B. ^{a-a}=1451 a-a. ^b om., B. ^{c-c}=b. ^{d-d} mac Ċnri 1 Neill
 —son of Henry O'Neill, B. ^{c-e}=1403 J-J. ^{f-f} itl., n. t. h., A; =1423 b-b, B.

⁴ Lochlainn.—Cousin-german of
 the Brian mentioned in the next
 previous entry but one.

⁵ For, etc.—This statement I am
 unable to elucidate.

1467. ¹ Died.—“Irial O'Fergayl

Clann-Amhlaim, died this year. — Ua Mael-Patraig, [1466] namely, Maghnus Ua Mael-Patraig, died this year.—Lochlainn Mor⁴, son of Aedh, son of Philip, died.—Brian, son of Gilla-Patraig, son of The Great Archdeacon (Mag Uidhir), namely, abbot of Lis-gabail, died on the 3rd of the Ides [11th] of January.—Domnall Ua Leanna[i]n, that is, a canon of the community of Lis-gabail, namely, a single-minded, inoffensive man, died. He died on the Nones [7th] of May.—Cu-Mara (namely, the Gloomy Gillie), son of Alexander, son of Somairle Mac Caba, was slain on the Nones [5th] of June.—Tadhg the Black, son of Brian Mac Gilla-Coisgle, died this year: to wit, a man of great consideration in Ireland and in Italy; for⁵ it is he that exacted the eric of Cuculain from the Con-nacians in Rome.

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, [23rd of the moon,] A.D. [1467] 1467. The king of Oirgialla, namely, Eogan, son of Rughruidhe Mag Mathgamna, died this year and Redmond, son of Rughruidhe, was made king in his stead over Oirgialla.—Toirdelbach the Red, son of Ua Neill (namely, son of Henry), died this year.—The Black Gillie, son of Philip, son of Cu-Connacht Mag Uidhir, was slain by the people of Donchadh, son of [the] Mag Uidhir, this year. Ua Ferghail died this year: to wit, Domnall the Tawny, son of Domnall Ua Ferghail, namely, chief of the hAnghaile, died¹.—Great defeat² (namely, the defeat of the Cross of Magh-cronn³) was inflicted by Mac William of Clann-Ricaird on Richard de Burgh, wherein were slain

(succeeded) in Daniel's seate," *M. F.*, p. 262.

² *Cross of Magh-cronn*.—*Cros-Maighe-croinn*; anglicised *Crosma-cron* (bar. of Athenry, co. Galway). See O'Donovan's note, iv. 1049.

³ *Great defeat, etc.*—Given in more detail by *M. F.* at 1466 (p. 261), and, in a shorter and independent version, at 1467 (p. 262). An account apparently compiled from these and from the present text is in the *F. M. (ad. an.)*.

7 oēt pīct Galloglač, maille^s pe^s ročaiðe imða aile 7^o arailē.—Mac Cačmail o'heg in^o bliaðain rī, ionon, Eogan, pēp^o einiḡ 7 eḡnuma 7 arailē.—Sluaḡað mór do ðenum leip hūa² Neill in³ bliaðain rī, ionon^o, Enrí, mac Eogain^o, a n-Oipečt-hūi¹-Chačain. Ocur do'n^h turur rin do marbað Tomar, mac Pilib Meḡ Uíðir (rcilice^o, 9 | Calendar Octobri^o): ionon^o, pēp a airi dob' pēpp tainiḡ o'a dučaið i n-a aimpir pēin 7 arailē.—hūa Ceallaiḡ Maine o'eg in^o bliaðain rī^c—ionon, Ačē, mac Ðriain hūi¹ Ceallaiḡ—ia^o pōrba a airi 7 hūa Ceallaiḡ do ðenum do mac Uilliam hūi Ceallaiḡ^c.—hūa Raiḡilliḡ o'eg an bliaðain rī, ionon, Cačal, mac Eogain, mic¹ Seacain¹ hūi Raiḡilliḡ 7 Toirpdelbač, mac Seacain hūi¹ Raiḡilliḡ, do piḡað i n-a inað.—hūa Cleirpcen o'heg, ionon, Conaing, mac¹ Uilliam¹, hūa¹ Cleirpcen, rai^o pē penčur 7 pēp tigi aiðeð co coitčinn^o.

(A)

(B)

Niall, mac Mic Crait Mic An t-Oipicel, Mac Mač-
Mačgamna, ionon, Oipicel gamna, ionon, Niall, o'heg.
Loča-hErne 7 pēppun Innpī-cain, o'eg in bliaðain rī ii.
| Calendar Ianuarii.

Eoain, ingen Pilib Meḡ Uíðir, ionon, ben Copmaic Meḡ Samraðain, o'heg^k.—Donn, mac Cairppu Meḡ Uíðir, o'heg in^c bliaðain rī^c.

B 88c [b.] | Cal. 1an. ii. p., [L^a iii.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o lx.^o iiij.^o Inim mox do ðenum a n-Ðroičēo-ačā in¹ bliaðain rī: ionon, Iarla Ðer-Muman do ðicennað², ionon, Tomar, mac Semu[i]r, mic ḡepoir Iarla. Ocur ní aičpurio

1467. ²O, B. ³an, B. ^{s-s}7, B. ^hir—it is—prf., B. ¹⁻¹om., A. ^j=¹ (gen. on mac), B. ^kafter Meḡ Uíðir, B.

1468. ¹an, A. ²oičē-, A. ^{a-a}=1451^{a-a}.

⁴ Son.—Hugh of the Wood, F. M.

⁵ Toirdelbach, etc.—Given under 1468 in the F. M.

⁶ Niall, etc.—The F. M. follow A; omitting, as usual, the day of the month.

William Blind[-eye] de Burgh and eight score gallow-glasses, along with a numerous force besides and so on.—Mac Cathmail died this year : to wit, Eogan, a man of hospitality and prowess and so on.—A great hosting was made by Ua Neill, namely, Henry, son of Eogan, this year into Oirecht-Ui-Cathain. And on that expedition was slain Thomas, son of Philip Mag Uidhir (namely, on the 9th of the Kalends of October [Sep. 23]): to wit, the man of his age [years] who was the best that came of his country in his own time and so on.—Ua Ceallaigh of [Ui-] Maine—namely, Aedh, son of Brian Ua Ceallaigh—died this year after completion of his age in [in goodness] and the son⁴ of William Ua Ceallaigh was made [the] Ua Ceallaigh.—Ua Raighilligh, namely, Cathal, son of Eogan, son of John Ua Raighilligh, died this year and Toirdelbach⁵, son of John Ua Raighilligh, was made king in his stead.—Ua Cleircen died : to wit, Conaing, son of William Ua Cleircen, [one] eminent in history and a man that kept a general guest-house. [1467]

(A)

(B)

Niall⁶, son of Mac Craith The Official Mac Math-Mac Mathgamana, namely, gamana, namely, Niall, died. Official of Loch-Erne and parson of Inis-cain, died this year on the 2nd of the Kalends of January [Dec. 31].

Edain, daughter of Philip Mag Uidhir, namely, wife of Cormac Mag Samradhain, died.—Donn, son of Cairpre Mag Uidhir, died this year.

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, [4th of the moon,] A.D. 1468. A great deed was done in Droiched-atha this year : to wit, the Earl of Desmond, namely, Thomas¹, son of James, son of Earl Gerald, was beheaded². And the learned relate that there was not³ ever in Ireland a [1468 B.]

1468. ¹ *Thomas*.—Eighth Earl.
See *Viceroy's*, p. 378, sq.

² *Beheaded*.—*Ib.*, p. 385 and the

Notes.

³ *Not*.—Placed idiomatically before *relate* in the original.

A 94a eolaiḡ co roib̃e a n-Érinn riam ḡallmacaḡ rob' p̃erp
 inar é. Ocuṛ a m̃arbaḡ a p̃ell le hlapla Saxanaḡ 7
 araiḡ.— | Mac 'Donncaḡ Thipe-hOilella d'heḡ, ionn,
 Ruaid̃ri.—Mas Raḡnaill d'heḡ in^b bliad̃ain rī^b, ionn,
 Caḡal^c 7^b tair̃eḡ do ḡenum d'a mac, ionn, do Taḡḡ^b.—
 hlla Ruair̃e d'heḡ, ionn, Tigeṛnan, mac Taiḡḡ hll̃i
 Ruair̃e.—ḡaile hll̃i Raḡill̃iḡ do loṛcaḡ 7 maṛñr̃r̃r̃
 an Caḡain in bliad̃ain rī le ḡallaiḡ 7 leir̃in Saxanaḡ
 ler'dicennaḡ lapla 'Der-Muman 7 araiḡ.—Maṛom
 moṛ i^a m-ḡeinn-uama^d do taḡair̃t le Conn, mac Ḃeḡa
 buiḡe hll̃i Neill, d̃ú inar' m̃arbaḡ in Saḡair̃eḡ.

(A)

(B)

Inoṛaiḡiḡ do ḡenum le r̃il̃ib, mac Con-Connac̃t
 'Donncaḡ, mac Tomair̃ Meḡ Mheḡ Uir̃ir, do m̃arbaḡ in
 Uir̃ir, ar r̃il̃ib, mac Con- bliad̃ain rī 7 a mac le
 Connaḡt Meḡ Uir̃ir, a Tír- 'Donncaḡ, mac Mheḡ Uir̃ir
 cenñfoḡa 7 c̃reḡa moṛa do 7 araiḡ.

ḡabair̃t leir̃. Muṛnoṛer̃ 'Donncaḡ do ḡola leir̃na
 c̃reḡaiḡ a Clainn-Ceallaiḡ 7 'Donncaḡ do r̃ágbaill
 doib̃ ar deṛeḡ na c̃reḡ, becan d̃aine. Mac Con-
 Chonnaḡt do b̃reic̃ air̃ 7 toṛaiḡeḡt maic̃ do ḡenum
 d̃ó. 'Donncaḡ do innoṡḡ r̃e mac Con-Chonnaḡt 7 é r̃ein
 7 a mac do m̃arbaḡ do'n tuṛur̃ r̃in le 'Donncaḡ.
 'Donncaḡ do toḡḡeḡt dia tiḡ d'on tuṛur̃ r̃in fo buaiḡ
 coṛcuir̃ 7 comair̃iḡe 7 araiḡ.

hlla Caḡa[i]n d'heḡ in^b bliad̃ain rī^b, ionn, Maḡnur̃
 hlla Caḡa[i]n.—hlla Mailconair̃e³ h'heḡ, ionn, Toṛna,

1468. ³Maer, B. ^{b-b}om., B. ^cMaḡ Raḡnaill, B. ^{d-d}after hll̃i
 Neill, B.

¹ Better.—See the eulogium in *M. F.* (whose translation, owing to the death, Dec. 1, 1666, of his patron, Sir James Ware, ends abruptly with the Earl's arrival in Drogheda to meet the Deputy), p. 263.

The best enconium of Thomas is an endowment (1464) for choral

service in St. Mary's, Youghal, including a residence for the Warden (the *Guardianus* of papal instruments) and another for the vicars. The church, in consequence, was erected from a parochial into a collegiate. (Hayman, *Notes and Records of the ancient religious Foundations at Youghal*, p. 33.)

Foreign youth that was better⁴ than he. And he was [1468 B.] killed in treachery by a Saxon Earl⁵ and so on.—Mac Donnchaidh of Tir-Oilella, namely, Ruaidhri, died.—Mag Raghnaill, namely, Cathal, died this year and his son, namely, Tadhg, was made chief⁶.—Ua Ruairc, namely, Tigernan, son of Tadhg Ua Ruairc, died.—The town of Ua Raighilligh⁷ and the monastery of Cavan were burned this year by the Foreigners and by the Saxon Earl by whom the Earl of Desmond was beheaded and so on.—Great defeat was inflicted in Benn-uama⁸ by Conn, son of Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny, wherein was slain the Savage.

(A⁹)

(B)

An attack was made by Philip, son of Cu-Connacht Donchadh, son of Thomas Mag Uidhir and his son were Mag Uidhir, on Philip, son of slain this year by Donchadh, Cu-Connacht Mag Uidhir, in son of Mag Uidhir and so on. Tir-cennfhoda and large preys were carried off by him. The people of Donchadh went with the preys into Clann-Ceallaigh and Donchadh was left by them in the rear of the preys [with] a few persons. The son of Cu-Connacht overtook him, good pursuit having been made by him. Donchadh turned on the son of Cu-Connacht and himself and his son were slain on that occasion by Donchadh. Donchadh went to his house on that occasion with triumph of victory and rout and so on.

Ua Catha[i]n, namely, Magnus Ua Catha[i]n, died this year.—Ua Mailconaire, namely, Torna, ollam¹⁰ of Ua Con-

⁵ *Saxon Earl.* — John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester.

⁶ *His—chief.*—Literally, a chief was made of his son, namely, of Tadhg.

⁷ *Town of Ua Raighilligh.*—The castle of Tullymongan, north-east

of Cavan town (O'D. iv. 1057).

⁸ *Benn-uama.*—Peak of the cave; Benvadigen, near Belfast.

⁹ (A).—This recension is followed by the *F. M.*

¹⁰ *Ollam.*—In history and poetry, *F. M.*

ollam hU Concobuir Connaēt.—Mac Gaffraiḡ ruarḡ
 Meḡ Uirḡir ḡ'heḡ in^b bliarḡain ri^b, ion, Ruarḡir.—
 Mail[-8h]eclainḡ³, mac Donnḡairḡ Mic Gaffraiḡ,
 quieuit^o in Chriḡto^o.—Moran ḡo Cloinn-Gaffraiḡ ḡo
 marbaḡ inⁱ bliarḡain riⁱ le clainn Aeḡa, mic^b Pilib n a
 τ u α ι ḡ ι^b Mheḡ Uirḡir, um^e Mac Gaffraiḡ reir⁸ (ion^b,
 Donnḡairḡ, mac Donnḡairḡ ḡona^b) 7 umⁱ α mac, ion,
 Peirḡlīm, 7 imⁱ α ḡerbraḡair, ion, Eoin 7 α mac rin,
 ion, Diarmait, mac^b Eoin^b 7 triur aile imaille⁴ ri^u⁵,
 reilicet, 1ḡ[ib]ur Augurḡi.—Airḡric, ingen hU Banain,
 ion, inⁱ ben ḡo bī re^k haḡairḡ ḡ'airḡir^k aḡ Pilib Mac
 Uirḡir—ion^b, Pilib, mac Tomair, mic Pilib n a τ u α ι ḡ e
 Meḡ Uirḡir^b—ḡ'heḡ¹ 7^o iour iulī.—Aeḡ^m, mac Pilib,
 mic Tomair Mheḡ Uirḡir, ḡo marbaḡ inⁱ bliarḡain ri le
 cloinn Aeḡa, mic^b Pilib n a τ u α ι ḡ e^b Mheḡ Uirḡir^m.

[Cal. 1an. 1. p., [L^a x. u.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o lxx.^o ix.^o

(A)

(B)

Inḡoirḡirḡ ḡo venum ḡo ḡrian Mainec, mac Donn-
 clainn Pilib Meḡ Uirḡir 7 Aeḡa, mic Aeḡa Meḡ Uirḡir,
 ḡ'Emonn, mac Tomair ois ḡo marbaḡ in bliarḡain ri le
 Meḡ Uirḡir, ar clainn Aeḡa clainn Pilib Mheḡ Uirḡir.
 Meḡ Uirḡir α Mibolḡ 7 creḡa mora ḡo ḡabairḡ Leo ḡo'n
 turur rin. Ocur mac Donnḡairḡ, mic Aeḡa Meḡ Uirḡir,
 ḡo marbaḡ Leo, ion, ḡrian Mainec.

1468. ⁴maile, B. ⁵riu, B. ^{ee}=1379 h. ¹⁻¹after Uirḡir, B.
⁸⁻⁸ion, [Mac] Gaffraiḡ reir—namely, [Mac] Gaffraigh himself, B.
^{h-h}itl., t. h., A; l. m., t. h., B. ¹om., B. ^{om.}, A. ^{k-k}=^{f-f}. ¹α eg—
 she died, B. ^{m-m}=1465 q.

1469. ^{a-a}=1451^{a-a}.

1469. ¹=1468, note 9.

cobuir of Connacht, died.—The son of Godfrey Mag Uidhir the Red, namely, Ruaidhri, died this year.—Mail[-Sh]echlainn, son of Donchadh Mac Gaffraigh, rested in Christ.—Many of the Clann-Gaffraigh, including Mac Gaffraigh himself (namely, Donchadh, son of Donchadh the Luckless) and including his son, namely, Feidhlim-[idh], and including his brother, namely, John, and his son, namely, Diarmait, son of John, and three others with them, were slain this year on the Ides [13th] of August, by the son of Aedh, son of Philip Mag Uidhir of the [battle-]axe.—Aiffric, daughter of Ua Banain, namely, the wife Philip Mag Uidhir—that is, Philip, son of Thomas, son of Philip of the [battle-]axe—had for a space of time, died on the 7th of the Ides [8th] of July.—Aedh, son of Philip, son of Thomas Mag Uidhir, was slain this year by the sons of Aedh, son of Philip Mag Uidhir of the [battle-]axe. [1468]

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, [15th of the moon,] A.D. 1469. [1469]

(A)¹

An attack was made by the sons of Philip Mag Uidhir and by Edmond, son of Thomas Mag Uidhir junior, on the sons of Aedh Mag Uidhir in

(B)

Brian the Ui-Mainian², son of Donchadh, son of Aedh Mag Uidhir, was slain this year by the sons of Philip Mag Uidhir.

Mibolg and large preys were carried off by them on that expedition. And the son of Donchadh, son of Aedh Mag Uidhir, namely, Brian the Ui-Mainian², was slain by them.

² *Ui-Mainian*.—See 1432, note 7, *supra*.

(A)

(B)

Innoisigib eile do denum Eogan, mac Aeda Mheg
 do clainn Rilib Mes Uirir, do marbad i n-a
 ar clainn Aeda cetna a long diaig ro in bliadain cetna
 7 Eogan, mac Aeda Mes (idon^o, aibei feil Cpor^o) 7
 Uirir, do marbad leo do'n plaitbertač, a mac 7 Cor-
 turur rin (idon^b, aibei feil mac hUa Mančain.
 A 94b Cpor^b) 7 plaitbertač, a mac 7 | Cormac hUa Man-
 ča[i]n.

Rirdear^d óg hUa Raišillig d'heg in^e bliadain ri i
 cinn mír do Shampad^d.—Sluaigeb mor do denum in
 bliadain ri^f leir hUa n-Domnaill, idon, Aed ruad, mac^e
 Neill hUa Domnaill^o, a n-lctar Connačt. Ocur braitoi
 lctair Connačt do gabail do do'n^e turur rin 7 hUa
 Domnaill^o do^b breit pluag lctair Connačt leir^b a cenn
 Mic Uilliam a' dūpe, idon, Ricard, mac Eamonn a
 dūpe. Ocur a n-dul arpin d'innroisigib ar' Clainn-
 Ricard^d. Ocur in Mačaire-ruad^o 7 baile-in-clair,
 idon, baile Mic Uilliam, do lorač leo do'n turur rin.
 B 88d Ocur Mac Uilliam 7 Sil-mōriain do breit oppa 7 |
 mac hUa Cončobuir Corcumpuad do marbad leo^d. Ocur
 hUa Domnaill do toiģečt dia tiģ do'n turur rin fo
 buaib corģair 7^o comairme^e.—Ricard, mac Tomair a

1469. ^{b-b}f. m., t. h., (A) MS. ^{c-c} = 1445 ^{e-e}. ^{d-d}t. m., t. h. (re-inked),
 A; text, B. ^{e-e}om., B. ^f = ^{e-e}. ^g = 1466 ^b. ^{h-b}7 pluag lctair Connačt
 do breit leir 7 dul—and the host of the Lower part of Connacht was taken
 with him and he went, B. i Clainn-Ricard (gen. on innoisigib), B. i ann
 —there, B.

³ *Jurg.*—The original has *long*, a vox nihili in this place and manifestly due to the scribe.

⁴ *Richard.*—Tanist of Breifny. *F. M.*

⁵ *Month of Summer.*—Namely,

May. In the same way, at 918 [-9], 1014, and 1109, *supra*, the season (not the month) is mentioned relative to the incidence of Low Sunday, when Easter (VIII. C) fell on April 25.

(A)

Another attack was made by the sons of Philip Mag Uidhir on the sons of the same Aedh in Lurg³ and Eogan, son of Aedh Mag Uidhir, and Flaithbertach, his son and Cormac Ua Man-chain were slain by them on that expedition (namely, on the eve of the feast of [Holy] Cross [May 3]).

(B)

Eogan, son of Aedh Mag Uidhir, and Flaithbertach, his son and Cormac Ua Man-chain were slain after this in the same year (namely, on the eve of the Feast of [Holy] Cross).

[1469]

Richard⁴ Ua Raighilligh junior died this year at the end of a month of Summer⁵.—A great hosting was made this year by Ua Domnaill, namely, Aedh the Red, son of Niall Ua Domnaill, into the Lower [northern] part of Connacht. And hostages of the Lower part of Connacht were received by him on that expedition and Ua Domnaill took the host of the Lower part of Connacht with him against [Upper] Mac William de Burgh, namely, Ricard, son of Edmond de Burgh. And they went from that to [make] an attack on Clann-Ricaird. And the Machaire-riabhach⁶ and Baile-in-clair⁷, namely, the town of Mac William, were burned by them on that expedition. And Mac William and the Sil-Briain⁸ overtook them and the son of

⁶ *Machaire-riabhach*.—*Grey Plain*; barony of Clare, co. Galway.

⁷ *Baile-in-clair*.—*Town of the plain*; Clare-Galway. When, in response to the parishioners, who, their petition set forth, daily molested by the men of the woody and mountainous nation of those parts, were unable to hear the divine offices and receive sacraments according to the English rite of themselves and their predecessors, St. Nicholas of Galway was erected by Innocent VIII. (Feb. 8, 1484) into

a collegiate church, the vicarage *de Baleynclair*—of the annual value of less than six marks sterling—was annexed thereto. (Theiner, p. 492.) Whence it may be inferred that, as they would hardly consent to have their residence made thus ancillary, the Clanrickards abandoned the place (in favour of Dunkellin) in consequence of the inroad of O'Donnell.

⁸ *Sil-Briain*.—See [1356], note 4, *supra*.

Óurc, do marbaid le clainn t-Sheagain a Óurc in bliadain
 ri.—hUa Gadhra do es in° bliadain ri, ionon, rai gan
 uiperbaid°, ionon, Eogan 7 a mac, ionon, Eogan óc.—hUa
 Ciana[i]n d'eg in° bliadain ri°, ionon, Tadhg, ionon, rai
 renca[i]d^k 7 per tighi aithe, ar° m-breic buada o doman
 7 o deimhion°.—Mac an t-Shaibairi, ionon, Pátraig oí
 Saibair, do gabail le Páitecail 7 tigeirgur Leici-Cačail
 do gabail do Pátraig Páit maille re cunghum hUa
 Neill (ionon¹, Enri¹) 7 Mic Uibilin. Ocur ar° mair do
 Shaibairecail do cur ar innarbaid¹ doib. —Domnall, mac
 Óriain, mic Pilib, mic° in Ghilla duib° Mes Uidhir
 7 Gilla-Iru, mac Cormaic, mic° Gilla-Iru° hUa Flann-
 aga[i]n, do marbaid le clainn Aed Mhes Uidhir 7 le
 Muinntir-Mančain a purt Ačaid-inbhir, 9° Calenar
 Septimbur°. —Mairgrég, ingen Pilib mic° in Gilla
 duib° Mes Uidhir, ionon, ben Mic Gilla-Fhinnein, ionon,
 Tadhg, mic Óriain Mic Gilla-Fhinnein, d'heg^m in° bli-
 adain ri°. —Toirpdelbač, mac Cačail oig Mic Mašnura
 Mes° Uidhir°, d'eg in° bliadain ri°. —Tadhg dubhuileč,
 mac Mic Craic Mes Uidhir, do marbaid le clainn Aed
 Mes Uidhir in bliadain ri°. —Diarmuid bočt, mac
 Duinn Cačanaig Mic° Mašnur[α]° Mes Uidhir, obuit². —
 Tomar° Ma[γ] sgoiloiγi obuit°. —Seaanⁿ buide, mac
 Seain moir Mhes [C]ra[i]č, ionon, comorba Termoinn
 Dačeo[i]γ, d'heg in° bliadain [ri] 7 comorba do d'enum
 i n-a inač do Ohiarmuid, mac Marcuir, mic Muirir
 Mes [C]ra[i]č^{an}.

1469. ¹ba, B. ²d'heg, B. ^kre rencur—in history, B. ¹¹=1383^{b-b},
^mafter the first -Fhinnein, B. ^{an}=1394 .

⁹ *Ua Gadhra*.—Lord of Coolavin
 (co. Sligo), *F. M.*

¹⁰ *Achadh-inbhir*. — *Field of the*
estuary; Aghinver, Lough Erne,

Ua Conchobuir of Corcumruadh was slain by them. And [1469] Ua Domnaill went to his house on that occasion with triumph of victory and rout.—Ricard, son of Thomas de Burgh, was slain by the sons of John de Burgh this year.—Ua Gadhra⁹, namely, an excellent man without defect, that is, Eogan, died this year, and his son, namely, Eogan junior.—Ua Ciana[i]n, that is, Tadhg, namely, an eminent historian and a man that kept a guest-house, died this year after gaining victory from world and from demon.—The son of the Savage, namely, Patrick Savage junior, was made prisoner by the Whites and lordship of Leth-Cathail was taken by Patrick White, with the aid of Ua Neill (namely, Henry) and of Mac Uibilin. And as many as lived of the Savages were forcibly expelled by them.—Domnall, son of Brian, son of Philip, son of the Black Gillie Mag Uidhir and Gilla-Isu, son of Cormac, son of Gilla-Isu Ua Flannaga[i]n, were slain by the sons of Aedh Mag Uidhir and by the Muintir-Manchain in the port of Achadh-inbhir¹⁰, on the 9th of the Kalends of September [Aug. 24].—Margaret, daughter of Philip, son of the Black Gillie Mag Uidhir, namely, wife of Mac Gilla-Finnein, that is, of Tadhg, son of Brian Mac Gilla-Finnein, died this year.—Toirdelbach, son of Cathal Mac Maghnusa Mag Uidhir junior, died this year. Tadhg the Black-eyed, son of Mac Craith Mag Uidhir, was slain by the sons of Aedh Mag Uidhir, this year.—Diarmaid the Poor¹¹, son of Donn Cathanach Mac Maghnusa Mag Uidhir, died.—Thomas Mag Sgoloigi died.—John the Tawny, son of John Mor Mag Craith, namely, Superior of the Termon of [St.] Dabeog, died this year and Diarmaid¹², son of Mark, son of Maurice Mag Craith, was made Superior in his stead.

co. Fermanagh.

¹¹ *Poor*.—That is, voluntarily.

¹² *Diarmaid, etc.*—Same idiom as in 1468, note 6, *supra*.

A 94c

[Cal. 1an. 11. p., [L.^a xxvi.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o lxx.^o Pilib Mhag Uíðir do eg in¹ bliadhain rí, iodon, mac Tomair, mic Pilib, mic Ceóda ruaid^b; iodon^c, mac uirriú rob' ferrr deirc 7 daenaét 7 rob' ferrr d'ferr cogaid do bi i n-a aimir 7 adbur riú ferr-Manaé gan rparabpa 7 arail^e.— | Sluaigé do mor in bliadhain rí leir hUa Neill, iodon, le^d Enri, mac Eogain h[U]ⁱ Neill^e, a^e Clainn-Ceóda-buidé^f a^e cenn Mic Uíðilin 'ra Duib-trian. Ocur Mac Uí-Neill-buidé 7 Clainn-Ceóda-buidé do dul ar creic ar Mac Uíðilin 7 hUa Neill 7 Mac Uíðilin do breib orpa 7 troir do éabairt^g doib^h d'a éile^h deire^h lai^h. Ocur burrea^h ar Clainn-Ceóda-buidé. Ocur Ceó oí, mac Ceóda buide, do gabail ann 7 Mac Suibne na cailled 7 Eoin ruad Mac Suibne do gabail ann. Ar, mac Domnaill cail hUa Neill, do marba^h ann 7 cairdel² Sga³deirgi³ do gabail do'n^h turur rin d'hUa Neill^h, 7 a éabairt a laim Mic Uíðilin d'a éimeo. Ocur hUa⁴ Neill do toigead^h dia¹¹ éig do'n turur rin fo buaid corrair 7¹ comaidmí¹.—Pla^h do mor a ferraid-Manaé an bliadhain rí, iodon, Airaing 7 hUa Flannaga[1]n (iodon¹, Cormac, mac^o Gilla-1ru¹) Tuaidi-Ra^h d'eg di 7 moran aile na^h airmter.—Cogaid^h do mor d'eirgi^h eter hUa Neill 7 clainn Air^h hUa Neill in bliadhain rí^k 7 clainn Air^h do dul ar innarba^h a Trian-Congail 7 Conn, mac Ceóda buide, do gabail leo a n-a^haid⁵ hUa Neill.—Cogaid^h do mor d'eirgi^h eter Mac Uíðilin 7 Mag Cen^hura 7 Mag Cen^hura do breib a éairaid^h a leir-Ca^hail 7 coinne

1470. ¹ an, A. ² -rlen, B. ³ Sga³deirgi, A. ⁴ O, B. ⁵ -dair, B. ^{a-a} = 1451^{a-a}.
^b Mes Uíðir 7 arail, B. ^{c-c} om., B. ^d om., A. ^e ar-on, B. ^f hUa Neill, ad., B. ^{g-g} tegmail d'a éile doib—and they fell in with one another (ocur prf. to Ar.), B. ^{h-h} leir hUa Neill do'n turur rin—by Ua Neill on that expedition, B. ⁱ⁻ⁱ d'a, B. ⁱ⁻ⁱ = 1444ⁱ⁻ⁱ. ^{j-j} = 1392^b. ^k om., B.

1470. ¹ Dubh-trian.—Black third; anglicised Dufferin, a barony in co. Down, west of Strangford Lough.

² Defeated. — Literally, it was broken on the, etc.

³ Aedh.—O'Neill.

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, [26th of the moon,] A.D. [1470] 1470. Philip Mag Uidhir, namely, son of Thomas, son of Philip, son of Aedh the Red, died this year: to wit, the son of a sub-king who was the best in charity and humanity and was the best man of battle that was in his time and one that was to be king of Fir-Manach without opposition and so on.—A great hosting [was made] this year by Ua Neill, namely, Henry, son of Eogan Ua Neill, into Clann-Aedha-buidhe, to join Mac Uibhilin in the Dubh-trian¹. And [Conn] Mac-Ui-Neill-buidhe and the Clann-Aedha-buidhe went on a foray on Mac Uibhilin and Ua Neill and Mac Uibhilin overtook them and battle was given by them to each other at close of day. And the Clann-Aedha-buidhe were defeated². And Aedh³ junior, son of Aedh the Tawny, was taken there and Mac Suibne of the Wood and Owen Mac Suibne the Red were taken there. Art, son of Domnall Ua Neill the Slender, was slain there and the castle of Sgathdergi was obtained on that expedition by Ua Neill and he gave it into possession⁴ of Mac Uibhilin to keep it. And Ua Neill went to his house from that expedition with triumph of victory and rout.—Great plague, namely, Airaing⁵, in Fir-Manach this year and Ua Flannaga[i]n (that is, Cormac, son of Gilla-Isu) of Tuath-Ratha and many others that are not reckoned died thereof.—Great war arose this year between Ua Neill and the sons of Art Ua Neill and the sons of Art went, after [their] expulsion, into Trian-Congail and Conn, son of Aedh the Tawny, took [sides]⁶ with them against Ua Neill.—Great war arose between Mac Uibhilin

¹ *Possession*. — Literally, *hand*. From its situation (on Sketrick Island, Strangford Lough), this castle was of the utmost importance to Mac Quillin (Mac Uibhilin) for the retention of Dufferin.

⁵ *Airang*.—The meaning of this word is unknown to me.

⁶ *Took sides*.—That is, billeted them, until the opportunity should arise for reinstating themselves in Omagh

B 89a do gabail do pe Mac Uibilin. Innroigib do denum^c do Mac Uibilin ar Mag Aengusa i n-a ina^d comne 7 maíom do tabairt air¹. Ocur Mag Aengusa^m do lot 7 do gabail ann 7 a diair mac do gabail ann, ionn, brian 7 Conn. Ocur ní luğa ina o^et rí^eit do marba^d irin maíom rin 7 oasraí^dect Mes Aengusa do cur rompo doib. A^ed Mag Aengusa d'a leannmáin 7 maíom do tabairt do ar in Rí^eta 7 Seimicín carpa^c Mac Uibilin, do gabail leir 7 Seimicín rua^d, mac Teboir^e Mic Uibilin, do gabail ann 7 moran do gabail 7 do marba^d ann. Ocur com^rua^rlucub^d do denum a^ropa arⁿ na b^raí^doib rin, le^c 7 ar le^c 7 rí^e do denum doib 7 araile.

(A)

Clann Airt hUí Neill 7 clann brian ois do to^et ar innroigib a Tir-Eogain 7 mac Uí Neill do teagmáil an oí^eir^e rin i Tobrán, ionn, Ruairí^e hUí Neill. Ocur clann Airt 7 rí^eit Enrí do to^et faⁿ m-baile 'ran oí^eir^e 7

(B)

Mac hUí Neill do marba^d an b^ria^dain [ri], ionn, Ruairí^e, mac Enrí, mic Eogain, le clann Airt hUí Neill 7 le rí^eit Enrí hUí Neill a t^rig hUí Choppa a Tobrán 7 moran a^rde malle r^rur.

mac hUí Neill do marba^d Leo (ionn^o, a t^rig hUí Choppa Dhobra[i]n^o) 7 moran eile na^c a^rim^rter punn.

A 94d

Sluaí^ded mor do denum leir hUí Neill (ionn¹, Enrí¹) a Tirian-Conn[ai]l co maí^rib in Coicir^e uime: ionn, hUí Domnaill 7 Rir-Mana^c 7 Oipe^ct-hUí-Cha^rta[i]n 7 Mac Uibilin. Ocur a m-be^c tamall ar in⁸ Coill-í^etarai^d

1470. ⁶-uga^d, A. ⁷leat, B. ⁸an, B. ¹¹Maíom mor do tabairt le Mac Uib[89a]ilin ar Mag Aengusa—*Great defeat was inflicted by Mac Uibilin on Mag Aengusa*, B. ^mpem—*himself*—ad., B. ⁿ7, B. ^{o-o}=1469 ^{b-b}

⁷ Took his herds.—For the purpose of settling down in Lecale, after expelling Mac Quillin.

⁸ Leth-Cathail.—Half of Cathal

(who was fifth in descent from Fiachna, sl. 626[–7], *supra*; *Book of Rights*, p. 165); Lecale, co. Down.

⁹ Route.—In Antrim; here by

and Mac Aenghusa and Mac Aenghusa took his herds⁷ into [1470] Leth-Cathail⁸ and he met with Mac Uibilin. Attack was made by Mac Uibilin on Mag Aenghusa in the place of meeting and defeat was inflicted on him. And Mag Aenghusa was injured and captured there and his two sons, namely, Brian and Conn, were captured there. And not less than eight score were slain in that defeat and the herds of Mag Aenghusa were driven before them. Aedh Mag Aenghusa followed them and defeat was inflicted by him on the Route⁹ and Jenkin Carrach Mac Uibilin was captured by him and Jenkin the Red, son of Tibbot Mac Uibilin, was captured there and many [more] were [some] captured and [some] slain there. And co-liberation was made between them respecting¹⁰ those hostages, side for side, and peace was made by them and so on.

(A)

The sons of Art Ua Neill and the sons of Brian junior came on an inroad into Tir-Eogain and the son of Ua Neill, namely, Ruaidhri Ua Neill, arrived that night in Tobran. And the sons of Art and the descendants of

(B)

The son of Ua Neill, namely, Ruaidhri, son of Henry, son of Eogan and many others with him were slain this year by the sons of Art Ua Neill and by the descendants of Henry Ua Neill in the house of Ua Corra in Tobran.

Henry¹¹ went to the town in the night and the son of Ua Neill and many others not reckoned here were slain by them (namely, in the house of Ua Corra of Dobran).

A great hosting was made into Trian-Conghail by Ua Neill (namely, Henry), with the magnates of the Fifth around him: to wit, Ua Domnaill and the Fir-Manach and Oirecht-Ui-Cathain and Mac Uibillin. And

metonymy signifying the Mac Quillins, whose territory it was.

¹⁰ *Respecting*.—Literally, *on*.

¹¹ *Henry*.—O'Neill, the Turbulent; ob. 1392, *supra*.

as milliuð arðann 7 as lorcað tigeð. Ocur a n-tul
 tairur ar perrairð ðona Tuama 7 a n-tul tair in fíð-
 bað 7 a m-beð oíðei ar in Riarc-mhor 7 a n-tul arpin co
 hEðan-dubcairrigi, ionn, co baile Cuinn, mic Æða
 buiðe 7 a m-beð ða oíðei ann. Ocur Enri, mac ðriain
 ballaig húi Neill 7 fí[ð]lím[íð], mac mic húi Neill
 buiðe 7 ðriain, mac Neill ghallda, do toct arteač
 cum húi Neill. Ocur umla 7 ppeðra ð'paðail do uača
 uile 7 fíð do čengal do atopra 7°[Mac] húi birlin°. Ocur
 húa¹ Neill do tul arpin a Rinn-Siðne 7 a ðeð ann
 pe realað as lorcað arða 7 tigeð⁹.

(A)

Ocur⁹ mac Æða buiðe,
 ionn, ðriain, do ðul a n-Æiro
 ulað

(B)

Ocur inntoð ðia baile fein
 do'n torð rin fo buaið cor-
 gair 7 araila.

7 cpeča mopa do bpeič leir a timceall in t-pluaig irin
 fíðbað. húa Neill do tul le Mac Uibirlin a n-Æro
 ulað 7 a čečt arpin ðia baile fein. Conn, mac Æða
 buiðe 7 clann Æirt húi Neill 7 plíct Enri do čečt a
 Tir-Eogain 7 cpeača mopa do čenum ðoið ar clainn
 fí[ð]lím[íð] húi Neill¹⁰.

Raibirlin¹⁰ caprač Saðair 7 mac Seo[í]n Saðair do
 1470. ⁹íð, A.

¹² *Coill-ichtarach*.—Lower wood ; Killeiter, bar. of Loughinsholin, in south west of co. Derry.

¹³ *Pass—Tuam*. — *Fersaid Buna-Tuama* ; Cf. the *Tripartite* (P. I.) : "Patrick went from the territory of Dal-Araide [westwards] over Fertais-Tuamma to Ui-Tuirtri." The corresponding place in the Book of Armagh is : Venit vero sanctus per Doim [Tuaim] in regiones Tuirtri, ad Collunt [Slieve-Gallion] Patricii (fol. 15c). The

place intended is, in all probability, Toome Bridge on the Lower Bann (*Adamnan*, p. 53).

¹⁴ *Edan-dubcairgi*.—Brow of the black rock ; Edenduffcarrick (now Shane's Castle ; two miles from Randalstown, on the northern shore of Lough Neagh, co. Antrim) ; the residence of O'Neill of Clannaboy.

¹⁵ *Henry*. — Brother of Hugh O'Neill the Tawny, and, consequently, uncle of Conn and Brian.

¹⁶ *Ua Neill*.—Probably, the Hugh

they were a while at the Coill-ichtarach,¹² destroying crops and burning houses. And they went across at the Pass at the mouth of Tuam¹³ and went through the Fidhbadh and were a night on the Riasc-mor and went from that to Edan-dubcairgi,¹⁴ namely, to the town of Conn, son of Aedh the Tawny, and were two nights there. And Henry,¹⁵ son of Brian Ua Neill the Freckled and Feidhlim[idh] grandson of [Aedh] Ua Neill¹⁶ the Tawny and Brian, son of Niall [Ua Neill] the Foreign, went to submit to Ua Neill. And obedience and homage was got by him from them all and peace was established by him between them and Mac Uibillin. And Ua Neill went from that into the [Island of] Rinn-Sibhne and was there for a space, burning crops and houses. [1470]

(A)

(B)¹⁷

And the son of Aedh the Tawny, namely, Brian, went¹⁸ into the Ard of Ulidia and large preys were carried off by him around the host into the Fidhbadh. Ua Neill proceeded with Mac Uibillin into the Ard of Ulidia and went¹⁹ from that to his own town. Conn, son of Aedh the Tawny and the sons of Art Ua Neill and the sept of Henry went into Tir-Eogain and great forays were done by them on the sons of Feidhlimidh Ua Neill. And he returned to his own town from that circuit with triumph of victory and so on.

Raibilin²⁰ Carrach Savage and the son of John Savage,

named in the previous note.

¹⁷ (B).—This *precis* it will be seen, is at total variance with the original.

¹⁸ *Went, etc.*—It being futile to give battle to the superior forces of the invaders, Brian went before them and brought all the cattle of Ard by a circuitous route into Clannaboy. Meanwhile, Conn pro-

ceeded to reinstate the sons of Art (*cf.* the fourth entry) and raid a territory under the protection of O'Neill.

¹⁹ *Went, etc.*—As he made no attempt to assist or avenge his kinsman and vassal, it may be concluded that he crossed the Upper Bann and proceeded straight to Dungannon.

²⁰ *Raibhilin*.—The native diminutive of Ralph.

Ծոյլ ար բիճալ օրճճի ա Լեւի-Կաճալ 7 տճճ Ծօյլ ա Էմսելլ
 ան Էլի ա բօյբե Ին Տիւրքալ, Իժոն, Բաթրալ Բալ 7 թ
 բօյն 7 Էյոս Ծ'ա Բրալթրիճ Ծօ Ճաբալ Ծօյլ 7 մաճ Ին
 Է-Տիաճալրիճ, Իժոն, Բաթրալ օճ, Ծ'թաճալ Ծօյլ ար ին
 Բրալթրիճ Բին. Օսր Լեւի-Կաճալ 7 բօյնրճալաճճ Ճալլ
 Ալաճ Ծօ ճաբալր Ծօ մաճ Ին Է-Տիաճալրիճ արրճ.—հԱ⁴
 Ծօմնալլ Ծօ Ծոյլ, Բլաճ, Էօ Ծել-աճա-Կօնալլ ա Էօյննե
 հԱ Բալլիլլիճ 7 Իմրաճաճ Ծօ Բելճ աօրրա. Օսր մաճ
 Աճա հԱ Բալլիլլիճ (Իժոն', Էմանո') Ծօ մարԲաճ ան
 7 մաճ Ին Էրրուճ հԱ ՃալլԷօբալր Ծօ մարԲաճ ան Ծօ'ն
 Լե[լ]ճ ալլ 7 Էլճ 7 Ծայնե Ծօ մարԲաճ անճ. Օսր հԱ
 Ծօմնալլ Ծօ Ծօճճ Ծա Էլճ Ծօ'ն Էրրալ Բին.

(A)

. Clann Airt hU1 Neill do
teit ar coilltib Sula-Dairiul
7 ar daingneic a fepairinn fein
7 creada mopa do denum
doib ar clainn hU1 Neill.

(B)

Ծա մաճ Օհրտ հԱյ Ուր
 Ծո արածո ան ճարձան [Դ],
 Իտոն, Երի 7 Ծրան, Ե ճարն
 հԱյ Ուր, Իտոն, Ե ճարն
 Երի, մի ճարն.

Clann hUí Néill do b'ul ar cuartuighib' fa' deannatar
 Siol-Óuib' 7 clann Óirib' 7 clann Óiríain ois do chogmaib'
 doib' a timceall in O'Éa-lea'tain. Ocur clann hUí Néill
 do b'irib' ar clainn Óirib' 7 maiom mór do éabairt
 forra. Ocur Enri, | mac Óirib' hUí Néill, do marbaib'
 ann, ionn, rai cinn-íona 7 fep do bi lan d'aitne 7
 d'eineab' 7 do d'epc 7 do daenaib'. Ocur a b'raib' aile
 do marbaib' ann, ionn, Óiríain, mac Óirib' hUí Néill.
 Ocur Toirib' deaib' ruaib', mac Óiríain ois hUí Néill 7
 moran d'a b'raib'ib' do' marbaib' ann'.

1470. ^p ατορρα—*between them*, B. ^a μαλλε πρ—*along with him*—ad.,
B. ^r after Neill, B.

²¹ *White*.—See the seventh entry of 1469.

²² *Bishop.* — Laurence O'Gallagher; succeeded to Raphoe before

1469; ob. 1477. See Ware, *Bishops*, p. 240; O'D. iv. 1069.

²³ *Ath-leathan.* — *Broad ford*; whence *Baile-atha-leathain* (town

went on a night march into Leth-Cathail and they came around the house in which was the Seneschal namely, Patrick White²¹ and himself and some of his kinsmen were taken by them. And the son of Savage, namely, Patrick junior, was obtained by them for those hostages. Leth-Cathail and the seneschalty of the Foreigners of Ulster were given to the son of Savage again.—Ua Domnaill went, [with] a host, to Bel-atha-Conaill to encounter Ua Raighilligh and there was an engagement between them. And the son of Aedh Ua Raighilligh was slain there, and, on the other side, the son of the bishop²² Ua Gallcobair was slain there, and horses and persons were killed there. And Ua Domnaill went [in triumph] to his house on that occasion. 1470]

(A)

The sons of Art Ua Neill went to the woods of Sil-Baidhill and to the fortress of their own territory and great forays were done by them on the sons of Ua Neill.

(B)

Two sons of Art Ua Neill, namely, Henry and Brian, were slain in this year by the sons of Ua Neill, that is, by the sons of Henry, son of Eogan.

The sons of Ua Neill went to reconnoitre towards this side of Sil-Baidhill and the sons of Art and the sons of Brian junior met with them around Ath-leathan.²³ And the sons of Ua Neill overcame²⁴ the sons of Art and inflicted great defeat upon them. And Henry, son of Art Ua Neill, was slain there: to wit, an excellent leader and a man that was full of knowledge and of hospitality and of charity and of humanity. And his other brother, Brian, son of Art Ua Neill, was slain there. And Toirdelbach the Red, son of Brian Ua Neill junior and many of his kinsmen were slain there.

of the broad ford), Ballylahan (co. Sligo).

²⁴ Sons.—overcame.—Literally, *It was broken by the sons on, etc.*

hUa⁴ Neill 7 a clann do ðul po cairlen clainn Clirt, ion, cairlen na-hOğmaiðe¹⁰. Eogan^o hUa Domnaill 7 clann Nečtain hUa Domnaill do ġabail le clainn Clirt a n-ağaið hUa Neill^o.—Cpeača mopa do ðenum do clainn Fhei[ð]lim[če] hUa Neill ar clainn Muirceptaiğ^o oig hUa Neill. Ģper do ðenum do^t clainn Muirceptaiğ^o oig ar clainn Fei[ð]lim[če]^t 7 seaan, | mac Feiðlim[če] 7 Feiðlimið oğ, mac Feiðlimče, do marbað leo, ion, da barrpaiğ a pine fein 'mun am rin. Ocur mac aile o'Feiðlim[ið] o'eg 'ra rečtmuin cetna, ion, Niall hUa Neill.—Cpeača^o mopa do ðenum do Conn, mac Aeða buiðe, ar clainn Feiðlim[če] hUa Neill^o.—Mac Donnčaið in Chopainn, ion, Ħrian, mac Taiðğ Mic Donnčaið, do marbað le^o Taiðğ, mac Ħrian Mic Donnčaið^o, a toraiðeačt cpeiðe 7 a mac do marbað ann, ion, Aeð.—Ruaiðri hUa hEağra¹¹, ion, mac hU[i] Eağra buiðe, do marbað le mac Mic Donnčaið in Chopainn, ion, le Muirceptač, mac Taiðğ Mic Donnčaið.—seaan, mac Domnaill ballaiğ Meg Uiðir, do marbað le Ruaiðri, mac Ħrian, mic pilib Meg Uiðir, ppiðie^o iour Apri^o.—Clann^o Donnčaið, mic Aeða Meg Uiðir 7 clann Copmaic, mic Aeða cetna, do ðenum cpeiði ar Cačal oğ Mac Mağnura a Rinn-Cliriğ^o.—Diaipmaic Mac Mağamna obuit 6 iour Apri^o.—Catepřina^u, ingin Concubair moir Meg Ual[ğ]airğ¹² bean Diaipmada Meg [C]ra[i]č, moritur^u.

[Cal. Ian. iii. p., [L.^a iii.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o cccc. lxx.^o i.^o

1470. ¹⁰-muir-, A. ¹¹-ðra, A. ¹²Ualreğ (phonetic form of Ualğ airğ), A. * mic — of the son, prf., B. ^tle—by, B. ^{u-v}=1394
^vmoritua eřt, B

1471. * =1451^{aa}.

²⁵ During.—Literally, about.

Ua Neill and his sons went against the castle of the sons of Art, namely, the castle of the Oghmadh. Eogan Ua Domnaill and the sons of Nechtain Ua Domnaill took [sides] with the sons of Art against Ua Neill.—Great forays were made by the sons of Feidhlimidh Ua Neill on the sons of Muircertach Ua Neill junior. A [night] attack was made by the sons of Muircertach junior on the sons of Feidhlimidh, and John, son of Feidhlimidh and Feidhlimidh junior, son of Feidhlimidh, namely, two heads of their own ilk during²⁵ that time, were slain by them. And another son of Feidhlimidh, namely, Niall Ua Neill, died in the same week.—Great forays were done²⁶ by Conn, son of Aedh the Tawny, on the sons of Feidhlimidh Ua Neill.—Mac Donnchaidh of the Corann, namely, Brian, son of Tadhg Mac Donnchaidh, was slain by Tadhg, son of Brian Mac Donnchaidh, in pursuit of a prey, and his son, namely, Aedh, was slain in it.—Ruaidhri Ua hEaghra, namely, son of Ua hEaghra the Tawny, was killed by the son of Mac Donnchaidh of the Corann, namely, by Muircertach, son of Tadhg Mac Donnchaidh.—John, son of Domnall Mag Uidhir the Freckled, was killed by Ruaidhri, son of Brian, son of Philip Mag Uidhir, on the 2nd of the Ides [12th] of April.—The sons of Donchadh, son of Aedh Mag Uidhir and the sons of Cormac, son of the same Aedh, made a foray on Cathal Mac Maghnusa junior in Rinn-Airigh.—Diarmait Mac Mathgamna died on the 6th of the Ides [8th] of April.—Catherine, daughter of Concubar Mor Mag Ual[gh]airg, wife of Diarmaid Mag Craith, dies.

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, [7th of the moon,] A.D. [1471] 1471.

²⁶ *Were done.*—For the second time this year. See the sixth entry.

(A)

Cairlen na hOgmuirde do
gabail leir hUa Neill in
bliadain ri, idon, le hEnri,
mac Eogain. Ocur ir amlaib
ro do gabad e: idon, cumurc

(B)

Cairlen na hOgmaige do
gabail leir hUa Neill in
bliadain ri, idon, le hEnri,
mac Eogain, ar clainn Airte
hUa Neill.

A 95b

do tabairt do clainn hU[1] Neill 7 do clainn Airte d'a
cheile a t-toruč an gheimriđ, mur ta romaim annro.
Ocur bpipeđ ar clainn Airte 7 da mac Airte do marbad
ann 7 moran aile leo. Ocur clann h[U]1 Neill do dul
arriu a timceall an cairlein 7 hUa Neill do tečt cuca.
Ocur Sile, ingen Neill gairb U1 Domnaill, bean Neill,
mic Airte U[1] Neill, do beč irin cairlen 7 Niall fein 7 in
čuid aile d'a bpipeđ | do dul i cenn U[1] Domnaill 7
Conallač. Ocur hUa Neill do beč pa'n cairlen o
čur an gheimriđ co depeđ eppaiğ. Clann Airte do tečt
arteč cum U1 Neill 7 in cairlen do tabairt do 7 hUa
Neill d'a tabairt d'a mac fein, idon, do Conn 7 e fein
d'imtečt dia čiğ ro buaid corğair 7 comairme 7 apaire.

Sluaigeđ mór in bliadain ri le Mac Uilliam dupc
a n-lčtar Connačt do cumnum le mac Ħriain hU1 Con-
čobuir 7 dul doib ro cairlen Sligiđ 7 clann Eogain hU1
Cončobuir do beč i cenn U1 Domnaill 7 Domnall, mac
Eogain, do dul 'pa cairlen. Ocur top in toru[1]r do
bpipeđ le Mac Uilliam 7 pič do denum doib.—Trian-
Conğail uile do gađail le Conn, mac Aleda buide, in
bliadain ri 7 a tečt arteč čuige, idon, mac hU1 Neill 7
Mac Uibilin 7 Enri, mac Ħriain gallaiğ.—Cogađ mor
in bliadain ri a n-[U]1đ-Pailgi eter hUa Concobuir 7

1471. ^{b-b}om., B.

1471. ¹As—here.—Literally, as it
is before us here (eighth entry of
1470, *supra*).

²Mac William.—Of Clanrickard.

³Son.—Rory (Rughraidhe), son
of O'Conor the Brown.

(A)

The castle of the Oghmagh was taken this year by Ua Neill, namely, by Henry, son of Eogan. And it is thus it was taken: to wit,

an encounter was given by the sons of Ua Neill and by the sons of Art to each other; in the beginning of the Winter, as narrated before here.¹ And the sons of Art were defeated and two sons of Art and many others with them were slain therein. And the sons of Ua Neill went from that round the castle and Ua Neill came to them. And Sile, daughter of Niall Ua Domnaill the Rough, wife of Niall, son of Art Ua Neill, was in the castle, Niall himself and the other part of his kinsmen having gone to join Ua Domnaill and the Conallians. And Ua Neill was beneath the castle from the beginning of Winter to the end of Spring. The sons of Art [then] submitted to Ua Neill and the castle was given to him and Ua Neill gave it to his own son, namely, to Conn and he himself went to his house with triumph of victory and rout and so on.—A great hosting [was made] this year by Mac William² de Burgh into the Lower [northern] part of Connacht, to aid the son³ of Brian Ua Conchobuir and they went against the castle⁴ of Sligech and the sons of Eogan Ua Conchobuir were [gone] to join Ua Domnaill, but^{4a} Do-anall, son of Eogan, went into the castle. And the fortification of the door was broken down by Mac William and [then] peace was made by them.—Trian-Conghail⁵ was all [re-]taken

(B)

The castle of Oghmagh was taken this year by Ua Neill, namely, by Henry, son of Eogan, from the sons of Art Ua Neill.

[1471]

⁴ *Castle*.—It was taken the previous year by O'Donnell from the Domnall (O'Connor Sligo) here mentioned. The present entry shows that it was given back for

the valuables then exacted (including Lebar na hUidhri).

^{4a} *But*.—Literally, and.

⁵ *Trian-Conghail*.—See the sixth entry of 1470.

Ṭaḍḡ hūa Concobuir. Ocur Ṭaḍḡ do ḡul a cenn ḡall 7 rluāḡ ḡall do bpeit leir a n-[U]iḡ-ṫailḡi 7 in tīr do mīlliuḡ doib co leir. — Iapla Cille-ḡara 7 ḡall na Mīḡe do denum innroig[ṡ]i a ṫepn-mīuig 7 cpeāa mopa do ḡenum ar Maḡ Maṡḡamna. Ocur Maḡ Maṡḡamna do tīnol a tīpe 7 aīḡṡi 7 loīṡṡi mopa 7 āp ḡaine do ṡabairṡ ar ḡallaiḡ do, a n-ḡiḡail na cpeāṡ rin^b. — Muīṡceṡṡāṡ, mac Eogain hūi Neill, ḡ'hēḡ in bliāḡain ri^c.

(A)

Inḡroigṡ do denum do ḡrian, mac ṫhei[ḡ]im[ṡe] hūi Raiḡillig, i Clann-in-caiḡ ar ṫeḡal, mac Sheain hūi Raiḡillig 7 cpeāa do cur rompo doib. Ocur ṫeḡal do bpeit opṡa 7 impṡaḡāḡ do beṡ aṡopṡa. Ocur Caṡair, mac Iṡail, mic ṫheiḡlim[ṡe], do maṡbaḡ ann 7 ṫeḡal do ḡabail do'n taib ail.

Ruāḡōri, mac Ḳonnṡaiḡ, mic Aeḡa Meḡ Uīḡir, do maṡbaḡ le Colla, mac Aeḡa Meḡ Uīḡir 7 le n-a clainn aḡ teṡ Meḡ [C]ṡaiṡ i¹ n-Allṡ-ṡuaiḡōin i Ṭeṡmonn. Ocur Ḳonnṡāḡ oḡ, mac Ḳonnṡaiḡ, mic Aeḡa Maḡ Uīḡir, do lenmuīn Colla 7 Colla do maṡbaḡ do^d 7 a mac do

1471. ¹ a, B. ^c om., B. ^d leir—by him, B.

(B)

Caṡair, mac Iṡail, mic ṫheiḡlim[ṡe] hūi Raiḡillig, do maṡbaḡ le ṫeḡal, mac Sheain hūi Raiḡillig, a ṡō-ṡaiḡeṡṡ cpeīṡi do ṡinneḡ le ḡrian, mac ṫeḡlim[ṡe] hūi Raiḡillig, ar ṫeḡal 7 ṫeḡal ṡein do ḡabail an la cetna le ḡrian.

⁶ *They—him.* — Literally, *their coming into his house to him [took place]*. The proleptic possessive is a native idiom.

⁷ *Son.*—Brian, son of Niall the Foreign (i.e. anglicised).

⁸ *Kildare.* — Thomas, seventh Earl, deputy of the Duke of Clarence, 1468–75. Gilbert, *Viceroy*, p. 394 sq.

⁹ *Fern - magh.* — *Alder - plain*; anglicised Farney (co. Monaghan). See O'Donovan's note, iv. 1074–5.

¹⁰ *Clann-in-caich.*—See 1377, note 8, *supra*.

¹¹ *Alt - ruadhin.* — The *F. M.* misread *Alt - Ruaidhri*; which, O'Donovan erroneously adds, is the form in the A text.

¹² *Vengeance.*—The *F. M.* sub-

this year by Conn, son of Aedh the Tawny, and they [1471] came and submitted to him,⁶ namely, the son⁷ of Ua Neill and Mac Uibhilin and Henry, son of Brian the Freckled.—Great war this year in Offaly between Ua Concobuir and Tadhg Ua Concobuir. And Tadhg went to meet the Foreigners and took a host of Foreigners with him into Offaly and the country was entirely destroyed by them.—The Earl of Kildare⁸ and the Foreigners of Meath made an inroad into Fern-magh⁹ and great forays were done by them on Mag Mathgamna. And Mag Mathgamna mustered his country and great spoiling and burnings and slaughter of persons were inflicted on the Foreigners by him, in revenge of those forays.—Muircertach, son of Eogan Ua Neill, died this year.

(A)

An inroad was made by Brian, son of Feidhlim[idh] Ua Raighilligh, into Clann-in-caich¹⁰ on Ferghal, son of John Ua Raighilligh and preys were driven in front of them by them. And Ferghal overtook them and there was an encounter between them. And Cathair, son of Irial, son of Feidhlim[idh], was slain therein and Fergal was made prisoner by the other side.

(B)

Cathair, son of Irial, son of Feidhlim[idh] Ua Raighilligh, was slain by Fergal, son of John Ua Raighilligh, in pursuit of a prey that was made by Brian, son of Feidhlim[idh] Ua Raighilligh, on Ferghal and Ferghal himself was taken the same day by Brian.

Ruaidhri, son of Donchadh, son of Aedh Mag Uidhir, was killed by Colla, son of Aedh Mag Uidhir and by his sons, at the house of Mag Craith in Alt-ruadhin,¹¹ in the Termon. And Donchadh junior, son of Donchadh, son of Aedh Mag Uidhir, pursued Colla and Colla was killed by him and his son was killed along with him on the morrow, in the same place, through vengeance¹² of God and

stitute *miorbuilbh* (miracles) for the textual word!

marbað þarir^e in la ar naðarað irin inað cetna,
 tre^e inneðr^uð Dé 7 Ðabeo[1]s in þarurð in Termuinn^o.
 —Sluaðr^uð^b do ðenam leir hlla Neill a Tir-ðreparil 7
 Tir-ðreparil uile do lorcað leir. Ocur mac ruz Thire-
 Conaill uile 7 clann Áirte hlla Neill do breið air.
 Ocur hlla Neill do ðeðt d'a tiz do'n turur rin fo buaið
 corðair 7 comaiðme^b.—Mas Uíðir, idon, Toma^r os,
 mac Toma^r Mes Uíðir, do ður a tizernair de ar'ðrað
 A 95c De', ar caiðim urmoir a airi re dore 7 | re daenaðt 7
 re cennur-ðona 7 re þeiceðnur coitðenn do damaið 7
 d'eisrið Erenn. Ocur tizernur þer-Manað do ðabairt
 d'a mac, idon, d'Emonn Mas Uíðir 7 a mac aile d'ðas-
 bail 1^s n-a ðanuirti ar þeraið-Manað, idon, Ðonnðað
 7 mac aile a n-erpucoir² Cloðair, idon, Rora.

(A)

Emonn, mac erpuic Clo-
 ðair, idon, erpuic Þiarrur,
 neoð do bi 1 n-a airðreðain
 1 Cloðair 7 1 n-a þerur 7 1
 n[-a] airðtizerina 1 Clain-
 mur—þer ruðalðæ, roðrað,
 deðinnrðneð—d'eg in blla-
 ðain ri, 18 | Calenðar Maⁱ. Ocur doð' e rin Ðomnað
 Carð in tan rin.

(B)

Áirðreðain Cloðair d'heð
 in bllaðain [ri]: idon, Emonn,
 mac Þiarrair erpuic; neoð
 do bi 1 n-a airðreðain a
 Cloður 7 1 n-a þerur 7 1
 n-a airðtizerina a Clain-
 mur 7 araile.

Áeð, mac Þriain, mic Þilub na tualðe³ Mes
 Uíðir, d'heð 16^b | Calenðar Marci^b.—Saðrað^b te in
 bllaðain ri.—Caitilín^b, ingen Þilla-lru ois Mic Þhilla-
 ðuið, idon, bean Eoðain hlla Ðhalaið, d'heð a Saðrað
 na bllaðna [ra]^b.—Taðð hlla Conðuðair, idon, mac in

1471. ²-rþuðoio, A. ³-ið, B. ^{e-e} om., A. ⁱ⁻ⁱ f. m. (under de), t.
 h., A; om., B. ^s om., A. ^{h-h} = 1394 ⁱ⁻ⁱ. The Saðrað is after the Taðð
 entry and first on 89c, B.

¹³ *Of the Termon.*—See 1395, *supra*
 and the references there given.

¹⁴ *King.*—O'Donnell.

¹⁵ *But.*—Literally, and.

of [St.] Dabeog, for the profanation of the Termon.¹³— [1471]
 A hosting was made by Ua Neill into Tir-Bresail and all Tir-Bresail was burned by him. And the sons of the king¹⁴ of all Tir-Conaill and the sons of Art Ua Neill overtook him. But¹⁵ Ua Neill went to his house from that expedition with triumph of victory and rout.—Mag Uidhir, namely, Thomas junior, son of Thomas Mag Uidhir, put his lordship from him for love of God, after spending the greater part of his life in charity and in humanity and in leadership and in general protection to the [bardic] bands and to the erudite of Ireland. And lordship of Fir-Manach was given to his son, namely, to Edmond Mag Uidhir and another son, namely, Donchadh, was left as tanist over Fir-Manach and another son, namely, Rosa,¹⁶ in the bishopric of Clochar.

(A)

Edmond, son of the bishop of Clochar, namely, bishop Pierce¹⁷, one who was archdeacon in Clochar, and parson and head lord in Claen-inis — a virtuous, affable, good-natured man—died this year on the 18th of the Kalends of May [April 14]. And that was Easter Sunday¹⁸ that time.

(B)

The archdeacon of Clochar died this year : namely, Edmond, son of bishop Pierce ; one who was archdeacon in Clochar and parson and head lord in Claen-inis and so on.

good-natured man—died this year on the 18th of the Kalends of May [April 14]. And that was Easter Sunday¹⁸ that time.

Aedh, son of Brian, son of Philip Mag Uidhir of the [battle-]axe, died on the 16th of the Kalends of March [Feb. 14].—A hot Summer this year.—Kathleen, daughter of Gilla-Isu Mac Gilla-duibh junior, namely, wife of Eogan Ua Dalaigh, died in the Summer of this year.—Tadhg¹⁹ Ua Conchubair, namely, son of the

¹⁶ Rosa.—Consecrated in 1449, *supra* ; died, 1483, *infra*.

¹⁷ Pierce. — See 1450, note 12, *supra*.

¹⁸ Easter Sunday.—This is correct,—IX. F.

¹⁹ Tadhg, etc.—See the fourth entry of the present year.

Chalðaiḡ, mic Murðaið hli Conðuðaiḡ, iðon^b, ɣai činn-
 řeaðna^b, o'hes an^b bliaðain ɣi^{bh}.—Clann¹ Glairne, iðon,
 Conðubar . . . , do ḡaḡail le ðriaiḡ ɣuað, mac Caḡail
 hli Raiḡilliḡ ḡu maiḡiḡ a Saiḡpað na bliaðna ɣo 7 a
 leiḡin amač in bliaðain čeðna ḡan ɣuaɣlaḡað¹.— . . .
 Philippi¹ et Iacobi, Anno Domini 1471¹.

B 89^o [b.] | Cal. Ian. iii. ɣ. [L^a x.iii.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o
 lxx.^o ii.^o Emonn Maḡ Uioḡiḡ do ɣiḡað a^b řepaiḡ-Manač
 an bliaðain ɣi. — Mačḡamain, mac Toiɣɣoelbaiḡ hli
 ðriaiḡ, o'hes an^c bliaðain ɣi^c, iðon, tanuɣti¹ Tuað-
 Mhuman.—Ruaiḡiḡ, mac Maḡnuɣa^d hli Caḡa[i]n^e,
 (iðon^f, hli Caḡa[i]n^f) iðon^c, ɣai činn-řeaðna^c, do maɣ-
 bað a řeall² le Mac Uioḡilin, iðon, le Seiḡicaiḡ cappač
 Mac Uioḡilin.—Sluaḡað do^c denum^c le Conn, mac Aeḡa
 buiḡe hli Neill 7 le ḡoɣ[ɣ]paiḡ hli Caḡa[i]n, iðon^c,
 deɣbpačaiḡ do Ruaiḡiḡ^c, docum in Rura do ḡiḡail³
 mic hli⁸ Caḡa[i]n (iðon, Ruaiḡiḡ⁸) opɣa^d. Ocuɣ im-
 ɣuaḡað do be[i]č aɣoɣia 7 ḡoɣɣpaiḡ hli Caḡa[i]n do
 maɣbað o'en upčup do ḡa la Ruḡpaiḡe Mac Uioḡilin:
 iðon, řep do bi lan o'eineč 7 do^h ḡeɣc 7 do čennuɣ-
 řeaðna^h in ḡoɣɣpaiḡ ɣin. Inoɣoiḡiḡ do ḡenaḡ in la aɣ
 naiḡapač do mac Aeḡa buiḡe aɣ in Rura 7 maiḡm moɣ
 do čabaiɣ do opɣa 7 Mac Uioḡilin⁴ do maɣbað ann,

1471. ¹⁻¹ 95b, t. m. (the excision of which makes the item imperfect),
 t. h., A; om., B. ¹⁻¹ 95c, t. m. (opening of entry was on cut-away part),
 n. t. h., A; om., B.

1472. ¹ tanuɣt, A. ² ueill (u is the phonetic form of ř), A. ³ ḡiaḡ-,
 A. ⁴ Uioḡi-, A. ⁵⁻⁵ = 1451 ⁵⁻⁵. ⁶ aɣ—over, B. ⁷⁻⁷ om., B. ⁸ om., B. ⁹ iðon,
 mac Maḡnuɣa hli Caḡa[i]n—namely, son of Maghnus Un Catha[i]n—ad.,
 B. ¹⁻¹ itl., t. h., A; hli Caḡam, iðon, text after Ruaiḡiḡ, B. ⁸⁻⁸ Ruaiḡiḡ
 hli Caḡa[i]n, text, B. The words in () are itl., t. h., A. ^{h-h} o'egnum—
 of prowess, B.

²⁰ Glaisne.—O'Reilly.

²¹ Thomas.—Supplied from the

thirteenth entry of 1490, *infra*.

²² Philip, etc.—The erased part,

Calbach, son of Murchadh Ua Conchubair, namely, an eminent leader, died this year.—The sons of Glaisne,²⁰ namely, Concubhar [and Thomas²¹], with [other] magnates, were captured by Brián the Red, son of Cathal Ua Raighilligh, in the Summer of this year and they were set free the same year without ransom.— . . [on the feast of SS.] Philip²² and James, A.D. 1471.

[1471]

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, [18th of the moon,] A.D. [1472 B.] 1472. Edmond Mag Uidhir was made king in Fir-Manach this year.—Mathgamain, son of Toirdelbach Ua Briain, namely, tanist of Thomond, died this year.—Ruaidhri, son of Magnus Ua Catha[i]n, (that is, [the] Ua Catha[i]n) namely, an eminent leader, was slain in treachery by Mac Uibilin, namely, by Jenkin Carrach Mac Uibilin. A hosting was made by Conn, son of Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny, and by Godfrey Ua Catha[i]n, namely, brother of Ruaidhri, to the Route,¹ to avenge the son of Ua Catha[i]n (namely, Ruaidhri) upon them. And there was an encounter between them and Godfrey Ua Catha[i]n was slain with one cast of a javelin by Rughraidhe Mac Uibilin: to wit, a man that was eminent in² hospitality and in charity and in leadership [was] that Godfrey. An inroad was made on the morrow by [Conn] son of Aedh the Tawny on the Route and great defeat was inflicted by him on them and Mac Uibilin, that is, Cormac, namely, an eminent leader without defect, was slain therein. Rughraidhe Mac Uibilin was [then] made [the] Mac Uibilin³ and peace was made by him with the

in all probability, recorded the birth of a member of the Mac Manus family.

1472. ¹ Route.—See 1470, note 9, *supra*.

² *Eminent in*.—Literally, *full of*.

³ *Rughraidhe — Uibilin*. — The same collocation as in 1468, note 6, *supra*. Henceforward, the idiom is regularly used.

100n, Copmac, 100n, 1ai cinn-*feona gan uiperbaib*. Mac Uibilin do *denum* do Ruġraib⁶ Mac Uibilin 7 *rič* do *denum* do *pe mac Aedā buibē* 7 *coinne* do *gabail* doib⁷ *pe hOipečt-hUī-Cačā[ī]n*. Ocur Mac Uibilin do *dul* i⁵ *coiti* *bec* ar *bun* na *ġanna* do *dul* i⁵ *cenn hUī Cačā[ī]n* 7 *opem* do *Oipečt-hUī-Cačā[ī]n* do *tegmail* do *aš* *dul* a *tiṛ* do 7 a *marbað* 7 a *ġačāð* ar in m-*ġanna* 7¹ *apaile*¹.
 A 95d —Donnčāð *Maš Uibir* (*mac¹ Tomair oig¹*) do | *gabail* an¹ *bliaðain* [1i]¹ le *Maš Uibir*, 100n, le *hEmann^k*, *mac^c Tomair oig*, i n-a *baile* *pein^c* 7 *puarlucað¹* *mop¹* do *buaib* ar *o^ceačaið^m* 7 *o^ceioeð* 7 do *buaib^m*.—Clann *Meš Raġnail*, 100n, *Concōbuir* 7 *Mail[-Sh]eačlainn*, do *marbað* le *ričt Mail[-Sh]eačlainn* do *Meš Raġnail⁶*: 100n^c, *da mac tairiġ* *dob¹* *peṛṛ* *eineač* 7 *cennur-feona* do bi i *Connačtaið^c*.—Coinne do *gabail* *eter hUā Neill* (100n^a, *Enriⁿ*) 7 *hUā n-Domnail* (100n^a, *Aed^c ruāðⁿ*) 7 *impuagað* do *beit* *atopra*. Ocur *hUā Neill* do^o *briṛeð* ar *hUā n-Domnail^o* co *rona*, *penamail* 7 *maibm* *mop* do *čabairt* *fair* *aš* *bel āčā* an *Cairlein-maol¹*. Ocur *Mac Suibne* (*ġanað^b*, 100n^a, *Mael-Muire^b*) do *marbað* ann *maille* *pe mopan* *aile* 7 *apaile^a*.—*ġrian*, *mac* *pei[č]lim[čē]*, *mic Duinn*, *mic Con-Connačt* *Meš Uibir*, do *marbað* le *clainn Seaiⁿ*⁷ *buibē* *Meš Mačgamna* 7 le *Clainn-Domnail* *Clainni-Ceallaiġ* 7^c *apaile^c*.—*Roir^c*, *ingen Concōbuir*, *mic Concōbuir* *aib* *Mic Mačgnura*, 100n, *ben Mačgnura*, *mic ġrian*, *mic Concōbuir* *oig* *Meš Uibir*, *quiescit* in [Chriſto] 7 *1our* *Decembri^c*.

1472. ⁵a, B. ⁶-aōn-, A. ⁷τ-S-, B. ¹⁻¹om., A. ¹⁻¹=1408¹⁻¹.
^k *Maš Uibir*, ad., B. ¹⁻¹puarłaič[č] mopā — *large ransoms*, B. ^{m-m}=1444¹⁻¹. ⁿ⁻ⁿ=1384^{c-c}. ^{o-o} after *penamail*, B. ^{p-p}=1383^{b-b}. ^{a-a} do *marbað* ann, 100n, *Mael-Muire* 7 *mopan aile maille* *peṛṛ*—*was slain there, namely, Mael-Muire and many others along with him*, B.

⁴ *Cast*.—Literally, *drowned*.

son of Aedh the Tawny and a meeting was accepted by [1472] them with the Oirecht-Ui-Catha[i]n. And Mac Uibilin went on a small cot on the mouth of the Bann, to go to meet Ua Catha[i]n. And a party of the Oirecht-Ui-Catha[i]n met him on going on land and he was slain and cast⁴ on the Bann and so on.—Donchadh Mag Uidhir (son of Thomas junior) was captured this year by [the] Mag Uidhir, namely, by Edmond,⁵ son of Thomas junior, in his own town and large ransom was exacted from him of horses and apparel and of kine.—The sons of Mag Raghnaill, namely, Conchobur and Mail[-Sh]eachlainn, were slain by the descendants of Mail[-Sh]eachlainn Mag Raghnaill: to wit, two sons of a chief who were best in hospitality and leadership that were in Connacht.—A meeting was held between Ua Neill (namely, Henry) and Ua Domnaill (namely, Aedh the Red) but⁶ there was an encounter between them. And Ua Neill overcame⁷ Ua Domnaill courageously, prosperously and great defeat was inflicted on him, at the mouth of the Ford⁸ of the Caislen-maol.⁹ And Mac Suibne (of Fanad, namely, Mael-Muire) was slain therein, along with many others and so on.—Brian, son of Feidlim[idh], son of Donn, son of Cu-Connacht Mag Uidhir, was slain by the sons of John Mag Mathgamna the Tawny and by the Clann-Domnaill of Clann-Ceallaigh and so on.—Rosa, daughter of Concobur, son of another Concobur Mac Maghnusa, namely, wife of Maghnus, son of Brian, son of Concobur Mag Uidhir junior, rested in [Christ] on the 7th of the Ides [7th] of December.

⁵ *Edmond*.—See the first item of the present year.

⁶ *But*.—Literally, *and*.

⁷ *Overcame*.—Literally, *broke on*.

⁸ *Ford*.—Of the river Shrule.

⁹ *Caislen - maol*. — *Bare castle*; Castle Moyle, co. Tyrone.

B 89d

[Cal. 1an. iii. p., [L.^a xx. ix.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o lxx.^o iii.^o Maíom moí do éabairt le Maí Ragnail¹,
 ion, le Tadh, ar rliect Mail[-Sh]eáclainn Meí Raí-
 nail², du inap' marbað ceitpe pír deí o'uaírlíð rleáta
 Mail[-Sh]eáclainn maille pe moran aile.—Eoðaro,
 mac ðarunn Dealbna, | do íabail a peall le mac a
 derbpraáar fein, ion, le Cuirtoir, mac Semuir Nuinn-
 renn 7 a breið do^b co baile Áta-cliaá 7 a milleð anó.—
 Donnáð, mac Áeð[α] Meí Uíðir, o'eg in bliaðain rí^b:
 ion^c, rai cinn-peðna 7 pep do ði lan do depe 7 o'aithe
 7 do daenaá. Á eg i n-a tíg fein, iar m-buaíð o
 doman 7 o deamon^c.—Tomar, mac^d Meí Uíðir, ion^c,
 mac Emainn, mic Tomair^e, do marbað le^e clainn Caáil
 Meí Uíðir^e a íeall.—Árt, mac Domnail ballaíí
 Meí Uíðir, o'eg i^e n-a tíg fein fo buaíð Ongá 7 aítpeíí.
 —Ruairí, mac Áirt hUí Neill, o'heí m^e bliaðain rí^c.
 —Síle, ingen Ruíraíde Meí Maííamna, obuit ppuidie^c
 Calenðar Ianuairí^c.—Caáal ríabá, mac Duinn Caá-
 anaií, mic Maííair Meí Uíðir, o'eg^f in bliaðain rí
 18 Calenðar Octobuirí^f.—hoc^g anno o'heíí. . .

A 96a

[Cal. 1an. iii. p., [L.^a x.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o lxx.^o iii.^o Donn ríab^b, mac Con-Connaá Meí Uíðir,
 do marbað le mac Ríairí Mic Caáíail a epodan^b.

(A)

Plaíðberaá Maí Uíðir
 (. . í Eoáíam^c) o'heí i n-a
 tíg fein iar m-buaíð Ongá
 7 aítpeíí.

(B)

Plaíðberaá Maí Uíðir
 o'heí, ion, mac ríí íep-
 Manaá, ion, mac Tómar
 áíí Meí Uíðir 7 ingine Meí
 Eoáíam.

1473. ¹-on-, A. ²-ón-, A. ^{a-a}=1451 ^{a-a}. ^bom., B. ^{c-c}=^b. ^dEmainn
 —of Edmond—ad., B. ^{e-e} after íeall, B. ^{f-f} obuit, B. ^{g-g}=1383 ^d.

1474. ^{a-a}=1451 ^{a-a}. ^{b-b}om., B. ^c=1379 ^{c-c}. (The reading was doubt-
 less: mac ingine Meí, as in B.)

1473. ¹Put to death.—Literally, | F. M. adds: for his own misde-
 was destroyed. The entry in the | meanours.

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, [29th of the moon,] A.D. [1473]
 1473. Great defeat was inflicted by Mag Raghnaill, namely, by Tadhg, on the descendants of Mail[-Sh]eachlainn Mag Raghnaill, wherein were slain fourteen men of the nobles of the men of Mail[-Sh]eachlainn, along with many others.—Edward, son of the baron of Delvin, was taken in treachery by the son of his own brother, namely, by Christopher, son of James Nugent, and he was carried to the town of Ath-cliath and put to death¹ there.—Donchadh, son of Aedh Mag Uidhir, died this year: to wit, an eminent leader and a man that was full of charity and of knowledge and of humanity. He died in his own house, after victory over² world and over demon.—Thomas, son of [the] Mag Uidhir, namely, son of Edmond, son of Thomas, was slain by the sons of Cathal Mag Uidhir in treachery.—Art, son of Domnall Mag Uidhir the Freckled, died in his own house with³ victory of Uction and penance.—Ruaidhri, son of Art Ua Neill, died this year.—Sile, daughter of Rughraidhe Mag Mathgamna, died on the 2nd of the Kalends of January [Dec. 31].—Cathal the Swarthy, son of Donn Cathanach,⁴ son of Maghnus Mag Uidhir, died this year, on the 18th of the Kalends of October [Sep. 14].—This year died⁵ . . .

Kalends of Jan., on 7th feria, [10th of the moon,] A.D. [1474]
 1474. Donn the Red, son of Cu-Connacht Mag Uidhir, was slain by the son of Richard Mac Cathmail in a quarrel.

(A)

Flaithbertach¹ Mag Uidhir died in his own house, after victory of Uction and penance.

(B)

Flaithbertach Mag Uidhir died: to wit, the son of the king of Fir-Manach, namely, son of Thomas Mag Uidhir junior and of the daughter of Mag Eochagain.

² *Over*.—Literally, *from*.

³ *With*.—Literally, *under*.

⁴ *Cathanach*.—See 1434, note 6, *sup*.

⁵ *Died*.—Most probably, one of

the Mac Manus family.

1474. ¹ *Flaithbertach*, etc. — The obit in the *F. M.* is compiled from A and B.

Creacá^b mora do denum do hUa Domnaill ar muinn-
 tior hUa Neill, idon, ar Aeð m-ballač, mac n-Domnaill^b.
 —hUa Concobair Phailgi d'eg in^b bliadain ri^b, idon,
 Conn, mac in¹ Calbais 7 a mac, idon, Cačair, do rižad
 i n-a inač.—Eobairt Pluingced, idon, Gallmacam
 rob' ferr cennur-ferona 7 daenačt do bi 'ra Miðe,
 d'eg^d in bliadain ri^b, iar m-breit buača o doman 7
 o deamon^b.—Fergal^e, mac Seairin hUa Raigillig, d'eg
 in^b bliadain ri^b.—Cogač^b mor in bliadain ri eter hUa
 Neill 7 hUa n-Domnaill. Ocur mac Aeča buiðe hUa
 Neill 7 hUa Neill do ðul ar rluaižad a Tior-Conaill.
 Ocur Tior-Aeča do lorcač leir do'n turur rin 7 tečt
 rlan dia tiğ^b.—Innroiğið do denum do hUa Neill (idon¹,
 Enri¹) ar mac Aeča buiðe 7 ar clainn Airt hUa Neill
 'ra Tuaircert 7 creacá mora do čur rompo doið^e.
 Ocur Trian-Congail uile do breit orra 7 hUa² Neill
 do breit na creč leir dia^h n-aindeoin^h 7 tečt dia¹ tiğ¹
 imrlan.—A n Gilla dub hUa heağra do marbač le
 n-a derbračair a feall, idon, le heogan hUa heağra³.—
 Maíom mor do čabairt in bliadain ri leir hUa
 Ceallais ar hUa Concobuir n-donn, idon, Feiðlim[io],
 mac Toirpdelbais 7 hUa Concobuir do marbač ann
 7 Mac Suibne co n-a ðir mac do marbač ann 7 moran
 aile nač airimter annro.—Maírgreg, ingen Aeča ruaič
 Meg Mačgamna, idon, bean Donnčaič, mic^b Tomair
 oig^b Meg Uiðir—idon¹, bean rob' ferr crabač 7 eineac
 ro bi 'n-a haimrir—a heğ Darðain roim Noðlais 7 a
 haðlucač a Cluain-eoir, po buaič Ongča 7 aičruğe¹.—

1474. 1 an, A. 2 O, B. 3 n-ča-, B. 4 a eg—he died, B. 5 The order
 in B is: Fergal—A n Gilla—Innroiğið—Maíom. 14=1392^b. 15 om.,
 B. 16 h om., B. 17 after imrlan, B. 18=1470^t.

² *Gaining*.—Literally, *bringing*.

³ *Conn*.—The ally of O'Neill in
 the expedition mentioned in the
 previous entry.

⁴ *Tuaiscert*.—North (of Antrim);
 anglicised Twescard (a deanery of
 21 parishes in Connor diocese) in

Great forays were made by Ua Domnaill on the people of Ua Neill, namely, on Aedh the Freckled, son of Domnall.—Ua Concobair Faly, namely, Conn, son of the Calbach, died this year and his son, namely, Cathair, was made king in his stead.—Edward Plunket, namely, the Foreign youth who was the best in leadership and humanity that was in Meath, died this year after gaining ² victory from world and from demon.—Fergal, son of John Ua Raighilligh, died this year—Great war this year between the Ua Neill and Ua Domnaill. And [Conn] son of Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny and Ua Neill went on a host-ing into Tir-Conaill. And Tir-Aedha was burned by him [Ua Neill] on that expedition and he went safe to his house.—An inroad was made by Ua Neill (namely, Henry) on [Conn]³ son of Aedh the Tawny and on the sons of Art Ua Neill in the Tuaiscert,⁴ and large preys were driven in front of them by them. And the whole of Trian-Con-gail⁵ overtook them, but ⁶ Ua Neill took the preys with him in their despite and went to his house full safe.—The Black Gillie Ua hEaghra was killed by his brother, namely, by Eogan Ua hEaghra, in treachery.—Great defeat⁷ was inflicted this year by Ua Ceallaigh on Ua Concobuir the Brown, namely, Feidhlim[idh], son of Toirdelbach and Ua Concobuir was slain therein and Mac Suibne with his two sons and many others that are not reckoned here were slain therein.—Margaret, daughter of Aedh Mag Mathgamna the Red, namely, wife of Donchadh, son of Thomas Mag Uidhir junior—to wit, the woman who was best in piety and hospitality that was in her time—died, with victory of Uction and penance, the

the Taxation of Boniface VIII. (D. I., V. p. 209-10).

³ *Trian-Congail*.—By metonymy for the forces of Conn O'Neill, who

had retaken the territory in 1471.

⁶ *But*.—Literally, *and*.

⁷ *Great defeat*, etc. — Given at greater detail by the *F. M.*

Mag Tigeṛna[ι]n Teallaiḡ-Dunčāðā, iðon, Taðḡ, ð'heḡ in bliaðāin cetna^s.—Ruḡṛaiðe oḡ Mag Maṭḡamna ð'heḡ in^b bliaðāin ri iar m-breið buaðā o ðoman 7 o ðeamann 7 apaile^b.—Þriann, mac Fei[ð]lim[te] hli Raiḡilliḡ, ðo ḡabail in^b bliaðāin ri^b le Seaan, mac^b hli Raiḡilliḡ^b (iðon^k, mac Toiṛṛðelbaiḡ hli Raiḡilliḡ^k) 7 le clainn Aeðā hli Raiḡilliḡ.—William Mac ḡappṛaiḡ, iðon^b, ðuine maið oiræct ðo ḡuinnṛi clainni Þilib Meḡ Uioṛi^b, ð'heḡ in bliaðāin ri, 5^b Nonar Marci^b.

A 96b [Cal. Ian. 1. p., [L.^a xx.1.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o lxx.^ou.^o

(A)

Cogað moṛ in bliaðāin ri eter Mag Maṭḡamna, iðon, Remann, mac Ruḡṛaiði 7 clainn Aeðā ruaið Meḡ Maṭḡamna. Imiṛci neiṛt ðo ðenum ðo clainn Aeðā ruaið a Feṛn-ḡuiḡi 7 ṛluag ḡall ðo tect i n-a n-aṛciṛ. Ocuṛ Mag Maṭḡamna ðo tect aṛteð ṛa Eoḡanaiḡ 7 a ðul amac aṛiṛ i Feṛn-ḡuiḡi 7 clann Aeðā ðo ðul aṛ ḡalltaect. Mag Maṭḡamna ðo ðul aṛ ṛiðal aṛ ḡhallaið 7 clann Aeðā ruaið 7 ḡoill Mačaiṛe Oirḡiall ðo breið oppa. Ocuṛ maiðm moṛ ðo čabaiṛt aṛ Mag Mhaṭḡamna 7 he ṛein ðo ḡabail ann 7 Þriann, mac Ruḡṛaiðe Mheḡ Mhaṭḡamna,

(B)

Mag Mhaṭḡamna ðo ḡabail an bliaðāin [ri], iðon, Remunn, mac Ruḡṛaiðe Meḡ Maṭḡamna, le clainn Aeðā ruaið Meḡ Maṭḡamna 7 le ḡallaið Mačaiṛe Oirḡiall. Ocuṛ Þriann, mac Ruḡṛaiðe Mheḡ Mhaṭḡamna, ðo ḡabail ann 7 moṛan aile ðo ḡabail 7 ðo maṛbað ṛapu (no^b, maiðle ṛiu^b).

1474. k-k = 1403 J-J.

1475. a-a = 1451 a-a. b-b = 1423 b-b. (Maiðle ṛiu is = ṛapu).

^s Thursday.—Dec. 22; Christ-mas falling on Sunday.

1475. ¹ Went. — Eastwards, into Farney.

Thursday^s before Christmas and was buried in Cluain-eois.—Mag Tighernain of Teallach-Dunchadha, namely, Tadhg, died the same year.—Rughraidhe Mag Mathgamna junior died this year, after gaining² victory from world and from demon and so on.—Brian, son of Feidhlim[idh] Ua Raighilligh, was captured this year by John, son of [the] Ua Raighilligh (namely, son of Toirdelbach Ua Raighilligh) and by the sons of Aedh Ua Raighilligh.—William Mac Gaffraigh, namely, a person of the people of the sons of Philip Mag Uidhir good [to counsel in a tribal] assembly, died this year, on the 5th of the Nones [3rd] of March. [1474]

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, [21st of the moon,] A.D. 1475. [1475]

(A)

Great war [arose] this year between Mag Mathgamna, namely, Redmond, son of Rughraidhe and the sons of Aedh Mag Mathgamna the Red. An immigration in force was made by the sons of Aedh into Fern-magh and a host of Foreigners came to their assistance. And Mag Mathgamna entered towards Eoganach and went¹ out again into Fern-magh and the sons of Aedh went² to the Foreign settlement.³ Mag Mathgamna proceeded to march on the Foreigners and the sons of Aedh the Red and the Foreigners of the Plain of Oirghialla overtook them. And great defeat was inflicted on Mag Mathgamna

(B)

Mag Mathgamna, namely, Redmond, son of Rughraidhe Mag Mathgamna, was captured this year by the sons of Aedh Mag Mathgamna the Red and by the Foreigners of the Plain of Oirghialla. And Brian, son of Rughraidhe Mag Mathgamna, was captured therein and many others were [either] captured or slain with them.

² *Went*.—They fled, apparently, in order to draw Mac Mahon after them.

³ *Foreign settlement*.—In the Plain of Oriel (Orghialla), mentioned in the next sentence.

do ḡabail ann 7 moran aile do ḡabail 7 do marbað anu.

B 90a Mac an t-Shaḡaraiḡ 7 Fei[ð]lim[ið], mac mic hUí
Neill, do | ḡabail le Conn, mac Áeda buiðe 7 mac an
t-Shaḡaraiḡ d'eloḡ uaða 1 n-a diaiḡ rin.—Sluaiḡeð mor
do ðenum leir hUa n-Domnaill in° bliaðain ri°, iðon, le
hÁeð ruað, mac Neill ḡairb hUí° Domnaill°, do ḡaḡač¹
ðriain, mic Fei[ð]lim[ē] hUí Raiḡilliḡ, ar hUa
Raiḡilliḡ. Ocur teēt do co bel-āā-Conaill 7 rič do
ðenum do pur hUa Raiḡilliḡ annrin. Ocur a dul
arrin 'ra n-Ánḡaile do cunḡnum² le clainn Irua[1]l hUí
Feḡail do bi 1 n-a cairuib aigi°. Ocur nepe do ḡaḡail
ann do annrin 7 dul arrin³ a n-[U]ib-Phailḡi do cōcað ar
ḡallaiḡ a n-epaic a ātur do tuit le ḡallaiḡ poime rin.
Ocur moran do'n Miðe do milliuð leir 7 baile cairlein
Dealbna do lorað doib 7 rič do ðenum do ne ḡallaiḡ
1 n-a diaiḡ rin. Clann-Cholmain⁴ 7 Calraiḡi d'eirḡi
doib 'ra n-ḡairb-eirḡir 7 ḡalloglaiḡ⁴ 7 Epennaiḡ do
buain doib annrin⁵ 7 hUa Domnaill 7 Toirpdeibac Māḡ
Uibir do innuð⁶ ar in toraið⁷ taeð t-[r]iar do baile
Meḡ Ámalḡaið 7 bpipeð ar coimtinol na tiriāð rin
7 moran do buain doib d'a n-dainib, a timcell mic Meḡ
Ámalḡaið. Ocur ni puaratur en upčur o'n toraið⁷
o rin amač. Ocur dul do arrin do cunḡnum² la n-a
cairuib a° n-[U]ib-Maine° 7 arrin a Clainn-Ricairu 7
dul° do° arrin a Conmaicne Cuile¹ 7 arrin n-lētar
Connačt 7 a cōiḡečt dia⁸ čig do'n turur rin po buaið
corḡair 7⁸ comairme⁸.—ðarun Dealbna d'eg in bliā-
ðain ri°, iðon, rai cinn-ḡeðna 7 pep doð' pep depe 7
daenačt 7 doð' pep aične ar ḡač elaðain do bi do

1475. ¹ tob-, B. ² cumnum, A. ³ arrin (a scribal mistake), A. ⁴ -ḡl,
with contretn.-mark atthd. to l, A; -ḡlāā, B. ⁵ ann, B. ⁶ -ḡ, A.
⁷ -ḡ, B. ⁸ d'a, A. ^{c-c} om., B. ^d = 1396 c. ^{e-e} after do arrin, B. ^f om., A.
ss = 1444 ¹⁻¹.

⁴ Or.—Literally, and.

⁵ Fell.—In 1439, *supra*.

⁶ Castle-town.—That is, a town
defended by a castle. "Castle-

and he himself was captured therein and Brian, son of [1475] Rughaidhe Mag Mathgamna, was captured therein and many others were [either] captured or ⁴ slain therein.

The son of Savage and Feidhlim[idh], grandson of Ua Neill, were taken by Conn, son of Aedh the Tawny and the son of Savage escaped from him after that.—A great hosting was made this year by Ua Domnaill, namely, by Aedh the Red, son of Niall Ua Domnaill the Rough, to rescue Brian, son of Feidhlimidh Ua Raighilligh, from [the] Ua Raighilligh. And he went to Bel-atha-Conaill and peace was made by him with Ua Raighilligh then. And he went from that into the Anghaile to aid the sons of Irial Ua Fergail, who were friends to him. And he obtained power there then and went from that into Offaly, to war on the Foreigners, in eric of his father who fell ⁵ by the Foreigners before that. And much of Meath was destroyed by him and the castle-town ⁶ of Delvin was burned by them and peace was made by him with the Foreigners after that. The Clann-Colmain and Calraighi rose against them in the Garb-esgir and [Foreign] gallow-glasses and Irish were rescued ⁷ from them then and Ua Domnaill and Toirdelbach Mag Uidhir turned on the pursuing party, on the west side of the town ⁸ of Mag Amhalghaidh and defeated the full muster of those territories and many of their people were forced from them along with the son of Mag Amhalghaidh. And they got not one shot from the pursuing party from that out. And he went from that to aid his friends in Ui-Maine and from that [south] into Clann-Ricaird and he went [north] from that into Conmaicne-Cuile and from that

towns," *F. M.* "This is an amplification by the Four Masters, who are ever on the look out to magnify the exploits of O'Donnell!" (*O'D* iv. 1094).

⁷ *Rescued*.—They were being car-

ried off as prisoners, or hostages, by O'Donnell.

⁸ *Town*. — Ballyloughloe, co. Westmeath; for which see the exhaustive note, *F. M.* iv. 1095.

Ἐλλὰς Ἐρενν ἰ ἡ-α αἰνῶν. Ἄ ἐς ἰαρ ἡ-βουῶ ο
 ὁμαν 7 ο ὁemon.^c—Ἀεὶ ἡἰα Νεῖλλ ὁ'εἰς ἡν βῆαῶαν
 ἡ^h, ἰον, Ἀεὶ, ἡα Εὐγαν, ἡα Νεῖλλ οἰς ἡἰ^h Νεῖλλ^h:
 ἰον^c, περ ὁο βῆ ἡαν ὁ'αἰῆς 7 ὁ'εἰνεαῖ 7 ὁο ὁennur-
 ἡονα. Ἄ ἐς ἰ ἡ-α ὁῖς περ ἰαρ ἡ-βουῶ Οἰγῶ 7 αἰ-
 ἡῖ^c.—Ἀεὶ ἡἰα Ὀμναῖλλ, ἰον, ἡα Νεῖτῶαν ἡἰ^h Ὀμ-
 ναῖλλ^h, ὁο βαῖαῖ ἡ^c βῆαῶαν ἡ^c α ὁοῖα βῆ αἡ ἡun ἡα
 Ὀanna.—ἡἰα ἡερῖαῖ ὁ'εἰς ἡ^c βῆαῶαν ἡ^c, ἰον, Σεαν,
 ἡα Ὀμναῖλλ ἡἰ ἡερῖαῖ.— | ἡα^c Ὀἡαν ἡα
 ἡαῖνῡἡ^k, ἰον Ὀμαἡ ὁῖ, ἡα Ὀμαἡ^c, ἡα ἡἰἡ,
 ἡ^c Ὀἡαν, ἡ^c ἡἡαῖ-ἡἡαῖἡαν, ἡα ἡἡαῖνῡἡ,
 ἡα ἡαῖῖ, ἡα Ὀἡαν ἡοἡ ἡῖ ἡἡ ἡἡ, ὁ'ἡῖς ἡoc ἡno
 ἡ ἡἡἡἡ^l.—ἡἰα Ἀεῖἡῖ, ἰον, Ἀῖς αἡῖ, ἡα
 ἡἡἡ ἡἡ Ἀεῖἡῖ, ὁο αἡ ἡ ἡ-ἡῖἡἡ ὁῖ ἡ ἡἡ-
 ὁἡ ἡ^h.—ἡἡἡ ὁῖ, ἡῖῖ ἡἡῖἡἡἡ^l Σεα[ἡ]ἡ^h ἡῖ
 ἡἡ, ἰον, βῆἡ Εὐγαν, ἡ^c Εὐγαν^c ἡἡ Ὀἡἡἡἡ, ὁἡἡ^h
 15 ἡἡἡἡ ἡἡ^h.—Ἀ-Ἀἡἡἡ^c, ἡα Ὀἡαν ὁἡῖ,
 ἡα ἡἡἡἡ ἡ'ἡῖ^c.—ἡαῖἡ ἡἡ ἡἡ Ἀἡἡἡ,
 περ ἡἡἡ^c, ἡἡἡἡ 7 περ ὁἡἡ ἡἡ Ὀἡἡἡ^c, ὁἡἡ^h
 ὁ^c ἡἡ ἡἡ^c.—ἡἡἡ ἡἡ^h, ἰον, ἡἡἡ, ἡα Εὐγαν
 ἡἡ ἡἡ, ὁο ὁἡ, ἡἡἡ⁹, α ἡἡἡἡ-ἡἡἡ ἡ^h βῆἡ-
 ὁἡ ἡ^h 7 ἡἡ Ὀἡἡἡἡἡἡἡ, ἡ^c ἡἡἡ ἡἡἡ ἡἡἡ,
 ὁο ἡἡἡ¹⁰ ἡἡ ἡ ἡἡἡ-ἡἡἡ, α^c ὁἡ ἡἡ ἡἡἡ^c.

(ἡἡ^c ἡἡἡ ἡἡ Ἀἡἡἡἡ, ἡἡἡ Ἀἡἡἡ ἡἡἡἡ ἡἡ
 ἡἡἡἡ, . .¹)

1475. ⁹ -ὁ, A. ¹⁰ -ἡῖ, A. ^h om., B. ¹⁻¹ = ^l. ¹⁻¹ t. m., t. h., A. ^k ὁ'ἡῖ,
 ad., B. ¹ in—of the—prf., B. ⁿ⁻ⁿ ὁ'ἡῖ, B. ^{o-o} om. in loco, A; but it is,
 very probably, the entry of which the latter part is on 96b, t. m., n. t.
 h.: . . . ἡα ἡἡἡἡ ὁ'ἡῖ ἡ βῆἡἡ ἡ, ἡἡἡἡ, 1475—. . .
 Mac Maghnussa died this year, namely, 1475. The opening was cut off
 in binding. ^p The order in B is: ἡἡἡ Ἀεῖἡῖ—ἡἡἡ ἡἡἡ—ἡἡἡ—
 Ἀ-Ἀἡἡἡ—ἡἡἡἡ. ^{q-q} after -ἡἡἡ, B. ^{r-r} 96b. l. m., n. t. h. (last
 part illegible), A; om., B.

⁹ Over.—Literally, from.

¹⁰ Put—him.—That is, retired to
 a monastery to prepare for death.

¹¹ Oglachas.—A name given to

verses composed partially after the
 manner of any of the chief normal
 measures. (Cf. Todd Lect. III., p.
 108). To make the authorship of

into the Lower [northern] part of Connacht and he came [1475] to his house from that expedition with triumph of victory and rout.—The baron of Delvin died this year: to wit, an eminent leader and a man who was the best in charity and humanity and who was best in knowledge of every science that was of the Foreigners of Ireland in his time. He died after victory over⁹ world and over demon.—Aedh Ua Neill, namely, Aedh, son of Eogan, son of Niall Ua Neill junior, died this year: to wit, a man that was eminent for knowledge and for hospitality and for leadership. He died in his own house after victory of Uinction and penance.—Aedh Ua Domnaill, namely, son of Nechtain Ua Domnaill, was drowned this year in a small cot at the mouth of the Bann.—Ua Ferghail, namely, John, son of Domnall Ua Ferghail, died this year.—Mac Briain Mac Maghnusa, namely, Thomas junior, son of Thomas, son of Philip, son of Brian, son of Mail[-Sh]eachlainn, son of Maghnus, son of Ruaighri, son of Donn Mor Mag Uidhir, died this year about November Day.—Ua Ceallaigh, namely, Tadhg Blind[-eye], son of William Ua Ceallaigh, put the world from him¹⁰ this year.—Edain junior, daughter of Master John Mag Uidhir, namely, wife of Eogan, son of Eogan Ua Breislen, died on the 15th of the Kalends of May [Ap. 17].—Cu-Connacht, son of Brian the Black, Mac Maghnusa died.—Ruaidhri Mag Carmuic the Green, an excellent, virtuous man and a man that composed poems of Oglachas,¹¹ died on the 6th of the Ides [10th] of May.—Ua Neill, namely, Henry, son of Eogan Ua Neill, went [with] a host into Fir-Manach this year and the house of Toirdelbach, son of Philip Mag Uidhir, was burned by him at Srath-fer-Luirg,¹² near the [river] Arna.

(In this year was born Catherine, daughter of Cathal Mac Maghnusa junior.)

this debased metric a subject of encomium proves that the decadence of the bardic art had already set in.

¹² *Srath-Fer-Luirg*. — *Strath of the Men of Lurg* (a bar. in north of Fermanagh co.). Probably, Stranahone (O'D. iii, 632).

[b.] Cal. Ian. ii. p., [l.^a ii.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o lxx. iii.^o Ταδς, mac^b Emainn (ιδον^o, Mes Uidhir^o), mic Tomair Mes Uidhir, do marbað a feall le n-a derbpra-
 čair^d fein, idon, Ruaidri Mag Uidhir.—Donnčað Mag Uidhir^o, idon, mac Tomair ois^f, mic Tomair, mic Pilib Mes Uidhir, d'eg in bliadain r^g: idon, per do bi lan d'eineč 7 do derc 7 do čennur-ƿeona 7 d'aične ar Ʒač elaðain d'a cluineð 7 adbur riš ƿer-Manač Ʒan ƿreƿa-
 bpa. Cc es ƿo buaib onƷča 7 ačriš i an bliadain r^g.—
 B 90b hlla hliŷinn[n], idon, Ƴrian, mac ƿerƷail ƿuaib | hli Uliŷinn, d'eg^h in bliadain^h r^g: idon, ƿai ƿir dāna 7^s oide ƿŷol Eƿenn 7 Ccban ƿe dān 7^s aƿaile^s.—Mac Ʒilla-
 ƿuaib, idon, Domnall Mac Ʒilla-ƿuaib, d'eg in^s bliadain r^g 7 a mac i n-a inaib, idon, Ƴrian.—Inƿoiŷið^s do dēnum do hlla Neill (idonⁱ, Enriⁱ) ar Oirŷiallaið 7 clann Mes Mačŷamna, idon, clann Remuinn Mes Mačŷamna 7 Ƴrian, mac Ruŷraib 7 Oirŷiallaiš uile o Eoganaš arteč do čeičeað ƿiar ƿa Mačair ƿe Tulčā. Ocur cpečā mopa 7 ariŷč i mōa do bƿeib d'ulla Neill uačā o Mačair ƿe Tulčā 7 o čennƿar na Ƴƿeirne. Ocur hlla Neill do tečt dia čiš do'n tƿur ƿin ƿo buaib cor-
 Ʒair 7 comaiðme^s.—Sluašāð mop leiƿ hlla Neill (idonⁱ, Enriⁱ) docum mic Ccēa buiðe hli Neill 7 dul do ƿo cailen Ƴeil-ƿeirƿi 7 an cailen do Ʒabail 7 do bƿipeð leiƿ 7 a čoiŷečt dia čiš ƿo buaib corŷur.—Tuāčal, mac Ccēa hli Neill, do marbað le Ʒallaið Mačair ƿe Oirŷiall.—hlla hčāŷra ƿiaðāč d'heŷ in^s bliadain r^g, idon, William, mac in eƿuic^l.—Mac^s Donnčaið an

1476. ¹ ƿbais, A; eƿp, B. ^{a-a} = 1451 ^{a-a}. ^b Mhes Uidhir, idon, mac —of Mag Uidhir, namely, son—ad., B. ^{c-c} = 1403^{l-j}. ^d bƿačair—kinsman, B. ^e mac Mes Uidhir, ad., B. ^f om., A. ^{g-g} om., B. ^{h-h} after hliŷinn, B. ⁱ⁻ⁱ = 1379 ^{c-c}. ^{j-j} = 1392^b.

1476. ¹ To be king.—He was brother of Edmond, the chief in possession.

² With.—Literally, under.

³ This side.—That is, the west, the side next to Connacht, in which

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, [2nd of the moon,] A.D. [1476 B.] 1476. Tadhg, son of Edmond (namely, of [the] Mag Uidhir), son of Thomas Mag Uidhir, was slain in treachery by his own brother, namely, Ruaidhri Mag Uidhir.—Donchadh Mag Uidhir, namely, son of Thomas junior, son of Thomas, son of Philip Mag Uidhir, died this year: to wit, a man who was eminent in hospitality and in charity and in leadership and in knowledge of every science that was heard of and one who was to be king¹ of Fir-Manach without opposition. He died with² victory of Uction and penance this year.—Ua hUiginn, namely, Brian, son of Fergal Ua hUiginn the Red, died this year: to wit, an eminent poet and preceptor of the schools of Ireland and Scotland in poetry and so on.—Mac Gilla-ruaidh, namely, Domnall Mac Gilla-ruaidh, died this year and his son, namely, Brian, [was made chief] in his stead.—An inroad was made by Ua Neill (namely, Henry) on Oirghialla and the sons of Mag Mathgamna, namely, the sons of Redmond Mag Mathgamna and Brian, son of Rughruidhe and all the Oirghiallians from [the river] Eoganach inwards fled westwards towards the Plain of Tulach. And large preys and many spoils were carried by Ua Neill from them, from the Plain of Tulach and from this side³ of the Breifne. And Ua Neill went to his house from that expedition with triumph of victory and rout.—A great hosting by Ua Neill (namely, Henry) against [Conn] son of Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny and he went against the castle of Bel-Feirsdi⁴ and the castle was taken and broken by him and he went to his house with triumph of victory.—Tuathal, son of Aedh Ua Neill, was killed by the Foreigners of the Plain of Oirghialla.—Ua

the present Annals were compiled.

¹ *Fersait* (which falls into the Lagan); anglicised Belfast.

⁴ *Bel-Feirsdi*.—Mouth of [the river]

Chopairinn, iodon, Seacan, mac Taid̃s Mic Donñc̃air̃, do ḡabail a ḡeall le clainn Concobar Mic Donñc̃air̃ 7 le ḡlic̃t Tomaltaiḡ ois Mic Donñc̃air̃, ar n-a cup amãc̃ d'a d̃erbcomalta ḡein a cairlen baile-m-mutã.—Seacan, mac hUí Anluain, do marbãd le^k a d̃erbprãtair ḡein^k a ḡeall.—ḡranñẽ, ingen Uilliam, mic an eḡp̃uic Meḡ Uir̃ir, obuit i d̃uibur Decimbur̃ẽ.

(hic¹ nat̃ur eḡt Capolur iuuenir, ḡilur Capol̃ iuuenir. . .¹)

A 96d [Cal. 1an. iii. p., [L.^a xiii.^a,] Anno Domini M.^occcc.^o lxx.^o iii.^o Cogad̃ mor̃ a Tir-Conaill an bliad̃ain ḡi et̃er hUa n-Domnaill 7 clainn Nẽctain hUí Domnaill. Ocur̃ Niall, mac Domnaill hUí Domnaill 7 ḡei[̃d̃]lim[ĩd̃], mac Toir̃iḡelbair̃ hUí Domnaill, do marbãd le clainn Nẽctain ar in cogad̃ ḡin 7 mor̃an d̃iḡbala do denãĩ atoppa.—hUa Neill (iodon, Enri^b) do dul ar^o ḡluaḡad̃^c a Tir-Āẽda 7 Tir-Āẽda do milliũd̃ 7 do lorp̃ad̃ leir̃ 7 a ṡẽc̃t dia d̃iḡ ḡo buãd̃ corḡair̃.—Eãc̃air̃, mac Eogain Meḡ Mãtḡamna, do ḡabail le ḡrian, mac Remuinn^d Meḡ^e Mãtḡamna, a ḡeall.—Āẽd̃, mac Donñc̃air̃, mic Tomair̃ Meḡ^f Uir̃ir, d̃eḡ in^g bliad̃ain ḡi^g.—ḡrian, mac Concobar ois Meḡ Uir̃ir^h, iodon, ḡer do bi^g lan d̃'einẽc̃ 7 do d̃eirc̃ 7 do daenãc̃t, aⁱ eḡ oir̃ci Nodla[ĩ]ḡ, ḡo buãd̃ Onḡṡa 7 aṡḡuḡeⁱ.—Ruair̃ir̃, mac Ēmuinn Meḡ Uir̃ir, do marbãd le Coin-Connãc̃t, mac Remuinn ḡiãbair̃, mic

1476. ^{k-k} after ḡell, B. ⁱ⁻ⁱ l. m., n. t. h., A; om., B.

1477. ^{a-a} = 1451 ^{a-a}. ^{b-b} = 1384 ^{c-c}. ^{c-c} ḡluaḡad̃ mor̃—[with] a large hosting, B. ^d Ēm-, of Edmond, A. ^e mic—of the son—pr̃f., A. ^{f-i} Mic ḡuir̃ir[!], A. ^{g-g} om., B. ^h = 1475 ^k. ⁱ⁻ⁱ = 1444 ⁱ⁻ⁱ.

^g Bishop. — Brian O'Hara of Achonry, who died in 1409, *F. M.* The obit not being given in the Ulster Annals, he was unknown to Ware (*Bishops*, p. 660). He

probably succeeded the Dominican, William, who was appointed by Gregory XI., Oct. 17, 1373 (*Theiner*, p. 350), and translated to Meath by Urban XI. in 1380 (*Ware*, p. 147).

hEaghra the Swarthy, namely, William, son of the bishop,⁵ [1476] died this year.—Mac Donnchaidh of the Corann, namely, John, son of Tadhg Mac Donnchaidh, was captured in treachery by the sons of Concobur Mac Donnchaidh and by the descendants of Tomaltach Mac Donnchaidh junior, on being put out by his own foster-brother from the castle of Baile-in-muta.—John, son of [the] Ua hAnluain, was slain by his own brother in treachery.—Graine, daughter of William, son of the bishop⁶ Mag Uidhir, died on the Ides [13th] of December.

(In this year was born Cathal junior, son of Cathal Mac Maghnusa junior, [on⁷ Tuesday, July 30].)

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, [13th of the moon], A.D. [1477] 1477. Great war in Tir-Conaill this year between Ua Domnaill and the sons of Nechtain Ua Domnaill. Anl Niall, son of Domnall Ua Domnaill and Feidlim[idh], son of Toirdelbach Ua Domnaill, were slain by the sons of Nechtain on that war and much damage was done between them.—Ua Neill (namely, Henry) went¹ on a hosting into Tir-Aedha and Tir-Aedha was destroyed and burned by him and he went to his house with triumph of victory.—Eachaidh son of Eoghan Mag Mathgamna, was captured by Brian son of Redmond Mag Mathgamna, in treachery.—Aedh, son of Donchadh, son of Thomas Mag Uidhir, died this year.—Brian, son of Concobur Mag Uidhir junior, namely, a man that was full of hospitality and of charity and of humanity, died on Christmas Eve,² with victory of Uinction and Penance.—Ruaidhri, son of Edmund Mag

⁵ Bishop.—Pierce Maguire. Cf. 1450, note 12, *supra*.

⁷ On, etc.—See his obit under 1494, *infra*.

1477. ¹ Went.—At the instigation

of the sons of Nechtain O'Donnell, *F. M.*

² Christmas Eve.—It fell on Wednesday in 1477.

Donn, mic Con-Connacht Mes Uíðir, a reall.—Mača húa Luinn d'eg in bliadhain ri: idon, oirċinneac na hArd 7 rai re penċur 7 a tuisri gaċa healaðna.—Ailġe, ingen Aċċa Mes Uíðir, ben¹ tuc¹ hi reir 7 a maċ[1]ur bliadhain re m-bar do Manuirtir Lera-gabail, obuit 6 |Calenday Decimbur.—Donn, mac Eogain, mic Aċċa Mes Uíðir, do marbað le Donnċað og, mac Donnċað, mic Aċċa ceona, 5 |Calenday Iulij.

(hic^k nata ert Caterina, filia Caroli iuuenir, in p̃erto Sancti Patricij^k.)

|Cal. Ian. ii. p., [L^a xx.iii.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o lxx.^o iiii.^o Darun Dealbna d'eg in bliadhain ri^b (do'n^b plaid^b): idon, Cuiptol, mac Semair, mic Rirċerċ Nuinn-reinn, idon^c, og macaċh doċ' ferp do Shallaib i n-a aimpir reir^c.—Gaċ mor do ċeċt¹ a n-tiaġ Notla[1]ġ in² bliadhain ri^d, d'ar'milleð moran d'eallaċ Erenn 7 d'ar'brureð moran do manuirtreċaib 7 do teampalaib 7 do ċiġib ar put Erenn co coitcenn.—Mac Riċċearpataġ d'eg in bliadhain ri: idon, Ciċruaċ, olloġh Mes Uíðir re dan; idon, fer rocpaċ, ruċaltaċ, daenaċtaċ 7 arale.—húa Coċtaċ, idon, Muircepaċ bacaċ, d'heg.—Taċġ p̃inn húa Luinn d'heg in bliadhain ri: idon, rai re leiġur 7 re penċur.—| Plaid mor do ċeċt³ le luinġ ar cuan Epa-ruaċ 7 leaċnuġuð⁴ do'n plaid rin ar^e pur Tipe-Conaill^e 7 a P̃epaib-Manaċ 7 irin Coicir co coitcenn. Ocur diġbala mora do ċenum doib^f 7 Mac-an-bairċ

B 90c

1477. ¹-ġ, B. ġnoċ—one who, B. k-k = 1476³⁻¹.

1478. ¹coiġeċt, B. ²an, B. ³coiċeċt, B. ⁴-naċaċ, A. a-a = 1451^{a-a}, b-b = 1403¹⁻¹. c-c om., B. d = c-c. e-e a Tipe-Conaill—in Tir-Conaill B. ^fle—by it (lit. her; plaid being fem.), B.

³Slain.—Probably, to avenge the fratricide mentioned in the first entry of 1476.

⁴Arċ.—Near Enniskillen: see

O'D. iv. 1103-4.

⁵Catherine.—Doubtless, a repetition of the additional entry of 1475 (which is most probably the

Uidhir, was slain³ in treachery by Cu-Connacht, son of [1477]
 Redmond the Swarthy, son of Donn, son of Cu-Connacht
 Mag Uidhir.—Matthew Ua Luinin, died this year; to
 wit, herenagh of the Ard⁴ and one eminent in history and
 in knowledge of every science.—Ailbe, daughter of Aedh
 Mag Uidhir, a woman that betook herself and her pro-
 perty a year before death to the monastery of Lis-gabail,
 died on the 6th of the Kalends of December [Nov. 23].—
 Donn, son of Eogan, son of Aedh Mag Uidhir, was slain
 by Donchadh junior, son of Donchadh, son of the same
 Aedh, on the 5th of the Kalends of July [June 27].

(In this year was born Catherine,⁵ daughter of Cathal
 [Mac Maghnusa] junior, on the feast of St. Patrick.)

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, [24th of the moon,] A.D. [1478]
 1478. The baron of Delvin died this year (of the
 plague¹): namely, Christopher, son of James, son of
 Richard Nugent; namely, the youth that was best of the
 Foreigners in his own time.—Great wind came after
 Christmas this year, whereby was destroyed much of the
 cattle of Ireland and whereby were broken down many of
 the monasteries and churches and houses throughout
 Ireland in general.—Mac Rithbertaigh died this year:
 namely, Cithruadh, the ollam of Mag Uidhir in poetry;
 to wit, a prosperous, virtuous, humane man and so on.—
 Ua Cobhthaidh, namely, Muircertach the Lamé, died.—
 Tadhg Ua Luinin the Fair died this year: to wit, an
 eminent physician and historian.—A great plague came
 in a ship to the harbour of Es-ruadh and that plague
 spread throughout Tir-Conaill and in Fir-Manach and in
 the Province² in general. And many losses were caused
 to them and Mac-an-baird³ of Tir-Conaill, namely,

true year).

1478. ¹ *Plague*. — Perhaps that
 mentioned in the sixth entry.

² *Province*.—Of Ulster.

³ *Mac-an-baird*.—See 1173, note
 11, *supra*.

Thire-Conaill, ιον, ὁρρηαῖς, ὁ'hes τοι. — Copmac
 A 97a Ma[ς] Caprēaῖς το ρβοῶθ in bliadain ρi le clainn
 Διαρματα an Dunaῖς Mhes Caprēaῖς 7 le Copmac, |
 mac Ταῖς, mic Copmaic: ιον°, mac ρις tob' ρερρ
 eineḥ το bi i n-Θρυν i n-α αιμρρ ρειν° 7 αραιλε.—Α n
 ὁilla το uḥ, mac ὁρrian, mic ρherolim[ḥe] hui
 Ραιῖillῖς, ὁ'eg.—ὁilla-ραραις, mac Αιρτ Mic Μαῖ-
 nupa, ὁ'eg in bliadain ρi, [Α.Ο.] 1478°.—hui ὁρρilen
 ὁ'hes in° bliadain ρi°, ιον, Ταῖς, mac Εοῖain hui
 ὁρρilen, ollam Mes Uḥoir ρe bpeitḥinnur 7° ρερ τιῖ[ι]
 αιῖeḥ co coitcenn°.—ὁicair° Αῖαιḥ-upcairḥ ὁ'eg, ιον,
 Tomar τοḥ hui Caprri, ρερ easna 7 epabao 7
 αραιλε°.

(A)

(B)

Ινορριῖθ το denum ὁ'Αeḥ ὁρrian, mac Remuinn Mes
 og Maῖ Mhaḥgamna'ραλυeḥ- Μαḥgamna, το ὁabail ια
 τιῖ ar ὁρrian, mac Remainḥ hΑeḥ og Maῖ Maḥgamna a
 Mes Maḥgamna 7 epēa τοραιḥeḥ epēice.
 morā το denum το. Ocur ὁρrian ρειn το ὁabail α τοραι-
 ḥeḥ na epēiḥi.

Emann, mac Uilliam abaiḥ^d, mic epuic^b Ριαρα[ι]ρ,
 mic Muirρ αιρḥiḥeoḥain, ὁ'hes 3 ιour Octobρiρ^b.—
 Niall ρuaḥ, mac° Αeḥa leiḥ° hui Manḥainⁱ (6^b Nonar
 Marcu^b) 7 αⁱ ben, ιονⁱ, Nualaiḥ, ingen Αinnρiαρ hui
 Ὅρoma, ὁ'hes° in bliadain ρi° (3^b Calendar Αρρiliρ^b).—
 ὁarrτουḥ, ingen Εοῖain hui ρhialain^k, ben Concobuρ
 hui ὁρρilen, ὁ'hes° in bliadain ρi°.—Ταῖς, mac Caḥail
 τοḥ, mic Αeḥa, ὁ'hes 3 Nonar Αρρiliρ°.—Riρḥearḥⁱ,

1478. ^{est} m. (with marks corresponding to others on this part of
 column), t. h., A; om., B. ^{h-h} an epuic Mes Uḥoir, mortuρ ep-
 of the bishop Mag Uidir, died, B. ⁱ = 1475 ^k. ^hom., A. ^k ὁ'hes, ιον,
 ad., B. ^{l-l} = 1465 ^q. (The end of the last entry but one is illegible in
 the [A] MS.)

⁴ Emasculated. — “Blinded,” say that “they should not have
 F. M.; which forced O'Donovan to substituted ὁallao for the ρβοῶθ

Godfrey, died of it.—Cormac Mag Carthaigh was emasculated ⁴ this year by the sons of Diarmaid Mag Carthaigh of the Keep and by Cormac, son of Tadhg, son of Cormac: to wit, the son of a king that was best in hospitality that was in Ireland in his own time and so on.—The Black Gillie, son of Brian, son of Feidhlim[idh] Ua Raighilligh, died.—Gilla-Padraig, son of Art Mac Maghnusa, died this year, [A.D.] 1478.—Ua Breislen died this year; namely, Tadhg, son of Eogan Ua Breislen, ollam of Mag Uidhir in jurisprudence and a man that kept a general guest-house.—The vicar of Achadh-urcaire died: namely, Thomas Ua Cairpri the Black, a man of erudition and piety and so on. [1478]

(A) ⁵

An inroad was made by Aedh Mag Mathgamha junior into the Lucht-tighi⁶ on Brian, son of Redmond Mag Mathgamna and great forays were done by him. And Brian himself was captured in pursuit of the prey.

(B)

Brian, son of Redmond Mag Mathgamna, was captured by Aedh Mag Mathgamha junior in pursuit of a prey.

Edmond, son of abbot William, son of Bishop Pierce, son of archdeacon Maurice,⁷ died on the 3rd of the Ides [13th] of October.—Niall the Red, son of Aedh Ua Manchain the Grey, and his wife, namely, Nualaith, daughter of Andrew Ua Droma, died this year (on the 3rd of the Kalends of April [March 30]).—Barrdubh, daughter of Eogan Ua Fialain, wife of Concobur Ua Breislen, died this year.—Tadhg, son of Cathal the Black, son of Aedh [Mac Maghnusa], died on the 3rd of the Nones [3rd] of

of the more ancient annals'' (iv. 1106).

⁵ (A).—Copied by the *F. M.*

⁶ *Lucht-tighi*.—*Folk of house*: i.e. bound to contribute to support the chief's household; thence (*cf.*

1263, n. 3, *sup.*), the territory occupied on this condition. Here, Loughty (anglicised form of *Lucht-tighi*), in bar. and co. of Monahan.

⁷ *Maurice*.—Maguire; archdeacon of Clogher.

mac Eamhann, mic Rirdeard buntaille, do marbað le
 Fingean ruadh, mac Fingean Mic Gilla-Patruis, i⁵ n-
 dorup cille Cainnič.—'Sa^c bliadhain ri do gabað Mac
 Mağnura, idon, Cačal og^c. . .—Ocup^d plaid^d mor ar
 Senað-Mic-Mağnura a^m Poğmhar na bliadhna ra ðeor^m!

[Cal. 1an. ui. p., [L.^a u.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o
 lxx.^o ix.^o Cogad^b mor eter hUa Neill 7 hUa n-Dom-
 naill in bliadhain ri 7 clann Airt hUa Neill do ðul a
 Tir-Conaill do cogad^b ar hUa Neill 7 diğbala mora do
 dena^m atoppa. hUa Neill do ðul ar innoisig^d a Tir-
 Conaill 7 cpeača mora do čabairt leir o Conallaič 7^o
 o clann Airt do'n turup rin^b.—Airt^c, ingen Ema^minn^c,
 mic Tomair^d Meğ Uir^dir, d'heğ, idon, ben Cairp^rri, mic
 Aed^a hUa Neill: idon^b, rai mⁿna gan uir^eba^dð.—
 Drian, mac Pei[ð]lim[če] hUa Neill, do gaba^mil leir
 hUa Neill (idon^c, Enri^c) in^b bliadhain ri^b, 7 aⁱ legan
 amač ar^r 7 ruarluic^ei mora do buain arⁱ 7^b a dia^r
 mac do b^rais^duib tair^rri for. Ocup Drian do ðul a
 cenn hUa Domnaill do cocað ar hUa Neill ar^r.—
 Diarup, mac Nicolair hUa Phlannagain^s—neoč do bi i
 n-a čananač čopað i¹ Cločair, i^h n-a per^run 7 i n-a
 p^ruoir Cheil^e2 n-De 7 i n-a ĩac^rir^da i¹ n-Dai^min^r 7
 i n-a oir^ricel³ ar loč-Eirne—d'heğ^c in bliadhain ri—
 idon, maca^m ĩubal^ač, daennač^ač, deiğeinig 7 rai
 cleirig^ž—ar m-b^reič buač^a o doman 7 o ðe^mon^c 7 araile.

1478. ⁵α, B. m-m = 1434 m-m.

1479. ¹α, B. ²-ed, B. ³oirⁱ, A. a-a = 1451 a-a. b-b om., B. c idon,
 Mağ Uir^dir, itl., t. h., B; om., A. d = c. e-e itl., t. h., A; idon, le
 hEnri, mac Eogan—namely, by Henry, son of Eogan—text, B. ¹i ruar-
 luic^ei mora do buain ar^r iartain 7 a legan amač—large ransoms were
 exacted from him afterwards and he was liberated, B. s = 1478 k. h =
 1396 c.

⁸ Church of Cainnech.—Cell-Cain-
 nich; anglicised. Kilkenny, the
 cathedral of which is here intended.

⁹ By, etc.—See his obit under
 1480 (2nd entry).

1479. ¹ Culdees.—For the sense

April.—Richard, son of Edmond, son of Richard Butler, [1478] was killed by Fingin the Red, son of Fingin Mac Gilla-Padraig, in the door of the church of [St.] Cainnech.⁸—In this year was seized Mac Maghnusa, namely, Cathal junior [by⁹ permanent illness?] . . .—And [there was] great plague in Senadh-Mic-Maghnusa in the Harvest of this year likewise.

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, [5th of the moon,] A.D. [1479]
1479. Great war between Ua Neill and Ua Domnaill this year and the sons of Art Ua Neill went into Tir-Conaill to war on Ua Neill and great damages were done between them. Ua Neill went on an inroad into Tir-Conaill and large preys were taken by him from the Conallians and from the sons of Art on that expedition.—Aiffric, daughter of Edmond, son of Thomas Mag Uidhir namely, wife of Cairpre, son of Aedh Ua Neill, died: to wit, a superior woman without defect.—Brian, son of Fei[dh]lim[idh] Ua Neill, was captured by Ua Neill (namely, Henry) this year and he was let out again and large ransoms and his two sons as hostages of loyalty were exacted from him. And [nevertheless] Brian went to join Ua Domnaill to war on Ua Neill again.—Pierce, son of Nicholas Ua Flannagain—one who was canon choral in Clochar and parson and prior of Culdees¹ and sacristan² in Daim-inis and Official³ over Loch-Eirne: to wit, a virtuous, humane, truly hospitable man⁴ and an eminent cleric—died this year, after gaining⁵ victory

in which the term is here employed, see Reeves, *Culdees (ubi sup.)*, p. 132 sq. (with note I, p. 216 sq.); for the tenure by the same individual of the various offices enumerated in the text, *ib.* Sect. VII., p. 140 sq.

² *Sacristan*.—See 1390, note 5, *sup.*

³ *Official*.—See 1394, note 5, *supra*.

⁴ *Man*.—Literally, *youth*, in the sense of the Latin *juvenis*. Cf. the note on *juvenis*, *Adamnan*, p. 196.

⁵ *Gaining*.—Literally, *bringing*.

from world and from demon.—Finghuala, daughter of the Archdeacon (namely, Edmond, son of the bishop) Mag Uidhir, that is, the wife of Domnall, son of Conchobar Ua Breislen, died on the 9th of the Kalends of March [Feb. 21].—Owen Ua Carmuic the Poor⁶ died on the Kalends [1st] of November.—Matthew Ua Mailruan-aigh, namely, son of Thomas junior, son of Thomas Mor died this year: to wit, the master-wright of Mag Uidhir and a man that kept⁷ a general guest-house and an eminent gold-wright likewise [was] that Matthew and so on.—Richard, son of Edmond de Burgh, namely, the Lower [northern] Mac William, was killed by a fall this year [A.D.] 1479. [1479]

(In this year was born Edward, son of Cathal [Mac Maghnusa] junior, on the feast of St. Patrick.)

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, [16th of the moon,] A.D. 1480. Mag Uidhir died this year, namely, Thomas junior, son of Thomas Mor, son of Philip, son of Aedh the Red: to wit, a man who was of the greatest charity and piety and hospitality that was in his own time and a man that defended his territory against its neighbours and a man that made churches and monasteries and Mass chalices and was [once] in Rome and twice at the city of St. James¹ on his pilgrimage. And full were Ireland and Scotland of the fame of that Thomas. And he was buried in the monastery of Cavan, having chosen² [to be buried] in it.—Mac Maghnusa Mag Uidhir died this year, namely, Cathal junior, son of Cathal Mor, son of Gilla-Padraig (that is the tawny Gillie) Mac Maghnusa: to wit, the brughaidh³ who was the best that was in Ireland in his own time. And full were Ireland and Scotland of the fame of that Cathal. And he died after [1480]

² *Having chosen.*—Literally, after selection by him. | in O'Curry, *Man. and Cus.*, s. v. *Brugad.*

³ *Brughaidh.*—Cf. the references

Cačail rin. Ocur^h α εἰς ιαρ m-buaið Ongčā 7 aīpūgī 7 apai^h (in¹ uigilia Natiuitatī iohannī daptīrtae¹). —Magnur puāð hūa Domnail do māpbað le clainn pēi[ð]limið[e] puāðaiḡ hūi Domnail. —hūa Neill do ðul ar innroiḡið α Tir-Conail 7 loipečī mopa 7 diḡ-bala imðā do (no¹, lei¹). —hūa Domnail do ðul ar innroiḡið α Cinel-feraðaiḡ^k 7 clann Airt hūi Neill 7 clann phei[ð]lim[čē] hūi Neill 1 n-α fappāð. Ocur cpeāčā mopa do ðenum doið ar Mac Cačmail. Ðriani¹, mac Toirpdelbaiḡ pūaið, ma[i]c^b hūi Neill (idon⁵, Enri⁶), do māpbað leo 7 mac Mic Cačmail, idon, Semar Mac Cačmail, do māpbað leo^b. Ocur cuir do clainn hūi Neill 7 Mac Cačmail d'α leaniāin 7 Eogan, mac Neill, mic Airt hūi Neill, do māpbað leo, idon, pai cinn-peðna 7^m apai^m. —Remonn puāðāč, mac Duinn, mic Con-Connačt Meḡ Uīðir, d'eg in bliaðain ri, idon, ferr beoḡā, daenačtač, Kalendir Augur[ī]. —Mac Gili-Phinnein d'eg in bliaðain ri^b (scilicet¹ 10 Kalendar Marci¹), idon, Taðḡ, mac Ðriani Mic Gili-Phinnein : idon, taipeč^a po¹ bo beoðā 7 pob¹ ferr teč n-aīðeð 1 n-α comfōgur¹. —Eogan hūa Domnail do māpbað le clainn Nečtain hūi Domnail α Cluain-laeḡ in¹ bliaðain ri¹, 7 Eogan caeč, mac Maḡnura hūi Concoðair, do māpbað papur^o ann^o 7 mac Toirpdelbaiḡ cappaiḡ hūi Concobuir do gabail ann. Ruḡraiðe, mac Ruḡraiðī⁴, mic Nečtain hūi Domnail, do māpbað le clainn Neill hūi Domnail ar a[n] cogāð cetna. —hūa Domnail do gabail coinne pe clainn Nečtain 7 pe Conn hūa Neill pa cairlen na Finne 7 rič do ðenum doið pe¹ čeile¹ 7 tanurtečt Tīpe-Conail do tabairt d'Eigneācan hūa Domnail. —Cormac, mac mic^b Airt Cuile Meḡ Uīðir, d'eg in¹ bliaðain ri¹. —Pilib puāðāč

1480. ⁴-e, B. ^{h-h}=1444 ¹⁻¹. ¹⁻¹itl., n. t. h., A; om., B. ¹⁻¹=eg (lei¹ for no, in text, B.). ^kTir-Eogan, B. ¹=1396 c. ^{m-m}=d. ⁿMunnctīpe-Þeodācan (gen.), ad., B. ^{o-o}ann, 1 n-α fappāð—there, in his company, B.

victory of Uction and penance (on the vigil⁴ of the [1480]
 Nativity of John the Baptist) and so on.—Maghnus Ua
 Domnaill the Red was slain by the sons of Feidhlimidh
 Ua Domnaill the Swarthy.—Ua Neill went on an inroad
 into Tir-Conaill and great burnings and many injuries
 [were done] by him.—Ua Domnaill went on an inroad
 into Cenel-Feradhaigh and the sons of Art Ua Neill and
 the sons of Feidhlimidh Ua Neill [were] in his company.
 And great raids were done by them on Mac Cathmail.
 Brian, son of Toirdelbach the Red, son of Ua Neill
 (namely, Henry) was slain by them and the son of Mac
 Cathmail, namely, James Mac Cathmail, was slain by
 them. And some of the sons of Ua Neill and Mac Cath-
 mail followed them and Eogan, son of Niall, son of Art
 Ua Neill, namely, an eminent leader, was slain by them
 and so on.—Redmond the Swarthy, son of Donn, son of
 Cu-Connacht Mag Uidhir, died this year on the Kalends
 [1st] of August: to wit, a spirited, humane man.—Mac
 Gilla-Finnein, namely, Tadhg, son of Brian Mac Gilla-
 Finnein, died this year (that is, on the 10th of the Kalends
 of March [Feb. 21]: to wit, the chief that was the most
 spirited and kept the best guest-house in his vicinity.—
 Eogan Ua Domnaill was slain this year by the sons of
 Nechtain Ua Domnaill in Cluain-laegh⁵ and Eogan
 Blind[-eye], son of Maghnus Ua Concobhair, was slain
 with them there and the sons of Toirdelbach Carrach Ua
 Concobuir taken there. Rughraidhe, son of Rughraidhe,
 son of Nechtain Ua Domnaill, was slain by the sons of
 Niall Ua Domnaill on the same war.—Ua Domnaill held
 a meeting with the sons of Nechtain and with Conn Ua
 Neill at the castle of the [river] Finn and peace was made
 by them with each other and the tanistship of Tir-Conaill
 given to Eignechan Ua Domnaill.—Cormac, grandson of

⁴ *Vigil*.—Thursday, June 23.

⁵ *Cluain - laegh*. — *Meadow of* | *calves*; Clonleigh, near Lifford, co.

Donegal (O'D. iv. 1113).

A 970

Mac Amhlaim Meġ Uíðir (ídon⁶, cenn cuibrynni a[r] a
 ríne fein in pílir rín⁷) d'eg in' bliadhain rí'.—Aré, mac
 Ruġraíðe Meġ Maťgamna, do marbað ar dēpeð cpeiči
 (oíðce⁸) do rinne fein iyna fēðaið, ídon, a fepann Con-
 Ulað, mic Aeðā hllī Neill.—Cogað: mor an bliadhain
 rí etep clainn Aeðā ruaið Meġ Maťgamna 7 clainn
 Remuinn Meġ Maťgamna 7 cpeā mora do denum ar
 clainn Remuinn 7 a c-cup iyn m-ðreipne i cenn hllī
 Raiġillig⁹.—Fepgal Mac Eoðāðā d'eg, ídon, rai fīr
 dāna.—| hllā hEogura d'eg in' bliadhain rí', ídon,
 Aenġur, mac Seāain hllī Eoġura, ídon, rai fīr dāna
 7' fōglainnti 7 fīr liubar 7 apāle.—Cumurc¹⁰ cpoðā^b
 etep clainn Emaíno a ðurc 7 clainn Rícaíro a ðurc 7
 bīrpeð do' cup' ar clainn Emaínn 7 mac Mic Dubġaill
 na hCllban do marbað ann d'en urċur raiġde, ídon,
 Colla, mac Mic^b Dubġaill. Ocur Dāibit Mac-in-oir-
 činnig 7 dāine maīti aili do marbað ann.

(A)

Sluaġ ġall do teċt a Tīr-Eogain in' bliadhain rí' le
 Conn hllā Neill fō čairċel Sheāain buiðe hllī Neill:
 ídon, íapla Cille-dāra, fep inait rīġ Saxan a n-Epīno
 7 ġoill na Mīðe. Ocur Seāain buiðe fein do beċ 'ran
 čairċel 7 an cārlen do congbaīl do d'ainnċeoin in
 t-rluaġ. Ocur an rluāġ d'imċeċt 7 Seāain buiðe do
 denum rīti rīr hllā Neill 7 apāle.

(B continues after n-Epīno:)

Ocur a teċt rā čārlen Seāain buiðe hllī Neill 7
 Seāain buiðe fein do congbaīl in cārlen d'a n-ainnċeoin.
 Ocur in rluāġ (*etc.*, as in A).

1480. ⁵ġ, A. ^p=1383^{b-b}. ⁹ do čabairt—*was given*, ad., B.⁶ *Fews*—See 1452, note 6.⁷ *Mac Eochadha*.—anglicised *Mac Keogh*. See O'D.'s note (iv. 1114).⁸ *Rout was put*.—Literally, *it was broken*.⁹ *Mac-in-oirchinnigh*.—*Son of the**herenagh*; Anglicised *Mac Nerheny*.¹⁰ *Deputy*.—To the Viceroy, Richard, Duke of York. His commission was renewed in 1481, Gilbert, *Viceroy*, p. 407 sq.¹¹ *Castle*.—*Cenn-ard*, *high head*

Art Mag Uidhir of Cuil, died this year.—Philip Mac Amhlaim Mag Uidhir the Swarthy (to wit, tribe-head of his own ilk [was] that Philip) died this year.—Art, son of Rughraidhe Mag Mathgamna, was slain in the rear of a (night) foray that he made himself in the Fews,⁶ namely, in the territory of Cu-Uladh, son of Aedh Ua Neill.—Great war this year between the sons of Aedh Mag Mathgamna the Red and the sons of Redmond Mag Mathgamna and great raids were made on the sons of Redmond, who were forced into the Breifne, to the protection of [Torlough] Ua Raighilligh.—Fergal Mac Eochadha,⁷ namely, an eminent poet, died.—Ua hEoghusa, namely, Aenghus, son of John Ua hEoghusa, that is, an eminent poet and teacher and bookish man, died this year and so on.—A spirited encounter [took place] between the sons of Edmond de Burgh and the sons of Richard de Burgh and rout was put⁸ on the sons of Edmond and on the son of Mac Dubgaill of Scotland, namely, Colla, son of Mac Dubgaill, was slain there with one shot of an arrow. And David Mac-in-oirchinnigh⁹ and many other good persons were slain there.

(A)

A host of Foreigners went into Tir-Eogain this year with Conn Ua Neill, against the castle of John Ua Neill the Tawny: to wit, the Earl of Kildare, deputy¹¹ of the king of the Saxons in Ireland and the Foreigners of Meath. And John the Tawny was himself in the castle¹⁰ and the castle was held by him in despite of the host. And the host went away and John the Tawny made peace with Ua Neill and so on.

(B continues after *Ireland*.)

And they came against the castle of John Ua Neill the Tawny and John the Tawny himself held the castle in their despite. And the host (*etc.*, as in A).

(fifteenth entry of 1500, *infra*); Kin- | For the rationale, see O'D. iv. 1254
nard, close to Caledon, co. Tyrone. | sq.

Seaan Mac Gilla-Phinnein, iodon, mac Driain Mic Gilla-Phinnein^r 7 tpi ptp des do muinntip clainn^b Driain, mic Pilib Mes Uidip, do marbað ag Dealač-hili-Miēižen^o le clainn hili Ruairc, iodon, clann Tişepnain, mic Taiðs, mic^r Tişepnain^r hili Ruairc, iodon, le^b Tişepnain 7 le^b Driain puað, u . Kalendap Mapen^h.—Sorčā, inŷen Con-Connact, mic^r Donnčaið^r Mes Mačgamna, iodon, ben tairiŷ Muinntip-Deodačain, iodon, ben^a Toirpdelbaŷ, mic Driain Mic Gilla-Phinnen, obut^t 6 Kalendap Auŷurp^t.—Mas 'Dhpaðaiŷ^u, iodon, Toirpdealač puað, mac Cormaic, mic Donnčaið Mhes Dpaðaiŷ, d'eg^h in bliaðain p^h.

B 91a [Cal. Ian. 11. p., [L.^a xx.iii.^a,] Anno Domini M. cccc.^o lxxx. 1.^o Driain, mac Pei[ð]lim[ē] hili Raiŷilliŷ, d'hes in^b bliaðain p^h: iodon, cenn dañ 7 deopað 7 neč po^l bo mo aične 7 eineč 7 teč^o n-aiðeð^o do bi 1 n-a aimpip fein, a eg iar m-buaið Onŷčā 7 aičpiŷe^b.—Toirpdelbač, mac Pilib, mic Tomair Mes Uidip, do marbað in bliaðain pⁱ (peilicet^a, in crastino Sancti Francisci, peilicet, 3 Nonap Octobrip^a), a peall 1^o n-a carlen fein^o, le Donnčaið os, mac Donnčaið, mic Aeða Mes Uidip: iodon, mac uirpiŷ pob' fepp eineč 7 cennurpeaðna 7 pob' fepp aične ap ŷač elaðain 7 po bo mo tueri^r 7 ip mo po^l čennais do ðan do bi 1^o n-Epinn 1 n-a aimpip fein in Toirpdelbač pⁱⁿ. Ocur ŷa bponač eiŷpⁱ 7 ollamain Epenn uile 1 n-a diaŷ. Ocur a aolucað a Maimipip Duin-na-nŷall iar toŷā do innpi.

(A)

Cogað moip d'eipŷi in bliaðain pⁱ a Tip-ŷogaip eŷep

1480. ⁶-iðem, B. r-r = 1445 . ^{ss} Mic Gilla-Phinnein (g.), ad., B. t-t = 1470 t. u = 1475 k.

1481. ¹ do, B. ² a, B. ³ a bl., A, B. ^{b-b} om., B. ^oepc—charity, B. d-d = 1480 t-t. ^{ss} a carlen Toirpdelbaŷ fein—in the castle of Toirdelbach himself—after Aeða Mes Uidip B. i-tinnlaicēi—of bestowal, B.

¹² Thirteen.—“Thirty,” O'D. (iv. 1115).

¹³ The sons of.—Omitted, *ib.* The

F. M. copied correctly in each case from the present text.

John Mac Gilla-Finnein, namely, son of Brian Mac Gilla-Finnein, and thirteen¹² of the people of the sons¹³ of Brian, son of Philip Mag Uidhir, were slain at Bealach-Ui-Mithighen¹⁴ on the 2nd of the Kalends of March [Feb. 29] by the sons of Ua Ruairc, that is, by Tighernan and by Brian the Red, namely, sons of Tighernan, son of Tadhg, son of Tighernan Ua Ruairc.—Sorcha, daughter of Cu-Connacht, son of Donchadh Mag Mathgamna, namely, wife of the chief of Muintir-Peodachain, that is, wife of Toirdelbach, son of Brian Mac Gilla-Finnein, died on the 6th of the Kalends of August [July 27].—Mag Bradaigh, namely, Toirdelbach the Red, son of Cormac, son of Donchadh Mag Bradaigh, died this year. [1480]

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, [27th of the moon,] A.D. 1481. Brian, son of Feidhlimidh Ua Raighilligh, died this year: to wit, [protecting] head of [bardic] bands and mendicants and the one who had the greatest knowledge and hospitality and guest-house that was in his own time. He died after victory of Uinction and penance.—Toirdelbach, son of Philip, son of Thomas Mag Uidhir, was slain this year (namely, on the morrow of [the feast of] St. Francis, that is, the 3rd of the Nones [5th] of October) in treachery in his own castle by Donchadh junior, son of Donchadh, son of Aedh Mag Uidhir: to wit, the son of a sub-king that was best in hospitality and leadership and that had best knowledge of every science and was best in intelligence and most bought of bardic composition that was in Ireland in his own time [was] that Toirdelbach. And sad were the erudite and ollams of all Ireland after him. And he was buried in the monastery of Dun-na-Gall, having chosen [to be buried] in it. [1481]

(A)

Great war arose this year in Tir-Eogain between [the]

¹⁴ *Bealach-Ui-Mithighen*. — *Pass* | par. of Rossinver, co. Leitrim
of *Ua Mithighen*; Ballaghmeekin, | (O'D. iv. 917, 1115).

A 97d hlla Neill 7 Seacan buirde hlla Neill. Ocur clann Airt hlla Neill 7 clann Phei[ð]lim[ðe] hlla Neill do beð i n-aðarð hlla Neill ar in cogarð rin. Ocur clann Airt do denum cpeiði ar clann hlla Neill 7 clann hlla Neill do denum cpeiði, no a do, ar Sheacan m-buirde. Ocur clann Sheacan d'a lenmuin | 7 Aed, mac Caðail, mic Phei[ð]limið[e] hlla Concobuir, do marbad doib 7 mac Gilla-Patraig Mic Caðmail 7 daine aili nað aipmter punn.

(B)

Aed, mac Caðail, mic Pherðlimte hlla Concobuir 7 mac Gilla-Phatraig Mic Caðmaeil do marbad le clann t-Sheacan buirde hlla Neill in bliadain ri.

hlla hCnluain do marbad in^s bliadain ri^s le clann Aedha hlla Neill: idon^h, Pherðlim[ið] hlla hCnluain^h, idon, pai cinn-ðeðna.—Mac Connirde d'eg, idon, Concobuir puad, idon, pai ðir dāna 7 ðogluinnit[ið] 7 oide.—Mac an t-Shaðairið do gabail le Conn, mac Aedha buirde, idon, Patraig Saðair 7 a ðallað 7 a rboðað³ annra⁴ laim rin.—Caðair Caemanað, idon, mac Mic Murðaða, do marbad leirin Cundae Riabaið.—Slaine, ingen hlla ðriain, idon, ben Mic Uilliam Clainni-Ricaird—idonⁱ, ðeicem coitcenn do damuib Epenn 7 Ailban 7^b ben doib^r ðeip ðeip 7 daenaðt do bi i n-a haimrip^b—a heð iar m-bpriet buaða oⁱ doman 7 o ðemanⁱ.—Conn, mac hlla Neill (idon^k, Enri^k), do gabail le Clainn-Aedha-buirde hlla Neill in^b bliadain ri^b 7 a tabairt illaim hlla Domnaill.—Cu-Connaðt mac Seacan, mic Con-Connaðt Mes Uirðir, obuit⁷ 7^b iour Ianuairi^b.—Pherðlim[ið], mac Duinn, mic Con-Connaðt, mic ðilib na^s tuaiðe^s, mic^b Aedha puad Mes Uirðir, d'heð in^b bliadain ri in ðeil Croi^b.—Gilla-Patraig puad⁵, mac^b Uilliam, mic in

1481. ³ppo-, B. ⁴ipm, B. ⁵-ð, A. s-g om., A. h-h after ri, B. i om., B. ⁱ aipmte—of penance, B. k-k=1392^b.

1481. ¹ Co. Wexford.—See 1414, note 3.

² Ua Briain.—Conor, king of Thomond, who died in 1496, *infra*.

Ua Neill and John Ua Neill the Tawny. And the sons of Art Ua Neill and the sons of Feidhlimidh Ua Neill were against Ua Neill on that war. And the sons of Art made a raid on the sons of Ua Neill and the sons of Ua Neill made a raid, or two, on John the Tawny. And the sons of John pursued them and Aedh, son of Cathal, son of Feidhlimidh Ua Concobuir and the son of Gilla-Padraig Mac Cathmail and other persons that are not reckoned here were slain by them. [1481]

(B)

Aedh, son of Cathal, son of Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir and the son of Gilla-Padraig Mac Cathmail were slain by the sons of John Ua Neill the Tawny this year.

Ua hAnluain was slain this year by the sons of Aedh Ua Neill: namely Feidhlimidh Ua hAnluain, to wit, an eminent leader.—Mac Conmidhe died, namely, Concobur the Red; to wit, an eminent poet and scholar and preceptor.—The son of Savage, namely, Patrick Savage, was taken by Conn, son of Aedh [Ua Neill] the Tawny and blinded and emasculated in that captivity.—Cathair Cavanagh, namely, son of Mac Murchadha, was slain by [the men of] Co. Wexford.¹—Slaine, daughter of Ua Briain,² namely, wife of Mac William of Clann-Ricaire—to wit, a general protector of the [bardic] bands of Ireland and Scotland and a woman who was of best charity and humanity that was in her time—died after gaining victory from world and from demon.—Conn, son of Ua Neill (namely, Henry), was taken by the Clann-Aedha-buidhe³ Ui Neill this year and given into the hands of Ua Domnaill.—Cu-Connacht, son of John, son of Cu-Connacht Mag Uidhir, died on the 7th of the Ides [7th] of January.—Feidhlimidh, son of Donn, son of Cu-Connacht, son of Philip Mag Uidhir of the [battle-]axe, son of Aedh the Red, died this year about the feast⁴

³ *Clann - Aedha - buidhe.* — See [1319], note 7.

⁴ *Feast.*—May 3.

Deḡanaiḡ mail^b (iṑon¹, Domnall¹) hU¹ Eogain, ṑ'heḡ in^b bliadain ri 3 iṑur Ianuairi^b.—Cormac, mac an abaiṑ Meḡ^s Uir^{ir}^s, iṑon^b, mac Tomair, mic Muirir airṑiṑe-aṑain^b, ṑ'heḡ in^b bliadain ri^b.—Maelmⁱtiḡ^m hU¹a Cairiṑe ṑ'heḡ in^b bliadain ri^b.—Semurⁿ, mac Maelir Mic Oiribeart, ṑo marbaṑ le ḡepoiṑ, mac Euminn ḡeancaiḡ Mic Oiribeart, a ḡeall in^s bliadain ri^{sn}.

[Cal. 1an. iii. p., [L^a ix.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o Lxxx.^o ii.^o Conn, mac Aeṑa buiṑe hU¹i Neill, ṑ'heḡ in bliadain ri^b, iṑon, ri cinn-ḡeṑna 7 cenn coranta 7 coḡaiṑ an Coiciṑ 7 ḡeiṑeṑ coitcenn ṑo ḑiariṑiḑ Eḡenn 7 Alban, a eḡ iar m-buaiṑ aiṑriḡe¹.—Murṑaṑ, mac Taiṑḡ Meḡ Raḡnai^{ll} (iṑon^d, Mac Raḡnai^{ll}^d), ṑo marbaṑ ṑ'en urc^{ur} riṑḡṑi.—Enri, mac Con-Ulaṑ, mic^o Aeṑa, mic Eogain hU¹i Neill, ṑo marbaṑ le ḡallaiḑ in¹ Eḡtate¹.—Alr^t, mac Donnṑaiṑ Meḡ Uir^{ir}, ṑ'heḡ 'ra^o bliadain ri^o.—Maelmorṑa, mac Caṑail hU¹i Raiḡilliḡ, ṑo marbaṑ le clainn Aeṑa hU¹i Raiḡilliḡ in^s bliadain [ri]^s, iṑon, ḡer eiriḡ 7 eḡnuma 7 ri cinn-ḡeṑna ḡan uir^{ir}ebaiṑ. Ocur clainn Aeṑa hU¹i Raiḡilliḡ ṑo ṑoṑt ar^{ir} ar^{ir} ar riṑ^o. Ocur clainn Caṑail ṑ'innriṑiḡiṑ orpa^b 7 teṑ ṑo ḡabail orpa 7 ṑa mac Aeṑa (iṑon¹, ḡeilim[iṑ] 7 Caṑail¹) ṑo marbaṑ 7 ṑa mac ḡhei[ṑ]lim[ṑe], |
 B 91b mic Aeṑa 7 moran ṑo maiṑib a muinn^{ir}e ḡaru^b.—ḑrian, mac ḡei[ṑ]lim[ṑe], mic Eogain, mic¹ Neill oir¹ hU¹i Neill, ṑo marbaṑ in^o bliadain ri^o le hEogain^t, mac Cuinn, mic Aeṑa buiṑe hU¹i^s Neill^s 7 le ḡliṑt¹ Enri a im^{ir}eiṑ: iṑon, ri cinn-ḡeṑna 7 neṑ ṑob' ḡer^{ir} eir^o 7 eḡnum 7 ir mo ri^o cennaiḡ ṑuain 7 ir mo ṑo riḡne ṑo cḡeṑaiḑ coiciṑiṑ ṑo bi 1 n-a airm^{ir} in^s ḑrian rin^s. Ocur benn-

1481. 1-1 = 1403 J-J. m-m = 1394 f-f. n-n = m-m (but in another h., A).

1482. 1-ḡi, A. 2-ṑo, B. a-a bl., A, B. b om., B. c-c = b. d-d = 1392 b.

^o mac, son, A. f-f = 1394 f-f. s-s om., A. ^h ar clainn Aeṑa ar^{ir}—on the sons of Aedh again, B. i-1 = 1463 k-k. j-j hU¹i Neill (redundant), B. = s-s. clainn, B. m ṑo ṑan—of poetry, B.

of [Holy] Cross.—Gilla-Patraig the Red, son of William, [1481] son of the Bald [rural] Dean⁵ (namely, Domnall) Ua Eogain, died this year on the 3rd of the Ides [11th] of January.—Cormac, son of the Abbot Mag Uidhir, namely, son of Thomas, son of Maurice the Archdeacon,⁶ died this year.—Maelmithigh Ua Caiside died this year.—James, son of Meyler Mac Herbert, was slain in treachery this year by Garret, son of Edmund Snub-nose Mac Herbert.

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, [9th of the moon,] A.D. [1482] 1482. Conn, son of Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny, died this year: to wit, an eminent leader and head of protection and war of the Province and general guarantor to the [bardic] troops of Ireland and Scotland. He died after victory of penance.—Murchadh, son of Tadhg Mac Raghnaill (namely, [the] Mac Raghnaill), was slain by one shot of an arrow.—Henry, son of Cu-Uladh, son of Aedh, son of Eogan Ua Neill, was slain by Foreigners in Summer.—Art, son of Donchadh Mag Uidhir, died in this year.—Maelmordha, son of Cathal Ua Raighilligh, was slain by the sons of Aedh Ua Raighilligh this year: to wit, a man of hospitality and prowess and an eminent leader without defect. And the sons of Aedh Ua Raighilligh came into the country again,¹ on peace [being made]. And the sons of Cathal made an inroad on them and a house was taken on them and two sons of Aedh (namely, Feidhlimidh and Cathal) and two sons of Feidlimidh, son of Aedh, and many of the worthies of their people with them were slain.—Brian, son of Feidlimidh, son of Eogan, son of Niall Ua Neill junior, was slain this year by Eogan, son of Conn, son of Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny and by the descendants of Henry the Turbulent: to wit, an eminent leader and one who was the best in hospitality and

⁵ *Dean*.—See final entry of 1414.

⁶ *Archdeacon*.—See the fourth entry of 1423.

1482. ¹ *Came—again*.—They had fled to avoid the fate which afterwards befell them.

A 98a

αἶτ να ηεῖγρι 7 να ηελαῖνα αρ α ανμυιν 7 αραιε.— |
 Cpoč naeñ mīrbuileč do čogbaıl čino in bļaḑain rī^b
 ap bopō ločā α m-ḑaile-in-čuilino 7 perṭa 7 mīrbui-
 leaḑa mopa do denain ḑi.—Donnčāḑ, mac Donnčaiḑ,
 mic Aeḑa Meḡ Uīḑir, an per le'r'marbaḑ Toirpdeal-
 bač, mac Pilib Meḡ Uīḑir, α peall, do marbaḑ ḑ'en
 určur raiḡoi.—hīa Mael-Chonairpe ḑ'heḡ an^c bļaḑain
 rī^c, iḑon, Urapō, iḑon^k, rai 1 cleircečṭ³ 7 1 pīlīḑečṭ³ 7
 1 renčur.—ḡilla-Cpīrō O Pīaič, bicair Aīpīḡ-bpōrca⁴,
 ḑ'heḡ an^c bļaḑain rī: iḑon, rai clepīč 7 per tiḡe
 aiḑeaḑ pe haimpīr paḑa, iḑon, per xl. annor, ḡo him-
 pīlan (Obuit^o, pēilicet, x. Kalendār Mai^o)^c.

(hoc anno^p in Eptate natur ept Cormacur, pīliur
 Capoli iuuenir^p. — Maileaclainn^q, mac ḑriain, mic
 Emuinn, mic Tomair hīi perḡail, do marbaḑ le
 Uīlliam ḡarḑ, mac Muirir, mic mic Pīiarpīr ḑalatu,
 mī pe Nodluig, peria 5 7 le laipeač, mac Seaiain hīi
 perḡail, pēilicet [A.D.] 1482^q).

[Cal. Ian. iii. p., [L.^a xx.,^a] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o
 lxxx.^o iii.^o Eppuc Cločair ḑ'heḡ an bļaḑain rī^b, iḑon,
 Ror, mac Tomair oig Mheḡ Uīḑir: iḑon, neač ḑob'
 perp eḡna¹ 7 cpabaḑ 7 teč² n-aiḑeḑ 7 ḑob' perp² aične
 ap ḡač ealaḑain ḑ'a tainiḡ 1 n-α αιμπīr. Ocur α aḑ-
 lūcaḑ α teampall Aečaiḑ-určairpe iar toḡa do ann.—
 Conn hīa³ Neill ḑ'pīarlucaḑ an bļaḑain rī^b ḑ'a^c ačair
 7 ḑ'a bpaičpīḑ 7 in Conn rīn do pīḡaḑ ap Thīr-Boḡain

1482. ²-eačt, A. ⁴Aīpe-bpōrḡa, A. ⁿ=1379^b. ^{o-o}=1379 c-c. pp 97d,
 f. m., n. t. h. (Latin), A; om., B. ^{a-a}=p-p on 98a, t. m.

1483. ¹ea-, A. ²ea-, B. ³O, A. ^{a-a}bl., A, B. ^bom., B. ^cle n-α—
 by his, B.

² Baile-in-chuilinn.—Town of the
 holly; probably, Ballinkillen, bar.
 of Boyle, co. Roscommon.

³ Slain.—Second entry of 1481.

⁴ 40.—Mistaking xl. for xi., the
 F. M. read eleven.

prowess and most bought of poetry and did most of raids [1482] of border-lands that was in his time [was] that Brian. And the benison of erudition and science on his soul and so on.—A marvellous Holy Cross appeared this year on the margin of a lake in Baile-in-chuillinn² and great deeds and marvels were done by it.—Donchadh, son of Donchadh, son of Aedh Mag Uidhir, the man by whom was slain³ Toirdelbach, son of Philip Mag Uidhir, in treachery, was slain by one shot of an arrow.—Ua Mael-Conaire, namely, Urard, died this year: to wit, one eminent in clerical learning and in poetry and in history.—Gilla-Crist O'Fiaich, vicar of Airech-brosca, died this year: to wit, an eminent cleric and a man that kept a guest-house for a long time, namely, for 40⁴ years, bountifully. (He died on the 10th of the Kalends of May [Ap. 22].)

(This year, in Summer, was born Cormac, son of Cathal [Mac Maghnusa] junior.—Maileachlainn, son of Brian, son of Edmund, son of Thomas Ua Ferghail, was slain by William the Rough, son of Maurice, grandson of Piers Dalton, and by Laisech, son of John Ua Ferghail, a month before Christmas, on Thursday,⁵ A.D. 1482.)

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, [20th of the moon,] A.D. [1483] 1483. The bishop¹ of Clochar, namely, Ros, son of Thomas Mag Uidhir junior, died this year: to wit, one who was the best that came in his time in wisdom and piety and [keeping] a guest-house and had best knowledge of every science. And he was buried in the church of Achadh-urchaire, having chosen [to be buried] there.—Conn Ua Neill was liberated² this year by his father and by his kinsmen and that Conn was made king over Tir-

⁵ *Thursday*.—Nov. 28; Christmas Day fell on Wednesday.
1483. ¹ *Bishop*.—Consecrated in

1449, *supra*.

² *Liberated*.—See the *Conn* entry of 1481.

το εἶσι αὐτὰρ 7 Τῆρε-ἡθροῖν⁴ υἱε.—Cogað^d mor eter
 húa Neill 7 húa n-Domnaill in bliaðain rí^d.—Nicolar
 Pluingceó (ídon^o, mac Cuirtoir^o) d'heg in bliaðain rí^d
 d'eargur: ídon, Gallmacaíⁿ dob' perr daenačt 7 aítne
 7 uirgill do bi i n-a aimir fein 7 noč do bo mo iul
 7' arail^{1d}.—húa³ Fiala[í]n d'heg in^d bliaðain rí^d, ídon,
 Seaan O Fiala[í]n; ollam clainn Pilib Mēg Uíðir pe
 dan 7 oirčinneč doč in^d per cetna^d.—Uilliam, mac in
 erpuic¹ Mēg Uíðir, ídon, abb Leara-gabail, d'heg in
 bliaðain rí^b.—O Ciana[í]n d'heg in bliaðain rí^b, ídon,
 Ruaidrí, ollam^d Mēg Uíðir pe renčur^d.—O Ferğail
 d'heg an^d bliaðain rí^d, ídon, Cuíhara, mac Uilliam húi
 Ferğail.—An Sraobail^e do Lorcað⁵ an^d bliaðain rí^d leir
 húa n-Domnaill, ídon, Ceð⁶ ruad, mac Neill gairb⁷ 7
 le hCeð og, mac Ceð⁶ buíde húi Neill. Ocur an
 Siurtir 7 Sioll do bpeit oppa 7 Mac Uíðilin 7 mac
 Toirpdelbai⁸ čarpai⁸ húi Cončobuir do buain d'le
 Gallai⁸ do'n doul rin.—Eogan Mac Gilla-Coirgle d'heg^h,
 ídon^d, mac cleipeač onopač do muinntir Cačail Mic
 Mağnura^d.—Pilibⁱ buíde, mac Poil [U]i Cairide, d'eg^h
 in^d bliaðain rí^d.—| Airgēi mopa in^d bliaðain rí^d leir
 húa n-Domnaill, ídon, Ceð ruad¹, mac^d Neill gairb^d, ar
 Seaan, mac Pilib Mēg Uíðir 7 le Domnaill húa Neill
 an la ar namarač.—Maíom Phaičēi-Ciarain⁶ in^d bli-
 ađain rí^d le hAr, mac Cuin, mic in⁷ Chalbai⁸ húi Con-
 čobuir, ar Conn, mac Air, mic Cuin húi Mail[-Sh]-
 eačlainn, dú inar'marbač da mac Ruaidrí carpai⁸ húi
 Cearbail 7 moran aile⁸ maraen ru.—Donnčad, mac
 húi Cheallai⁸, d'eg in bliaðain rí.

A 98b

1483. ⁴-pí-, A. ⁵-rē-, A. ⁶-gē-, B. ⁷an, B. ⁸u., B; ele, A.
 d-d = b. ⁹o itl., t. h., A; ídon, mac Cuirtoir Pluingceó (-c7, MS.), text,
 after bliaðain, B. ^{1d}et cetera (Latin of 7 arail), (A) MS. ² = 1466 b.
 b1 = 1379 b. ^{1d} = 1394 ^{1d}. ¹om., A.

³ Faichthe-Ciarain.—Green of [St.] Ciaran [of Kilkenny]. Now Faheeran,

Eogain by will of his father and of all Tir-Eogain.—Great [1483] war this year between Ua Neill and Ua Domnaill.—Nicholas Plunket (namely, son of Christopher) died this year of a fall: the foreign youth who was best in humanity and knowledge and eloquence that was in his own time and the one that had most judgment and so on.—Ua Fialain, namely, John O'Fialain, died this year: to wit, the ollam in poetry of the sons of Philip Mag Uidhir and herenagh of Botha [was] the same man.—William, son of the bishop¹ Mag Uidhir, namely, abbot of Lisgabail, died this year.—O'Cianain, namely, Ruaidhri, ollam of Mag Uidhir in history, died this year.—O'Ferg-hail, namely, Cumara, son of William Ua Ferghail, died this year.—The Sradbaile was burned this year by Ua Domnaill, namely, Aedh the Red, son of Niall the Rough and by Aedh junior, son of Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny. And the Justiciary and Foreigners overtook them and Mac Uibhilin and the son of Toirdelbach Carrach Ua Conchobuir were taken from them by the Foreigners on that march.—Eogan Mac-Gilla-Coisgle, namely, a respected clerical student of the people of Cathal Mac Maghnusa, died this year.—Philip the Tawny, son of Paul Ua Caiside died this year.—Great raids [were made] this year by Ua Domnaill, namely, Aedh the Red, son of Niall the Rough, on John, son of Philip Mag Uidhir and by Domnall Ua Neill on the morrow.—The defeat of Faichte-Ciarain³ [was inflicted] this year by Art, son of Conn, son of the Calbach Ua Conchobuir, on Conn, son of Art, son of Conn Ua Mail[-Sh]echlainn, where were slain two sons of Ruaidhri Carrach Ua Cerbaill and many others along with them.—Donchadh, son of [the] Ua Cellaigh, died this year.

a twnd. in Kileumreragh par., Kilcoursey bar., King's co. (O'D. vi. 2497).

(Μαργρεγκ, ingen Ὀριαν, mic Concūbair ois Μεγ Ραḡναίλλ, τ'hes an βλιαῖαιν ρι, ιdon an ben do bi as Ρεϊδλίμ Mac Μαḡνυρα^k.—hUa^l Ciana[ι]n Claein-innri, ιdon, ḡilla-na-naem, mac Seaaín, mic ḡilla-na-naem, mic Ruaiḡri moir hUa Ciana[ι]n, τ'hes an βλιαῖαιν ρι, 1483 Anno Domini^l.—hoc^m anno ante p̃ptum Ὀρι-ḡιδαε [ἡτά εἰτ ?] . . . p̃ilia Capoli iuuenir .)

B 91c [b.] [Cal. 1an. u. p., [l.^a i.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o lxxx.^o 111.^o Cogad^b moir in βλιαῖαιν ρι eter hUa Neill, ιdon, Conn, mac Enri hUa Neill 7 hUa Domnaill, ιdon, Aeḡ ruad 7 τiḡbala mora do ḡenum atoppa^b.—ḡilla-Ρατ-ραιḡ, mac Emuin^o, mic Tomair ois Μεγ Uidhir, do marbad a peall (reilicet^c, 6 die menriρ Αἰppurilip^e) an βλιαῖαιν ρι^d le n-a coiceρ verbrat̃reḡ a coir altopa tempuill^l Aeḡad-upḡaire: ιdon, Donn 7 Seaan 7 Emonn oḡ 7 Ar̃t carraḡ 7 Aeḡ. Ocuρ da Mhaḡ Uidhir do ḡairm an βλιαῖαιν ρι a n-aḡaiḡ Emuin^o, mic Tomair ois Μεγ Uidhir: ιdon, Seaan, mac Pilib, mic Thomair moir Μεγ Uidhir 7 Tomar, mac Tomair ois, mic Tomair moir Μεγ Uidhir.—Cpeḡ do venum an βλιαῖαιν ρι le Maḡ Uidhir oḡ, ιdon, le Seaan, ar clainn Donnḡad^o, mic Thomair Μεγ Uidhir, ιdon, ar Pilib 7 ar Ρεϊδλίμ[ιḡ]. Ocuρ ḡilla-Ρατραιḡ, mac Tomair, mic Donnḡad^o 7 mac Ρεϊδλίμ[ḡe], mic Donnḡad^o Μεγ Uidhir, do marbad ann^f 7 daíne eile nac aipim̃ter runn^f. Ocuρ Mac ḡilla-ruad^o, ιdon, Ὀριαν, mac Domnaill mic ḡilla-ruad^o 7 da mac mic Domnaill Clainn-Ceallaiḡ—ιdon, Cormac 7 Ar̃t—7 daíne im̃ḡa aili do^g ḡabail ann^g for^h: reilicet, 13 [Calend̃ar Septimber, De-haine, hoc factum

1483. k-k = 1383 l-l. l-l = 1482 q-q on 98b. m-m 98b, f. m., n. t. h. (Latin), partly illeg., A; om., B.

1484. ^lteampaill, A. a-a = 1451 a-a. b-b om., B. c-c = 1392 b. d = b-b. e Μεγ Uidhir, ad., B. ^ld le Maḡ Uidhir oḡ ann an βλιαῖαιν [ḡi], ιdon, le Seaan—by Mag Uidhir junior there this year, namely, by John, B. s-s before 7 daíne, B. h-h = 1444.

(Margaret, daughter of Brian, son of Conchobuir Mag Raghnaill junior, namely, the wife of Feidlim Mac Maghnusa had, died this year.—Ua Ciana[i]n⁴ of Claen-inis, namely, Gilla-na-naem, son of John, son of Gilla-na-naem, son of Ruaighri Mor Ua Ciana[i]n, died this year, A.D. 1483.—This year, before the feast of [St.] Brigit, [was born ?] . . . the daughter of Cathal [Mac Maghnusa junior.] [1483]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, [1st of the moon,] A.D. [1484 B.] 1484. Great war this year between Ua Neill, namely, Conn, son of Henry Ua Neill and Ua Domnaill, namely, Aedh the Red and many injuries were done between them.—Gilla-Patraig, son of Edmund, son of Thomas Mag Uidhir junior, was slain in treachery this year (namely, the 6th day of the month of April), at foot of the altar of the church of Achadh-urchaire, by his five brothers, to wit, Donn and John and Edmond junior and Art Carrach and Aedh. And two Mag Uidhirs were proclaimed this year after Edmund, son of Thomas Mag Uidhir junior: namely, John, son of Philip, son of Thomas Mor Mag Uidhir, and Thomas, son of Thomas junior, son of Thomas Mor Mag Uidhir.—A raid was made this year by Mag Uidhir junior, namely, by John, on the sons of Donchadh, son of Thomas Mag Uidhir namely, on Philip and on Feidlimidh. And Gilla-Padraig, son of Thomas, son of Donchadh and the son of Feidhlimidh, son of Donchadh Mag Uidhir and other persons that are not reckoned here were slain in it. And Mac Gilla-ruaidh, namely, Brian, son of Domnall Mac Gilla-ruaidh and two sons of Mac Domnaill of Clann-Cellaigh—that is, Cormac and Art—and many other persons were taken in it also. On the 13th of the Kalends of September [Aug.

⁴ *Ua Cianaín*.—Vicar of Cleenish (Claen-inis), Lough Erne.

A 980 ρυτ. Ocyr do innro Seaan an la rin po buaiõ 7 po
 eoaib^h.—ϕλαϊτβεptač, mac Tomair, mic Pilib Mez
 Uioir, do mapbaō le Tomar og^d, mac Tomair oig,
 mic^b Tomair moir Mez Uioir, o'en upčur do ġa
 a^b purt Aipyġ-ōporca^b.—Maion Monα-Lazraiōe (8^o
 Kalenōar Octobur^e) in bliadain rī^d le cloino Emuino
 Mez Uioir apⁱ Mag Uioir og, idon, Seaan 7ⁱ ap cloino
 ōriain, mic Pilib Mez Uioir, | ou inapⁱ mapbaō tri
 mic ōriain^o, idon, Cačal 7 Cu-Connačt 7 Emonn 7 Aeō,
 mac Aipy, mic Eogain hūi Neill 7 Eogan, mac Toirp-
 dealbaisġ, mic Pilib na tuaiġ^{1 2} Mez Uioir 7 a mac,
 idon, Toirpdealbač 7 Remunn, mac Ģillibept, mic
 Copmaic hūi Phlannagain et alii mulri 7 inapⁱ ġabaō
 Pilib, mac Toirpdealbaisġ, mic^b Pilib^b Mez Uioir 7
 Pilib, mac ōriain, mic^b Pilib^b Mez Uioir 7 Ģilla-
 paōraiz, mac Cačail oig Mic Magnura Mez Uioir.
 Ocyr daine imōa aili, idon, triča pep, eter ġabail
 7 mapbaō,—idon, piče po mapbaō 7 deičneabur po³
 ġabaō ann.—Remuno Mag Mačġamna, ri Oirġiall,
 o'heġ a n-Ōroičeo-ača a^b n-diaġ Samna in bliadain rī^b
 1 n-a laimōečur.—Mail[-sh]ečlainn⁴, mac Concoḃair
 hūi Ģairmleġaisġ 7 Concoḃur. a deḃbračair 7^b cečpur,
 no coicup, o'a muinntir^b do mapbaō le cloino Eogain,
 mic^b Neill^b hūi Ōomnaill, a^b n-diaġ Samna^b.—Ōriain
 ruaõ, mac Cačail, mic^b Eogain, mic Seaan^b hūi
 Raiġilliġ, o'heġ caiciōir^b ria Nodlais^b.—Mac^b hūi
 Concoḃur Phailġi, idon^b, Murčaõ, mac Cačairⁱ, mic^b
 Cuino, mic an Chalbaisġ^b hūi Concoḃur, do mapbaō
 o'upčur poiġoi le clainn Emuino Ōaiririōe a Cpič-na-

1484. ²-iōe, B. ³do, B. ⁴Luino, A. ¹om., A. ¹idon, O Concoḃair,
 itl., t. h., over Cačair, B; om., A.

1484. ¹Friday.—“Wednesday,” | ²Captivity.—See the first entry
 O'D. (iv. 1131). His text is correct. | of 1475.

20], Friday,¹ this was done. And John returned that day with victory and with chattel.—[1484]
 Flaithbertach, son of Thomas, son of Philip Mag Uidhir was slain by Thomas junior, son of Thomas junior, son of Thomas Mor Mag Uidhir, with one shot of an arrow, at the port of Airech-brosca.—The defeat of Moin-laghraidhe [was inflicted] (on the 3th of the Kalends of October [Sep. 24]) this year by the sons of Edmund Mag Uidhir on Mag Uidhir junior, namely, John, and on the sons of Brian, son of Philip Mag Uidhir, a place where were slain three sons of Brian—namely, Cathal and Cu-Connacht and Edmond—and Aedh, son of Art, son of Eogan Ua Neill and Eogan, son of Toirdelbach, son of Philip Mag Uidhir of the battle -]axe and his son, namely, Toirdelbach, and Redmond, son of Gilbert, son of Cormac Ua Flannagain and many others and where were taken Philip, son of Toirdelbach, son of Philip Mag Uidhir and Philip, son of Brian, son of Philip Mag Uidhir and Gilla-Padraig, son of Cathal Mac Maghnusa Mag Uidhir junior. And many other persons, namely, 30 men, were [some] taken and [some] slain,—to wit, 20 were slain and 10 taken there.—Redmund Mag Mathgamna king of Oirghialla died in his captivity² in Droichedh-atha after November Day this year.—Mail[-Sh]echlainn, son of Concobar Ua Gairmleghaigh, and Concobur, his brother and four, or five, of his people were slain by the sons of Eogan, son of Niall Ua Domnaill, after November Day.—Brian the Red, son of Cathal, son of Eogan, son of John Ua Raighilligh, died a fortnight before Christmas.—The son of Ua Concobuir Faly, namely, Murchadh, son of Cathair, son of Conn, son of the Calbach Ua Concobuir, was slain with the shot of an arrow by the sons of Edmund Darcy in Crich-na-cetach³, the Wednesday before Christmas.—The church of Cuil-maine was

³ *Crich-na-cetach*. — Country of the hillocks : Crinagedagh, a par. | in Warrenstown bar., King's co. (See O'D.'s note, ii. 1069.)

cetaċ, an^b Cetain re Nodlaig. — Teampall Cuile-mainne
 do lorcadh⁵ a n-diaig Samna^k. — Seirer^b do mhuinntir
 Gilla-Patraig, mic Pilib, mic Con-Connacht Mes Uidhir,
 noċ do bí co hearonoraċ re heagluir Tigeirnaig, idon,
 [D]aire-Maela[1]n 7 rirna heagluiraiċ arċeana, do
 marbaċ irin oĩċe, tre inneadh⁶ De 7 Tigeirnaig, a
 n-Daire-Maela[1]n sein, le da mac Emunn Mes Uidhir
 (idon¹, Mas Uidhir¹), idon, Arre carraċ 7 ċrian. — Earruc
 Daire d'heg gairib^b roim Nodlaig^b, idon, Sar Nicol
 Uardun. — Níall, mac an comarba Mes Mhaċgamna,
 d'heg as teċt o'n Roim in Ertate. — Aeċ Mas
 Aengura, recunour de h[U]iċ-Eaċaċ, do gabail le riġ
 Oirpċer, idon, le hEmond ruadh hUa n-Connluain, tim-
 cell^b na Samna^b. — An t-eiċre 7 Eoin Caċanaċ, a
 mac, do gabail 7 in^b mac doib' ċerir aig, idon, Alex-
 andair ruadh, do marbaċ felonice le hAeċ óg, mac
 Aeċa buiċe, mic^b ċrian ballaig^b hUa Neill. — hUa
 Cairide | d'heg, idon, Tomar, mac Taiċg, mic^b Oirib,
 mic Taiċg moir, mic Gilla-na-naingel^b hUa Chairide. —
 Uilliam, mac Gilla-Patraig hUa Phiala[1]n, d'heg 7^b
 Kalendar Iuliu^b. — Seann hUa ċairċellaig, idon, can-
 anaċ do Muinntir Opoma- | -leċa[1]n⁷, d'heg^m in^b
 Ertate^b. — ċrian mor hUa ċairċellaig, n[e]oċ do
 tinnrċainn cloċ angaire do ċenum as tempoll mor
 Opoma-leċa[1]n⁷, morruir ert in^b eadom Ertate^b.

(hocⁿ anno obiit Magister Nicholay O Opoma 7
 Ydur Iuliuⁿ.)

1484. ⁵-rg-, A. ⁶an, B. ⁷-lea-, A. k-k=1434 m-m. l-l=1379 c-c.
 m=1379 h. n-n 98c, t. m., n. t. h. (L.), A; om., B.

⁴ Sir.—The title of one who had
 taken the Batchelor's degree in a
 university, corresponding to the
 Latin Dominus. Cf. Malone's Note

on *Sir Hugh* (Merry Wives, Act i.,
 sc. 1).

⁵ Weston. — Canon of Armagh
 and consecrated in 1466 (Ware,

burned after November Day.—Six of the people of Gilla-Patraig, son of Philip, son of Cu-Connacht Mag Uidhir, that were disrespectful to the church of [St.] Tigernach, namely, of Daire-Maela[i]n, and to churches besides, were slain in the night, through vengeance of God and Tigernach, in Daire-Maela[i]n itself, by two sons of Edmond Mag Uidhir (that is, [the] Mag Uidhir), namely, Art Carrach and Brian.—The bishop of Derry, namely, Sir⁴ Nicholas Weston,⁵ died shortly before Christmas.—Niall, son of the coarb Mag Mathgamna, died coming from Rome in Summer.—Aedh Mag Aenghusa, tanist of Ui-Eathach, was taken about November Day by the king of Oirthir, namely, by Edmond Ua hAnluain the Red.—The Heir⁶ and John Cathanach,⁷ his son, were taken and the best son he had, namely, Alexander the Red, was slain treacherously by Aedh junior, son of Aedh the Tawny, son of Brian Ua Neill the Freckled.—Ua Caiside, namely, Thomas, son of Tadhg, son of Joseph, son of Tadhg Mor, son of Gilla-na-naingel Ua Caiside, died.—William, son of Gilla-Patraig Ua Fiala[i]n, died on the 7th of the Kalends of July [June 25].—John Ua Fairchellaigh, namely, canon of the Community of Druim-lethan, died in Summer.—Brian Mor Ua Fairchellaigh, he that began to build the anchorite's cell⁸ at the great church of Druim-lethan, died in the same Summer.

(This year died Master Nicholas O'Droma, on the 7th of the Ides [9th] of July.)

p. 291). For his demolition of the church of Clooney (near Londonderry : Cluain-i, 1197, *supra*) and the result thereof, see the reff. in O'D. iii. 109.

⁶ *Heir*.—Mac Donnell of Antrim.

⁷ *Cathanach*.—See 1434, note 6 ; [1376], n. 4.

⁸ *Cell*.—Literally, *stone*. For the

anchorite's domicile, see *Todd Lect.* III. p. 3sq.

* * After this year, in A, another hand wrote two lines, now partly defaced: *Ḥac aon leigper [ṭab-
paō] benoact ar amman an t-e
no r̄spub . . .* Each one that shall read [let him bestow] benison on the soul of him that wrote. . .

[Cal. 1an. iii. p., [L.^a x.ii.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o lxxx.^o u.^{co}^b Ἀεθ̃ ος, mac Ἀεθ̃α ρυαῖθ̃, mic^o Ruḡραιθ̃e, mic Ἀρωḡαιλ̃^c Mes Mhaṡgamna, do ριḡαῖθ̃ ap Oipḡial-laiḡ an bliath̃ain p.^d.—Ḃaile Chon-Ṽlaṡ, mic Ἀεθ̃α hṼi Neill, do lorcaṡ le Ḃrian, mac Eogan hṼi Neill, i don, Ḃrian n a c o i l l e ṡ, in^e bliath̃ain p.^e. Ḃaile 7 fepann in Ḃrian cetna rin do lorcaṡ an^e la^c ap namapaṡ leir̃in^m Coin-Ṽlaṡ cetna rin 7 le cloinṡ Remuinṡ, mic^o Ruḡραιθ̃e^c Mes Mhaṡgamna, i don^o, ḡlaine 7 Ḃrian 7 le mac Mes Maṡgamna ois rin, i don, le ḡilla-Ṗatpaitḡ. Ocur Cu-Ṽlaṡ Mac Cernaitḡ¹ do marbaṡ leo ann, i don, tuine maiṡ oipeṡṡ 7^c apail^e.—Ἀεθ̃ ος, mac Ἀεθ̃α buiṡe, mic^o Ḃrian ballaitḡ^c hṼi Neill, do dul ap cpeic̃ a leit̃-Caṡail 7^c bpeic̃ aip^c ann^o 7 a marbaṡ ḡ'en upc̃ur² do ḡa : i don^o, macam̃ ḡob' fep̃p̃ eineṡ 7 cennur-feṡna do b́i ap Ṭrian-Conḡail in tan rin^e.—Oliuer, mac Crip̃toir Ṗluingceṡ, ḡ'es an^e bliath̃ain p.^e.—ḡlic̃ Mhailmorṡa in ṡnullaitḡ ap innarbaṡ apa n-ḡuṡaiṡ f̃ein 7 clann ḡlaine hṼi Raiḡilliḡ ap³ n-ḡenam³ cairlein i¹ n-a fepann¹. Ocur^c ap^c n-a⁴ ρuiḡiuḡuṡ ṡppa, iad̃ ran do ṡappaitḡ iapla Cille-ṡapa, i don, ḡepoir, mac Tomair iapla, ap cloinn ḡlaine 7 cuiḡ buailte ḡes bo do buain ḡib a cpeic̃ 7 ḡilla-Ṽpa, mac ḡlaine, do ḡabail ann.—Mac Ṽilliam Clainni-Ricairṡ, i don, Ṽilliuḡ⁵, in bona penectute quieuit 7 a mac, i don, Ṽilliuḡ⁵ eile^s, do oip̃oneṡ i n-a inaṡ 7 in ṡ-Ṽilliuḡ ṡḡ rin do ṡul, ρluaḡ, ip̃in Mumain 7^h cuir do Cpiṡ Roir̃peṡ do lorcaṡ leir̃.—hṼa Conṡobuir Ciapait̃e 7 a bean 7 hṼa Conṡobuir Copcumpuaṡ 7 hṼa Concobuir ḡonṡ, i don, Eogan caeṡ, mac f̃eirlim[ṡ]e ḡeangcaitḡ, mic Toir̃p̃ṡealbaiḡ ois, mic Ἀεθ̃a, mic Toir̃p̃ṡelbaiḡ, mic Ἀεθ̃a, mic Eogain^c; an¹ | Ḃappaṡ

A 99a

1485. 1-ḡ, B. 2-ap, A. 3-ḡo ṡ-, B. 4-ṡ'a, B. 5-eaḡ, A. 6-a=1432 6-a.
^b 4^o, B. 7-c om., B. 8=c-c. 9 after marbaṡ, B. 10 n-a n-ḡuṡaiṡ—
in their district (to settle themselves on them. 1ad̃ begins a new sent.), B.
^e oḡ, B. 11-h=1444 1-1. 12=1396 c.

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, [12th of the moon,] A.D. [1485]
 1485. Aedh junior, son of Aedh the Red, son of Rughruidhe, son of Ardghal Mag Mathgamna, was made king over Oirghialla this year.—The town of Cu-Uladh, son of Aedh Ua Neill, was burned this year by Brian, son of Eogan Ua Neill, namely, Brian, of the Wood. The town and land of that same Brian were burned on the morrow by that same Cu-Uladh and by the sons of Redmond, son of Rughruidhe Mag Mathgamna, namely, Glaisne and Brian and by the son of that Mag Mathgamna junior, namely, by Gilla-Patraig. And Cu-Uladh Mac Cernaighi, namely, a person [of] good [counsel in] an assembly, was slain by them there and so on.—Aedh junior, son of Aedh the Tawny, son of Brian Ua Neill the Freckled, went on a raid into Leth-Cathail and was overtaken there and slain with one thrust of a javelin: to wit, the youth who was best in hospitality and leadership that was in Trian-Conghail at that time.—Oliver, son of Christopher Plunket, died this year.—The descendants of Maelmordha of the Mullach were expelled from their own district and the sons of Glaisne Ua Raighilligh built a castle in their land. And, on their [the sons] settling on them, those drew the Earl of Kildare, namely, Gerald, son of Earl Thomas, on the sons of Glaisne and 15 herds of cows were wrested from them in a raid and Gilla-Isa, son of Glaisne, was taken in it.—Mac William of Clann-Ricaird, namely, Ulick, rested in a good old age and his son, namely, another Ulick, was installed in his place. And that Ulick junior went [with] a host into Munster and part of the Roche Country was burned by him.—Ua Concobuir of Kerry and his wife and Ua Concobuir of Corcumruadh and Ua Concobuir the Brown, namely, Eogan Blind[-eye], son of Feidhlimidh Snub-nose, son of Toirdelbach junior, son of Aedh, son of Toirdelbach, son of Aedh, son of Eogan; the Barrymore; Ua Suillabhain of

mor¹; húa¹ Suilleamhain⁶ (no^k, Suillaðain^k) ðeirpe, iðon, Domnall—omner hii hoc anno quieuerunt.—Þraðair^o Minur a Cuið Cuirpreð iðin Mumain, iðon, Emunn Cupra—7 doðtuir annra diaðæt e—do ðul a reilð erpucoide Cloðair an bliaðain ri, aæt nað tanðadur a litpeða o Roim ðuigi an tan ra.—Cogað mor eter húa Neill, iðon, Conn 7 húa n-Domnall, iðon, Aed ruað 7 clano Airt húi Neill, iðon, Níall 7 a braitpe, do ðaeb [U]i Domnall 7 clann Neðtain húi Domnall, iðon, Eigneðan 7 a braitpe, do ðaeb h[U]i Neill, ar an cogað rin^o.—Þiar, no tpuur, do muinntir Eogain, mic Þriain carraið¹ húi Neill¹, do marbað do cair ðeineð. An t-Eogan rin, mac Þriain, iðon, duine maið oipeðt do muinntir h[U]i Neill do [r]leonað ar rneðta⁷ að dul^m o^c ðaile h[U]i Neill^c cum a tiði rein 7 a eð ðe.—húa Þaiðill, iðon, Toirpdelbað, do ður a tiðerpu[í]r de an bliaðain ri 7 a mac, iðon, Níall, do gabail a maið.—Feiðlim[íð], mac Glairpe, mic Concobuir húi Raiðillíð, a^c n-diað ðeil na Croiði iðin Þoðmur^o morpuur erc do'n plaið.—húa Raiðillíð, iðon, Toirpdelbað, mac Seain, mic Eogain, do ðul, pluas mor, a Teallað-Eatað in^c Maipr poim ðeil Míðeil^c 7 baile Með Shampaðain do lorcað leir^d, iðon, baile Feiðlim[ðe], mic Tomair, mic^c Þepðail^c 7 baileⁿ a ðerbpaðarⁿ do lorcað leir, iðon^c, Þonnðarð^c. Maðⁱ

1485. ⁶-ðam, B. ⁷-ea-, A. ¹ ruað, A. ^{k-k}=1403 JJ. ¹¹om., A. ^m teðt—coming, B. ⁿ⁻ⁿan tpu, B. ^oa—his, B.

1485. ¹ Courcey.—Nominated by Sixtus IV., June 18, 1484 (Ware, p. 588); translated to Ross, in 1494 (*ib.* p. 186) and resigned in 1517 (Theiner, p. 519-20-8) in favour of John O'Murily, abbot of the Cistercian House de Fonte Vivo (in Myross, West Carbery).

² Came not.—Perhaps for the same reason as in the case of the Brief appointing John, bishop of Limerick, sent by him from the Curia to Courcey, whom he named his Vicar General to take possession: casu fortuito, Littere ipse, simul cum nuncio, in mari sub-

Beirre, namely, Domnall—all these rested this year.—A [1485]
 Friar Minor in the Courcey Country in Munster, namely,
 Edmund Courcey¹—and he [was] a Doctor in Divinity—
 went into possession of the bishopric of Clochar this year;
 but his Letters came not² from Rome to him this time.—
 Great war between Ua Neill, namely, Conn and Ua Dom-
 naill, namely, Aedh the Red and the sons of Art Ua Neill,
 namely, Niall and his brothers, [were] on the side of Ua
 Domnaill and the sons of Nechtain Ua Domnaill, namely,
 Eignechan and his brothers, on the side of Ua Neill, on
 that war.—Two, or three, of the people of Eogan, son of
 Brian Carrach Ua Neill, were killed by a bolt of fire.
 That Eogan, son of Brian, namely, a person of the people
 of Ua Neill [of] good [counsel in] an assembly, slipped on
 snow, in going from the town of Ua Neill³ to his own
 house and died of it.—Ua Baighill, namely, Toirdelbach,
 put his lordship from him this year and his son, namely,
 Niall, took his place.—Feidlimidh, son of Glaisne, son of
 Concobur Ua Raighilligh, died of the plague after the
 feast of [Holy] Cross in Harvest.⁴—Ua Raighilligh,
 namely, Toirdelbach, son of John, son of Eogan, went
 [with] a great host into Tellach-Eathach the Tuesday
 [Sep. 27] before Michaelmas and the town of Mag Sam-
 radhain,⁵ namely, the town of Feidhlimidh, son of Thomas,
 son of Ferghal, was burned by him and the town of his
 brother, namely, of Donchadh, was burned by him. Mag
 Samradhain and his kinsmen and every force they could^{5a}

merse et deperdite sunt (Innocent VIII., July 8, 1485. Theiner, p. 495).

³ *Town of Ua Neill.*—Dungan-
 non, co. Tyrone.

⁴ *In Harvest.*—Sep. 14, feast of
 the Exaltation. The feast in Sum-

mer was the Finding, May 3. The
 latter is given in the *Mart. Tal.*
 and *Cal. of Oengus*; the former,
 not.

⁵ *Town of Mag Samradhain.*—See
 1431, note 3.

^{5a} *Could muster.*—Lit., got.

- B 92a Shampadain 7 | a brait̃ri 7 ʒač° comluadur d'a° puar-
adur° do ðul a topaidēct ar an rluag an la ar na-
inarač 7 l̃b uiror eter ʒabail 7 marbač 7 da cet eač
do buain do'n t-rluag. Mac Caba 7 tpu mic Toirp-
delbaiʒ ballaiʒ Mic Caba, ion, Remunn 7 Donnčad
7 Mail[-Sh]eaclainn, do ʒabail ann 7 ʒilla-Cpuro, mac
Toirpdelbaiʒ ballaiʒ Mic Caba 7 Claxantair, mac
Connla, mic Ločlainn 7 Pailʒi, mac ʒlairne, mic Aeða
Mic Caba, do marbač ann.—Cn Peitideč, ion, Seonin
Peitio 7 a mac, ion, ʒepoid, d'heʒ in bliadain ri^d.—
Cn° Cornaidē, mac Aeða, mic Neill hli Mael-
muaid, do ðenum cpeiče ar Émundo Peitio 7 impoð do
A 99b ar in topaid 7 a n-ʒar do pičit | do marbač di leir,
ion, Áinntriu, mac an ʒilla ʒuipm Duio 7 diai
marcač d'a muinntir 7 Semur, mac Con-Connac̃t, mic
erpuic Concobuir hli Pepʒail et alii multi.—Conn, mac
mic Seacain, mic Domnail, mic Seacain, mic Domnail,
hli Phepʒail, do lot ʒu ʒuapačtač i n-a epob deap an
Satarn a n-diaʒ p̃eil na Cpoidē 'ran ʒogmur (le^p
clainn Cačail, mic Eogan, mic Seacain hli Raiʒilliʒ,
ion, Eogan puad 7 Pilib 7 la Aeð hli Raiʒilliʒ 7 mac
hli Pepʒail^p).—Mac Domnail, ion, Conrabul (no^a,
Conral^a) ʒalloglač^r hli Neill, ion, Colla Mac Dom-
nail, d'heʒ in bliadain ri, uel anno precedente.

(A)

Clann og Émundo Meʒ Uir̃ir, ion, Aeð 7 Ar̃t 7
ʒilla-l̃ru 7 clann Toirpdealbaiʒ Meʒ Uir̃ir, ion, Taðʒ
7 Pilib 7 an ʒilla dub, do ðenam cpeiče ar
Domnall, mac ʒilla-Patpais, mic Émuinn Meʒ Uir̃ir,
in Maip̃t poim p̃eil Mičil. Ocur Domnall p̃ein do
marbač a topaidēct na cpeiče le Mael[-Sh]ečlainn
Mac ʒeibinnaiʒ^s d'en pačad do rʒin. Ocur Mael[-Sh]-
ečlainn p̃ein do marbač ar in lačair cetna. Maʒ

1485. ^s-beann-, B. p̃p=1379 c̃c. q̃q=1392 b. ^r before Conrabul, B.

muster went in pursuit of the host on the morrow, took or slew 16 men and wrested 200 horses from the host. Mac Caba and three sons of Toirdelbach Mac Caba the Freckled, namely, Redmund and Donchadh and Mail[-Sh]eachlainn, were taken there and Gilla-Crisd, son of Toirdelbach Mac Caba the Freckled and Alexander, son of Conla, son of Lochlann and Failghi, son of Glaisne, son of Aedh Mac Caba, were slain there.—The Petit, namely, Jenkin Petit and his son, namely, Gerald, died this year.—The Defender, son of Aedh, son of Niall Ua Maelmuaidh, made a raid on Edmund Petit and turned on the pursuing party and close on a score thereof were slain by him: to wit, Andrew, son of the Blue Gillie Tuite and two horsemen of his people and James, son of Cu-Connacht, son of bishop⁶ Concobur Ua Ferghail and many others.—Conn, grandson of John, son of Domnall, son of John, son of Domnall Ua Ferghail, was seriously wounded in his right hand, the Saturday [Sep. 17] after the feast of the Cross in Harvest (by the sons of Cathal, son of Eogan, son of John Ua Raighilligh, namely, Eogan the Red and Philip and by Aedh Ua Raighilligh and the son of Ua Ferghail).—Mac Domnaill, namely, constable of gallow-glasses of Ua Neill, that is, Colla Mac Domnaill, died this year, or the preceding year.

(A)

The junior sons of Edmond Mag Uidhir, namely, Aedh and Art and Gilla-Isu and the sons of Toirdelbach Mag Uidhir, namely, Tadhg and Philip and the Black Gillie, made a raid on Domnall, son of Gilla-Padraig, son of Edmond Mag Uidhir, the Tuesday before the feast of [St.] Michael. And Domnall himself was slain in pursuit of the prey by Mael[-Sh]eachlainn Mac Geibinnaigh with one thrust of a knife. And Mael[-Sh]eachlainn

Bishop.—Conor O'Farrell of Ardagh, 1418-24 (Ware, p. 253).

Υιόη, ιον, Σεαη, μαρ Ριλιβ, μις^ο Τομαη^ο Μεγ Υιόη, το δένυμ υπτα 7 αιρτεθ⁹ α Μιόβολς αρ ελαινν Όονν-
 čαιό, μις Αεόα Μεγ Υιόη 7 αρ ελαινν Μηγ Υαλγαιρς
 ρα όό. Α ρετμυιν να ρελε Μιόιλ ριν^α.

(B)

Ορεό το δένυμ λε ελαινν Τοηρρεαλβαις Μεγ Υιόη 7
 λε ελαινν οης Εμυινν Μεγ Υιόη αρ Όονναλλ, μαρ Σιλλα-
 Ραοραις, μις Εμυινν Μεγ Υιόη. Οορ Όονναλλ ρειν [*etc.*,
as in A.]

ηυα Νελλ, ιον, Οον, μαρ Εηρ, το όυλ, ρλυαγ μορ,
 α Τηρ-Οοναλλ ταπει^ο ρελε Μιόιλ 7 οιγόαλα μορα το
 δένυμ α Τηρ-Αεόα λειρ 7 βαλε Μις-αν-βαιρ (ιον^ο,
 Αεό^ο) το λορκαό λε Ραγναλλ Μαρ Όονναλλ, ιον, οον-
 ρεαόνα γαλλογλαό το μυινντηρ η[Υ]ι Νελλ αν Ραγναλλ
 ριν^α. Οορ ριό το δένυμ το ηυα Νελλ 7 το ηυα Όον-
 ναλλ ρε όελε αν τραό ριν. Οορ Όριαν τορča, μαρ
 Εογαιη ηυι Αγαιη, το μαρβαό λε Νιάλλ, μαρ Αηρ η[Υ]ι
 Νελλ, το'η όυλ ριν.—Ρειόλιμ[ιό]^ο, μαρ Όοννčαιό Μεγ
 Υιόη, το λοτ 7 το γαβαλ 7 Όοννčαιό ος, α βραόαιρ, μυρ
 αν οετνα, λε Μαρ Σιλλα-ρυαιό (ιον^ο, Όριαν^ο) 7 λε οα
 μαρ Εμυινν Μεγ Υιόη, ιον, Αεό 7 Σιλλα-Ιρυ. Οορ
 Σιλλα-Ραοραις, μαρ Μαγνυρα, μις Όονναλλ αιρ ηυι
 Μαλιγειη 7 Καόαλ βυόε, μαρ Αεόα οηταις, ηυα Τιμαίν
 το μαρβαό ανη λεό. Μαρ Σεαηη Μις Σιλλα-ρυαιό
 (ιον^ο, Σιλλα-Ραοραις^ο) το μαρβαό 'η-α οηαις ριν αρ
 γρειρ οιόει λειρην Ρειόλιμ[ιό] ριν, μαρ Όοννčαιό 7 λε
 Μυινντηρ-Μαελαγαιη 7 λε Μυινντηρ-Τιμαη 7 αραιε^ο.
 —Μαρ ηυι Οονοοβυη Ρηαιγ, ιον, Αηρ, μαρ Ουηη,
 μις αν Καλβαις, νεό^ο το η-γοηρči^ο Α η τ α η β ο γ α η η,
 το μαρβαό λε η-α οερβραόαιρ ρειν ό'εν υπόυρ το γα,
 ιον, λειρ ηυα Οονοοβυη, ιον, λε^α Καόαιρ, μαρ Ουηη,

1485. 9-εό, Β. 11 ό'α η-γοηρči—*who used to be called*, Β.

⁷ *Mac-an-baird*.—See 1173, note 11.

himself was slain on the same spot. Mag Uidhir, namely, [1485]
John, son of Philip, son of Thomas Mag Uidhir junior,
made an incursion and raid into Midhbolg on the sons of
Donchadh, son of Aedh Mag Uidhir and on the sons of
Mag Ualghairg. In the week of Michaelmas that [was
done].

(B)

A raid was made by the sons of Toirdelbach Mag Uidhir
and by the junior sons of Edmond Mag Uidhir on Domnall,
son of Gilla-Padraig, son of Edmond Mag Uidhir. And
Domnall himself [*etc.*, as in A].

Ua Neill, namely, Conn, son of Henry, went [with] a
large host into Tir-Conaill after Michaelmas and great
injuries were done in Tir-Aedha by him and the town of
Mac-an-baird⁷ (namely, Aedh) was burned by Ragnall
Mac Domnaill; namely, a leader of gallowglasses of the
people of Ua Neill [was] that Ragnall. And peace was
made by Ua Neill and by Ua Domnaill with each other
that time. And Brian the Dark, son of Eogan Ua Again,
was slain by Niall, son of Art Ua Neill, on that expedi-
tion.—Feidhlimidh, son of Donchadh Mag Uidhir, was
wounded and taken and Donchadh junior, his kinsman,
in the same way, by Mac Gilla-ruaidh (namely, Brian)
and by two sons of Edmond Mag Uidhir, namely, Aedh
and Gilla-Isu. And Gilla-Padraig, son of Maghnus, son
of Domnall Ua Mailigein the Tall and Cathal Ua Timain
the Tawny, son of Aedh the Left-handed, were slain there
by them. The son of John Mac Gilla-ruaidh (namely,
Gilla-Padraig) was slain after that on a night incursion
by that Feidhlimidh, son of Donchadh and by the Muintir-
Maelagain and by Muintir-Timain and so on.—The son
of Ua Concobuir Faly, namely, Art, son of Conn, son of
the Calbach—one that was called Art an bo'gain⁸—

⁸ *An bogain.*—Of the soft egg: a soubriquet denoting premature birth.

A 99b mic an Chalbaiḡ, ḡairuḡ^h α' n-ḡiaiḡ Samna^h.— | Ri Saaan, iḡon, Cing Rirḡepḡ, ḡo maḡbaḡ α caḡ 7 5 cet ḡeḡ ḡo maḡbaḡ iḡin caḡ iḡin, 7 iḡi ḡo ḡenaiḡ ḡo mac ḡḡeatnaiḡ, neoḡ le tucaḡ¹⁰ in caḡ 7 naḡ'iḡaiḡ aḡ ḡliḡt na ḡola iḡiḡ in tan iḡin aḡt en macaiḡ oḡ, neoḡ taiḡiḡ aḡ innaḡbaḡ in bliḡḡaiḡ aḡ cinn α n-ḡiḡin. Ocuḡ a ḡoḡaḡ an ḡhoḡḡaiḡ tucaḡ in caḡ iḡin.—Remunn^o, mac ḡḡaiḡne, mic Remuḡin Meḡ Maḡḡamna, ḡo ḡul aḡ ḡallḡaḡt Maḡaiḡe Oḡḡiaḡl ḡairuḡ ḡoim Noḡḡuḡ 7 mac ḡo'iḡ Taḡ, iḡon, Seon Taḡ, ḡo innaḡbaḡ leiḡ 7 Conn, mac Maḡḡaiḡ hḡiḡ Connalaiḡ 7 mac Coḡḡaiḡ hḡiḡ Connalaiḡ 7 mac mic Ḍḡoḡaiḡ ḡo maḡbaḡ uime 7 α 4, no α 5, xx.ii ḡ'eaḡaiḡ ḡo buaiḡ ḡe ḡein 7 ḡ'a muḡḡḡiḡ. Ocuḡ Caḡaiḡ, mac Iḡai[ḡ]l, mic ḡḡilib, mic Eoḡaiḡ, mic Seḡuḡ 7 mac Eaḡaḡḡa moḡiḡ Meḡ Maḡḡamna ḡo ḡabaiḡ aḡiḡ 7 Eoḡaiḡ ḡ'eloḡ α n-ḡiaiḡ Noḡḡai[ḡ]ḡ^c.—ḡḡaiḡ hḡiḡ hḡiḡ, iḡon, ḡeḡ ḡana ḡiḡḡiaḡaḡ^t ḡo ḡḡaiḡ-Connaiḡ, ḡo maḡbaḡ in^c bliḡḡaiḡ iḡi le mac Mic Eoḡaiḡ, iḡon, le Seḡaiḡ, mac Eoḡaiḡ Mic Eoḡaiḡ^c.—Mac Oḡiḡeḡ ḡḡuḡḡeḡ ḡo maḡbaḡ le mac Rirḡepḡ ḡḡuḡḡeḡ eḡeḡ ḡa Noḡḡuḡ.

(ḡilla-ḡaḡḡaiḡ^u hḡiḡ hḡiḡiḡin, iḡon, mac ḡḡaiḡ, mic Maiḡ-eaḡḡoim h[ḡ]iḡ ḡiḡiḡ, iḡon, ḡaiḡ ḡana 7 ḡeḡ ḡiḡe n-aiḡeaḡ ḡu coḡḡeaiḡ ḡo ḡḡenaiḡ 7 ḡo ḡḡoḡaiḡ, α eḡ um ḡeil Miḡil an bliḡḡaiḡ iḡi, aḡ m-bḡeiḡ buaḡḡa o

1485. ¹⁰-ḡaḡ, A. ^tonoḡaḡ—honoured, B. ^{uu}=1479^{oo}, on 99b.

⁹ Battle.—Of Bosworth, Monday, Aug. 22, 1485. The number of slain was 3,000.

¹⁰ Son.—Read *grandson* (of Owen Tudor, who married Catherine, relict of Henry VI.).

¹¹ Young man.—Richard, son of

the Duke of Clarence, whom the Compiler identifies with Lambert Simnel. See Gilbert, *Viceroy* p. 425 sq.

* * In reference to the subject of the final (additional) entry, another hand wrote, in A (99b, t. m.):

was slain by his own brother, namely, by Ua Concobuir, [1485] that is, by Cathair, son of Conn, son of the Calbach, with one cast of a javelin, shortly after November Day.—The king of the Saxons, namely, king Richard [III.], was slain in battle⁹ and 1500 were slain in that battle and the son¹⁰ of the Welshman, he by whom the battle was given, was made king. And there lived not of the race of the blood royal that time but one young man¹¹, who came, on being exiled the year after, to Ireland. And in the beginning of Harvest was fought that battle.—Redmund, son of Glaisne, son of Redmund Mag Mathgamna, went against the Foreign settlement of the Plain of Oirghialla shortly before Christmas and a son of Taafe, namely, John Taafe, was slain by him and Conn, son of Magnus Ua Connalaigh and the son of Cormac Ua Connalaigh and the grandson of Ardghal were slain around him. And four, or five, score of horses were wrested from himself and from his people. And Cathair, son of Irial, son of Philip, son of Eogan, son of James and the son of Echaidh Mag Mathgamna Mor were taken there and Eogan escaped after Christmas.—Brian Ua Hood, namely, an honoured poet of Trian-Conghail, was slain this year by the son of Mac Eogain, that is, by John, son of Eogan Mac Eogain.—The son of Oliver Plunket was slain by the son of Richard Plunket between the two Nativities [Dec. 25—Jan. 6].

(Gilla-Padraig Ua hUiginn, namely, son of Brian, son of Maileachloinn Ua hUiginn, namely, professor of poetry and a man that kept a general guest-house for rich and for poor, died about Michaelmas this year, on gaining victory from world and from demon. — This year was

Benison I left to his house,
With that son of Mag Uidhir:
I [went] past it [the house] on my
return,

[For] I left benison yesterday.

Benison I left to his house,
With that son of Mag Uidhir:
I [went] past it [the house] on my
return,
[For] I left benison yesterday.

domhan 7 o ðemanⁿ.—Hic^r natur ert Connactiur, piliur
Capoli iuuenir, 5 Kalendar Februarii, feria 6^r.)

[Kal. 1an. for Domnač [L.^a xxiii.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o
cccc.^o lxxx.^o iii.^o Airt, mac Mic Domnaill Clainni-
Ceallaiš, ion^b, mac Copmaic, mic Airt Mic Domnaill^b,
do marbað a Cluain-eoir a trodan do^b rišne re re
cleiricib la Nodlaš beaš^b (ion^c, le Semar, māc Philib,
mic in comorba Meš Mačgamna 7 le mac Donnčair^b
Meš Mačgamna, ion, an peirun 7 le Gilla-Pataraš
O Connalaiš, ion, an t-abb^c).—Tuatā, mac Neill car-
raiš, mic^d Muirceptaiš ois hūi Neill^d, do marbað le
Tomar, mac Aibne hūi Cačā[i]n^e, irin^b Coill-ičtaraiš
a n-riaiš Nodla[i]š^b.—Eogan^b, mac 1r Meš Raðnaill,
do gabail a peall le cur do clainn Maelpuanaiš Meš
Rašnaill i n-riaiš Nodla[i]š^b.—Clann óš Emuind Meš
Uir, ion, Aeð 7 Airt carpač 7 Pilib, do gabail le
clainn | Toirpdelbaiš Meš Uir, ion, le Taðš 7 le
Pilib, 15^b Kalendar Marcii, per volum^b.—Cpeč^b mor
le Drian, mac Remuind, mic Rušraiðe Meš Mač-
gamna, ar cloind Emuind, mic Thomair ois Mheš Uir
7 ar Emuind fein ar Cuil-na-nair[č]er 7 Kalendar
Marcii. Ocur^b Emunn og, mac Emuinn Meš Uir, do
marbað leo^f a n-Daire-Chenainn 7 arale^f.—Clann^b
Muir, m[i]c Mic Muirčair^b an t-ileiðe, ion, Dom-
naill 7 Muir 7 Peraðáč, do marbað a peall | le
clainn Concobair, m[i]c Mic Muirčair^b, ion, le clainn
deirbračar a n-ačar, i n-a n-oirpečtur fein 7 uile imða
do čečt arpin an bliaðain cetna^b.—Šepoir, mac Iapla

1485. v-v = u-u on 99.

1486. (Here C recommences and goes on to 1504 inclusive. Its omissions (single words not being noted) are shown by loose accents (' '). With these and the exceptions hereinafter given, C follows B).

^{a-a} bl., A; none, B. ^{b-b} om., B. ^{c-c} 1480¹⁻¹, A; le clainn an com-
arba Meš Mh.—*by the sons of the Coarb M. M.*—text, B. ^e in bliaðain
[ri], ad., B. ¹⁻¹ le Drian, mac Remuind Meš M., B.

B 92b

A 99d

born [Cu-]Connacht, son of Cathal [Mac Maghnusa] [1485] junior, on the 5th of the Kalends of February [Jan. 28], on Friday.)

Kalends of Jan. on Sunday [23rd of the moon,] A.D. [1486] 1486. Art, son of Mac Domnaill of Clann-Cellaigh, namely, son of Cormac, son of Art Mac Domnaill, was slain in Cluain-eois, in a quarrel he made with clerics Little Christmas Day (namely, with James, son of Philip, son of the Coarb Mag Mathgamna and with the son of Donchadh Mag Mathgamna, that is, the Parson and with Gilla-Padraig O'Connalaigh, that is, the Abbot¹).—Tuathal, son of Niall Carrach, son of Muircertach Ua Neill junior, was slain by Thomas, son of Aibne Ua Cathain, in Coill-ichtarach², after Christmas.—Eogan, son of Ir Mag Raghnaill, was taken in treachery after Christmas by some of the sons of Maelruanaigh Mag Raghnaill.—The junior sons of Edmond Mag Uidhir, namely, Aedh and Art Carrach and Philip, were taken in treachery by the sons of Toirdelbach Mag Uidhir, namely, by Tadhg and by Philip, on the 15th of the Kalends of March [Feb. 15].—A great raid [was made] by Brian, son of Redmond, son of Rugbraidhe Mag Mathgamna, on the sons of Edmund, son of Thomas Mag Uidhir junior and on Edmund himself at Cuil-na-nairther³, on the 7th of the Kalends of March [Feb. 23]. And Edmund junior, son of Edmund Mag Uidhir, was slain by them in Daire-Cenain and so on.—The sons of Maurice, son of Mac Murchaidh of the Mountain, namely, Domnall and Maurice and Feradach, were slain in treachery by the sons of Concobar, son of Mac Murchaidh, that is, by the sons of the brother of their father, in their own assembly

1486. ¹ Abbot.—Of the Abbey of SS. Peter and Paul (*D. I.*, V. p. 212).

² Coill-ichtarach. — See 1470, note 12.

³ Cuil-na-nairther.—Corner of the Easterns (Coole, the bar. on the south-eastern shore of Upper Lough Erne, co. Fermanagh).

'Dear-Muman, ιdon, mac Semuir', mic' Ξepoit, mic
 Muirir, mic Tomair Iapla, o'heg in bliadain p^e.—
 Emunn, mac Tomair gpeannais, mic Duinn, mic Pilib
 na tuaiðe Mes Uioir, o'heg in^b bliadain p^b. Ocur
 a deurbraðair aile rin, ιdon, Eogan, mac Tomair gpen-
 nais 7 Mañnur, macⁱ Maelouin 7 Ruḡraiðe, mac Con-
 cobuir, mic Duinn Mhes^b Uioir^b, do marbað ar baile a
 n-oipect le Ferðlim[ið], mac Donncaio Mes Uioir, ar
 gneactlais oioce.—Ppior Maetla, ιdon, Perḡal, mac
 Raḡnaill, mic Roibeio, mic an Ppiora Mes Raḡnaill,
 o'heg in^b bliadain [ri] la Carḡ^b.—Cautilin, ingen hUí
 Perḡail, ιdon, ingen Domnaill buioe, mic 'Ohomnaill,
 mic Seacain, mic' Domnaill' hUí Perḡail, ιdon, bean
 Micⁱ Mañnuraⁱ Mes Uioir, ιdon, ben Cañail ois, mic
 Cañail moir, hoc^b anno, 7^{mo} iour Maii, quieuic^b.—Re-
 munn^b, mac Glairne Mes Maḡgamna, do dul ar Gall-
 taect Mañaire Oipḡiall 7 eið 7 daine do buain de 7
 Per-dopca Maḡorma[i]n do marbað uime, a tur an
 t-Shaḡraið^b.—Órian, mac Ruḡraiðe, mic^b Artoḡail^b
 Mes Maḡgamna (ιdon^k, tiḡerna Oaptraioḡe^k), do mar-
 bað le Gallaið Mañaire Oipḡiall 8^b iour Iun^b.—
 Donncaio, mac Tomair, mic' Perḡail' Mes Saḡraðain,
 ιdon, tanurci Teallais-Ēačac, o'heg i^b Sampao na
 bliadna pa^b.—Mac Oiarmaoa Muḡi-Luirḡ, ιdon,
 Ruairi, mac Ruairi caic, o'heg.—Mail[-Sh]eaclainn^b
 os Mac Caba do ðul le clainn hUí Ruairc, ιdon, le
 clainn Tiḡernain, mic Taiðḡ, mic Tiḡernain hUí Ruairc,
 ιdon, Tiḡernan 7 Órian puao, do cumnað le clainn
 Ir Mes Raḡnaill a n-aḡaio clainni Mhail[-Sh]eč-

1486. s om., B (not C). ^{b-h} also after gpeannais, B. i = ^{b-b}. JJ also
 after ois, B. k-k = 1403 JJ.

⁴ Namely.—Insert (according to | of James, son of Thomas. The omis-
 the last entry but two of 1487): son | sion arose from homœoteleuton.

and many evils came of it the same year.—Gerald, son of the Earl of Desmond, namely⁴, son of James, son of Gerald, son of Maurice, son of Earl Thomas, died this year.—Edmund, son of Thomas the [long-]bearded, son of Donn, son of Philip Mag Uidhir of the [battle-]axe, died this year. And his other brother, namely, Eogan, son of Thomas the [long] bearded and Maghnus, son of Maelduin [Maguire] and Rughruidhe, son of Concobur, son of Donn Mag Uidhir, were slain in the place of their assemblies by Feidhlimidh, son of Donnchadh Mag Uidhir, on a night incursion.—The prior of Maethal, namely, Ferghal, son of Ragnall, son of Robert, son of the Prior Mag Ragnall, died this year on Easter⁵ Day.—Kathleen, daughter of Ua Ferghail, that is, daughter of Domnall the Tawny, son of Domnall, son of John, son of Domnall Ua Ferghail, namely, wife of Mac Maghnusa Mag Uidhir, that is, wife of Cathal junior, son of Cathal Mor, rested this year on the 7th of the Ides [9th] of May.—Redmund, son of Glaisne Mag Mathgamna, went in the beginning of Summer against the Foreign settlement of the Plain of Oirghialla and horses and persons were wrested from him and Fer-dorcha Magormain was slain whilst with him.—Brian, son of Rughruidhe, son of Ardghal Mag Mathgamna (namely, lord of Dartraighe), was slain by Foreigners of the Plain of Oirghialla on the 8th of the Ides [6th] of June.—Donchadh, son of Thomas, son of Ferghal Mag Samradhain, namely, tanist of Tellaich-Eathach, died in the Summer of this year.—Mac Diarmada of Magh-Luirg, namely, Ruaidhri, son of Ruaidhri Blind[-eye], died.—Mail[-Sh]echlainn Mac Caba junior went with the sons of Ua Ruairc, namely, with the sons of Tighernan, son of Tadhg, son of Tighernan Ua Ruairc, that is, Tighernan and Brian the Red, to aid the

⁵ *Easter*.—March 26 (V. A).

laimn Mes Raġnaill. Ocur^b Mail[-Sh]ečlaimn og¹ do
marbað le claimn Mail[-Sh]eačlaimn^m, Nonir^b Iuli 7
da mac Gille-Eooin do marbað papir ann, iðon, Ruairðri
7 Clúin et alii quidam. Ocur duine maič oipečt do
muinntir claimn hlii Ruairc do marbað in la cetna,
iðon, Uilliam duib, mac Ħriain, mic Seacan, Mic
Muireadaiġ^b. — Mas Raġnaill, taircē Muinntir-
hEoluir, iðon, Taðġ, mac Cačail, mic Cačail ruairð Mes
Raġnaill, obitⁿ 17^b } Calendar Āppilir^b.—Cairbiol^b coit-
činn i n-Ħroičro-ata aġ airdeppuc Āpda-Mačā, | iðon,
Octavianur Italiciur 7 aġ erpucaib 7 aġ cleipčib
Thuairc[e]ir¹ Ħrenn, 5^{to} iour Iuli. Domnall hliā
Fallamain, iðon, Ħračair Minur de Obrepuancia 7
renmontaiġ ar mo do pinne d'poġnuġ do Ħrennčaiġ o
do bi Paðpaz i n-Ħrinn, do beč ar in Cairbiol rin aġ
rolačar a litreač d'ruairluġuð ar erpucoir Daipe 7 ri
ar n-a ġnočuġuð čuige in tan rin o Roim^b.—Očt m-baile
ričeo² do ġalldačt Mačairc Oirġiall do loġsað le
Mas Mačġamna, iðon, le hČleo oġ, mac Čleo ruairð,
mic^b Ruġpardi^b, in Ħrtate huiur anni.—Mail[-Sh]e-
člaimn 7 Ruairðri, da mac Mic Donnčaiġ Tipe-hOilella,
do marbað le claimn Domnail cam, mic Mic Donn-
čaiġ.—Seacan buiðe, mac Eoġain, mic Neill óiġ hlii
Neill, mortu[u]r ep̄t hoc^b anno, circa p̄rtum beati
Paðpici^b.—Domnall oġ Mac [C]arta[i]n, iðon, p̄p̄

1486. ¹γς. on t. line, with c (t. h.) above, (A) MS. ²20, with eo above, B; with eao, A. ¹Mac Caba, ad., B. ^mMes Raġnaill, an bliatān [ri], ad., B. (Add. l, m, were necessary on account of the omm.)
ⁿo'heġ, B.

⁶Synod.—Literally, Chapter: a proof that the entry was copied from a monastic register.

⁷Octavian.—A Florentine; archbishop, 1480–1513 (*infra*). See Ware, p. 88–9.

⁸The 5th of. — Omitted by O'Donovan (iv. 1139), with the re-

sult that in the published accounts the date of the Synod is July 15.

⁹Endeavouring.—To secure the aid of members of the Synod in raising a loan, or perfecting a bond, to release the Letters, which were held as security by the merchants who, in the absence of the bishop

sons of Ir Mag Raghnaill against the sons of Mail[-Sh]-echlainn Mag Raghnaill. And Mail[-Sh]echlainn junior was slain by the sons of Mail[-Sh]echlainn on the Nones [7th] of July and two sons of Gilla-Eoin, namely, Ruaidhri and Alun and some others were slain with him there. And a person of the people of the sons of Ua Ruairc [of] good [counsel in] an assembly, namely, William the Black, son of Brian, son of John Mac Muiredhaigh, was slain the same day.—Mag Raghnaill, chief of Muintir-Eoluis, namely, Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Cathal Mag Raghnaill the Red, died on the 17th of the Kalends of April [Mar. 16].—A general Synod⁶ [was held] in Droiched-atha by the archbishop of Ard-Macha, namely, Octavian⁷ the Italian and the bishops and clergy of the North of Ireland, on the 5th of⁸ the Ides [11th] of July. Domnall Ua Fallamhain, namely, Friar Minor of [Stricter] Observance and the preacher that did most service to Irishmen since Patrick was in Ireland, was at that Synod, endeavouring⁹ to release his Letters for the bishopric of Derry, which had been granted¹⁰ to him that time from Rome.—Eight and twenty townlands of the Foreign settlement of the plain of Oirghialla were burned by Mag Mathgamna, namely, by Aedh junior, son of Aedh the Red, son of Rughradh, in the Summer of this year.—Mail[-Sh]echlainn and Ruaidhri, two sons of Mac Donnchaidh of Tir-Oilella, were slain by the sons of Domnall the Stooped, son of Mac Donnchaidh.—John the Tawny, son of Eogan,¹son of Niall Ua Neill junior, died this year about the feast of Blessed Patrick.—Domnall Mac Cartain junior, namely, a truly-hospitable, humane

designate, paid the episcopal annats in the Curia. Failure to redeem entailed forfeiture of the appointment. Cf. Ware, *Bishop*, p. 87-8.

¹⁰ *Granted*.—By Innocent VIII., May 16, 1485 (Wadding, XIV. 399). O'Fallon succeeded Weston (Ware, p. 291) and died in 1500 (*infra*).

θεῖς ἐνίξ, θαεναῖταῖ, quieuit eodem^b tempore^b.—Ἄρτ
 ρυαῖ, mac Ὕλλα-πατραις, mic^b Ἐμυῖν^b Μεγ Ὑῖοιρ, το
 μαρβαῖ ὀ'υρῇυρ το^o ραιῖο^o le clainn Τοιρρῶεαλβαις,
 mic^b Ριλίβ^b Μεγ Ὑῖοιρ.—Cairdel^b Deil-ῑερρτο το ḡabail
 le ῑeḡlím[ῖḡ], mac mic h[ṽ]i Neill buiḡe 7 le mac an
 τ-Shaḡairiḡ, ῖdon, Roibeḡo, mac Seῖnicin Saḡair 7 le
 cloinn Neill ḡallṽa, mic ḡriain ballaiḡ, ap barṽaiḡ
 ḡriain, mic Ἀεḡa buiḡe, mic ḡriain ballaiḡ, in ḡṽṽate^b.
 —Ἀεḡ, mac Neill, mic' Ἀεḡa', mic Eogain hṽi Neill,
 hoc^p anno quieuit^p.—Ἐμunn oḡ, mac Ἐμυῖν, mic Con-
 ṽlaḡ hṽi Neill 7 Copmac, mac Ἀῖρτ ḡairraiḡ, mic
 Mail[-Sh]eḡclainn hṽi Neill, το μαρβαῖ in principio
 ḡṽṽaiṽ. —Eogan^b, mac 1ṽ Μεγ Raḡnaill, το eloḡ ara
 laimṽeḡur.—Clann Μεγ Ὑῖοιρ, ῖdon, clann Ἐμυῖν, ῖdon,
 Ἀεḡ 7 Ἀῖρτ capraḡ, το ῑuarlugaḡ an ṽuan α ῖ-ṽiaiḡ
 Samna. Ocuṽ^b Maḡ Ὑῖοιρ, ῖdon, α^a n-aḡair^a, το legan
 α τiḡepnu[ῖ]ṽ de an^r la cetna ṽin^r cum Seaain, mic Ριλίβ
 Μεγ Ὑῖοιρ (ῖdon^k, α n-1ṽir-ῑinnraḡ το ṽonao ṽin^k.) —
 Ὕλλα-na-naem^b, mac 1ṽa[ῖ]ṽ hṽi ῑeḡḡail, το ḡabail
 leiṽ O ῑeḡḡail, ῖdon, le Ruḡḡraiḡe, mac Caḡail hṽi
 ῑheḡḡail 7 α ḡabairṽ το'n 1aṽla, ῖdon, το ḡepoio, mac
 Tomaṽ 1aṽla, ῖdon, 1aṽla Cille-ṽara^b.—Ḍonn, mac
 Ἐμυῖν, mic Tomaṽ oḡs Μεγ Ὑῖοιρ, το μαρβαῖ α ṽell
 α n-ṽopur ṽeilḡi Ἀḡaiḡ-urḡairṽ le cloinn Tómaiṽ oḡs |
 Μεγ Ὑῖοιρ, ῖdon, Tomaṽ 7 Conḡobur 7 Ruaiḡṽi^a 7^b le
 clainn ῑlaiḡbeṽraiḡ, mic Tomaṽ oḡs, ῖdon, Ὕλλα-
 πατραις 7 Cu-Connaḡṽ 7 ḡriain eporaḡ, [Calenṽoir
 Septimbruṽ, luna 4^a.—Mac πατραις Cupra το éḡ^b.—
 Ἀn ḡarraḡ moṽ το μαρβαῖ le mac mic Ḍonnḡaiḡ
 Μεγ Capraḡaiḡ, ῖdon^b, cenn ṽine το Clainn-Capraḡaiḡ.

A 100b

^{o-o} ραιῖοe (g.), B. ^{p-p} = 1379^h. ^{a-a} Ἐμunn, B. ^{r-r} = ^e (with an for in).
^a 7 apaire, ad., B.

¹¹ Monday.—Nov. 6.

| ¹² 4th.—Sep. 1, moon 4 does not

man, rested at the same time.—Art the Red, son of Gilla-Padraig, son of Edmund Mag Uidhir, was slain with the shot of an arrow by the sons of Toirdelbach, son of Philip Mag Uidhir.—The castle of Bel-Fersdi was taken by Feidhlimidh, grandson of [Aedh] Ua Neill the Tawny and by the son of Savage, namely, Robert, son of Jenkin Savage and by the sons of Brian the Foreign, son of Brian the Freckled, from the warders of Brian, son of Aedh the Tawny, son of Brian the Freckled, in Summer.—Aedh, son of Niall, son of Aedh, son of Eogan Ua Neill, rested this year.—Edmund junior, son of Edmund, son of Cu-Uladh Ua Neill and Cormac, son of Art Carrach, son of Mail[-Sh]echlainn Ua Neill, were slain in the beginning of Summer.—Eogan, son of Ir Mag Raghnaill, escaped from his captivity.—The sons of Mag Uidhir, that is, the sons of Edmund, namely, Aedh and Art Carrach, were liberated the Monday¹¹ after November Day. And Mag Uidhir, namely, their father, resigned his lordship the same day to John, son of Philip Mag Uidhir (Namely, in Inis-finnrach that was done).—Gilla-na-naem, son of Irial Ua Ferghail, was taken by Ua Ferghail, namely, by Rughruidhe, son of Cathal Ua Ferghail and given to the Earl, that is, to Gerald, son of Earl Thomas, namely, Earl of Kildare.—Donn, son of Edmund, son of Thomas Mag Uidhir junior, was slain in treachery in the door of the cemetery of Achadh-ur-chaire by the sons of Thomas Mag Uidhir junior, namely, Thomas and Concobur and Ruaidhri and by the sons of Flaithbertach, son of Thomas junior, namely, Gilla-Padraig and Cu-Connacht and Brian the Scarred, on the Kalends [1st] of September, 4th¹² of the moon.—The son of Patrick Courcey died.—The Barrymore was slain

occur in the Dionysian Cycle | 350). For *Kalends*, accordingly,
(*Todd. Lect. III., Table IV., p.* | read *Nones* : Sep. 5, moon 4.

B 92c

Ocup an Darrac̃ ar n-tul ar cpeic̃ air la Nodla[1]s, ion, Seaan Darrac̃.—Ubla im̃da a n-garrgavac̃ 7 a coillac̃ in blic̃ain rī.^e—hUa Concobuir do venum i³ Connačtac̃ in^b blic̃ain rī^b le Mac Uilliam Dure 7 le n-a ra[1]nn fein i Connačtac̃ do⁴ Ac̃d¹, mac Ac̃da, mic^b Toirpdelbac̃is ois, mic Ac̃da^b, mic Toirpdelbac̃is, mic^b Ac̃da, mic Eogain^b.—| Sgairneap croda ioeap hUa n-Domnaill, ion, Ac̃d ruac̃, mac^b Neill gairb^b 7 Mac Uilliam lctarač̃ ra bel ac̃a air-na-ruac̃ i Connačtac̃, Nonar[-ir]^b Septimbriy^b, inromarbac̃ tuille[ō] ar čeo do muinntir Mic Uilliam Dure 7 inrogabac̃ Seaan, mac Mic Shiurcain 7 Uilleas, mac Rirdeap, mic Thomair¹ a Dure et alii multi.—Eogan, mac loclainn, mic Taiōs hUa Ruairc, obuit in^b iour Septimbriy^b.—Sgairneap ioeap Teallač̃-Eac̃ac̃ fein^e, inromarbac̃ Feidlim[iō], mac Feršail Meš Shamrac̃ain.—Mairril, ingen t-Seain, mic^b Domnaill, mic Sheain, mic Domnaill^b hUa Fheršail, ion, bean Concobuir, mic Glairne hUa Raišilliš, do bac̃ac̃, no do m̃uac̃, i n-Ač̃-na-boirne: šio b'e ac̃bup, no^b šio b'e^b do rīšne.—Rušpaciōe^b, mac Irua[1]l hUa Fheršail, do šac̃ail le Drian buiōe, mac hUa Fheršail, ion, le mac Rušpaciōe, mic Cačail hUa Fheršail, irin Phošmar.—hUa Neill, ion, Conn, mac Enri, mic Eogain hUa Neill, do ōul, pluac̃, ar Macaire Oiršiall 7 millte mora 7 loirg[č̃]e im̃da do ōenam ann leir roim Samuin^b.—Pilib, mac in Comorba Meš Mačgamna, ion^b, mac Semuir, mic Rugpaciōe, mic Ac̃rošail Meš Mačgamna^b, ion, in t-e do bi i n-a čananač̃ corac̃ a Cločup 7 i n-a comorba Tisepnaciš¹ i³ Cluain-eoir 7 i n-a peppun a n-Dartraciš 7 as a poiōe d'ur̃m̃or cečramna erpuic Oiršiall uile 7

1486. ³ a, B. ⁴ do'Ac̃, B. ¹ om., A.¹³ Philip.—Cf. the first entry of this year.

by the grandson of Donchadh Mag Carthaigh, namely, a tribe head of the Clann-Carthaigh. And the [said] Barry, namely, John Barry, had gone on a raid on him Christmas Day.—Apples [were] abundant in gardens and woods this year.—Aedh, son of Aedh, son of Toirdelbach junior, son of Aedh, son of Toirdelbach, son of Aedh, son of Eogan, was made Ua Concobuir in Connacht this year by Mac William de Burgh and by his own party in Connacht.—A courageous skirmish [took place] between Ua Domnaill, namely, Aedh the Red, son of Niall the Rough and Lower Mac William by the mouth of the ford of Ath-na-riadh in Connacht, on the Nones [5th] of September, wherein were slain more than 100 of the people of Mac William de Burgh and wherein were taken John, son of Mac Jordan and Ulick, son of Richard, son of Thomas de Burgh and many others.—Eogan, son of Lochlann, son of Tadhg Ua Ruairc, died on the 3rd of the Ides [11th] of September.—A skirmish [took place] between the Tellach-Eathach themselves, wherein was slain Feidhlimidh, son of Ferghal Mag Samradhain.—Marcella, daughter of John, son of Domnall, son of John, son of Domnall Ua Ferghail, namely, wife of Concobur, son of Glaisne Ua Raighilligh, was drowned, or stifled, in Ath-na-boirne, whatever the cause, or whoever did [it].—Rughraidhe, son of Irial Ua Ferghail, was taken by Brian the Tawny, son of Ua Ferghail, namely, by the son of Rughraidhe, son of Cathal Ua Ferghail, in the Harvest.—Ua Neill, namely, Conn, son of Henry, son of Eogan Ua Neill, went [with] a host on the Plain of Oirghialla and great devastations and many burnings were done there by him before November Day.—Philip¹³, son of the Coarb Mag Mathgamna, namely, son of James, son of Rughraidhe, son of Ardghal Mag Mathgamna, to wit, one that was canon choral in Clochar and successor of [St.] Tigernach in Cluain-eois and parson in Dartraighe and [1486]

had for the greater part all the Fourths¹⁴ of the bishop of Oirghialla and the farming¹⁵ of the priors of Lughbadh and Fern-magh, died on the feast of St. John, Apostle and Evangelist [Dec. 27].—Garret, son of Ferghal, son of John Ua Raighilligh, was slain by the sons of Maghnus, son of Aedh Mag Mathgamna the Red and by some of the people of the baron of Slane, shortly before Christmas in Clann-in-caich¹⁶ of Ua Raighilligh.—Great dearth of salt this year and the previous year in Ireland, so that often the quart of salt was bought for a groat in Meath and jesting folk were composing its elegy, because it was not to be had to be bought.—Concobur, son of Murchadh Mag Raghnaill, was proclaimed Mag Raghnaill this year by the descendants of Mael[-Sh]echlainn.—Raghnaill, son of John, son of Donchadh Mac Domnaill the Churlish, was this year made Mac Domnaill, that is, constable of the gallowglasses of Ua Neill.—Great dearness on horses this year in the Province of Ulster, so that often a colt was bought for a milch cow and a heifer.—The lordship of Dartraighe and [D.] itself were given to the sons of Eogan, son of Rughraidhe Mag Mathgamna, in this year.—A monastery¹⁷ of Friars Minor of [Stricter] Observance was begun this year by the son of Sir Edward Eustace, namely, by Roland, on the bank of the river Liffey.—The Dalton, namely, Edmund, son of Piers Dalton, resigned his lordship to his own son, that is, to Thomas Dalton, this year.

(This year was born Magonius [Cu-maighe?], son of Cathal [Mac Maghnusa] junior, on Friday, August 18.)

being: rector, two fourths; vicar and metropolitan, one fourth each (*ib.* p. 227sq.).

For the history of the *Fourth* under the Reformers, see Ware, p. 619sq.

¹⁵ *Farming*. — Of the rectorial parts of the tithes of the churches in Clogher diocese held by the

priorities of Louth and Farney.

¹⁶ *Clann-in-caich*. — See [1377], note 8.

¹⁷ *Monastery*. — At the end of the entry, another hand wrote in O: "Called New Abbey, neare Kilculin" [Old Kilcullen, co. Kildare]. See *Top. Dic.* (Lewis), s. v.

[Cal. 1an. pop^a Luan^a, l. 8[4], Anno Domini 1487. Mac
 Ἀεῖδαγαιν na hἈνḡaile, ιdon, Ταῖς mac ḡilla-na-naem
 mic Ἀεῖδαγαιν, do marbaḏ le clainn Uaithne', mic'
 1pua[1]l hU1 pēḡa1l, ιdon^b, le Ταῖς, mac Uaithne 7
 apailē^b.—Ruairḡu ḡlar 7 Donn og, da mac Dúinn, mic
 p1l1b na tuaiḏe Mes U1ḡu, ḡ'heḡ in bliadain r1^b a
 n-ḡaiḏ Nodla[1]ḡ^b.—Ταῖς ḡuḡ, mac P1nḡin mic ḡilla-
 paḡpauḡ, tanurḡi Oḡpauḡi, ḡ'heḡ.—Niall, mac Seaain
 buiḡe, mic Eogain hU1 Neill, do ḡabail le Niall, mac
 Toirpdelbaiḡ ruaiḡ, mic Enri, mic Eogain^b hU1 Neill,
 ap n-a pḡḡbail aḡ pḡḡbail baile^c hU1 Neill, ιdon, Cuinn,
 mic Enri hU1 Neill, 1^b cenn m1r ḡ'Erpuḡ^b.—ḡaeḡ mḡr
 in bliadain r1, 6 [Calenḡar Marcu, lep'noḡḡaḡ ḡiḡi 7
 templa imḡa 7 lep'buḡeaḡ epoinn 7 coiriḡa 7^b ḡarḡ-
 ḡaḡa^b 7 apailē.—| ḡrian ruaiḡ hUa^d Ruairc^d, ιdon^o,
 mac T1ḡepnain, mic Taiḡḡ, mic^b T1ḡepnain^b hU1 Ruairc
 —ιdon, cenn-pēḡna 1rⁱ ceinnpēalaḡi ḡo^b b1 a n-1ḡḡar
 A 100d Connaḡḡ in tan | rin^b—do ḡoin le rḡiḡiḡ, 6^b 1ḡur
 Marcu^b 7 a eḡ ḡi. Ocuḡ le hEogain, mac^b h[U]1 Ruairc,
 ιdon^b, mac Pēḡlim[ḡe], mic^g Donnḡaiḡ, mic T1ḡepnain
 o1ḡ^g, do r1ḡneḡ^h in^b marbaḡ^b rin. hUa Domnaill, ιdon,
 Ἀeḡ ruaiḡ, do ḡul tḡuḡ an marbaḡ rin um ḡairlen hU1
 Ruairc (ιdonⁱ, Pēḡlim[1ḡ]^j) 7 a ḡabail ḡo^k 7 tḡuḡ ḡo
 muinnḡuḡ hU1 Ruairc do marbaḡ ann, im' ḡrian, mac
 Caḡail, mic T1ḡepnain hU1 Ruairc', neoḡ^b do marbaḡ

1487. ^{a-a} 11., p. (the Latin), B. ^{b-b} om., B. ^c also before Cuinn, B (not C). ^{d-d} = 1445 ^{e-e}. ^e = b-b. ^{f-f} beoḡa, c-pēlaḡ, B. ^{g-g} hU1 Ruairc (with O Ruairc, mac Donnḡaiḡ. mic T1ḡepnain, itl., t. h.), B. ^h ponaiḡ, B. ⁱ⁻ⁱ = 1384 ^{c-c}. ^k 1eḡ, B.

1487. ¹ *Anghaile* [Annaly, co. Longford]. — Mac Egan was so called to distinguish him from his namesake, the Clanricard brehon, mentioned below under this year.

² *Spring*. — The Easter criteria given above at 918 [-9], 1014,

1109, prove that the Irish computed this season from Feb. 1. The (Irish) pseudo-Athanasian Paschal Tract (Krusch: *Der 84 jrg. Oster-cyclus*, p. 332) reckons Spring from Feb. 9; in order to have thence a month and a half (the *half quarter*

Kalends of Jan. on Monday [4th of the moon,] A.D. [1487] 1487. Mac Aedhagain of the Anghaile¹, namely, Tadhg, son of Gilla-na-naem Mac Aedhagain, was slain by the sons of Uaithne, son of Irial Ua Ferghail, that is, by Tadhg, son of Uaithne and another [son].—Ruaidhbri the Green and Donn junior, two sons of Donn, son of Philip Mag Uidhir of the [battle-]axe, died this year after Christmas.—Tadhg the Black, son of Finghin Mac Gilla-Padraig, tanist of Ossory, died.—Niall, son of John the Tawny, son of Eogan Ua Neill, was taken by Niall, son of Toirdelbach the Red, son of Henry, son of Eogan Ua Neill, on his being found leaving the town of Ua Neill, namely, of Conn, son of Henry Ua Neill, at the end of a month of Spring².—Great wind this year, on the 6th of the Kalends of March [Feb. 24], whereby many houses and churches were unroofed and whereby were broken trees and cots and gardens and so on.—Brian Ua Ruairc the Red, namely, son of Tighernan, son of Tadhg, son of Tighernan Ua Ruairc—to wit, the most courageous leader that was in Lower [northern] Connacht at that time—was wounded with an arrow, on the 6th of the Ides [10th] of March, and died of it. And by Eogan, son of Ua Ruairc, namely, son of Feidhlimidh, son of Donchadh, son of Tighernan junior, was done that slaying. Ua Domnaill, namely, Aedh the Red, went, because of that slaying, against the castle³ of Ua Ruairc (namely, Feidhlimidh) and it was taken by him and three of the people

of 1488, 11th entry, *infra*) to the (Roman) Equinox, March 25.

But this only serves to supply a two-fold proof of the forgery. For the Roman initial day was Feb. 7. VII. Id. [Feb.] Incipiunt Veris exordia tempore prisco (Cal. Galba, Hampson, p. 399. Cf. Ideler: *Handbuch*, p. 143). On the

other hand, reasoning as represented, the putative author, whose (Greek) Equinox was March 21, would have begun Spring with Feb. 5.

³ *Castle*.—Castlecar (*F. M.*): in par. of Killasnet, co. Leitrim (O'D. iv. 1149).

le Ἰορδανίᾳ, mac Ἀέθα Ἰαλλῶα hU Domnaill, d'urc̃ur
 do ḡunna^b. Ocur in cairṑel ceṑna do bṑrēṑ ḡairṑ
 beas iarṑin¹.—ḡḡairṑer eter clainn Mēḡ Uṑṑir, iṑon,
 clann Emuinn, mic Tomair óḡ Mēḡ Uṑṑir^b—iṑon, Ἀέθ
 7 Ἀρε 7 Ὀριαν—7 clainn Tomair óḡ Mēḡ Uṑṑir, iṑon,
 Tomar 7 Concobar. Ocur ṑearaṑāč, mac Emuinn óḡ,
 mic Emuinn Mhēḡ Uṑṑir, do marbaṑ ann 7 Ἀέθ, mac
 Duinn, mic' Emuinn^d 7 moirṑerēṑ eile 1 n-a timceall
 do marbaṑ ann^b 7^b coiceṑ, no ṑerēṑ, eile d'a muinnṑir
 do ḡabail ann^b.—Ἀλλṑe, inḡen 1 n ḡilla du 1^b Mēḡ
 Uṑṑir (iṑon^m, Māḡ Uṑṑir^m), iṑon, bean Concobar mic
 Māḡnura, moṑṑua ep̃. (Ocurⁿ Concobar Mac^o Māḡ-
 nura^o ṑein d'heḡ hoc^p anno^{pⁿ}.)—Cṑeačā moṑa in bli-
 ṑain ṑi^o leir hUa Cačā[1]n, iṑon, le ḡeāan, mac Ἀṑṑne
 hUa Cačā[1]n, ṑirin Choiḡ-1čṑaraiḡ 7 ṑir, no^o ṑruṑ^o, ar
 ax.1ṑ do^b ṑainib^b do marbaṑ ann leir. Ocur Ὀριαν
 carpač, mac Ἀέθα, mic Ὀριαν Mēḡ Uṑṑir, do marbaṑ
 ann do'n ṑurur ṑin.—hUa Ruairc, iṑon, ṑeṑlīm[1ṑ],
 mac Donnčairṑ, mic ṑiḡernain óḡ^b hUa Ruairc^b, d'in-
 narbaṑ ara ṑučairṑ leir hUa n-Domnaill, iṑon, le
 hἈέθ ruāč, mac^b Neill ḡairṑ^b 7 a čur a ṑearaiṑ-Manač
 in^o bliṑain ṑi^o.—Cačal duṑ, mac Domnaill, mic Eogain
 hU^o Concobar^o, do marbaṑ in^b bliṑain ṑi^b le ḡailean-
 ḡāčaiṑ 7 é ṑein 7 clann ṑoirṑelbaiḡ carpaiḡ hUa Con-
 cobuir ar n-dul ar cṑeic op̃ra.—Coblač moṑ do
 ḡaxanačaiṑ do čečṑ a n-Eṑinn an bliṑain ṑi^o d'in-
 ṑoiḡiṑ mic Duici Očearc do bí ar innarbaṑ in ṑan ṑin
 a cenn iarṑa Cille-ṑara, iṑon, ḡeṑoṑ, mac Tomair
 iarṑa. Ocur nar'ṑair ar ṑličṑ na ṑola ṑiḡ in ṑrač^a ṑin

1487. 1-ṑṑain, B. m-m=1392^b. n-n=1383^{b-b}. om., A. p-p=1434^{m-m}.
 9 ṑan, B.

⁴ York. — Read Warwick. Cf.
 1485, note 11.

⁵ Sunday.—Whitsunday (VI. G)
 fell on June 3 in this year.

of Ua Ruairc were slain there, around Brian, son of [1487] Cathal, son of Tighernan Ua Ruairc, who was slain by Godfrey, son of Aedh Ua Domnaill the Foreign, with shot of gun. And the same castle was broken down a very short time after that.—A skirmish between the sons of Mag Uidhir, namely, the sons of Edmund, son of Thomas Mag Uidhir junior—that is, Aedh and Art and Brian—and the sons of Thomas Mag Uidhir junior, that is, Thomas and Concobur. And Feradhach, son of Edmund junior, son of Edmund Mag Uidhir, was slain in it and Aedh, son of Donn, son of Edmund and seven others with him were slain in it and five, or six, others of his people were taken in it.—Ailbhe, daughter of the black Gillie Mag Uidhir (namely, [the] Mag Uidhir), that is, wife of Concobur Mac Maghnusa, died. (And Conchobar Mac Maghnusa himself died this year.)—Great raids [were made] this year by Ua Catha[i]n, namely, by John, son of Aibhne Ua Catha[i]n, in Coill-ichtarach and two, or three, and twenty persons were slain there by him. And Brian Carrach, son of Aedh, son of Brian Mag Uidhir, was slain there on that expedition.—Ua Ruairc, namely, Feidhlimidh, son of Donchadh, son of Tigernan Ua Ruairc junior, was expelled from his country by Ua Domnaill, namely, by Aedh the Red, son of Niall the Rough, and driven into Fir-Manach this year.—Cathal the Black, son of Domnall, son of Eogan Ua Conchobuir, was slain this year by the Gailenga, when himself and the sons of Toirdelbach Carrach Ua Conchobuir were gone on a raid on them.—A great fleet of Saxons came to Ireland this year to meet the son of the Duke of York⁴, who was exiled at that time [and living] with the Earl of Kildare, namely, Gerald, son of Earl Thomas. And there lived not of the race of the blood royal that time but that son of the Duke and he was proclaimed king on the Sunday⁵ of the

αἶτ in mac rin in 'Oíuice 7 ríḡ do ḡairm ḡe 'Domnač
 in Spíruta Naeim, a m-baile Ḍḡa-cliač an tan rin.
 Ocur a ímtečt roir leirín coḡlač 7 moran do Erenn-
 caiḡ do ḡul leir roir, im¹ ḡerbpačair 1apla Cille-ḡara,
 ion, im Tomar, mac' in 1apla 7 im Eḡarḡ Pluingceḡ,
 ion, Eḡarḡ óḡ.—Cpeača^b mora do ḡenum do Choin-
 Ulač, mic Ḍeḡa hUí Neill, 7 ḡ'a bpačair 7 do clainn
 Remuinn Meḡ Mačḡamna an bliāḡain [ri] ap hUa
 A 101a n-Ḍnluain, ion, ap Emunn ruāč hUa h-Ḍnluain^b.— |
 'Doínenn mor pēḡana 1 Saípač na bliāḡna² pa, amail
 ḡeimḡeḡ n-ḡoíneannḡa, innur ḡur'meačāḡ moran ḡ'ar-
 ḡannaiḡ Erenn le.—Tiḡernan ḡuḡ, mac 'Donnčaiḡ, mic
 Tiḡernain ois hUí Ruairc, do marbač leir hUa n-
 'Domnaill, ion, le hḌeḡ ruāč, in^b bliāḡain ri^b.—
 Tiḡernan caprač, mac Tiḡernain, mic' Taiḡḡ, mic
 Tiḡernain' hUí Ruairc, do marbač a Muinnḡir-Eolu[1]r
 le clainn Ruaiḡri Mic 'Diarḡaḡa 7 le mac Mic 'Diar-
 maḡa ruāč. Ocur^r pēpačāč, mac pēan Toirḡḡelbaiḡ
 Meḡ Uíḡir, do marbač ann 7 'Domnaill, mac 'Duinn,
 mic' 'Domnaill', mic Ḍirt Meḡ Uíḡir, do marbač ann
 in la ceḡna 7 'Doínnall beḡnač Maḡ Sampačain do
 ḡabail ann pō^o 7 apailē.—hUa Ruairc, ion^o, pēḡ-
 lim[1ḡ]^o, do ḡul 1 n-a čir pēin 7 rič do ḡenum do^t riḡ
 hUa n-'Domnaill, ion^b, le hḌeḡ ruāč^b.—[piliḡ^u bočt,
 mac Cuinn epōraiḡ hUí Uíḡinn,] ḡ'heḡ in³ bliāḡain ri :
 B 93a ion, ḡpačair⁴ Minur | ḡé Obḡepuancía, neč ir mó
 7 ir pēpp⁵ ḡuanairē ḡiačāčḡa 'ran^o aimḡir ḡeiḡeanaḡ^{7a}.
 —hUa Raiḡilliḡ, ion, Toirḡḡelbač, mac Seain, mic'
 Eḡain hUí Raiḡilliḡ, do eḡ do biḡḡ 1 n-a čairlen pēin
 1 Tulaiḡ-Moḡain (no^m -Monḡain^m), in⁵ cet la do mī Seir-
 timbir^o na^b bliāḡna pa^b. Ocur O Raiḡilliḡ do ḡenaḡ
 ḡ'a mac 1 n-a ínač, ion, do Sheaan hUa Raiḡilliḡ, in

1487. ¹um, A. ²-ni, B. ³an, A. ⁴-čep, A. ⁵pēpp, A. ⁶riḡ, B.
⁷n-ḡeiḡen-, B. ^rThe sequence of the items in B is: 'Domnaill—
 pēpačāč—'D. beḡnač. ⁵⁻⁵=1457¹ (text, C). ^tafter n-'D-, B. ^{u-u}t. m.
 (part in [] is out off), n. t. h., A; text, B.

Holy Ghost in the town of Ath-clíath that time [1487]
 And he went east with the fleet and many of the Irish
 went with him east, under the brother of the Earl
 of Kildare, namely, Thomas, son of the Earl and under
 Edward Plunket, that is, Edward junior.—Great raids
 were made by Cu-Uladh [of Fews], son of Aedh Ua Neill
 and by his kinsmen and by the sons of Redmund Mag
 Mathgamna this year on Ua hAnluain, namely, on Edmund
 Ua hAnluain the Red.—Great inclemency of rain in the
 Summer of this year, like a Winter of inclemency, so
 that much of the crops of Ireland was destroyed thereby.
 —Tighernan the Black, son of Donchadh, son of Tig-
 hernan Ua Ruairc junior, was slain by Ua Domnaill,
 namely, by Aedh the Red, this year.—Tighernan Carrach,
 son of Tighernan, son of Tadhg, son of Tighernan Ua
 Ruairc, was slain in Muintir-Eoluis by the sons of Ru-
 aidhri Mac Diarmada and by the son of Mac Diarmada
 the Red. And Feradhach, son of Toirdelbach Mag Uidhir
 senior, was slain there and Domnall, son of Donn, son of
 Domnall, son of Art Mag Uidhir, was slain there the
 same day and Domnall Gapped-[tooth] Mag Samradhain
 was taken there also and so on.—Ua Ruairc, namely, Feidh-
 limidh, went⁶ into his own country and peace was made
 by him with Ua Domnaill, namely, with Aedh the Red.—
 Philip the Poor, son of Conn Ua Uiginn the Scarred,
 died this year: to wit, a Friar Minor of [Stricter] Obser-
 vance; one that was the most copious and the best versi-
 fier of devotion in the late time.—Ua Raighilligh, namely,
 Toirdelbach, son of John, son of Eogan Ua Raighilligh,
 died of a fit in his own castle, in Tulach-Mongain, the
 1st day of the month of September of this year. And
 his son, namely, John Ua Raighilligh, was made Ua
 Raighilligh in his stead, the 13th day of that same month.
 —Brian, son of Brian the Freckled, son of Aedh, son of

⁶ *Went, etc.*—Cf. the seventh previous (*Ua Ruairc*) entry.

treap la des do'n nī cetna rin.—Ūrian, mac Ūrian ballaiḡ, mic Aēða, mic Pheithlimtē hūi Concobuir, do es rin^b Eapruē in bliadain rin^b.—Dicaip Clain-innri, idon, Ūrian, mac mic in erpuic hūi Copepain, d'hes in^b bliadain^b [ri].—Tomap Mas Uidri, idon, mac Tomair ois, mic Tomair eile (idon^a, in^s ḡilla duḡ^m), do ḡabail a n-Aēað-beithi le Mas Uidri ós, idon, la Seaan mac' Pilib, mic^o Tomair^o Mes Uidri^o 7 oētar d'a muinntir do ḡabail maille ri ann 7 oēt n-eiē do buain dōi^b—7^b rin naemaō Kalaionn do nī Octimber do ronao^b rin^b—7 lorcaō doimlias Aēað-beithi do neamtoil Mes Uidri an la rin.—Emun^b, mac Caēail ois Mic Maḡnura, do baēuō a purt Tamnaiḡi-riada 7 a aō-lucaō i Mainirtir Leara-ḡabail 8 Kalendar Augur^b.—Caē do ēabairt eter in dā riḡ do bi i Saxanaiḡ in tan ra—idon, an ri do bi do ūreathaiḡ ann 7 in macaīn ós a dubrumar romainn, d'ar'ḡoirēō rí a mbaille Aēa-cliaē—7 in caē do ēur ar in macaīn ós rin. Ocur naē^r rainnḡ a ruim, no a comairēn ca do marbaō^r do mīltiḡ annrin. Ocur urīhor a n-deaāō do Epenni-ēaiḡ roir, do marbaō ann, in Tomap, mac Iapla Cille-dara^s | 7 in moran do ḡallmacaīnaiḡ^w uairle ailiḡ. Ocur^b a^b timēall na féili Cpor tucāō in caē rin 7 arailē.—hūa Maeil-Conaire, idon, Siḡraiḡ, mac Seaan ruaiḡ hūi Mail-Conaire, d'hes^x, idon, ollam hūi Concobuir Connaēt re penēur.—hūa^b Domnaill, idon, Aēō ruaiḡ, do dūl, rluaiḡ, i Muḡ-Luirḡ 7 tiḡi 7 arbanna do lorcaō leir ann. Ocur cuio do Muḡ-Luirḡ fein, idon, Ruaiḡri a n dāire, mac Muirḡira, mic Aēða Mic Ūiurmadā, do ḡairuḡuō na ceall [sic] Ūraiḡi-uallaiḡi 7

A 101b

1487. ^s Cillī, A. ^r ba doilḡ apim ḡac ar'marbaō—it were hard to count every one that was slain, B. ^w ḡallaiḡ, B. ^x before idon, *supra*, B.

⁷ Bishop.—See [1369], note 10.

⁸ Sep. 23.—Sunday; proving that

the attack was made during Mass.

For Achadh-beithi, see 1458, note 6.

Feidhlimidh Ua Concobuir, died in the Spring this year. [1487]

—The vicar of Claen-inis, namely, Brian, grandson of the bishop⁷ Ua Corcraín, died this year.—Thomas Mag Uidhir, namely, son of Thomas junior, son of another Thomas (namely, the black Gillie), was taken in Achadh-beithi by Mag Uidhir junior, namely, by John, son of Philip, son of Thomas Mag Uidhir and eight of his people were taken with him there and eight horses were wrested from them—and on the 9th of the Kalends of October [Sep. 23⁸] that was done—and the stone church of Achadh-beithi was burned against the will of Mag Uidhir that day.—Edmund, son of Cathal Mac Maghnusa junior, was drowned in the port of Tamnach-riada⁹ and buried in the monastery of Lis-gabail, on the 8th of the Kalends of August [July 25].—Battle was given between the two kings that were in Saxon-land this time—that is, the king that was a Welshman and the young man whom we mentioned before, who was called king in the town of Ath-clíath—and the battle went against that young man. And it was impossible to reckon, or to estimate, how many thousands were slain then. And the greater part of what went east of the Irish were slain there, around Thomas, son of the Earl of Kildare and many other noble Foreign youths. And about the feast of [Holy] Cross was fought^{9a} that battle and so on.—Ua Mail-Conaire, namely, Sigraídh, son of John Ua Mail-Conaire the Red, that is, the ollam of Ua Concobuir of Connacht in history, died.—Ua Domnaill, namely, Aedh the Red, went [with] a host into Magh-Luirg and houses and crops were burned by him there. And some of Magh-Luirg itself, namely, Ruaidhri of the Oak-wood, son of Muirghis, son of Aedh Mac Diarmada, profaned the church of Braigh-

⁷ *Tamnach-r.*—*Fine field of [the]* bar., co. Fer.).
ridge; Tawny (in the part of Derry-
vullen par. that is in Tirkennedy

^{9a} *Fought.*—At Stoke, Nottinghamshire, on Wednesday, June 20.

eodala mora do bpeit̃ eirt̃ 7 húa Domnaill do airt̃
 na n-eodala do íasapatait̃ an teampaill ro íapait̃eð
 ann.—húa Domnaill cetna do dul 1 Muig-Íuirt̃ p̃eðt̃
 aile 1 íoḡmur na bliat̃na ra 7 t̃iḡi ím̃da 7 arbanna do
 lorcað leir 7 teampoll 'Opoma-Conaill do lorcað
 ann le íep̃ḡal carpað, mac Domnaill, mic Tait̃ḡ húa
 Ruairc. Ocur, mur nað pug húa Domnaill ar íep̃ḡal
 carpað p̃ein d'a t̃oirp̃ert̃ irin n-ḡnim rin, mac Mic
 T̃iḡep̃nain na 'Duannait̃e do t̃oirp̃irt̃ do cl̃eip̃c̃it̃ an
 teampaill ar ron in loir̃c̃it̃ rin 7 ap̃aile.—Mac Uilliam
 Clainni-Ricairc, ion, Uilleas, mac Uilleḡ, do ðul,
 íluaḡ, ar t̃arp̃ainḡ húa Concobuir duinn (ioñ, Aed̃,
 mac Aed̃a, mic Toirp̃delbaiḡ duinn), irna Cluaint̃it̃ ar
 íeirlim̃it̃ íno, mac Tait̃ḡ, mic Toirp̃delbaiḡ ruairc.
 Ocur baile íeirlim̃it̃ íno do lorcað leo 7 a mac do
 marbað, ion, Ror, mac íeirlim̃[et̃] íno 7 an t̃ir uile
 do lorcað leo 7 do loir̃ḡeour 7 do m̃illeaour an meir̃
 do bo rann d'íeirlim̃[it̃] íinn 7 do clainn mac íhe-
 iðlim̃[et̃] do Chorca-Aclann 7 do Thir-Óruin 7 do'n
 leat̃-tuaic̃. Ocur clann íeirlim̃[et̃]e íno, ion, Aed̃
 7 Toirp̃delbað 7 Conn, do ðul ar coir in t̃-íluaḡ 7
 mac Domnaill, mic Toirp̃delbaiḡ doill, mic Toirp̃del-
 baiḡ duinn húa Concobuir, do marbað leo aḡ Ror-
 Comaiñ.—húa Ceallaiḡ, ion, Uilliam, mac Aed̃a, mic
 Óruin húa Ceallaiḡ, do ḡabail a t̃úr íoḡmur na
 bliat̃na ra le n-a b̃p̃ait̃p̃it̃ p̃ein, ion, le Mail[-Sh]-
 eclainn 7 le Concobuir 7 le Ceallaç' 7 le hEmunn.
 Aed̃, mac Donnçait̃ húa Cheallaiḡ, do marbað le
 clainn húa Ceallaiḡ, ion, le clainn Uilliam, mic Aed̃a.
 —húa Mail[-Sh]eclainn, ion, Laiḡneç, mac Cuirc

1487. ʸʸ=1379 c.c.

¹⁰ *Cluainte*. — *Meadows*; Cloon-
 ties, west of Strokestown, co. Ros-
 common (O'D. iv. 1434). The text

shows the district belonged to
 O'Conor the Red.

uallaighi and took great chattels thereout and Ua Domnaill made restitution of the chattels to the priests of the church that was profaned there.—The same Ua Domnaill went into Magh-Luirc another time in the Harvest of this year and many houses and crops were burned by him, and the church of Druim-Conaille was burned there by Ferghal Carrach, son of Domnall, son of Tadhg Ua Ruairc. And, as Ua Domnaill did not catch Ferghal Carrach himself, to deliver him up for that deed, the son of Mag Tighernain of the [river] Buannaid was delivered to the clergy of the church in pledge [for reparation] of that burning and so on.—Mac William of Clann-Ricaird, namely, Ulick, son of Ulick, went [with] a host, at the instigation of Ua Concobuir the Brown (namely, Aedh, son of Aedh, son of Toirdelbach the Brown), into the Cluainte¹⁰ against Feidhlimidh the Fair, son of Tadhg, son of Toirdelbach the Red. And the town of Feidhlimidh the Fair was burned by them and his son, namely, Ros, son of Feidhlimidh the Fair, was slain and the whole territory was burned by them and they burned and destroyed the extent that was the portion of Feidhlimidh the Fair and of the grandsons of Feidhlimidh in Corco-Achlann and in Tir-Briuin and in the Leath-tuath. And the sons of Feidhlimidh the Fair, namely, Art and Toirdelbach and Conn, went in pursuit of the host and the son of Domnall, son of Toirdelbach the Blind, son of Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir the Brown, was slain by them at Ros-Comain.—Ua Cellaigh, namely, William, son of Aedh, son of Brian Ua Cellaigh, was taken in the beginning of the Harvest of this year by his own kinsmen, namely, by Mail[-Sh]-echlainn and by Concobur and by Ceallach and by Edmund. Aedh, son of Donchadh Ua Cellaigh, was slain by the sons of Ua Cellaigh, namely, by the sons of William, son of Aedh.—Ua Mail[-Sh]-echlainn, namely, Laighnech, son of Core Ua Mail[-Sh]-echlainn, was slain this

A 101c

hli' Mail[-Sh]eclainn', do marbað le Conn, mac Airt, mic' Cunn', mic^b Cormac ballaig^b hli' Mail[-Sh]eclainn, in bliadain ri°.— | Feidlim[ið], mac Mic Maḡnura Meḡ Uíðir, i don', mac Caḡail ois, mic Caḡail moir Mic Maḡnura', d'heḡ in bliadain ri, la^b Saḡ Lúcar Suibícel, púra 5. Ocur tob' fep bpiḡmur, beoḡa, daenaḡtaḡ, deraḡ in Feidlim[ið] rin^b.—Ingim^b Maḡgamna hli' Uíain, i don, ben hli' Loḡlainn, d'eloð le hEmund, mac Ricaird a Dupe, i túr Fhoḡmair na bliadna ra.—Creaḡ do denum do mac hli' Domnaill, i don, do Chonn, mac Aḡda ruaird hli' Domnaill, la Saḡ Proufir ar Shemur mac Pilib Meḡ Uíðir, a Cuil Meḡ Thiḡernain, ar orað do ḡabail eter Phepaib-Manaḡ 7 Conaillaiḡ in traḡ rin. Ocur coicep, no fepir, do muinntir mic hli' Domnaill do marbað le muinntir Shemu[i]r 7 naḡ rug Semur féin oppa.—hUa Neill, i don, Conn, mac Enrí hli' Neill, do ruarluḡuð Neill, mic Sheain buirde hli' Neill, o Niall, mac Toirpdelbaiḡ ruaird hli' Neill 7 a bpeit leir cum cairle[i]n clainni Seain buirde a n-doiḡ co ruigheð an cairdel ar. Ocur, o naḡ ruair, parlongpore do denum d'hUa Neill 7 d'a bpaib 7 d'a galloglaḡaiḡ a timcell an cairdel ó feil Cpor co cet feil Muire d'Fhoḡmur. Ocur foirm iḡda do čengal atoppa ar a ruigheð hUa Neill an cairlen 7 an foirm do dul o čeile arur. Ocur clann Sheain buirde 7 marcluag clainni Meḡ Maḡgamna, i don, ḡlaine 7 Uíain, do denum creice a ferand clainni Toirpdelbaiḡ na marḡ hli' Neill, ar a rucaur da cet, no tri, bó leó 7 do marbaur daine^b.—Toirpdelbaḡ, mac Peraḡaiḡ, mic Duinn, mic' Con-Chonnaḡt' Meḡ Uíðir 7 Ruairdri, mac ḡoffraḡa, mic^b Domnaill^b Mic' ḡilla-ruaird', do marbað an' bliadain' ri° le

¹¹ Thursday.—Oct. 18.¹² Mathgamain. — Brother of

Conor O'Brien, king of Thomond.

¹³ Castle.—See 1480, note 10.

year by Conn, son of Art, son of Conn, son of Cormac Ua Mail[-Sh]echlainn the Freckled.—Feidhlimidh, son of Mac Maghnusa Mag Uidhir, namely, son of Cathal junior, son of Cathal Mac Maghnusa Mor, died this year on the day of St. Luke the Apostle, on Thursday.¹¹ And a hearty, spirited, humane, charitable man was that Feidhlimidh.—The daughter of Mathgamain¹² Ua Briain, namely, wife of Ua Lochlainn, eloped with Edmund, son of Ricard de Burgh, in the beginning of the Harvest of this year.—A raid was made by the son of Ua Domnaill, namely, by Conn, son of Aedh Ua Domnaill the Red, on St. Francis' day [Oct. 4] on James, son of Philip Mag Uidhir, in Cuil-Meg-Tighernain, after truce being accepted between the Fir-Manach and the [Tir-]Conallians that time. And five, or six of the people of the son of Ua Domnaill were slain by the people of James; but James did not overtake them himself.—Ua Neill, namely, Conn, son of Henry Ua Neill, liberated Niall, son of John Ua Neill the Tawny, from Niall, son of Toirdelbach Ua Neill the Red and took him with him to the castle¹³ of the sons of John the Tawny, in hope that he would obtain the castle by him. And, as he did not obtain [it], a leaguer was made by Ua Neill and by his own kinsmen and by his gallowglasses around the castle from the feast of [Holy] Cross¹⁴ to the first feast of Mary¹⁴ of Harvest. And a form of peace was concerted between them, whereby Ua Neill would obtain the castle and the form went asunder again. And the sons of John the Tawny and the horse-host of the sons of Mag Mathgamna, namely, of Glaisne and of Brian, made a raid in the land of the sons of Toirdelbach Ua Neill of the Beeves, on which they took two, or three, hundred cows with them and slew persons.—Toirdelbach, son of Feradhach, son of Donn, son of Cu-Connacht Mag Uidhir

¹⁴ Cross; Mary.—May 3; Aug. 15.

- clainn Mic Domnaill Clainni-Ceallaiḡ, ion^b, ḡilla-
 paopaig 7 Copmac^b.—Deinir Mac ḡilla-Coirḡle, ion,
 airċinneċ 7 bicair Airiḡ-broica, o'heg in bliadain [ri].
 —Taḡs, mac' ḡriain Mic Amhlaim' Mheg Uir^b, neċ^b do
 bi^b i^z n-a peppun^z a^b in-ḡoḡaiḡ ar túr 7 i n-a bicair a
 Cill-Lairi^b 7 Maire, ingen Ruḡraide, mic^b Arḡail^b
 Meg Mhaḡanna, neċ^b do bí i n-a mnai aḡ ḡriain, mac
 Rilib Meg Uir^b 7 Una, ingen Domnaill bain hui
 Raiḡilliḡ, in^b bean do bi aḡ Toirpdelbaċ, mac Rilib
 Meg Uir^b 7 Feḡal hui Mael-paopaig 7^b Maḡnur
 buide, mac Maḡnura buide, mic Cairbri^b 7 Maḡnur
 A 101d buide, mac Caḡail riabaiḡ, mic Duinn | Caḡanaiḡ 7
 Caḡal, mac Ruair^b caiċ Meg Uir^b—omney queuepunt
 hoc anno.—Sean, mac Conċobuir Mic Aeḡaḡain, ion,
 ollam breiḡeḡan Mic Uillaim Clainni-Ricair^b, o'heg.—
 Cloċ^{aa} Loċa-huaċtair do ḡabail in bliadain ri le clainn
 Domnaill bain hui Raiḡilliḡ, ion, Feḡal 7 Emunn.
 B 93b Ocur Feḡal péin | o'heg in bliadain ri in Saḡarn ri
 Noḡlaig 7 a adlucad a n-ḡruim-leḡan^{aa}.—hui^b Neill,
 ion, Conn, do ḡul ar cpeiċ a n-ḡriḡallaiḡ ar ḡlaine,
 mac Remuinn Meg Maḡanna, la peil Sdeabtain 7
 in cpeaċ do breiċ lei^r 7^b Arḡ, mac Neill, mic Sean
 buide hui Neill, do marbaḡ lei^r^b ann. Ocur cuir do
 ḡalloglaċaiḡ hui Neill do marbaḡ ann um^b mac^{bb} Eim^r
 ballaiḡ Mic Somairle, ion^b, Dubḡall 7 mac eiri do
 Eim^r ballaċ do ḡabail ann, ion, Seinicin 7 mac Mic-
 an-ḡirr^b do marbaḡ ann^b, ion, Arḡ^b.—Aeḡ, mac
 ḡriain, mic Feḡail ruair^b hui Uir^b, o'heg in^b bli-
 adain ri irin Foḡmur^b.—Iarla Oer-Muman, ion,
 Sémar, mac Tomair, mic Semair, mic ḡepoir^b, mic
 1887. ^{zz} in peppun, after Taḡs, B. ^{aa-aa} Feapḡal, mac O. bain hui
 Raiḡilliḡ, o'heg in bliadain [ri], B. ^{bb} Dubḡall, prf., B.

¹⁵ Cell - Lasair (recte - Lasre). — of the name occur in the Mart.
 Church of Lasar [Virgin. Thirteen | Tal.]; Killassery, co. Fermanagh.

and Ruaidhri, son of Godfrey, son of Domnall Mac Gilla-ruaidh, were slain this year by the sons of Mac Domnaill of Clann-Cellaigh, namely, Gilla-Padraig and Cormac.— Denis Mac Gilla-Coisgle, namely, herenagh and vicar of Airech-brosca, died this year.—Tadhg, son of Brian Mac Amlaim Mag Uidhir, one that was parson in Botha at first and vicar in Cell-Lasair¹⁵ [afterwards] and Mary, daughter of Rughruidhe, son of Ardgal Mag Mathgamna, one that was the wife of Brian, son of Philip Mag Uidhir and Una, daughter of Domnall Ua Raighilligh the Fair, wife of Toirdelbach, son of Philip Mag Uidhir and Ferghal Ua Mael-Padraig and Maghnus the Tawny, son of Maghnus, son of Cairbre the Tawny and Maghnus the Tawny, son of Cathal the Swarthy, son of Donn Cathanach and Cathal, son of Ruaidhri Blind[-eye] Mag Uidhir—all rested this year.—John, son of Concobur Mag Aedhagain, ollam in jurisprudence of Mac William of Clann-Ricaird, died.—The fortress of Loch-uachtar was taken this year by the sons of Domnall Ua Raighilligh the Fair, namely, Ferghal and Edmund. And Ferghal himself died this year, the Saturday¹⁶ before Christmas and was buried in Druimlethan.—Ua Neill, namely, Conn, went on a raid into Oirghialla on Glaisne, son of Redmund Mag Mathgamna, the feast day of [St.] Stephen and the prey was carried off by him and Art, son of Niall, son of John Ua Neill the Tawny, was slain by him there, and some of the gallow-glasses of Ua Neill were slain there, around the son of Eimer Mac Somairle the Freckled, and another son of Eimer the Freckled, namely, Jenkin, was taken there and the son of Mac-an-girr, namely, Art, was slain there.—Aedh, son of Brian, son of Ferghal Ua Uiginn the Red, died this year in the Harvest.—The Earl of Desmond,

[1487]

¹⁶ Saturday.—Dec. 22.

Muirir Iarla, do marbað a peall a^p n-vepeð na bliaðna ra, im tpačaið na Noðla[1]ḡ^p, le Seann Mann-tač^{cc}. . . . 7 Iarla do ðenum o'a verbračair aile, ionn, do Mhuirir. Ocur Seann Mann-tač do čuicim á cetoir' irin n-ḡnim rin leirin Iarla óḡ rin, ionn, le Muirir.—hlla Ceallaiḡ, ionn, Uilliam, mac Aeða, mic ðriain hlli Ceallaiḡ, o'heḡ i n-a laimvečur 7 o'a hlla Ceallaiḡ do ðenum a n-aðaiḡ a čeile i^o n-h[U]ið-Maine, ionn, Mail[-Sh]ečlainn, mac Aeða, mic ðriain hlli Cellaiḡ 7 Donnčao, mac ðreapail, mic' Donnčao' hlli Ceallaiḡ.—Mac ḡoirvelð o'heḡ in' bliaðain' ri^o, ionn, Seann.—An Dalatunač, ionn, Emunn, mac Þiarpuir Dalatun, o'heḡ in^b bliaðain ri^b.

(ḡeaporo^{dd}, mac Emuinn ḡeancaiḡ Mic Oiribeaprt, do marbað le Seann, mac Semuir, mic Maeilir Mic Oiribeirt, a n-oiḡailt a ačar 7 le o'a mac Mic Oiribeirt, ionn, Maeilir 7 Emunn, ionn, o'a mac Þhirþorča, mic Maeilir Mic Oiribeirt^{dd}).

[Cal. Ian. iii. p., l. 15^a, Anno Domini 1488. Abb Aeða-tpuim o'heḡ in bliaðain [ri].—Domnall, mac Domnall, mic Neill ḡairb hlli' Domnall', do ḡabail i¹ múp Maimiḡpeč Epa- ruao le clainn Aeða ḡalloa, mic' Neill ḡairb', in^b bliaðain ri, iii. Iour Ianuairi^b.

A 102a Ocur a cpočao | an la ap naḡapač leirin muinntir

1487. ⁹ α, B. ^{cc} bl. = 1 lire, A, B (not C). ^{dd}-dd = 1394^{t-1}.

1488. ¹ α, B. ^a 18, A, B; om., C. ^{b-b} om., B.

¹⁷ James.—He heads the list of "sons and daughters of iniquity," against whom, as forcibly occupying the mensal goods of Philip, bishop of Ardfert, prospective anathema and interdict were fulminated by Sixtus IV., Ap. 27, 1479 (Theiner, p. 484sq.). That the Earl obeyed the monition ap-

pears from his having sought and obtained from the same Pope (May 12, 1483) absolution from censures, so far as concerned his right of patronage in the Augustinian priory "de Bello Loco," Ardfert diocese (*ib.* p. 491).

¹⁸ And.—The words omitted, in all probability, were: "by his own

namely, James¹⁷, son of Thomas, son of James, son of Gerald, son of Earl Maurice¹⁹, was slain in treachery at the end of this year, about Christmas times, by John the Toothless . . . and¹⁸ his other brother, namely, Maurice, was made Earl. And John the Toothless fell immediately for that deed by that young Earl, namely, by Maurice.—Ua Cellaigh, namely, William, son of Aedh, son of Brian Ua Cellaigh, died in his captivity²⁰ and two Ua Cellaighs were made against each other in Ui-Maine, to wit, Mail-[Sh]echlainn, son of Aedh, son of Brian Ua Cellaigh and Donchadh, son of Bresal, son of Donchadh Ua Cellaigh.—Mac Goisdelbh, namely, John, died this year.—The Dalton, namely, Edmund, son of Piers Dalton, died this year. [1487]

(Garret, son of Edmund Snub-nose Mac Herbert, was slain by John, son of James, son of Meyler Mac Herbert, in revenge of his father and by two sons of Mac Herbert, namely, Meyler and Edmund, that is, two sons of Ferdorcha, son of Meyler Mac Herbert).

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, [15th] of the moon, A.D. [1488 B.] 1488. The Abbot of Ath-truim died this year.—Domnall, son of Domnall, son of Niall Ua Domnaill the Rough, was taken in the [abbot's] house¹ of the monastery of Es-ruadh by the sons of Aedh the Foreign, son of Niall the Rough, this year, on the 3rd of the Ides [11th] of January. And they were hung on the morrow by the same people and

brother, in Rathkeale" (*F. M.*).

¹⁹ *Maurice*.—On May 4, 1343, Clement VI. granted him the privilege (on the same terms as it had been conceded to David, king of Scotland) that religious, when his guests, could use meat on days on which it was commonly allowed. On May 6, dispensation

in the 3rd and 4th degrees was granted to John, lord Roche and Amy, daughter of Maurice (Theiner, p. 279).

²⁰ *Captivity*.—*Cf.* the *Ua Cellaigh* entry under this year.

1488. ¹ *House*.—*Mur.* See O'D. v. 1313. For *Es-r.* (*red cataract*), see [1333], n. 6.

ceṭna 7^b le hCēð, mac hUí Domnaill 7 le Concobur,
 mac Feolímíð riabaiḡ, mic Neill ḡairḡ^b, do coma[í]ple
 hUí Domnaill, iḡon', Cēðá' riabaið.—Órian, mac Óriain
 buíðe Mic ḡilla-Phinnein, d'heḡ.—hEnri, hUa Seal-
 baiḡ, iḡon, canntaire doḡ' fepri a n-ḡairḡelṭaḡṭ Leíṭe
 Cunn, d'heḡ in^b bliaðain ri^b.—Donn', mac Domnaill
 ballaiḡ Meḡ Uíðir, d'heḡ' in^b bliaðain ri^b.—Cpeḡ^b moḡ
 do denum ar hUa Neill in bliaðain ri, iḡon, ar Conn,
 mac Enrí, le clainn Meḡ Maṭḡamna, iḡon, le ḡlaine
 7 le Órian. Ocuḡ Colla, mac Mic Domnaill, do arḡain
 doib' ann 7 mac Óriain (iḡon^c, Caṭal^c), mic Ruḡḡraiðe
 Meḡ Mhaṭḡamna, do maḡbað umpoḡan leiriḡ toḡaið 7
 daine aili naḡ aipmṡṡep runn^b.—Rémunnn, mac Rílib
 Mheḡ Uíðir, d'heḡ in^b bliaðain ri, 7 |Calenḡar Maḡci^b,
 iar maḡṡpa ḡoḡa.—Doḡḡnaill ḡoḡm, mac Alexanḡair,
 mac Mic Domnaill, do maḡbað i^b túḡ an Eaḡpaiḡ^b le
 clainn in abbaíð mic Alexanḡair, do Clainn-Domnaill
 feiri.—Uaiṡne, mac Maelpuanaḡ hUí Cepbail, tan-
 upṡi Eile, d'heḡ.—ḡepaḡaḡ, mac Mic Domnaill ḡalló-
 ḡlaḡ, iḡon, mac Raḡḡnaill Mic Domnaill, do maḡbað le
 Com-Ulaḡ, mac Seaain buíðe hUí Neill, in^b bliaðain ri,
 i túḡ in Eaḡpaiḡ, ar ḡḡeiriḡ oioce^b.—hUa Ceallaiḡ, iḡon,
 Mail[-Sh[e]clainn, mac Cēðá, mic Óriain hUí Ceallaiḡ,
 d'heḡ i^d cinn^d leḡ-ḡaiṡi taḡeiri a riḡṡa.—hUa Flann-
 aḡa[í]n Tuaiṡi-Raṡá^c, iḡon, Toiriḡelbaḡ, mac ḡilla-íḡḡu
 hUí Phlannaḡa[í]n, d'heḡ^b in bliaðain ri 7 hUa Flann-
 aḡa[í]n do ḡenum i n-a ínaḡ do ḡhilibepṡ, mac Cop-
 muic, mic ḡilla-íḡḡu hUí Phlannaḡa[í]n^b.—hUa Tuāṡail,
 iḡon, Emunn hUa Tuāṡail, do maḡbað a feall le clainn
 Taiðḡ hUí Óḡaín ḡoim^b Noḡlaiḡ^b.—Mac^b hUí Muḡṡaḡa,
 iḡon, mac tiḡepna hUa-ḡeilme, iḡon, Maṡḡamain, mac

1488. ^{c-c} = 1379 ^{o-c}. ^{d-d} ḡo cenn—*towards the end*, B. ^e = 1475 ^k.

² *Made king*.—See the last (original) entry, but two, of 1487.

by Aedh, son of Ua Domnaill and by Concobur, son of [1488] Feidhlimidh the Swarthy, son of Niall the Rough, by advice of Ua Domnaill, namely, of Aedh the Red.—Brian, son of Brian Mac Gilla-Finnein the Tawny, died.—Henry Ua Sealbaigh, namely, the best chanter of the Irishry of the Half of Conn, died this year.—Donn, son of Domnall Mag Uidhir the Freckled, died this year.—A great raid was made this year on Ua Neill, namely, on Conn, son of Henry, by the sons of Mag Mathgamna, namely, by Glaisne and by Brian. And Colla, son of Mac Domnaill, was plundered by them there and the son of Brian (namely, Cathal), son of Rughraidhe Mag Mathgamna, and other persons that are not reckoned here were slain on their side by the pursuing party.—Redmund, son of Philip Mag Uidhir, died this year, after long suffering, on the 7th of the Kalends of March [Feb. 24].—Domnall the Blue, son of Alexander, [namely] son of Mac Domnaill, was slain in the beginning of Spring by the sons of the abbot, son of Alexander, namely, by the Clann-Domnaill themselves.—Uaithne, son of Maelruanaigh Ua Cerbail, tanist of Eili, died.—Feradach, son of Mac Domnaill the Gallowglas, namely, son of Ragnall Mac Domnaill, was slain by Cu-Uladh, son of John Ua Neill the Tawny, this year, in the beginning of Spring, on a night incursion.—Ua Cellaigh, namely, Mail[-Sh]echlainn, son of Aedh, son of Brian Ua Cellaigh, died at the end of a half quarter after his being made king².—Ua Flannagain of Tuath-ratha, namely, Toirdelbach, son of Gilla-Isu Ua Flannagain, died this year and Gilbert, son of Cormac, son of Gilla-Isu Ua Flannagain, was made Ua Flannagain in his stead.—Ua Tuathail, namely, Edmund Ua Tuathail, was slain in treachery by the sons of Tadhg Ua Brain before Christmas.—The son of Ua Murchadha, namely, son of the lord of Ui-Feilme, namely, Mathgamain, son of Tadhg Ua Murchadha, was slain in treachery by the

Ταῖς ἡμῖν Μυρσάδα, το μαρβαδ α φαλλ le mac τῖςερνα
 ἡμῖν-Ἐννρεαλαῖς, ἰον, le Ὀννῆαδ, mac Ἀρτ, mic
 Ὀννῆαδ.—Ἐααν βυῖδε (no', óγ') ἡμῖν ἡἔαδρα 7 α mac
 το μαρβαδ le clainn ἡμῖν ἡἔαδρα (ἰον', le Ρυῖςρι 7 le
 ἡἔαδ') in βλιαδαιν ρι^b.—Ταῖς, mac Ἀἔα, mic Τοῖρρ-
 δελβαῖς capraiς ἡμῖν Concobuir, o'heg in^b βλιαδαιν ρι
 οἰδῆι Charς^b.—Μαιρςρες Ὀαλατun, ingen' Ἀνντρui
 Ὀαλατun', ἰον, bean ἡμῖν Ρηερςαῖ, ἰον, ben Ὀμναιλλ
 βυῖδε, mic' Ὀμναιλλ, mic Sheaan', mic^b Ὀμναιλλ^b ἡμῖν
 Ρηερςαῖ, o'heg in^b βλιαδαιν ρι^b.—Ἐααν caeč, mac'
 Μαςnurα, mic Εογαν' ἡμῖν Concobuir, το μαρβαδ in^b
 βλιαδαιν ρι, α n-οιαῖς Νοδla[ι]ς^b, le clainn Ρειδliu[č]e,
 mic' Εογαν ἡμῖν Concobuir'.—Ταῖς, mac Mail[-Sh]leč-
 lainn, | mic' Τῖςερναιn ἡμῖν Ρυαιρς', o'heg in^b βλια-
 δαιν ρι^b.—ἡμῖν^b Neill (ἰον^c, Conn^c) το ligen Neill, mic
 Ἐααν βυῖδε ἡμῖν Neill, αρα λαμδεčur in βλιαδαιν
 [ρι], im feil Ὀρηναινο. Ocur βραιςδε eile το ḡabail
 ar, im α dír mac fein 7 im mac eile Ἐααν βυῖδε, ἰον,
 Enpí^b.—Ὀμναιλλ, mac Neill ἡμῖν Neill, το μαρβαδ α
 Ρῖννταῖνnač le Ρυςραιδε, mac Ἀρτ ἡμῖν Neill 7 le
 clainn Neill, mic Ἀρτ ἡμῖν Neill.—ἡμῖν Ρερςαῖ το
 ḡairm in βλιαδαιν [ρι] το Conmac, mac Ἐααν, mic'
 Ὀμναιλλ', mic^b Ἐααν, mic Ὀμναιλλ^b ἡμῖν Ρηερςαῖ, 1
 n-αδαις Ρυςραιδι², mic Cačail ἡμῖν Ρηερςαῖ.—| Ὀριαν,
 mac Ἀἔα βυῖδε, mic^b Ὀριαν ballaῖς^b ἡμῖν Neill, o'heg
 το'n ḡalup breac i^b n-Ἐαρpuč na βλιαδνα ρα^b.—Μαιρiα,
 ingen Ὀμναιλλ ballaῖς Mic Ὀμναιλλ, ἰον, in^s bean
 το bi aς Conn, mac^s Ἀἔα βυῖδε ἡμῖν Neill, o'heg το'n
 ḡalup cetna.—Ri Ρερ-Μanač o'heg in βλιαδαιν ρι^b, ἰον,

1488. ²-e, A. ¹1 = 1480¹1. s^sben Cuinn, mic—*wife of Conn, son,*
 B. ^hom., B (not C).

³ *Donchadh*.—Mac Murrough.

⁴ *Sons*.—Nephews of the slain,
F.M. ; who add that the deed was
 done on a Sunday in Banada (in

Leyney bar., co. Sligo).

⁵ *Eve*.—Ap. 5 ; Easter (VII. E),
 Ap. 6.

⁶ *Captivity*.—See *Ua Neill*, last

son of the lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, namely, by Donchadh³, [1488] son of Art, son of Donchadh.—John Ua hEadhra the Tawny (or, junior) and his son were slain by the sons⁴ of Ua hEadhra (namely, by Ruighri and by Aedh) this year.—Tadhg, son of Aedh, son of Toirdelbach Carrach Ua Concobuir, died this year on Easter Eve⁵.—Margaret Dalton, daughter of Andrew Dalton, namely, wife of Ua Ferghail, that is, wife of Domnall the Tawny, son of Domnall, son of John, son of Domnall Ua Ferghail, died this year.—John Blind[-eye], son of Magnus, son of Eogan Ua Concobuir, was slain this year, after Christmas, by the sons of Feidhlimidh, son of Eogan Ua Concobuir.—Tadhg, son of Mael[-Sh]echlainn, son of Tighernan Ua Ruairc, died this year.—Ua Neill (namely, Conn) let Niall, son of John Ua Neill the Tawny, from out his captivity⁶ this year, about the feast⁷ of [St.] Brenann. And other hostages were got from him, including his own two sons and another son of John the Tawny, namely, Henry.—Domnall, son of Niall Ua Neill, was slain in Fintamhnach⁸ by Rughruidhe, son of Art Ua Neill and by the sons of Niall, son of Art Ua Neill. — Conmac, son of John, son of Domnall, son of John, son of Domnall Ua Ferghail, was proclaimed Ua Ferghail this year, after Rughruidhe, son of Cathal Ua Ferghail.—Brian, son of Aedh the Tawny, son of Brian Ua Neill the Freckled, died of the small pox in the Spring of this year.—Mary, daughter of Domnall Mac Domnaill the Freckled, namely, wife of Conn, son of Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny, died of the same disease.—The king of Fir-Manach, namely, Edmund, son of Thomas Mag Uidhir junior, died this year, on the 4th of the Nones [4th] of July.—A

(original) entry, but 11, of 1487.

For the names and fate of the sons, see *Two sons* (38th item) of this year.

⁷ *Feast*.—See 1392, n. 2.

⁸ *Fintamhnach*. — Fintona, co. Tyr. Cf. O'D.'s n., iv. 1160.

Emunn, mac¹ Tomair óig Meḡ Uíðir¹, 4 Nonar Iulii.—
 Cairpóil na m-ḡpačar Minur do Obrepuancia do beit¹
 i¹ n-Dun-na-nḡall in bliadain [r] um feil pēdair.—
 Mac-an-baird Oirḡiall d'heḡ an bliadain [r]^b: idon,
 Nuadā Mac-an-ḡaird¹ 7 a mac do ḡabail a ínaid, idon,
 Aed.—Diarmaid, mac Seain Luirḡ, mic¹ Toirpdelbaiḡ
 an rina hUí Domnaill¹, d'heḡ i^b túr Phogmuir^b.—Con-
 cobur, mac Duḡčaiḡ hUí Duibḡeannain, do bačad ar
 Loč-braḡain i¹ Muinntir-ḡolair in^b bliadain r^b.—
 Dean^b hUí Pēḡail (idon^c, Chonmaic^c), idon, Mauda,
 ingen Mic Pheorair (idon^c, Seain^c), d'heḡ in bliadain
 r^b. — Mail[-Sh]eclann, mac Meḡ Phlannčair, do
 marbaḡ in^b bliadain [r]^b le clainn Tairḡ, mic Cačail,
 mic¹ Tigeḡnain oig¹ hUí Ruairc.—Mairm^b do čabairt
 ar hUa m-ḡriain, idon, ar Concobur, mac Toirpdel-
 baiḡ, le hIarla ḡer-Muman, idon, le Muirir, mac
 Tomair, mic Shemuir, mic ḡeroir Iarla, ar tarrainḡ
 Toirpdelbaiḡ, mic Tairḡ hUí ḡriain^b.—Cairdel^k clainn
 Muirceḡtaiḡ Meḡ ḡočaga[i]n^k, idon¹, cairlen ḡile-
 pačā, do buped le hIarla Chille-ḡara.—Mac Maḡ-
 nura do ḡenum in³ bliadain r¹ do Chačal óḡ, mac¹
 Cačail oig, mic Cačail móir¹ Mic Maḡnura, le Maḡ
 Uíðir, idon¹, le Seain¹, mac^b Pilib Meḡ Uíðir^b 7 le
 maičib Pēḡ-Mianač arčeana. Ocur^b Mac ḡriain Mic
 Maḡnura do ḡairm in bliadain cetna do'n ḡilla
 do uḡ, mac Tomair óig, mic ḡriain, idon, in cetḡuḡad
 la do iní Augur. (Ocur¹ do ḡi inaḡ činn-rine aige pē
 hočt m-bliadna poime 'r a leč¹.)^b—Eogan, mac Ir Meḡ
 Račnaill, do marbaḡ¹ | le n-α¹ ḡerḡpačair pēin, idon, le
 hUílliam, mac^b Ir 7 le n-α mac^b 7 le Maḡnur, mac Ir,

1488. ³ an, B. ¹⁻¹ etc., C. ¹ = b-b. ^{k-k} after ḡile-pačā (with variant, cairlen), B.

⁹ *Of Magh-L.*—So called from having been fostered in Moylurg, co. Ros. (by the Mac Dermots).

¹⁰ *Loch-b.*—*Lake of the salmon:* not identified, but in Leitrim bar. and co.

Chapter of the Friars Minor of [Stricter] Observance was [1488]
[held] in Dun-na-Gall this year, about the feast of [St.]
Peter.—Mac-an-baird of Oirghialla, namely, Nuadha
Mac-an-baird, died this year and his son, namely, Aedh,
took his place.—Diarmaid, son of John of [Magh-]Luirg⁹,
son of Toirdelbach Ua Domnaill of the Wine, died in
the beginning of Harvest.—Concobur, son of Dubhthach
Ua Duibgennain, was drowned on Loch-bradain¹⁰ in
Muintir-Eoluis this year.—The wife of Ua Ferghail
(namely, of Conmac), namely, Maude, daughter of Mac
Feorais (namely, John), died this year.—Mail[-Sh]ech-
lainn, son of Mag Flanchadha, was slain this year by
the sons of Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Tighernan Ua
Ruairc junior.—Defeat was inflicted on Ua Briain,
namely, on Concobur¹¹, son of Toirdelbach, by the Earl
of Desmond, namely, by Maurice, son of Thomas, son of
James, son of Earl Gerald, at instigation of Toirdelbach,
son of Tadhg¹² Ua Briain.—The castle of the sons of
Muircertach Mag Eochagain, namely, the castle of Bil-
ratha, was broken down by the Earl of Kildare.—Cathal
junior¹³, son of Cathal junior, son of Cathal Mor Mac
Maghnusa, was made Mac Maghnusa this year by Mag
Uidhir, namely, by John, son of Philip Mag Uidhir and
by the worthies of Fir-Manach likewise. And the
black Gillie, son of Thomas junior, son of Brian,
was proclaimed Mac Briain Mic Maghnusa the same year,
namely, the 4th day of the month of August. (And he
had the place of tribe-head for eight and a half years
before this.)—Eogan, son of Ir Mag Raghnaill, was slain
treacherously by his own brother, namely, by William,
son of Ir and by his son and by Maghnus, son of Ir.—
William of the Wood, grandson of Mac Feorais,

¹¹ *Concobur*.—See 1481, n. 2.

¹² *Tadhg*.—Brother of Conor;
died 1466, *sup*.

¹³ *Cathal*.—Compiler of these
Annals.

pelonice.—William^b in *ῥεῖθα*, mac mic Mic *ῤεο-
ραιρ*, *ιθον*, mac *Seaan*, *ο'hes* in *βλιαῖθαιν* *ῥι^b*. Mac
Mic *ῤεοραιρ^o* *ῥειν^l*, *ιθον*, *Seaan*, *τιῖερνα* *Clainn-
ῤεορυ[ι]**ῥ*, *ιθον^b*, *ῥερ* *ῥυαιρε*, *οαεναῖτᾶῖ*, *ο'hes* in *βλια-
ῖθαιν* *ῥι^b*.—Cu-Ulaḡ, mac *Seaan* *βυῖθε* *hUι* *Neill*, *ο*
μαρβαḡ *le* *hCῑτ*, mac *Enri*, mic' *Eogan'* *hUι* *Neill*,
ι^b *ῤoḡmup* *na* *βλιαῖθαι* *ῥα^b*.—*Dean* *ῥιῖ* *Alban*, *ιθον*, *bean*
*Semu[ι]**ῥ* *σδιβαρῶ*, *ιθον^m*, *ιḡen* *ῥιῖ* *Loḡlann^m*, *ο*
cum *bay* in *βλιαῖθαιν* *ῥι* *le* *neim*. *Ri* *Alban* *ῥειν*, *ιθον*,
Semur *σδιβαρῶ*, *ο* *μαρβαḡ* *i* *caḡ* *i'* *n-a* *ḡiaiḡ* *ῥο'* in
βλιαῖθαιν *cetna* *le* *n-a* *mac* *ῥειν*, *ιθον*, *Semur* *oḡ* *σδιβαρῶ*.
Ocur *moran* *ο* *τιῖερναιḡ* *uairi[ḡ]* *Alban* *ο* *μαρβαḡ*
maile *ῥῥur* *ann*, *ar* *ῥon* *nap'ḡairber* *ῥé* *ο*'*n* *mac* *an*
ḡream *ar* *ar'liamnnaḡ* *neimⁿ* *ο* *ḡabairt* *οia* *ḡaḡair*.—
*ο**a* *mac* *Neill*, *mic* *Seaan* *βυῖθε* *hUι* *Neill*, *ιθον*, *Eogan*
7 *Alḡ*, *ο* *cῥoḡaḡ* *le* *hUa* *Neill*, *ιθον*, *le* *Conn*, *mac*
Enri, *mic* *Eogan* *hUι* *Neill*, *ḡairῶ^b* *ῥoim* *ῥeil* *Miḡil^b*.—
Cῑτ', *mac* *Neill* *ḡairῥaiḡ*, *mic* *mic* *Muirceῥtaiḡ* *oig* *hUι*
Neill, *ο* *μαρβαḡ* *le* *clainn* *Enri*, *mic* *Enri*, *mic* *Eogan*
hUι *Neill'*, *ar* *ḡῥeir* *oioce⁴*, *ιθον^o*, *Emunn* *7* *ῥei[ḡ]-
lim[iḡ]^b*.—*Eogan*, *mac* *hUι* *Ruairc*, *ιθον*, *mac* *ῤeioḡlim-
[ḡe]*, *mic* *Donnḡaiḡ*, *mic'* *Τιῖερnain'* *oig^b*, *mic* *Τιῖερnain*
moir *hUι* *Ruairc^b*, *ο* *μαρβαḡ* *ar* *οῥaḡ* *le* *hEogan*, *mac*
hUι *Ruairc* *aii*, *ιθον*, *mac* *Τιῖερnain*, *mic* *ῤaiḡḡ*, *mic^b*
Τιῖερnain *moir^b* *hUι* *Ruairc*, *in^b* *βλιαῖθαιν* *[ῥi]^b*.—*hUa^b*
Neill, *ιθον*, *Conn*, *mac* *Enri*, *ο* *ḡul* *co* *teaḡ* *hUι* *Dom-
nail* in *βλιαῖθαιν* *ῥι* *a* *n-ḡiaiḡ* *Samna* *7* *Meḡ* *Uioir*, *ιθον*,
Seaan, *mac* *ῤilib*, *mic* *Tomair* *Meḡ* *Uioir*, *ο* *ḡul* *leir*
ann *7* *ῥiḡ* *ḡairiῥi*, *cairḡeamail* *ο* *ḡenum* *ο'hUa* *Neill* *7*

1488. ⁴⁻¹, A. ¹⁻¹ *a* *ῥeall*, *le* *ḡeanum* *a* *ḡeῥḡῥaḡair* (*-ḡair*)—*in treachery*,
by doing of his brother, B (not C). ^{m-m} after *neim*, B. ⁿ *an*—*the*—*prf.*, B.
^{o-o} *om.*, A.

¹⁴ *Daughter*. — Margaret, da. of Christian, king of Denmark and Norway. The poisoning, the re- | bellion of James IV. and the cause assigned, needless to say, were creations of rumour. For the co-

namely, son of John, died this year. The son of Mac Feorais himself, namely, John, lord of Clann-Feorais, namely, an excellent, humane man, died this year.—Cu-Uladh, son of John Ua Neill the Tawny, was slain by Art, son of Henry, son of Eogan Ua Neill, in the Harvest of this year.—The wife of the king of Scotland, namely, wife of James Stewart [III.], namely, daughter¹⁴ of the king of Lochlann, was put to death this year by poison. The king of Scotland himself, namely, James Stewart, was slain¹⁵ in battle after that, the same year, by his own son, namely, James Stewart junior. And many of the superior lords of Scotland were slain with him there, because he did not deliver to his son the people on whom it was charged to have given [the] poison to his mother.—Two sons of Niall, son of John Ua Neill the Tawny, namely, Eogan and Aedh, were hung¹⁶ by Ua Neill, namely, by Conn, son of Henry, son of Eogan Ua Neill, shortly before Michaelmas.—Art, son of Niall Carrach, grandson of Muircertach Ua Neill junior, was slain by the sons of Henry, son of Henry, son of Eogan Ua Neill, namely, Edmund and Feidlimidh, on a night incursion.—Eogan, son of Ua Ruairc, namely, son of Feidhlimidh, son of Donchadh, son of Tighernan junior, son of Tighernan Mor Ua Ruairc, was slain during a truce by Eogan, son of another Ua Ruairc, namely, son of Tighernan, son of Tadhg, son of Tighernan Mor Ua Ruairc, this year.—Ua Neill, namely, Conn, son of Henry, went to the house of Ua Domnaill this year, after November Day and Mag Uidhir, namely, John, son of Philip, son of Thomas Mag Uidhir, went with him there and firm, cordial peace was made by Ua Neill and by Ua Domnaill with each other.—

alition against Jas. III., cf. Burton, *Hist. Scot.*, III. 188 sq.

¹⁵ *Slain*.—At Beaton mill, after the battle of Sauchie Burn, be-

tween Bannockburn and Stirling.

¹⁶ *Hung*.—See *Ua Neill* (20th entry) of this year.

ὁ ἡὺα Ὁμναίλλ πε ceile.—Sið do ðenam do hὺα Neill
 7 do clainn Sheaan buiðe hὺι Neill timceall na
 Samna in bliaðain [rɪ]^b.—hὺα Conçobuir do ðenum in
 bliaðain rɪ^b le hὺα n-Ὁμναίλλ, ιdon, le hAeð puað^b,
 ὁ'Pherðlimið pinn, mac Tairðg', mic' Toirpðelbaið,
 puaið hὺι^b Conçobuir 7 le n-α pa[i]nð fein i Connaç-
 taið^b.—hὺα^b Raiðillið, ιdon, Seaan, mac Toirpðelbaið,
 mic Seaan hὺι Raiðillið, do lopeað baile Emuinð, mic
 Ὁμναίλλ bain hὺι Raiðillið, in bliaðain [rɪ] i n-ðiaið
 Shamna^b.—Eogan, mac Mailmopðā hὺι Raiðillið, ιdon,
 tiðerna Mhullaið-Laiðill, ὁ'heg in^b bliaðain rɪ^b.—Mag
 Aengura, ιdon, ðrian, mac Airt Mes Aengura, ὁ'heg
 in^b bliaðain [rɪ] 7 α verpðatair, ιdon, Aeð, do oirp-
 neað i n-α inað^b.—Mag Raðnaίλλ ὁ'heg | in^b bliaðain
 [rɪ]^b, ιdon, Conçobuir, mac Mupðaið Mes Raðnaίλλ, do
 rliçt Mail[-Sh]eçlainn 7^b Mag Raðnaίλλ do ðenum i
 n-α inað do Mhail[-Sh]eçlainn, mic Uilliam Mes
 Raðnaίλλ, do'n τ-rliçt cetna^b.—Toirpðelbaç, mac Tairðg
 Mic Maçðamna^a, ιdon, fer^p ιr innpaca, ðarτa, deðop-
 ðaið^b do ðollamnaið α tiðernur^b do bí 'ra Mumain,
 ὁ'heg^b in bliaðain rɪ^b.—Ruaiðri, mac hὺι Conçobuir
 ðuinn, ὁ'heg in^b bliaðain [rɪ^b].—Mac an τ-Shaðairið
 ὁ'heg in^b bliaðain rɪ^b, ιdon, Ðatpαιð Saðair.—Mael-
 Muire, mac Tairðg oig hὺι Uigino^a, ιdon^b, pai ðir ðana,
 ὁ'heg in bliaðain rɪ^b.

A 102d

(Ruaiðri^a, mac Tomair, mic Ðilla-Cpupð, ιdon, [tið-
 epna] hὺα-ðhpoma[-ona], ὁ'eg um Epiphain na bliaðna
 po, ιdon, Anno Domini 1488^a.)

B 93d

[Cal. Ian. for Ðarðain, [L^a xx.ii.,] Anno Domini
 1489. Mac Uibilin, ιdon, Seinícin puað, mac Rirðearp
 Mic Uibilin, do mapað α peall le Ualtar, mac
 Copmuic, mic^b Sheinícin^b Mic Uibilin, in^b la rin fein^b.—

1488. ^p neç—one who, B. ^{a-a} 102a, t. m. ([]=space for 8 letters, de-
 faced), n. t. h., A; om., B.

1489. ^{a-a} = 1451^{a-a}. ^{b-b} om., B.

Peace was made by Ua Neill and by the sons of John [1488]
 Ua Neill the Tawny about November day this year.—
 Feidhlimidh the Fair, son of Tadhg, son of Toirdelbach
 Ua Concobuir the Red, was made Ua Concobuir this year
 by Ua Domnaill, namely, by Aedh the Red and by his
 own party in Connacht.—Ua Raighilligh, namely, John,
 son of Toirdelbach, son of John Ua Raighilligh, burned the
 town of Edmund, son of Domnall Ua Raighilligh the Fair,
 this year after November Day.—Eogan, son of Maelmordha
 Ua Raighilligh, namely, lord of Mullach-Laighill, died
 this year.—Mag Aengusa, namely, Brian, son of Art Mag
 Aengusa, died this year and his brother, namely, Aedh,
 was installed in his stead.—Mag Raghnaill, namely, Con-
 cobur, son of Murchadh Mag Raghnaill, of the progeny
 of Mael[-Sh]echlainn, died this year and Mael[-Sh]ech-
 lainn, son of William Mag Raghnaill, of the same progeny,
 was made Mag Raghnaill in his stead.—Toirdelbach, son
 of Tadhg Mac Mathgamna, to wit, the man who ad-
 ministered his lordship in the most fitting, sufficient, and
 best ordered manner that was in Munster, died this year.—
 Ruaidhri, son of Ua Concobuir the Brown, died this year.
 —The son of Savage, namely, Patrick Savage, died this
 year.—Mael-Muire, son of Thomas Ua Uiginn junior,
 namely, an eminent poet, died this year.

(Ruaighri, son of Gilla-Crisd¹⁷, namely, [lord] of Ui-
 Drona, died about the Epiphany of this year, A.D. 1488.)

Kalends of Jan. on Thursday, [26th of the moon,] A.D. [1489]
 1489. Mac Uibhilin, namely, Jenkin the Red, son of
 Richard Mac Uibhilin, was slain in treachery by Walter,
 son of Cormac, son of Jenkin Mac Uibhilin, that same
 day¹.—Maghnus, son of Aedh the Red, son of Rughraidhe

¹⁷ *Gilla-C.*—O’Ryan (Ua Riag-
 hain).

1489. ¹*Same day.*—Namely, New
 Year’s Day.

Μαῖνυρ, mac Αεῖα ρυαῖθ. mic Ruḡραιῖθε Mes Μαῖ-
 γαμνα, ὁ'hes in^b la cetna in bliadain rī^b.—Concōbur,
 mac ḡλαινῆ hūi Rairḡilliḡ, ὁ'hes do^b birḡ i^o Ceanan-
 tur^o in bliadain rī^b.—Remunn, mac Uairḡne, mic
 Pērḡail, mic' Tomair', mic Μαῖγαμνα, mic' ḡilla-īru
 ρυαῖθ' hūi Rairḡilliḡ, ὁ'hes in^b bliadain rī^b do'n plairḡ,
 im^b fēil ḡrḡḡe^b.—hūa ḡḡann ὁ'hes in bliadain rī,
 ιον, Μαῖγαμναι, mac^d Toirpḡelbaiḡ hūi ḡḡann^d.—
 Mac Mael-Mharḡain ὁ'hes in^b bliadain [rī]^b, ιον,
 Seaan.—Ḍá mac Maine buirḡe Mic Caba do marbaḡ
 le clainn Toirpḡelbaiḡ ballaiḡ Mic Caba in^b bliadain
 [rī], i n-ḡiaiḡ fēil ḡrḡḡe^b, ιον^o, fāilḡ 7 Toirpḡelbaḡ^o
 7^b mac ḡλαινῆ, mic Αεῖα colaiḡ Mic Caba, ιον, Αεῖθ.
 —Mair[-Sh]eaḡlainn, mac Muirceḡaiḡ, mic Eḡain hūi
 Neill, do marbaḡ le clainn ḡrḡain (ιονⁱ, ḡrḡain na
 coilleḡ), mic Eḡain hūi Neill, i^b túr Earraiḡ na
 bliadna rā^b.—Connla hūa¹ Maelatuile, ιον, rīrḡi
 hūi Rairḡilliḡ, ὁ'hes im^b fēil ḡrḡḡe na bliadna rā^b.—
 Ruḡραιῖθε, mac Ḍairḡiḡ hūi Mopḡa, ιον, tanurḡi
 Laiḡiri, ὁ'hes in^b bliadain rī, ιον, in Cetain rīa m-
 Dealltaine. —Siuban, ingen Emuinn, mic Rirḡepḡ
 Duirillep, ιον, ben Mic Murḡaḡa, rīḡ' Laiḡen², |
 ιον, Murḡaḡa ballaiḡ, mic Airḡ Caemanaḡ, ὁ'hes
 in^b bliadain [rī]^b.—Mac^b an ḡhulbaiḡ, ιον, ḡḡepna
 Cuiḡe-ḡulbaḡ a coir ḡepḡa, ὁ'hes in bliadain cetna^b.—
 Mac ḡilla-Pḡarraiḡ, rī Orraiḡe³, ιον, Seapḡraiḡ, mac
 Pīḡin Mic ḡilla-Pḡarraiḡ, iar n-a beḡ ḡall aimḡir
 poime rīn, ὁ'hes in^b bliadain [rī] a n-ḡiaiḡ Noḡla[ī]ḡ^b.—
 Creac^b do ḡenam do ḡloinḡ Cuinn, mic Αεῖα buirḡe, mic
 ḡrḡain ballaiḡ hūi Neill, (ιον^g, Niall 7 Airḡ^g) ap

A 103a

1489. ¹ mac, B (in error). ² in, A. ³ i, A. ^{cc} given in C. ^{d-d} etc., C.
^{cc} after marbaḡ, B. ¹⁻¹ = 1403 1-1. ^{g-g} = 1379 c-c.

² Plague. — Of such virulence, | throughout Ireland, F. M.
 that the dead were left unburied | ³ Colach.—Incestuous (by birth).

Mag Mathgamna, died the same day¹ this year.—Concobur, son of Glaisne Ua Raighilligh, died of a fit in Kells this year.—Redmund, son of Uaithne, son of Ferghal, son of Thomas, son of Mathgamain, son of Gilla-Isu Ua Raighilligh the Red, died this year of the plague², about the feast of Brigit.—Ua Gobhann, namely, Mathgamain, son of Toirdelbach Ua Gobhann, died this year.—Mac Mael-Martain, namely, John, died this year.—Two sons of Maine Mac Caba the Tawny, namely, Failghi and Toirdelbach, and the son of Glaisne, son of Aedh colach³ Mac Caba, namely, Aedh, were slain this year after the feast of Brigit, by the sons of Toirdelbach Mac Caba the Freckled.—Mail[-Sh]echlainn, son of Muircertach, son of Eogan Ua Neill, was slain by the sons of Brian (namely, Brian of the Wood), son of Eogan Ua Neill, in the beginning of the Spring of this year.—Conla Ua Maelatuile, namely, physician of Ua Raighilligh, died about the feast of Brigit of this year.—Rughraidhe, son of David Ua Mordha, namely, tanist⁴ of Laighis, died this year, namely, the Wednesday [Ap. 29] before May Day.—Joan, daughter of Edmund, son of Richard Butler, namely, wife of Mac Murchadha, king of Leinster, that is, of Murchadh the Freckled, son of Art Cavanagh, died this year.—The son of Bulby, namely, lord of the Bulby country by the Barrow, died the same year.—Mac Gilla-Padraig, king of Ossory, namely, Geoffrey, son of Finghin Mac Gilla-Padraig, after being blind for a time before that, died this year after Christmas.—A raid was made by the sons (namely, Niall and Art) of Conn, son of Aedh the Tawny, son of Brian Ua Neill the Freckled, on Henry, son of Henry, son of Eogan Ua Neill and Cathair Ua Concobair, namely, a good horseman of the people of Henry, was slain there a week after May Day.—Athairne

⁴ *Tanist*.—See [1307], n. 8.

Ενρί, mac Ενρί, mac Εογαίν hύι Νείλλ 7 Κατάρ hύα
 Concoḃair do mairbaḃ ann, ιdon, maircaḃ maiḃ do
 muinntir Ενρί, peḃtḡuin α n-ḃiaḡ ḃhealltaine^b.—
 Ατάρne hύα hΕοḡura ḃ'heḡ in^b bliḃain ri, ιdon, mac
 Seacain hύι Εοḡura^b, ιdon, pēr^b ḃana 7 pōgluinnḃi maiḃ
 7 macaḡ onopaḃ^b eceḃ Gallaiḃ 7 ḡhaiḃealaiḃ 7¹ buḃ
 ḃinn laiḡ 7 bel¹.—hύα Νείλλ ḃ'heḡ in bliḃain [ri], ιdon,
 Ενρί, mac Εογαίν¹, mic' Νείλλ oig' hύι Νείλλ, ap caḃim
 α airi ḡu rona, rénamaíl, aiḃeraḃ^d, oirbeḃtaḃ^d, 17 Cal-
 endar iulii.—hύα Cerpuiíl ḃ'heḡ in bliḃain [ri], ιdon,
 Seacan, mac Mailpuanaḡ hύι' Cerpuiíl', ri Eile⁴.—
 Peirḃlimiḃ oḡ, mac Peirḃlim[ḃe], mic^d Pērḡail, mic
 Tomair, mic Maḃḡamna, mic ḡilla-iru ruaiḃ^d hύι
 Raiḡilliḡ, ḃ'heḡ in^b bliḃain [ri]^b do'n ḡlaiḃ. — Roḡ,
 mac Uaiḃne hύι Mhōrḃa, do mairbaḃ le Κατάρ, mac
 Laiḃe, mic^b Κατάρ^b hύι Ḍhímapaiḡ.—Ḍicair Ḍaim-
 inḡiri pōr Loḃ-Eirne ḃ'heḡ in^b bliḃain ri^b, ιdon, Nicolair,
 mac' Nicolair hύι' Caḃuraiḡ.—Mac hύι Chaḃa[i]n do
 ḡabail le^b hύα Νείλλ (ιdon^k, Conn^k) in^b bliḃain [ri]^b,
 ιdon, ḡōppraiḡ, mac Seacain, mic^b Αḃíne, mic Ḍiap-
 maḃa^b hύι Caḃa[i]n.— | hύα Νείλλ, ιdon, Conn, mac
 Ενρί, do ḃul α n-Oirpeḃt-hύι-Caḃa[i]n 7 millḃi mōra
 do ḃenum ann 7 bḡaiḡoi do ḃabairḃ uaiḃiḃ.—hύα
 Ḍomnaíl, ιdon, Αeḃ, mac Νείλλ ḡairḃ, do ḃul ap
 Trian-Conḡail α n-ḃepeḃ ḡhoḡmuir na bliḃna [ra].
 Ocuḡ cḡeaḃa mōra do ḃenum do irin Ruta ap Mac
 Uibílin 7 mac hύι Ḍomnaíl do lot ann, ιdon, Conn 7
 cairḃel ḃeil-Peḡroi do ḡaḃail leiḡ hύα n-Ḍomnaíl
 do'n dul rin 7 teḃt ḡlan ḃia ḃiḡ.—hύα Raiḡilliḡ, ιdon,
 Seacan, mac Toirḡelbaiḡ, mic Seacain hύι Raiḡilliḡ 7
 hύα Pērḡail, ιdon, Conmac, mac Seacain, mic Ḍomnaíl,
 mic Sheacain, mic Ḍomnaíl hύι Pērḡail, do ḃenum

A 103b

1489. 4-1, B. ⁵ leiḡ, B. ^{h-h} ḡai ḡir ḃana 7 neḃ do ba mōr onop—
 an eminent poet and one who was [in] great honour, B. ¹⁻¹ = 1444 ¹⁻¹.
¹ Henry [!], C. ^{k-k} = 1384 ^{c-c} (om., C).

Ua hEoghusa, namely, son of John Ua hEoghusa, died [1489] this year: to wit, a poet and good teacher and a man that was honoured amongst Foreigners and Irish and was⁵ a good instrumentalist and vocalist⁵.—Ua Neill, namely, Henry, son of Eogan, son of Niall Ua Neill junior, died this year, on the 17th of the Kalends of July [June 15], after spending his time happily, prosperously, victoriously, profitably.—Ua Cerbaill, namely, John, son of Maelruanaigh Ua Cerbaill, king of Eili, died this year.—Feidhlimidh junior, son of Feidhlimidh, son of Ferghal, son of Thomas, son of Mathgamain, son of Gilla-Isu Ua Raighilligh the Red, died this year of the plague.—Ros, son of Uaithne Ua Mordha, was slain by Cathair, son of Laisech, son of Cathair Ua Dimasaigh.—The vicar of Daim-inis on Loch-Eirne, namely, Nicholas, son of Nicholas Ua Cathusaigh, died this year.—The son of Ua Catha[i]n, namely, Godfrey, son of John, son of Aibne, son of Diarmaid Ua Catha[i]n, was taken this year by Ua Neill (namely, Conn).—Ua Neill, namely, Conn, son of Henry, went into Oirecht-Ui-Cathain⁶ and great devastations were done there and hostages carried from them.—Ua Domnaill, namely, Aedh, son of Niall the Rough, went into⁷ Trian-Conghail at the end of the Harvest of this year. And great raids were made by him on Mac Uibilin in the Route and the son of Ua Domnaill, namely, Conn, was wounded there and the castle of Bel-Fersdi was taken by Ua Domnaill on that incursion and he went safe to his house.—Ua Raighilligh, namely, John, son of Toirdelbach, son of John Ua Raighilligh and Ua Ferghail, namely, Conmac, son of John, son of Domnall, son of John, son of Domnall Ua Ferghail, made a raid into Magh-Breghmuine in the end of the Harvest of this year

⁵ Was—vocalist.—Lit., was sweet
[of] hand and mouth.

⁶ Oirecht-Ui-C.—See [1376], n. 4.

⁷ Into.—Lit., on.

cpeici α Μυῖς-ὀρεῖς μιν α n-δερεὶ φησὶ μιν na
 βλαθῆνα πα 7 Donncað, mac ðriain caic, mic Domnaill
 buide hui pherðail, do marbað umpa^b.—Tomaltað, mac
 ðriain mic Donncað do marbað a^b n-diaig Shamna
 in βλαθῆναι p^b le hAeð, mac Domnaill cain mic' Donn-
 cað' 7 le n-a clainn.—Aeð^b, mac hui Concobuir, idon,
 mac pherðlim[ē]e pinn, mic Thaidg, mic Toirprelbaið
 ruaid, do gabail le clainn hui Cheallaið in βλαθῆναι
 [p]^b.—Toirprelbaið, mac hui Concobuir, idon, mac
 pherðlim[ē]e pinn, do marbað an^b βλαθῆναι p^b α n-
 diaig Samna le mac mic Dhiarmata, idon^b, le Taðg,
 mac Ruaidri mic Dhiarmata.—Eogan, mac pherðlim[ē]e^b,
 mic Eogain, mic' Domnaill, mic Muirceptaið⁷ hui
 Concobuir, do marbað leirín Calbað caeð, mac Dom-
 naill, mic Eogain hui Concobuir, a^b tur Seimrið na
 βλαθῆνα p^b. Ocur da mac Muirceptaið, mic Eogain
 hui' Concobuir', idon, Muirceptað og 7 Seaan, do mar-
 bað ipna laicib cetna le n-a comgael fein.— | Maðnur,
 mac Caðail oice mic Maðnura Með Uidri, (idon', mac
 Maðnura^a) do eð in βλαθῆναι p^b, pice oidce⁴ pua Nod-
 laið: idon, mac bpuigaid⁷ lan do eplabra 7 do deire
 7' do teð n-oidceð⁸.—ðperim maðma por Airt, | mac Uí
 Neill (idon^m, mac Cuinn, mic Enri^m), ler hua Caða[i]n
 (idon^m, Seaan, mac Aibne, mic' Dhiarmata^a) 7 le n-a
 derbraðair aile, idon, Tomar, du i torðair Dhiarmat^b,
 mac Maðnurra', mic Maðnura, mic' Dhiarmata hui
 Caðain, la porgabala ðriain, mic Domnaill [U]í Neill
 7 marbta roðair do' ceitern' 7 la hairitín arail³.
 Sechtmain^b pía Nodlaið inrin^b.—Colman hua Mail[-
 Sh]eclainn (idon^o, mac Airt, mic Cormaic Ballaið^o)
 do marbað i n-Seimrið inna βλαθῆνα p^b la Conð, mac
 Airt, mic Cuinn, mic Cormaic ballaið hui Moil[-Sh]-
 eclainn.—hua ðaigill^p, idon', Toirprelbaið', do^b ecc 7

1489. ⁶-im, B. ⁷bpuu-, B. ⁸-geð, B. ¹om., B. ^{m-m}=1392 ^b(om., C).
^a Manus, C. ^{o-o}=1468 ^{h-h}(om., C). ^p=1475 k.

and Donchadh, son of Brian Blind[-eye], son of Domnall [1489] Ua Ferghail the Tawny, was slain by them⁸.—Tomaltach, son of Brian Mac Donnchaidh, was slain after November Day this year by Aedh, son of Domnall Mac Donnchaidh the Stooped and by his sons.—Aedh, son of Ua Concobuir, namely, son of Feidhlimidh the Fair, son of Tadhg, son of Toirdelbach the Red, was taken by the sons of Ua Cellaigh this year. Toirdelbach, son of Ua Concobuir, namely, son of Feidhlimidh the Fair, was slain this year after November Day by the son of Mac Diarmata, namely, by Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmata.—Eogan, son of Feidhlimidh, son of Eogan, son of Domnall, son of Muircertach Ua Concobuir, was slain by Calbach Blind[-eye], son of Domnall, son of Eogan Ua Concobuir, in the beginning of winter of this year. And two sons of Muircertach, son of Eogan Ua Concobuir, namely, Muircertach junior and John, were slain in the same days by their own relatives.—Maghnus, son of Cathal Mac Maghnusa Mag Uidhir junior (namely, [the] Mac Maghnusa), died this year, twenty nights before Christmas: to wit, a son of brughaidh^{8a} full of affability and of charity and of hospitality.—A crushing defeat [was inflicted] upon Art, son of Ua Neill (namely, son of Conn, son of Henry), by Ua Catha[i]n (namely, John, son of Aibne, son of Diarmaid) and by his other brother, namely, Thomas, wherein fell Diarmait, son of Maghnus, son of Maghnus, son of Diarmait Ua Cathain, in addition to the capture of Brian, son of Domnall Ua Neill and the slaying of a multitude of kerns and capture of others. A week⁹ before Christmas that [took place].—Colman Ua Mail[-Sh]echlainn (namely, son of Art, son of Cormac the Freckled) was slain in the Winter of this year by Conn, son of Art, son of Conn, son of Cormac Ua Mail[-Sh]echlainn the Freckled.—Ua

⁸ *By them.*—Lit., *about them.*

^{8a} *Brughaidh.*—See 1480, n. 3.

⁹ *Week.*—Fri., Dec. 18.

ζαρ ρια Νοδλαιζ ατβαι^b.—Αν Calbač, mac hUí Dom-
naill (ιον^m, mac Αεδα, mic Neill ζαιρδ^m), το^a αβαιτ^a
eter^b τα Νοτλαιζ, 14 anno ruc etatir^b.—Emann^b coeč,
mac Daiter, mic Uilliam Mic Feorair, ιον, τατα
Driain, mic Fezgail ruad [U]i hUiginn, o'heg in
bliaðain rī^b.—Maupčad [sic], mac Ruaidri Mic Suibne,
το μαρβαδ λα hlapla Der-Muman^o, ιον, le Muirir,
mac Tomair, mic Semair 7 a derδρατair, ιον, Moel-
more, το αιριτιν ανη beor: ιον, ino-Eli Uí Cerpball
το ρονατ in rin.—Oiarmaid, mac Taiðg, mic Domnaill
oig Mez Caprčaiğ (ιον^a, mac Mez Caprčaiğ moir^a),
το μαρβαδ in^b bliaðain rī^b lapino lapla cetna hirin.—
A 103d Tomar Duitillir, ιον, mac Rirdero Duallicc, το
μαρβαδ le Seáan, mac Emainn, mic Rirderet Duitiller,
in^b bliaðain rī^b.—Daitricin^b, mac in Rirdero Ciarpaiğ
(ιον^b, mac Seáain^b), το μαρβαδ λα Mac Caprčaiğ mor
in bliaðain rī, ιον, Taiðg, mac Domnaill oig.—hUa¹⁰
Fialain το ec in^b bliaðain rī^b, ιον, Eogan, mac' Eogain
[U]i Fialain', ιον^b, in la ap nabarač tapair feil na
Croiče ino Fhogmair^b.—Rirdero, mac Fe[io]lim[te],
mic Fezgail hUí Raiğilliğ, το μαρβαδ λα mac Seon
oic Bluingced, τα^r λα tapéir pépta na Croiče noim
irino Fhogmur^r.

(Torprealbač^s Ua Duiğell (ιον, O Duiğell) 7 Torpre-
albač ele, a mac, o'eg iran bliaðain ro^a.)

Cal. Ian. 6^a ρερα, [L.^a un.^a] Anno Domini 1490.
Concobur ruad^b, mac Gilla-Patruice, mic Emainn Mez
Uioir, το abait oioči^o feil Driagti.—Caiterfina, ingen

1489. ⁹-Mau-, A. ¹⁰O, A. ^{q-q}mort[*uus est*], C. ^{r-r}=1434^{m-m} (om.,
C). ^{s-s}=1383 ^{l-l}.

1490. ^{a-a}bl., B.; none, A, C. ^bom., B. ^{c-c}=^b.

¹⁰ *Tadhg*.—The Thadeus, prin-
ceps Dessimoniae, of the fulmin-
ation mentioned 1487, n. 17.

¹¹ *Bualecc*.—Buolick, in Slievear-
dagh bar., co. Tip. *Top. Dic.* s. v.
The castle, according to a note in

Baighill, namely, Toirdelbach, died and shortly before [1489] Christmas died he.—The Calbach, son of Ua Domnaill (namely, son of Aedh, son of Niall the Rough), died between the two Nativities [Dec. 25—Jan. 6], in the 14th year of his age.—Edmond Blind[-eye], son of Walter son of William Mac Feorais, namely, fosterling of Brian, son of Fergal Ua Uiginn the Red, died this year.—Murchadh, son of Ruaidhri Mac Suibne, was slain by the Earl of Desmond, namely, by Maurice, son of Thomas, son of James and his brother, namely, Moelmore, was taken there also: to wit, in Eili of Ua Cerbaill that was done.—Diarmait, son of Tadhg¹⁰, son of Domnall Mac Carthaigh junior (namely, son of Mag Carthaigh Mor), was slain this year by this same Earl.—Thomas Butler, namely, son of Richard of Bualecc¹¹, was slain by John, son of Edmond, son of Richard Butler, this year.—Patrikin, son of the Knight of Kerry (namely, son of John¹²), was slain this year by Mag Carthaigh Mor, namely, Tadhg, son of Domnall junior.—Ua Fialain, namely, Eogan, son of Eogan Ua Fialain, died this year: namely, on the morrow after the feast of [Holy] Cross of Harvest.—Richard, son of Feidhlimidh, son of Fergal Ua Raighilligh, was slain by the son of John Plunket junior, two days after the feast of the Holy Cross in the Harvest.

(Tordealbach Ua Buighell (namely, [the] O'Buigell) and another Tordealbach,¹³ his son¹³, died year).

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, [7th of the moon,] A.D. [1490] 1490. Concobur the Red, son of Gilla-Padraig, son of Edmond Mag Uidhir, died on the eve of the feast of Brigit.—Catherine, daughter of Concobur, son of Cathal Mag Raghnaill, namely, wife of Tadhg, son of Toirdel-

the Psalter of Cashel, was built in 1453 (O'D. iv. 1170-1).

¹² *John*.—The Iohannes de Geraldinis, miles de Cherrigia, threat-

ened by Sixtus IV. (Cf. n. 10.)

¹³ *Son*.—The son's obit is predated: cf. 8th entry of 1490.

Concobuir, mic Caṡail Meḡ Raḡnail, ion, ben Taiḡḡ,
 mic Toirprelbaig Meḡ Uir, do¹ abailt¹ a^o cinn 10
 la do'n Epraḡ.—Remann, mac Seon, mic ino iapla,
 A 104a d'heḡ i^o tur na bliadna ra^o.—| Dicair Leṡ-raṡa, ion,
 Maṡa Maḡ Conaing 7 an cananaḡ Maḡ Tiḡernain do
 ieanad Oromma-Leṡan 7 Oeḡ, mac ino eprcoir Meḡ
 Uraḡaig, ion, Uraṡair Minur occ, d'heḡ a cinn 7 la
 d'Epraḡ a triur.—hlla Cairde Cule, ion, ollain leḡa
 Fer-Manaḡ, d'heḡ^d—ion, Conola, mac' Copmaic, mic
 Ruairi, mic Taiḡḡ moir, mic ḡilla-na-naingel^o—an^o 14
 la d'Epraḡ na bliadna ra.—Eogan^o Capraḡ, mac Con-
 cobuir Mic Maḡnura, d'heḡ^o.—An Oilmuineḡ, ion,
 Emann, mac Tomair, mic Rirdero, a^o ecc atbaḡ um
 feil Miḡeoil.—Toirprelbaḡ, mac Toirprelbaig U
 Duiḡill, do marbaḡ la hepcur oc coimling for imuire
 Murbaiḡ Ceḡaine² Luairpeḡ na^o bliadna ra: ion,
 tanurri Muinntire-Duiḡill.—Catilin, inḡen Urain,
 mic Concobuir óig Meḡ Uir, ben^o Tomair, mic Con-
 cobuir Mic Maḡnura, d'heḡ 12^o Calendar Appilr.—
 hlla Concobuir Connaḡt do abailt ino-Epraḡ na bliadna
 ra^o: ion, Fe[i]ḡlim[iḡ] rino, mac' Taiḡḡ, mic Toirpre-
 lbaig ruair, mic Aḡa³, mic Feiḡlimṡe⁴, mic Oeḡa,
 mic Eogain hlla Concobuir.—Fergur^h, mac Eoin, mic'
 Maṡa, ion¹, 1n⁵ Maḡiririr Mor¹, mac^o Con-
 cobuir, ion, an t-airḡideḡan, hlla hEogain—ion,

1490. ¹ d'heḡ, B. ² i, B. ³ Oe-, A. ⁴ mro, B. ⁵ an, B. ^d after Cule,
 B. ^e hll; Cairde, ad., B (not C). ^f = 1475 k. ^g ion (*id est*, C), prf.,
 B. ^h hlla Eogain, d'heḡ, ad., B (not C). ⁱ = 1457 l-l.

1490. ¹ Spring. — See 1487, n. 2
 and add the L. B. gloss (*Cal. Oen.*)
 on Berach (1492, n. 17): *coecigis*
d'Errach a feil, [after] a fortnight
 of Spring [is] his feast [Feb. 15].

² Earl.—Of Kildare, in all prob-
 ability.

³ College. — In the (canonical)
 sense of a clerical body corporate
 for celebration of daily Mass and
 choral service. Lit., *Synod*: a
 similarly restricted meaning of
 which occurs in *senod inna clerech*,
 assembly of the clerics (*Tripartite*,

bach Mag Uidhir, died at the end of 10 days of Spring¹.— [1490]
 Redmond, son of John, son of the Earl², died in the beginning of this year.—The vicar of Leth-rath, namely, Matthew Mag Conaing and the canon Mag Tighernain of the college³ of Druim-lethan and Aedh, son of the bishop Mag Bradaigh⁴, namely, a young Friar Minor—the three died at the end of 7 days of Spring.—Ua Caiside of Cuil, namely, chief physician of Fir-Manach, to wit, Conla, son of Cormac, son of Ruaidhri, son of Tadhg Mor, son of Gilla-na-naingel, died the 14th day of the Spring of this year.—Eogan Carrach, son of Concobur Mac Maghnusa, died.—The Dillon, namely, Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Richard, died [a peaceful] death about Michaelmas.—Toirdelbach, son of Toirdelbach Ua Buighill, namely, tanist of Muintir-Buighill, was killed by a fall, in racing upon the ridge of Murbach, on Ash-Wednesday⁵ of this year.—Kathleen, daughter of Brian, son of Concobur Mag Uidhir junior, wife of Thomas, son of Concobur Mac Maghnusa, died on the 12th of the Kalends of April [March 21].—Ua Concobuir of Connacht, namely, Feidhlimidh the Fair, son of Tadhg, son of Toirdelbach the Red, son of Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh, son of Aedh, son of Eogan Ua Concobair, died in the Spring of this year.—Fergus Ua hEogain, son of Owen, son of Matthew, namely, the Great Master, son of Concobur, namely, the Archdeacon—to wit, a man that was an anchorite in Inis-cain at the end⁶ [was] this Fergus—died this year

P. II. The corresponding place in the Bk. of Ar., 12a, has: *senodum episcoporum [invenierunt]*).

⁴ *Mac B.*—Two Mac Bradys were bishops of Kilmore in the 15th century, Andrew (ob. 1456, Ware, 228) and Thomas (1489–1511, *ib.* 229). The second is plainly intended.

⁵ *Ash-Wed.* — Feb. 24 (IX. C). The day is probably noted in censure. For *Murbach*, see [1342], n. 12.

⁶ *At the end.*—Meaning that he had a cure of souls previously. He was, it seems likely, the predecessor of Maguire, the Compiler, in the vicarage of Iniskeen.

περ τοῦ βι ἰ ν-α ἀνταρπε πα δερεθ̃ α ν-ινιρ-αίν αν
 Περσυρ ηῖριν—δ'hes in βλιαθ̃αν ρι α ν-1ο Ἀρριλῖρ⁶.—
 Ρουαθ̃ρι, mac Philip, mic' Con-Connaçt' Μεγ Ὑθ̃ρι,
 το μαρβαθ̃ λα' δελταίνε' λα cloinθ̃ Ὀριαν, mic Con-
 cubuir oice Μεγ Ὑθ̃ρι 7^c λα ρλιçt Concubuir αιρçena^c.—
 Μαρσπεγ, inzen τ-Semair, mic Mic δαλποντ, ιdon,
 bean Tomair, mic Γλαῖρνε Ὑι Ραῖαλλιῖ, το μαρβαθ̃,
 quarto^c Nonar Mai^c le mac Tomair περιν: ιdon, ben
 A 104b bui ἰ ν-α λεγμ̃θ̃ ἰλλαθ̃ιν 7 ἰ m-δερλα 7 ἰ ν-ῖοιθ̃ιλε.— |
 ηῖλα Caça[ι]n, ιdon, Seaan, mac' Ἀιθ̃νε, mic Ὀαρματα
 ηῖλι Caçain', το αιριτιν λα λuing ταινιc α ηῖλπαιν, no α
 ηῖνθερ-Ἀιρ, am-mi lúin ἰριν βλιαθ̃αν ρι.—Οεθ̃, mac
 Μοιλμ̃ορδα, mic Seain ηῖλι Ραῖαλλιῖ, το γαβαῖλ λα
 clainn Γλαῖρνε, mic Concubuir ηῖλι Ραῖαλλιῖ, ιαρ
 n-ορεαιν βαῖλε Tomair, mic Γλαῖρνι λειρ.—Semur occ
 B 94b Saðair το μαρβαθ̃ in^c βλιαθ̃αν ρι^c λα clainn in τ-Sen-
 ercail τ-Saðair α ριull.—Cartel Eoain-δαυθ̃αιρριγῖ,
 ιdon, cartel Neill, mic Cuinn, mic' Oeda buiðe', το
 ῖαθ̃ail 7 το bup̃eð λα ρe[ι]ðlim[ιð], mac mic ηῖλι Neill
 buiðe (inNoin^k Mai^k). — ρe[ιð]limið, mac Ρυῖρuiðe,
 mic' Seimic̃in' Mic Ὑθ̃ilin, το μαρβαθ̃ inθ̃-Oentpuiña
 λα clainn Ὀριαν, mic Oeda buiðe.—Colla, mac Ρυῖ-
 ρuiðe', mic' Ἀρδ̃γail' Μεγ Μαῖγamna, το μαρβαθ̃ λα
 ρλιçt Con-Ὑλαθ̃, mic Neill μοιρ' [U]i Neill', in^c τ-oen-
 maθ̃ Kalainn ðeg do'n mí luin 7 in Saçap̃inn ap ai
 laiθ̃i ρeçtmuine^c.—Eoðapo, mac' Nicolair, mic Cuiρ-
 toiρ' Pluingced, το γαβαῖλ 7 το cpeaçað inNoin^c luin^c λα
 clainn Caçail, mic Eoçain, mic' Seaan' Ὑι Ραῖαλλιῖ.—
 Ταðῖ, mac Toiρdelbaiῖ, mic' Ριλιρ' Μεγ Ὑθ̃ρι, το
 ρcaçað^s l'α θ̃ραιθ̃ριθ̃ περιν in βλιαθ̃αν ρι, α^c p̃p̃iθ̃ 1ο
 luin^c.—Cpeça^c moρa in βλιαθ̃αν ρι λα ρe[ι]ðlim[ιð], mac

1490. ⁶c, A. ⁷Rau-, A. ⁸ρς-, B. ¹¹after the second Ὑθ̃ρι (with
 7 ap̃aile, ad.), B. ^kk = 1408 ¹¹11.

⁷ Son.—No doubt, by another wife.

on the Ides [13th] of April.—Ruaidhri, son of Philip, [1490] son of Cu-Connacht Mag Uidhir, was slain on May Day by the sons of Brian, son of Concobur Mag Uidhir junior and by [other] descendents of Concobur also.—Margaret, daughter of James, son of Mac Balronť, namely, wife of Thomas, son of Glaisne Ua Raighilligh, to wit, a woman that was learned in Latin and in English and in Irish, was slain on the 4th of the Nones [4th] of May, by the son⁷ of Thomas himself.—Ua Catha[i]n, namely, John, son of Aibne, son of Diarmait Ua Cathain, was taken by a ship that came from Scotland, namely,⁸ from Inverary, in the month of June in this year.—Oed, son of Moilmorda, son of John Ua Raighilligh, was taken by the sons of Glaisne, son of Concobur Ua Raighilligh, after the plundering of the town of Thomas, son of Glaisne, by him.—James Savage junior was slain this year by the sons of the Seneschal Savage in treachery.—The castle of Edan-dubcairgi^{8a}, namely, the castle of Niall, son of Conn. son of Aedh the Tawny, was taken and broken (on the Nones [7th] of May) by Feidhlimidh, grandson of [Aedh] Ua Neill the Tawny.—Feidhlimidh, son of Rughraidhe, son of Jenkin Mac Uibhilin, was slain in Oentruim by the sons of Brian, son of Aedh the Tawny.—Colla, son of Rughraidhe, son of Ardgall Mag Mathgamna, was slain by the descendants of Cu-Uladh, son of Niall Mor Ua Neill, on the 11th of the Kalends of the month of June [May 22], Saturday [being] the week-day.—Edward, son of Nicholas, son of Christopher Plunket, was taken and plundered on the Nones [5th] of June by the sons of Cathal, son of Eogan, son of John Ua Raghalligh.—Tadhg, son of Toirdelbach, son of Philip Mag Uidhir, was maimed by his own kinsmen this year, on the 2nd of the Ides [12th] of June.—Great raids [were made] this

⁷ *Namely, lit., or.*

| ^{8a} *Edan-d.*—See 1470, n. 14.

mic Uí Neill buíðe, ar clainn Cuinn, mic Oeðá buíðe
 7 ðoppaíð húa Moilepoibe do marbað lair ann^o.—
 Clann Donncaíð, mic' Oeðá' Mes Uíðir, do orcuin an^o
 bliaðain [r]i] ðar ría Nodlaig^e la mac U[i] Domnaill,
 100n, la hOeð n-occ^b, mac Oeðá ruaið, mic' Neill ðaib^b.
 A 1046 Ocuir an cpeač do bpeit^e lair docum Ačá-Senaiğ | 7 a
 marbað ann doirač, 100n, cccc. bo. Ocuir barðo an
 carteoil, 100n', clann Oeðo ðallua [u]i Domnaill'
 ar tabairt in carteoil d'Acē d'a imðeoin [u]i Dom-
 naill (100n¹, Acē^o ruaið¹).—húa Dalaiğ ðpepne (100n¹,
 Seaan, mac Uilliam, mic Acēa^{m1}) doⁿ eðailtⁿ, rai hi m-
 bairpne, caicēiger^o ría Samain in t-panipeč^o.—ðen húa
 Ruairc, 100n, Mor, ingen Eogan húa Neill, do marbað a
 pill do cečepnač d'a muinntir pepin, 100n', mac Cačail
 [u]i Arolamaiğ' 7 pe pein do lorač iarum.—húa
 Neill 7 húa Domnaill a n-ðib pcoraib for enec araile¹⁰
 o Shañfuin co Nodlaig: 100n, húa Neill iuin Cairpcin
 7 húa Domnaill a n-Drum-bo 7 cin rič, cin orač, cin
 cogach do denam ðoib, ačt mur rin.—húa ðairmleğaið
 do heğ in bliaðain ri^b: 100n, Muircepač, mac' Enri,
 mic Concobuir húa ðairmleğaið, tapeiri Sañna'.—
 Mac mic Domnaill na hAlpan (100n^k, Acengur^k), 100n,
 neč d'a n-ðairčⁱ a n tige pna Aacc, do marbað a
 pill le pep-teo Epenač, 100n, ðairmair húa Cairpui.
 Ocuir^e a n-inber-nir do marbað he^o.

[Cal. 1an. for Sačarinn, [L.^a xiiii.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o
 cccc.^o xc. 1. Eogan, mac Muircepač, mic' Eogan, mic
 1490. ⁹-ða (g.), B. ¹⁰-1, A. ¹¹=1383^{b-b} (om., C). ^m húa Dalaiğ,
 ad., B (not C). ⁿ⁻ⁿ after ðpepne, B.
 1491. ^{a-a}=1490^{a-a}.

⁹ *Killed*.—Having raided against his father's will and being shut up in Ballyshannon castle, the alternative was to set the cattle free.

¹⁰ *Caircin*. — *Little rock*; Carrigans, on the Donegal bank of the Foyle, 3 miles S. of Derry.

¹¹ *Druim-bo*.—*Ridge of the cow*; Drumboe, on the Finn, a little S.

year by Feidhlimidh, grandson of [Aedh] Ua Neill the Tawny, on the sons of Conn, son of Aedh the Tawny and Godfrey Ua Moilcroibe was slain by him there.—The sons of Donchadh, son of Aedh Mag Uidhir, were plundered this year, shortly before Christmas, by the son of Ua Domnaill, namely, by Aedh junior, son of Aedh the Red, son of Niall the Rough. And the prey was carried by him to Ath-Senaigh and killed⁹ there straightway, namely, 400 cows. And the warders of the castle, namely, the sons of Aed Ua Domnaill the Foreign, gave the castle to Aedh, in despite of Ua Domnaill (namely, Aedh the Red).—Ua Dalaigh of Breifne (namely, John, son of William, son of Aedh), professor in bardism, died a fortnight before November Day [Mon., Oct. 18] precisely.—The wife of Ua Ruairc, namely, Mor, daughter of Eogan Ua Neill, was slain in treachery by a kern of her own people, namely, the son of Cathal Ua Ardlamaigh and himself was burned afterwards.—Ua Neill and Ua Domnaill [were] in two camps in face of each other from November Day to Christmas: to wit, Ua Neill in the Caircin¹⁰ and Ua Domnaill in Druim-bo¹¹, without peace, without truce, without war being made between them, but like that.—Ua Gairmleghaidh, namely, Muircertach, son of Henry, son of Concobur Ua Gairmleghaidh, died this year after November Day.—The son of Mac Domnaill of Scotland (that is, Aengus), namely, one who was called the lord Aag, was slain in treachery by an Irish harper, namely, Diarmait Ua Cairpri. And in Inverness he was slain. [1490]

Kalends of Jan. on Saturday, [18th of the moon], A.D. 1491. Eogan, son of Muircertach, son of Eogan, son of Niall Ua Neill junior, died this year¹ between Christmas [1491]

of Stranorlar, co. Don. The opponents were thus 9 miles apart; but, had O'Neill moved into Tyrconnell from the S., O'Donnell would have raided Tyrone from the

N., and vice versa. Neither wanted to fight.

1491. ¹ *This year, etc.*—Decisive indication of the A.D. not commencing with Jan. 1.

Neill ois' hūi Neill, d'heg in bliadain rī^b eter Not-
 laic 7 feil m-ōriḡoi^b.—Seaan, mac Ruaiōri caič Mes
 Uioir, do heg ḡar^b iar Notlaic^b.—hūa^b Cačain, idon,
 Seaan, mac Oibne, mic 'Diarмата hūi Cačain, do
 A 104d legen ar a laimdecuṛ an bliadain rī | 7 a coepaigečt
 do bein do clainn Magnura hūi Cačain lair fuil do
 rītir neč d'a čir fein a legen^b.—Muirceṛtač, mac
 Oirce, mic' Eogain' hūi Neill, d'heg m^b bliadain rī i
 n-depeō inō Eppaič^b.—Feiōlimiō, mac Oeda, mic'
 Eogain [U]i' Neill, do marbaō la ōrian, mac Remainn',
 mic Ruḡruioe Mes' Mačgamna, tapeiri^b fei ōpen-
 ainn^b. Ocuṛ mac aile Oeda¹, idon, Oṛce hūa^b Neill^b,
 do denam cpeiči a Teallač-nḡeluccain inō² oīčī
 cetna i 'n-a dīḡail. Ocuṛ do loirceō 7 do marbaō daine
 ann beoṛ^d.—Ōrian, mac Mes Raḡnaill, idon', mac
 Taiōḡ, mic Cačail Mes Raḡnaill', do marbaō a fuil
 la Taiōḡ, mac Concobuir Mes Raḡnaill 7 la ōa mac
 Mail[-Sh]ečlann Mes Raḡnaill 7 cairtel clainni'
 Taiōḡ Mes Raḡnaill' (idon^o, cairtel Liač-ōroma^o) do
 buain dīō³ ŋor' in lačair rin' do'n muinntir cetna.—
 Sile', ingen Toirpōelbaḡ [U]i Raḡallīḡ, ben ḡlairne,
 mic' Remainn' Mes Mačgamna, d'heg ŋoim^b feil
 B 94c Cpoṛ^b.—| Cačal, mac Mail[-Sh]ečlann, mic Cačail
 Mes Raḡnaill, do marbaō 'ra cairtel cetna (idon^o,
 cairtel⁴ Liač-ōroma^o), idon, le mac^s ele Taiōḡ Mes
 Raḡnaill 7 le mac Mic 'Diarματα ruaiō 7 le Tomaltač,
 mac Tomaltaḡ Mic' 'Diarματα. Ocuṛ an cairtel⁴
 ŋerinh do airitin doib a Paḡmur na bliadna ṛa^b 7

1491. ¹ Oeda, A. ² an, A. ³-p, A. ⁴-rlen, B. ^{b-b} om., B. ^o ōriḡoi
 was the orgnl. rdng., but dots were plcd. beneath. ^{d-d} 7 loirceō 7
 marbaō—and burnings and slayings—(g. p.) after cpeiče (with rin—that—
 after dīḡail), B. ^{e-e} = 1392 b. ¹ The order in B is: Cačal—Sile (the
 latter entry being thus on 94c). ^s hOibepo—Hubert—(with dots below)
 after mac, A. = ^{b-b}.

² Captivity.—See the *Ua Cathain* |
 (14th) item of 1490.

³ Spring.—See 1490, n. 1.

⁴ Feast.—See 1392, n. 2.

and the feast of Brigit.—John, son of Henry Blind[-eye] [1491] Mag Uidhir, died shortly after Christmas.—Ua Cathain, namely, John, son of Aibne, son of Diarmait Ua Cathain, was let out from his captivity² this year and his cattle were rescued from the sons of Maghnus Ua Cathain by him before any one of his own country knew of his liberation.—Muircertach, son of Art, son of Eogan Ua Neill, died this year at the end of Spring³.—Feidhlimidh, son of Aedh, son of Eogan Ua Neill, was slain by Brian, son of Redmond, son of Rughraidhe Mag Mathgamna, after the feast of Brenann⁴. And another son of Aedh, namely, Art Ua Neill, made a raid in Tellach-Gelucain the same night, in revenge of that and people were burned and slain there also.—Brian, son of Mag Raghnaill, namely, son of Tadhg, son of Cathal Mag Raghnaill, was slain in treachery by Tadhg, son of Concobur Mag Raghnaill and by two sons of Mael[-Sh]echlainn. Mag Raghnaill and the castle of the sons of Tadhg Mag Raghnaill (namely, the castle of Liath-druim⁵) was taken from them in that place by the same people.—Julia, daughter of Toirdelbach Ua Raighilligh, wife of Glaisne, son of Redmond Mag Mathgamna, died before the feast of [Holy] Cross.—Cathal, son of Mael[-Sh]echlainn, son of Cathal Mag Raghnaill, was slain in the same castle (namely, the castle of Liath-druim), that is, by another son of Tadhg Mag Raghnaill and by the son of Mac Diarmata the Red and by Tomaltach, son of Tomaltach Mac Diarmata. And the castle itself was taken by them in Harvest of this year and Eogan, son of Tighernan, son of Tadhg, son of Tighernan Ua Ruairc, regained the same castle in the same Harvest, [half]⁶ for purchase and half by force.—Aedh, son of Irial

⁵ *Liath-d.*—Grey ridge; Leitrim village, in Lei. bar. and co.

⁶ *Half.*—That is, when the siege

had continued some time, the garrison was corrupted.

Εοζαν', mac Τιζερναιν, mic' Ταϊδς, mic Τιζερναιν [U]i
 Ruairc, do bein an cairteil ceðna amuis̃ ipin Pořmur
 ceðna ap centac̃ 7 do leč egen.—Coð, mac Iua[i]l hU
 Ppřail, do puřac̃ l'a dyp derdbpačar peryn, idon,
 Ruřpαιde, 7 řilla-na-naem, ipin^b Epřac̃^b. —Cocac̃
 anđail eter hUa Neill, idon, Conn, mac Enpυ 7 hUa
 n-Domnaill, idon, Ac̃e puac̃, mac' Neill ġairb' 7 a
 A 105a n-dul apoen | a Pořmur na' bliac̃na řa^h do luac̃ail a
 n-ac̃ac̃ a čeile co teac̃ Iapla Cille-dapa—neoč do bi i
 n-a Iypyp a n-Epynn an tan řo—7 a tečt ap řan řič,
 řan opřac̃ ap^b a řoib řpřim^b.—Opřan, mac Ac̃eđa řallac̃,
 mic' Neill' hU i Domnaill, do mapbac̃ ap in cořac̃ řin
 le hEnpυ, mac' Enpυ' hU i Neill. Ocy^b do coimeo an
 řep cetna řin, idon, Enpυ, an typ co mač an řac̃ do bi
 hUa Neill a tiř řhall^b.—Eac̃mleč, mac Mheř Ac̃enřupa,
 idon', mac Ac̃eđa, mic Ac̃yp Mheř Ac̃enřupa', do mapbac̃
 i n-a čiř řein ap řpřipⁱ oioče^b, ac̃^b la 7 řečtmuin ře
 řamain^b, le cloinn Mail[-řh]ečloinn, mic' Muipcep-
 taiř', mic^b Eořain^b hU i Neill.—Pliuč doínenn mop a
 řampac̃ na bliac̃na řa^b uile d'ypřop^b 7 a leičepo cetna
 i⁶ Pořmur na bliac̃na cetna, co nač řpřič inntřamailⁱ
 do^b meo na doínynn ři^b o do^k řep an uile řop an doman,
 innyp řup'heac̃ apbur Epenn uile, ac̃tmac̃o bec 7 co
 ġairiđi a řepairb-Manac̃.—Đean an Dalatunac̃, idon,
 Đean Tomair, mic' Emuinn, mic mic Pıapair' Dalatun,
 d'imčečt le mac hU i Mheac̃air an' bliac̃an' ři^b.—hUa
 Raiřilliř d'heř an bliac̃ain ři, idon, řeac̃an, mac' Toip-
 řealbair, mic řeac̃ain' hU i Raiřilliř, idon, macařn óř
 oipřepc, a túp a řac̃a 7 a ac̃lucac̃ a Mainypyp an
 Cađain 25 die menyp řouembyp, idon^b, la řeili Cait-
 1491. ⁵-i, A. ⁶a, B. ⁱřpřečlac̃, B. ⁱa ġi- (poss.), B. ^ko'a, B.

⁷ Earl. — Gerald. Cf. *Viceroy*,
 p. 439sq.

⁸ *Two—week*.—This unusual ex-

pression is apparently a rendering
 of *nomaide* (novena), a word used
 several times in these *Annals*.

Ua Ferghail, was executed in the Harvest by his own two [1491] brothers, namely, Rughraidhe and Gilla-na-naem.—Very great war between Ua Neill, namely, Conn, son of Henry and Ua Domnaill, namely, Aedh the Red, son of Niall the Rough and both went, in the Harvest of this year, to plead against each other to the house of the Earl⁷ of Kildare—the one that was the Justiciary in Ireland this time—and they came from it without peace, without truce that was reliable.—Brian, son of Aedh the Foreign, son of Niall Ua Domnaill, was slain on that war by Henry, son of Henry Ua Neill. And that same man, namely, Henry, kept the country well, the while Ua Neill was in the house of the Foreigners.—Echmiledh, son of Mag Aenghusa, was slain in his own house, on a night incursion, two days and a week⁸ before November Day, by the sons of Mael[-Sh]echlainn, son of Muircertach, son of Eogan Ua Neill.—Great inclemency of wetness during the greater part of the Summer of this year and the self same in Harvest of the same year, so that likeness to the extent of the inclemency was not found since the Deluge poured upon the world, so that the corn of all Ireland, save a little, failed and particularly in Fir-Manach.—The wife of Dalton, namely, wife of Thomas, son of Edmund, grandson of Piers Dalton, went off with the son of Ua Mechair this year.—Ua Raighilligh, namely, John, son of Toirdelbach, son of John Ua Raighilligh, to wit, a distinguished youth, died this year in the beginning⁹ of his felicity and was buried in the monastery of Cavan, the 25th day of the month of November, namely, the feast day of Catherine. And John, son of Cathal, son of Eogan Ua Raighilligh, was made Ua Raighilligh. Cathal, son of Toirdelbach Ua Raighilligh, drew the Earl of Kildare on that Ua

⁹ *Beginning*.—Namely, just after being made chief.

pečřina^b. Ocuř hlla Rařiliŋ do ōenum do Sheaan,
 mac Cačail, mic' Eogain hlli Rařiliŋ.—Cačal^b, mac
 Toirdeibaiŋ hlli Rařallŋ, do tarrainŋ iapla Cilli-
 dapa ap O Rařallŋ n-ōc řin 7 ap a bpačřuŋ 7 diŋbail
 arband 7 řppeiðe do denam leřin řluaŋ n-ŋall do'n
 tų. Ocuř mac Mic ōalřonta do řabail la cloinn
 Cačail um an t-řluaŋ n-ŋall 7 diař marcač aile do
 báðað impa 7 mac Emainn, mic Tomair, mic řeiðlim-
 [če] hlli Rařiliŋ, do marbač leřin řluaŋ, řon, . .¹—
 Cpečā mopa an bliaðain ři le Semur, mac Tomair iapla,
 ap cloinn n-ŋlarne, mic Concobuir hlli Rařiliŋ.—
 ŋoeč aobalmop an bliaðain ři ap lo co n-oiðē na
 řeili a n-diač ŋoðla[i]c^b.—Comopba 7 cenō řine do
 denaŋ in⁷ bliaðain' ři^h, řar bec řia ŋoðlaic, do
 Ruairi, mac ŋiarmaðā, mic' Marčair' Meŋ [C]řaič.—
 Aeð 7 Ruairi, ðā mac ŋomnaill, mic ŋeðā oic, mic'
 Aeðā, mic Rařnaill, mic ŋonnčaič alaŋn' Mec Čřaič,
 ð'heŋ in bliaðain ři^h.—Maupčað, mac Eogain Mec
 Čřaič, ð'heŋ.—Ĥanři, mac Ĥobero, mic' Semuir' ŋil-
 main, do marbač a ačar řeiriŋ, řon, Ĥoiberō, do
 epčur do řein⁸ 7 ře řein do ařenam docum | na Roŋā
 1 n-a ŋiač řin.— | ŋačŋ hlla řiriðen do heŋ řā^h
 řeil ina Čpoče 'řan řoŋmur^b, řon, cenō ðob⁹ řepp il-
 leič Cuino in' řan řin'.—Moil[-ŋh]ečlaiŋn, mac
 Uilliam, mic' Aeðā, mic ŋriain' hlli Cellaiŋ, do
 ariřin a řell la ŋačŋ, mac n-ŋonnčaič hlli Cellaiŋ,
 řon, ppiōiř ŋiŋi Eoin 7 ře ap n-a bpeič cuiŋi ap
 řuirecc řleiðe. Ocuř^b a diař ðepbcomaltač do řačail
 řariřiř, řon, ðā mac ŋaičŋ caič hlli Mainđin, řon,
 Aeð 7 Seaaan 7 a řairberō ðā marbač do řličt

1491. ⁷an, B. ⁸řŋ-, B. ⁹řo-, B. ¹half a line erased, A.

¹⁰ Thomas.—Earl of Kildare; ob.
 1477.

¹¹ Set—Rome.—To expiate the
 parricide by pilgrimage.

Raighilligh junior and on his kinsmen and destruction of crops and chattel was done by the host of the Foreigners to the country. And the son of Mac Balronta was taken by the sons of Cathal from the host of the Foreigners and two other horsemen from them were drowned and the son of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Feidhlimidh Ua Raighilligh, namely, . . . , was slain by the host.—Great raids [were made] this year by James, son of Earl Thomas¹⁰, on the sons of Glaisne, son of Concobur Ua Raighilligh.—Exceedingly great wind this year on the day and night of the feast [next] after Christmas.—Ruaidhri, son of Diarmaid, son of Mark Mag Craith, was made coarb and tribe-head this year a short time before Christmas.—Aedh and Ruaidhri, two sons of Domnall, son of Aedh junior, son of Aedh, son of Raghnaill, son of Donchadh Mac Craith the Comely, died this year.—Murchadh, son of Eogan Mac Craith, died.—Henry, son of Hubert, son of James Dillon, slew his own father, namely, Hubert, with thrust of knife and he himself set out for Rome¹¹ after that.—Tadhg Ua Siriden, namely, the wright that was best in the Half of Conn that time, died about the feast of the Cross in Harvest.—Mail[-Sh]echlainn, son of William, son of Aedh, son of Brian Ua Cellaigh, was taken in treachery by Tadhg, son of Donchadh Ua Cellaigh, namely, prior of the House of [St.] John¹² and he had been brought to him on invitation to a banquet. And his two foster-brothers, namely, two sons of Tadhg Blind[-eye] Ua Mainnin, that is, Aedh and John, were taken with him and delivered to be slain to the descendants of Magnus Ua Cellaigh [1491]

¹² *House—John*.—To all appearance, the Convent of St. John the Baptist of Annaghdown (co. Gal.), which received letters of protection

from Henry III. (Aug. 19, 1252. *D. I.*, II. 79).

The entry is partially and very incorrectly given by the *F. M.* at 1490.

Magnura cam hū Cellaiḡ. Ocur a derḡbraṭair
fein, ion, ḡrian 7 Muinnter-Mainnin do taḡaḡ
Mail[-Sh]eḡlainn dar eighin 7 ar fuarluccuḡ^b.

- [b.]CL. Ienair for Domnuḡ an bliadain ri^a, l. xx. ix.^b].
Ocur bliadain ḡirex hi. Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o xc.^o
ii.^o. Cocaḡ adbalmor in bliadain ri^b iter hūa Raiḡilliḡ
oc[c], ion, Seaan, mac Caṭail, mic' Eogain' 7 Caṭal, mac
Toirprelbaiḡ, mic' Seaan, mic' Eogain' hūi Raiḡilliḡ.
Cpeḡa mora lapin Caṭal rin for hūa¹ n-ḡabann (ion^a,
Sep[*p*]raiḡ^d) 7 O ḡabann ferin dia lenmain 7 a eḡ ruil
do impo.—Orraḡ iter O Neill (ion^o, Conn^o) 7 O
n-Domnaill (ion^o, Aeḡ ruad^e) co ḡeltaine.—Tomar^c,
mac Seaan, mic' Toirprelbaiḡ hūi Raiḡilliḡ, ḡ'heḡ in
bliadain ri, xii. anno rue etatir^c.—ḡarun Slaine, ion,
tigherna mor do Plemannaḡaiḡ, ḡ'heḡ an^o bliadain ri^o
(20ⁱ die menrir Marciⁱ) ḡo'n plaiḡ allair neoḡ tanic
co nua i² nḡ-ḡrinn in tan rin, ion, Semur Plement.—
Curo do cpa[i]nḡ na Croiḡe³ Naim ḡ'paḡail irin Roim
adlaciṭi a talmain in⁴ bliadain ri^a: ion, in clar boi
or cino Cripṭ i n-a m-bai repiṭṭa a n-airir na Pairi:
IHESUS NAZARENUS, REX IUDÆORUM. Ocur
ar n-a paḡail repiṭṭa irin inaḡ cetnai ḡur^bi Elena,
maṭair Conṣtanṭin Impir, do paḡaib a polaḡ annrin
in⁴ clar rin.—Conn, mac Airṭ, mic' Cuinn hūi Con-
cobuir, do marbaḡ la muinntir lapla Cilli-dara ar
ron upḡair cuaili tuc re ar ruḡraḡ ar in lapla.—
Cenḡ in[n]a rleiḡi le'r'loir Longinur taeḡ Cripṭ do

1492. ¹O, A. ²a n-, B. ³-i, A. ⁴an, A. ^aom., B (not C). ^bno
bl., A, B, C. ^{c-c}om., B. ^{d-d}=1383^{b-b}. ^{e-e}=1392^b. ^{f-f}1403 JJ.

¹³ *By force, etc.*—That is, lest his
custodians should slay the prisoner,
rather than allow him be rescued,
Brian and the O'Mannins though
superior in number, agreed to pay
a ransom.

1492. ¹ *Baron.*—James Fleming.
He adhered to Simnel, but took
the oath of allegiance to Hen. VII.
in Dublin, July 21, 1488 (*Edge-
comb's Voyage to Ireland*: Harris,
Hibernica, 73).

the Stopped. And his own brother, namely, Brian and the Muintir-Mainnin rescued Mail[-Sh]echlainn by force and for ransom¹³. 1401]

Kalends of Jan. on Sunday this year [29th of the [1492 B.] moon]. And it [was] a Bissextile year. A.D. 1492. Exceeding great war this year between Ua Raighilligh junior, namely, John, son of Cathal, son of Eogan and Cathal, son of Toirdelbach, son of John, son of Eogan Ua Raighilligh. Great raids [were made] by that Cathal upon Ua Gabann (namely, Geoffrey) and Ua Gabann pursued him and died before he returned.—Truce between O'Neill (namely, Conn), and O'Domnaill (namely, Aedh the Red) to May Day.—Thomas, son of John, son of Toirdelbach Ua Raighilligh, died this year, in the 12th year of his age.—The baron of Slane, that is, James Fleming¹, namely, a great lord of the Flemings, died this year (the 20th day of the month of March) of the plague of sweating² that came recently into Ireland that time.—Part of the wood of the Holy Cross was found this year in Rome buried³ in the ground; namely, the board that was over the head of Christ, on which was written at the time of His Passion: *Jesus the Nazarene, King of the Jews*. And it was found written in the same place that it was Helena, mother of Emperor Constantine, that left that board hidden there.—Conn, son of Art, son of Conn Ua Concobuir, was slain by the people⁴ of the Earl of Kildare on account of a stroke of a pole he gave the Earl in playing.—The head of the spear with

² *Plague*.—The *F. M.* entry states it was of 24 hours' duration (i. e. was generally fatal within that time) and did not attack infants and little children. See the reff. in Lingard (*H. E.* iv. 129) and the bishop of Bayonne's pithy descrip-

tion (ib. 249).

³ *Buried*.—It is said in a vault of the church of Santa Croce in Gerusalemme.

⁴ *People*.—Who took Conn to have acted in earnest.

A 1050 cup docum na Roma an bliadhain ri do tigherna na Turcač.— | Hoibepo, mac Mailpuanaig, mic' Concho-
bair, mic Cačail ruaid' Mes Rašnaill, do mharbad
in' bliadhain' ri°, in 14 [sic] la des do mí Mharpa°, h
Cill-Srianain h Muinntir-Eolair, le hEogan, mac Tig-
ernain', mic Taidg, mic Tighernain moir' hUí Ruairc.
Ocup do loirceō tempoll an' baile cetna⁵ an⁵ la rin,
idon, Cille-Srianain 7 do loirceō ré tuine des ann,
itir fíru 7 mína, leirín Eogan cetna rin 7 moran
maitepa eile.—Cpečā° mora an bliadhain ri le Cačal,
mac Toirprelbair hUí Raigillig 7 le clainn Mes
Mačgamna (idon^h, Remunn^h), idon, Glairne 7 Druan
7 le Gilla-Patraig, mac Ceōa oig Mes Mhačgamna,
ar čarpaing Cačail hUí Raigillig, ar hUa Raigillig,
idon, ar Sheaan, mac Cačail, mic Eogain hUí Raigillig
7 ar a bpaitepib arčeana, a n-depeō an t-Saīpaō.⁶

(A)

(B)

Cpečā mora eile pa na Eogan, mac Seain buiōe
trataib cetna rin leir hUa Mes Mačgamna, do mar-
Raigillig ar clainn Glairne baō le clainn Glairne hUí
hUí Raigillig 7 mac Seain Raigillig.

buiōe Mes Mačgamna, idon, Eogan, do marbaō a
topaioēačt na cpeč rin le clainn Glairne 7 Šepoio,
mac Eoinn, mic Thomair, mic Pheiolím[čē] hUí
Raigillig, do gabail ar an topaioēačt cetna leo.

Domnall¹, mac an Pearpuin [U]i Fiaich, o'heg an° bli-
adhain ri^{el}.—Seaan buiōe⁵, mac' Eogain' Mes Mačgamna
(idon^e, mac Eogain^e, mic' Rugraide, mic Arogaill^f), idon',
tigherna Ohartraig, o'heg in bliadhain ri, in feil
Tighernaič°.—Domnall, mac hUí Neill, idon, mac Enri,

1492. ⁵ in, B. ⁶⁻¹, B. s om., A. h-h = 1379 c-c. ¹⁻¹ Placed last (with
moptuup ept for o'heg), B. Two lines were erased after the item in A.

⁵ Cell-S.—Srianan does not occur | (iv. 1198) find the church in Muin-
in the Calendars, nor could O'D. | ter-Eoluis (Leitrim bar., co. Lei.).

which Longinus wounded the side of Christ was sent to Rome this year by the lord of the Turks.—Hubert, son of Maelruanaigh, son of Concobar, son of Cathal Mag Raghnaill the Red, was slain this year, the 14th day of the month of March, in Cell-Srianain⁵ in Muintir-Eolais, by Eogan, son of Tighernach, son of Tadhg, son of Tighernan Mor Ua Ruairc. And the church of the same place, namely, of Cell-Srianain, was burned that day and 16 persons, both men and women and much other property were burned in it by that same Eogan.—Great raids [were made] this year by Cathal, son of Toirdelbach Ua Raighilligh and by the sons of Mag Mathgamna (that is, Redmund), namely, Glaisne and Brian and by Gilla-Padraig, son of Aedh Mag Mathgamna junior, at instigation of Cathal Ua Raighilligh, on Ua Raighilligh, namely, on John, son of Cathal, son of Eogan Ua Raighilligh and on his kinsmen also, in the end of Summer. [1492]

(A)

Other great raids [were made] about these same times by Ua Raighilligh on the sons of Glaisne Ua Raighilligh and the son of John Mag Mathgamna the Tawny, namely, John, was slain in pursuit of those preys by the sons of Glaisne and Garret, son of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Feidhlimidh Ua Raighilligh, was taken on the same pursuit by them.

(B)

Eogan, son of John Mag Mathgamna the Tawny, was slain by the sons of Glaisne Ua Raighilligh.

Domnall, son of the Parson Ua Fiaich, died this year.—John the Tawny, son of Eogan Mag Mathgamna (that is, son of Eogan, son of Rughruidhe, son of Ardgall), namely, lord of Dartraighe, died this year, about the feast of Tighernach⁶.—Domnall, son of Ua Neill, namely,

⁵*Tighernach*.—Of Clones, which is in Dartry bar. (co. Mon.). The | feast was Ap. 4.

mic Eogain hli' Neill', do gabail in^e bliadain ri, im
 feil Tighernais^o. Ocur Mac Caithail, idon^l, Emunn^l, do
 B 95a marbað^k 7 Gilla-Patruis Mac Caithail do gabail^l 7
 daine eile nað aymter annro do gabail 7 do marbað
 ann for^a le^m cloinro Remunro Mez Mhaetsamna, idon,
 Glairne 7 Drian^m. Ocur Domnall do eloš a cairlen
 A 105d Munnečan a cinto | τ-reačtmaine a n-diaš a gabala.—
 Conn^e, mac hli' Domnall, do gabail leir hli' a n-Dom-
 nall fein in bliadain ri^e.—Cormac, mac Diarmada
 Mic' Diarmada 7 a mac do marbað le clainn Ruairí
 Mic Diarmada 7 Drian, mac Concobair, mic Ruairí,
 do rin lañ do 7 do dičenn he.—Gilla-Patruis^o Mac
 Caithail do ligen ar a laimdecur 7 Mac Caithail do
 denum de a n-inad a brat^a.—Drian, mac mic Emunro
 Mic Domnall 7 a mac do marbað le clainn Mez
 Maetsamna 7 le clainn Shecan buide Mhez Mhaet-
 samna in^e bliadain ri^e.—Mac Cairppu hli' Neill, idon,
 Sean, do marbað le clainn hli' Anluain 7 le clainn
 Remunro hli' Anluain annra Spadbail, 12^o Calenar
 iuli an bliadain ri^e.—Crcalt mor a n-Eunn in^e blio-
 dain ri^a.—Sainpað tirim an bliadain ri^a; idon, blio-
 dain ar ričit o'n τ-Sainpað de poime.—Feidlim[rič]^o,
 mac Toirpdelbais, mic Aedá hli' Neill, do marbað a
 Sainpað na bliadna [ra] le hEnri, mac Drian (idon^h,
 Drian na coille^h), mic Eogain hli' Neill^e.—Cormac,
 mac Aedá, mic Pilib' Mez Uirí, d'heg in bliadain ri^e
 im lušnarað^e.—Colla, mac Donnčaið Mic Domnall, do
 marbað i n-a čiš fein do čaer teineð 7 an teač do
 lořač 7 triur, no cečrap, aile do leačmarbað ann
 do'n caer cetna.—Goffraiš hli' Cača[i]n do marbað
 an bliadain ri^a le Ualtar Mac Uibilin, ar tarraing
 Tomair hli' Chačain. Ocur Sean Gallda, a derbra-
 čair aile⁷, do marbað ann for: idon, da mac hli'

1402. ⁷oile, A. ^hafter cetna of ^k. ^kleo in la cetna, ad., B.
 ann, ad., B. ^mafter the first gabail, B.

son of Henry, son of Eogan Ua Neill, was taken this year, about the feast of Tighernach⁶. And Mac Cathmail, namely, Edmund, was slain and Gilla-Padraig Mac Catmail was taken and other persons that are not reckoned here were [some] taken and [some] slain there also by the sons of Redmund Mag Mathgamna, namely, Glaisne and Brian. And Domnall escaped from the castle of Muinechan at the end of a week after his capture.—Conn, son of Ua Domnaill, was taken by Ua Domnaill himself this year.—Cormac, son of Diarmaid Mac Diarmada and his son were slain by the sons of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada. And Brian, son of Concobar, son of Ruaidhri, [it was] that stretched hand to him and beheaded him.—Gilla-Patraig Mac Cathmail was let out from his captivity⁷ and made Mac Cathmail in place of his brother.—Brian, grandson of Edmund Mac Domnaill and his son were slain this year by the sons of Mag Mathgamna and by the sons of John Mag Mathgamna the Tawny.—The son of Cairpre Ua Neill, namely, John, was slain by the sons of Ua hAnluain and by the sons of Redmund hAnluain in Sradbaile, on the 12th of the Kalends of July [June 20], this year.—Great famine in Ireland this year.—A hot Summer this year; to wit, a year and twenty since the hot Summer before.—Feidhlimidh, son of Toirdelbach, son of Aedh Ua Neill, was slain in the Summer of this year by Henry, son of Brian (namely, Brian of the Wood), son of Eogan Ua Neill.—Cormac, son of Aedh, son of Philip Mag Uidhir, died this year about Lammas.—Colla, son of Donchadh Mac Domnaill, was killed in his own house by a bolt of fire and the house was burned and three or four others were half-killed there by the same bolt.—Godfrey Ua Cathain was slain this year by Walter Mac Uibilin, at instigation of Thomas Ua Cathain. And

⁷ *Captivity*.—See next previous entry, but two.

Cačain, ιdon, da' mac' Sheacain, mic' Aibne, mic' Diar-
mata hUu Cača[i]n'.—Caitepřina, ingen Toiprđealbais
Meg Uibir, o'heg in' blicđain [ri].—Mac Gilla-
řhinnein o'heg in blicđain ri^a, ιdon, Toiprđelbač, mac'
Đriain, micⁿ Enri^o cporřaiř. Ocur a eg im Chairc na
A 106a blicđna ra^o.— | řeiblimiř puač, mac' Donnčaiř Mic
Gilla-řhinnein, o'heg a^o řořmair na blicđna ra^o.—Com-
arba Termaino Dabeoo[i]ř (ιdonⁱ, Mař [C]raič'), ιdon,
Diarmaid, mac' Marcar, mic' Mhuirir, mīc Nīcoil,
mic' Anriar' Meg [C]raič, o'heg a^o n-depeač řořmair
na blicđna [ra].—Aengur Mac-an-Ulltaiř, ιdon,
Đračair Minur de Obreruancia 7 řeanmontaiře maič,
cluiřar, in Ařtumno obuit.—řilib, mac' Uiliam, mic
an eřbuig Meg Uibir, do marbač an blicđain ri le
mac hUu Cačala[i]n a m-baile Riřdepo, mic an Riřde
Đheille^o.—Iapla Cille-dara do čur⁸ na Iurřipečta de
an blicđain [ri] 7 do čur barantair řall na Miře⁹
đe, ap řon nač řuair ře uača čur leiř a n-ačaiř mic
Iapla Uř-Muman. Ocur uile mora do čečt do
řhallaiř đe řin: ιdon, řaerđil o'a cpeačač 7 o'a
lorcač řu coitcend ap řač airo i n-a řimčell.—An^o t-
Oipřicel hUa Đuibidřir, ιdon, Ačđ, o'heg an blicđain
[ri]^o.—Toiprđelbač^o ballač^o, mac hUu Chončobair
řhaiře, ιdon, mac Cuinn, mic' an Chalbaiř', o'heg^p an^o
blicđain ri, do řalup řpi n-oioče, a tur an řeiřpiř^o.—
Mac Conmara, ιdon, Cumeđa', mac Seacain Mic Con-
mara', o'heg an blicđain ri^o poiim Nođluiř^o.—An
Calbač, mac hUu Cončobair řhaiři, ιdon, mac Cačair,
mic Cuino, mic' an Chalbaiř', do mairbač le cuir do
mūnnitir mic Iapla Uř-Muman, ιdon, Shemuir, mic
Sheacain, mic^a Shemair Đuitillep^a, ιdon^o, le Maiřitir

1492. ⁸ čap, A. ⁹ ře, A. ^a Gilla-řhinnein, ad., B. ^{o-o} after ιdon, B.
^p after řhaiře, B. ^{a-a} etc., C.

⁸ Easter.—Ap. 22 (XI. G).

⁹ Mac-an-U.—See 1281, n. 5.

John the Foreign, his other brother, was slain there also : [1492]
 to wit, [these were] two sons of Ua Cathain, namely, two
 sons of John, son of Aibne, son of Diarmait Ua Cathain.
 —Catherine, daughter of Toirdelbach Mag Uidhir, died
 this year.—Mac Gilla-Finnein, namely, Toirdelbach, son
 of Brian, son of Henry the Scarred, died this year. And
 he died about Easter⁸ of this year.—Feidhlimidh the Red,
 son of Donchadh Mac Gilla-Finnein, died in Harvest of
 this year.—The coarb of the Termon of [St.] Dabeog (that
 is, Mag Craith), namely, Diarmait, son of Mark, son of
 Maurice, son of Nicholas, son of Andrew Mag Craith,
 died at end of Harvest of this year.—Aengus Mac-an-
 Ulltaigh⁹, namely, a Friar Minor of [Stricter] Observance
 and good, reputable preacher, died in Autumn.—Philip,
 son of William, son of bishop¹⁰ Mag Uidhir, was slain
 this year by the son of Ua Cathalain in the town of
 Richard, son of the knight Bellew.—The Earl of Kildare
 resigned¹¹ the justiciate [this] year and resigned the
 protectorate of the Foreigners of Meath, because he got
 not from them to aid him against the son of the Earl
 of Ormond. And great evils came to the Foreigners
 from that: to wit, the Gaedhil plundered them and
 burned them generally from every point around them.—
 The Official Ua Duibhidhir, namely, Aedh, died this year.
 —Toirdelbach the Freckled, son of Ua Concobair Faly,
 namely, son of Conn, son of the Calbach, died this year,
 of an illness of three nights, in the beginning of Winter.
 —Mac Conmara, namely, Cumedha, son of John Mac
 Conmara, died this year before Christmas.—The Calbach,
 son of Ua Concobair Faly, namely, son of Cathair, son of

¹⁰ *Bishop*. — Ros (or Rosa) Maguire (ob. 1450, *sup.*).

¹¹ *Resigned*. — Was superseded. Cf. *Viceroy*s, 445. The statements and inferences of the text are hear-

say. "The mere Irish writers had no opportunity of becoming acquainted with the exact nature of these transactions" (O'D. iv. 1198).

A 106b

Դարժ. Օսյր Մալիւրտի Դարժ քեւո ծօ ցաբաւ ար ին
 Լաճար շետնա Լե հլարԼա Ըլլե-ժարա ին հյեմե.—Շլանն
 Ծոմնճաժ Մեց Սիժիւր, լծոն, ան Ըլլա ծուի 7 | քիւի
 7 մաճ ան Ըլլա ծուի, լծոն, Էմոնն, ծօ ծիւլ ար
 ինքոյցիժ ար Տեանճ Միւ Մաշնարա 7 շրեճ ծօ ծեան
 ծօիւ անո 7 ծար քցօլօց նեհարճօրժեճ ծօ մարբաժ Լեօ.
 Տեօ քրի շոմքրեհարի քոնտ ին քսքրբիա քա [Շֆ. Քս.
 Լւիւ. 13] եւ Ծոմոնար սարտաւտ ինքուտաւտ քօրս [Շֆ.
 Քս. Լxxxviii. 33]. Էտ սերի քոնտ ին քսգա, աճ քոն. ծօ
 ելեքտիւր քրքօրս քսմեքրի քոնտ գարի քլոմբոմ ին
 աքուր [Շֆ. Էք. xv. 10], եւ ծքքոնքքոնք քիւտ Լարի ին
 քրքօրս [ib. 5]. Էտ, գուա Ծոմոնար յոն քրաճ քոն
 քի, քոն ինքքքքքքքք քոմոնք ին քրքօր, քիւտ ծոմօ
 աքա աքքքքքքք քօր, ստ աւտ քրալմարա [Շֆ. Քս. cxxiii.
 2, 4]. Գուա մարտ Ծոմոնար քրաճ քաճ, գաճ ծեօքքքքք
 քօր [Շֆ. Էք. xv. 7]. Օսյր ծօ ցաբաժ ան Էմոնն, մաճ
 ան Ըլլա ծուի 7 ծար ծ'ա մոմոնքիւր 7 ծօ ծեանճ
 ան շրեճ ծիւ. Օսյր ա յոն-քքքքք յա ծիաժնա քա ծօ քոնաժ
 քօ, լծոն, ան Տաճարի քօմ Ուոլալց.

(Hoc anno natus est Capolus iuuenis, . . . քիւր
 Ծետա, քիւտ, Ծոմե, ին քքքք, քիւտ, Լա քիւ,
 Ծքքքք.)

[Շֆ. Լան. ք. 111., [Լ. x.^a], Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o xc.^o
 111.^o Մարքքքք, ինքն Մեց Սիժիւր, լծոն, ինքն Ծոմար
 օլց, միւճ ան Ըլլա ծուիճ Մեց Սիժիւր, լծոն, ծեան
 Միւ Ըլլա-քաժ, լծոն', Ծոմնալլ', միւճ Մալ-քժեճ-
 Լանն, միւճ ան Ըլլա ծալլալց Միւ Ըլլա-քաժ,
 ծ'հեց ին¹ ծիաժնա [ք] աճ յոն-քքք Ուոլալլց.—Ծոմնալլ',

1402. ^{xx} 105c, t. m. (last half of first line cut off), n., t. h., A; om., B.

1493. ¹ an, A. ^a no bl. in MSS. ^b The order in B is: հլա Նեւլ—
 Մարքքք. ^c om., B.

¹² James.—See *Viceroy's*, 443 sq.

¹³ Gart.—*ib.*, 447 sq.

¹⁴ Saturday.—Dec. 22.

¹⁵ Gilla-B.—For Baetan, see 1200,

n. l.

Conn, son of the Calbach, was slain by some of the people [1492] of the son of the Earl of Ormond, namely, of James¹², son of John, son of James Butler, that is, by Master Gart¹³. And Master Gart himself was taken in the same place by the Earl of Kildare in Winter.—The sons of Donchadh Mag Uidhir, namely, the black Gillie, and Philip and the son of the black Gillie, namely, Edmond, went on an inroad on Senadh of Mac Maghnusa and a foray was made by them there and two inoffensive farmers were slain by them. But themselves were taken in their pride and the Lord visited their iniquity. And they were turned to flight and 14 of their elect sunk as lead in the waters and went down like a stone into the depth. And, because the Lord was not with them, when men arose against them, without doubt the water swallowed them up, as saith the Psalmist. For the Lord sent his anger and it devoured them. And Edmond, son of the black Gillie and two of his people were taken there and the prey was wrested from them. And at end of the year this was done, namely, the Saturday¹⁴ before Christmas.

(This year was born Cathal junior [Mac Maghnusa, namely], son of [Gilla-]Beta[i]n¹⁵, namely, of Thomas¹⁶, that is, on the feast day of Beradh¹⁷).

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, [10th of the moon] A.D. [1493] 1493. Margaret, daughter of Mag Uidhir, namely, daughter of Thomas junior, son of the black Gillie Mag Uidhir, that is, wife of Mac Gilla-ruaidh, namely, of Domnall, son of Mael[-Sh]echlainn, son of the freckled Gillie Mac Gilla-ruaidh, died this year after Christmas.—Domnall, son of Eogan, son of Eogan,

¹⁶ Thomas.—Apparently, the son of the Compiler mentioned under 1498, *infra*.

¹⁷ Beradh. — Recte, Berach (of Cluain - coirpthe, Kilbarry, co. Ros.). Cf. 1490, n. 1.

A 106c
 B 95b

mac Eogain, mic Eogain, mic Neill ois hli Neill, do
 marbað le cuio do muinntir Airt, mic Cuio, mic
 Enri hli Neill, an bliaðain rí.—hli Neill, ion, Conn,
 mac Enri, mic' Eogain' hli Neill, | do marbað 6 iour
 Ianuairi le n-a derdbraðair fein, ion, le hEnri | ós,
 pelonice. Ocuir Colla, mac Somairle moir Mic Dom-
 nall, do marbað ar an laðair ceona a poðair hli
 Neill.—Ruaidri, mac Briain, mic' Taidg' Mic Donn-
 caid 7 Daibid, mac Mailir, mic' Emainn an Mhaðairé
 Mic Goidelb, do marbað le cloin hli Easpra buide,
 ion, le Seann 7 le Cormac 7 le Maḡnur.—Briain, mac
 Neill Gallta, mic Briain ballaiḡ hli Neill, do marbað
 le Briain, mac Muirceptaiḡ Mes Cengura, a Poḡnur
 na bliaðna rí, a n-diḡail a aðar.—Uilliam, mac Caðail
 hli Phepḡail, do marbað le Bapin Dealgna im' Saḡain
 na bliaðna rí.—Iarla Cille-dara, ion, Geroio, mac
 Tomair, do ðul co teað riḡ Saxan an' bliaðain' rí maille
 re culaid 7 re breoact inoir a n-diaḡ Saḡna.—
 Ruḡraide, mac Feidlim[et]e hli Raiḡillig, d'heḡ.—
 Concobair, mac hli Dhalaiḡ Bpripnig^d, d'heḡ, ion°, mac
 Sheann hli Dhalaiḡ.—hli Manca[i]n, ion, Ceð
 ruaid, mac Ceðla leit 7 a derdbraðair eile, ion, Taidg
 riio, d'eg riom Chairc.—Troio eter Cinel-Feraðaiḡ
 fein a Cloðar (hli-n'Daimin') 7 Ceð, mac Mic Cað-
 mail, ion', mac Emainn, mic Briain Mic Caðmail', do
 marbað ann 7 Briain, mac Toirprealbaiḡ, mic Cen-
 gura, mic' an ḡipr', do marbað ann por, ion°, an
 Domnað riom Dealltaine°. — Mac Conmide, ion,
 Taidg, mac Concobair ruaid', mic Eðmarpaiḡ², ion, rai
 1493. ²-ide, B. ^d-ne (g. sg. of sb.), B. ^{ee} om., A. ^f=1383 b-b
 (with mac for hli, B).

1493. ¹ *Went*.—See *Viceroy*s, 448.

² *Easter*.—Ap. 7 (XIII. F).

³ *Son—Dwarf*.—See [1368], n. 8.

⁴ *Sunday*.—Ap. 28. The brawl,

it thus appears, took place within, or near, Clogher church. For similar disturbances at Armagh, see 780[-1], 818[-9], 892[-3], *sup.*, wher

son of Niall Ua Neill junior, was slain by some of the people of Art, son of Conn, son of Henry Ua Neill, this year.—Ua Neill, namely, Conn, son of Henry, son of Eogan Ua Neill, was slain on the 6th of the Ides [8th] of January by his own brother, namely, by Henry junior, treacherously. And Colla, son of Somairle Mor Mac Domnaill, was slain in the same place along with Ua Neill.—Ruaidhri, son of Brian, son of Tadhg Mac Donnchaidh and David, son of Meyler, son of Edmond Mac Goisdelb of the Plain, were slain by the sons of Ua hEadhra the Tawny, namely, by John and by Cormac and by Maghnus.—Brian, son of Niall the Foreign, son of Brian Ua Neill the Freckled, was slain by Brian, son of Muircertach Mag Aengusa, in Harvest of this year, in revenge of his father.—William, son of Cathal Ua Ferghail, was slain by the baron of Delvin about November day of this year.—The Earl of Kildare, namely, Gerald, son of Thomas, went¹ with great retinue and splendour to the house of the king of the Saxons this year, after November Day.—Rughraidhe, son of Feidhlimidh Ua Raighilligh, died.—Concobar, son of the Brehnian Ua Dalaigh, namely, son of John Ua Dalaigh, died.—Ua Manchain, namely, Aedh the Red, son of Aedh the Grey and his other brother, namely, Tadhg the Fair, died before Easter².—A brawl between the Cenel-Feradhaigh themselves in Clochar (of Ui-Daimin) and Aedh, son of Mac Cathmail, namely, son of Edmond, son of Brian Mac Cathmail, was slain there and Brian, son of Toirdelbach, son of Aengus, son of the Dwarf³, was slain there also, namely, the Sunday⁴ before May Day.—Mac Conmidhe, namely, Tadhg, son of Concobar the Red, son of Ech-

Cengciges of the 2nd and 3rd items shows that *Quinquagesima* of 781 is used in the original sense of

Pentecost. (Cf. *Pentecostes* = *Quinquagesima*, *Stowe Missal*, 24b. *Tr. R. I. A.* xxiv. 211.)

marcach, to wit, an eminent poet and teacher, was slain [1493] the day before the feast of Brenann⁵, at the port of Rosgabraidh, at Inis-sgeillin, by a churl of his own people, namely, the son of Ua Clumain. (And the son of Ua Clumain was hung by [Mag Uidhir] namely, by John, son of Philip, in that very place.)—Mac Uibilin, namely, Garret, son of Richard Mac Uibilin, was slain by . . . , son of Jenkin Carrach Mac Uibilin and Walter, son of Cormac, son of Jenkin Mac Uibilin, was made Mac Uibilin.—Conn, son of Feidhlimidh the Fair, son of Tadhg, son of Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir the Red and Tomaltach junior, son of Tomaltach Mac Diarmada, were slain, the Monday before May Day, by the sons of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada.—Gerald the Lamé, son of John, son of Mac Thomas, was slain by Mac Murchadha.—Aedh, son of Domnall the Stooped, son of Mac Donnchaidh, was slain by the Gailenga.—Catherine, daughter of Aedh Mag Mathgamna the Red, namely, wife of Ua Raighilligh, that is, wife of Toirdelbach, son of John, son of Eogan Ua Raighilligh, died and so on.—Henry⁶ junior, son of Henry, was made Ua Neill by Ua Cathain and by Ua Mellain against Domnall, son of Henry Ua Neill, his own elder brother, of whom Ua Domnaill made lord before that.—The County of Kildare and Kildare itself were burned by the son of the Earl of Ormond this year.—The Official Ua Luchairen⁷, namely, Eogan, an eminent cleric without defect, died this year.—Ua Mordha, namely, Conall, son of David Ua Mordha, was slain this year at the castle of Baile-na-bathlach⁸ in the Bulby Country, by some of the people of the Earl of Kildare, namely, Gerald, son of Thomas. And Niall, son of Domnall Ua

⁷ *Ua L.*—From this we may infer that the O'Loughren martyred with bishop O'Devany at Dublin in 1611 belonged to an Ulster

diocese.

⁸ *Baile-na-b.*—Town of the shepherds; in Kilberry par., co. Kild. (O'D. iv. 1202).

Mopða do ðenam do Niall, mac Domnaill hli
 B 95a Mhopða.— | An ða hli Neill, idon, Domnall mac
 Enri, mic' Eogain, mic' Neill ois' hli Neill' 7 a ðerð-
 bpaðar eile, idon, Enri, mac Enri, mic' Eogain', do
 ðegñail ð'a ðeile 7 taðar atopra as an Glarðumaino
 (4^m | Calenðar Iulu, reliceð, in ungiia Petri Ap-
 toli^m) 7 bpað ar Domnall co n-a muinntir. Ocur
 Mac Domnaill, idon, conrabul galloglað hli Neill,
 do marbað ann, idon, Ragnall, co n-a triur mac, idon,
 Somairle 7 Ruairi 7 Tuacal 7 Emunn, mac Mic
 Domnaill moir, idon, mac Colla, mic' Toirprealbaið,
 mic Gilla-erpuic 7 mac Ruairi, mic Ceð ballaið
 Mic' Domnaill', idon, Colla 7 Ppaðað, mac' Dom-
 naill' Mic Domnaill 7 ða mac Donncað Mic Dom-
 A 107a naill, idon, Dubgall 7 Donncað os | 7 por Emonn, mac
 Seacan buiðe hli Neill 7 Ceð ðpeirneð, mac Seacan,
 mic' Airt' hli Neill 7 hli hCeð, idon, Ppðopca,
 mac' an ballaið hli Ceð' 7 ða mac an Pppuin hli
 Ceð, idon, Pilib 7 Toirprelbað 7 Seacan, mac
 Mail[-sh]eðlainn hli Ceð 7 mopan eile nað airumðer
 punn 7 co hairið do Clainn-Domnaill 7 do Muinntir-
 Ceð. Ocur do gabað ann: idon', Niall, mac Seacan
 buiðe hli Neill 7 Ceð, mac hli Neill, idon', mac
 Domnaill, mic Enri'^k 7 Donncað, mac Mic Caðñail,
 idon, mac ðpian, mic Conmuirðe Mic' Caðñail',
 7 mopan aile maille ppiú.—hli^a Domnaill, idon, Ceð
 puað, mac Neill gairð, do ðul, pluð mop, a Trian-
 Conðail a Poðmur na bliaðna pa 7 lētar Chonnaðt
 uile do ðul leir ann, pa Domnall, mac Eogain, mic
 Domnaill, mic Muircepraið hli Concobuir 7 pa hli
 Ruairi, idon, pa Pheirðlim[ið], mac Donncað, mic

1493. m-m = 1438 h-h.

^a *Tico, etc.*—See next previous entry, but three.

Mordha, was made Ua Mordha.—The two⁹ Ua Neills, [1493] namely, Domnall, son of Henry, son of Eogan, son of Niall Ua Neill junior and his other brother, namely, Henry, son of Henry, son of Eogan, met each other and combat [took place] between them at Glassdrumainn¹⁰ (on the 4th of the Kalends of July [June 28], on the vigil of Peter the Apostle) and Domnall and his people were defeated. And there were slain there Mac Domnaill, namely, constable of gallowglasses of Ua Neill, that is, Ragnall, with his three sons, namely, Somairle and Ruaidhri and Tuathal, and Edmund, son of Mac Domnaill Mor, that is, son of Colla, son of Toirdelbach, son of Gilla-espuic, and the son of Ruaidhri, son of Aedh Mac Domnaill the Freckled, that is, Colla and Feradhach, son of Domnall Mac Domnaill, and two sons of Donchadh Mac Domnaill, that is, Dubgall and Donchadh junior, and also Edmund, son of John Ua Neill the Tawny and Aedh the Brefnian, son of John, son of Art Ua Neill, and Ua hAedha, that is, Ferdorcha, son of Ua hAedha the Freckled, and two sons of the Parson Ua hAedha, that is, Philip and Toirdelbach and John, son of Mael[-Sh]echlainn Ua hAedha and many others that are not reckoned here and particularly of the Clann-Domnaill and of the Muinter-Aedha. And there were taken there: to wit, Niall, son of John Ua Neill the Tawny and Aedh, son of Ua Neill, that is, son of Domnall, son of Henry and Donchadh, son of Mac Cathmail, namely, son of Brian, son of Cumidhe Mac Cathmail and many others with them.—Ua Domnaill¹¹, namely, Aedh the Red, son of Niall the Rough, went [with] a large host into Trian-Conghail in Harvest of this year and all Lower Connacht went with him

¹⁰ *Glas-d.*— *Green ridge*; Glassdrummond, in Dungannon bar., co. Tyr. (O'D. iv. 1203).

¹¹ *Ua D.*, etc.—This entry is interpolated by the *F. M.*, to magnify O'Donnell.

thither, under Domnall¹², son of Eogan, son of Domnall, [1493]
son of Muircertach Ua Concobuir and under Ua Ruairc,
namely, under Feidhlimidh, son of Donchadh, son of
Tighernan Ua Ruairc junior, and under Eogan, son of
Tighernan, son of Tadhg Ua Ruairc. And he went into
Clann-Aedha-buidhe¹³ and into Leth-Cathail and into
Oirthir and into Ui-Eathach. And hosts hard to count
overtook him and rose against him in front of and behind¹⁴
him, under Ua Neill, namely, under Henry, son of Henry,
son of Eogan Ua Neill, and under Mag Mathgamna, namely,
Aedh junior, son of Aedh the Red, son of Rughraidhe Mag
Mathgamna and under Mag Aenghusa, namely, under
Aedh, son of Art, son of Aedh Mag Aenghusa. And Ua
Domnaill met and bore that onset splendidly, firmly, and
turned on those and 13 men of them were slain by him,
under a good horseman of the people of Mag Mathgamna.
And were [it] not [for] the nearness of the night to them,
a crushing defeat had been inflicted by Ua Domnaill. And
Ua Domnaill came to his house victoriously on that
occasion, but that he brought neither peace, nor truce, nor
submission with him.—Henry, son of Mael[-Sh]echlainn,
son of Muircertach Ua Neill and Muircertach, son of
Cairpre, son of Aedh Ua Neill, went on a [night] incur-
sion on Henry, son of Brian, son of Eogan Ua Neill,
whilst he was lying in the illness of his leg that was
broken before that. And Henry, son of Brian Ua Neill
and his wife, namely, daughter of Cu-Uladh Ua Neill,
were slain by them there and Henry, son of Mael-
[-Sh]echlainn and Muircertach, son of Cairpre Ua Neill,
were slain the same night, before they desisted from that
incursion, and other persons that are not reckoned here
fell between them. (And, although the leg of Henry,
son of Brian, was broken, on Henry, son of Maol-
[-Sh]echlainn going to him to slay him, it is certain that
he remembered that time his own nobleness, as he re-

u[li], ιδον, tucc leim luēmar, lantheap ccu pēccač, πορνιαττα δο'η έλειτ αρ α παιθ α n-υρτυρ α κοιρρι 7 το ξαβ in pgeim pēccōtger i n-α λαιη ccu luēmar 7 tue pačač pauntač, παρčalma i n-α θανθpuinne το Eιnpι, mac Maouli[-Sh]ečlainn, το 7 po ba mapθ pa četoip hē: ιδον, sup'b'i rin tuirim in da Eιnpι ri pe ceileⁿ.)—Mac hui [h]Cnluain το mapbač, ιδον', seaan hua hCnluain', le clainn Cēda hui Neill α τοραιθετ cpeice⁴ in^c bliadain p^c.—Gilla-Parraig, mac Dilib, mic' Con-Chonnačt' Mes Uioip, o'heg. —Pinnghuala, ingen hui Cončobair Phailgi, ιδον', ingen' an Chalbairg, mic Murčair hui' Cončobair', bean Neill, mic Thoirpvelbairg an p'ina hui Domnaill 7 το bi i' n-α θιαig rin' ag Cēd buiθε, mac' Driain ballairg hui Neill 7 το coimeo α pēbbačt co maič' i n-α θιαig rin pe nai m-bliadna xlat co hinnpaie', epaibθεč, onopač, α heg α tur Phogihair na' bliadna pa'.—Mac [C]artain o'heg an bliadain [ri], ιδον, Parraig, mac Cēda puair Mhic' [C]artain'.—Dripeč^o ap hua Cončobair Phailgi, ιδον, ap Chačair, mac Cuinn, mic an Calbairg, le Mag Eočaga[i]n, ιδον, le Semur, mac Connla, mic Cēda buiθε. Ocur mac hui Cončobair, ιδον, Tačg, mac Cačair 7 mac Toirpvelbairg ballairg hui Cončobair 7 mac Cipe hui Cončobair 7 da mac Cēda hui Maenairg το ξabail ann 7 ceitpi pēit eač το buain τοiθ^c.—Toirpvelbač, mac Taičg hui Cončobair 7 Cačal, mac Muirceptairg, mic Pheithim[čē] hui Concobuir, το cpočač leip hua Cončobair, ιδον, le Cačair, mac Cuinn, mic' an Calbairg, αⁿ n-θιαig Luğnapairθ'.—Niall, mac seaain buiθi⁴ hui Neill, το eg i n-α laimveačur.—hua hCn-

¹⁵ *Nine and forty*.—Her second husband was slain in 1444, *sup*.

¹⁶ *Captivity*.—See *The Two Ua Neills*, 22nd entry, of this year.

. After this year in A (107b,

t. h.) is: Ap pađa lem ata Niall α m'pegmar ó de 7 annpa Sen Cairlen atú. Mip, Pēil Mag Pinnghale, το pgnub rin le vpoč cularō. Long it seems to me is

membered often before that, in the time of [his full] health and strength ; to wit, he gave an agile, very quick leap angrily, secretly, from the couch on which he was in the illness of his leg, and took the sharp-edged knife agilely in his hand and gave an eager, very splendid thrust of it full in the breast of Henry, son of Maol [-Sh]echlainn, and he was dead immediately : so that that was the fall of these two Henrys by each other.)—The son of Ua hAnluain, namely, John Ua hAnluain, was slain by the sons of Aedh Ua Neill in pursuit of a prey this year.—Gilla-Padraig, son of Philip, son of Cu-Connacht Mag Uidhir, died.—Finnguala, daughter of Ua Concobair Faly, namely, daughter of the Calbach, son of Murchadh Ua Concobair, wife of Niall, son of Toirdelbach Ua Domnaill of the Wine, and who was after that [as wife] with Aedh the Tawny, son of Brian Ua Neill the Freckled, and kept her widowhood well after that for nine and forty years¹⁵ fittingly, piously, honourably, died in the beginning of the Harvest of this year.—Mac Cartain, namely, Patrick, son of Aedh Mac Cartain the Red, died this year.—Defeat was put on Ua Concobair Faly, namely, on Cathair, son of Conn, son of the Calbach, by Mag Eochagain, namely, by James, son of Conla, son of Aedh the Tawny, And the son of Ua Concobair, namely, Tadhg, son of Cathair and the son of Toirdelbach Ua Concobair the Freckled, and the son of Art Ua Concobair and two sons of Aedh Ua Maenaigh were taken there and four score horses were wrested from them.—Toirdelbach, son of Tadhg Ua Concobair and Cathal, son of Muircertach, son of Feidhlimidh Ua Concobair, were hung by Ua Concobair, namely, by Cathair, son of Conn, son of the Calbach, after Lammass.—Niall, son of John Ua Neill the Tawny,

Niall absent from me since yesterday and in the Old Castle I am.

I, Fichil Mag Fingaile, wrote that with bad apparatus.

luain, idon, Emunn ruab, mac Murcāb hUí Anluain',
do marbað le clainn Ceðā, mic Eogain hUí Neill
7° arailē'.

⚭ A 1070; B 95d Kal. Ian. p. 4., [l. xxi.^a], Anno Domini M.º cccc.º xc.º
1111.º Eogan, mac Domnall ballaiḡ Mes Uíðir, do eg
a^b n-earpač na bliaðna rā^b.—Þrian, mac Diarmada
hUí Dubda, do éḡ.—Mac Ruaiðri, mic Toirprelbaiḡ
carraiḡ hUí Concobuir, do marbað le Seaan, mac Mic
Siurpau, a toraiðeačt cpeiče.—Domnall, mac Eogain
hUí Concobair, tiḡerna Sligið 7 o iḡiað anuar, do mār-
bað le clainn Ruaiðri, mic Toirprelbaiḡ čarraiḡ hUí
Concobuir, idon, le' Seaan 7 le Þrian, ar ḡreir oiðceº
a m-baðun čairlein¹ Ðona-Þhinne, aiðči^d Cine^d poim
ḡeil Þatpauḡ.—Tuatā, mac Toirprelbaiḡ n a m a p t
hUí Neill 7 tpi ppi deḡ i n-a timčell 7 Murcāb hUā
Lopcaim do mārbað a^b n-diaḡ Chape^b le Cloinn-Chana
7º le' cloinn Þrian n a coilleð, mic' Eogain' hUí
Neill'.—Mac Iarla Uir-Muman² do ðul a hEinn co
teač piḡ Saxan an bliaðain pi a^b n-diaḡ Nodla[i]ḡ^b, a
leanmūin Iarla Chille-dara 7 do čup i n-a aðaiḡ
č-[i]oir.—Toirprelbač, mac Donnčaið, mic' Thomair'
Mes Samraðain, do marbað le cloinn Eogain, mic'
Thomair' Mes Samraðain 7^b le Þergal, mac Tomair,
mic Tomair Mes Samraðain^b, d'určup³ raiḡoi im^b
bealltaine. Ocur Emann Mac Siurpauḡ (idon⁴, ceičer-
nač⁵) do cuip an t-raiḡeo^b.

1494. ¹ rōeil, B. ² uḡan, A. ³ čap, A. ⁴ = 1490^a. ^b b om., B.
om., A. ³ d an aine—the vigil (lit. fast), B. ⁴ after ¹ d, B. ⁵ before le
Cl., B. ⁶ = 1379^{cc}.

1494. ¹ From—down.—From the
Corlieu mountain north to the Duff,
which flows into Donegal Bay,—

respectively the s. and n. bound-
aries of Sligo co. on the E.

² Bun-F.—Mouth of the Finn;

died in his captivity.¹⁶—Ua hAnluain, namely, Edmond [1493]
the Red, son of Murchadh Ua hAnluain, was slain by the
sons of Aedh, son of Eogan Ua Neill and so on.

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, [21st of the moon,] A.D. [1494]
1494. Eogan, son of Domnall Mag Uidhir the Freckled,
died in the Spring of this year.—Brian, son of Diarmaid
Ua Dubda, died.—The son of Ruaidhri, son of Toirdelbach
Carrach Ua Concobuir, was slain by John, son of Mac
Jordan, in pursuit of a prey.—Domnall, son of Eogan Ua
Concobair, lord of Sligech and from the Mountain down,¹
was slain by the sons of Ruaidhri, son of Toirdelbach
Carrach Ua Concobuir, namely, by John and by Brian,
on a night incursion, in the bawn of the castle of Bun-
Finne,² the night of Friday³ before the feast of Patrick.—
Tuathal, son of Toirdelbach Ua Neill of the Beeves,
and 13 men along with him and Murchadh Ua Lorcain
were slain after Easter⁴ by the Clann-Cana and by the
sons of Brian of the Wood, son of Eogan Ua Neill.—
The son of the Earl of Ormond went from Ireland to the
house of the king of the Saxons, this year⁵ after
Christmas, following the Earl of Kildare, and to oppose
him in the east.—Toirdelbach, son of Donchadh, son of
Thomas Mag Samradhain, was slain by the sons of Eogan,
son of Thomas Mag Samradhain and by Fergal, son of
Thomas Mag Samradhain, with shot of arrow about May
Day. And Edmond Mac Sitriug (namely, a kern) [it was]
that shot the arrow.

Buninna, in Tireragh bar., co. Sl.
(O'D. iv. 1208).

³ *Friday*.—March 14.

⁴ *Easter*.—March 30 (XIII. E).

⁵ *This year*. — Postdated, by a

year. The Compiler failed to per-
ceive that, in the present sequence,
Ormond's return (last item, but
four, of this year) took place nearly
two months before his departure!

(A)

Μαζ Σαμπαδαίν, ἰδον,
 Περὸλιν[ἰδ], mac Tomair
 Μεζ Σαμπαδαίν, το ἡαβαί
 le curo το clainn ὀριαν Μεζ
 Ὑδρι, ἰδον, Ρυαῖδρι 7 ὀριαν
 ος 7 le Πιλιβ, mac Τοιρπελ-
 βαίς Μεζ Ὑδρι 7 le clainn
 Remainn Μεζ Ὑδρι, ἰδον,
 'Domnacō 7 Ἀεθ, αρ ταρ-
 ραιγς οερβρατάρ Μεζ Σαμ-
 παδαίν fein, ἰδον, 'Domnall
 βερναε. Ocur Περζαλ, mac
 Tomair, mic Tomair Μεζ

(B, C)

Περζαλ, mac Tomair Μεζ
 Σαμπαδαίν, το μαρβαθ le
 ριέτ Πιλιβ Μεζ Ὑδρι. Ocur
 Μαζ Σαμπαδαίν fein, ἰδον,
 Περὸλιν[ἰδ], mac Tomair
 Μεζ Σαμπαδαίν 7 Μael-
 μορδα, mac Pailzi, mic
 'Domnall bain' hūi Ραιγίλ-
 λις, το ἡαβαί αρ αν λαταρ
 ceōna. Αρ ταρραιγς 'Dom-
 nall βερναις, mic Tomair
 Μεζ Σαμπαδαίν, το ροναιτ
 rin.

A 107d Σαμπαδαίν, το μαρβαθ ann 7 Μaelμορδα, mac Pailzi, mic |
 'Domnall bain hūi Ραιγίλλις, το ἡαβαί leo αρ αν λαταρ
 cetna, ρεῖλιετ, 4° Nonar Iunū. Μαζ Σαμπαδαίν το ἰγεν
 αρ α λαμδεορ 4° Nonar Iulū.

hūa Περζαίλ, ἰδον, Conmac, mac Seacain, mic 'Dom-
 nall, mic Sheacain, mic 'Domnall^b, το eg an^b βλιαθαιν
 ρι, la Sang Μαιρρες, 'Dia-'Domnaiς: ἰδον, αν ο-αρα
 ταιρεθ το bi 'ρα n-Ἀνγαιε αν ταν ρο.—Eoin βερναε,
 mac Mael-Muire' Mic Suibne, το μαρβαθ le Ταθς,
 mac Cuind, mic 'Domnall, mic Eogain' hūi Neill 7
 le hἈεθ ρυαθ, mac Glairne, mic^b Remuinn, mic Ruğ-
 ραιθε^b Μεζ Ματγamna 7 μοιρρειρ galloglae maille
 ρρur 7 α n-αθnacacō α n-Ἀρδ-Μαεα.—Μαυom ρορ'
 Gallaiθ' in⁴ βλιαθαιν ρι le Μαζ Μhaτγamna, ἰδον,
 Ἀεθ ος, mac Ἀεθα ρυαθ 7 le hūa Ραιγίλλις, ἰδον,
 Seacan, mac Caθail, mic^b Eogain, mic Sheacain hūi
 Ραιγίλλις, το ιναρ'μαρβαθ τρι ριέτ το' uairliθ' Gall
 la βραιγδοιθ¹ 7 αιουριθ¹ ιmδα[ιθ] eile.—Semar, mac

1494. ⁴an, A. ^bhūi Περζαίλ (g.), ad., B. ¹ρoνβραδoτ (g.), B. ¹-oepet (g.), B. The g. in ¹ and ¹ is wrong.

⁶ Sunday.—July 20. Xiii. Kal.
 Aug. S. Margarite, virg. et mart
 (Mar. S. Cyriaci. AA. SS. Jun.

t. 7, Appen. 48). She is not given
 in the Cal. Oen.

(A)

Mag Samradhain, namely, Feidhlimidh, son of Thomas Mag Samradhain, was taken by some of the sons of Brian Mag Uidhir, namely, Ruaidhri and Brian junior, and by Philip, son of Toirdelbach Mag Uidhir, and by the sons of Redmond Mag Uidhir, namely, Donchadh and Aedh, at instigation of the brother of Mag Samradhain himself, namely, Donnall Gapped[-tooth.] And Fergal, son of Thomas, son of Thomas Mag Samradhain, was slain there and Maelmordha, son of Failge, son of Dómnall Ua Raighilligh the Fair, was taken by them in the same place, namely, on the 4th of the Nones [2nd] of June. Mag Samradhain was let out from his captivity on the 4th of the Nones [4th] of July.

Ua Ferghail, namely, Commac, son of John, son of Domnall, son of John, son of Domnall, namely, the second chief that was in the Anghaile this time, died this year, St. Margaret's day, Sunday.⁶—Owen Gapped[-tooth], son of Mael-Muire Mac Suibne and seven gallowglasses with him were slain by Tadhg, son of Conn, son of Domnall, son of Eogan Ua Neill, and by Aedh the Red, son of Glaisne, son of Redmund, son of Rughruidhe Mag Mathgamna, and buried in Ard-Macha.—Defeat [was inflicted] on the Foreigners this year by Mag Mathgamna, namely, by Aedh junior, son of Aedh the Red and by Ua Raighilligh, namely, John, son of Cathal, son of Eogan, son of John Ua Raighilligh, in which were slain three score of the worthies of the Foreigners and many others [taken, some as] captives and [some as] hostages.—James, son of

(B, C)

[1494]

Fergal, son of Thomas Mag Samradhain, was slain by the descendants of Philip Mag Uidhir. And Mag Samradhain himself, namely, Feidhlimidh, son of Thomas Mag Samradhain and Maelmordha, son of Failge, son of Domnall Ua Raighilligh the Fair, were taken in the same place. At instigation of Domnall Gapped[-tooth], son of Thomas Mag Samradhain, those [deeds] were done.

Μικ Μαγνυρά^κ, το μαρβαθ^δ ο'υρ^ευ^ι ραι^ζο^ι le clainn
Cormaic Mes Sampadain 7' Emonn, mac Ma^gnuir,
mic Cormaic, do ^εuir an τ-^ραι^ζο^ι.—Mac^δ Μικ Μα^g-
nυρα Mes Uir^δir ο'hes an bliadain ρι, an 7.μα^δ
Kcalainn do mⁱ Septimbir, ιdon, Ca^τal og, mac Ca^τail,
mic Ca^τail ois eile, mic Ca^τail moir, mic Gilla-Pao-
rais, ar coimlina^δ o^εt m-bliad^δna des 7 pe^εt la ρi^εt
α αιρ^δ.—Gilla-Pao^ρais, mac Μικ Μα^gnυρα Mes
Uir^δir, ιdon, mac Ca^τail ois, mic^ε Ca^τail moir^μ, ο'hes
14 Kalendar Octobr^ι 7 α^δbluca^δ a n-Dun-na-nGall
in tpe^ρ la ιαρ n-α ε^ς.—hⁱla Domnaill, ιdon, Ae^δ ru^α
mac Neill ^γair^δ, do^ε be^ε ρα ^εairlen Sli^γis^δ a^δ n-depe^δ
Sair^δair^δ 7 α τ^ιρ ^ρo^gmair na bliad^δna ρα^δ. Ocur
Eogan, mac^ε Cormaic cap^ρais^ε hⁱli Gallco^δair 7
Uilliam, mac hⁱli Gallco^δair, ιdon^ε, mac Emuino, mic
Domnaill, mic Lo^εclainn hⁱli Gallco^δair^ε 7 Domnall
Arannac^ε, ιdon, cenn-pe^δna Albana^ε, do bi α ρo^εair^δ
hⁱli Domnaill—α μαρβα^δ ρin le muinntir an ^εairlen,
ιdon, le ^δrian cae^ε, mac^ε Tai^δg, mic Eogain^ε, mic^δ Dom-
naill, mic Muirce^ρais^δ hⁱli^ε Concobuir 7 leir^ιn
Calba^ε cae^ε, mac Domnaill, mic Eogain^ε 7 le muinntir
Airt.—Sepoid Deiri do ε^ς an^δ bliad^δain ρι^δ, ιdon,
Gallma^εain mai^ε do muinntir baruin Dea^δna.— |
Alaxandair, mac Gilla-erpuic Μικ Domnaill, ιdon,
pe^ρ inair Μικ Domnaill, do μαρβα^δ hoc^ο anno^ο le
hEoin Ca^τana^ε, mac Eoin, mic Domnaill ballais^ε, α
ppio 1o October, α n-Op^δanra.—Iapla Cille-dara, ιdon,
Sepoid, mac Tomair do Sepalta^εair^δ 7 mac mic Iapla
Ur-Muman, ιdon, S^εmur, mac Sea^εain, mic Shemair
Duilleir, do ^εea^εt o ^εi^δ ρi^δ Saxan α n-E^ρino im⁷

A 108a;
B 96a

1494. ^ε.^δ, B. ^ε.^εur, B. ⁷um, A. ^κ Mes Uir^δir, ad., B. ¹¹ after
Sair^δair^δ, B. ^μ Μικ Μα^gnuira, ad., B. ^{α-α} an bliad^δain ρι, B.
ο-ο = 1434 m-m.

Mac Maghnusa, was slain with shot of arrow by the sons of [1494]
 Cormac Mag Samradhain and Edmond, son of Maghnus,
 son of Cormac, that shot the arrow.—The son of Mac
 Maghnusa Mag Uidhir, namely, Cathal junior, son of
 Cathal,⁷ son of another Cathal junior, son of Cathal Mor,
 son of Gilla-Padraig, died⁸ this year, on the 7th of the
 Kalends of September [Aug. 26], on completion of his age
 of 18 years and 27 days.—Gilla-Padraig,⁹ son of Mac
 Maghnusa Mag Uidhir, namely, son of Cathal junior, son
 of Cathal Mor, died on the 14th of the Kalends of
 October [Sept. 18], and was buried in Dun-na-Gall the
 third day after his death.—Ua Domnaill, namely, Aedh
 the Red, son of Niall the Rough, was under the castle of
 Sligeach in the end of Summer and in the beginning of
 Harvest of this year. And Eogan, son of Cormac
 Carrach Ua Gallchobair and William, son of Ua Gallcho-
 bair, namely, son of Edmnnd, son of Domnall, son of
 Lochlann Ua Gallchobair and Domnall of Aran, namely,
 a Scottish leader that was with Ua Domnall—those were
 slain by the people of the castle, namely, by Brian
 Blind[-eye], son of Tadhg, son of Eogan, son of Domnall,
 son of Muircertach Ua Concobuir, and by the Calbach
 Blind[-eye], son of Domnall, son of Eogan, and by the
 Muintir-Airt.—Gerald Deasy, namely, a good Foreign
 youth of the people of the baron of Delvin, died this year.
 —Alexander, son of Gilla-espuic Mac Domnaill, namely,
 deputy of Mac Domnaill, was slain this year by John
 Cathanach, son of John, son of Domnall the Freckled, on
 the 2nd of the Ides [14th] of October . . .—The Earl of
 Kildare, namely, Gerald, son of Thomas of the Geraldines,
 and the grandson [son] of the Earl of Ormond, namely,
 James, son of John, son of James Butler, came from the
 house of the king of the Saxons to Ireland about Novem-

⁹ *Gilla-P.*—Brother of the Compiler.

Samain na^b bliadhna ra^b. Ocur ruidre Saxana^c do
 che^c Leo a' n-Erinn¹ i n-a iurair ar Gallaidh Erenn,
 ion, Eobard Ponymill. Ocur ri^c eorpa fein.—Cu-
 Ula^b, mac Aed^a, mic Eogain, mic' Neill ois^h hUⁱ Neill,
 do eg a^o n-dered^b Fogh^hair na bliadhna ra^o.—Ingen hUⁱ
 Domnaill, ion, ingen Aed^a ruaid^b, mic' Neill gair^b,
 mic^b Torrdelbaig a n fⁱ n a^b, ion, bean Neill, mic
 Cuin^b, mic' Aed^a buid^b hUⁱ Neill, (ion^b, a n i n g e n
 o u b^p) d'eg in^b bliadhain [ri]^b.—Sean, mac Eogain hUⁱ
 Domnaill, do croc^a le mac hUⁱ Domnaill, ion, le
 Conn, mac Aed^a ruaid^b, mic^b Neill gair^b, caici^bir ria
 Nodlaig^b.—Mac Mic Uilliam Dupe, ion, Uilliam,
 mac Ricair^b, mic' Emain^b, mic Tomair a Dupe^c, do
 marba^b ra^c cairlen Sligⁱ a Samra^b na^c bliadhna ra^c.

[Cal. Ian. u. p., [L. 11.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o xc.^o
 u.^o Cormac, mac Taid^g, mic' Cormaic' Mes Carre^aig,
 do marba^b le n-a brat^air fein, ion, le hEogan, mac
 Taid^g, mic' Cormaic' Mes^b Carre^aig^b, a tur na bliadhna:
 ion, pundubair Mainⁱore^c Cille-Creide.—Pér^gal,
 mac Seanⁱ Mic Donn^aair Thipe-Oilella, do marba^b
 ar greir.—Eoin cluara^c, mac' Eoin Mic Oclara^ainnⁱ,
 ion^b, macam uara^b do^b Clainn-Domnaill^c na^b hOllban^b,
 d'heg [in bliadhain ri].—Mac-a[n]-gair^r, ionⁱ, Gilla-
 Paorais, mac' Gilla-Paorais eile, mic Con-Ula^b Mic-
 a[n]-gair^r, d'eg in^b bliadhain [ri].—| An Peaprun hU^a
 hAed^a, ion, Sar Paorais, d'heg an^b bliadhain ri^b.—
 Mas Samra^bain, ion, Peidⁱim[ⁱo], mac Tomair, mic'

1494. p p = 1383^{b-b} (after d'eg, B).

1495. ^a bl., A. B. ^{b-b} om., B. ^c Mic Domnaill, B.

¹⁰ Poyntill.—Sir Edward Poyning. His name lives in Poyning's Act. Cf. *Viceroy*, 449 sq.

¹¹ *Themselves*.—Kildare and Ormond.

¹² *Slain*.—He had joined O'Don-

nell in the abortive attempt to reduce Sligo castle, *F. M.* (Cf. *Ua D.*, 14th item, of this year.)

1495. ¹ *Cell-C.*—Read *Cell-Cere* (church of *Ciar*); Kilcrea, in *E.* Muskerry bar., co. Cork. Non,

ber Day of this year. And a Saxon knight came with [1494]
 them to Ireland, as justiciary over the Foreigners of
 Ireland, namely, Edward Poynill.¹⁰ And [there was]
 peace between themselves.¹¹—Cu-Uladh, son of Aedh, son
 of Eogan, son of Niall Ua Neill junior, died in the end of
 Harvest of this year.—The daughter of Ua Domnaill,
 namely, daughter of Aedh the Red, son of Niall the
 Rough, son of Toirdelbach of the Wine, namely, wife
 of Niall, son of Conn, son of Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny,
 (that is, the dark Damsel) died this year.—John,
 son of Eogan Ua Domnaill, was hung by the son of Ua
 Domnaill, namely by Conn, son of Aedh the Red, son of
 Niall the Rough, a fortnight before Christmas.—Mac
 William de Burgh, namely, William, son of Ricard, son
 of Edmond, son of Thomas de Burgh, was slain¹² at the
 castle of Sligech in the Summer of this year.

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, [2nd of the moon,] A.D. [1495]
 1495. Cormac, son of Tadhg, son of Cormac Mag
 Carthaigh, that is, founder of the monastery of Cell-
 Creidhe¹, was slain by his own brother, namely, by
 Eogan, son of Tadhg, son of Cormac Mag Carthaigh, in
 the beginning of the year.—Ferghal, son of John Mac
 Donnchaidh of Tir-Oilella, was slain on a [night] incursion.
 —John the [large-]eared, son of John Mac Alexander,
 namely, a noble youth of the Clann-Domnaill of Scotland,
 died this year.—Mac-an-girr, namely, Gilla-Padraig, son
 of another Gilla-Padraig, son of Cu-Uladh Mac-an-girr,
 died this year.—The Parson Ua hAedha, namely, Sir²
 Patrick, died this year.—Mag Samradhain, namely,

Jan. Ciar, ingen Duibrea [C., da.
 of D.], *Mar. Tal.*, L. L. 355e. In
 a six-quaternion poem (ib. 353a),
 naming the 3 seniors (masters of
 spiritual life), 3 nuns and 3 lamps
 (learned men) of the race of Conaire
 (kg. of Ire.; sl. c. A.D. 43: *Todd*

Lect. III. 303 sq.) that abode in
 Munster, Ciar is the first of the
 virgins.

The monastery was founded for
 Franciscans in 1465, *F. M.*

² *Sir.*—See 1484, n. 4.

Pepr̃sail, mic Tomair, mic Ħriain Ħreḡais̃, iodon, tairēc
Teallais̃-Ēačāč, do bačāč ar loč crannois̃^d čaille an
iñuinn, la peili Ħearais̃, Ħia-Domnais̃, in^b bliāčain
rī^b 7 Mas Sampāčain do ħenaiñ o'a oepbračair¹ eile,
iodon, do Domnall Ħearnač. — Mac Toirpdelbais̃
čairp̃ais̃ hili Cončobair, iodon, tiḡerna Sliḡis̃ 7^b o ĩliač
anuair^b, o'heḡ. Ocur o'a čtiḡerna do ħenum a n-aḡair
a čeile, iodon, do Ruair̃ri oḡ, mac Ruair̃ri ballais̃,
leir^b hila n-Domnail^b 7 o'Pheĩlim[ič], mac Masnura,
mic' Ħriain'. — Iarla Cille-dara, iodon, Ħepoid, mac
Tomair, do Ħepaltačair̃, do ḡabail a m-baile Ččā-
claič leiran Ħiur̃tir Saxanač, 3^b Ĥalendar Marcu,
Ħia-haine^b 7 a čur a lunnḡ, Ħiaroain^b ar cinn^b, a
n-Oroičeo-ačā oia² bpeič a Saxanač. — Ruair̃ri, mac
Meḡ Uir̃ir, iodon', mac Tomair ois̃, mic^b Tomair moir^b
(iodon^o, an ḡilla o u b^o) Meḡ Uir̃ir', do marbač
an^b oeciñāč la do'n iñi Marta na bliāčna ra, Ħia-
Mairt^b, le cloiño Čir̃t hili Neill. — Uilliam ḡlar, mac
Phoil hili Cair̃oi³, iodon, liais̃ maič, aičearāč do bi
aḡ ĩilib Mas Uir̃ir 7 aḡ a clainn, o'heḡ in bliāčain
rī^b. — Mas Tiḡernain ičtapač, o'heḡ, iodon, Ħormḡal,
mac Ħriain Meḡ Thiḡernain. — Seacan, mac an erpuice
Mheḡ Uir̃ir, iodon, mac Ħiaraip, mic Muir̃ir⁴ airčioeo-
čain^b, o'heḡ in^b bliāčain rī, ui. oie meñir̃ Man,
reilicet, in pepto iohanñir an[te] Por̃tam Latinam^b,
iodon, peppan Ħaire-Maela[i]n¹ 7 aircinoč Clain-iñoir̃
7 pep̃ tiḡi aičeač ḡu coitčenn. — Mas Ħraoais̃ o'heḡ
an^b bliāčain [rī]^b, iodon, Peĩlim[ič], mac Murčair̃
Meḡ Ħraoais̃. — Cačal, mac Tair̃ḡ, mic an Chalbais̃

1495. ¹ bpačair, B. ² o'a, A. ³ e, A. ^d = 1457¹⁻¹. ^e = 1403¹⁻¹. ^f = 1475¹.
^s = ^{b-b}. ^h an, prf.; moir, ad., B. ¹ Čir̃is̃-M-, B.

³ *Caill-an-m.* — *Wood of the Mill*; Killywillin, a twnlnd. in Templeport par., Tullyhaw bar., co. Cav. (O'D. iv. 1218).

⁴ *Sunday.* — Feb. 15.

⁵ *The son, etc.* — See *Ruaidhri jun.* (last entry but six) of this year.

Feidhlimidh, son of Thomas, son of Ferghal, [1495] son of Thomas, son of Brian the Bregian, namely, chief of Tellach-Eathach, was drowned in the lake of the crannog of Caill-an-muilinn,³ the feast day of Berach, Sunday,⁴ this year and his other brother, namely, Domnall Gapped [tooth], was made Mag Samradhain.—The son⁵ of Toirdelbach Carrach Ua Concobair, namely, lord of Sligech and from the Mountain down, died. And two lords were made against each other, namely [1], Ruaidhri junior, son of Ruaidhri the Freckled, by Ua Domnaill, and [2] Feidhlimidh, son of Maghnus, son of Brian.—The Earl of Kildare, namely, Gerald, son of Thomas of the Geraldines, was taken in the town of Ath-cliath by the Saxon Justiciary,⁶ on the 3rd of the Kalends of March [Feb. 27], Friday, and put in a ship the next Thursday, in Droiched-atha, to be carried into Saxon-land.—Ruaidhri, son of Mag Uidhir, namely, son of Thomas junior, son of Thomas Mor (that is, the black Gillie) Mag Uidhir, was slain on the 10th day of March, Tuesday, of this year by the sons of Art Ua Neill.—William the Green, son of Paul Ua Caisidi, namely, a good, successful physician whom Philip Mag Uidhir and his sons had, died this year.—Lower [northern] Mag Tighernain, namely, Gormgal, son of Brian Mag Tigernain, died.—John, son of the bishop Mag Uidhir, namely, son of Pierce,⁷ son of Archdeacon Maurice⁸—to wit, parson of Daire-Maelain and herenagh of Claen-inis and a man of a general guest-house—died this year, on the 6th day of the month of May, namely on the feast of [St.] John before the Latin Gate.—Mag Bradaigh, namely, Feidhlimidh, son of Murchadh Mag Bradaigh, died this year.—Cathal, son of Tadhg, son of the Calbach Ua Con-

³ *Justiciary*.—Poyning.

⁷ *Pierce*.—Died 1450, *sup*.

⁸ *Maurice*.—Died 1423, *sup*.

- B 96b h111 Conchoðair, d'hes an bliadhain [r]. | —Coirppu, mac
 A 108o Oeðā, mic' Eogain', mic Neill oice | h111 Neill, do es
 in^b bliadhain r, in Luan ro m-Dealtaine^b. — Nicolap
 Dalatun, idon, mac Emaino, mic Diapair Dalatun, do
 marbað le Pergus, mac Emainn, mic' Laişriş, mic
 Rora' h111 Pherşail 7^b le rliçt Hanri Dalatun^b.—
 Torpdealtāc, mac Seain, mic Toirpdelbaiş, mic^b
 Seain, mic^b Eoşain^b h111 Raşallış 7 Aeð, mac Maeil-
 morða, mic Seain, mic^b Eoşain^b h111 Raşallış, do
 marbað ar aen laðair an bliadhain [r], reliceð^b,
 6 Calenðar Iunı, perra 4^b, le Coin-Connaçt, mac Maş-
 nurā, mic Maeilmorða an ĩnullaiş. Ocur Cu-Connaçt
 fein do marbað d'urçur^b do şā ar an laðair cetna rin
 leirin Aeð cetna. Ocur^b an şā le'r'çuit Aeð fein, trıo
 i n-a epoir aş tabairt an urçair rin do^b. Ocur ar
 cunnatabairt şu' poibe' a n-Epınn an tan ro comæra an
 Toirpdelbaiş rin dob'⁴ perr do ðuine 7 do çenn-şeðna
 inar é. Cairlen^b Tulçā-Moşain do şabail leir h11a
 Raişıllış, idon, le Seain, mac Caðail, mic Eoşain h11
 Raişıllış, a cınn caiciðiri a n-diaş an marbçā rin 7
 rliçt Maeilmorða in ĩnullaiş do çeaçt şu n-a çæpai-
 ðeçt a cenn h11 Raişıllış deir an marbçā rin^b.—
 Maşnur mael, mac Remınn riabaiş, mic Duıno, mic
 Con-Connaçt Meş Uıðir, do marbað an^b bliadhain rı^b
 pelonice le Pilıb, mac Emıno Meş Uıðir 7^k leirin
 n-şılla m-ballaç, mac Con-Chonnaçt Mic
 Şappraiş, 6 Calenðar Iulı^k.—Creaçā^b mopa a Şaişpað
 na bliaðna [ra] ar h11a Caðain, idon, ar Sheain, mac
 Albne, mic Diapmata h11 Caðā[i]n, le Mac Uıbilin,
 idon, le Ualtar, mac Copmaic, mic Seınein Mic
 Uıbilin^b.—h11a Domnaill, idon, Aeð ruað, mac' Neill
 şairş h11^b Domnaill^b, do ðul co teç riş Alban an
 1495. ⁴p-, B. ĩma do bi—if there was, B. ^kk=1444¹¹.

cobair, died this year.—Cairpre, son of Aedh, son of Eogan, son of Niall Ua Neill junior, died this year, the Monday⁹ before May Day.—Nicholas Dalton, namely, son of Edmond, son of Piers Dalton, was slain by Fergus, son of Edmond, son of Laisech, son of Ros Ua Ferghail and by the descendants of Henry Dalton.—Toirdelbach, son of John, son of Toirdelbach, son of John, son of Eogan Ua Raighilligh and Aedh, son of Maelmordha, son of John, son of Eogan Ua Raighilligh, were slain in one place this year, namely, the 6th of the Kalends of June [May 27], Wednesday, by Cu-Connacht, son of Magnus, son of Maelmordha of the Mullach. And Cu-Connacht himself was slain with cast of javelin in that same place by the same Aedh. And the javelin whereby fell Aedh himself [was] through him crosswise, whilst he was giving that cast to him. And it is doubtful whether [*lit.* that] there was in Ireland at this time a man of Toirdelbach's age [years] that was better as man and as leader than he. The castle of Tullach-Mo[n]ghain was taken by Ua Raighilligh, namely, by John, son of Cathal, son of Eogan Ua Raighilligh, at the end of a fortnight after that slaying and the descendants of Maelmordha of the Mullach went, with their cattle, to meet Ua Raighilligh after that slaying.—Magnus the Bald, son of Redmund the Swarthy, son of Donn, son of Cu-Connacht Mag Uidhir, was treacherously slain this year by Philip, son of Edmund Mag Uidhir and by the freckled Gillie, son of Cu-Connacht Mac Gaffraigh, on the 6th of the Kalends of July [June 26].—Great raids [were made] in the Summer of this year on Ua Cathain, namely, on John, son of Aibne, son of Diarmait Ua Catha[i]n, by Mac Uibilin, namely, by Walter, son of Cormac, son of Jenkin Mac Uibilin.—Ua Domnaill, namely, Aedh the Red, son of Niall Ua Domnaill the Rough, went to the house of the

[1495]

βλιαῖθαιν ρι⁵, μί ρια λυῖγναραῖθ.—Mac-an-bairṑ Tipe-
Conaill, ιῑον, Ἀεῖθ Mac-an-bairṑ, ὅ'heḡ in¹ βλιαῖθαιν
ρι¹.—ḡilla-ṑaṑraiḡ, mac' Remuino' hUι Ἀnluain, ὁ
μαρβαῖθ an^b βλιαῖθαιν [ρι]^b le mac Meḡ Ἀengura, ιῑον,
le ρειῖθlim[ιῖθ], mac' Ἀεῖθα, mic Ἀιρτ', mic^b Ἀεῖθα^b Meḡ
A 108d Ἀengura. — ḡepoiṑ^b Mipeṑ, ιῑον, ḡallmacaṑ | maῖθ
ὁ μuiνντιρ Ἀλαρτṑaiṑ, mic Tomaiρ Pluiṑceṑ, ὁ
μαρβαῖθ an βλιαῖθαιν ρι 7 Emuṑ, mac Ἀιṑτṑiu, mic
a n ḡilla ḡuipm 'Oiuṑ^b. — Maḡ^b Maṑḡamna 7 a
clann 7 a bṑaiṑṑe ὁ ὁenam imipeṑ a ṑepann cloinne
Remuino Meḡ Mhaṑḡamna 7 a loṑḡaῖθ leo 7 naρ'impo
ριαṑ, no ḡu ṑuapaṑuρ bṑaiḡṑi o ḡloino Meḡ Mhaṑ-
ḡamna^b. — Mac hUι 'Domnaill, ιῑον, Conn, mac' Ἀεῖθα
ṑuaiῖθ', mic^b Neill ḡaiρῖ^b, ὁ ṑuiῖṑe ρa ḡaiρlen Sligiḡ
in⁵ βλιαῖθαιν [ρι] im ṑpaṑaiῖθ na λυῖγναραῖθ. hUa^m 'Dom-
naill ὁ ṑeaṑṑ⁶ cum a ḡaile ρeinⁿ, ιῑon⁵, co 'Dun-na-
n-ḡall, o baile ρiḡ Ἀlban, an^b Ἀline iaρ λυῖγναραῖθ^b 7
imṑeaṑṑ 'Oia-ṑaṑaiρn^o ὁ⁵ a^p leannmuin^p a mic co Sligeaṑ.
Ocuρ niρ^q moρ ḡup'ḡean ρé ρai annṑa ḡaile, an ṑpaṑ^q
ὁ hinnuiriῖθ ὁ ρluaḡ⁷ iṑṑaiρ Connaṑṑ ὁ beṑ cum an'
ḡaile—ap ṑappaṑiḡ ḡṑiaῑn, mic ṑaiῖḡ, mic' Eoḡain hUι
Conṑobaiρ'—7 an Calbaṑ, mac 'Domnaill, mic' Eoḡain
hUι¹ Conṑobuiρ¹, ὁ^b ḡup mic hUι 'Domnaill o'n ḡaiρ-
len^b. Ocuρ niρ' ṑaileṑuρ hUa 'Domnaill ρein ὁ beῖṑ
ni^b buῖṑ^b ḡoiρe^{rⁿ} ὁoiῖ^b ina ṑeaṑ ρiḡ Ἀlban^b. Ocuρ ni
ṑime, no ṑeiṑeῖθ ὁ ṑinne hUa 'Domnaill leiρna ρḡelaiῖθ
ṑin, aṑṑ ὁ ṑoḡaiῖθ leiρ a ρoiṑe ὁia¹ μuiνντιρ¹ ρa'n
ḡaiρlen, eṑep^b ḡoiρ 7 eaṑ^b 7 ὁ ḡuaiṑ a n-aḡaiῖθ⁸ an ṑ-ṑluaḡ
7 ὁ bṑipeῖθ leiρ opṑa ḡu ρona, ρenaṑṑail. Ocuρ ὁ
μαρβαῖθ ann ḡṑiaṑ, mac ṑaiῖḡ, mic Eoḡain hUι' Con-

1495. ⁵ an, A. ⁶ ṑoṑṑ, B. ⁷ ṑ, A. ⁸ aṑaiḡ, A. ¹⁻¹ om., A. ^m = 1396 c.
ⁿ in ṑan ṑin—that time—ad., B. ^o ap namaṑaṑ—on the morrow, B.
^p a n-ṑiaḡ—after, B. ^q ni mo ná ὁo'n baile ὁ ḡoiṑ in ṑan—he had
no more than gone to the town when, B. ^r n-a n-ḡoiρe—in their vicinity, B.

king¹⁰ of Scotland this year, a month before Lammas.— [1495]
 Mac-an-baird of Tir-Conaill, namely, Aedh Mac-an-baird, died this year.—Gilla-Padraig, son of Redmund Ua hAnluain, was slain this year by the son of Mag Aengusa, namely, by Feidhlimidh, son of Aedh, son of Art, son of Aedh Mag Aengusa.—Gerald Mised, namely, a good Foreign youth of the people of Alexander, son of Thomas Plunket and Edmund, son of Andrew, son of the blue Gillie Tuite, were slain this year.—Mag Mathgamna and his sons and his kinsmen made an incursion into the land of the sons of Redmund Mag Mathgamna and it was burned by them and they turned not until they got pledges from the sons of Mag Mathgamna.—The son of Ua Domnaill, namely, Conn, son of Aedh the Red, son of Niall the Rough, sat under the castle of Sligech this year about the time of Lammas. Ua Domnaill came to his own town, that is, to Dun-na-Gall, from the town of the king of Scotland the Friday¹¹ after Lammas and went on Saturday to follow his son to Sligech. And he had done nothing more than enter the town when it was told him that a host of Lower Connacht—at instigation of Brian, son of Tadhg, son of Eogan Ua Concobair—and the Calbach, son of Domnall, son of Eogan Ua Concobair, were [marching] to the town to put the son of Ua Domnaill from the castle. And they thought not that Ua Domnaill himself was nearer to them than the house of the king of Scotland. And neither fear nor flight did Ua Domnaill at those tidings, but took with him what was of his own people under the castle, both foot and horse, and struck out [i.e. went] against the host and defeated them¹² spiritedly, successfully. And there were slain there Brian, son of Tadhg, son of Eogan Ua Concobair and

¹⁰ *King*.—Jas. IV. For proofs of the distinction with which O'Donnell was received, see O'D. iv. 1214.

¹¹ *Friday*.—Aug. 7.

¹² *Defeated them*.—Lit., it was broken on them by him.

cobuir' 7 Tadhg, mac Domnaill, mic Eogain, 7 Mac Donnchaidh Tíre-hOilella, iodon, Tadhg, mac Dhriain, mic Conchobair^b Mic Donnchaidh 7 hUa Dubda, iodon, Eogan caeč, mac' Ruaidri hUa Dubda'. Ocur do gadaid ann hUa Gada⁹, iodon', Diarmait, mac Eogain' 7 do barcaid¹⁰ ann uile, eter gadaid 7 marbad 7 bačad: iodon, x-neamar 7 tri ričid. Do marbad ann a ppičguin, iodon, Tadhg, mac hUa Dhaidill, iodon, mac Neill, mic Toirprelbaig hUa Daidill.—Mac Uilliam Clainni-Ricair, iodon, Uilleas, mac Uilleas, mic' Uilleas', do čečt, rluas', ar tarraig an Chalbais čaeč, mic Domnaill, mic Eogain, do čur hUa Domnaill o čairlen Slisig 7^s hUa Domnaill d'fagbail an čairlein 7 Mac Uilliam do mulluđ a fuair re do ra[i]nn hUa Domnaill a n-lčtar Connačt 7 cairlen clainni Čeđa, mic Domnaill caim Mic Donnchaidh, do lopcaid¹⁰ leir 7 u. duine deš, eter fear 7 mnaí, do mučad ann le deatag. Ocur^b macaí oz rgiamač | do b'ingean d'Čeđ, mac Domnaill caim, do mučad ann^b.—Mac Donnchaidh do denam do Thadhg, mac Domnaill caim Mic' Donnchaidh', in^b bliadain ri^b.—hUa^b Neill, iodon, Domnaill, do denum cpeiče moire gu beođa, aič-erac ar hUa Neill eile, iodon, ar Enri 7 očtar, no naenmhar, do marbad ann, timčeall mic Eogain boičt hUa Neill.—hUa Neill, iodon, Enri 7 Maš Čengura, iodon, Čeđ, mac Čirt, mic Čeđa Meš Čengura 7 hUa hČnluain, iodon, Maeil[-sh]ečlainn, mac Feidlim[če] hUa Čnluain 7 mac Meš Mačgamna, iodon, Šilla-Đatpais, mac Čeđa ois, mic Čeđa ruaid Meš Mač-

1495. ⁹-špa, A; -đpađ, B. ¹⁰-gađ, A. ¹¹bl., A. ¹²mor, ad., B.

¹³ *Went, etc.*—"Went into Lower Connacht and the extent of the country that O'Donnell destroyed not before that was destroyed by him," *F.M.* This refers to a *F.M.*

addition to the previous *Ulster* entry, i. e. that O'Donnell plundered and preyed his foes in the country, until they were submissive to him. Whereupon O'D.

Tadhg, son of Domnall, son of Eogan and Mac Donnchaidh [1495] of Tir-Oilella, namely, Tadhg, son of Brian, son of Concobar Mac Donnchaidh and Ua Dubda, namely, Eogan Blind[eye], son of Ruaidhri Ua Dubda. And Ua Gadhra, namely, Diarmait, son of Eogan, was taken there and, [in] all, there were destroyed there, by taking and slaying and drowning, three score and ten. In the fight was slain there Tadhg, son of Ua Baidhill, namely, son of Niall, son of Toirdelbach Ua Baidhill.—[Then] Mac William of Clann-Ricaird, namely, Ulick, son of Ulick, son of Ulick, went¹³ [with] a host, at instigation of the Calbach Blind [-eye], son of Domnall, son of Eogan, to put Ua Domnaill from the castle of Sligech and Ua Domnall left the castle and Mac William destroyed what he found of the part of Ua Domnaill in Lower Connacht and the castle of the sons of Aedh, son of Domnall Mac Donnchaidh the Stooped, was burned by him and fifteen persons, both man and woman, were smothered in it by smoke. And a comely young maiden that was daughter to Aedh, son of Domnall the Stooped, was smothered in it.—Tadhg, son of Domnall Mac Donnchaidh the Stooped, was made Mac Donnchaidh this year.—Ua Neill, namely, Domnall, made a great raid spiritedly, successfully on another Ua Neill, namely, on Henry and 8, or 9, were slain there, around the son of Eogan Ua Neill the Poor.—Ua Neill, namely, Henry and Mag Aengusa, namely, Aedh, son of Art, son of Aedh Mag Aengusa and Ua hAnluain, namely, Mael[-Sh]echlainn, son of Feidhlimidh Ua hAnluain and the son of [the] Mag Mathgamna, namely, Gilla-Padraig, son of Aedh junior, son of Aedh Mag Math-

observes that the Annals of Ulster are "a more trustworthy chronicle than the Annals of the Four Masters" (iv. 1215).

¹³ *Made*.—In succession to Tadhg, son of Brian, who was slain by O'Donnell (next previous item but one).

gamna, do d'ul, rluaḡ, a f'eraib-Manaē. Ocuḡ baile Mic ḡilla-ruaib do loḡaib leo co him[ī]lan 7 do cuaduḡ arḡin d'innraibḡib Meḡ Uibḡir 7 do bagraḡadair, muna faḡbadaḡir rīē o Maḡ Uibḡir, ḡu millḡadair a ēir ḡu baile hlii fhlannaḡam. Ocuḡ nī haḡila tarla doib, aēē do baḡuḡ da oibēi do'n taeḡ ē-[ī]oir do loē ar Druim - palaē 7 nīrlaḡadair d'ul tairḡir rin a tīḡerḡuḡur Meḡ Uibḡir. Ocuḡ do maḡbaib maḡcaē maib do muinḡir ḡilla-ḡaḡraib Meḡ Maēḡamna annḡir doib 7 do maḡbaib maḡcaē eile do muinḡir Meḡ Cengura f'oir. Ocuḡ tuc hlii Neill, iḡon, Eirī oḡ, a bḡeaē f'ein do rīē do Mhaḡ Uibḡir do'n tairḡir rin^b.—ḡrian, mac Somairle Mic Caba, d'heḡ in' bliadāin^c rīē.— | Tīḡerḡan hlii Doibelen d'heḡ in' bliadāin rīē.—hlii ḡḡeirḡlen d'heḡ, iḡon, Eoḡan, mac Eoḡain, mic ḡeḡrair^d, mic^b Saḡḡḡalaib^b, iḡon, bḡeicim Meḡ Uibḡir 7^b oirēinneē ar tḡrian Dairē-Mhaela[ī]n. A eḡ im f'eil Mīēil 7 hlii ḡḡeirḡlen do denāin do Domnall, mac Conēubair, mic Uilliam, mic Aḡeēḡaib^b, mic Shaḡḡḡalaib hlii ḡḡeirḡlen^b.—Mac ḡilla-ruaib, iḡon, ḡrian, mac Domnall, mic' Maēil-tSheēḡlāinn Mic ḡilla-ruaib, do maḡbaib le clāinn ḡrian, mic' f'eiblim[ēē] hlii Raibillib 7 le rīēē Dūinn 7 Seāain Meḡ Uibḡir a^b n-Doirē-laeḡ^b, ar tairḡraib clāinni Emaino Mheḡ Uibḡir, iḡon, Aēē 7 ḡilla-īru.—An Cundair, iḡon, inḡen Rolāin, mic Saḡ Eḡbaḡo iurḡar, bean iarlā Chille-dara, d'heḡ im^b Shaḡāin^b.—ḡilla-ḡḡuic bec, mac Mic Domnall, do maḡbaib maile ḡe f'icḡo, no dō, d'a muinḡir le Mac Uibḡilīn, iḡon, le Ualḡur, mac Cḡḡmaic, mic' Seimicīn Mic Uibḡilīn 7 le hCengur, mac 1595. ^a hlii ḡḡeirḡlen, ad., B.

¹⁵ *Town of Mac G.—Baile Mic G.*; Ballymackilroy, in Magherastephana bar., co. Fer. (O'D. iv. 1217).

¹⁶ *Town of Ua F.*—An artificial island, in Lower Lough Erne, Magheraboy bar., co. Fer. (ib.)

¹⁷ *Druim-r.* — *Ridge of oaks*;

gamna the Red, went [with] a host into Fir-Manach. [1495] And the town of Mac Gilla-ruaidh¹⁵ was burned by them completely and they went from that to attack Mag Uidhir and threatened, unless they obtained peace from Mag Uidhir, that they would destroy his country to the town of Ua Flannagain.¹⁶ And not thus it fell to them, but they were two nights on the east side of the Lough [Erne] on Druim-ralach¹⁷ and attempted not to go beyond that into the lordship of Mag Uidhir. And a good horseman of the people of Gilla-Padraig Mag Mathgamna was slain there on their side and another horseman of the people of Mag Aengusa was slain also. And Ua Neill, namely, Henry junior, gave his own¹⁸ decision respecting [*lit.* of] peace to Mag Uidhir on that occasion.—Brian, son of Somairle Mac Caba, died this year.—Tighernan Ua Doibhelen died this year.—Ua Breislen, namely, Eogan, son of Eogan, son of Pierce, son of Saerdalach, that is, the brehon of Mag Uidhir and herenagh of the Third of Daire-Maelain, died. He died about Michaelmas and Domnall, son of Concubur, son of William, son of Airechtach, son of Saerdalach Ua Breislen, was made Ua Breislen.—Mac Gilla-ruaidh, namely, Brian, son of Domnall, son of Mael[-Sh]echlainn Mac Gilla-ruaidh, was slain by the sons of Brian, son of Feidhlimidh Ua Raighilligh and by the descendants of Donn and of John Mag Uidhir, in Daire-laegh, at instigation of the sons of Edmond Mag Uidhir, namely, Aedh and Gilla-Isu.—The Countess, namely, daughter of Roland, son of Sir Edward Eustace, wife of the Earl of Kildare, died about November Day.—Gilla-espuic the Little, son of Mac Domnaill, was slain, with a score, or two, of his people by Mac Uibilin, namely, by Walter, son of Cormac, son of Jenkin Mac Uibilin and by Aengus, son

Drumralla, a twnlnd. in Coole
bar., co. Fer. (ib. 1218).

¹⁸ *His own*.—A prolepsis, referring to Maguire.

A 109b Domnaill gairim Mic Domnaill'.— | Ruaidrí óg, mac Ruaidrí ballaig', mic Muirceartaig' baccag', mic Domnaill, mic Muirceartaig' hUí Concobair, do marbað gairib' roim Nodlaig^b—ídon, an d-ara tígerna do bi ar Shligea^c 7 o ília^b anuas an^b tan ro^b—leirín tígerna eile do bi ann an^b tra^b ro^b, ídon, Feidlim[í^b], mac Maḡnura, mic' Driain, mic Domnaill, mic Muirceartaig' 7^b le n-a braitir^b eile. Ocur dērbra^bair Feidlim[^ce] do marbað ann le Ruaidrí ar an la^bair rín, ídon, Muircearta^c cae^c, mac Maḡnura, mic Driain hUí Concobair 7 Toirrdelba^c, mac Ruaidrí, mic Driain 7 Seaan óg, mac Seain, mic Ruaidrí ballaig', ar an la^bair cetna^b.—Toirrdelba^c, mac Cuinn, mic' Domnaill, mic Eogain' hUí Neill, ídon, Dra^bair Minur do' coimtinol Airde-Ma^ca', do marbað anna^c Cha^ban le n-a ea^c réin do p^breib.—An Siurtir Sarana^c d'fagbail Epenn an bli^badain [rí] roim^c Nodlaig.—Da mac hUí Anluain, ídon, Mur^ca^b ru^að 7 Silla-Pa^braig, ídon, clann Fheidlim[^ce] hUí' Anluain', do marbað le clainn Ae^ba, mic^b Eogain^b hUí Neill^x 7 le clainn Cairp^bri, mic Ae^ba hUí Neill^x.—An^b Dalatuna^c, ídon, Toma^br, mac Ema^bir, mic Dia^bair, mic Dia^bair eile Dalatun, do gabail 7 hAn^bri, mac Seain, mic mic Dia^bair Dalatun, do marbað im Sha^bain le Conn, mac Air^bt, mic Cuin^b hUí Mhaeil[-Sh]e^clann 7 le Maelruanaig', mac hUí Cerpail. —Da mac Shema^br', mic' Mic Dalponta, do marbað in⁵ bli^badain rí, ídon⁵, Seon 7 Remunn ru^að^ac—ídon, Seon, le clainn Muir^bir Dail^bir 7 Remunn, le r^bgológaib—ar bo^bro Ae^a-clia^c.—Cian⁷, mac Eogain, mic Toma^btaig' h[U]í Ga^bra, d'he^bg co hobann an bli^badain rí 7 rí^b rí^b lē^b rín⁷.

1495. ^v rí^b, B. ^w roimⁱ, B. ^{x-x} = 1434^{m-m} (om., C). ^{y-y} 108d, f. m., t. h., A; om., B.

¹⁹ From—down.—See 1494, n. 1.

²⁰ Left.—Poyning's departure is

also given at 1496. But this, more likely, is the correct date.

of Domnall Mac Domnall the Blue.—Ruaidhri junior, son [1495]
of Ruaidhri the Freckled, son of Muircertach the Lamé,
son of Domnall, son of Muircertach Ua Concobair, namely,
the second lord that was over Sligech and from the
Mountain down¹⁹ this time, was slain, shortly before
Christmas, by the other lord that was there this time,
namely, Feidhlimidh, son of Maghnus, son of Brian, son
of Domnall, son of Muircertach, and by his other kinsmen.
And a brother of Feidhlimidh, namely, Muircertach
Blind [-eye], son of Maghnus, son of Brian Ua Concobair
and Toirdelbach, son of Ruaidhri, son of Brian and John
junior, son of John, son of Ruaidhri the Freckled, were
slain in the same place by Ruaidhri.—Toirdelbach, son of
Conn, son of Domnall, son of Eogan Ua Neill, namely, a
Friar Minor of the community of Ard-Macha, was killed
in Cavan by his own horse by a kick.—The Saxon
justiciary left²⁰ Ireland this year before Christmas.—Two
sons of Ua hAnluain, namely, Murchadh the Red and
Gilla Padraig, namely, sons of Feidhlimidh Ua hAnluain,
were slain by the sons of Aedh, son of Eogan Ua Neill and
by the sons of Cairpre, son of Aedh Ua Neill.—The
Dalton, namely, Thomas, son of Edmond, son of Piers,
son of another Piers Dalton, was taken and Henry,
son of John, grandson of Piers Dalton, was slain about
November Day by Conn, son of Art, son of Conn Ua
Mael[-Sh]echlainn and by Maelruanaigh, son of Ua
Cerbail.—Two sons of James, son of Mac Balronta,
namely, John and Redmond the Swarthy, were slain this
year—to wit, John, by the sons of Maurice Walsh and
Redmond, by farmers—on the border of Ath-cliath.—Cian,
son of Eogan, son of Tomaltach Ua Gadhra, died suddenly
this year and a poet's miracle²¹ [was] that.

²¹ *Miracle*.—See another instance with the ripe erudition of Hardi-
at 1024, *sup.* and cf. the Note on man (*Tracts, etc.*, Ir. Arch. Soc. II.
Rimers (*Stat. Kilk.* XV.), replete 55 sq.).

- A 1090[b.] | Cal. Ian. p. iii., l. [xiii.], 7' bliadain ðirex hí', Anno Domini M.^o cccc.^o xc.^o iii.^o Glairne, mac Remaino, mic Ruḡraíðe Mes Mhaṭḡamna, do marbað i n-a cūḡ féin a Muneacán le ḡilla-ḡaṡraḡ, mac Mes Mhaṭḡamna, i don, mac Ceḡa oḡ, mic Ceḡa ruaiḡ, mic' Ruḡraíðe^b, tērcio^c iour Ianuairi^d, annra^d n-aíðce^d 7 le n-a ṡerbraṡair eile, i don^e, le Ruḡraíðe. Ocur^e ní ṡangadair aṡt pē pḡolḡa ṡeḡ do ḡenam an marbṡa rin^e. Ocur do' ḡabaḡ^f Roḡ, mac Maḡnura, mic' Ceḡa ruaiḡ Mes Maṭḡamna, leo annra^g cūḡ cētna an^g oíðcī rin^g. —ḡrian, mac Remaino Mes Mhaṭḡamna 7' clann^h
- A 1091 Glairne, mic^e Remaino^e | Mes Maṭḡamna^g, do^e ḡul ar cpeíḡ ar Maḡ Maṭḡamna 7 ar a clainn, reaṡtmain a n-ṡiaḡ Glairne féin do marbaḡ 7 an cpeḡ do bpeíḡ leo 7^e Seonⁱ, mac Con-ḡlaḡ, mic an ṡaeíḡ, do marbaḡ leoⁱ ann^e 7 coicep, no réirer, marcaḡ do marbaḡ ann, tīmṡeall Sheo[í]n. Ocur mac Toirḡelbaḡ, mic Ḳpḡḡail, do marbaḡ pā luṡt na cpeíḡe, i don, Seaan^e. —Cairlen Ḳṡa-Seanaḡ do ḡabail aⁱ n-ṡiaḡ Noḡlaḡ^j ar bapṡaíḡ hīlī Domnaíll le mac hīlī Domnaíll féin^o, i don, le^o hḲeḡ.—Sic do ḡenam do hīlā Domnaíll pē Cairḡpṡeḡaíḡ 7^e tḡḡepnṡur ḡ'pūipeḡ aḡ pēoḡim[íḡ], mac Maḡnura, mic ḡrian 7 cairlen Slḡḡiḡ ḡ'pūipeḡ aḡ an Calbaḡ caeḡ, mac Domnaíll, mic Eoḡain hīlī Conḡobair^e. —hīlā Cuḡnūn ḡ'heḡ, i don, Ruaiḡpū hīlā Cuḡnūn. —Eoḡan oḡ, mac' Eoḡain, mic Ceḡa^g hīlī Ḳhalaiḡ, ḡ'heḡ in^e bliadain [ri]. —pḡorūnnṡ hīlā Copeḡá[í]n 7 a bean

1496. ¹rim, B. ^abl., A; none, B. Between the annual notation and the first entry, A has a bl.=19 ll., on 3 of which the letters of the Latin alphabet are scribbled (n. t. h.). ^bMes Maṭḡamna, B. ^{c-c}om., B. ^{d-d}ar ḡnetlaḡ oíðcī—on a night incursion—after Muneacán. B. ^e=c-c. ^{f-f}do ḡabail (inf.) after Maṭḡamna, B. ^{g-g}after leo, B. ^h=1466 ^b. ⁱ⁻ⁱbefore ḡrian (with le for leo), B. ^{j-j}=1494 ⁿ⁻ⁿ.

1496. ¹After Christmas. — An- | reckoned from Jan. 1. The entry other example of the A.D. not | belongs to 1495. Otherwise (of.

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, [13th of the moon,] and [1496] it [was] a Bissextile year, A.D. 1496. Glaisne, son of Rughraidhe Mag Mathgamna, was slain in his own house in Muinechan, on the 3rd of the Ides [11th] of January, in the night, by Gilla-Padraig, son of Mag Mathgamna, namely, son of Aedh junior, son of Aedh the Red, son of Rughraidhe and by his other brother, namely, by Rughraidhe. And there went not but 16 farmers to do that slaying. And Ros, son of Maghnus, son of Aedh Mag Mathgamna the Red, was taken by them in the same house that night. Brian, son of Redmond Mag Mathgamna and the sons of Glaisne, son of Redmond Mag Mathgamna, went on a raid on Mag Mathgamna and on his sons, a week after Glaisne himself being slain and the prey was carried off by them. And John, son of Cu-Uladh [Mac Mahon], son of the Blind [-eye], was slain by them there and five, or six, horsemen were slain there, around John. And the son of Toirdelbach, son of Ardgall, namely, John, was slain of the party of the raid.—The castle of Ath-Senaigh was taken after Christmas¹ from the warders of Ua Domnaill by the son of Ua Domnaill himself, namely, by Aedh.—Peace was made by Ua Domnaill with the Carbrians and the lordship remained with Feidhlimidh, son of Maghnus, son of Brian and the castle of Sligeach remained with Calbach Blind[-eye], son of Domnall, son of Eogan Ua Concobair.—Ua Cuirnin, namely, Ruaidhri Ua Cuirnin, died.—Eogan junior, son of Eogan, son of Aedh Ua Dalaigh, died this year.—Florence Ua Corcraín, namely, an eminent harper and player of [other] stringed instruments and a very good vocalist and instrumentalist², and his wife died in the castle of Ua Raighilligh.—Ua

the double-columned items of this year), the attempt to retake would have] considerably preceded the

seizure of the castle.

² *Good — instrumentalist.* — See 1489, n. 5.

Dubda, namely, [William, son of Domnall the Freckled³] [1496] died this year.—Ua Neill, namely, Domnall, son of Henry, son of Eogan and his two sons, namely, Brian and Eogan, went on a raid on another Ua Neill, namely, on Henry junior, son of Henry, son of Eogan and Niall, son of Toirdelbach Ua Neill the Red and two other horsemen were slain by them there and the son of Ua Mellain, namely, Rughruidhe, son of Eogan Ua Mellain, was taken by them and the prey was spiritedly carried off by them [even] from the fortress of the town of Ua Shercaigh. And that was the 24th raid that Domnall made on Henry and on what adhered to him since the other Ua Neill, namely, Conn, was slain.⁴ And the Saturday⁵ after the feast of Brigit that was done.—Ua Gailunredhaigh, namely Brian, died this year.—Ua Flannagain of Tuath-ratha, namely, Gilbert, son of Cormac, son of Gilla-Isu Ua Flannagain, died in the beginning of the Harvest of the year.—Mag Samradhain, namely, Domnall Gapped[-tooth], son of Thomas, son of Fergal Mag Samradhain, was slain in treachery by Maghnus, son of Thomas, son of Thomas, son of Fergal Mag Samradhain and by the sons of Aedh, son of Eogan, son of Thomas, son of Fergal and by the sons of Brian of Tellach-Eathach, namely, Tadhg and Philip, that is, sons of Feidhlimidh, son of Brian. In Tempoll-an-puirt⁶ that was done, on the feast day of Berach, at the end⁷ of a year from the day his other brother and his tribe-head was drowned.—The Saxon justiciary left Ireland this year.—The Dalton, namely, Thomas, son of Edmond, son of Piers Dalton, was liberated for 300 marks and for

murdered at the altar, which bore signs still visible of the blows. The church in question, doubtless, was that of Inch (the *Inis Mad-*

do[i]c of the St. Gall *Priscian*, 194a), in Templeport Lake.

⁷ *At the end, etc.*—See sixth entry of 1495.

marḡ 7 ar ceitḡu pīcīt d'heḡ bo a n-ḡill ar ēuaitḡ baile-
na-nḡeḡ o Chonn, mac Airt, mic Cuinn hUī Maeil[-sh]-
eclainn 7 o mac mic hUī CerpuiLL°.—hUa 'Dalaig
ḡreipne, iḡon, loēclainḡ, mic' Uilliam', mic' Aēḡa° hUī'
'Dhalaig', d'heḡ do na cneḡaib tucad' air an° oirḡi do
marbaḡ° ḡlairne° Maḡ Maḡgamna° a° tīg° ḡlairne
fēin.—hUa Fepḡail, iḡon, Rugraiḡe, mac Caḡail, d'heḡ
in' bliadain pī'.—Rugraiḡe°, mac Iriail hUī Fhepḡail,
iḡon, leḡtaipeḡ eile na hAḡḡaile, do ḡabail le heppoc
na hAḡḡaile, iḡon, le hUilliam, mac Donnḡaib, mic
Uilliam hUī Fepḡail 7° hUa Fepḡail do ḡairm do'n
erroc' fēin° an bliadain cētna°.—hUa Fepḡail^a aile do
ḡairm i n-a aḡaig pīn do Cetaḡ, mac Tomair, mic'
Caḡail', mic' Thomair hUī Fepḡail°. — Mac Sar
Eḡbarḡ iurḡar (Eurḡace°), iḡon, Rolan, d'heḡ a n-depeḡ
na bliadna [ra], etep° dā Nodlaig°: iḡon, an t-e le
n-depnaḡ Mainḡḡir Cille-cuilinḡ.—hUa Dubḡa d'heḡ
an' bliadain pī°, iḡon', Uilliam, mac Domnaill ballaig,
mic' Maeilruanaig', mic' Ruaiḡpī° hUī' Duḡḡa'. Ocur°
hUa Dubḡa do ḡenam i n-a inaḡ do ḡriain oḡ, mac ḡriain
hUī 'Dhubḡa°.—hUa Doḡarḡaig, iḡon, ḡriain, mac Dom-
naill hUī' Doḡarḡaig', d'heḡ. Ocur° hUa Doḡarḡaig
do ḡenam do Sheaan hUa Doḡarḡaig leir hUa n-Dom-
naill, iḡon, le hAēḡ puad°.—Eimair, mac ḡriain, mic
Neill ḡhallḡa hUī Neill, do marbaḡ a pēall 7 a
depbḡaḡair eile, iḡon, Eogan, do ḡḡaḡḡ an la cētna
le n-a n-diap depbḡaḡair eile, iḡon, le Conn puad' 7 le
pēi[ḡ]im[iḡ], a° tur an t-Samraiḡ°.—Baile Meḡ Mhaḡ-
gamna do | loḡḡaḡ, iḡon, baile Aēḡa oig, mic Aēḡa

A 110b

1496. °° after P-P. P-P after q-q. q-q before P-P. ° hUa Fepḡail ad., B.
° = 1392 °.

⁸ Baile-na-n. — *Twined. of the* | bar., co. Wstm.
geese; apparently, in Rathconrath | ⁹ *Slain.*—First item of this year.

14 score cows in pledge for the district of Baile-na-gedh⁸, [1496] by Conn, son of Art, son of Conn Ua Mail[-Sh]eclainn and by the grandson of Ua Cerbaill.—Ua Dalaigh of Breifne, namely, Lochlainn, son of William, son of Aedh Ua Dalaigh, died of the wounds that were given to him the night Glaisne Mag Mathgamna was slain⁹ in the house of Glaisne himself.—Ua Ferghail, namely, Rughraidhe, son of Cathal, died this year.—Rughraidhe, son of Irial Ua Ferghail, namely, the other joint-chief of the Anghaile, was taken by the bishop¹⁰ of the Anghaile, namely, by William, son of Donchadh, son of William Ua Ferghail and the bishop himself was proclaimed Ua Ferghail the same year. Cetach, son of Thomas, son of Cathal, son of Thomas Ua Ferghail, was proclaimed another Ua Ferghail after that.—The son of Sir Edward Eustace, namely, Roland—to wit, he by whom was built the monastery¹¹ of Cell-cuilinn—died at end of this year, between the two Nativities [Dec. 25—Jan. 6].—Ua Dubda, namely, William, son of Domnall the Freckled, son of Maelruanaigh, son of Ruaidhri Ua Dubda, died this year. And Brian junior, son of Brian Ua Dubda, was made Ua Dubda in his stead.—Ua Dochartaigh, namely, Brian, son of Domnall Ua Dochartaigh, died and John Ua Dochartaigh was made Ua Dochartaigh by Ua Domnaill, namely, by Aedh the Red.—Eimer, son of Brian, son of Niall Ua Neill the Foreign, was slain in treachery and his other brother, namely, Eogan, was maimed the same day, in the beginning of Summer, by his two other brothers, namely, by Conn the Red and by Feidhlimidh.—The town of Mag Mathgamna, namely, the town of Aedh junior, son of Aedh the Red, son

¹⁰ *Bishop*.—Of Ardagh; ob. 1516 (Ware, 254, where he is erroneously called Fitz-Donald, instead of Fitz-

Donogh).

¹¹ *Monastery*.—Last entry, but one, of 1486.

ρυαῖθ, mic Ruḡραιθῖ, le ὅριαν, mac Remainn, mic
 Ruḡραιθῖ, a tur an t-Shaḡραιθῖ.—ḡilla-ḡaḡραιcῖ, mac
 Meḡ Maṡḡamna, ionn, mac Aeḡa ois, mic' Aeḡa ρυαῖθ',
 micῖ Ruḡραιθῖe Meḡ Maṡḡamnaῖ, do marbaḡ a ḡeall
 leir hlla n-Ḍnluaín, ionn, le Maeil[-sh]eḡlainn,
 mac ḡeḡlim[ṡe] hllí' Ḍnluaín' 7 le n-a bḡaṡḡeḡ, ionn,
 le hḌḡoḡar 7 aḡaile, ipin coiceḡ Ḳalainn do mí
 luin¹⁰ 7 a ḡeḡḡaṡaṡaṡ eileῖ, ionn, Eimḡer, do ḡaḡail in
 la ceṡna. Ocuḡῖ Maḡ Maṡḡamna 7 a caeḡaṡeḡt 7
 clann Maḡnupa Meḡ Maṡḡamna do ḡul a ceann hllí
 Raiḡilliḡ 7 ḡall, le ḡenam an ḡaḡḡaṡaṡ ipin 7 ὅριαν,
 mac Remuinn 7 clann ḡlaṡḡne, mic Remainn Meḡ Maṡḡ-
 ḡamna, do bḡeṡt a caeḡaṡeḡta leo a ḡeḡn-ḡuiḡiḡ, ionn,
 a ḡeḡa[i]nn Mheḡ Maṡḡamna 7 ḡhilla-ḡaḡραιḡ.— |
 B 97a ḡoinenn moḡ in bḡiaḡaín ḡi, innuḡ ḡu^a ḡoiḡe^a ár aḡbul
 arῖ ḡuaṡ 7ῖ ar na huile eallaiḡiḡ^a arḡena^a. Taḡaiḡi
 ḡoḡ 1 n-upiḡoḡ Eḡenn in bḡiaḡaín [ḡi] 7 ḡoṡḡeḡe moḡ
 ar ṡiḡeḡuḡ na bḡiaḡna.—hlla ḡomnaill, ionn, Aeḡ
 ρυαῖθ, macῖ Neill ḡaiḡiḡῖ, do ḡul a n-Oiḡḡiallaiḡ do
 ḡunḡnum le ὅριαν, mac Remuinn Meḡ Maṡḡamna 7 a
 n-ḡul le ḡeile arḡinῖ a leannuṡin Mheḡ Maṡḡamna a¹
 m-ḡeḡḡne hllí^a Raiḡilliḡῖ 7 an meṡ do imḡeḡar do'n
 ṡip 7 cuṡ hllí Raiḡilliḡ do'n Chaḡan do loḡcaḡ leo
 7 cḡeḡa 7 millṡ do ḡenam ḡoiḡ ar ḡallṡaḡt Maḡaṡe
 Oiḡḡiall aríḡ.—hlla ὅριαν, ḡi ṡuaḡ-Muman, ionn,
 Conḡobuḡ, mac ṡoṡḡḡelbaṡḡ hllí ὅριαν, ḡ'heḡ inῖ hoc
 annoῖ 7 a ḡeḡḡaṡaṡaṡ eile, ionn, a n ḡilla ḡuḡ
 hlla^a ὅριανῖ, do ḡiḡaḡ 1 n-a inaḡ.

Maḡ Uṡoṡ, ionn, Seaan, mac ḡilíḡ, mic' ṡhomaṡ Mheḡ
 Uṡoṡ,

1496. ¹Maí, at first, but dots were put under Ma, A. ^{u-a}co ṡucaḡ—
 was inflicted, B (not C). ^vceṡḡa—cattle, B.

of Rughraidhe Mag Mathgamna, was burned by Brian, [1496] son of Redmond, son of Rughraidhe, in the beginning of Summer.—Gilla-Padraig, son of Mag Mathgamna, namely, son of Aedh junior, son of Aedh the Red, son of Rughraidhe Mag Mathgamna, was slain in treachery by Ua hAnluain, namely, by Mael[-Sh]echlainn, son of Feidhlimidh Ua hAnluain and by his kinsmen, namely by Ardgar and another, on the 5th of the Kalends of the month of June [May 27] and his other brother, namely, Eimer, was taken the same day. And Mag Mathgamna with his cattle and the sons of Maghnus Mag Mathgamna went to join Ua Raighilligh and the Foreigners, through doing of that slaying and Brian, son of Redmond and the sons of Glaisne, son of Redmond Mag Mathgamna, took their cattle with them into Fern-magh, namely, into the land of Mag Mathgamna and of Gilla-Padraig.—Great inclemency this year, so that there was enormous destruction on beeves and on other cattle also. Great dearth in the greater part of Ireland this year and great hindrance on the husbandry of the year.—Ua Domnaill, namely, Aedh the Red, son of Niall the Rough, went into Oirghialla to aid Brian, son of Redmond Mag Mathgamna and they went together from that in pursuit of Mag Mathgamna into the Breifne of Ua Raighilligh and the extent they traversed of the country and the part of Ua Raighilligh of Cavan were burned by them and raids and devastations were done by them on the Foreign settlement of the Plain of Oirghialla again.—Ua Briain, king of Thomond, namely, Concobur, son of Toirdelbach Ua Briain, died in this year and his other brother, namely, [Torlough] the black Gillie Ua Briain, was made king in his stead.

Mag Uidhir, namely, John son of Philip, son of Thomas Mag Uidhir,

(A)

το οὐλ ἀρ ταρραινς Αεδα,
 mic hU1 Domnaill, do cyp
 Cuinn, mic hU1 Domnaill, o
 cailen Αεα-σεναις 7 Conn
 do cyp o'n cailen doib 7
 Mas Uidyr d'a leanmuin co
 Dun-na-nGall 7 Dun-na-
 nGall do loicad a tūr laei. |
 A 110c Conn 7 eirgi-amae Thire-
 Conaill 7 Inni-hEogain 7
 Dairioigi Mes Phlanncaða
 do impoð a toiraðeet ar
 Mas Uidyr 7 ar Αεð co
 Termonn Dabeo[i]g. Ocur
 Mas [C]rait, idon, Ruaidri,
 mac Diarmata, mic Mhar-
 cu[i]r Mes [C]rait, idon,
 comarba an Termainn, do ceasmail doib annra Termann
 7 hé d'a foga do Conn 7 do Chonallcaib gan a comairce
 fein, na comairce an Termainn, do bryed ar Mas Uidyr.
 Ocur ní' [f]aematur gan rin 7 Mas Uidyr 7 a muinntir
 d'imteet ar eigin, no gu tarla a n-eic uile a criaðrae
 bog moimtið, mar' fagaib riad deic n-eic ar cet eac. Ocur
 bryed ar muinntir Mes Uidyr leirrin 7 Mas Uidyr do
 gabail a comairce an Termainn 7 Mes [C]rait 7 da fer
 dheg do marbad ann, timceall bryain ois, mic bryain, mic
 Pilib Mes Uidyr, do marbad an la ar namarae la clainn
 Αεδα Mes Uidyr i n-a ferann fein 7 timcill Emainn
 carraig, mic an airdeocain Mic Magnura 7 Donncað,
 mic Duinn, mic Pilib Mes Uidyr 7 Gilla-Patraig, mic
 hU1 Plannagain, idon, mac Gillebert, mic Cormaic hU1
 Plannagain 7 Airt, mic Tairðg dubruilg, mic Mic Craie
 Mes Uidyr 7 arail.

(B, C)

do gabail le Conn, mac
 Αεδα ruarð, mic Neill gairb
 hU1 Domnaill, a Termonn
 Mes [C]rait 7 bryain os,
 mac bryain, mic Pilib Mes
 Uidyr, do marbad ann 7
 Emunn carrae, mac an air-
 deocain, mic Catail moir
 Mic Magnura 7 Donncað,
 mac Duinn, mic Pilib Mes
 Uidyr 7 Airt, mac Tairðg
 dubruilg, mac Mic Craie
 Mes Uidyr 7 Gilla-Patraig,
 mac Gillebert hU1 Phlan-
 nagain, do marbad ann 7
 arail. Ocur deic n-eic ar
 cet eac d'fagbail ann.

¹² Conn. — He was besieging
 Ballyshannon castle, which had
 been seized by his brother, Hugh

(2nd item of this year).

¹³ Protection.—See 1104, n. 4;
 1162, nn. 1, 2; 1395, n. 2.

(A)

went, at instigation of Aedh, son of Ua Domnaill, to put Conn,¹² son of Ua Domnaill, from the castle of Ath-Senaigh and Conn was put from the castle by them and Mag Uidhir pursued him to Dun-na-Gall and Dun-na-Gall was burned in the beginning of day. Conn and the rising-out of Tir-Conaill and Inis-Eogain and Dartraighe of Mag Flannchadha turned in pursuit on Mag Uidhir and on Aedh as far as the Termon of [St.] Dabeog. And Mag Craith, namely, Ruaidhri, son of Diarmait, son of Mark Mag Craith, namely,

coarb of the Termon, met them in the Termon and proclaimed it to Conn and to the Conallians not to break his own protection,¹³ nor the protection of the Termon, against Mag Uidhir. And they brooked not that and [accordingly] Mag Uidhir and his people went perforce, until their horses came into soft, shaking turf, in which they left 110 horses. And with that, the people of Mag Uidhir were broken¹⁴ and Mag Uidhir was taken within the protection of the Termon and of Mag Craith and 12 persons were slain there, including Brian junior, son of Brian, son of Philip Mag Uidhir, who was slain on the morrow by the sons of Aedh Mag Uidhir in his own land and including Edmond Carrach, son of the Archdeacon¹⁵ Mac Maghnusa, and Donchadh, son of Donn, son of Philip Mag Uidhir and Gilla-Padraig, son of Ua Flannagain, namely, son of Gilbert, son of Cormac Ua Flannagain, and Art, son of Tadhg the black-eyed, son of Mac Craith Mag Uidhir and so on.

(B, C)

[1496]

was taken by Conn, son of Aedh the Red, son of Niall Ua Domnaill the Rough, in the Termon of Mag Craith and Brian junior, son of Brian, son of Philip Mag Uidhir, was slain there and Edmund Carrach, son of the Archdeacon, son of Cathal Mor Mac Maghnusa and Donchadh, son of Donn, son of Philip Mag Uidhir and Art, son of Tadhg the black-eyed, son of Mac Craith Mag Uidhir and Gilla-Padraig, son of Gilbert Ua Flannagain, were slain there and so on. And 110 horses were abandoned there.

¹⁴ *Broken.*—That is, defeated.¹⁵ *Archdeacon.*—Died 1441, *sup.*

Coinne^e etep hlla Raiḡilliḡ, ion, Seaan, mac Caṡaal, mic Eogain, mic Sheaan hlll Raiḡilliḡ 7 Maḡ Maṡgamna, ion, Aeḡ og, mac Aeḡa ruaiḡ, mic Ruḡraiḡe 7 clann Maḡnupa, mic Aeḡa ruaiḡ, mic Ruḡraiḡe, do ṡaeḡ ann 7 ḡruan, mac Remainḡ, mic Ruḡraiḡe 7 clann ḡlairaḡe, mic Rémuinn, mic Ruḡraiḡe, do'n ṡaeḡ eile. Ocur riṡ do ḡenam annra ḡoinne etep Oirḡiallaiḡ fein 7 ceao tóraiḡeṡṡa ḡ'ṡaḡḡail do ḡhruan 7 do clainn ḡhlairaḡe ar hlla Raiḡilliḡ 7 ar Maḡ Maṡgamna 7 ar clainn Maḡnupa. Ocur^e Mac Caba do marbaḡ ar' an tóraiḡeṡṡ rin', ion, Maṡgamain, mac Maeil[-Sh]eṡclainn Mic Caba, le Tuṡaṡal¹⁶, mac Eḡḡarḡ, mic Ruḡraiḡe¹⁷ Meḡ Mhaṡgamna, xi.^e die menriṡ Auguri¹⁸.—Emonn, mac Domnaill bain hlll Raiḡilliḡ, ḡ'heḡ in' bliṡḡain ri'.—ṡinnḡuala, ingen Mheḡ Uirḡir, ion, ingen Tomair oig, mic' Tomair moir' (ion¹⁹, an ḡilla ḡu ḡ²⁰) Meḡ Uirḡir, ion, ben Mheḡ²¹ Maṡgamna²², ion, Aeḡa oig, mic Aeḡa ruaiḡ, ḡ'heḡ in' bliṡḡain' [ri].—Maḡ Maṡgamna do ḡenum do ḡruan, mac Remainḡ, mic' | Ruḡraiḡe, in bliṡḡain ri' a²³ n-inaḡ Aeḡa oig, mic Aeḡa ruaiḡ, mic Ruḡraiḡe, la ṡeile Molairri 7²⁴ Aeḡ²⁵ og ar n-a ḡallaḡ ṡoime rin^e.—Doimenn ṡomḡor a ṡoḡmur na' bliṡḡna ṡa', le'ṡ'milleḡ caṡ uile²⁶ ḡu²⁷ coitṡenn²⁸ ṡa n-a n-arbannaiḡ 7 ḡu haiṡiḡi a ṡeṡaiḡ-Manaṡ.—Iarla Cille-ṡara, ion, ḡeṡoio, mac Tomair, mic' Seo[i]n ṡaím', do ṡeṡṡ a n-ḡruinn an bliṡḡain ri, ṡeṡṡmuín ṡe ṡeil Míṡeíl, i n-a ḡhiurṡir ar ḡallaib na hḡepenn 7 ṡa onóir moir o riḡ ḡaxan 7²⁹ ingen ṡeiriḡreṡṡar an riḡ fein do mṡnai leir, ion, ingen abbaio ḡlairaṡeiriḡ.—Mac Suirṡe Thipe-ḡagaine ḡ'heḡ an bliṡḡain ri, ion, Mael-Muirṡe³⁰.

1496. ^{6a}, B. ⁷-cinn (sb.), B. ^{v-v} ṡliṡṡ Remuinn—*descendants of Redmond*, B. ^{xx} l. m., t. h., A; om., B. ^{xx} also (n. t. h., A; t., B) after ruaiḡ of this and Ruḡraiḡe of the next entry. ^{xx}=1394¹².

¹⁶ *Molaisse*.—Of the 43 so named | the first, the patron of Devenish in the *Hom. Lists* (L. L. 368a, b), | (Sep. 12), is most probably intended.

A meeting [was held] between Ua Raighilligh, namely, [1496]
 John, son of Cathal, son of Eogan, son of John Ua Raighil-
 ligh and Mag Mathgamna, namely, Aedh junior, son of
 Aedh the Red, son of Rughraidhe. And the sons of Magh-
 nus, son of Aedh the Red, son of Rughraidhe [were] on one
 side there and Brian, son of Redmond, son of Rughraidhe
 and the sons of Glaisne, son of Redmond, son of Rugh-
 raidhe, on the other side. And peace was made in the
 meeting between the Oirghialla themselves and leave to
 pursue was got by Brian and by the sons of Glaisne
 against Ua Raighilligh and against Mag Mathgamna and
 against the sons of Maghnus. And Mac Caba, namely,
 Mathgamain, son of Mael[-Sh]echlainn Mac Caba, was
 slain on that pursuit by Tuathal, son of Edward,
 son of Rughraidhe Mag Mathgamna, the 11th
 day of the month of August.—Edmond, son of Domnall
 Ua Raighilligh, died this year.—Finghuala, daughter of
 Mag Uidhir, namely, daughter of Thomas junior, son
 of Thomas Mor (the black Gillie) Mag Uidhir,
 namely, wife of Mag Mathgamna, namely, of Aedh
 junior, son of Aedh the Red, died this year.—Brian, son
 of Redmond, son of Rughraidhe, was made Mag Math-
 gamna this year in the place of Aedh junior, son of Aedh
 the Red, son of Rughraidhe, the feast day of Molaisse¹⁶
 and Aedh junior had been blinded before that.—Very
 great inclemency in the Harvest of this year, whereby
 every one in general was ruined in his crops and par-
 ticularly in Fir-Manach.—The Earl of Kildare, namely,
 Gerald, son of Thomas, son of John the Stooped, came
 to Ireland this year, a week before Michaelmas, as jus-
 ticiary over the Foreigners of Ireland and with great
 honour from the king of the Saxons and a daughter¹⁷ of the
 brother [uncle] of the king himself, namely, daughter of the
 abbot of Glastonbury, his wife, with him.—Mac Suibne of
 Tir-Bagine, namely, Mael-Muire, died this year.

¹⁷ *Daughter.* — First cousin of | first wife died 1495, *sup.*
 Henry VII. See 1536, n. 7. His |

(A)

hlla Domnaill, ion, Aed ruad, mac Neill, mic Toirne-
delbaig an fína 7 a mac, ion, Conn, do ligen Mhes
Uíor ar a laimdecúr, an Satharín ne Samain, do Mhas
[C]raic 7 do'n Termunn. Ocur dar le caic nar' imflann
do reidigret ne Dabearos, no fpuirín Termann, ar son
cor' b'eicen do met eigin fuarlaiti do tabairt uada fein
ar ne for Tomair Mes Uíor bai a n-gobang il bliadna
occa do tabairt ar illaim [U]i Domnaill 7 a mic, ion,
Cuino.

(B, C)

Mag Uíor do ligen ar a laimdecúr le rliet hllí n-Dom-
naill a n-onoir an Termunn 7 Mes [C]raic 7 ar a ra[.]nn
7 ar a gnad fein 7' arailé'.

Mag Matgamna os, ion, Brian, mac Remainn 7
rliet Remainn airéna d'fagbail an locta-tigi 7 a
n-dul a fepn-maigi 7 rliet Aedá ruad do dul ar an
luet-tigi a n-diaig Samna irin bliadain ri°.—Mag
Matgamna, ion, Aed os, mac' Aedá ruad', do eg
iar n-a dallað acað poime rin ; ion, la feile⁸ Muire
irin Seimpeð acbail, iar m-buad Ongta⁹ 7 aicrige⁹.—
Tigernan, mac Cobtaig, mic Airt hllí Ruairc, do
marbað a feall la fergal, mac Caecil ballaig, mic'
A 111a Airt hllí Ruairc' | 7 le clainn Uairne, mic Caecil
ballaig.—Mac Daibit Clainn-Connmaig d'hes in°
bliadain [ri]° 7 in Mac Daibit do riğned i n-a inað
do marbað le clainn Ruairi Mic Diarmada, ion°,
Taðg 7 arailé° 7 leirín Calbač Caec, mac' Domnaill,
mic Eogain' hllí Concobair.—Mac° Toirdealb do
gabail in bliadain ri le clainn Ruairi Mic Diar-

1496. ⁸-i, A. ⁹n-, A.

¹⁸ Saturday.—Oct. 29.

¹⁹ Him.—The termoner, Mag-
rath.

²⁰ Mag U., etc.—The precis, it is
apparent, misrepresents the ori-
ginal.

(A)

[1496]

Ua Domnaill, namely, Aedh the Red, son of Niall, son of Toirdelbach of the Wine and his son, namely, Conn, let Mag Uidhir from out his captivity, the Saturday¹⁸ before November Day, for Mag Craith and for the Termon. And it seemed to every one that they did not fully acquit [themselves] with [St.] Dabeog, nor with the Termon, because it was necessary for him¹⁹ to give a certain part of the ransom from himself into the hand of Ua Domnaill and of his son, namely, Conn, as a condition of liberating Thomas Mag Uidhir, who was in durance much of the year with him.

(B, C)

Mag Uidhir²⁰ was let out from his captivity by the descendants of Ua Domnaill, in honour of the Termon and of Mag Craith and for their own party and for their own dignity and so on.

Mag Mathgamna junior, namely, Brian, son of Redmond and the descendants of Redmond also left the Lucht-tighi²¹ and went into Fern-magh and the descendants of Aedh the Red went to the Lucht-tighi after November Day in this year.—Mag Mathgamna, namely, Aedh junior, son of Aedh the Red, died after his being blinded a while before that; namely, on the feast²² day of Mary in Winter he died, after victory of Uinction and penance.—Tigernan, son of Cobthach, son of Art Ua Ruairc, was slain in treachery by Ferghal, son of Cathal the Freckled, son of Art Ua Ruairc and by the sons of Uaithne, son of Cathal the Freckled.—Mac David of Clann-Conmaigh died this year and the Mac David that was made in his place was slain by the sons of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, namely, Tadhg and another and by Calbach Blind[-eye], son of Domnall, son of

²¹ *Lucht-t.*—See 1478, n. 6.

²² *Feast.*—Immac. Conception, Dec. 8. The effect of the *blinding*

appears in the *Briain* entry (next previous, but 6). Cf. 1113: *A hosting by Domnall.*

μαθα°.—Fingein hūa Mačgahna o'hes in bliadain ri
eter da Nodluig; no°, pečtmuin pe Nodluig°: ion, per
tuigreč°, tpeidēč, ealađnač 7^{aa} eolač i rglaiβ in domain
č-[r]oir 7 ađur^{aa}.

- B 97b [Cal. Ian. i. p., l. [xx.iii°], Anno Domini M.° cccc.° xc.
iii.° Maiom do čabairt ar hūa Perğail, ion, ar
Cetač, mac Thomair, mic' Cačail', mic' Thomair^b 7 ar
a braitpib le Seaan ruad, mac Cairpui, mic' Lairič', du
inar'marbad Cetač fein 7 a mac, ion, Lairead 7
Domnall, mac in erpuic, ion°, mac' Seaan, mic' Ħriain',
tiğerna Clainni-hAlmlaim 7 mac Aeđa oig, ion^d,
ğeralč^d, tiğerna Muigi-Treagha 7 a verbračair eile,
ion, Ħeroio, mac Copmaic 7 Tađg, mac Uaitne, mic'
Ħriain, mic' Emaino, mic' Tomair'. Ocur očtar 7 da
ričat do marbad ann uile i n-a timceall rin. Ocur
a tur an Eappaiğ do ronač, Dia-haine do ĩunnrač.—
Flann Mac Caruilaig, ion°, fear dana maič, do
marbad le Perğur, mac' Emainn', mic' Lairič', mic'
Rora'.—Mac Diarmada Muigi-Luirg, ion, Concobur,
mac Copmaic, mic' Tomaltaiğ Mic' Diarmata', do
marbad le cloino Ruaiđri Mic' Diarmata 7 Mac
Diarmata do denam do Thađg, mac Ruaiđri Mic'
Diarmata', i n-a inač.—Feiđlim[ič], mac Muirceptaiğ
ruaič, mic' Ħriain Ħallaiğ hūi Neill, do marbad
A 111b reačtmuin^b | roim feil Patraiğ^b, le Domnall, mac
Aeđa oig, mic' Aeđa buiđe, mic' Ħriain Ħallaiğ hūi^b
Neill^b.—Eignečan, mac Neačtain, mic' Toirpēlbaig

1496. ^{aa-aa} α n-eolar gača bepla 7 gača tenğta—in *knowledge of every language and every dialect*, B.

1497. ^a bl., A, B. ^{b-b} om., B. ^c = ^{b-b}. ^{d-d} = 1457 i-d.

²³ *Ua M.* [O'Mahony].—Of Fonn-
iartharach (*Western Slope*, Carbery
bar., co. Cork), *A. L. C.*

1497. ¹ *Bishop*.—In the appoint-
ment of Gerald Fitz Gerald, canon

of Cloyne, to the united dioceses
of Cork and Cloyne (by Pius II.,
Jan. 31, 1462) and the rescission
thereof (Ap. 14, 1462), *John, elect*
of Ardagh, appears as proctor sub-

Eogan Ua Concobair.—Mac Goisdelb was taken this year by the sons of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada.—Finghin Ua Mathgamna²³ died this year, between the two Nativities; or a week before Christmas: to wit, an intelligent, polished, erudite man and learned in the history of the world in the East and hither. [1496]

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, [24th of the moon,] A.D. 1497. Defeat was inflicted on Ua Ferghail, namely, on Cetach, son of Thomas, son of Cathal, son of Thomas, and on his kinsmen by John the Red, son of Cairpre, son of Laisech, wherein were slain Cetach himself and his son, namely, Laisech and Domnall, son of the bishop,¹ namely, son of John, son of Brian, lord of Clann-Amlaim² and the son of Aedh junior, namely, Gerald, lord of Magh-Tregha and his other brother, namely, Garret, son of Cormac and Tadhg, son of Uaithne, son of Brian, son of Edmond, son of Thomas. And eight and forty were slain, [in] all, around those. And in the beginning of the Spring it was done, Friday³ precisely.—Flann Mac Casurlaigh, namely, a good poet, was slain by Fergus, son of Edmond, son of Laisech, son of Ros [Maguire].—Mac Diarmata of Magh-Luirg, namely, Concobur, son of Cormac, son of Tomaltach Mac Diarmata, was slain by the sons of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmata and Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmata, was made Mac Diarmata in his place.—Feidhlimidh, son of Muircertach the Red, son of Brian Ua Neill the Freckled, was slain, a week⁴ before the feast of Patrick, by Domnall, son of Aedh junior, son of Aedh the Tawny, son of Brian Ua Neill the Freckled.—Eignechan, son of Nechtain, son of Toirdelbach Ua Domnaill of the Wine, was

stitute of O'Hedian, archdeacon of Cashel, for expediting the (forged) resignation of bishop Jordan (Thei. 447-8). Whence it may be inferred that he was elected in 1461.

The date of his death is unknown to me.

² *John—Clann-A.*—See 1453, n. 4.

³ *Friday.*—Feb. 3. Cf. 1487, n. 2.

⁴ *Week.*—Fri., March 10.

slain this year in the stronghold⁵ of Ua Domnaill himself, [1497] namely, of Aedh the Red, son of Niall the Rough, son of Toirdelbach of the Wine, by Conn, son of Ua Domnaill, namely, son of Aedh the Red and by Gerald, son of Domnall, son of Feidhlimidh Ua Dochartaigh and by Brian, son of Mag Flannchaidh and by the sons of Donchadh, son of Aedh Mag Uidhir, namely, Cathal and Rughruidhe and by the sons of Eogan, son of Aedh Mag Uidhir, namely, Edmond and Cathal and by John, son of Maghnus, son of Aenghus Ua Gallechobair. And 8, or 9, of the worthies of the Conallians were slain there with him, including the son of Toirdelbach Ua Domnaill the Foreign (namely, Eogan) and the son of Aedh, son of Toirdelbach the Foreign and Eogan, son of Aedh, son of Donchadh Ua Domnaill of the Wood and Feidhlimidh, son of the black Gillie Ua Gallechobair and Donchadh Ua Firghil the Stammerer. And a week before the feast of Patrick all that was done.—Mac Donnchaidh of the Corann, namely, Brian, son of Maelruanaigh, son of Tomaltach Mac Donnchaidh, died in Spring of this year.—Glaisne, son of John Ua hAnluain, was slain by the sons of Ua Brain.—Two sons of Mag Mathgamna, namely, Eimer and Tuathal, namely, two sons of Aedh junior, son of Aedh the Red, son of Rughruidhe, were slain by the Oirthir and 14 men of their people were slain there with them and 10, or 12, of the Oirthir were slain by them, inclusive of Maghnus Ua hAnluain the Swarthy and inclusive of Mael[-Sh]echlainn, son of Maghnus Ua hAnluain junior. And on [Friday] the 7th of the Ides [7th] of the month of April that was done.—The sons of Jordan Mor Mac Jordan were slain in treachery in the Spring of this year by Mac Jordan, namely, by Thomas and by his sons.—Murchadh, son of Cormac, son of John Ua Ferghail, was

⁵ *Stronghold*.—See [1333], n. 6.

B 97c

hūi p̄hep̄gail, do marbað le ðrian buiðe, mac Ruḡraiðe, mic' Caṡail hūi p̄heap̄gail's.—Uaim purgatoipe patraiz ap loč-ḡearḡ do b̄p̄reað in¹ bliaðain rī^c le ḡairðian ðuin-na-nḡall 7 le lučt-inaito erpuic a n-deḡlantac̄t ločā-hēip̄ne, a huðaraḡ ap phapa, im p̄eil patraiz na' bliaðna' rā^c, ap n-a ṡuiḡrin do čač a^b coitcinne^b ap r̄oair an Riðipe 7 a p̄einlebp̄aið eile načar'hī r̄oín an purḡatoip̄ p̄uair patraiz o ðhia, ḡe do ḡaup̄ cač aḡ ḡnač̄uḡað uaiṡi.—Sič do ðenam do'n dā hūa Neill a n-ðepeð ēarp̄aiḡ na' bliaðna' rā^c, iðon, ðomnall 7 Enri oḡ 7 mac ðomnail hūi Neill do leḡan amač, iðon, Aēð, ḡan^b p̄uar[luccað]^b 7 comāða moḡa aili' d'eačaið 7 d'eiðeð⁴ 7 do meðuḡað ḡačā hín̄m̄eč̄u[1]r apčena' do čabairt do ðomnall do činn anma tiḡep̄na do leḡan ðe.—O ðomnail, iðon, Aēð p̄uað, mac^b Neill ḡairð^b, do čup̄ a č̄igep̄nuir ðe irin p̄eč̄tmað | Calainn do mī luin na' bliaðna' rā^c a Cárna Thermaino Meḡ C̄raič ðia-haine' ap aī laiṡi p̄eč̄tmaine' 7 hūa⁵ ðomnail do ðenam ðia mac ðia-Mairt iar rin, iðon, do Chunn.—Maḡ Mhač̄ḡamna,

1497. ⁴eḡ, A. ⁵O, A. s 2 ll. left bl., A.

⁶ *P. of P.*—See the reff., s. v. *Purgatorium S. Patricii*, in Du Cange (ed. Henschel, V. 523).

In the AA. SS. (Mar. t. 2), two sections of the Ap. to the Acts of St. Patrick are devoted to the Purgatory: *V. De Purg. S. P.*, 587-9: *VI. De modo purgationis . . . olim et nuper*, 589-92.

An annalistic excerpt from a source not indicated (ib. 590) states that, in 1494, a Canon Regular of Eymstadt, having made the pilgrimage, was demanded an exorbitant sum as the price of admission by the local bishop, chief and

prior, in turn. Having convinced them of his inability to pay, he was at length allowed to enter the cave; when, to his disappointment, he beheld no vision! Whereupon, hastening to Rome, he revealed the cheat to Alexander VI., and was sent back with Letters to the three in question to destroy the Purgatory.

The main statements, it escaped the Bollandists, will not bear scrutiny. The Curia, in the first place, had learned too severe a lesson as to the credibility of documents duly formulated and attested (n. 1, *sup.*), to issue a

slain by Brian the Tawny, son of Rughraidhe, son of Cathal Ua Ferghail.—The cave of the Purgatory of Patrick⁶ on Loch-ghearg[-derg, co. Don.] was broken this year by the Guardian of Dun-na-Gall and by the representatives⁷ of the bishop in the deanery of Loch-Erne, by authorization of the Pope, about the feast of Patrick of this year; it being understood by every one in general from the History of the Knight⁸ and other old Books that this was not the Purgatory Patrick got from God, although they were, every one, visiting it.—Peace⁹ was made by the two Ua Neills, namely, Domnall and Henry junior, at the end of the Spring of this year and the son of Domnall Ua Neill, namely, Aedh, was liberated without ransom and other large donatives of horses and of apparel and of increase of every valuable besides were given to Domnall, in consideration of putting the name of lord from him.—O'Domnaill, namely, Aedh the Red, son of Niall the Rough, put his lordship from him, on the 7th of the Kalends of the month of June [May 26] of this year, in Carna of the Termon of Mag Craith. [This took place] on Friday, the day of the week and the Tuesday after that his son, namely, Conn, was made O'Domnaill.—

mandate on the verbal plaint of a palmer. Furthermore, it strains credulity that a charge of the kind was taken as proven, without those affected, including a bishop who was Papal Collector (Thei. 495), being given an opportunity of vindication. Finally and most fatally, at the time there was no local bishop to have Letters addressed to; Alexander VI. having transferred Courcey to Ross in 1494 and left Clogher vacant until 1502 (Ware, 186).

Settled procedure and the textual data prove that, moved by com-

plaints touching the origin and practice, the Pope appointed the Vicar of Lough Erne deanery and the Guardian of Donegal Monastery to inquire and determine. The result was the suppression of the Purgatory on the ground of false ascription to St. Patrick.

⁷ *Representatives*. — Plural (collective), to designate the writer as the person in question.

⁸ *History*. — Of the Knight Owen; given by Matthew Paris (*Hist. Major*, Lond. 1684, 72-7).

⁹ *Peace, etc.* — Cf. the seventh entry of 1496.

ἰδον, Ὀριαν, mac Remuinn, mic' Ruḡraíðe', do^h ðul, for tarrainḡ Seirín Pait, do ċup Mes Oengura 7 a clainn—ἰδον^b, Ἀεῶ, mac Ἀἰρετ Μῆεḡ Oengura—o' cair-len na hOirēnċi ar eigin. Ro buo fēpp doib' na de-ċdair, uair do marbað Maḡ Maṭḡamna ann 7ⁱ do baiðeð 7 do marbað maiċi' a muinntirⁱ 7 do^k ḡabað^k Seirín Pait ann 7 moran aile do ḡhallaið 7 do ḡhaiðelaið. Tercio Nonar Iulii, Dia-cetain, do' ronait na^b ḡnuma mora^b rin'. Maḡ Maṭḡamna do ðenaiñ do Rora, mac Maḡnura, mic Ἀεῶα ruaið, mic^b Ruḡraíðe^b, | Dia-Mairt iarðain.—Mac mic Iapla Ur-Muman, ἰδον, Sémur, mac Seo[i]n, mic' Shemuir Iapla', do m̃arbað la Diauir ruaið, mac Shemair, mic Emuinn, mic Rirðepo Duitiller, 16 Kalenðar Auguiri.—Ἀββαð Cluana-heoir d'heḡ, ἰδον, Domnall, mac an erpuic (ἰδον^m, Rora^m), mic Thómar ois, mic^b Tomair^b Meḡⁿ Uirðirⁿ, ἰδον^b, la Sang Mairḡrés in bliaðain ri^b.—Caṭal, mac Toirpdelbaiḡ, mic' Sheain', mic^b Eogain^b hli Rairġilliḡ, d'heḡ do íaiċi íliuin in Luḡnarað.—Ἀεῶ buiðe, mac hli Ruairc, ἰδον, mac Peiðlim[te], mic Donnċaið, mic' Tíḡernain ois' hli Ruairc, do marbað la clainn Taiðḡ, mic' Caṭail', mic Tíḡernain [U]i Ruairc, poim^o Luḡnarað na bliaðna ra^o.—Uater^b, mac Ricaird a Dypc, do tula, cablaċ, do ċongnom leir O n-Domnall ócc, ἰδον, Conn, mac Ἀεῶα ruaið, a n-agaíð a deirbraċar aili, ἰδον, Ἀεῶα h[U]i Domnall. Ἀεῶ do ṡeasniail do'n ċablaċ 7 urñór a n-arm 7 a n-eiriḡ 7 a loín do buain doib'. Iar Luḡnarað do ronaið in rin. Ἀεῶ péin do ḡabail leir O n-Domnall, ἰδον, le Conn, la, no ða lá, iar rin 7 a ċup d'a coimeð a

1497. ^{h-h} do marbað le Maḡ Ἀengura, ἰδον, le—*was slain by Mag Aenghusa, namely, by*, B. ⁱ⁻ⁱ 7 moran dia muinntir—*and many of his people*, B. ^{i-j} ann—*there*, B. ^{k-k} do ḡabail (inf.), after Pait, B. ^l m̃rin—*those [deeds]*, B. ^{m-m} = 1383 ^{b-b} (mac before Rora, B). ⁿ⁻ⁿ also after erpuic, B. ^{o-o} = 1441 ⁱ⁻ⁱ.

Mag Mathgamna, namely, Brian, son of Redmond, son of [1497] Rughraidhe, went, at the instance of Sifin White, to put Mag Aengusa and his son, namely, Aedh, son of Art Mag Aengusa, from the castle of the hOirenach by force. It were better for them they had not gone; for Mag Mathgamna was slain there and worthies of his people were [some] drowned and [some] slain and Sifin White and many others of the Foreigners and of the Gaidhil were taken. On the 3rd of the Nones [5th] of July, Wednesday, those great deeds were done. Rosa, son of Maghnus, son of Aedh the Red, son of Rughraidhe, was made Mag Mathgamna the Tuesday after.—The son of the Earl of Ormond, namely, James, son of John, son of Earl James, was slain¹⁰ by Piers the Red, son of James, son of Edmond, son of Richard Butler, on [Mon.] the 16th of the Kalends of August [July 17].—The abbot of Cluain-eois, namely, Domnall, son of the bishop (namely, Rosa), son of Thomas junior, son of Thomas Mag Uidhir, died on St. Margaret's Day¹¹ this year.—Cathal, son of Toirdelbach, son of John, son of Eogan Ua Raighilligh, died of an attack of the glandular disease about Lammas.—Aedh the Tawny, son of Ua Ruairc, namely, son of Feidlimidh, son of Douchadh, son of Tigernan Ua Ruairc junior, was slain by the sons of Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Tigernan Ua Ruairc, before Lammas of this year.—Walter, son of Richard de Burgh, went [with] a fleet to aid O'Domnaill junior, namely, Conn, son of Aedh the Red, against his other brother, namely, Aedh O'Domnaill. Aedh met the fleet and took the greater part of their arms and their apparel and their store from them. After Lammas that was done. Aedh himself was taken by O'Domnaill, namely, by Conn, a day, or two days, after that and placed in Connacht to

¹⁰ *Slain.*—For details, see *Viceroys*, 463.

¹¹ *St.—Day.*—See 1494, n. 6.

Connaëtaib le Uatær, mac Ricairð a búrc.—hUa⁶
 Domnaill, ion, Conn, do ðul⁶, rluas mór, ar Mac
 n-Diarmata Muigi-Luirg, ion, Taðg, mac' Ruairðri'
 Mic Diarmata. Marom moir do ðabairt ar O n-Dom-
 naill in[n]rin 7 moran braðad do buain do'n t-rluas
 7 do⁷ hUa⁷ Domnaill a timceall an dá Mac Shuibne,
 ion', Mac Suibne' Panat (ion°, Ruairðri°), 7 Mac'
 Suibne' Baðamec, ion, Eogan 7^b timceall^b Donncað^b,
 mic^b hUa^b Domnaill, pe^a raiter^a Donncað na n-
 o r d ó g' 7 da mac Tuatail h[U]i Shallcöbuir, ion,
 Eoin 7 Toirpdelbaç 7 da mac Domnaill Mic Suibne
 Panat', ion, Eoin 7 Domnaill óg' 7 da mac Mic
 Shuibne Baðanais, ion, Níall 7 Eogan ruad 7 Sepalt,
 mac' Domnaill, mic Feidlim[ce]' h[U]i Docharraig 7
 ririgi h[U]i Domnaill, ion, mac Eogain Ulltaig. Ocuir'
 daíne ilimda aili do gabail 7 do marbað ann'. Nono^b
 |Calendar Octobuir do raðas an marom rin^b. Ocuir po
 A 112a beanað | an Chaðac Colum-cille dib annrin 7 do
 marbað a maér ar in marom cetna. Ocuir^b moran
 aile do Chonallcaib do gabail 7 do marbað ann^b.—
 Sliect^b Ceða ruaid Mhes Matgamna do ðul a Pepn-
 inuigi an bliadain ri 7 rliect Remuind do ðul ar in
 Luect-tigi doirðiri.—Conn, mac Cuind, mic Neill hUa^b
 Domnaill, d'ég pe peil bpiðoe hoc anno^b.—Mainirtir
 na m-ðraçar Minur a Capraig-Phegúra do gnothuð
 o'n Roim, ar pupalein Neill, mic Cuind, mic Ceða
 buide, docum na m-ðraçar Minur de Obrepuancia

1497. ⁶la. A. ⁷7 d'ó, A. PP7 do gabad ann Donncað, mac—and
 there were taken there Donchadh, son, B. ⁹a ion, B.

¹² *Large*.—Om., F. M.; who add
 that only a few of the Connacht
 men joined O'Donnell!

¹³ *Thumbs*.—Either large, or de-
 formed.

¹⁴ *Cathach*.—*Battler*; so called
 from being carried into battle to
 secure victory for the O'Donnells,
 the sept to which St. Columba be-
 longed. It is a silver case, con-

be kept by Walter, son of Richard de Burgh.—Ua Domnaill, namely, Conn, went [with] a large¹² host against Mac Diarmata of Magh-Luirg, namely, Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmata. Great defeat was inflicted on Ua Domnaill then and many hostages were exacted from the host and from Ua Domnaill, including the two Mac Suibnes, namely, Mac Suibne of Fanat (that is, Ruaidhri) and Mac Suibne of [Tir-]Bagaine, namely, Eogan and inclusive of Donchadh, son of Ua Domnaill, who is called Donchadh of the Thumbs,¹³ and the two sons of Tuathal Ua Gallechobair, namely, Eogan and Toirdelbach and two sons of Domnall Mac Suibne of Fanat, namely, Eogan and Domnall junior and two sons of the Mac Suibne of [Tir-]Bagaine, namely, Niall and Eogan the Red and Gerald, son of Domnall, son of Feidlimidh Ua Dochartaigh and the physician of Ua Domnaill, namely, the son of Eogan Ultach. And many other persons were [some] taken and [some] slain there. The 9th of the Kalends of October [Sep. 23] that defeat was given. And the Cathach¹⁴ of Colum-cille was wrested from them then and its steward¹⁵ was slain in that defeat. And many more of the Conallians were [some] taken and [some] slain there.—The descendants of Aedh Mag Mathgamna the Red went into Fern-magh this year and the descendants of Redmond, to the Lucht-tighi¹⁶ again.—Conn, son of Conn, son of Niall Ua Domnaill, died before the feast of Brigit this year.—The monastery of the Friars Minor of Carraig-Ferghusa was delivered from Rome, on the mediation of Niall, son of Conn, son of Aedh the Tawny, unto the Friars Minor of [Stricter] Ob-

taining part of the Psalter, said to have been written by the founder of Iona. See the print and reff. in F. Murphy's *Introd.* (clvii.) to the *Life of O'Donnell* (Dublin,

1893), a model of research and lucidity.

¹⁵ *Steward*.—Mac Roarty (Mac Robartaigh), *Adamnan*, 284.

¹⁶ *Lucht-t.*—See 1478, n. 6

7^b pē bpačpū dec do Coimčimol Duin-na-nšall do ōul
 'n-a pēilb a uigil na cet pēile Muirpē ipin pōšmur hoc
 anno, ap n-ōul bpeiči leo īnni^b.—Σορτα δοφύλων,
 περμαρ ap puto Epenn uile in¹ bliadain pī, d'a^b nač
 pacaour lučt na haimpūpī pī pēin pēo no pamail^b; uair^r
 B 97d pa tēpē^r | cūl no' cernn' a n-Epenn uile^o nač dečad^b
 moran^b do^b daini^b d'ēs do'n [n]una pīn. Ocur do
 ceannčairde[ō] a coitčinne annpa Miđe an pēici cūi^č-
 neačta ap čuig uingī 7 an šalūn leanna ap pē pīngimib
 7 do cennčairi[ō] eter Šairdelai^b an beart cael coirēi
 ap boin dāpa, no x. meadair coirēi ap in¹ m-boin cetna
 7 an mart ap inapš 7 an loilgeč ap dā ōa dapa 7 ap
 pšilling, no nī ip mó.—O Neill, iōon', Epri óg, mac
 Epri, mic' Eogain', do ōul, pluaš mór, a Tir-Conaill
 an' bliadain' pī^o 7 millti mórpa do denum a Panaro
 doib' ap túp 7 hūa⁵ Domnaill óg, iōon, Conn, mac Aeđa
 puarō, d'eipšī do'n t-pluaš tapéip Phanaio d'pāgbail
 doib^u, iōon, aš ōel-ačā-dairē. Ocur maioim do čabairp
 ap O n-Domnaill annpīn 7 hé pēin do marbač ann 7
 op cūto očt pīčit do marbač ann^o imaille ppūp 7 a dīp
 pērbpačap do šabail ann, iōon, Niall šarp^b 7 Domnaill
 7 mac Mic Shuibne 7 pē pīp x. imaille ppū do' šabail
 ann'. Ip iat po imorpo na daine uairle do marbač hī
 počair hūi Domnaill ipin^b maioim hīpīn: iōon, Dom-
 naill, mac Mašnupa puarō, mic' Domnaill, mic Neill
 šarp^b hūi Domnaill^b 7 Emann, mac pēiōlim[čē]
 A 112b piabaiš^v, mic_b | Neill šarp^b hūi Domnaill 7 ōpīan,

1497. ^rco nač poibe—so that there was not, B. ^s-ōup (pl.), B.
^t daine (n. pl.), B. ^u om., A. ^{iv} hūi Domnaill, ad. (because of next
 previous omission), B.

¹⁷ *The—therein.*—Lit., after the
 going of the decision with them there-
 in. Paul II. (May 5, 1460) per-
 mitted Nehemias (O'Donoghue)
 and Richard, Friars of the Obser-
 vance, to introduce the Stricter

Rule into four Conventual estab-
 lishments, provided a moiety in
 each case voted therefor. In the
 present instance, owing to the
 cause stated in the text, the option
 was limited to selection of the

servance and 16 Friars of the Community of Dun-na-Gall [1497] went into its possession on the vigil [Aug. 14] of the first feast of Mary in the Harvest this year, the decision having gone in their favour therein.¹⁷—Very great, grievous famine throughout all Ireland this year, to which the folk of this time saw not the equal, nor like; for there was scarce an angle or recess in all Ireland wherein died not many persons of that hunger. And in Meath the peck of wheat used to be bought for five ounces and the gallon of beer for six pence and amongst the Gaidhil the slender bundle of oats used be bought for an in-calf cow, or ten pails of oats for the same [kind of] cow and the beef, for a mark and the milch-cow, for two in-calf cows and for a shilling or more.—O'Neill, namely, Henry junior, son of Henry, son of Eogan, went [with] a large host into Tir-Conaill this year and great devastations were done in Fanad by them in the beginning and Ua Domnaill junior, namely, Conn, son of Aedh the Red, arose against the host, after Fanad was left by them, namely, at Bel-atha-daíre.¹⁸ And defeat was inflicted on O'Domnaill then and he himself was slain there and over eight score were slain along with him and his two brothers, namely, Niall the Rough and Domnall and the son of Mac Suibne and 16 men along with them were taken there. Now, these were the noble persons that were slain in company of Ua Domnaill in this defeat: to wit, Domnall, son of Maghnus the Red, son of Domnall, son of Niall Ua Domnaill the Rough and Edmond, son of Feidlimidh the Swarthy, son of Niall Ua Domnaill the Rough and Brian, son of Ua Baighill,

Observantine House to put in possession. The choice of Donegal appears honourable to that foundation.

From the number that went to Carrickfergus, the whole of the

Conventual community, we may infer, was transferred to Donegal.

¹⁸ *Bel-a.-d.*—*Mouth of the ford of the oak*; not identified, but on the Leanan, co. Don. See O'D. iv. 1234.

mac h[u]i bairill, idon, mac Toirprelbaig, mic Neill h[u]i bairill^s 7 Domnall, mac Tuathail h[u]i' Shallcobuir' 7 Emonn, mac' Donncharb', mic Thomaltairg h[u]i' Shallcobuir' 7 Concobuir, mac' Seacan, mic Concobuir' h[u]i' Domnall 7 Concobuir, mac' Murcharb' Mic Shuibne d'Pheparb' Panad' 7 Uilliam, mac an earpuic h[u]i' Shallcobuir' 7 Concobuir, mac Ceđa, mic' Concobuir na laime h[u]i' bairill' 7 Niall, mac Concobuir, mic Feidlimtē puabairg h[u]i' Domnall 7 mórán aile nađ arimter runn. Ocur O Neill do gabail cairdeil na Dergs as róđ tar a air 7 a^b pagbail as Niall h[u]a Neill. Ocur O Neill do^b choigect⁹ dia čig co haiteračⁿ, hedalač doⁿ t-riđal^w rin. Xiiii. Kalendar Nouembuir do rađađ in marom hi^c rin 7^o Diadarđan ar' aí laiči pečtinaime'.—Eilénóra, ingen Iarla Chille-dara, idon, ingen Tomair, mic Sheo[i]h čam, an bean do bui as h[u]i[a] Neill, idon, as Cunn, mac Enri, mic Eogain, d'eg in bliadain ri^b, 14 Nouembuir^b.—Oruan, mac Con-ullađ, mic' Ceđa', mic^b Eogain, mic Neill óig^b h[u]i Neill, d'heg in^b bliadain ri^b.—Gráinne^b, ingen Cačail óig, mic Cačail óig aili Mic Mašnura, d'heg: idon, ben Mašnura, mic Gorrpaig óig Mic Gorrpaig, a teipt Noim Nouember^b.—Mašnur, mac' Tomair' Mheg Sampadain, do marbađ le rličt Eogain Međ Sampadain 7^b 1duir Nouembuir^b.—Ceđ, mac h[u]i Domnall, idon', mac Ceđa puab', mic^b Neill gairb', mic Toirprelbaig in řina^b, do leigin ar a laimdecur hoc^x anno^x, 7^b 1duir Nouembuir^b 7 Uater, mac Ricaird a' Dupc', do čočt leir co Dun-na-nđall.—Muirceptač, mac Ceđa óig, mic Ceđa buiđe h[u]i Neill, do marbađ

1497. ^s bhuir, A. ⁹ čočt. B. ^w turur—expedition, B. ^{x-x} = 1398^{o-c}.

¹⁹ Bishop.—See 1470, n. 21.

²⁰ Thursday. — “Tuesday precisely”! F. M.

²¹ Elenor.—Cf. the act passed in

Dublin (20 Edw. IV., 1480) in favour of her husband and herself (Stat. Kilk. 52).

namely, son of Toirdelbach, son of Niall Ua Baighill and Domnall, son of Tuathal Ua Gallchobair and Edmond, son of Donchadh, son of Tomaltach Ua Gallchobair, and Concobur, son of John, son of Concobur Ua Domnaill and Concobur, son of Murchadh Mac Suibne of the Men of Fanad and William, son of the bishop¹⁰ Ua Gallchobair and Concobur, son of Aedh, son of Concobar Ua Baighill of the Hand and Niall, son of Concobur, son of Feidhlimidh Ua Domnaill the Swarthy and many others that are not reckoned here. And O'Neill took Castle Derg in returning and left it to Niall Ua Neill. And O'Neill came to his house joyfully, spoilt-laden, from that march. The 14th of the Kalends of November [Oct. 19], Thursday²⁰ the day of the week, that defeat was given.—Elenor,²¹ daughter of the Earl of Kildare, namely, daughter of Thomas, son of John the Stooped, the wife whom Ua Neill, namely, Conn, son of Henry, son of Eogan, had, died this year on the 14th of November.—Brian, son of Cu-Uladh, son of Aedh, son of Eogan, son of Niall Ua Neill junior, died this year.—Graine, daughter of Cathal junior, son of another Cathal junior, Mac Maghnusa, namely, wife of Maghnus, son of Godfrey Mac Gaffraigh junior, died this year, on the 3rd of the Nones [3rd] of November.—Maghnus, son of Thomas Mag Samradhain, was slain by the descendants of Eogan Mag Samhadhain on the 7th of the Ides [7th] of November.—Aedh, son of Ua Domnaill, namely, son of Aedh the Red, son of Niall the Rough, son of Toirdelbach of the Wine, was let out from his captivity²² this year, on the 7th of the Ides of November and Walter, son of Ricard de Burgh, went with him to Dun-na-Gall.—Muircertach, son of Aedh junior, son of Aedh Ua Neill

²² *Captivity*.—See *Walter*, 19th entry, of this year.

A 1120 le cloimto phreólim[te], mic Muirceartaigh ruaidh, mic
 Úrman ballaigh, irin' bliadhain' rí.—Doimnall, mac
 Ceóda óig, mic Ceóda buíde, mic Úrman ballaigh hUí
 Neill' 7 a deirbraíair aile, iodon, Einhear, do marbað
 an^b bliadhain rí a n-deoiğ Shamna^b la Seacan duib, mac
 mic Domnaill cáil hUí Neill 7 le n-a cloimn 7 le n-a
 braiteirib airdeana^a a m-Doile na Sepine.—| Mağnur^b,
 mac Mic Mhağnura Mheğ Uirir, iodon, mac Cađail
 óig, mic Cađail óig aile, d'heğ in bliadhain [rí]^b.—Uilliam
 oğ, mac Uilliam Mic Ğilla-ruaidh, iodon, rai rir ééð,
 d'eg^b in bliadhain [rí]^b.—Niall, mac hUí Neill, iodon,
 mac Enri, mic Eogain hUí Neill, do eg iodep^b da Not-
 laigh^b do'n galur Ğric, in bliadhain cetna^a.—hUa⁵ Maeil-
 muaidh d'heğ, iodon, in¹ Cornaíhagh.

B 98a |Cal. 1an. 2 f., l. [u.^a], Anno Domini M.cccc.^o xc.^o 8^o.
 Aibilin^b, ingen Mic Mhağnura, iodon, ingen Cađail
 oig, iodon, ben Pilib, mic Emano Mheğ Uirir (iodon,
 Mağ Uirir^c), d'heğ in epactino Circumciptionis Domini,
 pepia m.^b—Niall, mac h[U]i Domnaill, iodon, mac
 Ceóda ruaidh, mic^b Neill ġairib^b, d'heğ i n-a^d laimdecur,
 ax^b oidei pe feil Ğuğde^b.—Conn, mac Muirceartaigh,
 mic Eogain hUí Neill, do marbað le clainn Úrman
 bacagh, mic Emuino ruaidh hUí Anluain, caicidir^e iar
 Nodlaigh bec^e.—Maine, mac Maeil[-Sh]eclainn, mic^b
 Mađa^b Mic Mağnura, do marbað a m-Dođairb Muinn-
 tiri-Pialain la Muinntir-Ğallcubuir^b, iodon^b, clann
 Cađail hUí Ğallcubuir, an^b bliadhain rí^b.—Donncađb,
 mac hUí Domnaill 7 da mac Tuacail h[U]i Ğhallcū-
 buir, iodon, Eoin 7 Toirpdelbađ 7 Airt, mac Cuino h[U]i

1497. r = 1475 k.

1498. a^abl., A, B. b^bom., B. c^c = 1379 c^c. d = b^b. e = 1398 c^c.

²³ Slain—For the motive, cf. 4th item of this year.

²⁴ Baile-na-s. — Town of the

Shrine; Ballynascreen, a par. in Loughinsholin bar., co. Lond. Cf. Adam., 282.

the Tawny, was slain²³ by the sons of Feidhlimidh, son of Muircertach the Red, son of Brian the Freckled, in this year.—Domnall, son of Aedh junior, son of Aedh the Tawny, son of Brian Ua Neill the Freckled and his other brother, namely, Eimer, were slain this year, after November Day, by John the Black, grandson of Domnall Ua Neill the Slender and by his sons and by his kinsmen also, in Baile-na-serine.²⁴—Maghnus, son of Mac Maghnusa Mag Uidhir, namely, son of Cathal junior, son of another Cathal junior, died this year.—William junior, son of William Mac Gilla-ruaidh, namely, an eminent stringed-instrumentalist, died this year.—Niall, son of Ua Neill, namely, son of Henry, son of Eogan Ua Neill, died of the small pox between the two Nativities [Dec. 25—Jan. 6] the same year.—Ua Mailmuaidh, namely, the Defender, died.

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, [5th of the moon] A.D. [1498] 1498. Eveleen, daughter of Mac Maghnusa, namely, daughter of Cathal junior, namely, wife of Philip, son of Edmond Mag Uidhir (that is, [the] Mag Uidhir), died on the morrow of the Circumcision of the Lord, on Tuesday.—Niall, son of Ua Domnaill, namely, son of Aedh the Red, son of Niall the Rough, died in his captivity,¹ 20 nights² before the feast of Brigit.—Conn, son of Muircertach, son of Eogan Ua Neill, was slain by the sons of Brian the Lamé, son of Edmund Ua hAnluain the Red, a fortnight after Little Christmas.—Maine, son of Mael[-Sh]eclainn, son of Matthew Mac Maghnusa, was slain this year in Botha^{2a} of Muintir-Fialain by the Muintir-Gallchobair, namely, the sons of Cathal Ua Gallchobair.—Donchadh, son of Ua Domnaill and two sons of Tuathal Ua Gallchobair, namely, Owen and Toirdelbach,

1498. ¹ *Captivity*.—See O'Neill, last item but 11, of 1497.

² *Nights*.—See 1075, n. 2.

^{2a} *B*.—*Booths*; Bohoe par., co. Fer.

Domnaill, do fhuarlucadh ó Mac Diarmada^b.—Tomar
 óg, mac Tomair Iarla, mic' Deroio Iarla' 7 Cormac
 óg, mac Corbmaic, mic' Taidg' Meig Carréai, do lean-
 muin Eogain, mic Taidg, mic' Corbmaic' Meig Carréai,
 a tóraidhecht 7 Eogain fein 7 a dí[a]r mac do marbadh
 leo ann 7 O Suilleabh[ai]nⁱ bheirpe do marbadh leo ann,
 idon, Pilib, mac Diarmada h[u]i Shuilleabhain 7 a
 mac rin, idon, Taidg in' chennai^g O Suilleabhain',
 7 da mac Oluibhara Mic Shuibne, idon, Eamh^b 7
 A 112d arail^b | 7' brian og, mac brian Mic Shuibne' 7 daine
 imda aili.—Slaine, ingen Mic Conmara, idon, ingen^d
 Shida caim Mic Conmara, ben Mic Uilliam Clann-
 Ricair, idon, Uilleas, mac Uilleas aili, d'heg in
 bliadhain rí^b, a tur an Eirai^g.

Scél mór¹ i n-Eunn² uile^d irin³ bliadhain rí^b: idon^b, ro⁴
 rír. Mac Maighura Mheg Uidir do ég in' bliadhain rí^b:
 idon, Caéal og, mac Caéal, mic' Caéal', mic^b Silla-Pa-
 rai, mic Maéa 7 arail^b; neo^c bui i n-a biatac for
 Seana^b 7 i n-a canána^c cora^b i n-Clro-Maéa 7 i n-erpu-
 coidecht Cloair 7 i n-a deana^c for Loé-Eirne 7 i n-a per-
 run a n-inír-cain⁵ Loéa-hEirne 7 do bui a n-degánta^c
 Loéa-hEirne i n-a per-inair erpuic rí^f u. m-bliadhna x.
 rí a n-a eitpecht. Ino leac[c] loismur imorro 7 in gem
 gloine 7 in petla íolurta 7 eirte tairce^b ino ecnai
 7 craeb enuairai^g na Canoine 7 topur na deirce^b 7 na
 cennra 7 na hailgine 7^b in colum ar gloine cribe 7 in
 turruir ar endea^b 7 in ne^c d'ar' buidighi dama 7
 deoraib 7 deiblein bocta Eirne⁶ 7 in ne^c bui lan do

1498. ¹α, B. ²no-C., A. ³an, B. ⁴annro, B. ⁵-aem, A. ⁶oir-,
 A. ⁷neac, A. i moir Mic Maighura, ad., B. ¹¹re—space—ad., B.

³ *Liberated*.—By ransom. See
Ua Domnaill, 20th entry of 1497.

⁴ *Earl*.—Of Desmond.

⁵ *Hospitaller*.—*Biatach*. cf. 1177,
 n. 10.

⁶ *Canon*.—*Clochar*.—It is, to say

the least, open to grave doubt,
 which the textual statement (cf. n.
 8, *inf.*) does not suffice to remove,
 whether the same person was canon
 of Clogher and of Armagh.

⁷ *Dean*.—Rural Dean, Official, or

and Art, son of Conn Ua Domnaill, were liberated³ from (1498)
 Mac Diarmata.—Thomas junior, son of Earl⁴ Thomas, son of Earl Gerald and Cormac junior, son of Cormac, son of Tadhg Mag Carthaigh, followed Eogan, son of Tadhg, son of Cormac Mag Carthaigh, with a pursuing party and Eogan himself and his two sons and O'Suillebhain of Beirre, namely, Philip, son of Diarmaid O'Suillebhain and his son, namely, Tadhg O'Suillebhain of the Caennach and two sons of Dubdara Mac Suibhne, namely, Edmond and another and Brian junior, son of Brian Mac Suibhne and many other persons were slain by them there.—Slaine, daughter of Mac Conmara, namely, daughter of Sida Mac Conmara the Stooped, wife of Mac William of Clann-Ricaird, namely, Ulick, son of another Ulick, died this year, in the beginning of Spring.

A great tale in all Ireland this year: to wit, this below. Mac Maghnusa Mag Uidhir, died this year: namely, Cathal junior, son of Cathal, son of Cathal, son of Gilla-Padraig, son of Matthew, etc.; one who was hospitallar⁵ over Seanadh and canon choral in Ard-Macha and in the bishopric of Clochar⁶ and dean⁷ over Loch-Erne and parson in Inis-cain of Loch-Erne and who was in the deanery of Loch-Erne as vicar of the bishop⁸ for 15 years before his decease. The precious stone, in sooth, and the gem of purity and the shining star, the stored chest of wisdom and fruitful⁹ branch of Scripture and fount of charity and meekness and mildness and the dove for purity of heart and the turtle for chastity and the one to whom were most grateful the [bardic] bands and pilgrims and poor

Vicar Forane (cf. 1394, n. 5), of the deanery of Lough Erne (Clogherdio.), which contains 12 churches in the Tax. Bon. VIII. (D. I., V. p. 212).

⁸ *And—bishop*.—The writer, it thus appears, was unaware that all

this is implied in *dean over Loch-Erne*.

The *F. M.* improve on the text by reading *dean and vicar* (rendered *deacon and coadjutor* by O'D. iv. 1248).

⁹ *Fruitful*.—Lit., *nutty*.

pač 7 do ecna i n-zač inle elaðain⁸ co' haimpir a
eitpečta' ecepi dližeč 7 diažāčt, řirižečt 7 řellpaimē⁹
7 ealaðain řaeiðilgi aipčena 7 neč⁷ po čumwaiž 7 po
čeglainn 7 po činoil an leabun sa^s a^b leabpauð ilim-
wai[ð]^h ailið^d. Ocur a éž do'n řalup bpič¹⁰ in x.māð
| Callainn do iní Appil, 'Dia-haine ap ai laiči pečt-
muine¹¹, lx. anno etatip rue. Ocur tabpað řač neč
wia ležpa in^b lebur pa 7 wia řoižena^b, a bennačt řop
an annain řin Mic¹ Mhažnupa¹.

Domnall, mac Nečtain, mic Toippraelbaiž, mic' Neill
řaipč' hui Domnall, o'hež do'n řalup bpič¹⁰ in blia-
ðain ři.—Saðb, ingen Appil hui Neill, o'hež' in blia-
ðain ři^d iðon, in¹² ben do bi až Rémunn, mac řilib
Mež Uioip, pe haimpir řaða.—Caitepřina, ingen
B 98b Sheain, | mic in erpuic Mež Uioip, o'hež in' bliaðain
ři.—Maipřep, ingen Domnall ballaiž Mež Uioip,
iðon, ben h[ui] řhlannagain Tuaiči-Rača, iðon, řilli-
berp hui^a řhlannagain, o'hež in bliaðain [ři]'. Ocur^b
leipin lanaiñain řin po cumwaižeč řeipel a n-onoir
'Dia [sic! l. Dé] 7 Muip ap in Ačaið-móp, řaile h[ui]
řhlannagain. Ocur a harlucað a n-Dun-na-nřall
iap m-buaið aičpiž^b.—Ri řrance, iðon, Capolup
octauup, o'hež in bliaðain ři, quaprařepimali tem-
pope.—Cormac Maž Corepaið, řái cleipž a lex 7
a Canon, o'hež in bliaðain ři.—Cormac, mac Eogain,
mic an erpuic Mež Cočlain, oipřicel' Cluana-mac-
Noip 7 řai čleipž, in Chpup to quieuit.—Innpoižio do
ðenum do hui Domnall, iðon, o' Ačð puað, ap clainn
Appil hui Neill 7 clann Appil 7 é řein do čeařñail o'a
čeili 7 bpipeč ap clainn Appil 7 Maeil[-řh]ečlainn,
mac Neill, mic Appil, do mapbað leip hui n-Domnall

1498. ⁸ eal-, A. ⁹ řeall-, A. ¹⁰ bpeac, A. ¹¹-i, A. ¹² an, A. ^s ap-
ap'řřpibeč řo—from which this [compendium] was written, B. ^{h-h} after
činoil, B. ¹⁴ Cačail ois 7 apaiile—of Cathal junior, etc., B. ¹ no, ř—or,
[oiřř]el], itl., t. h., A, B.

mendicants of Ireland and the one who was full of grace and of knowledge in every science, both law and divinity, physic and philosophy, and knowledge of Gaidhelic also to the time of his decease, and one that projected and collected and compiled THIS BOOK from very many other books. And he died of the small pox, on the 10th of the Kalends of the month of April [March 23], Friday the week day, in the 60th year of his age. And let every one that shall read THIS BOOK and avail of it bestow his benison upon that soul of Mac Maghnusa. [1498]

Domnall, son of Nechtain, son of Toirdelbach, son of Niall Ua Domnaill the Rough, died of the small pox this year.—Sabia, daughter of Art Ua Neill, namely, the wife whom Redmond, son of Philip Mag Uidhir, had for a long time, died this year.—Catherine, daughter of John, son of bishop¹⁰ Mag Uidhir, died this year.—Margaret, daughter of Domnall Mag Uidhir the Freckled, namely, wife of Ua Flannagain of Tuath-ratha, namely, Gilbert Ua Flannagain, died this year. And by that couple was built a chapel in honour of God and Mary on Achadh-mor,¹¹ the town of Ua Flannagain. And she was buried in Dun-na-Gall after victory of penance.—The king of the French, namely, Charles VIII., died this year, in Lenten time [Pas. Sat., Ap. 7].—Cormac Mag Coscraídh, an eminent cleric in [Civil] Law and in Canon [Law], died this year.—Cormac, son of Eogan, son of bishop¹² Mag Cochlain, Official of Cluain-mac-Nois and an eminent cleric, rested in Christ.—An inroad was made by Ua Domnaill, namely, by Aedh the Red, on the sons of Art Ua Neill and the sons of Art and himself met each other and rout was put on the sons of Art and Mael[-Sh]eclainn, son of Niall, son of Art, was slain by Ua Domnaill and he pursued them unto the

¹⁰ *Bishop*.—Died 1483, *supra*.

¹¹ *Achadh-mor*.—*Great field*; the Aghamore of 1495, n. 16. Cf.

O'D. iv. 1246-7.

¹² *Bishop*.—Cormac of Clonmacnoise, 1427-42 (Ware, 173).

Caislen-mael¹³ and the castle was taken and 17 suits of [1498] armour were taken from it and 15 hostages were got there, including two sons of Ruaidhri the Lamé, son of Henry, son of Eogan Ua Neill, namely, Feidhlimidh and Aedh and including Nechtain, son of Eogan Ua Domnaill and the son of Eignechan Ua Domnaill.—O'Neill, namely, Henry junior, son of Henry, son of Eogan, was slain this year, in the house of Art, son of Aedh, son of Eogan Ua Neill, in Tuath-Echadha¹⁴, by two sons of Conn (that is, [the] Ua Neill), son of Henry, son of Eogan, namely, Toirdelbach and Conn, namely, sons of the daughter¹⁵ of the Earl. And it is by that Henry fell¹⁶ the father of those two, five years before that, in treachery. On the 12th of the Kalends of the month of August [July 21] was done that slaying of Henry junior.

(A)

Domnall, son of Henry, son of Eogan Ua Neill, namely, he who was proclaimed O'Neill before that, mustered his friends and his people-in-law, namely, the descendants of Redmond Mag Mathgamna, to one place and an inroad was made by them to Dun-Gennain and they were a while about the castle and the eve of Tuesday after that at Cros-Caidhbenaigh. Feidhlimidh, son of that O'Neill who was slain, namely, son of Henry junior, drew on them Niall, son of Art O'Neill and every other muster he found, on the Tuesday morning. And they were found by them lying down asleep and the cold-awaking of foes was given to them and great defeat was inflicted then and many of the worthies of the Province were slain there, under the son of that Domnall O'Neill, namely, under Henry and under Mac Cathmail, namely, Gilla-Padraig Mac Cathmail and under Feidhlimidh, son of Redmond

¹³ *Daughter*.—Elenor. Cf. 1497, n. 21.

¹⁶ *Fell*.—As in third entry of 1493.

mac Shemair, mic Ečāðā moir Mes Mačgamna 7 pā^d
Mhæil[-Sh]eclainn, mac Pei[ð]līm[čē] ruair, mic'
Cunnō Mes Mačgamna' 7 pā^d moran d'oirēčt^m maič 7
d'aer-špaðā rleačta Remunn Mes Mačgamna^m. Ocur
Ceð, mac Mesⁿ Mačgamnaⁿ, idon', mac Ħriain, mic
Remunn', do šaðail ann 7 a n-eiç 7 a n-eirdeð uile^d
d'fopgla do buain dið. Ocur an Pei[ð]līm[ið] peirrin,
neoč^d do ružne an tarrainz rin, do lot i n-a cunn do
buille do ša a ppučšuin an māðma rin 7 éš^p a ceann
nomairde^q.

(B)

Maithm Croiri-Carðbeanaiži an bliaðain [ri] ap Domnall
hūa Heil (idon, hūa Heil^r) ruā Peiðlīm[ið], mac Eiri,
mic Eogam 7 ruā Niall, mac Cirt hūi Heil, du inar'
marbað mac in Domnall rin, idon, Eiri 7 inar' marbað
Mac Cačmaeil, idon, Šilla-Đatpaz (*etc.*, as in A).

Mac-an-bairō Oiršiall d'heg do'n plaið in bliaðain
ri^d, idon, Ceð.—O Cačā[i]n d'heg an' bliaðain ri^d, idon',
Seaan, mac Cībne h[ū]i' Cačā[i]n', pecčmain^b ruā peil
Croir^b.—Mac Mažnura do ðenam an bliaðain ri^d do'n
Oirpīrel Mac Mažnura, idon, do Thomas, mac Cačail
oiz, mic^b Cačail oiz aili, mic Cačail moir^b Mic' Maž-
nura', le^b Mag Uirōir, idon, le Seaan, mac Pilib Mes
Uirōir 7 le Tomas, mac Tomair oiz Mes Uirōir, idon,
le tanurci Pher-Manač in tan rin 7 le maičib an tīpe
arčena, eter cill 7 tuair. Ocur an Cetain ruā peil
Mičil¹³ do ružneð rin a n-inir-Sgeillind. — hūa¹⁴
Cuipnōn d'heg in bliaðain ri, idon', Concobur carpač^s.—
Pilib, mac Toirpaelbaiž, mic^b Pilib^b Mheg Uirōir, do
ðul ap' innroižib' a Teallač-Čačāč 7 clani. Emainō

1498. ¹³ -eil, with dot under e, (A) MS. ¹⁴ O, A. ^m aile na : aipmtep
annro do marbað ann—[and many] others that are not reckoned here
were slain there, B. ⁿ⁻ⁿ also after Remunn, *infra*, B. ^o hūa Heil, ad.,
B. ^p de—of it, ad., B. ^q = 1486 ^s. ^{r-r} = 1445 ^{ce}. ^š hūa C-, ad., B. ^t rliçt
—descendants, B.

Mag Mathgamna and under two sons of James, son of [1498] Echaidh Mor Mag Mathgamna and under Mael[-Sh]echlainn, son of Feidhlimidh the Red, son of Conn Mag Mathgamna and under many good counsellors and trusted folk of the descendants of Redmond Mag Mathgamna. And Aedh, son of Mag Mathgamna, namely, son of Brian, son of Redmond, was taken there and their horses and their armour were almost all wrested from them. And that Feidhlimidh himself that drew on those forces was wounded in his head with the stroke of a spear in the heat of that defeat and died at the end of a novena.

(B, C)

The defeat of Cros-Caidhbenaigh [was inflicted] this year on Domnall Ua Neill (namely, [the] Ua Neill) by Feidhlimidh, son of Henry, son of Eogan and by Niall, son of Art Ua Neill, where were slain the son of that Domnall, namely, Henry and Mac Cathmail, namely, Gilla-Padraig (*etc.*, as in A).

Mac-an-baird¹⁷ of Oirghialla, namely, Aedh, died of the plague this year.—O'Cathain, namely, John, son of Aibne O'Cathain, died this year, a week before the feast of [Holy] Cross.—The Official Mac Maghnusa, namely, Thomas, son of Cathal junior, son of another Cathal junior, son of Cathal Mor Mac Maghnusa, was made¹⁸ Mac Maghnusa this year by Mag Uidhir, namely, by John, son of Philip Mag Uidhir and by Thomas, son of Thomas Mag Uidhir junior, namely, by the tanist of Fir-Manach at that time, and by the worthies of the country, both clergy and laity, besides. And the Wednesday before Michaelmas that was done in Inis-Sgeillinn.—Ua Cuirnin, namely, Concobur Carrach, died this year.—Philip, son of Toirdelbach son of Philip Mag Uidhir, went on an inroad into Tellach-Eathach and the sons of Edmond Mag Uidhir

¹⁷ *Mac-an-b.*—See 1173, n. 11.

¹⁸ *Made.*—In succession to his father (the Compiler of these Annals from 431 to 1497).

- A 113c Mēg Uíðir 7^b clann Gilla-Þarðar Mēg Uíðir^b do ðul
 leir ann^u 7 | an tír do ř[u]ðal doib^u su Snam-na-neað.
 Ocur baile Mheg Shañpraðain do lořcað leo 7 impoð
 doib^u ar^u a n-aiř^u 7 ni rucadur ar ċreacðaið, no ar étaíl.
 B 98c Ocur rucadur orpa maiði | an tíre ar an impoð řin
 co toir potruim 7^u do impóðar na huairli řin ar an
 toraið^u 7 do bñireadur orpa co řona, řenamail ann-
 řin 7 do marbadur trur ar řiðit do^u n tóraið ar in
 ruaið řin, řa ða mac Ćeðā, mic Eoðain Mēg Sham-
 praðain, řonon, Taðð 7 Maðnur (řonon^u, in¹² cleipeč^u).
 Ocur an curð aile doib^u do Clainn-lñair 7 do Clainn
 Mic-an-tairið 7 doirpečt Teallaið-Ĥačāč arčena.
 Ocur do marbað řór^d o řepaið-Manað a řričguin na
 ruaga řin, řonon, řlaičberpač, mac Ŭuin, mic^u Emaino^u
 Mheg Uíðir. Ocur trořcað lai řeil Mičil do^b řunn-
 prað^b do řonað na^b ģnima^b řin.—Cairlen Ŭuna-Ĥenaino
 do ģabail in³ bliaðain ři^d le řep-ínaiř řið Saxan a^u
 n-Eřinn, řonon^u, laiřa Cille-ðara, ar tairraiðg Toirp-
 delbaið, mic Cuiřo h[U]i Neill. Ocur upmor Ĥaei-
 ðeal ðeirce[i]řt Eřenn a řočair an laiřa ar an
 tairraiðg řin 7 hUa¹⁴ Ŭomnail, řonon, Ćeð ruað
 7 Mað Uíðir, řonon, Seaan, mac^u řilib^u, mic^b Thomair^b
 Mheg Uíðir, i^u n-a řočair^x ar an tairraiðg cetna^b.
 Ocur Ŭomnail hUa Neill co n-a clainn 7 co n-a
 čairtoib uile^y do^b ðul, řluað Ĥairmíðe, a coinne an
 Ĥuřřir řocum^b an cairlein cetna^b 7 a^b ģabail^z le
 ģunnaðaið [doib^u] ar^b nañarač^b. Ocur moran braðao
 do buain ar, řa mac h[U]i Ŭomnail do bi bliaðain
 illaim¹⁵ řoime řin 7 řa Ćřt, mac h[U]i Neill moir^u

1498. ¹⁵ α λ., A. ^u ar an inñroiðřið řin—on that inroad, ad., B.
 v-v=1392 b. ^w om., A. ^lx ann, ad., B. ⁱ n-a řočair 7, ad., (cairlein
 should be -len) B. ^{to}, prf., B.

¹⁹ *Snam-na-n.*—Swimming of the
 horses (i. e. a part of the river or
 lake where horses swam across);

situated, the context shows, near
 Ballymagauran, co. Cav.

²⁰ *Mac-in-t.*—See 1457, n. 4.

and the sons of Gilla-Padraig Mag Uidhir went with him thither and the country was traversed by them to Snam-na-neach¹⁹. And the town of Mag Samradhain was burned by them and they turned back and came not on [cattle-]spoils, or chattel. And the worthies of the country overtook them on that retreat with a very [large pursuing party and those nobles turned on the pursuing party and defeated them spiritedly, successfully then and slew three and twenty of the pursuing party in that rout, under two sons of Aedh, son of Eogan Mag Samradhain, namely, Tadhg and Maghnus (that is, the cleric). And the other portion of them [slain were] of the Clann-Imair and of the Clan of Mac-in-taisigh²⁰ and of the muster of Tellach-Eathach also. And there was slain also by the Fir-Manach in the heat of that rout Flaithbertach, son of Donn, son of Edmond Mag Uidhir. And on the vigil of Michaelmas precisely those deeds were done.—The castle of Dun-Genainn was taken this year by the Deputy of the king of the Saxons in Ireland, namely, the Earl of Kildare, at instigation of Toirdelbach, son of Conn O'Neill. And very many of the Gaidhil of the South of Ireland [went] with the Earl on that expedition²¹ and Ua Domnaill, namely, Aedh the Red and Mag Uidhir, namely, John, son of Philip, son of Thomas Mag Uidhir, [went] with him on the same expedition. And Domnall Ua Neill, with his sons and with all his friends, went [with] a host hard to count to meet the justiciary to the same castle and it was taken with guns [by them] on the morrow. And many captives were taken from it, including the son of O'Domnaill, who was a year²² in captivity before that and Art, son of O'Neill Mor (that

¹⁹ *Expedition*.—Lit., *drawing* (instigation): the cause for the effect.

²² *A year*.—Since Oct. 19, 1497 (O'Neill, last item, but 11, *ib.*).

This expedition, accordingly, took place at the end of Oct., or beginning of Nov., 1498.

(ἰδον^ν, Ἐνρι^ν) 7 πα ἡ-α ῥι[α]ρ^ν mac' 7^b πα Ἀεῖ m-balῖ, mac h[u]i Neill (ἰδον^ε, Ἐνρι^ε)^b 7 πα ἡγοραν βραῖατ^a 7^{aa} εῖαλα αἰλε, εἰερ^b εἰαῖβ 7 εἰοῖῖ^b. Ocur' Conn, mac Eogan, mic Toirprelbaῖḡ ruairῖ h[u]i Neill, do marbaḡ ann θεόρ. Ocur an cairlen do ḡabairt do Thomnall h[u]a Neill i n-a ῥιαῖḡ rin 7 αραιε'. Ocur an rluasḡ ḡall 7 na ḡaerῖil rin do dul arpin co cairlen na hOḡmaῖḡe 7 Niall, mac Ἀιρτ h[u]i Neill, do ḡeḡt i n-a cenn 7 brairḡoi do ḡabairt doῖḡ a n-ḡill pe riḡ ar peaḡ a ḡipe 7 a ḡarḡeol^{aa}. Ocur na rluasḡa rin do impoḡo dia tiḡiḡ po ḡuairῖ corḡuir.

(O^{bb} ὀριαῖν ῥ'hes an bliadain ri^d, ἰδον, an ḡilla ῥ u ḡ, ri Tuair-Muḡan^{bb}.—Thomar^{cc} Morḡel do breiḡ an bliadain ri. Ocur Diarmuid Sbruan, do muinnḡir Cheanna-ráli, do marbaḡ in bliadain ri ar cumurc. Ocur tri hopḡlaiḡe do ḡuain do ḡoḡ Emain Moirḡla, ἰδον, αḡair Tomair Morḡla, ῥ'orcar do ḡunna anḡra cumurḡ cetna rin 7 tuilleḡ ar riḡoḡ do clainn do breiḡ ḡo 'n-a ῥιαῖḡ rin.)

A 113d [Cal. 1an. 3 p., l. [xiii.^a], Anno Domini m.º cccc.º xc.º ix.º Maῖom moḡ an^b bliadain ri^b leir h[u]a m-ὀριαῖν ar Phiarur ruairῖ buirilleḡ, ῥú inar' marbaḡ Suirpin Cille-Cainniḡ 7 moran do^c muinnḡir an Phia[r]uir rin^c 7 inar' beanaḡ ḡ xx. deḡ luῖpeḡ doῖḡ, ut dicunt quidam.—O Domnall, ἰδον, Ἀεῖ ruairῖ^d, do dul ar ḡallḡaḡt an bliadain ri a cinn ḡip-ῖnair^e riḡ Saxan, ἰδον, ḡepoir, mac Tomair 1apla (7 mac an 1apla^d do ḡabairt ḡo leir do^d ῥalta, ἰδον, hἈνρι^{de}).—ḡean

1491. aa-na = w. bb-bb = 1394 f-f. cc-cc 112d, n. t. h., A; om., B.

1499. ^a xx., A, B. ^{b-b} om., B. ^{c-c} ele—others, B. ^{d-d} erased, B. ^{e-e} = 1394 f-f.

²³ Ed. M.—He subscribed the oath of allegiance to Hen. VII. in the church of St. Meltoke [Mo-Elt-

oc, my young Elt, Dec. 11, Cal. Oen.], Kinsale, June 28, 1488 (Hibernica, 72).

is, Henry) and his two sons and Aedh the Stammerer, [1498] son of O'Neill (that is, Henry) and many captives and chattel besides, both horses and accoutrement. And Conn, son of Eogan, son of Toirdelbach O'Neill the Red, was slain there also. And the castle was given to Domnall Ua Neill after that and so on. And that host of Foreigners and the Gaidhil went from that to the castle of the Oghmagh and Niall, son of Art O'Neill, went to meet them and gave hostages to them in pledge for peace [and] to save his country and his castle. And those hosts returned to their houses with triumph of victory.

(O'Briain, namely, the black Gillie, king of Thomond, died this year.—Thomas Mortel was born this year. And Diarmuid Sbruan, of the people of Kinsale, was slain this year in a quarrel. And Edmond Mortel²³ namely, father of Thomas Mortel, was partially mutilated by shot of gun in that same encounter and more than a score of children were born to him after that.)

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, [16th of the moon,] A.D. [1499] 1499. Great defeat¹ this year by Ua Briain² on Piers³ Butler the Red, wherein were slain the Sovereign of Kilkenny and many of the people of that Piers and wherein 16 score of corslets were taken from them, as some say.—O'Domnaill, namely, Aedh the Red, went into the Foreign settlement this year, to met the deputy of the king of the Saxons, namely, Gerald, son of Earl Thomas (and the son of the Earl, namely, Henry, was taken away with him to be fostered⁴).—The wife of Mag Craith (that is, Henry), namely, of the coarb of the Termon of Dabeog, namely,

For the literal version of the textual account of the mutilation, see O'D. iv. 1248.

1499. ¹ *Defeat*.—For the origin of the feud that ended thus, see *Viceroy*s, 443–63.

² *Ua B.*—Torlogh the Brown, son of Tadhg (ob. 1466, *sup.*), and nephew of king Torlogh ob. 1498).

³ *Piers*.—Eighth Earl of Ormond. Cf. 1497, n. 10.

⁴ *Fostered*.—Cf. 1411, n. 4.

Μηεζ [C]ραιτῖ ἰδον', Ρυαῖθρι'), ἰδον', comariba Τερ-
muinn Ὁαθεο[ι]ς^b, ὁ'hes in^b βλιαῖδαιν ρι^b, ἰδον, Σραμε,
mgen in' Ρριορα' h[u]i Φηλannaζα[ι]n.—Μαῖνuy, mac
Σοφφραιζῖ οἰς', mic Σοφφραιζῖ ρυαῖθ^b Μεζ Ὑῖθρι^b, το
marbaḥ in βλιαῖδαιν ρι^b le Τεallaḥ-Εαῖαḥ.—Cairdel
bona Ὁροθαιρι το ῥαβαἰl in^b βλιαῖδαιν ρι^b le mac h[u]i
Ἵomnaill (ἰδον', Αεῖθα ρυαῖθ'), ἰδον, le^s Ἵomnḗaḥ na
n-o p o ḡ, ap barḡaib h[u]i Ἵomnaill peim¹ 7 Αεῖθ,
mac h[u]i Ἵomnaill, το ἱuῖθε πα'η cairlen cetna 7
Pilib, mac Τοιρρdelbaiζῖ Μηεζ Ὑῖθρι, το dul le Μᾶζ
Ὑῖθρι i² pypḡaḥ h[u]i Ἵomnaill 7 a mic, ἰδον, Αεῖθα.
Ocup Ἵomnḗaḥ na n-o p o ḡ το ἕεζinaἰ ὁ'α³ ḗeile³
7 Pilib, mac Τοιρρdelbaiζῖ 7 iaḥ το bualaḥ a⁴ ḗeile⁴ 7
eḥ⁵ Ἵomnḗaḥ na^b n-o p o ḡ^b το marbaḥ 7 ó peim⁶
το tpaḡepaḥ⁷ 7 a⁸ ῥαβαἰl le^b Pilib^b ap an laḥair rin
co penamaἰl 7 a ḗoirbeḡt ὁ'Ο Ἵomnaill. Ocup an
cairdel το buain de in la cetna¹ | 7 Ἵomnḗaḥ το ḗoir-
beḡt apuy το Μηεζ Ὑῖθρι 7 a ḗabairt leir ὁἰα tiζῖ 7
tḡi pḗit bó το mac Τοιρρdelbaiζῖ uaḥ hlla⁹ n-Ἵom-
naill 7^b apaile^b.—Mac Ἵomnaill Cloimn-Cheallaἰζῖ
ὁ'hes in βλιαῖδαιν ρι, ἰδον, Copmac, mac Αἰpt Mic
Ἵomnaill, pep^r ὁaenaḥḡaḥ, deiζeimiζῖ 7 a aducaḥ a
Cluain-eoir iar m-buaḥ aiḡpḡe^r.—Mac mic Pḡiaḡ-
pu[ι]r Duἰtilleḡ ὁ'hes^k in^b βλιαῖδαιν ρι^b, ἰδον', Emonn,
mac Semair, mic Pḡiaḡpu[ι]r Duἰtilleḡ', pa^b cinn
ḡeaḥna 7 pep tiζi aiḡeḥ ḡu coitḗenn^b.—Ḗicair Cuile-
maine ὁ'hes an^b βλιαῖδαιν ρι^b, ἰδον, Loḗlainn Mac
ḡilla-ḗalma, ἰδον^b, pep cleipḗiζi ὁaenaḥḡaḥ pubaḡaḥ^b.
—Mac ḡilla-Pḡinḡein (ἰδον¹, Enpi¹) το ῥαβαἰl in^m βλια-
ḡain^m ρι^s la Ὁapḡpaἰζe Μηεζ Φηlannḗaḥ^b.—Ḗḡian, mac
Μηεζ Ὑῖθρι, ἰδονⁿ, mac Seaainⁿ, mic^b Pilib Μεζ

B 98d

1499. ¹ pepim, B. ² α, A. ^{3,3} ὁ'apoiḡi, B. ^{4,4} apoiḡi, B. ⁵ eac, A.
⁶ pōdem, B. ⁷ pḡapḡt, A. ⁸ το, B. ⁹ O, A. ^{1,1} = 1392^b. ² = b-b.
^{b-b} after rin, B. ¹ rin—that, B. ^{1,1} = 1444^{1,1}. ^k after Duἰtilleḡ, *infra*,
B. ^{1,1} = 1384^{c-c}. ^{m-m} after Φηlannḗaḥ, B. ⁿ⁻ⁿ = 1457^{1,1}.

Graine, daughter of the Prior⁵ O'Flannagain, died this year.—Maghnus, son of Godfrey junior, son of Godfrey Mag Uidhir the Red, was slain this year by the Tellach-Eachach.—The castle of Bun-Drobhaisi⁶ was taken this year by the son of O'Domnaill (that is, of Aedh the Red), namely, by Donchadh of the Thumbs, from the warders of O'Domnaill himself and Aedh, son of O'Domnaill, sat beneath the same castle and Philip, son of Toirdelbach Mag Uidhir, went, with [the] Mag Uidhir, to the aid of O'Domnaill and of his son, namely, of Aedh. And Donchadh of the Thumbs and Philip, son of Toirdelbach, met each other and they fought each other and the horse of Donchadh of the Thumbs was killed and himself prostrated and taken by Philip in that place successfully and delivered to O'Domnaill. And the castle was taken from him the same day and Donchadh delivered again to Mag Uidhir and carried by him to his house and three score cows [were given] to the son of Toirdelbach from O'Domnaill and so on.—Mac Domnaill of Clàn-Cellaigh, namely, Cormac, son of Art Mac Domnaill, a charitable, truly hospitable man, died this year and was buried in Cluain-eois, after victory of penance.—The grandson of Piers Butler, namely Edmond, son of James, son of Piers Butler, an eminent leader and a man that kept a general guest-house, died this year.—The vicar of Cuilmaine, namely, Lochlainn Mac Gilla-calma, a humane, virtuous clerical man, died this year.—Mac-Gilla-Finnein (namely, Henry) was taken this year by the Dartraighe of Mag Flannchadha.—Brian, son of Mag Uidhir, namely, son of John, son of Philip Mag Uidhir, was taken by the sons of Brian Mag Uidhir in the beginning of Summer of this

⁵ *Prior*.—Of Devenish; ob. 1462, *sup.*

⁶ *Bun-D.* — *Mouth of Drobhais*

(Drowse, which runs from Lough Melvin into Donegal Bay); Bun-drowse. Cf. 1420, 1st item.

A 114a *Uíðir^b, do ǵabail | le clainn úriain mheg Uíðir a^b tur
Shamraíð na bliadhna ra^b.—Sile, ingen an eppuic Me^g
Uíðir, ídon, Rop^o eppuc^o, d'heg in^b bliadhain rí^b.—Donn,
mac Concobuir, mic Aedá Me^g Uíðir, do marbað le
Pepaib-Luirg in^b bliadhain [rí], ídon, le clainn Toirp-
deibaiǵ hUí Mhaelaíuin^b.—Cormac^b duib, mac Tairǵ
h[U]í Cairíde, d'heg in bliadhain^b [rí].—Maerl[-sh]-
eclainn, mac Murcáid, mic' Tairǵ' Me^g Raǵnaill, do
ǵabail le Conn cairiá, mac' Tairǵ, mic Tíǵernain' hUí
Ruairc 7 le Seacan, mac Tíǵernain 7 a tabairt leo ar
Inis-octa ar loch-mic-nén. Ocur Ruǵraíde, mac Toirp-
deibaiǵ Me^g Uíðir, d'innroisíð an locha opra 7 an da
mac rin h[U]í Ruairc do marbað leir 7 mac an caeib
mheg Phlanncaid 7 a mac rin 7 mac Murcáid do
tabairt leir dia tǵ. Ocur hUa Domnaill, ídon, Aed
ruaí, d'a ruarlucaí uadha 7 cairlen liaí-íroma do
tabairt do hUa Domnaill arís o mac Murcáid.—
Grim moir do denaí a n-Álbain an^b bliadhain^b [rí] le rǵ
Álbain, ídon, le Semur Soidar, ídon, Eoin moir Mac
Domnaill, rí Inni-ǵall 7 Eoin Caíanaí, a mac 7 Raǵ-
naill^b ruaí 7 Domnaill^b ballaí do ríasaí a n-aen cpoic
i' n-a triur, mí re luǵnaraí.—Sluaíǵeð moir leir in
ǵiurair in bliadhain [rí], ídon, le hIarla Cille-dara,
ídon, Ǵepoí, mac Tomair, mic^b Sheo[í]n cáim^b, co hÁt-
luain tar Síainn. Anreim ar ríu Connaí, ǵur'ǵaí
re ceirí cairteoil do'n éur rin, ídon, cairlen beil
Átá-lia 7 Rop-comain 7 Tuillreí 7 an cairlen ríabá.
—Mac Diarmada Muǵi-Luirg d'heg in^b bliadhain^b [rí],
ídon, Tairǵ, mac' Ruairí Mí Diarmada' 7 a deirbra-
íair do oirínead i n-a ínaí, ídon, Cormac, mac Ruairí*

1494. ^oingen Rora, eppuic—daughter of bishop Ros, B. ^p follows next entry, B. ^a Claxandair, ad., B.

⁷ Ros.—Ob. 1450.

⁸ Inis-o.—Island of the breast. See O'D.'s n., iv. 1250.

⁹ Liberated.—By ransom.

¹⁰ John.—Of Islay. See IX. of the exhaustive note, O'D. vi. 1894-5.

year.—Julia, daughter of bishop Mag Uidhir, namely, [1499] bishop Ros,⁷ died this year.—Donn, son of Concobur, son of Aedh Mag Uidhir, was slain this year by the Men of [Magh-]Luirg, namely, by the sons of Toirdelbach Ua Maeladuín.—Cormac the Black, son of Tadhg Ua Caiside, died this year.—Mael[-Sh]echlainn, son of Murchadh, son of Tadhg Mag Raghnaill, was taken by Conn Carrach, son of Tadhg, son of Tigernan Ua Ruairc and by John, son of Tigernan and he was brought by them on Inis-ochta⁸ in Loch-mic-nen. And Rughruidhe, son of Toirdelbach Mag Uidhir, attacked the Lough against them and those two sons of Ua Ruairc were slain by him and the son of the Blind [-eye] Mag Flannchadha and his son and the son of Murchadh were brought by him to his house. And Ua Domnaill, namely, Aedh the Red, liberated⁹ them from him and the castle of Liath-druim was given to Ua Domnaill again by the son of Murchadh.—A great deed was done in Scotland this year by the king of Scotland, namely, by James Stewart,—to wit, John¹⁰ Mor Mac Domnaill, king of Insi-Gall, and John Cathanach,¹¹ his son and Ragnall the Red and Domnall the Freckled were hung on one gallows, the three [four], a month before Lammas.—A great hosting this year by the justiciary, namely, by the Earl of Kildare, namely, Gerald, son of Thomas, son of John the Stooped, to Ath-luain beyond Shannon. Then, through the length of Connacht, so that he took four castles on that circuit, namely, the castle of the entrance of Ath-liag¹² and Roscomain and Tuilse and the Caislen-riabhach.¹³—Mac Diarmada of Magh-Luirg, namely, Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmada, died this year and his brother, namely, Cormac, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmata, was installed in

¹¹ *Cathanach*.—See [1376], n. 4; 1434, n. 6.

¹² *Ath-l.* — *Ford of flagstones*; Athleague, on the Suck, in Ath-

lone bar., co. Ros.

¹³ *Caislen-r.*—*Grey castle*; Castle-rea, in Ballintober bar., co. Ros.

Mic' 'Oiapmata'.—Mas Thiſepnam Teallaiſ'-Dun-
 čađa o'heg in^b bliaðain ri^b, iðon, ſeacan Mas Thiſep-
 nam.—hila Domnail, iðon, Aeð ruað, do ðul, pluaiſ,
 ap Mac n-'Oiapmata oſ in bliaðain [ri], iðon, ap
 Cormac, mac Ruaiðri' Mic' 'Oiapmata 7 gabail docum
 an ðealaiſ-buiðe 7 Mac 'Oiapmata do čočuſað an
 ðealaiſ rin ri. Ocuſ dul arpin co carlen lia[č-]
 A 114b troma 7 Mac 'Oiapmata do čočt i n-a čoinne and | 7
 rið do ðenum doib ri apoile. Ocuſ an Chačac, do bi
 pe da bliaðain poime rin a pegmup h[u]i 'Domnail 7
 bpaſðe aili do bi uaða a Muſg-Luſg, do čabairt do
 7 Mac 'Oiapmata do čabairt čipa copanta o'hila
 'Domnail ap Muſg-Luſg o rin amac.—Cpeač^b mora
 an bliaðain [ri] le ðrian, mac hili Neill (iðon^a, 'Dom-
 nall'), ap Mac 'Domnail Clainni-Ceallaiſ, iðon, ap
 ſilla-ðatopaiſ^b.

B 99a [b.] Kal. 1an. 4 p., l. [xxxi]., Anno Domini M.^o v.^o Ocuſ^a
 bliaðain na n-ſpax ipin Roim hi: iðon, an doſup opða
 o'poſlucud 7 bliaðain ðipea beoſ hi^a. O Ruairc o'heg
 an bliaðain [ri], iðon, ſeðlim[ið], mac Donnčaið, mic'
 Tiſepnam' 7 Eogan, mac Tiſepnam, mic Tairðg h[u]i
 Ruairc, do ruſað i n-a inað.—Tairðg' oſ, mac Tairðg,
 mic Tiſepnam h[u]i Ruairc, o'heg'.—O ðana[i]n (iðon^b,
 Nicolai^b) Aſuſ-Maelain^o o'heg in^a bliaðain [ri]^a i'
 Clainni-in-čaeið hili Raiſilliſ', iðon, neac do bi i n-a
 ſicair i² n-Daire-Mhaelain 7 i n-a aſcinnec ap tſian
 in baile cetna.—ſepaðac, mac Duinn oſg, mic Duinn
 moſ Meg Uirðir 7 ðrian; mac Seacan, mic 'Domnail
 ballaiſ' Mas Uirðir, do mapað le clainn Chuinn h[u]i

1499. ^a after -Luſg, B. ^{a-a}=1379 c-c.

1500. [For v., the MS. reading is cccccc., except at 1538, 1540,-1, 1588
 (117d).] ¹ α, A. ² α, B. ^{a-a} om., B. ^{b-b}=1383 b-b. ^c before the (), B.

¹⁴ *Belach-b.*—*Yellow pass*; Bal-
 laghboy, a well known pass (into
 Rosecommon co.) through the Cor-

lieu, in Tirerrill bar., co. Sligo.
 Just 100 years later, it was the
 scene of the defeat and death of

his place.—Mag Tighernain of Tellach-Dunchadha, namely, [1499] John Mag Tighernain, died this year.—Ua Domnaill, namely, Aedh the Red, went [with] a host this year against Mac Diarmata junior, namely, against Cormac, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmata and advanced to the Belach-buidhe¹⁴ and Mac Diarmada held that Pass against him. And he went from that to the castle of Liath-druim and Mac Diarmata came to meet him there and peace was made by them with each other. And the Cathach¹⁵, which was for two years before that out of possession of Ua Domnaill, and other pledges that were from him in Magh-Luirg were restored to him and Mac Diarmada gave rent of protection to Ua Domnaill for Magh-Luirg from that out.—Great raids [were made] this year by Brian, son of Ua Neill (namely, Domnall), on Mac Domnaill of Clann-Cellaigh, namely, on Gilla-Padraig.

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, [27th] of moon, A.D. 1500. [1500 B.] And a year of the Indulgences in Rome it [was]: to wit, the Golden Door¹ was opened. And it [was] also a Bissex-tile year. O'Ruairc, namely, Feidhlimidh, son of Donchadh, son of Tighernan, died this year and Eogan, son of Tighernan, son of Tadhg Ua Ruairc, was made king in his place.—Tadhg junior, son of Tadhg, son of Tighernan Ua Ruairc, died.—O'Banain (namely, Nicholas) of Daire²-Maelain—to wit, one who was vicar in Daire-Maelain and herenagh over a third of the same place—died this year in Clann-in-caich³ of Ua Raighilligh.—Feradhach, son of Donn junior, son of Donn Mor Mag Uidhir and Brian, son of John, son of Domnall Mag Uidhir the Freckled,

Sir Conyers Clifford. See *Life of O'Donnell*, p. ci. sq.

¹⁵ *Cathach*.—See 1497, n. 14.

1500. ¹ *Golden Door*.—See 1450, n. 2.

² *Daire*.—*Airech* in text. The true form is given in the explanatory clause.

³ *Clann-in-c*.—See [1377], n. 8.

A 114c Neill a^d m-bel Ἀῖα-να-μαρλαῖ^d.— | Ὕλλα-Ἐνρυτ, mac Eoin fⁱⁿⁿ Mic Caba, do marbað ar^a s^{reir} o^{id}ei i n-a t^{ois} f^{em} le h^{le}oð, mac Seacain buið³ Mes Mað-gamna, 7^a c^{re}ð an baile do denum do f^{or}.—Da mac Donncaíð ois, mic Donncaíð moir^e, mic' Ἀῖḃá Mes Uíðir', idon, Sémur 7 Remunn, do marbað le h^{eo}gan^a, mac Donncaíð moir^e, mic an Ἀῖḃa cetna^a.—Sliect Duinn, mic Con-Connaect Mhes' Uíðir', do ðul ar ínnroisⁱð ar baile Mic Ὕλλα-ruairð 7 a n Ὕλλα duð (idon^b, Mas Uíðir^b), mac Concobuir, mic' Tomair ois Mes Uíðir', do marbað leo 7 Domnall caeð Mac Ὕλλα-ruairð 7 a mac 7 Ruairðri, mac Domnall s^{ir}ri (noⁱ, an t-r^{re}ðeaiðⁱ) Mic Ὕλλα-ruairð 7 ðanne aili 7 a u., no a r^e, t^{re}acaið maⁱti[ð] do b^{re}ið leo doib.—Eo^{gan}, mac P^{er}aðaið³ bailb, mic P^{er}aðaið³, mic Duinn, mic Con-Connaect Mes Uíðir, do marbað le s^{or}ppaið³ Mac Ὕλλα-ruairð^a.—Cairlen do tⁱⁿⁿirgna[ð] le Pilib, mac ðruain, mic' Pilib' Mes Uíðir, an b^{li}aðain rⁱ ar capraið³ lo^{ca}-an-tairð i' n-a ðu^{ca}ið f^{em}.—Ὕλλα-ðatp^{ai}ð³, mac P^{la}iðbep^{ai}ð³, mic' Tomair ois' Mes Uíðir, do marbað le Niall, mac Ἀ^{ir}τ h[u]i Neill 7^a lé n-a clainn^a 7 c^{re}a^{ca} mopa do b^{re}ið leo^a o c^{lo}ino P^hlaiðbep^{ai}ð³ in la rⁱⁿ.—ðruain caeð, mac Neill, mic Seacain buiðe, mic^a Eo^{gan}^a h^{li}i Neill, do marbað le Domnall, mac Seacain buið⁴ h[u]i' Neill' 7 le muinn^{ti}ri Ἀῖḃa an' b^{li}aðain rⁱ, a n-ðopur cairlein Cinn-airð.—P^{li}u^{ca}im^{ti}ri do rⁱri 7 ðoinenn ðep^{ma}ir an' b^{li}aðain rⁱ, o f^{eil} na C^{ro}iðe 'ra P^oðimur co heir f^{eil}e ðatp^{ai}ð³, innur s^{ur}'toip^{mi}re mopa do'n tⁱðeður 7^a co h^{ai}riðⁱ an c^{ri}u^{ne}ct^a.—Tomair, mac Ἀῖḃa, mic ðruain, mic Pilib

1500. s.e, B. 4.e, A. d-d=1444 l-l. e=a-a. fst also (with idon ad.) after Donncaíð, *infra*, B. s rⁱⁿ, ad., B. h-h=1384 c-c. l-l=1392 b. Hom., A.

⁴ Bel-a-na-m. — Mouth of ford | Magheracross par., co. Fer.
of the horse-men; Ballanamallard, in | ⁵ Town of Mac G.—See 1495, n. 15.

were slain by the sons of Conn Ua Neill at Bel-atha-namarcloch⁴.—Gilla-Crist, son of John Mac Caba the Fair, was slain on a night incursion in his own house by Aedh, son of John Mag Mathgamna the Tawny and the pillage of the town was done by them also.—Two sons of Donchadh junior, son of Donchadh Mor, son of Aedh Mag Uidhir, namely, James and Redmund, were slain by Eogan, son of Donchadh, son of the same Aedh.—The descendants of Donn, son of Cu-Connacht Mag Uidhir, went on inroad on the town of Mac Gilla-ruaidh⁵ and the black Gillie (namely, Mag Uidhir), son of Concobur, son of Thomas Mag Uidhir junior, was slain by them and Domnall Blind [-eye] Mac Gilla-ruaidh and his son and Ruaidhri, son of Domnall Mac Gilla-ruaidh the Short (or, of the pillaging) and other persons and five, or six good horses were carried off with them by them.—Eoghan, son of Feradhach the Stammerer, son of Feradhach, son of Donn, son of Cu-Connacht Mag Uidhir, was slain⁶ by Godfrey Mac Gilla-ruaidh.—A castle was begun by Philip, son of Brian, son of Philip Mag Uidhir, this year on the Rock of Loch-an-tairbh,⁷ in his own country.—Gilla-Padraig, son of Flaithbertach, son of Thomas Mag Uidhir junior, was slain by Niall, son of Art Ua Neill and by his sons and great spoils were carried off by them from the sons of Flaithbertach that day.—Brian Blind [-eye], son of Niall, son of John the Tawny, son of Eogan Ua Neill, was slain by Domnall, son of John Ua Neill the Tawny and by the people of Aedh this year, in the door of the castle of Cennard.⁸—Wet weather continuously and very great inclemency this year, from the feast of the Cross in Harvest to after the feast⁹ of Patrick, so that it injured much of the

⁴ *Slain*.—In revenge of the slain mentioned in next previous entry, *F. M.*

⁷ *Loch-an-t.* — *Lake of the bull* ; Lough Ateriff, co. Fer.

⁸ *Cenn-ard*.—See 1480, n. 11.

⁹ *Feast of P.*—An instance of A.D. notation beginning with Lady Day.

na τῡαι ὅε⁵ Μεγ' Ὑῖοιρ', το μαρβαθ in βλιαθαιν
 [ρι]^a le Ταῶς, mac Tomair, mic^a Tomair οἰς^a Μεγ
 Ὑῖοιρ 7 le Μυινοτιρ-Μηυκαῖθεν. Ocur dob' fep binn,
 rubaltač in⁶ fep rin.—Sluaḡaθ leir hlla n-Domnall
 (idon¹, Aeθ ruαθ¹) α Tir-nEogain an βλιαθαιν [ρι],
 suppoloirc baile h[U]i Neill, idon, Dun-Shenaind 7
 suprobuir an Seancairlen 7 suppoloirc crannoc loča-
 laeḡuir 7 α impoθ imrlan do'n turur rin dia tiḡ.—
 Cairlen clainni Seain buiḡe h[U]i Neill, idon, cair-
 A 114d len | Cinn-aird, το ḡabail leirin ḡiurtir, idon, le
 B 99b hlapla Chille⁷- | rapa, idon, le ḡeoiro, mac Tomair
 lapla 7 α ḡabairt ainnein do Thoirpdelbač, mac Cuinn
 h[U]i Neill. Ocur an Toirpdelbač hirin do ḡabail
 leir hlla Neill, idon, le Domnall hlla Neill, α cairlen
 hlla Neill fein α cinn leḡraiḡi iartain 7 α caepaiḡečt
 do buain de 7 coḡaθ mōr d'oirḡi irin Coiciḡ de rin.—
 O fepḡail do μαρβαθ an βλιαθαιν ri⁶, idon, Ruḡraiḡe,
 mac Iruail h[U]i fepḡail', le Semur, mac Ruaiḡri, mic'
 Caḡail, mic Uilliam' hlla fepḡail (neoč^k do bi i n-α
 braḡaird as hlla fepḡail fein^k. Ar inir-moir loča-
 ḡoḡna do ponαθ rin¹).—O ḡrain laiḡen, idon, Caḡair,
 mac Duinluing h[U]i ḡrain, το μαρβαθ an βλιαθαιν
 [ρι]^a le curd d'a braiḡruḡ fein.—Sorčā, ingen Pilib,
 mac Tomair Μεγ Ὑῖοιρ (idon^k, an ḡilla duḡ^k),
 d'heḡ in' βλιαθαιν [ρι].—Baile na ḡaillbe hoc anno
 ex maiore parte⁸ cremata erc.—ḡoffraiḡ óḡ, mac
 ḡoffraiḡ ruaiḡ Μεγ Ὑῖοιρ, d'heḡ in' βλιαθαιν [ρι].—
 An ḡarrač moir do μαρβαθ an βλιαθαιν [ρι] le n-α
 derbraḡair fein, idon, le Daḡiḡ ḡarra, idon, airḡiḡeo-

1500. ⁵-ḡi, A. ⁶an, A. ⁷-i-, B. ⁸pe- (with α above), A, B. ^{k-k}=1402 i-i.
 i-i = 1383 i-i.

¹⁰ *Old Cas.*—Apparently (1536,
 19th entry), on the plain in Tyr.
 co., opposite Carrigans (1490, n.10).

¹¹ *Crann.*—See 1436, n. 1 and

add: *The Trip.* (P. III.) latinises
 it *insola in gronna*, island in a bog
 (Tr. R. I. A. XIX. 203).

¹² *L.-L.*—*Lake of L.* (a Red-

husbandry and especially the wheat.—Thomas, son of Aedh, [1500] son of Brian, son of Philip Mag Uidhir of the [battle-]axe, was slain this year by Tadhg, son of Thomas, son of Thomas Mag Uidhir junior and by the Muintir-Mucaidhen. And a pleasant, virtuous man was that man.—A hosting by Ua Domnaill (namely, Aedh the Red) into Tir-Eogain this year, so that he burned the town of Ua Neill, namely, Dun-Genainn and broke down the Old Castle¹⁰ and burned the Crannog¹¹ of Loch-Laeghuire¹² and returned safe from that expedition to his house.—The castle of the sons of John Ua Neill the Tawny, namely, the castle of Cenn-ard, was taken by the Justiciary, namely, by the Earl of Kildare, that is, by Gerald, son of Earl Thomas and given then to Toirdelbach, son of Conn Ua Neill. And that Toirdelbach was taken by Ua Neill, namely, by Domnall Ua Neill, in the castle of Ua Neill himself, at the end of a half quarter afterwards and his cattle were taken from him and great war arose in the Province [Ulster] from that.—O'Ferghail, namely, Rughraidhe, son of Irial Ua Ferghail, was slain this year by James, son of Ruaidhri, son of Cathal, son of William Ua Ferghail (one who was as a hostage with Ua Ferghail himself. On Inis-mor¹³ of Loch-gamna that was done).—O'Brain of Leinster, namely, Cathair, son of Dunlong O'Brain, was slain this year by some of his own kinsmen.—Sorcha, daughter of Philip, son of Thomas (namely, the black Gillie) Mag Uidhir, died this year.—The town of Galway was this year burned for the greater part.—Godfrey junior, son of Godfrey Mag Uidhir the Red, died this year.—The Barrymore was slain this year by his own brother, namely, by David Barry, that is, archdeacon of Cloyne and Cork.

branch knight); Lough Mary in Baronscourt demesne, 2 miles W. of Newtn. Stewart, co. Tyr. The castle was taken, "pulled downe

and raised to the ground" by Docwra in 1602 (*ubi sup.* 263).

¹³ *Inis-mor.*—*Great Island.*

čain Cluana 7 Copcaíge. Ocur Daíð ðarra do mar-
bað le Tomar a ðarra 7 le Muinntir-Cellačain 7
Iapla ðer-Muman do čogbail cuipr Daíð a cinn
ričit[-et] la 7' min' 7 luait do čenum de.—An Sinnač
Muinntir-Tačgan, i don, Cairppu Sinnač, do marbað
an^a bliaðain [ri]^a le Conn, mac Āirt, mic Cunn h[U]i
Mail[-Sh]ečlainn.—Eppuc ðaire d'heg an bliaðain [ri],
i don, Domnall hlla Pallainn, ðračair Minur do
Obrepuancia, neoč do bi su raečrač, ačmur ač renmóir
ar puo Epenn pe xxx. bliaðain poime rin.—Maail[-Sh]-
ečlainn bradač, mac' Taičg, mic Mhačnura⁹ hll
Phlannačain, do epočað an' bliaðain [ri]' le Mač
Uíðir, i don, le Seacan, mac Pilib Meč Uíðir, a^a Copčur
na bliaðna^a. Ocur do adain an fear^a rin^a (i don^m,
Mail[-Sh]ečlainn bradač^m), leč amuič do marbaič,
no do inucaič, no do čaepčaič, u. capail x. ar ričit do
čoro o čill 7 o čuait nar'tóčbač 7' nar'taičbeč^a fair co
hainnir a čair, leč amuič d'ar'točbač 7^a d'ar'taičbeč^a
čuruič rin air^a. (Ātaim ač tuitim 'm'o co[č]l[āč].)

(Hoc¹ anno, per duas noctes ante festum Natalis
Domini, nata est Spaniota, filia Doetani, scilicet,
Thomae¹.)

A 115a Kal. Ian. [ui.^a p., l. ix.^a], Anno Domini M.^o D.^o I.^o Mac
Meč Uíðir do inarbač an bliaðain [ri], i don, Tomar,
mac Tomar ois' Meč Uíðir, mic an Ġilla duič
(i don^b, Mač Uíðir^b), ar sliab-beačað le clainn Ġrian,
mic Remuinn Meč Mačgamna, co n-ar diairnič 1
n-a tinceall. Ocur ir iad po na maič po marbač ann
1 n-a počair: i don, Ġilla-Iru, mac Emuinn Meč Uíðir

1500. ⁹-uir, A. ^{m-m} = ^{b-b}, A; M-, rin, text, B. ^a fair before
čuruič, B. (The ()—*I am falling asleep*—is f. m., t. h.)

1501. ^{a-a} bl., A, B. ^{b-b} = 1392^b, A; Meč- (g.), text, B.

¹⁴ Made, etc.—I.e., burned the body.

And David Barry was slain by Thomas Barry and by the Callaghan people and the Earl of Desmond disinterred the body of David at the end of 20 days and made¹⁴ it into dust and ashes.—Fox of Muintir-Tadhgain, namely, Cairpre Fox, was slain this year by Conn, son of Art, son of Conn O'Mail[-Sh]echlainn.—The bishop¹⁵ of Derry died this year: to wit, Domnall Ua Fallamhuin, a Friar Minor of [Stricter] Observance; one who was laborious [and] successful in preaching throughout Ireland for 30 years before that.—Mael[-Sh]echlainn the thievish, son of Tadhg, son of Maghnus Ua Flannagain, was hung this year by Mag Uidhir, namely, by John, son of Philip Mag Uidhir, in the Lent¹⁶ of the year. And that man (namely, Mael[-Sh]echlainn the thievish) acknowledged that, outside beeves and hogs and sheep, he stole 35 horses from clergy and laity that were not taken nor demanded from him to the time of his death, outside of what was demanded and taken from him up to that.

(This year, two nights before the feast of the Nativity of the Lord, was born Graine, daughter of [Gilla-]Baedain, namely, of Thomas [Mac Maghnusa].)

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 9th of moon], A.D. 1501. [1501]
The son of Mag Uidhir, namely, Thomas, son of Thomas junior, son of the black Gillie (namely, [the] Mag Uidhir), was slain with enormous slaughter around him, on Sliabh-Beatha¹ by the sons of Brian, son of Redmund Mag Mathgamna. And these are the worthies that were slain there with him: to wit, Gilla-Isu, son of Edmund

¹⁵ Bishop.—See 1486, n. 10.

¹⁶ Lent.—Mar. 4—Ap. 18 (XIX.

D).

1501. ¹Sliabh - B. — See 1532, n. 13.

7 Tomar, mac Duinn, mic Emuind Mes Uid̃ir 7
 Cormac, mac Seáin, mic' Emuinn' cetna^o 7 Ruaid̃ri
 buiðe, mac' Eñuinn ois' Mes Uid̃ir 7 Ruaid̃ri, mac'
 Emuind, mic Tomar gpeannaiš¹ Mes Uid̃ir 7 Emund,
 mac Ceðā, mic' Ħriain' Mes Uid̃ir, 7 Mašnur Eošanāč,
 α περπαταῖρ ριν. Ocur do marbað and da mac
 Taid̃s, mic Thaid̃eird, mic^d ḡilla^o buiðe^d Mic
 B 99c Mašnur[a], | iðon', Ħrian 7 Donoðāč 7 u. ep aile^f do'n
 cineð cetna. Ocur do marbað ann morp̃reap̃ 7 dā
 řičeat do'n cuairt^e ρin^e.—Rušraiðe^b, mac [U]i¹ Con-
 cobuir¹ řailš̃i, iðon, mac Cačair, mic Cuind, mic an
 Calbaiš, d'heš¹.—Rušraiðe¹, mac Mes Mačgamna
 (iðon^k, mac Ħriain, mic Remaind^k), do marbað le
 clainn¹ Mes Aengura an^u bliaðain [ři]ⁿ.—Mac Caba
 d'heš an¹ bliaðain¹ [ři], iðon, Ruaid̃ri, mac Enri Mic
 Caba².—Ruaid̃ri, mac Ceðā ballaiš Mic' Domnaill',
 d'heš, iðon, ceand coirišci³ řalloglač^f do muinntir [U]i
 Neill.—Niall, mac Airt, mic Eogain [U]i Neill, d'heš
 mi^d řia Nodlaic^d: iðon, řai cinn-peðna.—Somairli, mac
 Aclartairinn⁴ ois, mic' Aclartairinn moir¹ Mic Caba,
 d'heš řar^d řia Nodlaiš^d.—Ingen Mic Mhašnura d'heš
 in^d bliaðain [ři]^d, iðon, Mór^o, ingen Cačail ois^f, mic'
 Cačail ĥoir¹ Mic Mašnura, iðon^k, ben hU řialain,
 iðon, řheřšail; řai^d ĥna řan [ř]paraðpað^d.

Carlen Sliš̃iš⁵ do řabail le d̃reimirið řeólta ar a
 A 115b řapp̃ anuar an bliaðain ři¹ le clainn | Ruaid̃ri, mic
 Thoip̃reilbaiš čapp̃aiš hU Concobuir 7 le clainn řeird̃-
 l̃im[č̃e], mic Thoip̃reilbaiš čapp̃aiš. Ocur^d an Calbač

1501. ¹-noar̃, A. ²Cappa, A. ³-š̃i, B. ⁴-axanðair, B. ⁵-ð̃, B. ^e = b-b, B.
¹⁻¹ om., B. ^{e-e} = 1394¹⁻¹. ^f om., A. ^s cumm̃reliu—o o, B. ^u after iðon,
 B. ¹⁻¹ also after Calbaiš, B. ¹ after řailš̃i (with in bliaðain [ři] ad.), B.
¹ after bliaðain (with iðon prf.), B. ¹⁻¹ after next ^{u-n}, with iðon prf., B.
^{k-k} = 1383^{b-b}, A; text (with iðon om. and Mes M- ad.), after Rušraiðe, B.
¹⁻¹ = ^f. ^{m-m} Maš A-, iðon, le Ceð, B. ⁿ⁻ⁿ = ^f. ^o before ingen, *supra*, B.

Mag Uidhir, and Thomas, son of Donn, son of Edmund [1501]
 Mag Uidhir, and Cormac, son of John, son of the same
 Edmund, and Ruaidhri the Tawny, son of Edmund Mag
 Uidhir junior, and Ruaidhri, son of Edmund, son of
 Thomas Mag Uidhir the [long-]bearded, and Edmund, son
 of Aedh, son of Brian Mag Uidhir, and Magnus the
 Eoganian,² his brother. And there were slain there two
 sons of Tadhg, son of David, son of the tawny Gillie
 Mac Maghnusa, namely, Brian and Donchadh, and five
 others of the same ilk. And [in all] there were slain there
 two score and seven on that incursion.—Rughraidhe, son
 of Ua Concobuir Faly, namely, son of Cathair, son of Conn,
 son of the Calbach, died.—Rughraidhe, son of Mag Math-
 gamna (namely, son of Brian, son of Redmond), was slain
 by the sons of Mag Aenghusa this year.—Mac Caba,
 namely, Ruaidhri, son of Henry Mac Caba, died this
 year.—Ruaidhri, son of Aedh Mac Domnaill the Freckled,
 namely, captain³ of the gallowglasses of the people of Ua
 Neill, died.—Niall, son of Art, son of Eogan Ua Neill,
 namely, an eminent leader, died a month before Christmas.
 —Somairle, son of Alexander junior, son of Alexander Mor
 Mac Caba, died shortly before Christmas.—The daughter
 of Mac Maghnusa died this year: to wit, Mor, daughter⁴
 of Cathal junior, son of Cathal Mor Mac Maghnusa,
 namely, wife of Ua Fialain, that is, of Ferghal; an eminent
 woman without dispute.

(A, B)

The castle of Sligech was taken this year by ladders
 stretched from its top down by the sons of Ruaidhri, son
 of Toirdelbach Carrach Ua Conchobuir and by the sons of

² *Eoganian*.—See 1440, n. 4.

³ *Captain*.—Lit., *head of arrang-*
ing.

⁴ *Daughter*.—Sister of the Com-
 piler.

caech, mac Domnaill, mic Eogain hU Concobuir, do marbað ann^d 7 Seacan, mac Ruaidrí, mic Toirprelbaiḡ capraiḡ [U]^d Choncobuir^d, do éiríom leirín Chalbaech ar an laethair cetna.

(B continues after the third capraiḡ:

do marbað leirín Calbaech caech, mac' Domnaill, mic Eogain' hU Concobuir, ar uirlar an cairdeoil an oíochí rín 7 an Calbaech fein do abailt ar in laethair cetna.)

Áibne, macⁿ h[U]i Caecháinⁿ, [ídon]' mac Seacáin [U]i Caechá[í]n', do marbað inⁿ bliadháin [rí]ⁿ l'aⁿ d'epbraethair feirínⁿ, ídonⁿ, Drián rínⁿ. — Crech^d mora la clainn Áedá [U]i Neill for Mag Maḡsamna, ídon, Rof, mac Maḡnura, in bliadháin rí^d. — ḡilla-na-naem Mac' Domnaill (ídonⁿ, Mac' Domnaillⁿ clainn-Ceallaiḡ, ídonⁿ, mac Copmaic, mic' Áirt' Mic Domnaillⁿ) do marbaðⁿ la feidlim[íoch]ⁿ, mac' Donnchad, mic Tomair ois' Mes Uídhí, aⁿ tur Samraí na bliadhna [ra]ⁿ.

(A)

Cocad eter Oirgiallaib fein: ídon, ríech Áedá ruaró 7 ríech Remaind. Mag Maḡsamna (ídon, Rofⁿ) do bpeit a caepaiḡeéta leir for an luét-tiḡi 7 ríech Remaind do cup arin tirl amac a cenn [U]i Neill. Mag Maḡsamna do inn-raiḡíó for ríech Remaind co Muinecan 7 teḡmail d'a ceili doib ra Áed-an-coileir 7 Toirprelbac (ídon, mac in-ḡine an Iarlaⁿ), mac Cuinn,

(B)

Coḡad mor d'eirḡi a' n-Oirgiallaib' eter Mag Maḡsamna, ídon, Rof, mac' Maḡnura Mes Maḡsamna' 7 ríech Remuinn Mes Maḡsamna, ídon, clann ḡairne 7 clainn Drián Mes' Maḡsamna'. Toirprelbac, mac h[U]i Neill, ídon, mac Cuinn, mic Eirí, mic' Eogain, do teit a forróin pleéta Remuinn 7 teḡmail d'a ceile do'n' da forrínó rín' a m-bel Áed-an-coileir, ne taeb

1501. Pídon, le n-a, B. ^a fein, B. ^{xx} before P, ídon, om., O Cačan, ad., B. ^s ídon, prf.; mic, ad., B. ^{tt} after ḡ-naem, with ídon om., B. ^u = 1450 ^u (with in for an). ^{vv} clainn, B. ^{ww} = 1379 ^{cc}.

⁵ Great, etc.—(A) is followed by the F. M.

⁶ Lucht-t.—See 1478, n. 6.

⁷ Ath-an-c.—Ford of the quarry:

Feidhlimidh, son of Toirdelbach Carrach. And the Calbach Blind[-eye], son of Domnall, son of Eogan Ua Concobuir, was slain there, and John, son of Ruaidhri, son of Toirdelbach Carrach Ua Concobuir, fell by the Calbach on the same spot. [1501]

(B continues after the third *Carrach* :

was slain by the Calbach Blind[-eye], son of Domnall, son of Eogan Ua Concobuir, on the floor of the castle that night and the Calbach himself perished on the same spot.)

Aibne, son of O'Cathain, [namely,] son of John O'Cathain, was slain this year by his own very brother, namely, Brian the Fair.—Great raids [were made] by the sons of Aedh O'Neill upon Mag Mathgamna, namely, Ros, son of Maghnus, this year.—Gilla-na-naem Mac Domnaill (that is, Mac Domnaill of Clann-Ceallaigh, namely, son of Cormac, son of Art Mac Domnaill) was slain by Feidhlimidh, son of Donchadh, son of Thomas Mag Uidhir junior, in the beginning of Summer of this year.

(A)

Great⁵ war [arose] between the Oirgialla themselves: to wit, the descendants of Aedh the Red and the descendants of Redmond. Mag Mathgamna (namely, Rosa) took his cattle with him into the Lucht-tighi⁶ and the descendants of Redmond were put from out the country to the protection of O'Neill. Mag Mathgamna made an inroad upon the descendants of Redmond to Muinechan and they met each

(B)

Great⁹ war arose in Oirgialla between Mag Mathgamna, namely, Ros, son of Maghnus Mag Mathgamna, and the descendants of Redmond Mag Mathgamna, namely, sons of Glaisne and the sons of Brian Mag Mathgamna. Toirdelbach, son of O'Neill, namely, son of Conn, son of Henry, son of Eogan, came to the aid of the descendants of Redmond and those two forces met each

not identified, but on the Blackwater, near Monaghan town.

⁵ *Daughter*.—See 1497, n. 21.

⁹ *Great, etc.*—Drawn in part from another source.

mic Enri [U]i Neill, do beṯ
as congnam la rliēt Re-
maino. Toirpdelbaē im-
orpo—idon, mac riṯ a aera
podein rop' perr do'n fuit
Ḥaidelaiṯ—do marbaṯ ann-
rin la Mas Matṣamna 7
Eoin, mac Colla Mic Dom-
nail, idon, mac Mic Dom-
nail Ḥalloclac, do marbaṯ
ann et alii mult.

riṯ rin Ḥē cetna rin, idon, Eoin, mac Colla Mic Domnail
7 Catat, mic Ferōlim[ē], mic' Catat' h[U]i Conḍalaiṯ 7
tame alii beor.

Muinecain 7 iad do bualaṯ
a cēile ḡu' borb annrin'.
Ocur Toirpdelbaē do trom-
lot, rin' Ḥē hirin 7 a imēēt
ar eizir arpin' co cairlen
Muinecain 7 a eṯ re cinn a
nomiari. Ocur aderēai co
coitcenn an' tpat rin' nac
roibe perr a airi d'Erinn
dob' perr ina'n Toirpdelbaē
rin. Ocur do marbaṯ maille

B 99d

Seaan, mac^x Rora erpu[i]c, mic Tomair oic^x Mes
Uioir, neṯ do bi i n-a cananaē coraṯ i⁶ Cločar 7 i n-a
perrun 7 i n-a aircinoē¹ i no-Ḥcāiṯ-urcūire⁷, d'heṯ | i
n-1o luin na' bliadna ra', mane^d die Dominico: idon,
aen macaṯ^d po^r ba^r iuaipa^x, iubaṯaiṯe a^d Leṯ Cuinn
7 po pa^d ēreiṯiṯe² i n-ḡaē ealaṯain^{aa}, ier^d leiṯeann 7
Ḥaidilṯ^d 7' a tpeiṯiṯ tuatta aircena' 7^{bb} perr ēiṯi aiṯeṯ⁸
coitcinn^c.—Maith mor i n-Ḥro-Maēa in bliadain ri
(idon^{dd}, la pelli Paṯraiṯ do iunpaṯ^{dd}) por⁹ Ḥlbančaiṯ:
idon, tpi pīet do marbaṯ oib leⁿ rliēt Ḥeṯa h[U]i
Neill 7ⁿ le hḤre, mac Ḥeṯa hU^d Neill^d 7 le n-a
briatiriṯ. Ocur ir iad dob' pēarr do marbaṯ ann,
idon, mac an tiṯerna Ḥiṯ 7 tpi mic Colla, mic Ḥlax-
anḍair Mic' Domnail', idon, Toirpdelbaē 7 Donnčaiṯ 7
Luṯar.

1501. ⁶α, A. ⁷-lup-, A. ⁸-aiṯeṯ, A. ⁹ar, B. ^{x-x}os, mac an erpuic, B.
¹⁻¹ 7 dob' perr—and was a man, B. ²⁻² The 3 adjs. are pos., ending re-
spectively in -pe, -taē and -eiṯeṯ, B. ^{aa} in perr rin, ad., B. ^{bb} dob', ad.,
B. ^c do caē 7 araiṯe, ad., B. ^{dd-dd}=w-w, A; 7 la p. p. do ponaṯ inrin,
text after Luṯar, B.

¹⁰ Rosa.—Ob. 1483, sup.

| ¹¹ Man.—Macam; cf. 1479, n. 4.

other by Ath-an-coleir⁷ and Toirdelbach (namely, son of the daughter⁸ of the Earl), son of Conn, son of Henry O'Neill, was aiding the descendants of Redmond. Toirdelbach, however—to wit, the son of a king of his own years that was best of the Gaedelic blood—was slain there by Mag Mathgamna and John, son of Colla Mac Domnaill, namely, son of Mac Domnaill of the Gallow-glasses, and many others were slain there.

same ford, namely, John, son of Colla Mac Domnaill, and Cathal, son of Feidhlimidh, son of Cathal Ua Connalaigh and other persons also.

John, son of bishop Rosa¹⁰, son of Thomas Mag Uidhir junior, one who was canon choral in Clochar and parson and herenagh in Achadh-urchuire, died on the Ides [13th] of June of this year, in the morning, on the Lord's Day: to wit, a unique man¹¹ that was the most excellent [and] most virtuous in the Half of Conn and was most accomplished in every science, both in [foreign] literature and Gaidelic and in lay accomplishments also and [was] a man who kept a general guest-house.—Great defeat [was inflicted] in Ard-Macha this year (namely, the feast day of Patrick precisely) upon Scotsmen: to wit, three score of them were slain by the descendants of Aedh O'Neill, and by Art, son of Aedh O'Neill and by his kinsmen. And these were the best that were slain there: namely, the son of the lord Hay[?] and three sons of Colla, son of Alexander Mac Domnaill, namely, Toirdelbach and Donchadh and Ludar.

other at the mouth of Ath- [1502]
in-coleir,⁷ beside Muinechan
and they fought each other
splendidly there. And Toir-
delbach was grievously
wounded at that Ford and
went in despite from that to
the castle of Muinechan and
died before the end of a
novena. And it used to be
commonly said at that time
that there was not a man
of his years of Ireland that
was better than that Toir-
delbach. And there were
slain along with him at that

A 1150

[Cal. 1an. [un.^a p., l. xx.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o D.^o II.^o
 Inropeirib leir O Rairillig, ionn', le' Seaan, mac Cačail
 hili' Rairillig, ar Dilib, mac Toirpdelbaiš Mes Uirib
 7 eačpeirib an' tipe^b or cinto Clainni-hCnhlaim do^o ri-
 bal^o 7 do loračb leo 7 Emonn, mac Dilib mačbaiš Mic
 Cnhlaim', do marbačb leo 7 u.ep, no u.ep, ale. Ocur
 do marbačb pa'n^d rluas^d, ionn, mac hili' Rairillig, ionn,
 Domnall an' māšā' 7 mac Mic Mheol-Mharptain,
 ionn, Concobur.—Mac Mic Ričbertaiš, ionn, Mael-
 [-Sh]eclainn, mac' Con-Chonnačt Mic Ričbertaiš,
 ionn^o, mac olloman Mes Uirib pe dan^o, do marbačb a
 peall le hEmonn caprač, Mac Đuian mic^o Mašnurā
 7 le mac Mic Rurteil^o an' bliadain' [ri].—Toirc' le
 mac Seaan burde Mhes Mačšamna 7 le clainn Emunn
 Mes Uirib ar clainn Flaičbertaiš Mhes Uirib,
 d'ar'cepečb iad, ačtmačb bec 7 d'ar'šabačb Đuian eporač,
 mac Flaičbertaiš 7 he buailti. Ocur Toirpdelbač,
 mac Flaičbertaiš, d'pāšbail a pičt duine mairb^b 7
 Concobur, mac Tarš h[u], Chairpe (ionn^o, rai
 leašā^o), do tromlot ann 7 a éš đe'.—Donnčab (ionn^h,
 mac Mes Uirib^h), mac Concobur, mic Tomair óig'
 Mes Uirib', d'hes in' bliadain' [ri] d'a lot: ionn, a
 lot poume rin a mairm Shleibe-Đeačā 7' a eš oi pa
 đeoiš'. Ocur dob' uaral, deigberač in mac rin.—O
 Đaišill, ionn, Niall hila' Đaišill' 7 a điar mac do
 marbačb le clainn Toirpdelbaiš hili' Đaišill an' bli-
 adain ri'.—Arp, mac Enri, mic' Eogain' hili' Neill, d'a
 marbačb an' bliadain' [ri] le hArp, mac Cuinn, mic
 Enri, mic Eogain cetnā' 7 Eogan, mac Aeđā, mic Arp

1502. ¹ O, A. ^{a-a} hl., A, B. ^{b-b} a č. (pos.), B. ^{ee} d'umtečt doib—*was traversed by them*, B. ^{d-d} o'n t p, B. ^{ee} om., A. ^{le} om., B. ^{ss} = 1379 ^{ee}.
 h-h = 1383 ^{b-b}. i-l = 1444 ^{i-l}.

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 20th of moon], A.D. [1502] 1502. Inroad [was made] by O'Raighilligh, namely, by John, son of Cathal Ua Raighilligh, on Philip, son of Toirdelbach Mag Uidhir, and the level part of the country above Clann-Amhlaim¹ was traversed and burned by them and Edmond, son of Philip Mac Amhlaim the Swarthy, and 5 or 6 others were slain by them. And there were slain from that host, to wit, the son of Ua Raighilligh, namely, Domnall of the Plain², and the son of Mac Mael-Martain, namely, Concobur.—The son of Mac Ribertaigh, namely, Mael[-Sh]echlainn, son of Cu-Connacht Mac Ribertaigh, that is, the son of the ollam of Mag Uidhir in poetry, was killed in treachery this year by Edmond Carrach, Mac Briain Mac Maghnusa and by the son of Mac Rusteil.—Incursion [was made] by the son of John Mag Mathgamna the Tawny and by the sons of Edmund Mag Uidhir on the sons of Flaithbertach Mag Uidhir, whereby they were pillaged, except a little, and wherein was taken Brian the Scarred, son of Flaithbertach and he bruised. And Toirdelbach, son of Flaithbertach, was left for dead and Concobur, son of Tadhg O'Caiside, (namely, an eminent physician) was seriously wounded and died of it.—Donchadh, son of Concobur (namely, son of [the] Mag Uidhir), son of Thomas Mag Uidhir junior, died this year of his wound: to wit, he was wounded before that in the defeat³ of Sliabh-Beatha and died of it at the end. And a noble, well-mannered youth was that [person].—O'Baighill, namely, Niall O'Baighill and his two sons were slain by the sons of Toirdelbach O'Baighill this year.—Art, son of Henry, son of Eogan Ua Neill, was slain this year by Art, son of Conn, son of Henry, son of the same Eogan, and Eogan, son of

² Plain.—*Magh*; Muff, a little w. of Kingscourt, co. Cav.

³ Defeat.—See 1st item of 1501. For *Sliabh-B.*, see 1532, n. 13.

h[U]i' Neill, do marbað le hCceð, mac Cuinn h[U]i
Neill, 'ra' rečtmuin cetna'.—Mainiřtur an Chaðain
do ġno[č]uġað o'n Roim in' bliaðain' [ri] leiř O Raiġ-
illiġ, iðon', le' Seaan, mac Cačail h[U]i' Raiġilliġ, do
na ðraičřuð de Obřepuancia a n-aġaið na m-ðpačar
de com[m]uni uita.—Eogan bočt, mac Neill, mic Enři
hUı Neill, o'heg in' bliaðain' [ri].—Cačal, mac Mail-
[-Sh]ečlainn ðuið Meġ Shampraðain, do marbað an'
bliaðain' [ri] le clainn h[U]i Raiġilliġ (iðon', le'
clainn^e Sheaan, mic Cačail¹), ar taprainġ mic ðriain
A 115d 7 a čloinne.— | 'Da abb do' bi' řaða a coinntinn řo
abðaine Erra-řuaið, iðon, Čřt, mac an erpuic h[U]i
B 100a ġhallčubar 7 Eoin hUı Laiřuı, | a n-eg řa ða ló ġu
n-ořci a n-ðiaiġ a čeile.—Ingen Ruaiðři caeič Meġ
Uıðři o'ę^k in' bliaðain ři, iðon', Meðč¹, in' ben do bi
aġ Taðġ Mac ġaillġile 7 řuġ cla[i]nn do'n abb oġ'.—
Comorba Cluana-eoir o'heġ in' bliaðain ři', iðon,
Sémur, mac Ruġřaiðe Meġ Mhačġamna, in æ.a
annorum^m penectute.—Taðġ, mac Cuinn, mic 'Domnaill
hUı Neill, o'heġ in' bliaðain' [ri].—'Domnaill, mac
řeiðlím[č]e h[U]i Neill, o'heġ in' bliaðain' [ri].—'Donn,
mac řilib Mheġ Uıðři, o'heġ in' bliaðain ři'.—'Dom-
naill, mac ðriain Uı Uıġin², oıðe řcol Eřenn 7'
Člban' ře ðán, o'heġ.—'Doinenn ðermap řřin bliaðain
ři, ġur'maiřð urřor eallaiġ Eřenn 7 ġur'taiřmıřc
řřecar na talman um na třeabtačaið.—Ruaiðři, mac
Muıřceptaiġ [U]ı řhlannaġain, do marbað la řličt
Čeðā [U]ı Ruaiřc.—Inðraiġıð la Maġ Uıðři (iðon',
Seaan¹) 7 la hCceð hUı n-'Domnaill a n-'Dapřaiġı
Coninðři³ řor mac Seaan buıðı⁴ Meġ' Mačġamna' 7

1502. ²-ġ, A, B, with no, o—*or*, *d*—above, B. ³Com-, B. ⁴-e, A.
H=1392^b. ^k=1470^t. ¹before ingen, B. ^min, ad., A, B.

⁴ *Observance*; *Com. Life*. — Cf. 1517, n. 1.

⁵ *Bishop*.—See 1470, n. 22.

⁶ *Abbot*.—Apparently, Maguire.

Aedh, son of Art Ua Neill, was slain by Aedh, son of Conn Ua Neill, in the same week.—The monastery of Cavan was negotiated from Rome this year by O’Raighilligh, namely, by John, son of Cathal O’Raighilligh, to the Friars of [Stricter] Observance against the Friars of Common Life⁴.—Eogan the Poor, son of Niall, son of Henry Ua Neill, died this year.—Cathal, son of Mael-[Sh]echlainn Mag Samradhain the Black, was slain this year by the sons of O’Raighilligh (namely, by the sons of John, son of Cathal), at instigation of the son of Brian and of his sons.—Two abbots who were long in contention respecting the abbacy of Ess-ruadh, namely, Art, son of bishop⁵ O’Gallchubair and John Ua Laisdi, died within two days and a night after each other.—The daughter of Ruaidhri Blind[-eye] Mag Uidhir, namely Medbh, the wife Tadhg Mac Gaillghile had and that bore children to the junior abbot⁶, died this year.—The Coarb⁷ of Cluain-eois, namely, James, son of Rugbraidhe Mag Mathgamna, died this year, in an old age of 90 years.—Tadhg, son of Conn, son of Domnall Ua Neill, died this year.—Domnall, son of Feidhlimidh Ua Neill, died this year.—Donn, son of Philip Mag Uidhir, died this year.—Domnall, son of Brian Ua Uiginn, preceptor of the schools of Ireland and Scotland in poetry, died.—Very great inclemency in this year, so that it killed very much of the cattle of Ireland and hindered the husbandry⁸ of the land in respect to tillage.—Ruaidhri, son of Muircertach O’Flannagain, was slain by the descendants of Aedh O’Ruairc.—Inroad [was made] by Mag Uidhir (namely, John) and by Aedh Ua Domnaill into Dartraighe of Con-inis upon the son of John Mag Mathgamna the Tawny and the town of the son of John the Tawny [1502]

⁷ *Coarb*.—*Comarba*; the representative of the lay succession. Cf. 1129, nn. 2, 4.

⁸ *Husbandry*. — “Husbandmen” (O’D. v. 1267). But see *frecuirim ceill*, Windisch, *Woerterbuch*.

baile⁵ mic Seacan buiðe 7 an tìr uile do lomlopcadh
leo 7 rppreid an tìre⁵ do òeicid pompa 7 Oirgialla o
aithnò na' hEoganaid' arceid do' bpeid fopra' 7 rliet
feidlimid[e] [U]i Rairillid 7 rliet Donncaid Mhes
Uidur. Mas Uidur 7 mac [U]i Donnail do imteit
ar' eigin' co haitepaic opira rin^o uil^o 7 mapad do
denaib doib ar an tópaic⁶, pa mac Concobuir, (idonⁿ,
feidlim[id]) mic feidlimid[e] [U]i Rairillid et alia^o.

- A 116a [Cal. Ian. [1.^a p., l. 1.^a], Anno Domini M.^o D.^o III.^o Mas
Uidur d'hes an bliadhain [ri], idon, Seacan, mac Pilib
mic Tomair moir (idonⁿ, an Gilla duibⁿ) Mhes
Uidur: en poia uirpuid Erenn^o 'mun^d am rin^d 7 an t-aen
ghaieidil do bo mo trocraie 7 daenaic do' bi i n-a
aimprie⁷ 7 i r fepir do coitaid 7 do corain a tìr 7 a cal-
man fein ar neit coicuid^o 7 doib' fepir rmaic 7 rmaic-
ail a eill 7 a tuaid. Ceis i n-a morlongpore fein a
n-imr-sgeillid, 'pa peitmad [Callainn do m' Aipuil
pa buaid Ongeta 7 aipuid¹, Dia-Domnaic do fupnaid,
iar n-eitpeit n-uirid Aipfupid do. Ocur a adluicad a
manupir Donn-na-nGall, iar toia do innit 7' apail^e
—Mac William Dure d'hes in' bliadhain ri', idon,
Teaboird, mac Uateir a Dure.—Mac h[U]i Donnail,
idon, Donncaid na n-opdoid, do gabail le clainn
Cunn h[U]i Neill in' bliadhain ri'. Ocur Albanaic do
bi ag clainn Cunn d'a bpeid leo a cenn h[U]i Dom-
nail fein 7 Donnail, mac h[U]i Donnail, do rgaicad
Donncaid do'n cup rin 7 a eis de 7' apail^e.—Drian,
mac Ceida Mhes Uidur, d'hes an' bliadhain' [ri].—
- B 100b Emunn, mac Eogain, mic Ceida Mhes Uidur, | do map-

1502. ⁵-1, A. ⁶-5, B. ⁿ⁻ⁿ=1468 ^{h-h}. ^oalii multi B.

1503. ¹-1, A. ^{a-a} bl., A, B. ^{b-b}=1392 ^b. ^oom., B. ^{d-d}a aimprie—of
his time, B. ^{e-e}=e. ^{f-f}om., A.

1503. ¹ Mass. — Lit., Order of | ² Mutilated.—At a place on the
Mass (i.e., Ordo Misae). | river Deel (co. Don.), F.M.

and the whole country were burned bare by them and [1502]
the stock of the country fled before them and the Oir-
ghialla from the river of the Eoganach inwards and the
descendants of Feidhlimidh O'Raighilligh and the descen-
dants of Donchadh Mag Uidhir overtook them. [But]
Mag Uidhir and the son of O'Domnaill went by force
triumphantly from all those and persons were slain by
them of the pursuers, under the son (namely, Feidhlimidh)
of Concobar, son of Feidhlimidh Ua Raighilligh and so on.

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 1st of moon], A.D. 1503. [1503]
Mag Uidhir died this year, namely, John, son of Philip,
son of Thomas Mor (that is, the black Gillie)
Mag Uidhir: the unique choice of a sub-king of Ireland
about that time and the one Gaidhel who was of most mercy
and humanity that was in his own time and best main-
tained and defended his own territory and land against
the power of border lands and had best sway and rule
in church and state. He died in his own great strong-
hold in Inis-Sgeillinn, on the 7th Kalend of the month of
April [Mar. 26], Sunday precisely, with victory of Unction
and penance, after hearing Mass¹. And he was buried
in the monastery of Dun-na-Gall, he having chosen [to
be buried] in it and so on.—Mac William de Burgh,
namely, Tibbot, son of Walter de Burgh died this year.—
The son of O'Domnaill, namely, Donchadh of the
Thumbs, was taken by the sons of Conn O'Neill this
year. And Scots that were with the sons of Conn took him
with them to meet O'Domnaill himself, and Domnall,
son of O'Domnaill, mutilated² Donchadh on that occasion
and he died of it and so on.—Brian, son of Aedh Mag
Uidhir, died this year.—Edmund, son of Eogan, son of
Aedh Mag Uidhir, was slain on a night incursion by the
sons of Brian, son of Aedh Mag Uidhir and the son of
Edmund himself was slain there and the son of Cormac,

bað ar greadlaið oĩðĩ le clainn ðriain, mic Aed̃a Mheg Uĩðir 7 mac Emuinn fein do marbað ann 7^o mac Cormaic, mic Aed̃a Mheg Uĩðir 7 mac Toirprelbaið h[U]ĩ Maeladuin do marbað for ann^o, aĩðĩ Maĩrĩ iar Cairc^e.—ðen pið Saxan d'heg in' bliaðain' [rĩ], iðon, ingin Cing Eðbarð 7 Iribel a hainm: ben do bo mó ðeĩrc 7 ðaenaçt o Eaðail co² hEĩrinn. Ocuĩ ingin pið na Cairlen do çabairt i n-a hinað do'n pið.—ðairm o pið Saxan ar an ðiurĩr an^e bliaðain^e [rĩ], iðon, ar Iapla Cille-ðara, iðon, ar ðepoĩð, mac Tomair Iapla^a 7 a ðul a luing an ðomnaç pĩa m-ðeltaine³ a m-baile Aed̃a-cliaç.—Mac ðomnaill Galloglaç, iðon, Eoin, mac Somuĩle mĩoir Mic' ðomnaill, do marbað an' bliaðain' [rĩ] le clainn Colla Mic ðomnaill 7 Mac ðomnaill do ðairm do Cholla fein i⁴ n-a ðiaĩð rĩn.—An Mabaç do marbað in^e bliaðain^e [rĩ] i n-a çairlen fein le clonn Emuinn, mic' ðlairne' hUĩ Raĩĩllĩð 7 cogað moĩ d'eĩrĩ etep ðhallaið iĩ ðhaiðelaið ðe rĩn 7 ðĩð-bala moĩa ar ðhallaið for do'n çogað rĩn 7 mac Símain do marbað o ðhaiðelaið 7⁵ apaiĩle'.—Mac hUĩ Chaçã[i]n, iðon', Rĩrðepð', do rgaçað le n-a ðepbpaçair fein, iðon, le ðomnaill cleĩpeç O Caçã[i]n.—An ðiurĩr, iðon, Iapla Cille-ðara, iðon, ðepoĩð, mac Tomair', | do çeçt pa onoir mĩoir ó pið Saxan a n-Eĩrinn in' bliaðain rĩ', a cenn reçtmaine d'phoĩmur. Ocuĩ a mac, do bi oçt m-bliaðna a lunnainð a m-bpaiððenuĩ tairĩrĩ uaða aĩ an pið, do çabairt leĩr dó 7 ben do çabairt d'a mac t-ĩoir, iðon, ingin Iapla.—

1503. ²su, A. ³eall-, A. ⁴om., A. ⁵do ponait, ad., B.

³ *Easter*.—Ap. 16 (III. A).

⁴ *King*.—Hen. VII. Cf. n. 8, *inf*.

⁵ *And, etc.*—Written obviously in ignorance of the failure of Hen. VII. to obtain Juana, the mad

queen of Castile, as wife.

⁶ *Castle*.—Maperath; a few miles s. w. of Kells.

⁷ *Honour*.—He was made Lord High Treasurer, *E. of K.* 82.

son of Aedh Mag Uidhir and the son of Toirdelbach O'Maeladuín were slain there also, the night of Tuesday after Easter³.—The wife of the king⁴ of the Saxons died [this] year : to wit, the daughter of king Edward [IV.] and Isibel [was] her name; a woman that was of the greatest charity and humanity from Italy to Ireland. And⁵ the daughter of the king of Castile was given in her place to the king.—A summons from the king of the Saxons this year to the Justiciary, that is, to the Earl of Kildare, namely, to Gerald, son of Earl Thomas, and he went on ship the Sunday [Ap. 30] before May Day in the town of Ath-cliaith.—Mac Domnaill the Gallowglas, namely, John, son of Somairle Mor Mac Domnaill was slain this year by the sons of Colla Mac Domnaill and Colla himself was proclaimed Mac Domnaill after that.—The Mape was slain [this] year in his own castle⁶ by the sons of Edmund, son of Glaisne Ua Raighilligh and great war arose between Foreigners and Gaedhil from that and great injuries also [came] on the Foreigners from that war and Fitz Simon was slain by the Gaidhil and so on.—The son of Ua Cathain, namely, Richard, was mutilated by his own brother, namely, by Domnall Ua Cathain the cleric.—The Justiciary, namely, the Earl of Kildare, that is, Gerald, son of Thomas, came with great honour⁷ from the king of the Saxons to Ireland this year, at the end of a week of Harvest. And his son, who was eight years in London in pledge of constancy [of loyalty] from him with the king, was brought with him by him and a wife had been given to his son in the east, namely, the daughter⁸ of an Earl⁹.—The son of Thomas Plunket,

³ *Daughter*.—Of Sir John Zouch of Codnor (*ib.* 81).

⁹ *Earl*.—The Annalist perhaps mistook the first for the second wife :

Sir John Grey=Eliz. Woodville=Ed. IV.

Thos., Marquis of Dorset. Elizabeth=Hen. VII.

Grld., 9th E. of K.=Elizabeth. Hen. VIII.
(Cf. *ib.* 122-3.)

Mac Tomair pluingceo d'heg an° blicadain° [r], idon, Alaxandair, per diŋnite moipe 7 Gallmacaib tob' ferr 1 n-a aimpir fein. Ocur a eg ina laicib a tanais in t-lapla 7' apaisle'.

[b.] Cal. 1an. [11.° f., l. xi.°], Anno Domini M.° d.° iii.° ppuoir loč-a-derg d'heg in' blicadain' [r] idon, Toirp-delbač, mac in¹ erpuic Mes Uid̃ir, ar tuirim do do rdaigru cloč a m-baile Ač-a-buid̃e 7 a adlucad i² mainiruir in Chačain. Ocur rob' fear ruairc, rub-altač, moipealadnač an' Toirpdelbač^b [riu] 7 do bi re^d i° n-a čananač corač a Cločar 7 i° n-a perfun a n-Doipe-Mhaelain 7 'n-a ppuoir ar loč-a-derg a n-ein-

B 100c

[f]ečt. Ocur fa feil Paorais adbač.— | O Cairide Cuile d'eg an° blicadain° [r], idon, Diarur, mac Tomair h[u]i Chairide, idon, ollam leaša^d Mheg Uid̃ir 7 rai derbčta illeigind^e 7 a ririgečt 7 a teoricečt 7 a praiticečt 7 per tiš i adēd̃ gu coitčenn do cač. Ocur a eg do čluici an ruiš.—Mail[-Sh]ečlainn, mac' Ačirne^f hui Eošura, d'heg in° blicadain° [r] do'n galap cetna.— Annriar Mas [C]raič d'heg in° blicadain° [r], idon, mac comarba Termuinn Dabeoo[i]š. Ocur ni poibe re^f n-a linn fein' a n-črinn an³ tan riu mac termonnaig buč ino cāta 7^h onoir^h 7 tob' ferr teč⁴ adēd̃⁴ innar e.—Mac Mic^d Diarmata Muig̃i-Luirg do marbač an° blicadain° [r], idon, Concobur, mac Ruaid̃ir Mic Diarmata, le Maelpuanaiš, mac Tomaltaiš Mic Diarmata.—Ar, mac Cairbr̃i, mic Ačda hui Neill 7 a mac 7° a derbračair° do marbač le rličt Remuinn Mes

A 116c

Mhačgamna in' blicadain' [r].— | Somairle Aneloiš,

1501. ¹an, A. ²a, A. ³in, B. ⁴-ea-, A. ^a-bl., A, B. ^bper, B. ^com., A. ^dom., B. ^e=^d. ^fre leišur—in healing—ad., B. ^gal, A. ^h-h=^c.

¹⁰ Person.—Macam; cf. 1479, n. 4. | the bishop and Chapter of Clougher). The bishop of the obit was meaning one placed in charge (by | Pierce; ob. 1478, sup.

namely, Alexander, a man of great dignity and the Foreign person¹⁰ who was best in his own time, died this year. And he died in the days in which the Earl came and so on. [1503]

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 12th of moon], A.D. 1504. [1504]
The prior¹ of Loch-derg, namely, Toirdelbach, son of bishop Mag Uidhir, died this year—on his falling from a stone staircase in the town of Ath-buidhe²—and was buried in the monastery of Cavan. And an excellent virtuous, much-learned man was that Toirdelbach. And he was canon choral in Clochar and parson in Daire-Maelain and prior over Loch-derg simultaneously. And about the feast of Patrick died he.—O'Caiside of Cuil died this year: namely, Pierce, son of Thomas O'Caiside; to wit, the medical ollam of Mag Uidhir and a recognised master in literature and in physic, in theory and in practice and a man that kept a general guest-house for every one. And he died of the King's Game.³—Mael[-Sh]echlainn, son of Aithirne Ua Eoghusa, died this year of the same disease.—Andrew Mag Craith, namely, son of the coarb of the Termon of Dabeog, died this year. And there was not during his own time in Ireland at that time a son of a termoner that had greater respect and honour and kept a better guest-house than he.—The son of Mac Diarmata of Magh-Luirg, namely, Concobur, son of Ruaidhri Mac Diarmata, was slain this year by Maelruanaigh, son of Tomaltach Mac Diarmata.—Art, son of Cairbre, son of Aedh Ua Neill, and his son and his brother were slain by the descendants of Redmund Mag Mathgamna this year.

² *Ath-b.*—*Yellow ford*; *Athboy*. In the *Tax. Bon.* VIII., it is, next longo intervallo after Kells, the

richest benefice in Meath (*D. I. V.* p. 264-8).

³ *King's G.*—See [1361], n. 4.

mac' Cenſura' Mic 'Domnaill, iſon, ceant coiriſ[ē]i
 Clbanaē do bi aſ Maſ Uir̃ir (iſon', aſ Concobur'), do
 ſabail in' bliadain' [r] le hCēd, mac' Seaain buir̃e'
 Meſ Maſgamna 7 moran do na hClbančaiſ do ſabail
 7 do marbað leiſ por.—Ůrian, mac Mheſ Uir̃ir, iſon',
 mac Seaain, mic Pilib Meſ Uir̃ir', o'heſ in' bliadain
 [r].—Ůicair Cluana-eoir o'heſ in' bliadain' [r], iſon,
 Ruair̃ir, mac an comarba moir Meſ' Maſgamna.—
 Clbb Cluana-eoir o'heſ in' bliadain' [r] (do^k cluiči in
 riſ^k), iſon, ſilla-ſapraig, mac' Enri' h[ū]i Chon-
 dalaiſ, ar n-ſno[ē]uſað erpocoidē Cločair do.—Clbb
 Cenannair o'heſ in' bliadain ri', iſon, Pilib, mac an
 erpuic h[ū]i Raiſilliſ 7 a derbračair aile (iſon',
 Eogan'), iſon, cananaē do bi 'ra baile cetna', do cluiči
 riſ rin por.—Sluaiſeð leſin n-ſiurſir, iſon, laſla
 Cille-dara, iſon, ſepoid, mac Tomair laſla 7 upmor
 ſairdel Epenn maille⁵ ſur, iſon, O 'Domnaill 7 O
 Raiſilliſ 7 Maſ Mhaſgamna 7 O ſepſail 7 O Conco-
 bur ſhairſi 7 ſairdail leče Cunn uile, ačtmað O
 Neill aſain, ar mac Uilliam Clainn-Ricaird. Ocur
 O Ůrian a ſoirſoin Mic Uilliam. Ocur teſſinail o'a
 čeile doib a Clainn-Ricaird ar Cnoc-tuaſ 7 ſničir cač
 epoda etoppa o'a na ſrič inntiſaiſail 'ra n-aimſir
 n-deiſenaiſ. Co⁶ clor co ſada o na ſeðnačaiſ rin
 cačair na cačmleð 7 ſeðmanna na ſeinneð 7 ruáčar
 na riðamna 7 topann na triač 7 bporcar na m-buir̃in
 aſ a m-baeſluſað; mellſal 7' menmanſad' na mac-
 ſairde 7 na maetoglač 7 ačmaiſečt na tſeinſep aſ
 a tſepað 7 imupc[r]aið na n-uapal ar n-a huir̃irliſ.
 B 100a Maiſiſ tria in cač | ar^m Mac Uilliam 7 ar^m hūa m-
 1505. ⁵ im., B. ¹⁻¹ = 1392 b. After the (), B. ^{k-k} l. m., t. h., A;
 text, after Convalaiſ, B. ¹⁻¹ = 1402 f-f. ^m por, B.

⁴ Captain.—See 1501, n. 3.

⁵ Obtained. — From Julius II.,
 Mar. 7, 1504 (Ware, 187). No

Letters of this Pope (1503-5) are
 in Theiner.

⁶ Bishop.—Perhaps the John of

—Somairle Aneloigh, son of Aenghus Mac Domnaill, [1504] namely, captain⁴ of the Scots whom Mag Uidhir (that is, Concobur) had, was taken this year by Aedh, son of John Mag Mathgamna the Tawny and many of the Scots were [some] taken and [some] slain by him also.—Brian, son of Mag Uidhir, namely, son of John, son of Philip Mag Uidhir, died this year.—The vicar of Cluain-eois, namely, Ruaidhri, son of the senior [*lit.* great] Coarb Mag Mathgamna, died this year.—The Abbot of Cluain-eois, namely, Gilla-Padraig, son of Henry Ua Connalaigh, died this year (of the King's Game), after the bishopric of Clochar was obtained⁵ for him. — The abbot of Cenannus, namely, Philip, son of bishop⁶ O'Raighilligh and his other brother (that is, Eogan), namely, a canon that was in the same town, died this year of that King's Game also.—A hosting by the Justiciary, that is, the Earl of Kildare, namely, Gerald, son of Earl Thomas—and very great part of the Gaidhil of Ireland [went] along with him, to wit: O'Domnaill and O'Raighilligh and Mag Mathgamna and O'Ferghail and O'Concobuir Faly and the Gaidhil of all the Half of Conn, except O'Neill alone—on Mac William of Clann-Ricaird. And O'Briain [came] in aid of Mac William. And they met each other in Clann-Ricaird, on Cnoc-tuagh,⁷ and a spirited battle is fought between them, to which was not found the like in the latter time. So that heard afar from those bands were the battling of the battle-heroes and feats of the champions and rush of the royal-heirs, and thunder of the troops and bruit of the bands in being imperilled; the courage and impetuosity of the youths and of the striplings and the enthusiasm of the brave men in their falling, and the prevailing of the nobles over the lowly.

Kilmore, who was alive in 1470
(Ware, 229).

⁷ Cnoc-t.—Hill of [battle-]axes;
Knockdoe, co. Gal.

Howbeit, the battle is gained on Mac William and on Ua Briain and slaughter is inflicted on them. And the place wherein were nine battalions of gallowglasses in compact array of battle, there escaped not alive of them but one thin battalion alone. [1504]

(A)

And it was impossible to put an estimate on the [slain] horsemen, or on the footmen there,

so that the field became uneven from those heaps of slaughter, with the multitude of spears and of swords and of battle-shields and of corpses cross-thrown, confused and of slain youths stretched stark-dead and of gillies beardless, loathsome, unsightly. So that slaughter of the Momonians was inflicted in that great conflict. And there fell many multitudes of the forces of the Earl on the other side. Howbeit, the Earl returned to his house on that occasion with triumph of overthrow and 4 of the children of Mac William, namely, 2 sons and 2 daughters, with him also.—A treacherous attack [was made] on Ua Neill (namely, on Domnall) this year by his own people, namely, by Tadhg Ua hOgain and by his sons, in the castle⁸ of Ua Neill himself and the castle was taken by them. And God turned upon themselves in that same hour and the town was taken from them and Tadhg himself and two of his sons were hung and the third man of them was mutilated on the same day.—A night incursion [was made] by Philip, son of Edmund Mag Uidhir, into Lucht-tighi⁹ of Mag Mathgamna and Eogan

(B)

And, until stars of heaven and sand of sea and grass of green are numbered, it is impossible to put number, or estimate, on the horsemen, or on the footmen [slain] in that battle,

⁸ *Castle*.—Dungannon.

| ⁹ *Lucht-t*.—See 1478, n. 6.

ῥιλιβ 7 ῥερ λε χοτταρ ὅ'α ἡμινντιρ το buain δε, α
 timcell mic Remuinn (ιδον', Donn'), mic Ὕριαν, mic
 Ἀνριξ Μεξ Ὑιθιρ 7 δαινε αλι nač αιριντερ ρunn.
 Ocur^h imtēct ar eigin το ῥηλιβ ρειν 7 το čuro aile
 δια μιννντιρ co haičureač 7 apai^h.—Tomar ruāč,
 mac° an abao° (ιδον', ab Lera-gabail^{1x}), ιδον^d, mac
 Ὑλλiam, mic an erpuic Μεξ Ὑιθιρ, ὅ'hes in° bliādain
 ρi°.—ῤαιčberταč, mac ῤailxi, mic Ὕριαν mic Caba,
 το μαρβαč an° bliādain° [ρi] le Ὕριαν, mac Ἀλαx-
 ανταip ois mic Caba, α τροσαν.—Mag Samrađain
 ὅ'hes an° bliādain ρi°, ιδον, Emonn Mag° Samrađain.
 —O' Ciana[ι]n' ὅ'hes, ιδον, ῤilla-ῤαοpαις, mac Ταῖδς
 [U]i Ciana[ι]n.⁹

A ends

[Cal. 1an. ρop Cetain, l. [xxiii.^a], Anno Domini m.^o
 d.^o ii.^o Mag Caprčaiξ ruabač ὅ'hes in bliādain ρi,
 ιδον, ῤingin Mag Caprčaiξ. — | Ἀbb mainippeč
 Μuiξi-Copγain, ιδον, an τ-ab O Cačain, το cpočač le
 Ruaiđpυ, mac Magnypa hli Cačain, in' bliādain ρi'.—
 Cairppυ, mac Ὕριαν hli Ὑiginn ὅ'hes το' biđς in
 bliādain ρi'.—O Domnuill ὅ'hes in' bliādain ρi', ιδον,
 Ἀčḃ ruāč, mac Neill γaipb, mic Toippeelbaiξ an ῤina
 h[U]i Domnuill. Ocur ni čainis o Ὕριαν ὀpυma, no
 o Cačal cpoibdepς, anuap ρi, no tiξepna, tob' pepy
 ρmačt 7 ruγail 7 το bo mo nepτ ina'n ρi ρin. Ocur
 ip e το čopain tiξepnup o Sliāč anuap ap Chonnačtaiξ
 το Conallčaiξ 7 cip linnp-i-ħeoγain 7 buannačt Cinel-
 Mođain o Clannaiξ-Neill. Ocur ip leip το cumdaiξeč
 mainipτερ ὀpačap Mínpυ de Obpepuancia α Tir-

B 101a

1504. ⁹ space = 24 ll. of 116d is left vacant, A. ² in τ-Ulliam ρm—
 [was] that William, itl. t. h., B; om., A.

1505. ^a 28, MS.

1505. ¹ Finghin. — Son of Der-
 mod (1453, *sup.*). He married
 Kathleen, da. of the beheaded
 Desmond (1468, *sup.*). Harleian

Pedigree, *Misc. Cel. Soc.*, 402.

² Ruaidhri. — By Dermot, son of
 R., who was mutilated therefor,
 F.M.

the Red, son of Conn, son of Maghnus Mag Mathgamna and [1504] another brother of his were slain by him. And a large pursuing party followed Philip and 9 of his people were taken from him, inclusive of the son of Redmond (namely, Donn), son of Brian, son of Henry Mag Uidhir and of other persons that are not reckoned here. And Philip himself and the other part of his people escaped by force triumphantly and so on.—Thomas the Red, son of the abbot (namely, abbot of Lis-gabail), that is, son of William, son of bishop¹ Mag Uidhir, died this year.—Flaithbertach, son of Failghe, son of Brian Mac Caba, was killed this year by Brian, son of Alexander Mac Caba, in a quarrel.—Mag Samradhain, namely, Edmond Mag Samradhain, died this year.—O'Cianain, namely, Gilla-Padraig, son of Tadhg O'Cianain, died.

Kalends of Jan. on Wed., [23rd] of moon, A.D. 1505. [1505] Mag Carthaigh the Swarthy, namely, Finghin¹ Mag Carthaigh, died this year.—The abbot of the monastery of Magh-Cosgain, namely, the abbot O'Cathain, was hung by Ruaidhri², son of Maghnus Ua Cathain, this year.—Cairpre, son of Brian Ua Uiginn, died of a fit this year.—O'Domnuill, namely, Aedh the Red, son of Niall the Rough, son of Toirdelbach O'Domnuill of the Wine, died this year. And there came not from Brian Borumha, or from Cathal Red-hand [ob. 1224], down a king, or lord, that was of better sway and rule and was of more power than that king. And it was he that preserved lordship from the Mountain down³ against the Connacians for the Conallians and [exacted] the rent of Inis-Eogain and the military service⁴ of Cenel-Moen from the O'Neill Clans. And⁵ it was by him was founded the monastery of Friars Minor of [Stricter] Observance

³ *Down*.—See 1494, n. 1.

⁴ *Service*.—*Buannacht*: cf. [1310], n. 6.

⁵ *And*.—For the *F. M.* interpolations, see O'D. v. 1282.

Conuill, idon, α n-Dun-na-nGall. Innur gur' uiley Augur larpair-tuairce[i]pt Eorpa uile do rað rir. Ocur α eg iar m-buairð Ongta 7 airtuigi i n-a longspor fein α n-Dun-na-nGall, i quint lo luil, irin oetmað bliaðain rectmogat α airi 7 irin ceðramað bliaðain ceðorðat α flaitura, pexta pexia 7 α aðnacal Dia-sačairn α mainirir Duin-na-nGall.—Ppior Pothair d'heg, idon, Emunn dorča, do flit an Rirere, idon, an t-Simunaiğ.—Peiðlim[ið], mac Neill, mic Airt hU Neill, do marbað la clainn (ðriain^b, mic Aeða Mez Uirp^b).—Sluaiğeð le mac h[U]i Domnall, idon, Aeð og, mac Aeða ruairð, α Tir-nEogain 7 baile h[U]i Neill (idon^c, baile Domnall h[U]i Neill^c) do lorcað leir 7 baile Aeða, mic Domnall h[U]i Neill 7 baile ðriain, mic Domnall [U]i Neill 7 o Aeðuin^d mor arteč do imtečt leir gan puitbert, gan imperain. Ocur ruide pa cairlen na Derzi do ar α impuð 7 an cairlen do gabail do 7 α barða fein d'pagbail ann 7 α ðul arpin co Cill-mic-nEnain 7 ainm piğ do gairm ðe for Thir-Conall do ðoil De 7 ðaine 7 arail, 2^o die menir Augur.—Sluaiğeð leir hUa Neill, idon, le Domnall, α n-Dartraiğ Oirgiall 7 an tir do milluð 7 do cpečað leir 7 Aeð, mac Seain buide, mic Eogain Mez Mačgamna, do marbað ann 7 arail. Ocur O Neill do toiğečt dia tiğ do'n turur rin po buairð cor-

1505. ^{b-b} itl. by coarse h. in pale ink. ^{c-c} itl., t. h.

⁶ Sons.—Of Torlogh O'Muldoon (Maeladuin), *F. M.*

⁷ Abhann-m.—Great river; Blackwater. *Inward* means to the n.w. (through Tyrone).

⁸ Cell-mic-n. — Cf. 1129, n. 5. Cod. B of *Adamnan* (247) gives as one of St. Columba's sisters: Mincholeth, mater filiorum Enain,

quorum unus Calmaan dicitur. The original (*Mothers of Ir. SS.*, L. L. 372c) has: *Mincloth, mathair mac Nemain*, i. *Cholmain ocus Chobrain, M.*, mother of the sons of Neman, i.e., Colman and Cobran. (Cf. Colman, s. of Neman, *Hom. Lists*, ib. 367c.) Hence M. was neither sister of Columba, nor wife

in Tir-Conaill, namely, in Dun-na-Gall. So that it were fitting to name him the Augustus of the whole north-west of Europe. And he died after victory of Uinction and penance, in the 78th year of his age and in the 44th year of his lordship, on Friday, the 5th of the Ides [11th] of July, in his own stronghold, in Dun-na-Gall and was buried on Saturday in the monastery of Dun-na-Gall.—The prior of Fobhair, namely, Edmund the Dark, of the family of the Knight, namely, of [Fitz] Simon, died.—Feidhlimidh, son of Niall, son of Art Ua Neill, was slain by the sons⁶ (of Brian, son of Aedh Mag Uidhir).—A hosting by the son of O'Domnaill, namely, Aedh junior, son of Aedh the Rough, into Tir-Eogain and the town of O'Neill (namely, the town of Domnall O'Neill) and the town of Aedh, son of Domnall O'Neill, and the town of Brian, son of Domnall O'Neill, were burned by him and from Abhann-mor⁷ inward was traversed by him without opposition, without contest. And he sat under Castle-Derg on his return and the castle was taken by him and his own warders were left in it and he went from that to Cell-mic-nEnain⁸ and was proclaimed king over Tir-Conaill, on the 2nd day of the month of August, by will of God and men and so on.—A hosting by Ua Neill, namely, by Domnall, into Dartraighe of Oirgialla and the country was wasted and pillaged by him and Aedh, son of John the Tawny, son of Eogan Mag Mathgamna, was slain there and so on. And Ua Neill went to his house from that expedition with triumph of victory.—Domnall, son of Art O'Neill, was slain by Brian, son of

of Enan. *Quorum, etc.*, arose from the writer being unaware that *Chobrain* was written over *Cholmain* (on blank end of previous line).

With the L. L. MS. before him, Colgan (*Adam*. 247) reads Nemain; omits Cobran (for the reason just

given); and doubts not that Kellmac-Enain is = Cella-filiorum-Enani. But, another proof of his independent research, on the preceding folio (p. 369g) the *son of Enan* is among the Ir. SS. who were *only sons*.

γαῖρ.—Domnall, mac Airt h[U]i Neill, do marbað le ðrian, mac Cuinn h[U]i Neill.—Mac Domnall Galloglaç, iðon, conrabal h[U]i Neill, do marbað a reall a n-Àrð-Maça, iðon, Colla, mac Colla aile, le clainn Gilla-erpuic, mic Somairle ruaidh Mic Domnall.—Ingen Iarla Cille-dara (iðon°, ðeoið Iarla°), iðon, ben baruin Slaine (iðon°, Sar Uilliam ðailir°), d'heg do'n plaid. Ocur an bean do bi ag an ðarun mor d'heg do'n çar cetna.—Fluðaimprip do ðip an bliaðain ri, innur gur'mill arbanu Erenn d'ur'mor 7 co hairiði a ðeaið-Manač.—Paðpaið O ðeoið d'heg iðon, ðpaçaið Minur de Obrepuancia 7 | renmontaiði oipðeic, onopač a n-Epinn 7 a n-Àlbain. Ocur a eg a mainipter Teğ-Molaiði 7 a aðlucað innri.—Eogan, mac Emuinn Með Uidip, do marbað le cloind Gilla-Paðpaið Með Uidip a topaiðeçt çpeiçi. Ocur ðergur mor Mac Caba do marbað o cloind Gilla-Paðpaið ar an cumup cetna.—Þpuið ðaim-innri d'heg, iðon, Labpaið, mac an ppupa moip hUi Flannaga[i]n.—Cormac, mac Cormaic hUi Þhlannagain, d'heg.—Concobur puabač O Cairiðe d'heg, iðon, ðeð aenačtač, değrolaçaið 7 maiğiprip paçaið maič, ðeð tiğ aiðeð 7 apaiðe.—Eogan duð Mac Àmlaim morpuur epç.—Mac Með Uidip, iðon, Toipðelbač, mac Seaið mic Þilib Með Uidip 7 ða mac Taiðð Mic ðappaið 7 Taiðð óð Mac ðailğille, oçt n-ðuine deð, do baçuið a n-en çoiçi ar Þinnloč in bliaðain ri.—O ðeðaið Mač-

⁹ *Baron.*—Nugent of Delvin, co. Westm.

¹⁰ *Tech-Molaiði [-ge].*—*House of Molaga*; Timoleague, co. Cork. The saint is variously named Locheni (gen. *Mar. Tal.* Jan. 20: L. L. 356d), Mo-Loce (*my L., Hom. Lists*, ib. 368f), Mo-Laca (*Cal.*

Oen.), and Mo-Laga (*L. B. Cal. Oen. gl.*). The gloss rightly conjectures that he is Lochine, s. of Dubliged, of Telach-min (*pleasant hill*) of Molaga, in Fir-Maighe, in Munster. (The district in question, in the extreme n. e. of Cork co., had two churches, Temple-M.

Conn O'Neill.—Mac Domnaill the Gallowglas, namely, [1505]
constable of O'Neill, namely, Colla, son of another Colla,
was slain in treachery in Ard-Macha by the sons of
Gilla-espuic, son of Somairle Mac Domnaill the Red.—
The daughter of the Earl of Kildare (that is, Earl Gerald),
namely, wife of the baron of Slane (that is, Sir William
Walsh) died of the plague. And the wife of the great
baron⁹ had died from the same cause.—Wet weather
continually this year, so that it destroyed the crops of
Ireland in great part and especially in Fir-Manach.—
Patrick O'Feidhil, namely, a Friar Minor of [Stricter]
Observance and a distinguished, honoured preacher in
Ireland and in Scotland, died. And he died in the
monastery of Tech-Molaigi¹⁰ and was buried in it.—
Eogan, son of Edmund Mag Uidhir, was slain by the
sons of Gilla-Padraic Mag Uidhir in pursuit of a prey.
And Fergus Mor Mac Caba was slain by the sons of
Gilla-Padraic in the same melee.—The prior of Daim-
inis, namely, Laurence, son of the great prior¹¹ Ua
Flannagain, died.—Cormac, son of Cormac Ua Flann-
again, died.—Concobur O'Caiside the Swarthy died: to
wit, a humane man, of good industry and a good laborious
master [and] a man who kept a guest-house and so
on.—Eogan Mac Amhlaim the Black died.—The son of
Mag Uidhir, namely, Toirdelbach, son of John, son of
Philip Mag Uidhir and two sons of Tadhg Mac Gaffraigh
and Tadhg Mac Gaillghille junior, 18 persons [in all],
were drowned in one cot on Finnloch this year.—
O'Fedaigh of the Plain of Tulach, namely, Aedh

and Leaba-M. ([penitential] bed of
M.), within three miles of each
other.

In the *Genealogies of SS.* (L. L.
351a), Dubliged (given as the
father also in the *Mar. Tal.* and
Hom. LL.) is 8th from Mogh Roth

(the druid to whom Cormac, K. I.,
—ob. A.D. 278, *Td. Lct.* III. 207
—granted Fir-Maighe, Fermoy, co-
extensive with the bar. of Condons
and Clongibbons).

¹¹ Prior.—Ob. 1462, *supra.*

αἶρε Τυλῶα δ' ἡγ' ἀν βλιαῖαν ρι, ἰδον, Ἀεῖ. Ο Ρεῖαιξ.—
 Seaan α ὀυρε το μαρβαῖ le cloinṑ Uilleḡ α ὀυρε.—
 Inḡen Meḡ Sampaḡain, ἰδον, Ὑνα, ben Pḡailḡi, mic
 Domnaill bain hUḡi Raiḡilliḡ, δ' ἡγ' in βλιαῖαν ρι.—
 In ḡilla ḡrua m ḡα, Mac-an-caeiḡ hUḡi Raiḡilliḡ,
 το μαρβαῖ i n-α τιḡ pein la ceipbaḡ dia cineḡ pein
 δ' en upḡur το pḡin, aiḡei Luain Charc.—William oḡ
 Maḡ Treinḡer δ' ἡγ' ἀν βλιαῖαν ρι το uḡar α ḡoiri.—
 Iḡibel, inḡen ḡhilla-na-naem hUḡi Opoma, moḡtua epṑ.

[Cal. Ian. u. p., l. [1111.^a], Anno Domini M.^o D.^o u.^o
 Mac Meḡ Uḡoir, ἰδον, Ἀεῖ, mac Emuinn, mic Tomaḡr
 oḡ Meḡ Uḡoir, το μαρβαῖ ἀν βλιαῖαν ρι le cloinṑ
 Cuinṑ h[U]ḡi Neill 7 le Pḡilib, mac ḡilla-Paṑraḡ Meḡ
 Uḡoir, α τοραιḡeḡt cpeiḡe το pinne mac hUḡi Neill, ἰδον,
 Ἀεῖ, mac Cuinn [U]ḡi Neill, ap Cuil-na-naḡr[ḡ]ep.—
 Mac ḡoppḡaiḡ puaiḡ Meḡ Uḡoir δ' ἡγ', ἰδον, Maḡnur.
 —Mac ḡruain Theallaiḡ-Eaḡaḡ δ' ἡγ', ἰδον, Peiḡ-
 lim[iḡ].—Semur, mac Pḡilib, mic ἀν ḡilla ouib
 Meḡ Uḡoir, δ' ἡγ'.—Tomaḡr, mac Oiliuer pluḡḡeḡ,
 το μαρβαῖ le cloinṑ Maḡḡamna hUḡi Raiḡilliḡ, ἰδον
 leiḡin Calbaḡi, mac Peiḡlim[ḡe] 7 le n-α cloinṑ. Ocuḡ
 coḡaḡ ḡall 7 ḡaeiḡel δ' eiḡḡi tḡiṑ pin.—Paiṑin hUa
 Mael-Conaḡre, en poḡa Epenn α pḡiḡeḡt 7 α penḡur,
 το abaḡt το biḡḡ, aiḡei Luain Minḡaḡre 7 apaḡle.—
 B 101c Mac hUḡi Caḡain, ἰδον, ḡruain pinṑ, mac Seaain hUḡi
 Caḡain, το μαρβαῖ le Domnaill, mac Neill, mic Enḡi,
 mic Eoḡain hUḡi Neill. Ocuḡ mac do'n ḡruain pin, ἰδον,
 Maḡnur hUa Caḡa[i]n, το μαρβαῖ le Donnḡaḡ hUa

1506. * 8, MS.

¹² *Slain*.—In the monastery of Ballintobber (co. Mayo). *F. M.*

¹³ *Mac-an-c*.—See 1379, n. 4.

¹⁴ *Monday*.—Mar. 24; *Eas.* (V.

E), Mar. 23.

1506. ¹ *Cuil-na-n*. — See 1486, n. 3.

² *Brian*. — Maguire. He was

O'Fedaigh died this year.—John de Burgh was slain¹² by the sons of Ulick de Burgh.—The daughter of Mag Samradhain, namely, Una, wife of Failghe, son of Domnall Ua Raighilligh the White, died this year.—The Gloomy Gillie, Mac-an-caich¹³ Ua Raighilligh, was slain in his own house by a gamester of his own sept with one thrust of knife, the night of Easter Monday¹⁴.—William Mag Treinfher junior died this year of disease of his leg.—Isabel, daughter of Gilla-na-naem Ua Droma, died. [1505]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, [4th] of moon, A.D. 1506. [1506] The son of Mag Uidhir, namely, Aedh, son of Edmund, son of Thomas Mag Uidhir junior, was slain this year by the sons of Conn O'Neill and by Philip, son of Gilla-Padraig Mag Uidhir, in pursuit of a prey which the son of O'Neill, namely, Aedh, son of Conn O'Neill, carried off from Cuil-na-nair[th]er¹.—The son of Godfrey Mag Uidhir the Red, namely, Maghnus, died.—The son of Brian² of Tellach-Eathach, namely, Feidhlimidh, died.—James, son of Philip, son of the the black Gillie Mag Uidhir, died.—Thomas, son of Oliver Plunket, was slain by the clan of Mathgamain Ua Raighilligh, namely, by the Calbach, son of Feidlimidh and by his sons. And war of Foreigners and Gaidhil arose through that.—Paidin Ua Mael-Conaire, unique choice of Ireland in poetry and in history, died of a fit, the night of Little Easter Monday³ and so on.—The son of Ua Cathain, namely, Brian the Fair, son of John Ua Cathain, was slain by Domnall, son of Niall, son of Henry, son of Eogan Ua Neill. And a son to that Brian, namely, Maghnus Ua Cathain, was slain by Donchadh⁴ in the same quarter [of

fostered in Tullyhaw, co. Cavan.

³ *Mon.*—Ap. 13; *Eas.* (VI: D), Ap. 12.

⁴ *Donchadh.*—Son of John, [the] O'Kane (next entry, but one).

Cačain 'pa pačī cetha,—Tomar buiðe Maḡ Corepaiḡ,
 ʾdon, aipeinneč Cluana-ġorain, d'heḡ. — Mac Uibilin,
 ʾdon, Ualtar, mac Copmaic, mic Séimicín Mic Uibilin,
 do marbað leip O Cačain, ʾdon, le Tomar, mac Āibne
 h[U]i Cačain 7 le cloimθ t-Sheacain h[U]i Cačain, ʾdon,
 le Donnčað 7 le Domnall cleipeč. Ocur do marbað
 maille ppur ann da mac Tuatail h[U]i Domnail 7 da
 mac h[U]i Āpa 7 tpi mic hUī ūiḡellain 7 da mac hUī
 Chunn. Āčt cetha, do čuitetur ceitpi ppur dec do ġiačīθ
 a muinntepi mailli ppur. Ocur tpoṛcað laei luḡnarað
 do ponait inpin.—Ūaile Āčā-tpiim do loṛcað do'n
 leč tall d'uiṛce^b d'urmor de teimθ duiat hoc anno.—
 Āeð puat, mac ḡlaipne Meḡ Mačḡamna, do marbað
 leip O Raiḡilliḡ, ʾdon, le Seacan, mac Cačail h[U]i
 Raiḡilliḡ 7 le n-a cloimθ in bliatāin pi.—Maḡ Mur-
 caið do marbað an bliatāin pi aḡ buain cpeičī de do
 ḡlac pe a Pepn-muiḡ.—Ruḡpaiðe, mac Toipṛdelbaiḡ
 Meḡ Uīðip, do lot ḡu ḡuaračtač i n-a ġuul do upčur
 do ġaiḡiθ a tópaiðečt cpeičī do pinne Emunn, mac
 Pħilib, mic ūriain Meḡ Uīðip ap curθ do Teallaiḡ-
 Eačāč. Coḡað mor 7 oiḡbala imθa etep in da Pħilib
 tpiθ pin, ʾdon, Pħilib, mac Toipṛdelbaiḡ Meḡ Uīðip 7
 Pħilib, mac ūriain Meḡ Uīðip 7 apaile.—Roinn duč-
 aiḡi do luað etep pħičt Pħilib Meḡ Uīðip in bliatāin
 pi. Ocur Ruaiðpi, mac ūriain Meḡ Uīðip 7 a clann
 do beč aḡ iappað na ponna pin 7 Pħilib, mac ūriain, do
 čabairt Ālbanač čuḡe, ʾdon, Somaiṛle Āneloiḡ, co n-a
 muinntip 7 cpeč do ðenum doiθ aip Ruaiðpi. Ruaiðpi,
 imopṛo, 7 Pħilib, mac Toipṛdelbaiḡ Meḡ Uīðip, do
 ðul a tópaiðečt na cpeiče. Mac Toipṛdelbaiḡ do
 beč aḡ iappað ḡan an tópaiðečt do ðenum an la pin 7

1506. ^b-pque, MS.

⁵ *Vigil.*—Fri., July 31.

the year].—Thomas Mag Coscraigh the Tawny, namely, herenagh of Cluain-eosain[-eois], died.—Mac Uibhilin namely, Walter, son of Cormac, son of Jenkin Mac Uibhlin, was slain by O'Cathain, namely, by Thomas, son of Aibne O'Cathain and by the sons of John O'Cathain, namely, by Donchadh and by Domnall the cleric. And there were slain along with him there two sons of Tuathal O'Domnaill and two sons of O'Hara and three sons of O'Buighellain and two sons of O'Chuinn. And, moreover, there fell 14 men of the worthies of his people along with him. And on the vigil⁶ of Lammass Day that was done.—The town of Ath-truim was burned in very great part on the side beyond⁶ the water by fire of lightning this year.—Aedh the Red, son of Glaisne Mag Mathgamna, was slain by O'Raighilligh, namely, by John, son of Cathal O'Raighilligh and by his sons this year.—Mag Murchaidh was slain this year in wresting a prey from him which he took in Fern-magh.—Rughraidhe, son of Toirdelbach Mag Uidhir, was wounded dangerously in the eye by shot of arrow in pursuit of prey which Edmund, son of Philip, son of Brian Mag Uidhir, took off from part of Tellach-Eathach. Great war and many injuries [took place] between the two Philips, namely, Philip, son of Toirdelbach Mag Uidhir and Philip, son of Brian Mag Uidhir, through that and so on.—Division of territory was mooted this year between the descendants of Philip Mag Uidhir. And [it was] Ruaidhri, son of Brian Mag Uidhir and his sons that were demanding that division, and Philip, son of Brian, brought Scots, namely, Somairle Aneloigh with his people, to him and a raid was made by them on Ruaidhri. But Ruaidhri and Philip, son of Toirdelbach Mag Uidhir, went in pursuit of the prey. The son of Toirdelbach was asking not to make the pursuit that day

⁶ *Beyond*.—Relative to Fermanagh ; i. e. on south bank of Boyne.

B 101d

ῥιθ̃ το denum. Ruaiðri το του ταρ comairle 7 an
 cpeð το lenmuin τοιð. Albanaið το impoð ppiu 7
 bpipeð pppro 7 Ruaiðri το ðabail anriin | 7 a mac το
 marbað, ιdon, Seaan Mað Uíðir. Ocur pilib, mac
 Toirprelbaið Með Uíðir, το ðabail ann 7 a lot gu
 ðuapaçtaç i n-a coir 7 a legan amaç gu luaç iar rin.
 Ocur milleð an tipe uile το ðeçt de rin, eter cill 7
 tuait, mar naç tainis pe haimpir ðaða poime rin 7
 apaile. — Domnall O Craíðea[i]n, ιdon, cennaið
 onopaç, coðuap, a eg το biðð að eirteçt Aipppinn a
 mainirter Duin-na-nðall an bliaðain ri. — Mac
 ðriain Mic Maðnuap a'heð (ιdon°, aicci Nolla[i]ð
 mó[i]p°) ιdon, Muipçað; neç a' n-ðoirçi an ðilla
 το u ð, mac Tomair ois, mic Tomair ðioir, mic ðriain,
 ap caicim morain a' aip pe teð^d n-aicðeð 7 apaile. —
 Maðnuap Mac Amlaim a'heð, ιdon, mac ðriain, mic
 Amlaim Með Uíðir.

[Cal.^a 1an. [ui.^b p., l. xu.^b], Anno Domini M.^o d.^o uii.^o
 hEnri, mac Aoða [U]i Néill, raí cinn-ðeðna 7 duine
 tob' pppri aicne ap ðaç ealaðain i n-a aimpir pém,
 a'heð an bliaðain po im pém Cpor. — O Flannaða[i]n
 a'heð το biðð a tur Epriaið na bliaðna po; ιdon,
 Muipceptaç, mac Muipceptaíð [U]i Phlannaða[i]n. —
 Ingen Mhéð Uíðir, ιdon, ðráime, ingen Eñuinn Mhéð
 Uíðir, ben pilib, mic Toirprelbaið Mhéð Uíðir, a'heð
 an bliaðain po: ιdon, ben ðepçaç, ðaonaçtaç, coðuapç,
 ðeiðeimið. — Mainirter Cloçair το loptað an bliaðain
 po im pém Paopaið. — Pci[ð]limið Mháð Uinreanna[i]n
 a'heð, ιdon, bpeiçem [U]i Ohomnall 7 Oipppcel
 Thípu-Conall 7 raí clepið 7 duine το bað mo coður 7

1506. °° itl., t. h. ^d τ7, MS.

1507. °° by other (3rd) h. ^{b-b} bl. in MS.

⁷ Mac-a.—See 1453, n. 4.

1507. ¹ Spring.—See 1490, n. 1.

and to make peace. Ruaidhri disregarded advice and the prey was pursued by them. The Scots turned against them and overcame them and Ruaidhri was taken there and his son, namely, John Mag Uidhir, was slain. And Philip, son of Toirdelbach Mag Uidhir, was dangerously wounded in his foot and taken there and left out quickly after that. And destruction of the whole country came of that, both church and laity, such as came not for a long time before that and so on.—Domnall O'Craidhain, namely, an honourable, conscientious merchant, died of a fit, in hearing Mass in the monastery of Dun-na-Gall, this year.—Mac Briain Mac Maghnusa, namely, Murchadh—one who was styled the black Gillie—son of Thomas junior, son of Thomas Mor, son of Brian, died this year (namely, the night of Great Christmas), after spending very much of his time in keeping a guest-house and so on.—Maghnus Mac Amhlaim⁷, namely, son of Brian, son of Amlam Mag Uidhir, died. [1506]

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 15th of moon], A.D. 1507. [1507]
Henry, son of Aodh O'Neill, an eminent leader and a person who had best knowledge of every science in his own time, died this year about the feast [May 3] of [Holy] Cross.—O'Flannagain, namely, Muircertach, son of Muircertach O'Flannagain, died of a fit in the beginning of Spring¹ of this year.—The daughter of Mag Uidhir, namely, Graine, daughter of Edmund Mag Uidhir, wife of Philip, son of Toirdelbach Mag Uidhir, died this year: to wit, a woman charitable, humane, conscientious, truly-hospitable.—The monastery of Clogher was burned this year about the feast of Patrick.—Feidhlimidh Mag Uinsennain² died: to wit, the brehon of Ua Domnaill and

² *Mag U.*—A name still common in Meath and Cavan; anglicised | Mac Elsinan, Gilson and Nugent (O'D. v. 1290).

δερε ι n-α αιμριρ.—Niall, mac Cuinn, mic Coḏa buiḏi, mic Ḑriain Gallaiḡ [U]i Neill, do ḡabail le muinntir Chairrḡi-Perḡura an bliadain ro 7 a beḡ tamall a laim 7 ré bḡaiḡoi ḏeg do buain arḡ 'ḡ á léigim amaḡ. Ocur an cairlen cetna rin do ḡabail do Niall, mac
 B 102a Cuinn 7 méra | an baile do ḡabail ann.—Tempoll Aḡaiḏ-beiḡi do loḡcaḏ an bliadain ro 7 urmóρ maiḡira in tíri uile do loḡcaḏ ann. Ocur bliadain téḡta do coicait bliadān o'n cet loḡcaḏ ḡuruiḡi rin 7 riḡe bliadān o'n loḡcaḏ tanurḡi deóρ.—Eman, mac Tomair óḡ, mic Tomair aile Méḡ Uiḏir, d'heḡ an bliadain ro do ḡinnir en oiḡi.—Máḡ [C]ḡaiḡ, iḡon, Tomar 7 Mac Conmḡiḏi, iḡon, Solam 7 hUa Cuill, iḡon, Cennḡolaiḡ 7 hUa Dalaiḡ fínn, iḡon, ḡar[f]ḡaiḡ 7 hUa Dalaiḡ Cairbḡeḡ, iḡon, Aonḡur 7 hUa ḡerain, iḡon, Seaan—hu omner poete hoc anno in Chriḡto dormierunt^a.

[b.] [Cal.^a 1an. [un.^b p., l. xxii.^b], Anno Domini M.^o d.^o uiii.^o Mac Méḡ Mhaḡḡamna, iḡon, Remann óḡ, mac Rémainn aile Mheḡ Mhaḡḡamna, do mḡarbaḏ a n-domnaḡ Muiḡi-dá-claine, lá feili Paḡraiḡ, lé mac Mhéḡ Uiḏir, iḡon, lé Pilib, mac Eḡmainn Mhéḡ Uiḏir, an bliadain ro. Ocur mar ro ḡarḡla rin, iḡon: Pilib do ḡul a n-onóir Paḡraiḡ d'eirḡeḡt ḡerḡire do'n baile 7, mar do ḡáour aḡ erḡeḡt an Aḡḡḡrinn 'ḡa tempoll, Rémainn óḡ do ḡeḡt, ḡeḡan móρ, ḡa'n tempoll 7 téinnti do aḡuint doiḡ a ceḡri ardoiḡ an tempuill. Ocur mac

1537. c 7 ll. bl.

1508. ^{a-a} = 1507 ^{a-a}. ^{b-b} = 1507 ^{b-b}.

³ *Official of Tir-C.* — That is, Vicar General in temporals of Raphoe diocese.

⁴ *Achadh-b.*—See 1458, n. 5.

⁵ *Much, etc.*—The property had been placed for safety in the monastery. Cf. 1177, n. 13. One of the many charges brought against

Nicholas de Clare, pluralist rector of Youghal, was that, as Treasurer of Ireland, he sent the sheriff with an armed posse (in 1290) to the Franciscan church of Youghal, who broke open the vestry door and took the box of complainant, with muniments, jewels and trea-

Official of Tir-Conaill³ and an eminent cleric and person [1507] that was most conscientious and charitable in his time.—Niall, son of Conn, son of Aodh the Tawny, son of Brian O'Neill the Freckled, was taken this year by the people of Carraig-Ferghusa and he was a while in captivity and 16 hostages were exacted from him at his being let out. And that same castle was taken by Niall, son of Conn, and the mayor of the town was taken there.—The church of Achadh-beithi⁴ was burned this year and very much⁵ of the chattel of all the country was burned in it. And a year⁶ is wanting from 50 years from the first burning unto that and 20 years [elapsed] also from the second burning.—Edmond, son of Thomas junior, son of another Thomas Mag Uidhir, died this year of an illness of one night.—Mag Craith, namely, Thomas and Mac Conmidhi, namely, Solomon and Ua Cuill, namely, Cennfaolaigh and Ua Dalaigh the Fair, namely, Godfrey and Ua Dalaigh the Carbrian, namely, Aonghus and Ua Gerain, namely, John—all these poets slept this year in Christ.

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 26th of moon], A.D. 1508. [1508 B.] The son of Mag Mathgamna, namely, Redmond junior, son of another Redmond Mag Mathgamna, was slain this year in the church of Magh-da-claine¹, the feast day of Patrick, by the son of Mag Uidhir, namely, by Philip, son of Edmond Mag Uidhir. And in this way that befell, to wit: Philip went in honour of Patrick to hear Service to the town and, whilst they were hearing Mass in the church, Redmond junior came [with] a large force around the church and fires were lighted by them at the four angles of the church. And the son of Mag Uidhir

asures valued at £200 (*D. I.*, III. p. 320).

⁶ *A year, etc.*—See under 1458 and 1487, *supra*.

1508. ¹ *Magh-da-c.*—*Plain of two slopes*; now Donagh (the textual *Domnach*), a par. in Trough bar., co. Mon.

Mēs Uidur su rona, renamail d'á ráð nað léisræð ré tempoll Þatpauz do loſeað 7 a muinntir do bropouſuð docum maiðe do ðenum. Ocur Þilib 7 a bŕaiðri do ðol amað a n-annm Dó 7 Þatpauz 7 Remonn ós do tpaſeape d'á eoð 7 a m̄arbað 7 a comðalta do marbað páraon rir, iðon, mac Þriain ruað Mic Þhilla-Þhriſti 7 bŕaiðri do ſabail ann fóp. Ocur do moſað annm Dó 7 Þatpauz tpiſ rir.—Domnēað (iðon°, Domnēað caoð°), mac Þriain, mic Þilib Mhēs Uidur, d'hes an bliaðain ſo.—Þilib, mac Þriain, mic Þeðlimtē [U]i Raſallig, iðon, cenn-ſeðna 7 ſep tiſi aſeð 7
 B 102b tuine dob' | ſepſ aſtne ap ſað ealaðain d'á ſoið a n-ſaſb-ſpian [an] am rir, a éſ an bliaðain ri, Alne Chape mór do ſunnſað, iap m-buað Onſta 7 aſpūðe. — O Domnail, iðon, Alð, mac Alða ruað [U]i Domnail, do tēct, loingir, ap loč-érne an bliaðain ſo 7 caſlen innri-ſcillinn d'ſaſbail dó ó Ruaiðri Mhēs Uidur. Ocur O Domnall do tēabape an caſlein rir do Þilib, mac Toſpſel-baiſ Mhēs Uidur. Ocur bŕaiðri an tíri d'ſaſbail dó fóp. Ocur O Néill (iðon°, Domnall°) 7 Maſ Uidur (iðon°, Concabur°) do tēct ſu hiniſ-ſcillinn 7 a ſiap-uſuð doið 7 Þilib, mac Þriain Mhēs Uidur, do bŕiſeð a caſlein ſein ap eſla [U]i Domnail 7 clann Þriain d'ſaſbail an tíri, iðon, Ruaiðri, a cenn [U]i Ruape 7 Þilib, a cenn Alſt óig, mic Cuinn° [U]i Néill. Ocur
 1508. ^aitl., t. h. ^dqu., MS.

² *Church of P.*—Item omnis aeclesia libera et civitas ab [=cum] episcopali gradu vide[n]tur esse fundata[e] in toto Scotorum insola et omnis ubique locus qui *Domini-*cus appellatur, iuxta clementiam almighty Domini, sancto doctori [Patricio] et, iuxta verbum angeli, in speciali societate Pat-

ricii pontificis atque heredis cathedrae eius *Aird-Machae* esse debuera[n]t; quia donavit illi Deus totam insulam, ut supra [20d] diximus (Bk. Ar. 21b, c).

Domnach, church, being = *dominicum* (i. e. κυριακόν: Conc. Ancyr., A.D. 314, Can. 15 = Cod. Can. Dion., xxxv., Migne, *Patr.*

said felicitously, auspiciously that he would not allow [1508] the church of Patrick² to be burned and animated his people to act well. And Philip and his kinsmen went forth in the name of God and Patrick and Redmond junior was thrown from his horse and slain and his foster-brother, namely, the son of Brian Mac Gilla-Brighde the Red, was slain along with him and prisoners were taken there also. And the name[s] of God and Patrick was [were] magnified through that.—Donchadh (namely, Donchadh Blind[-eye]), son of Brian, son of Philip Mag Uidhir, died this year.—Philip, son of Brian, son of Feidhlimidh O’Raighilligh, namely, a leader and man that kept a guest-house and the person who, of those that were in Garb-trian³ at that time, had best knowledge of every science, died this year, Easter Friday⁴ precisely, after victory of Uinction and penance.—O’Domnaill, namely, Aodh, son of Aodh O’Domnaill the Red, went [with] a fleet on Loch-Erne this year and the castle of Inis-Scillin⁵ was got by him from Ruaidhri Mag Uidhir. And O’Domnaill gave that castle to Philip, son of Toirdelbach Mag Uidhir. And the hostages of the country were got by him also. And O’Neill (namely, Domnall) and Mag Uidhir (namely, Concabur) went to Inis-Sceillin and he was submitted to by them and Philip, son of Brian Mag Uidhir, broke down his own castle for fear of O’Domnaill and the sons of Brian left the country: that is, Ruaidhri [went] to Ua Ruaire and Philip, to Art junior, son of Conn O’Neill. And great war [arose]

Lat. lxxvii. 51–2; cf. not. ib. 107), *locus dominicus* hardly accords with the source assigned. But the passage disproves the accepted assertion that every church called Domnach was founded by St. Patrick (O’D. v. 1295). The reason given (ib.) from Colgan’s version

of the *Tripartite* (i. e. that the saint laid the foundations on Sunday) is not in the original.

³ *Garb-t.* — *Rough Third.* — Cf. 1220, n. 1; O’D. iii. 198.

⁴ *Fri.*—Ap. 28; Eas. (VIII. A), Ap. 23.

⁵ *Inis-S.*—See 1442, n. 1.

coḡað mór eter p̃liċt p̃ilīb Meḡ Uíðir de rin.—Mac [U]í Ruairc, ionn, Tíḡernan óḡ, mac Eoḡain, mic Tíḡernain aile, do marbað le Seacan, mac Tíḡernain p̃inn [U]í Ruairc, an bliaðain ri.—Inp̃oiḡið le cloinn Donnċaíð Mhég Uíðir, ionn, le Tomar 7 le p̃ilīb 7 le p̃eíðlimið 7 le clainn t-Sheacan b̃uiri Még Mhaṡḡamna ar Maḡ Uíðir, ionn, ar Conċabur. Ocur Maḡ Uíðir do b̃reit op̃ra 7 b̃uip̃eð dó op̃ra 7 p̃eíðlimið, mac Donnċaíð, do marbað leir 7 b̃ruan, mac Seacan b̃uiri Még Mhaṡḡamna, do bualað 7 do ḡabail leir.—Somairlī bacac̃, mac Somairle aile Mic Domnall, cenḁ cóip̃uḡċe ḡalloglaċ do muinntir [U]í Néill, d'heḡ an bliaðain ri.—Cpeċ[a] mopa le hĀpt, mac Cuinn [U]í Neill, ar Chemel-Ĥepaḁuiḡ 7 Eoḡan ruac̃, mac [U]í Neill, do b̃reit ar clainn Mic Caċm̃aíl 7 Āonḡur, mac Somairle Ĥacac̃ Mic Domnall, do m̃arbað pa Āpt 7 Āpt fein d'im̃deċt ar éiḡin 7 na cpeċa do b̃reit leir dó.—Níall, mac Ālaaḁp̃ainn Mic Caba 7 Enp̃í, mac b̃ruan Mic Cappa, d'hec an bliaðain ri^a.

B 102c [Cal. 1an. [ii.^a p., l. iii.^a], Anno Domini M.^o d.^o ix.^o
O Neill, tíḡerna Típe-hEoḡain, ionn, Domnall O Neill,
d'paḡbail báir an bliaðain ri 7 Āpt, mac Āoḁa [U]í
Neill, do ruḡaḁ 'n-a inaḁ.—O b̃aíḡill, ionn, Emann
b̃uiri, mac Néll, do marbað le Concobur óc O m-b̃aí-
ḡill de'n upcar do ḡa 'ra'n oirċe.—p̃ilīb^b, mac b̃ruain,
mic p̃ilīb Meḡ Uíðir, d'heḡ im̃ p̃eíl b̃ruḡi na bliaðna
pa, paí ċinn-peḁna.—Eoḡan, mac Cuinn, mic Āoḁa b̃uiri
[U]í Neill, d'heḡ in bliaðain ro.—Donnċaíð Mhág
Ruairi, oip̃ċinneċ Maċair̃e na cpoiri, d'heḡ an bli-
aðain ri.—Mac [U]í Neill, i'ionn, Āpt, mac Cuinn, mic

1509. ^{a-a} no bl. in MS. ^{b-b} = 1507^{a-a}.

⁶ C.F.—*Sept of Feradhach* (4th
in descent from Eogan, a quo
Cenel-Eogain, *Adam*. 405): Kenel-

Farry; now Clogher bar., co. Tyr.
1509. ¹ *Slain*. — At Loughros
(*rushy promontory*, co. Don.), *F.M.*

between the descendants of Philip Mag Uidhir from [1508] that.—The son of O'Ruaire, namely, Tigernan junior, son of Eogan, son of another Tigernan, was slain by John, son of Tigernan O'Ruaire the Fair, this year.—Inroad [was made] by the sons of Donchadh Mag Uidhir, namely, by Thomas and by Philip and by Feidhlimidh and by the sons of Jobu Mag Mathgamna the Tawny, on Mag Uidhir, namely, on Concabur. And Mag Uidhir overtook them and overcame them and Feidhlimidh, son of Donchadh, was slain by him and Brian, son of John Mag Mathgamna the Tawny, was struck [down] and taken by him.—Somairle the Lamé, son of another Somairle Mac Domnaill, captain of gallowglasses of the people of O'Neill, died this year.—Great raids [were made] by Art, son of Conn O'Neill, on Cenel-Feradhaigh⁶ and Eogan the Red, son of O'Neill, overtook the sons of Mac Cathmail and Aonghus, son of Somairle Mac Domnaill the Lamé, was slain under Art and Art himself escaped by force and the preys were carried off with him by him.—Niall, son of Alexander Mac Caba and Henry, son of Brian Mac Caba, died this year.

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 7th of moon,] A.D. 1509. [1509] O'Neill, lord of Tir-Eogain, namely, Domnall O'Neill, died this year and Art, son of Aodh O'Neill, was made king in his place.—O'Baighill, namely, Edmond the Tawny, son of Niall, was slain¹ by Concobur O'Baighill junior with one thrust of a spear in the night.—Philip, son of Brian, son of Philip Mag Uidhir, an eminent leader, died about the feast of Brigit of this year.—Eogan, son of Conn, son of Aodh O'Neill the Tawny, died this year.—Donchadh Mag Ruaidhri, herenagh of Machaire-na-croisi², died this year.—The son of O'Neill, namely, Art, son of Conn, son of Henry, son of Eogan O'Neill, was

² *M.-na-c.*—*Plain of the cross*; | and partly in Fer.
Magheracros, a par. partly in Tyr. |

Enrí, mic Eogain [U]í Néill, do gabail a feill le hOirt
 a n-éairleoin, mac Neill, mic Oirt, mic Eogain
 [U]í Néill 7 reét cairdeir Cuirb do rir 7 a éabairt ar
 ciarebó cingí n-a cairlen fein 7 a éabairt a laim [U]í
 Domnaill.—Mac Uilliam Chloinni-Ricairb d'heg an
 bliadain rí; ionn, Uilleg, raí cinn-febna, fer einiḡ 7
 eḡnuma.—Sluaḡeó leirín n-ḡiúrtaí, ionn, lé hIarla
 Chilli-dara, a Tír-nEogain ar tarrainḡ clainní Cuinn
 [U]í Néill 7 cairlen Duine-geannn, ionn, cairlen [U]í
 Néill, d'raḡbail do élainn Chuinn ruil tanais an t-Iarla
 uime 7 an t-Iarla do dól arpin ra cairlen na h-Oḡ-
 muḡe 7 a gabail leir. Ocur Toirpdealbač, mac Néill,
 mic Oirt [U]í Néill, do gabail ann 7 Eogain ruab Mac
 Suibne fóir do gabail ann, neč do rín lám d'Oirt, mac
 Cuinn, 'ḡ á gabail 'ra cairlen cetna. Ocur in cairlen
 do bupreó leirín Iarla 'n-a d'iaḡ rín 7 in t-Iarla do
 impóir d'ia t'ḡ do'n turur rín.—Tomar, mac Remuinn
 Mhég Uirb, do marbaó ar rluab [U]í Dhomnaill a
 Muḡ-Luirḡ.—Ocur innroḡiḡ le ḡrian, mac Cuinn [U]í
 Neill, ar rličt ingine Mic Murčadā ar boru loča-
 laogaire 7 Enrí óḡ, mac Enrí óḡ aile [U]í Néill 7 da
 mac Néill berndaiḡ [U]í Néill, ionn, Eogain 7 ḡrian, do
 marbaó ann 7 ceḡr heič ar coičait eč do buain tob a
 cetoir^{b,c}.

B 102d Kal. Ian. [iii.^a l. r., xiiii.^a], Anno Domini M.^o v.^o x.^o
 Sluaḡ la ḡeoirb, Iarla Chilli-dara, ionn, ḡiúrtaí Epenn,
 a Cuiceo Muman co maičib ḡall 7 ḡaiḡel laiḡen leir,
 d'ár'cumdaiḡ cairlen d'aindeóin ḡaiḡel Muman a

1509. c 9 ll. bl.

1510. a-a = 1509 a-a.

³ Castle.—Of Omagh (next item but one).

⁴ Invitation.—Ciaredh of the text (apparently a vox nihili) seems a mistake for cuiredh. F. M. have

iar n-a éocurpeab, after inviting him.

⁵ Art, etc.—Next previous entry but one.

⁶ Slain.—A fuller account in F. M.

taken in treachery by Art of the Castle³, son of Niall, son of Art, son of Eogan O'Neill—and he had gossiped seven times with him—and [it happened thus:] he brought him on invitation⁴ to himself in his own castle and gave him into the custody of Ua Domnaill.—Mac William of Clann-Ricaire, namely, Ulick, an eminent leader, a man of hospitality and prowess, died this year.—A hosting by the Justiciary, namely, by the Earl of Kildare, into Tir-Eogain, at instigation of the sons of Conn O'Neill [the Tawny] and the castle of Dun-Genainn, namely, the castle of O'Neill, was got by the sons of Conn Ua Neill before the Earl came around it and the Earl went from that under the castle of the Oghmagh and it was taken by him. And Toirdelbach, son of Niall, son of Art O'Neill, was taken there and Eogan Mac Suibhne the Red, the one that stretched hand to Art⁵, son of Conn, to take him in the same castle, was taken there. And the castle was broken down by the Earl after that and the Earl returned [in triumph] to his house from that expedition.—Thomas, son of Redmund Mag Uidhir, was slain⁶ in the host of O'Domnaill in Magh-Luirg.—And inroad [was made] by Brian, son of Conn O'Neill, on the descendants of the daughter⁷ of Mac Murchadha on the margin of Loch-Laoghaire⁸ and Henry junior, son of another Henry junior O'Neill, and two sons of Niall Gapped [-tooth] O'Neill, namely, Eogan and Brian, were slain there and 54 horses were wrested from them immediately.

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 18th of moon], A.D. 1510. [1510]
A host [was led] by Gerald, Earl of Kildare, namely, Justiciary of Ireland, into the province of Munster, when he built a castle in despite of the Gaidhil of Munster in Carraic-Cital. And Ua Domnaill, namely, Aodh, son of

⁷ *Daughter*.—Ob. 1465, *supra*. | ⁸ *Loch-L*.—See 1500, n. 10.

Carraic-Cital. Ocur lenair hUa Domnall, idon, Aodh, mac Aodha ruaidh, tpepan Míche 'ra Mumain é, ar began buíthe 7 tíaḡait arson ar ruibál a n-Éllaib 7 gabait cairlen Cinn-tuire 7 airḡit an tír 7 tíaḡait iarum a n-Der-Mumain móir 7 gabait cairlen na Bailirí 7 cairlein Coirí-Maingí co léir 7 ticit rlán tar a n-air a Cunnatae Luimneḡ. Doníat iarum at-tinol rluaiḡ iar rin 7 cruinnuḡit ḡepaltaiḡ na Mumain im Shemur, mac Iarla Der-Muman 7 ḡoill Muman arcena 7 Maḡ Carrḡaiḡ ríabaḡ, idon, Domnall, mac Diarmata, mic Fingín 7 Cormac óc, mac Cormaic, mic Taidḡ 7 ḡoill 7 ḡoirdil Míche 7 Laiḡen 7 tíaḡait co Luimneḡ. Ocur tinóilit Toirḡdelbaḡ, mac Taidḡ [U]í ḡriain, rí Tuaiḡ-Muman 7 Mac Conmara 7 Sil-Aodha 7 Clann-Ricairḡ moirḡluaḡ i n-a n-aḡaiḡ. Ocur téird an t-Iarla co n-a t-rluaḡ tḡird bealaiḡ-na-raḡbbaḡe 7 tḡird bealaiḡ-an-ḡamna no co raínic tḡoiḡet romaiḡ cḡoinḡ do rinḡed ler O m-ḡriain tar Sinaínn 7 bḡuir an tḡoiḡet 7 anair oíḡci a parlongḡurḡ anḡra tḡir. Ocur doní O ḡriain co n-a t-rluaḡ parlongḡort ré n-a toeb, inḡur co cluineḡ ḡaḡ cuird oib a comḡáḡ, no an rcelaiḡaḡt doníḡi do'n leḡ eile. Iar naḡaraḡ iarum oḡraiḡir in t-Iarla a t-rluaḡ 7 cuirḡ ḡoill 7

1510. ¹ *Cenn-t.* — *Boar's head* (Kanturk, co. Cork); so named perhaps from the configuration of the land between the Allua and Dallua at their confluence (where the town is situated). Cf. *Sren-na-caillighe*, *hag's nose*, Strancally, on the Blackwater, co. Wat.

² *Cas.—P.*—Palace Castle, which stood near Beaufort, N. of the Lower Lake, Killarney.

³ *The—entirety.* — That is, captured Castlemaine and turned (N.E.) up the valley, taking Clonmellane,

Molahiffe, Castle Firies and Castle-Island (near the last of which the Maine takes its rise).

The *F. M.* altered the text to signify *another castle on the bank of Maine!*

⁴ *Reunion.*—Probably by recalling the garrison of Carrigkettle (*Carraic-Cital*) to join the main body.

⁵ *Sil-A.* — *Descendants of Aodh*; tribe name of the O'Shaughnessys.

⁶ *Bridge.* — Of Portcrusha (in Stradbally par., co. Lim.), *F.M.*

Aodh the Red, follows him through Meath into Munster [1510] with a small force and they march together into Ella and take the castle of Cenn-tuire¹ and harry the country and go after that into great Desmond and take the castle of the Pailis² and the castles along the Maing in [their] entirety³ and go safe backwards into county Limerick. Afterwards, they make reunion⁴ of the host and the Geraldines of Munster assemble under James, son of the Earl of Desmond and the Foreigners of Munster [assemble] beside and Mag Carthaigh the Swarthy, namely, Domnall, son of Diarmait, son of Finghin and Cormac junior, son of Cormac, son of Tadhg and the Foreigners and Gaidhil of Meath and Leinster and [all] go to Limerick. And Toirdelbach, son of Tadhg O'Briain, king of Thomond and Mac Conmara and the Sil-Aodha⁵ and Clann-Ricaireid mustered a large host against them. And the Earl with his host went through Belach-na-fadhbaighe and Belach-an-gamna, until he reached a very good bridge⁶ of wood that was made by O'Briain across the Shannon and he breaks the bridge and remains a night in camp in the country. And O'Briain with his host made a camp by their side, so that each portion of them used to hear the conversation, or the story-telling, that was being done by the other half. Upon the morrow, the Earl arranges his host and places the Foreigners and Gaidhil of Munster in front and places the Foreigners of Meath and Ath-cliath on the

But the interpolation is the reverse of probable. Had the invaders (who, O'Donnell's rearward post proves, were in flight) turned from within easy reach of safety and marched eight miles through the territory of the pursuing enemy, few had ped to tell the tale to the Ulster Annalist.

The bridge, it is thus safe to infer, was a short distance w. of

Limerick, whence the route lay through *Moin-na-b.* (*Bog of the Friars*), Monabraher (Long Pavement), n. of the river, direct to the city.

The ambiguity would be removed, were *B.-na-f.* (*Pass of the Forest*) and *B.-an.-g.* (*Pass of the Calf*) not obsolete. To locate them E. of Limerick (O'D. v. 1306) is gratuitous.

B 103a
 ʒoioil Muman ar tur 7 cuipir ʒoill miðe 7 αῖα-
 eliaḗ ar depeð α τ-ϋλuaiḡ. Toirploingir O Dom-
 naill an becan buiðne do bí 7 anair ar depeð amerc
 ʒall. ʒabait an αḡirpe docum luimniḗ tpið Moir-
 na-mðpaḗar 7 innraiḡit na ϋλuaiḡ rin τ-sil-mðriain
 an ϋλuaiḡ ʒall 7 marbḗar léo anto ðarún Cirt 7 ðear-
 naḡalaḗ Cipcirtóún 7 dóine maḗi eile naḗ airimter
 runo. Ocur imiḡit an ϋλuaiḡ ʒall α cóir maðma 7
 impait an ϋλuaiḡ rin τ-sil-mðriain iar n-airḗar 7 iar
 n-eðalaiḡ imða[iḡ]. | Ocur ni raibe do ʒhallaiḡ na do
 ʒhaiðealaiḡ do'no da ḗaob rin en lám buo mó clú an
 la rin aná O Domnaill, ac bpeiḗ depið τ-ϋλuaiḡ ʒall
 leir.—Mac-an-bairð Tipe-Conaill, ion, Eoḡan ruaoḗ,
 do ðol d'éc α n-lnoiri-mic-an-ḡuirn an bliaðain ri.—
 O Pialá[i]n, ion, Pexal, mac Eoḡain, pai pé dan 7 pe
 ðaónaḗt, d'paḡbail báir.—Eoḡan, mac ðriain [U]í
 Uiginn, oide Connaḗt pe d'an, do dul d'hec.—hUa Dom-
 naill, ion, Aoð, mac Aoða ruaiḗ, tigepra Tipe-Conaill
 7 lḗta[i]r Chonnaḗt 7 Cenuil-Moain 7 innri-hEoḡain
 7 Pex-Manaḗ, do ðol α lár α airi 7 α neirt, d'aindeoin
 ʒaḗ ain, d'á oiliḗpe docum na Roḡa.—O^b Raḡalliḡ d'hec
 in bliaðain ri, ion, Seaan, mac Caḗair [U]í Raḡalliḡ.
 Ocur ip leir do cumdeð in τ-Opi Minur de Obrepu-
 ancia 'pa Caḡan^b.

[Cal. Ian. [iii.^a p., l. xx. ix.^a], Anno Domini M.^o d.^o xi.^o
 Apr oc, mac Cuinn [U]í Neill, do bí α laim aḡ O Dom-
 naill aḡ imteḗt dó, do ligen do Mhaḡnur, mac [U]í
 Domnaill, ar α bpaḡḡoenur can ḗeat d'O Domnaill 7
 α mac, ion, Niall óc, do ḗeḗt 'n-α inaḗ α n-ḡill pé
 coḡall.—O Concobuir Pḡailḡe, ion, Caḗair, mac

1510. b-b = 1507 a-a.

1511. a-a = 1509 a-a.

⁷ *Sil-B.*—See [1356], n. 4.

⁸ *Circistown.*—In Meath. *Top. Dic.*, s. v. *Creekstown*, or *Crikstown*.

⁹ *And, etc.*—On this O'D. ob-

serves: "The *F.M.* praise O'Donnell whether he defeats or is defeated! But this is pardonable, as long as they keep within the bounds

rear of the host. O'Domnaill dismounts [with] the small [1510] force he had [*viz.* there was] and remains on the rear, amidst the Foreigners. They take the shortest way to Limerick, through Moin-na-brathar and those hosts of the Sil-Briain⁷ attack the host of the Foreigners and there were slain by them there baron Kent and Barnwell [of] Circistown⁸ and other noble persons who are not reckoned here. And⁹ the host of the Foreigners depart in plight of defeat and the host of the Sil-Briain return with exultation and with many chattels. And there was not of Foreigners or of Gaidhil of the two sides any arm that was of more fame that day than [that of] O'Domnaill, in bringing off the rear of the host of the Foreigners.—Mac-an-baird of Tir-Conaill, namely, Eogan the Red, died in Inis-mic-an-duirn¹⁰ this year.—O'Fialain, namely, Ferghal, son of Eogan, one eminent in poetry and humanity, died.—Eogan, son of Brian O'Uiginn, preceptor of Connacht in poetry, died.—Ua Domnall, namely, Aodh, son of Aodh the Red, lord of Tir-Conaill and of Lower Connacht and of Cenel-Moen and of Inis-Eogain and of Fir-Manach, went in the midst of his age and power, in despite of every one, on a pilgrimage to Rome.—O'Raghalligh, namely, John, son of Cathal, died this year. And it is by him was established the Minor Order of [Stricter] Observance in Cavan.

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 29th of moon], A.D. 1511. [1511] Art junior, son of Conn O'Neill, who was in custody¹ with O'Domnaill at his departure, was let out by Maghnus, son of O'Domnaill, from his captivity, without leave from O'Domnaill and his [Art's] son, namely, Niall junior, went in his stead in pledge for fulfilment.—O'Concobuir Faly, namely, Cathair, son of Conn, son of the Calbach, the Gaidhel who was the best in hospitality and prowess,

of truth" (v. 1307). He was unaware that here they merely copied (loosely) from the present Annals.

¹⁰ *Inis—duirn.*—Inishmacaduirn,

opposite Loughros (ib. 1304).

1511. ¹ *Custody.* — See 1509, 6th entry.

Cuinn, mic a[n] Calbais, an Gaiðel tob' fepir eineč 7 engnum, clú 7 oirbert do bi a n-Erinn pe a lin, do mairbað do clainn Tairg [U]i Concobuir 7 do clainn t-Sheacain ballais [U]i Concobuir, laim pe Mainirter Pheórai. Ocur an tír uile anóren do beč po čumačt iarla Cilli-dara d'a éir rin.—Sluaigēð lair O Néll, ion, Ar, mac Alóð, a Tír-Conaill, d'ár'loire Glen-Pinne 7 Tír-énna 7 an Lacan. Ocur téio iarum co hlinnir 7 gaðair tenner roger é 7 impáir díá čig 7 beuir braithe [U]i Dočartais leir.—O Domnaill, ion, Alóð, do čēčt o'n Roim, iar fağail morain cunnataberpa ar muir 7 ar tír 7 ar fağail gáir mór 7 loğair na n-uile pecar o'n Pápa. Ocur fuair a cuairt co honorač ac dul 7 ac teačt ac ríğ Saxan 7 fuair tinn-lairi móra; óir ní minic fuair neč d'ár' fácaib éire lečēd na honora fuair o'n ríğ. Ocur tainic a tír a Cairlino 7 ré teno o fíabuir 7 do bí a fad 'n-a | luigi 'ra Míde 7 tic rlan d'a čig a cenn bliaðna co leč o'n uair fá'r'imōiğ. — Cenel-Feraðais do cpeačað le Mağnur húa n-Domnaill 7 cpeča mora eile do denam ar t-rličt Toirpdelbais caprais [U]i Concobuir leir beór an bliaðain ri.—O^b Dočartais d'hec in bliaðain ri, ion, Seacan, mac Domnaill, mic Concabuir 7 O Dočartais do denam do Concabuir čarpač^b.

B 103b

[b.]

[Cal. Ian. [u.^a p., l. x.^a], Anno Domini M. v. x. n.º Niall, mac Cuinn^b, mic Alóð buide, mic Driáin ballais [U]i Neill, tigeirna Tíri-Conğail 7 fepir einiē coitcenn d'écrib 7 d'áor ealaðna 7 fepir médaigēti Opo 7 eclur 7 gač maičera arcena 7 ana Oirpēir Erenn, do dul d'hec

1511. ^{b-b} = 1507 ^{a-a}.1512. ^{a-a} = 1509 ^{a-a}. ^{b-qu}-, MS.

² *M.-Feorais—Monastery of [Mac] F.; Monasteroris, a par. in Coolestown bar., King's co. See Top. Dic. s. v. Castropetre.*

³ *From Rome.—See 1510, last item but one.*

⁴ *Pope.—Julius II.*

⁵ *Honour.—Hall, in his Chronicle,*

fame and noble deeds, that was in Ireland during his [1511] time, was slain by the sons of Tadhg O'Concobuir and by the sons of John O'Concobuir the Freckled, close by Mainistir-Feorais². And the whole territory then was under the power of the Earl of Kildare after that.—A hosting by O'Neill, namely, Art, son of Aodh, into Tir-Conaill, whereon he burned the Glen of [the river] Finn and Tir-Enna and the Lacan. And he goes after that to Inis and very severe illness seizes him and he returns to his country and brings the hostages of O'Dochartaigh with him.—O'Domnaill, namely, Aodh, came from Rome³, after experiencing much danger on sea and on land and after obtaining great favours and plenary Indulgence from the Pope⁴. And he received honourable reception in going and in returning and got large donatives from the king of the Saxons ; for not often did any one that left Ireland receive an equal amount of honour⁵ as he got from the king. And he came to land in Cairlinn⁶ and he prostrate [*lit.* violent] from fever and he was long lying [ill] in Meath and came safe to his house at the end of a year and a half from the time in which he went.—Cenel-Feradhaigh⁷ was raided by Magnus Ua Domnaill and other great raids were also done by him on the descendants of Toirdelbach Carrach Ua Concobuir this year.—O'Dochartaigh, namely, John, son of Domnall, son of Concabur, died this year and Concabur Carrach was made O'Dochartaigh.

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 10th of moon,] A.D. 1512. [1512 B.]
Niall, son of Conn, son of Aedh the Tawny, son of Brian O'Neill the Freckled, lord of Trian-Conghail and a man of general hospitality to sages and to folk of erudition and a man that increased Orders and churches and every

states that, at the joust held to celebrate the birth of Prince Henry, "a great man, or lord, of Ireland called O'Donnell" was knighted by Henry VIII., Feb. 13, 1511

(Ellis: *Original Letters*, Ser. I. i. 186).

⁶ *Cairlinn*. — Carling[ford], co Louth.

⁷ *C.-F.*—See 1508, n. 6.

α Capraic-Perzura iar Comna 7 iar Sacarbaic. Ocur
 α annlacað [sic] co honorað α mainirtir na m-ðráðar
 Minúr.—Sluaiðeð la^c ðeroir, iarla Cilli-ðara, ionn,
 ðíurtir Epenn, ar Trian-Congail, ðá'r'ðab cairlen
 ðeóil-Perzti 7 ðá'r'ður cairlen Mic Eoin 7 ðá'r'airð
 na ðlinne 7 moránn ðo'n tír. Ocur tue mac Neill, mic
 Cuinn^b 7 bpaíðe eile leir fóρ α n-ðill pe n-α bpeð
 péin.—Coccað^d mor iðer O n-Domnaill, ionn, Alóð 7 O
 Neill, ionn, Ar, mac Alóð 7 coccað eile fóρ iðer O
 n-Domnaill 7 Mac Uilliam ðurc, ionn, Emann, mac
 Ricairð. Ocur forðair O Domnaill coic cet ðéc túað
 α n-létar Connaét 7 α Tír-Conaill 7 α Peraið-Manaé.
 ðluairð O Domnaill o ðoiri, becán marcaé 7 gabair
 cairlen ðeóil-in-clair α cocpið ðhaleng 7 fácbair
 ðarðan ann 7 tét tar air α Tír-Þhiacraé. Cruinnuðir
 Mac Uilliam ðurc 7 tét fá'n m-baile 7 ar n-α cloirtin
 rin ð'Uá Domnaill, inðraiðir an baile arir 7 fácbair
 Mac Uilliam an baile ðó 7 tét ðo ður lóin 7 barða
 α cairlen Epereð-aðann α Tír-Þhiacraé. Ar n-α
 cloirtin rin ð'Uá Domnaill, leanair O Domnaill hé
 tarðna ðhléiðe-ðam. Ar n-α airuðuð rin ðo Mac
 Uilliam, fácbair α mac annra baile 7 ðarða eile 7
 gaðair péin poime ðocum Alirð-na-riað. ðerirð O
 Domnaill paðarc fair 7 legar amaé fair 7 tegair
 iðer Mac Uilliam 7 an t-áé 7 téir Mac Uilliam pá
 t-ínáð 'n-α [n-aðaið?]^e ar, uaiðeð 7 lentar an ðuir
 ð'á muinntir tar Muaið 7 berðar morán eð 7 éirð ðib

B 103o

1512. °a (the Latin), l. m., n. t. h. °b[ellum], as in °. ° space for 4
 ltrs. bl.

1512. ¹ *Com. and Sacrifice.* — A
 hendiadys: cf. *commain ocus sacrar-*
baic (*Trip. P. II.*) = *sacrificium* (*ib.*
P. I.; Bk. Ar. 8b).

² *Mon.* — See *The Monastery* (last
 item, but 13), 1497.

³ *Castle.* — Of Larne, co. An.

⁴ *Bel-in-c.* — *Mouth of* [i.e. en-
 trance to] *the plain*; Balinclare, in
 Leyny bar., co. Sl.

⁵ *Escire-a.* — *Ridge of the river*
 [Moy]; corrupted to Luisherone
 (O'D. v. 1315).

goodness beside and the ornament of the East of Ireland, died in Carraic-Ferghusa after Communion and Sacrifice¹. And he was buried honourably in the monastery² of the Friars Minor.—A hosting by Gerald, Earl of Kildare, namely, the Justiciary of Ireland, against Trian-Congail, whereon he took the castle of Bel-Fersti and broke down the castle³ of Mac Eoin and harried the Glens and much of the country. And he took [Aedh] the son of Niall, son of Conn [O'Neill] and other hostages also with him, in pledge [of compliance] with his own award.—Great war [arose] between O'Domnaill, namely, Aodh and O'Neill, namely, Art, son of Aodh and another war also between O'Domnaill and Mac William, namely, Edmond, son of Ricard. And O'Domnaill engages 1500 axes in Lower Connacht and in Tir-Conaill and in Fir-Manach. O'Domnaill proceeds from Derry [with] a few horsemen and takes the castle of Bel-in-clair⁴ in the country of Galenga and leaves warders in it and goes back into Tir-Fiachrach. Mac William musters and goes towards the town and, on that being learned by O'Domnaill, he attacks the town again and Mac William abandons the town to him and goes to put provision and warders into the castle of Escir-abhann⁵ in Tir-Fiachrach. On that being learned by O'Domnaill, O'Domnaill pursues him across Sliabh-gamh⁶. On this being notified to Mac William, he leaves his son and other warders in the town and goes forward himself to Ard-na-riag⁷. O'Domnaill catches sight of him and he is pursued and they come between Mac William and the ford. And Mac William by swimming escapes [despite them] from it [with] a few and the [escaped] part of his people is followed beyond [the river] Muaidh and many horses and much armour were

⁶ *S.-gam[-dam]*. — *Ox Mountain* (in Sl. co.)

⁷ *Ard-na-r.*—*Height of the Ex-*

ecutions; *Aránarea*, op. Ballina, on Sl. side.

7 do imoigetap féin a coir maoma. Suirir O Domnaill pa cairlen Ercneč-ađann 7 gabair an baile pa cento cetri lá 7 bpipep é ap a haičle 7 gabair mac Mic Uilliam (iđon⁸, Uillec⁹) 7 an barpa uile 7 tic plán d'á čiš.—Sluaiđeō lair O n-Domnaill a Tír-Eogain so maičib lčtapr Connačt leir, dár'loipe do ғаč taođ no co ráimic Dún-đenaino. Siđaiđir O Néill pír iar m-beč pečtmain 'ra típ dó 7 tic arpin ap an Ođmaiđ. Cumdaiđir cairlen pe pečtmain ano do bpipeo poime rin le hlapla Cille-dapa 7 rácbair barpa ano.—Sluaiđeō la Ğepoit, lapla Cille-dapa, Ğiúrčir Epenh, tapr áč-luain a Connačtaiđ: cpečair 7 loipeir Cluain-Conninn 7 ғаđair Rop-Comain 7 rácbur barpa ann. Tét arpin a Muig-Luirg 7 gabair cairlen Baile-na-huama 7 millir mópán do'n típ. Tic O Domnaill, pluađ mór, d'á coir tpepan Corp-řliađ do compáđ pírín lapla 7 pillir tapair an oioei cetna 7 tue ceo tópaiđečta do'n típ air 7 mapbčar opong d'á muinntir pa Delaiđ-buirde, can ečt oippepe. Ocur puiđir ann-řein 'ra n-Shligeč 7 do mill dučāđ t-řleačta Ğriain [U]í Concobuir.—Maipepéc, ingen Concobuir [U]í Ğriain, bantipepna lčtapr Connačt o t-řliab anúar ap túp 7 ben [U]í Ruairc iarum—an en ben dob' perr clú 7 eimeč 7 tiđeōur 7 do ba řaiobpi d'ór 7 d'aircet 7 do ғаč uile maič d'á paiđe a n-Epunn 'n-a haimpír—d'pađail báir 7 a hannlacađ a n-eclur epoino do pinne pen do na Ğpačrib Minúra laim pe Ğpuim-dá-ečiar.—

1512. ¹⁴ itl., t. h.

⁸ *Baile-na-h.*—Cavetown, in Eastersnow par. ([1330], n. 4).

⁹ *B.-buidhe.*—See 1499, n. 14.

¹⁰ *Brian.*—O'Connor Sligo.

¹¹ *From-down.*—See 1494, n. 1.

¹² *First; after.*—Her first husband was O'Connor Sl., sl. 1501, *sup.*;

her second, O'Rourke, ob. 1528, *inf.*

¹³ *Church.* — After consecrating which, Thos. Mac Brady of Kilmore, died, Mar. 4, 1511, *F.M.* The monastery (for the site and other particulars of which, see O'D. v.

wrested from them and they went themselves in plight of defeat. O'Domnaill sits under the castle of Escir-abhann and takes the place at end of four days and breaks it down straightway and takes the son of Mac William (namely, Ulick) and the other warders and comes safe to his house.—A hosting by O'Domnaill, with the nobles of Lower [north] Connacht with him, into Tir-Eogain, whereon he burned on every side until he reached Dun-Genainn. O'Neill makes peace with him, after he was a week in the country and he goes from that against the Oghmagh. He builds in a week there the castle that had been broken down before that [1509] by the Earl of Kildare and leaves warders in it.—A hosting by Gerald, Earl of Kildare, Justiciary of Ireland, past Ath-luain into Connacht: he raids and burns Cluain-conninn and takes Ros-comain and leaves warders in it. He goes from that into Magh-Luirg and takes the castle of Baile-na-huama⁸ and destroys much of the country. O'Domnaill comes [with] a large host on foot through the Corr-sliabh to confer with the Earl and turns back the same night and gave leave to raid the country on the march and a party of his people is slain at Belach-buidhe⁹ without any notable feat [being done]. And he sits down then in Sligeach and destroyed the district of the descendants of Brian¹⁰ O'Concobuir.—Margaret, daughter of Concobur O'Briain, queen of Lower Connacht, from the Mountain down¹¹, first and wife of O'Ruairc after¹²—the unique woman who, of what were in Ireland in her time, was of best fame and hospitality and housekeeping and was richest in gold and silver and in every other valuable—died and was buried in a wooden church¹³ she built herself for the Friars Minor close by Druim-da-ethiar¹⁴.—Art, son of Conn

1300, *Top. Dic.* s. v. *Dromahaire*)
was begun by O'Rourke and his
wife in 1508, *ib.*

¹⁴ *D.-da-e.*—A variant of the form
given in 1458; n. 2.

Slip a

Αρε, mac Cuinn [U]i Domnaill, d'fagail d'air co
 hobann do t'aoim tinnir a mainirtir Dúin-na-nGall.—
 O Cleiric, idon, Tíatál, ollam [U]i Domnaill re
 renčur, moptu[u]r ept.—Pilib, mac Toirprealbaiš
 Mhég Uíðir 7 a clann 7 Tomar, mac Mhağnura
 Mhég Samraðain, do d'ul ar innroiğir a Teallaiğ-Ečac
 7 cpeč do denam d'oiğ ar Thoirprealbač, mac Aođa
 Mhég Samraðain. Ocur Toirprealbač feirin, neč do
 bi 'n-a t'anairti 'ra tír, do marbađ a topaiğečt na
 cpeičir rin. Ocur a n-dul arpin pa crannóiz Mhég
 Samraðain 7 an | crannóg^s do ġabail leó. Ocur Mağ
 Samraðain feirin do ġabail leó 7 é tinn 7 a f'agbail
 d'oiğ mar nár'féadur a t'abairt leó. Ocur mac [U]i
 Rağallig, idon, Emann ruad, mac Cačail, mic Aođa
 [U]i Rağallig, do bpeč ar na Manacair rin 7 ar mac
 Mağnuir 7 buped d'ó oppa. Ocur Donnčad, mac
 Rémuinn, mic Pilib Még Uíðir, do marbađ leó 7 Pilib,
 mac Eogain, mic Domnaill ballaiğ Mhég Uíðir 7 Aođ,
 mac Eogain, mic ren Toirprealbaiš Mhég Uíðir 7
 Muircepač ruad Mağ Murčair 7 morán aile do
 buain diğ.—Clann Pilib, mic Ħriain Mhég Uíðir,
 d'eirğir do Ģhilla-Pħatpaiğ, mac Pilib, mic Toirpreal-
 baiš Mhég Uíðir. Ocur O Flannaga[i]n, idon, Mağnur,
 mac Ģilbert 7 a clann 7 a bpačri, ağ iđlucud mic
 Pilib. Ocur ríad do d'ul pa čsil 7 bpačair [U]i
 Flannaga[i]n, idon, Ģilla-ir 7 mac [U]i Phlannaga[i]n,
 idon, Sémur, do lot 7 a n-ég apason a cenđ a naomuiđi.
 Ocur díar do muinntir clainni Pilib, mic Ħriain, do
 marbađ an[n], idon, Toirprealbač bernač, mac Cačail,
 mic Αρε 7 P'epađac buiđe Mhág Samraðain.—Inn-
 roiğir le Domnall, mac Ħriain, mic Domnaill [U]i

1512. s^s in 2 coll., of 18 and 9 ll. respectively, on recto of vellum slip
 attached between foll. 103-4.

¹⁵ *Crannog*.—See 1500, n. 11.

O'Domnaill, died suddenly of an attack of illness in the monastery of Dun-na-Gall.—O'Cleirigh, namely, Tuathal, ollam of O'Domnaill in poetry, died.—Philip, son of Toirdelbach Mag Uidhir and his sons and Thomas, son of Maghnus Mag Samradhain, went on an inroad into Tellach-Eathach and a raid was made by them on Toirdelbach, son of Aodh Mag Samradhain. And Toirdelbach himself, one who was tanist in the country, was slain in pursuit of that prey. And they went from that against the crannog¹⁵ of Mag Samradhain and the crannog was taken by them and Mag Samradhain himself was taken by them and he ill, and he was left by them, as they could not take him with them. And the son of O'Raghalligh, namely, Edmond the Red, son of Cathal, son of Aodh O'Raghalligh, overtook those Fir-Manach and the son of Maghnus and overcame them. And Donchadh, son of Redmund, son of Philip Mag Uidhir, was slain by them and Philip, son of Eogan, son of Domnall Mag Uidhir the Freckled and Aodh, son of Eogan, son of Toirdelbach Mag Uidhir senior and Muircertach Mag Murchaidh the Red and many others were taken from them.—The sons of Philip, son of Brian Mag Uidhir, arose against Gilla-Padraig, son of Philip, son of Toirdelbach Mag Uidhir. And O'Flannagain, namely, Maghnus, son of Gilbert and his sons and his kinsmen were aiding the son of Philip. And they went against each other and the brother of O'Flannagain, namely, Gilla-Isu and the son of O'Flannagain, namely, James, were wounded and both died at the end of a novena¹⁶. And two of the people of the sons of Philip, son of Brian, namely, Toirdelbach Gapped[-tooth], son of Cathal, son of Art and Feradhach Mac Samradhain the Tawny, were slain there.—Inroad [was made] by Domnall, son of Brian,

¹⁶ *Novena*.—See 1094, n. 4.

Slip b Neill, ap Ḡhilla-Ḥararic, mac Dilib, mic Toirprelbaig
 Mhég Uíðir. Ocur rliēt | flaitḡbertaiḡ Mes Uíðir
 farraon re mac Ḥriain. Ocur a n-dola ap baili ḡona-
 oḡann 7 cpeāḡ do ḡlacāḡ dōiḡ. Ocur bḡireḡ opḡa 7
 cpeāḡ do ḡuain dīḡ 7 cuio d'a muinntir do ḡaḡaḡ 7
 do marbaḡ a timēill mic Maḡnur[a], mic Ḥriain, mic
 Concaḡair oig Més Uíðir, eter baile ḡona-aḡann 7
 Inír-móir. Ocur mac Ḥriain féin do ḡabail a Tom-
 nuig-an-réta i ferann na hḲrḡa Muinntire-Luinín 7
 fer Lé hoḡtar d'a muinntir do ḡaḡaḡ a Capaiḡ Muinn-
 tire-ḡanain in lá cétna^{gh}.

B 103d [Cal. Ian. [un.^a p., l. xxi.^a,] Anno Domini M.^o d.^o x^o iii.^o
 Rora, mac Maḡnura Mes Maḡsamna, tigeḡna Oirḡiall,
 moḡtu[u]r ert.—Taoḡ, mac Mail[-sh]eclainn [U]í
 Cellaiḡ, tigeḡna O-Maine, moḡtu[u]r ert.—Maiḡirter
 Muirir O Riḡcellaiḡ, doctúir díaoaḡt 7 ḡraḡair
 Minúr, an t-en clépeḡ buo mó clú 7 oirprecur do bí
 ḡ-[r]oir na aḡur ré a linn, tapéir a beḡ da riḡit
 bliāḡan 'ra'n Eoáill dō aḡ léḡtóraḡt 7 aḡ denam
 ḡluarano ap an Scribḡúr, tic a tír a n-ḡaillm 7 é
 'n-a airpḡruc a Tuaim 7 loḡao na n-uile pecaḡ aige
 do ḡaḡ aon do bíāḡ 'ḡ á Ḳirḡeno an cet la do paḡāḡ
 co Tuaim. Ocur ap n-opḡuḡuḡ laí ariḡi cūige rin 7
 fir Eirḡenn d'urmóir aḡ tḡiall 'n-a comḡail, fuair báir
 a n-ḡaillm, maille re tuirir b-fer n-Eirḡenn do beḡ

1512. ^b 10 ll. bl.

1513. ^{a-a} = 1509^{a-a}.

¹⁷ *Bun-a.*—Mouth of river [Arney]; Bunowen, in Clanawley bar., co. Fer. (O'D. v. 1318).

¹⁸ *Inis-m.*—Great Island; Inismore, Lough Erne, for which see O'D., *ib.*

¹⁹ *T.-an-r.*—See 1487, n. 9.

²⁰ *Caradh-M.-B.*—Weir of people

of O'B.; Carryvanan, in same par. as Tawny. For O'B., bp. of Clogher, see [1319], n. 6.

1513. ¹ *O.F.*—O'Fihelly, Maurice of Ireland, stood justly high with his coevals, whose admiration, after the manner of the time, styled him *Flower of the World*.

son of Domnall O'Neill, on Gilla-Padraig, son of Philip, [1512] son of Toirdelbach Mag Uidhir. And the descendants of Flaithbertach Mag Uidhir [took sides] with the son of Brian. And they went on the townland of Bun-abhann¹⁷ and a prey was taken by them. But they were defeated and the prey was wrested from them and part of their people were [part] drowned and [part] slain, around the son of Maghnus, son of Brian, son of Concabar Mag Uidhir junior, between the townland of Bun-abhann and Inis-mor¹⁸. And the son of Brian was himself taken in Tamnach-an-reta¹⁹, in the land of the Ard of Muintir-Luinin, and nine of his people were drowned at Caradh-Muintire-Banain²⁰ the same day.

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 21st of moon] A.D. 1513. [1513] Rosa, son of Maghnus Mag Mathgamna, lord of Oirgialla, died.—Tadhg, son of Mael[-Sh]echlainn O'Cellaigh, lord of Ui-Maine, died.—Master Maurice O'Fithcellaigh¹, Doctor of Divinity and Friar Minor, the unique cleric of most fame and consideration that was in the east or west during his time, after his being two score years² in Italy lecturing and composing glosses on the Scripture, came to land in Galway, being archbishop of Tuam, and had a plenary Indulgence for every one who should be at his Mass the first day he should arrive at Tuam. And after ordering a certain day for that and the Men of Ireland in great part proceeding to meet him, he died³ in Galway, to the grief of the men of Ireland after him.—Octavian⁴ de Spinellis, namely, primate of Ard-Macha,

(See Ware, *Bps.* 613 sq; *Writers*, 90-1.)

The native name still lives in West Cork, both as borne by the *Flos Mundi* and disguised as Feely, Field and Fielding.

² *Two score*.—Disproof of Ware's

statement that he was scarce 50 years old.

³ *Died*.—[Fri.] May 25, Ware.

⁴ *Octavian*.—See 1486, n. 8. The surname, as far as I know, is not found elsewhere.

'n-a dhíad.—Octouianur de Spinellir, idon, primpíaid
 Arda-Mačá, in Chripto quieuit.—Gepóit, iarla Cilli-
 dara, idon, fep inaid an ríš, an t-en macgoill tob'
 fepir 7 buo mó nept 7 clú 7 oirpdepcur 7 ir mó do
 rinne do šađaltur ar Šaídealaib 7 ir lía do cumdaib do
 čairlenaid do Šhallaid 7 do bpir do čairlenaid Šoiđel
 7 tob' fepir pečt 7 riasail 7 ir mó tuc d'á arneir fen
 d'peraid Eipenn, d'pasail báir Ongčá 7 aicpíše a
 Cill-dara. Ocur a ađnacal a tempull Cpir a m-
 baile Ačá-cliač, maille pe tuirir upmóir Šall 7 Šaídel
 Eipenn 'n-a dhíad.—Sluaišeđ la Piarur, mac Semair
 Đuitilér, a n-[U]í-Mic-coille 'ra'Mumain, d'ar'cepeč 7
 d'ar'loire an tír. Sluaišeđ aile lair im O Cerpbaill
 7 im clainn Mic Murčáda, d'ar'loire baile-an-šarpxa
 O-Conaill 7 móran eile do'n tír.—O Domnaill, idon,
 Acođ, mac Acođa ruaid, do dul, becan peđna, a n-Alpau
 lé hiarpađ ríš Alban maille pe litpečaid air, d'á
 ruar onóir 7 tiodlaici moira o'n ríš. Ocur, ar m-beč
 paiti papir an ríš do 7 ar cláočlóđ comairle do ríš
 Alban im čečt a n-Eipenn, tic O Domnaill plan d'á
 čiš ar pašail cunnataberpa moipe ar paiti.—Sluaišeđ
 ler O Néill, idon, Ape, mac Acođa, a Trian-Conšail,
 d'ar'loire Maš-Line 7 d'ar'cepeč na Šlinne. Ocur bepir
 mac Néll, mic Cuinn^b 7 Mac Uibilín ar čuid do'n
 t-rluaš 7 marbčar Acođ, mac [U]í Nell, do'n cur rin.
 Teasmaib an rluaš 7 an toir d'á čeile ar namarač 7
 marbčar Mac Uibilín, idon, Rirdepo, mac Rugraib
 7 pcaí Alpánač. Ocur tic O Néll plan d'á čiš iarum.
 — | O' Đreirlén d'heg an bliadain ri, idon, Domnaill,

Slip c

1513. ^bqu., MS. ^c=1507^a, in 12 ll. on verso of 1512^s. They are
 denoted by a rectangular cross within a square, corresponding to another
 on 103d, f. m.

⁵ *Ui-Mic-C.*—See 1099, n. 1.

in Coshlea bar., same co.

⁶ *Ui-C.*—[Upper] Connelloe bar.,
 co. Lim. Another Balingarry is

⁷ *Changed, etc.*—Jan. 12, 1514,
 O'Donnell wrote to Hen. VIII.,

rested in Christ.—Gerald, Earl of Kildare, namely, deputy [1513] of the king, the unique Foreigner who was the best and was of most power and fame and estimation and did most of seizure on the Gaidhil and built most of castles for Foreigners and broke down [most] castles of Gaidhil and was of best right and rule and gave most of his own substance to the men of Ireland, died a death of Uction and penance in Kildare. And he was buried in Christ Church in the town of Ath-cliath, to the grief of very many of the Foreigners and Gaidhil after him.—A hosting by Piers, son of James Butler, into Ui-Mic-coille⁵ in Munster, whereon he raided and burned the country. Another hosting by him, with O'Cerbaill and with the sons of Mac Murchadha, whereon he burned Baile-an-gargha of Ui-Conaill⁶ and much of the rest of the country.—O'Domnaill, namely, Aodh, son of Aodh the Red, went, [with] small force, to Scotland, at invitation by letters of the king of Scotland, when he received great honour and donatives from the king. And, on his being a quarter with the king and having changed⁷ the king of Scotland's intent as to going to Ireland, O'Domnaill comes safe to his house, after encountering great peril on sea.—A hosting by [the] O'Neill, namely, Art, son of Aodh, into Trian-Conghail, whereon he burned Magh-Line and raided the Glens. And [Aedh] son of Niall, son of Conn [O'Neill] and Mac Uibhilin overtake part of the host and Aodh, son of Art Ua Neill, was slain on that occasion. The host and the pursuing party meet each other on the morrow and Mac Uibhilin, namely, Richard, son of Rughraidhe and a band of Scots are slain. And O'Neill comes safe to his house after that.—O'Breislen, namely, Domnall, son of Concobur O'Breislen, that is, the ollam of

from the "Maner of Dongall," | visiting the Scottish king (Ellis, I,
that he had no sinister design in | i. 224-5.)

mac Concabuir [U]i dhpeirlén, ion, ollam brečeman
 Mhég Uíðir.—Mac Mhég Uíðir, ion, Domnall, mac
 Seain Mhég Uíðir, do gabail leirín comarba Mhás
 Uíðir gairiú ría Nodlaig 7 Donn, mac Concabuir, mic
 Con-Connaēt Meg Uíðir, do marbað ar an lačar rin
 rór.—Innroiğið le Conn, mac Neill, mic Airt [U]i
 Neill, a Clainn-Conğail 7 cpeča mopa do ðenum leir 7
 Airt, mac Aoða, mic Domnail [U]i Neill, do gabail
 leir 7 Seain, mac Neill, mic ðriain buiðe [U]i Neill
 7 da mac Mic Cınaē do ĩarbað leir.—O Ceallaiğ
 Maine d'heg an bliaðain ri, ion, Donnčað, mac
 Mhaił[-Sh]ečlainn [U]i Cheallaiğ.—Dá mac Pilib,
 mic ðriain Mhég Uíðir, ion, Emann 7 Remann, do
 marbað lé clainn [U]i Phlannagain a n-éruic a m-
 braiēpač do ĩarbaður ran poime rin°.— | Sluaiğeð lá
 riğ Alpan co maiēið Alpan uimé d'á paiðe tri ričit
 mili fer coganta a cpič t-Shaxan. Loipecir 7 aipeir
 an tír do gač leč. Cpuinniğir loapo Seomuirlin 7 a
 mac 7 cliap t-Shaxan 7 cumín t-Shaxan 'n-a n-ağaið.
 Tuerat cač d'á céile 7 muiğið por Albančaið 7 marb-
 tar ri Alpan ann 7 Mac Calín 7 aipeirpuc Sanget
 Anoruiar 7 mórán do čigernaið ailið Alban 7 mórán
 nuimer diairmuðe do doinið ar gač taob. Ocur berčar
 corp and riğ co Lundain.—Airt, mac Nell, mic Airt
 [U]i Nell, d'pağail báir 7 a anolacað co honopač a
 n-Dún-na-nğall.—Airt, mac Aoða [U]i Nell, čigerna
 Tipe-hEogain 7 tuine aičneč, deigeineč bur mór clú 7
 uáirle, d'pağail báir Ongta 7 aēriğe a n-Dún-ğhen-
 ainn 7 Airt óc, mac Cuinn [U]i Nell, do riğað 'n-a
 inað ler O Cačá[i]n 7 lé hupmór Ciniuil-Eogain a

⁸ *O'C. etc.*—Should have been placed after 2nd entry of the year.

⁹ *Battle.*—Of Flodden, Fri., Sep. 9. (Cf. Ellis, I. i. 86-7; *State Papers*,

Hen. VIII., I. 667.)

¹⁰ *Corpse.*—See request of Hen. VIII. (Tournay, Oct. 12, 1513) to Leo X. to remove it from common

Mag Uidhir in law, died this year.—The son of Mag Uidhir, namely, Domnall, son of John Mag Uidhir, was taken by the Coarb Mag Uidhir shortly before Christmas and Donn, son of Concobur, son of Cu-Connacht Mag Uidhir, was slain on the spot.—Inroad [was made] by Conn, son of Niall, son of Art O'Neill, into Clann-Conghail and great raids were done by him and Art, son of Aodh, son of Domnall O'Neill, was taken by him and John, son of Niall, son of Brian O'Neill the Tawny and two sons of Mac Cinath were slain by him.—O'Ceallaigh⁸ of [Ui-] Maine, namely, Donchadh, son of Mael[-Sh]echlainn O'Ceallaigh, died this year.—Two sons of Philip, son of Brian Mag Uidhir, namely, Edmond and Redmond, were slain by the sons of O'Flannagain in eric of their brothers whom those slew before that.—A hosting by the king of Scotland, with the nobles of Scotland around him, whereon there were three score thousand men of battle in the territory of the Saxons. He burns and harries the country on each side. Lord Surrey and his son and the united forces of the Saxons muster against them. They gave battle⁹ to each other and the Scots were defeated and there were slain there the king of Scotland and Mac Calin and the archbishop of St. Andrews and many other lords of Scotland and a large number hard to count of people on each side. And the corpse¹⁰ of the king is carried to London.—Art, son of Niall, son of Art O'Neill, died and was buried honourably in Dun-na-Gall.—Art, son of Aodh O'Neill, lord of Tir-Eogain and a well-informed, truly-hospitable person, who had great fame and nobleness, died a death of Unction and penance in Dun-Genainn and Art junior, son of Conn O'Neill, was made king in his place at Tulach-oc by O'Cathain and by very great part

ground and bury with regal honour | mer, *Foedera*, Lond. 1772, XIII.
 in St. Paul's (Thei. 512) and the | 385).
 pal assent (Nov. 29, 1513. Ry-

Tulaig-óc 7 cairlen Dúin-Genainn d'fagail dó o cloinn
 Airt, mic Aoda 7 Iarla Cilli-dara do cheit, pluag, co
 Dúin-Genainn do congnam leir.—Cairlen Duin-Libri
 do gabail d' O Domnall ar cloinn Geroio Mic Uibilín
 7 a eabairt do cloinn hUaltair Mic Uibilín.—Al-
 urtar, mac Ualtair Mic Uibilín, do crocad le Dom-
 nall clepech O Caá[1]n a Cuil-raíain.—Caál óc, mac
 Domnall, mic Eogain [U]í Concobuir, an mac rígh dob'
 ferr eimech 7 engnam 7 glucur do bí a n-íctar Connaech,
 do marbad d'a derbraíair fen, ionn, d'Eogan, mac
 Domnall, a feall ; laim re baile [U]í Gilla[1]n.
 Ocur teit do breitheinnur tpech Dé Eógan féin do
 crocad d' O Domnall pá cenó tri lá tpegan n-ghím
 rin.—Forlongport do éenam d' O Domnall timéill
 t-Shlicciú o feil Driúde co Cingcír. Ocur ní deáid
 aise fair 7 do marbad ann duine úaral do Cloinn-
 t-Suibne Phanaí, ionn, Níall, mac Erimoin Mic
 t-Suibne.—Eman (ionn^d, Mac Uilliam Dunc^d), mac
 Ricairt a Dunc, tigherna Conmaicne-Cuile, do marbad
 le cloinn Uáter a Dunc a feall a mainirtir Ráta-
 Driannuib.^e—Eogan O Maile do cheit, luíct tri long,
 ra na Cella beca | 'ra n-oióc 7 maíche an tíre ar eirgi
 amaí an uair rin. Airt 7 loiríct an baile 7 gabait
 móran bráíat ann 7 anait a n-imeal an tíre re doinn
 moír ruc orra 7 doniat teinnti a focur d'a longaib.
 Ocur beirí arpa macáin óc do cloinn Mic t-Suibne, ionn,
 Driun 7 clann Driain, mic an erpuic [U]í Ghallegu-
 buir^e 7 buíden lepech 7 reolóc. Ocur cuiríct éuca 7

B 104b

1513. ^ditl., t. h. °-Uqb-, MS.

¹¹ *Dun-l.*—Dunluce (castle), co. An. The *F.M.* misread it *Dunlis*, which, despite *Dunlibhse* of a 17th-cent. writer and *Dunlifsia* of Colgan, O'D. (v. 1324, 1821) accepts and explains as *strong fort* !

¹² *Cuil-r.*—Corner of fern ; Coleraine, co. An.

¹³ *Town of O'G.*—Ballygilgan, in Carbury bar., co. Sl. (O'D. v. 1322).

¹⁴ *Pent.*—May 15 : East. (XIII. B), Mar. 27.

of Cenel-Eogain. And the castle of Dun-Genainn was [1513] got by him from the sons of Art, son of Aodh and the Earl of Kildare went [with] a host to Dun-Genainn to aid him.—The castle of Dun-libsi¹¹ was taken by O'Domnaill from the sons of Garrett Mac Uibhilin and given to the sons of Walter Mac Uithilin.—Alexander, son of Walter Mac Uibhilin, was hung by Domnall O'Cathain the cleric in Cuil-rathain¹².—Cathal junior, son of Domnall, son of Eogan O'Concobuir, the son of a king who was the best in hospitality and prowess and perspicacity that was in Lower Connacht, was slain by his own brother, namely, by Eogan, son of Domnall, in treachery, close by the town of O'Gillgain¹³. And it came of the direct judgment of God that Eogan himself was hung by O'Domnaill at the end of three days through that deed.—Leaguer was made by O'Domnaill around Sligech from the feast of Brigit to Pentecost¹⁴. And he prevailed not over it and there was slain there a noble person of the Clann-Suibne of Fanat, namely, Niall, son of Erimon Mac Suibne.—Edmond (namely, Mac William de Burgh), son of Ricard de Burgh, lord of Conmaicne-Cuile, was slain by the sons of Walter de Burgh in treachery, in the monastery of Rath-Branduib.—Eogan O'Maille went, [with] the crews of three ships, against the Cella-beca¹⁵ in the night and the nobles of the country [were] on a rising-out at that time. They raid and burn the town and take many prisoners there and wait on the border of the country during a great storm that overtook them and make a fire in proximity to their ships. And a young stripling of the sons of Mac Suibne, namely, Brian and the sons of Brian, son of the bishop¹⁶ O'Gallecubuir and a party of idlers and farm-hands overtake them. And they

¹⁵ *Cella-b.*—*Small churches* (probably a group of oratories); Killy-

begs, co. Don.

¹⁶ *Bishop.*—See 1470, n. 22.

μαρβταρ ανη Εογαν Ο Μαλλι 7 εοιε ρι̇ετ, νο α ρέ, maille ριρ 7 bentar τα λυιης τοιβ 7 να βραι̇δε το ξα̇δαταρ, τρε η̇ιρβαιλιβ̇ Το 7 Κατερ̇φίνα 'ρα βαίλε ρο̇άραι̇ξρετ ροι̇ηε.—Mac Mic τ-Suibne Τίρε-βο̇γυιηε, ιον, Εογαν ρια̇δ, το μαρβα̇δ το cloinn α τερβρα̇ταρ ρέν 7 το mac Τοιρρδελβαι̇ξ [U]i̇ βυι̇γιλλ.

[Cal. 1an. [1.^a p., l. 11.^a], Anno Domini M.^o D.^o X.^o 1111.^o Cairlen na Cuilentrachi^b το βυρε̇δ 7 an Coill mór το γεppȧδ 7 τ'αργαιη τ'ιαρλα Cilli-ταρα, ιον, το Σεροι̇ο mac Σεροι̇ε, αρ λαι̇γιρ-[U]i̇-Μόρδα.—Mac Τοιρρδελβαι̇ξ όιc, mic Mic Domnall, το μαρβα̇δ la λαι̇γιρ, ιον, Conrapal gallóglȧc an ιαρλα.—Cairlen Cúilrȧtain το gabail 7 το βυρι̇δ τ'Ο Domnall (ιον^ο, Ασο^ο)α η-εραic α τ-ῖλάνα το βυιρ Domnall Ο Κατά[ι]η.—Cairlén na hȮgmȧixe το βυρε̇ο ler Ο Neill, ιον, la hĊcτ όc.—Μαι̇οm το ε̇αβαιρτ ler Ο Neill αρ cloinn Domnall [U]i̇ Neill 7 αρ cloinn Ċιρτ [U]i̇ Neill 7 μόραν τ'ε̇α̇ιβ̇ 7 τ'έτε̇δ 7 το ται̇ι̇ιβ̇ το buȧin τοιβ.—Sluȧixėδ la ηιαρλα Cilli-ταρα, ιον, Σεροι̇ε, mac Σεροι̇ε, Σιυρτιρ Ερεnn, αρ Ο Ραι̇γιλλι̇ξ τ'αρ'βυιρ cairlen an Chabáin 7 τ'αρ'η-ια̇ομαι̇δ Ο Ραι̇γιλλι̇ξ 7 τ'αρ'μαρβα̇δ é, ιον, Ασο, mac Κα̇τα̇ιλ [U]i̇ Ραι̇γιλλι̇ξ 7 μοραν το μα̇ι̇τι̇β̇ α ε̇ίρε maille ριρ. Ocur gaḃταρ Mac Cába ανο.—Sluȧixėδ le Semur, mac ιαρλα Τερ-Muman 7 ler Ο Cerṗbaill αρ Πίαρυρ βυι̇τι̇λέρ. Λοι̇ρετ an Τρίαν-

1514. ^{aa}=1509^{aa}. ^b q̇il-, MS. ^{cc} itl., t. h.

¹⁷ Catherine.—V. M. of Alexandria, Nov. 24. As she is not given in the *Cal. Oen.*, which has foreign saints by preference, the foundation, it may be inferred, was of comparatively recent (late 9th-cent.) date.

1514. ¹ Cuilentragh.—Holly dis-

trict; probably, a variant of *Cuilenach*, Cullinagh bar., Queen's co. The castle would thus be Abbey-leix.

² Coill-m.—Great Wood; by synecdoche, the district of Leix (Laighis) in which it lay.

³ Violated.—Perhaps by killing

rush on them and there are slain there Eogan O'Maille [1513] and five score, or six, along with him and two ships and the prisoners they took are wrested from them, through miracles of God and Catherine,¹⁷ whose town they profaned previously.—The son of Mac Suibne of Tir-Boghuine, namely, Eogan the Red, was slain by the sons of his own brother and by the sons of Toirdelbach O'Baighill.

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 2nd of moon], A.D. 1514. [1514]
The castle of the Cuilentragh¹ was broken down and the Coill-mor² cut and [the country] pillaged by the Earl of Kildare, namely, by Gerald, son of Gerald, on the Laighis of O'More.—The son of Toirdelbach junior, son of Mac Domnaill, namely, constable of gallowglasses of the [said] Earl, was slain by the Laighis.—The castle of Cuil-rathain was taken and broken down by O'Domnaill (namely, Aodh), in eric of the guarantee that Domnall O'Cathain violated³.—The castle of the Oghmagh was broken down by O'Neill, namely, by Art junior.—Defeat was given by O'Neill to the sons of Domnall O'Neill and to the sons of Art O'Neill and many horses and [armour-] suits and persons were taken from them.—A hosting by the Earl of Kildare, namely, Gerald, son of Gerald, Justiciary of Ireland, against O'Raighilligh, whereon he broke down the castle of Cavan and O'Raighilligh, namely, Aodh, son of Cathal O'Raighilligh and many of the nobles of his territory with him were closed in upon and slain. And Mac Caba was taken there.—A hosting by James, son of the Earl of Desmond and by O'Cerbaill against Piers Butler. They burn Trian-medhonach⁴

Mac Quillin (last entry but 5 of 1513). | middle bar. of southern half of Tip. co.

⁴ *Trian-m.*—*Middle Third*; the

B 1040

meðonað co himlán 7 beipio þiarpur þuitilep, lín a
 t-pluað, opna 7 clann Tomaip, mic lapla Cilli-ðara 7
 gallóglaið 7 mapepluað an lapla maille þriu 7 imðiðit
 plan d'á n-ainðeoin.—[Cpeða mópa do ðenaið d' O Dom-
 naill a n-ðaleng a d'ar'loipe 7 d'ar'airg an típ co
 Crúaðán ðaleng 7 marþtar O Ruáðan ler 7 a lán
 aile.—Maioin do ðabairt d' O Neill (iðon°, Aðt óc°)
 ar Aðo, mac Domnaill [U]i Neill 7 ar Conn, mac
 Neill, mic Aðt, d'ar'marb 7 d'ar'ðab moran d'a
 muinnitip 7 d'ar'ben a n-eið 7 a n-éiðeð oib 7 d'ar'ain-
 þainnið iat, innur þup'an tigeipnur Tipe-hðogain can
 imþeipain aige o þin amað.—Coccað ar n-eðgi iðer O
 n-Domnaill (iðon°, Aðo°) 7 O Neill (iðon°, Aðt oc°) 7
 moran doine d'þorðað ðaða taoba oib 7 a m-beð a
 það a þarlongþort ar comair a ðeile. Ocur a teðt do
 það an Spipita Naioin 7 do comairle na n-ðeððaine rið
 cairðemail do ðenain oib 7 a n-ðol a cenð a celi ar
 þroiðeat Aðo-þaða 7 cairðer-Cipit do ðenain oib
 þe celi. Ocur captað nuaiðe, maille þe ðainniðiuð
 na þencaptað, do ðabairt la hla Neill d'U[a] Dom-
 naill ar Ceniul-Moain 7 ar Inniþ-ðogain 7 ar Þepuið-
 Manað. Ocur O Domnaill do ðinðlacuð a mic d'O
 Neill, iðon, Niall O Neill, do bi a það þoime þin a
 n-ðill þe tapipeðt.—Clann ðepóit Mic Uibilín do
 marþað a þeall do cloinn ðhaltair Mic Uibilín 7 an
 típ do cpeðað 7 do loþað do mac Neill (iðon°, Aðo°),
 mic Cuino^d, tpepan marþað þin.—Sloðað la hlaþla
 1514. ^d qu-, MS.

⁵ *Ard-s.*—See 1166, n. 5. Reeves (*Ad.* 284-5) infers from Bk. Ar. (11d) that the monks of Ardstraw were in dispute with Columban monks respecting Racoon, co. Don.: Et sunt ossa eius [Assici] in Campo-Sered *hir Raith-Chuingi*. Monachus Patricii [fuit], sed contenderunt

eum familia Columbae-cille et familia *Aird-sratha*.

But the tenor of the Tract (cf. 1126, a. 2) and the absence of *ad invicem* (cf. *confluentes ad i.*, Bk. Ar. 13a) show the contention (for the grazing of 100 cows with their calves and 20 oxen) was jointly

completely and Piers Butler [with] all of his host and the sons of Thomas, son of the Earl of Kildare and the gallowglasses and horse-host of the Earl with them overtake them, but [the invaders] depart safe in their despite. —Great raids were made by O'Domnaill in Gailenga, when he burned and harried the country to Cruachan of Gailenga and O'Ruadhain and many others are slain by him.—Defeat was given by O'Neill (namely, Art junior) to Aodh, son of Domnall O'Neill and to Conn, son of Niall, son of Art, wherein he [either] slew [or] took many of their people and wherein he wrested their horses and their accoutrement from them and whereby he humbled them then, so that lordship of Tir-Eogain remained without dispute with him from that out.—War arose between O'Domnaill (namely, Aodh) and O'Neill (namely, Art junior) and many persons were hired on each side by them and they were long in camp opposite each other. And it came of the grace of the Holy Ghost and of the counsel of worthy persons that cordial peace was made by them and they went to meet each other on the bridge of Ard-stratha⁵ and gossipred was made by them with each other. And new charters, along with confirmation of the old charters, were granted by Ua Neill to Ua Domnaill for Cenel-Moen and for Inis-Eogain and for Fir-Manach. And O'Domnaill delivered to O'Neill his son, namely, Niall O'Neill, who was⁶ for a long time before that in pledge for fidelity.—The sons of Garrett Mac Uibhilin were slain in treachery by the sons of Walter Mac Uibhilin and the country was raided and burned by the son (namely, Aodh) of Niall, son of Conn [O'Neill], through that slaying.—A hosting by the [1514]

directed (successfully) against Armagh. Cf. *Trip.* (P. II.): *Atat a thaissi hi Raith-Chuingi ocus la Patraic in chell. Fordosrala muintir Coluim-cille ocus Aird-sratha*—His

relics are in Rath-C. and to P. belongs the church. [But] the community of Colum-c. and [that] of Ard-s. has [have] seized it.

⁶ Was, etc.—See 1511, 1st item.

Cilli-dara, idon, Seroit, mac Seroit, Siúrtyr Erenn, 'ra Mumain d'ár'loire [U]i-Conaill ar mac Iarla Dér-Muman, idon, Semur. Cpuinnigir mac an Iarla Lin a éinuil 7 tic O Driain, idon, Toirprelbač, mac Tairis, co maičib a dúčaidhe do čungnum lé Semur, mac an Iarla. Ocur do imoig Iarla Cilli-dara co rona, renamail pul pucrat na rluaiš rin ar a céli.—Coblač long fada 7 báto do čarpainis d'O Domnaill ar Loč-Erne 7 beč 'n-a čomnaidhe a fado ar Inir-Sgeillen. Airgír 7 loircir oilein Chuil-na-noir[č]ear 7 do ní rič riú 'n-a diatč rin ar cur a cuñat[α] orpa.—Mac Uiliam Dure do mairbad an bliadain ri, idon, Seaan, mac Ricair, lé n-a braitrib féin a feall.—Sluaišed leirin n-Siurtyr, idon, lé Seroit óg, mac Seroit aile, 'ra m-Dreirne gairio ría Lušnurač 7 dič mór do denum 'ra m-Dreirni do'n turur rin, idon, O Rašallig, idon, Aloč, mac Cačail [U]i Rašallig^e [do' mairbad lair, (7) Pilip, a derbračair 7 mac do Philip 7 Seroit, mac Emainn, mic Tomáir Uí Rašillig. Ččtmač en ní, do mairbad ceire pir décc d'uairlib 7 d'aromaičib Muinntire-Rašallig, cenmočá ročaidhe dia muinntir. Ro gačad ann beor Máš Gabá, idon, Maine, mac Mačgaína^f.]

B 104d [Cal. Ian. [ii.^a p., l. xiii.^a], Anno Domini M.^o D.^o X.^o U.^o Čreča mópa do denam d'O Domnaill ar Cloinn-Diarmata ruatč a n-imel Coillteo-Concobuir, co tuc boruma n-diarmidhe. Ocur loiter cor [U]i Domnaill le ga do bí i n-a laim féin aš mapurčalač čoda d'on t-rluaiš 7 tegat rlan ačt rin. Sluaišed ler O Nell

1514. ^{ee} = 1507^{aa}. ^{ff} Under Rašallig is a square cross, with red-dotted angles. The slip with corresponding mark and rest of entry (attached, the holes show, to fol. 105) is lost. Text is from *F. M. (ad an.)*, who, the opening part proves, copied from the missing original.

1515. ^{aa} = 1509^{aa}.

⁷ *Cuil-na-n.*—See 1483, n. 3.

⁸ *A hosting, etc.*—A different version of 5th entry of this year.

1515. ¹ *Coille-C.*—*Woods of [O']* *Conor*: cf. 1487, n. 10.

Earl of Kildare, namely, Gerald, son of Gerald, Justiciary [1514] of Ireland, into Munster, whereon he burned Ui-Conaill on the son of the Earl of Desmond, namely, James. The son of the Earl collects his full muster and O'Briain, namely, Toirdelbach, son of Tadhg, goes with the nobles of his district to aid James, son of the Earl. But the Earl of Kildare went off felicitously, prosperously, before those hosts encountered each other.—A flotilla of long ships and boats was drawn by O'Domnaill on Loch-Erne and he was in residence a long time on Inis-Sgillinn. He harries and burns the island of Cuil-na-noir[th]er⁷, and makes peace with them after that, after imposing his sway on them.—Mac William de Burgh, namely, John, son of Ricard, was slain this year by his own kinsmen in treachery.—A hosting⁸ by the Justiciary, namely, by Gerald junior, son of another Gerald, into Breifne shortly before Lammas and great damage was done in the Breifne on that expedition, to wit: O'Raghalligh, namely, Aodh, son of Cathal O'Ragballigh and Philip, his brother and a son of Philip and Garret, son of Edmond, son of Thomas O'Raghalligh, [were slain by him. But (for) one thing, there were slain 14 of the nobles and chief worthies of the Muintir-Raghalligh, besides a multitude of the (common) people. Mac Caba, namely, Maine, son of Mathgamain, was taken there also.]

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 13th of moon,] A.D. 1515. [1515]
Great raids were made by O'Domnaill on the Clan of [Mac] Diarmata the Red on the border of Coillte-Concobuir¹, so that he carried off a cattle-spoil hard to count. And the leg of O'Domnaill is wounded with a spear that was in his own hand in marshalling a part of the host and they come off safe, except that.—A hosting by O'Neill (namely, Art junior) into Clann-Aedha-buidhe, in viola-

(ἰδον^b, Ἄρε ὁ^b) α Cloinθ-Ἀδοα-βυῖθε, ταρ γάρυγυθ α ἱλάνα λεῖ γυρ O n-Domnaill ἱρα ρίε αρ α παῖατυρ Clano-Ἀδοα-βυῖθε 7 O Doñnaill α n-οῖρυρ αν λυτε πεμπάιτι. Λοιρειρ 7 cpečair curo mór do'n tír 7 tic mac Nell (ἰδον^b, Ἄδο^b), mic Cuinn^c, α cento [U]í Neill 7 gabair tuarurтал [U]í Neill 7 impair ἱλάν do'a čiž iarum.—Cpeča mora do denam do' O Domnaill αρ τ-ἱλιεῖθ ὀρυαιν Μεγ υἱῶιρ 7 α n-ἱεῖ αca pein 7 ρίε do denam ριú αρ α hačle.—Cairlen Ἀίνε do ḡabail αρ τ-Seaan, mac iarla Der-Muman, do τ-Semur, mac iarla Der-Muman 7 ρυῖῶιρ annren ἱα cairlen Ločazair 7 do bí α cumgač mór aizi, no sup'cuir Sil-mḡryain 7 Sil-Cepḡaill 7 Sil-Ἀδοα uair hé.—Ἀόῖ, mac Néll, mic Cuinn^c, tigeḡna Trín-Conḡail, do dol αρ ρyubal ἱα Coill-Ulltaiž 7 cpeča do gabail do. Lenair Niall, mac ὀρυαιν, mic Neill ḡallta, ἰδον, tigeḡna na Coille-Ulltaiži—neoč do bí α n-impearyain ἱα tigeḡnur Trín-Conḡail—α τόραιžeεῖτ ιατ 7 μαρβῆαρ mac ὀρυαιν 7 αιρστερ αν Coill co himḡlan 7 anairḡ neḡτ αν típe az mac Nell o τ-ἱin amač.—Eppuc Rača-boč, ἰδον, Menma Mac Carmaic, in Chriḡto quieuit.—Mac [U]í Domnaill, ἰδον, Domnaill, mac Ἀδοα ρυairḡ, tanurḡi Típe-Conaill, do μαρβαḡ le hἈδο m-buiḡe, mac Ἀδοα, mic Ἀδοα ρυairḡ, ἱα Tuairč-blaḡaiž 7 α bpeč epomloiri do čiž Mic τ-Suibni ḡhánat 7 báρ do'ḡazail annḡin do iar n-Onḡat 7 iar n-aičḡiži.—Semur, mac Tomair ρυairḡ, mic in n-abairḡ Μεγ υἱῶιρ, do μαρβαḡ leiḡin comarba

1515. ^{b-b} itl., t. h. ^c qu-, MS. ^{d-d} = 1507 ^{a-a}.

² *In which, etc.*—In the peace of 1514 (10th entry), O'Neill, it would appear, engaged not to attack the Clannaboy, who were under protection of O'Donnell.

³ *Accepts, etc.*—Thereby owning him as lord (in place of O'Donnell).

⁴ *Sil-B.*—See [1356], n. 4.

⁵ *Sil-A.*—See 1510, n. 4.

⁶ *Sil-C.*—Tribe name of the O'Carrolls of King's co.

⁷ *Coill-U.*—*Ultonian Wood*; Kiltlagh, co. An.

⁸ *Bishop.*—Since 1484 (Ware,

tion of his covenant as regards O'Domnaill in the peace [1515] in which² were the Clann-Aedha-buidhe, and O'Domnaill [was] in the illness of the wound aforesaid. He burned and raided great part of the country and the son (namely, Aodh) of Niall, son of Conn, comes to meet O'Neill and accepts the stipend³ of O'Neill, who returns safe to his house afterwards.—Great preys were made by O'Domnaill on the descendants of Brian Mag Uidhir and they were eaten among themselves and peace was made with them after that.—The castle of Aine was taken from John, son of the Earl of Desmond, by James, son of the Earl of Desmond and he sits then under the castle of Loch-gar and it was in great straits from him, until the Sil-Briain⁴ and Sil-Cerbaill⁵ and Sil-Aodha⁶ put him from it.—Aodh, son of Niall, son of Conn, lord of Trian-Conghail, went on a march into Coill-Ulltach⁷ and preys were seized by him. Niall, son of Brian, son of Niall the Foreign—one who was in contention [with Aodh] respecting lordship of Trian-Conghail—follows them with a pursuing party and the son of Brian is slain and the Coill is harried completely and the sway of the territory remains with the son of Niall from that out.—The bishop⁸ of Rath-both, namely, Menma Mac Carmaic, rested in Christ.—The son of O'Domnaill, namely, Domnall, son of Aodh the Red, tanist of Tir-Conaill, was slain by Aodh the Tawny, son of Aodh, son of Aodh [O'Domnaill] the Red, in the Tuath-bladach and was carried dangerously wounded to the house of Mac Suibne of Fanat and died there, after Uction and after penance.—James, son of Thomas the Red, son of the abbot⁹ Mag Uidhir, was slain by the Coarb Mag Uidhir in the land of Claen-inis.—

274). *F. M.*, strange to say, omit that he died in Franciscan habit and was buried in Donegal monastery (*ib.*).

⁹ *Abbot.* — William. See 1478, 1504, last items but 6 and 3, respectively.

Μὰς Ὑῖοι α β-περὰν Ἐλῆν-ἰνῆρι. — Ταῶς, μὰς
 Τοῖρ-ῥεαλβαῖς Μῆς Ὑῖοι, ὁ'ἡς ἀν βλαῖαν ρι.—
 Ἐρρὺς Ἐοῖαν, ἰον, Ἐοῖαν, μὰς Ἄρτ, μὲς Ἐοῖαν, μὲς
 Ἄρτ αἰς Μὲς Ἐῖαν, ὁ'ἡς ἰν βλαῖαν ρι.—Ἐν
 Μὲς Μῆς-ῥεα Μῆς Ὑῖοι ὁ'ἡς ἀν βλαῖαν ρι, ἰον,
 Σῖαν, ἰνῆν ἀν ἔρρὺς Μῆς Ὑῖοι.

B 105a[b.] [Cal. Ian. [iii.^a p., l. xxiiii.], Anno Domini M.^o D.^o x.^o
 ui.^o Cocco mór ar n-εἰρῖ ἰτερ ἡῖα n-Domnaill 7 O
 Neill 7 πορτὰ mór τῆς το denam τοῖς ἀρῶν 7
 εἰρῶ mór το denam la Μαῖν ἡῖα n-Domnaill
 ἀρ μὰς [U]í Neill, ἰον, Ἐνρί βαλῖ 7 ὑρῶν ἀν τῆς
 ἡῖα το λορτὰ ο τ-ῖαν ἀρτὲς ὁ'U[α] Domnaill.—
 Εἰρῶ αἰς βεῖ το denam το Ὑῖαν, μὰς Cuinn [U]í
 Neill, α Cinnul-Moain.—Cocco ὁ'ἔρῖ ἰτερ τ-Sean,
 μὰς Cuinn [U]í Neill 7 ρῖτς Ἄοα [U]í Neill. Cenglar
 Sean ρῖ O n-Domnaill ἀρῶν [U]í Neill το βεῖ le
 ρῖτς Ἄοα. Τεῖς O Domnaill, ρῖαν, α Τῖ-Ἐοῖαν 7
 λορτῖς Cenel-ῥεαῖς 7 κοῖ ὕα.—Ríderε ῥανῖαν
 το ἔετς ὁ'α αἰῖρῖ docum ῥῖαν ῥατῖαν ἀν
 βλαῖαν ρι. Cenglar O Domnaill cumann ρῖ 7 τῖς
 λοῖς ὁ'α ἔῖς 7 doni onoir mór το 7 τῖς εἰς 7 ρα Ἄρῖαν
 τό 7 τῖαν ρῖαν docum α luinge hé. Τῖς το cum-
 ann [U]í Domnaill ρῖ, sup'cuir long lán ὁ'ορῖαν 7
 το ῖαν ἡῖαν ἡῖαν, ἀρ κορτῖς ῖν-ἡαν ρῖς
 Ἄρῖαν, docum [U]í Domnaill. Ταῖρῖς O Domnaill
 ἀν long le ῖς ῖς 7 τεῖς ρῖ 7 cuir ὁ'α τ-ῖαν 7
 ρῖοῖς ρῖ n-m-baile. Ocur O Néll α cocco ρῖ 'n-α
 τῖαν 7 Mac Diarmata 7 ο τ-ῖαν ἀνῖαν α cocco

1516. ^{a-a} = 1509 ^{a-a}.

¹⁰ *Bishop*. — Appointed, after O'Connolly (ob. 1504, *sup.*), in 1505; consecrated in 1508 (Ware, 187).

¹¹ *Bishop*.—Andrew Mac Brady;

cf. 1490, n. 4.

1516. ¹ *Mountain inward*.—From Sliab-truim, Bessy Bell, near Strabane, into Tyrone.

² *Pilgrimage*. — Proof that the

Tadhg, son of Toirdelbach Mag Uidhir, died this year.— [1515]
 The bishop¹⁰ of Clochar, namely, Eogan, son of Art, son of Eogan, son of another Art Mac Cathmail, died this year.—The wife of Mac Maghnusa Mag Uidhir, namely, Joan, daughter of bishop¹¹ Mag Bradhuigh, died this year.

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 24th of moon], A.D. 1516. [1516 B.]
 Great war arose between Ua Domnaill and O'Neill and great hiring of persons was done by them both and great raids were made by Maghnus Ua Domnaill on the son of O'Neill, namely, Henry the Stammerer and very much of the country was burned from the Mountain inward¹ by Ua Domnaill.—Other raids also were made by Brian, son of Conn O'Neill, in Cenel-Moen.—War arose between John, son of Conn O'Neill and the descendants of Aodh O'Neill. John unites with O'Domnaill because of O'Neill being with the descendants of Aodh. O'Domnaill goes [with] a host into Tir-Eogain and burns Cenel-Feradhaigh and by the [river] Una.—A French knight came on his pilgrimage² to the Purgatory of Patrick this year. O'Domnaill joins friendship with him and brings him with him to his house and does great honour to him and gives horses and an African[?] ring to him and escorts him safe to his ship. It comes of the friendship of O'Domnaill with him, that he sent a ship full of ordnance and of guns [capable] of breaking a castle, in charge of the deputy of the king³ of Scotland, to O'Domnaill. O'Domnaill hauls the ship with him to Sligech and himself and part of his host go and sit under the town. And O'Neill [was] at war with him after that and Mac Diarmata and from the Mountain down⁴ were at war with him before that.

suppression of the Purgatory (1497, *sup.*) was not generally known on the Continent.

³ *King.*—Jas. IV.

⁴ *From—down.*—See 1494, n. 1.

pur poime. Ὀρῖνιρ cērañña do'n baile 7 gabair é an
 an tpeap lá 7 dober eimec do'n bapra. Ocur téio
 arpin a Tír-Oilella 7 gabair cairlen Cul-maile 7
 cairéal locha-depḡain 7 Dún-na-mona an lá rin 7 fá-
 bur bapra a curḡoib 7 dober bpaḡḡe leir o'n cūio
 eile. Ocur tic plan d'á tḡḡ iar m-buaḡ.—Mac Donn-
 čaiḡ baile-in-muta 7 mac Mic Donnčaiḡ do marbaḡ, ac
 tečt a cenn faplongspuirt [U]i Domnail, lé Donnčaiḡ,
 mac Toirpdelbaḡ [U]i baḡḡill.—Sluaḡḡe le ḡepoit,
 lapla Cilli-dapa, ion, ḡiúrḡir Epenn, co maḡḡiḡ ḡall
 7 ḡoiḡel miḡe 7 laiḡen uime, a n-eile-[U]i-Cerbaill
 7 tic semur, mac lapla Dep-Muman, co maḡḡiḡ ḡall
 7 ḡaiḡel Muman 7 píapur builteḡ, lin a t-pluaḡ, a
 n-a comḡail. Loipeit 7 millit an tḡḡ do ḡac čaob, no
 co ráncatur Lém-[U]i-Dana[ḡ]n (ion^b, cairlen [U]i
 Cerbaill^b). Ocur fūiḡit fā'n m-baile 7 bpuḡteḡ co tal-
 main é 7 elóit | an bapra. Ocur ḡe do bí ačair an
 lapla rin rečtmain poime fá'n m-baile rin, ní dečaiḡ
 aḡi fapir 7 ní'cuñainḡ ní do. Ocur fácbait na pluaḡ
 rin an tḡḡ 7 tḡaḡait arpin co cačair Duine-hiapciḡe 7
 doberap oigḡu Tómaiḡ, mic Emainḡ builteḡ, a n-ḡill pe
 n-a bpeč pen do'n lapla. Teit an t-lapla arpin co
 Cluain-meala 7 dober Soprae an baile 7 daíne maḡḡe ail
 a laim leḡ 7 tic plán d'á tḡḡ.—O Dočapḡaiḡ, ion, tḡep-
 na Innpri-hEoḡain, ion, Cu-Connačt caprač, mac ḡriain
 [U]i Dočapḡaiḡ, moḡtuur epḡ.—O ḡallcubuir, ion, Toirp-
 delbač, mac ḡriain uai[č]ne, d'fapbaḡl báir an bliadain
 ri.—Mac ḡriain caíč, mic Taiḡḡ, mic Eoḡain [U]i Con-
 cobuir, do marbaḡ a feall do mac Taiḡe n a tḡaiḡe,

1516. ^{b-b} itl., t. h.

^b *Dun-na-m.*—Fort of the bog;
 Doonamurry, in Kileross par., a
 few miles E. of Collooney, co. Sl.

^c *Leap.*—About 5 miles S.E. of

Birr. See O'D. v. 1337.

^d *Previously.*—Just before his
 death in 1513.

He breaks down quarters of the town and takes it on the third day and gave quarter to the warders. And he goes from that into Tir-Oilella and takes the castle of Cuilmaile and the castle of Loch-dergain and Dun-na-mona⁵ that day and leaves warders in some of them and takes hostages from the rest. And he comes safe to his house after victory.—Mac Donnchaidh of Baile-in-muta and the son of Mac Donnchaidh were slain, in going to join the camp of O'Domnaill, by Donchadh, son of Toirdelbach O'Baighill.—A hosting by Gerald, Earl of Kildare, namely, Justiciary of Ireland, with the nobles of the Foreigners and Gaidhil of Meath and Leinster around him, into Eili of O'Cerbaill and James, son of the Earl of Desmond, with the nobles of the Foreigners and Gaidhil of Munster, and Piers Butler with his full host come into his gathering. They burn and destroy the country on each side, until they reached the Leap⁶ of O'Banain (namely, the castle of O'Cerbaill). And they sit down round the place and it is broken to the ground and the warders fly. And though the father of that Earl was a week previously⁷ under that place, he could not reduce it, nor could he do anything to it. And those hosts leave the country and go from that to Cathair-duin-hiascighe⁸ and the heir of Thomas, son of Edmond Butler, is carried away in pledge [of compliance] with his own award by the Earl. The Earl went from that to Cluain-mela⁹ and carried off the sovereign of the town and other substantial persons in custody with him and goes safe to his house.—O'Dochartaigh, namely, lord of Inis-Eogain, namely, Cu-Connacht Carrach, son of Brian O'Dochartaigh, died.—O'Gallcubuir, namely, Toirdelbach, son of Brian the Green, died this year.—The son of Brian Blind[-eye], son of Tadhg, son of Eogan O'Concubuir, was slain in treachery by the son of Tadhg of the

⁵ *C.-d.-h.*—Stone fort of the moat
of fish; Cahir, co. Tip.

⁹ *C.-m.*—Meadow of honey;
Clonmel.

mic Phei[ð]limtē, mic Eoḡain 7 do t-rlīct an Cernbaiḡ.
—Siḡ do denam d'O Domnail 7 d'O Neill. O Dom-
nail ar Maḡaire an t-Sencairlein 7 O Neill a Car-
raic-na-ḡiaḡ fá t-rlánaiḡ Dé 7 ḡa mīnnaiḡ na heclure
7 fá t-rlánaiḡ maiḡe Conallaḡ 7 Eóḡanaḡ ar anmāin
co ruḡain mar a déraḡ 1apla Cilli-dara 7 maiḡe Com-
airple an ríḡ. Ocur do ḡellatur ḡa na minnaiḡ
cetna[iḡ] dol a cenḡ an 1apla fá mī o'n uair rin.
ḡluairḡ O Domnail 7 tét co háḡ-cliaḡ a cenḡ Com-
airple an ríḡ 7 do bí ḡeḡt[main] co honoraḡ anḡ 7 do
cenḡail a cairḡer ruí. Ocur ní ḡeḡaiḡ O Neill, ná
duine úaiḡ, ann 7 tic O Domnail ḡlán d'a ḡiḡ.—Cep^o mór
ḡraḡar an Chaḡain do ḡaḡaḡ ḡor Loḡ-éirni 7 cupla
ḡraḡar de Obḡepuancia ann, 1don, Seacan, mac Tomair
ḡarraḡiḡ Meḡ [C]ḡaiḡ 7 Nícol O Caḡa[i]n 7 taine aili
maile ḡruí.—Mac Conmíḡi, 1don, ḡriain óḡ, mac
ḡriain ruaiḡ Míe Conmíḡe 7 a ḡen d'heḡ an bliḡḡain
ri.—ḡḡeir oíḡi do ḡenam le hḡoḡ caoḡ, mac Neill,
mic Ḍirt [U]í Neill, a ḡ-ḡinnḡonaḡ 7 ceḡḡar marcaḡ
do muinnḡir Eirní baiḡ [U]í Neill do marbaḡ leir.—
Remann, mac Ruaiḡri, mic ḡriain Meḡ Uíḡir, do lot
7 do ḡabail le cloinḡ Mhaḡnupa Mhéḡ Uíḡir 7 a éḡ
do'n lot rin a m-baile mac Maḡnupa^o.

B 105c | Cal. 1an. [u.^a p., l. u.^a], Anno Domini m.^o d.^o x.^o uii.^o
Clann Phei[ð]limtē, mic Toirprelbaḡiḡ carḡaiḡ [U]í
Concobuir, tar ḡáruḡuḡ a min 7 a ríḡe, d'imḡeḡt a
Cairḡri 7 a caóḡaiḡeḡt 7 íat ḡéin do dul a Muḡ-ḡuirḡ
7 a cairlen ḡén do loḡcaḡ 7 do bḡireḡ ar túr doib.
Ocur cḡeḡa 7 loirḡḡi do denam ar múr ḡlicciḡ 7 ar cell

1516. cc = 1507^{a-a}.

1517. aa = 1509^{a-a}.

¹⁰ *Cerbach*.—*Gamester*; one of the
O'Conor sept.

¹¹ *C.-na-f*.—*Rock of the ravens*;

apparently, E. of Old Castle (1500,
n. 10).

[battle-]axe, son of Feidhlimidh, son of Eogan, [1516] and by the descendants of the Cerbach¹⁰.—Peace was made by O'Domnaill and by O'Neill. O'Domnaill [was] on the Plain of the Old Castle and O'Neill in Carraic-na-fiach¹¹ [and they agreed] under guarantees of God and on the relics of the church and under guarantees of the Conallian and Eoganian nobles on remaining constantly as the Earl of Kildare and the members the Council of king should say. And they promised under the same guarantees to go to meet the Earl within a month from that time. O'Domnaill sets out and goes to Ath-cliaith to meet the Council of the king and was a week honourably there and joins in amity with them. And neither O'Neill, nor a person from him, went there and O'Domnaill comes safe to his house.—A large¹² party of Friars of Cavan were drowned upon Loch-Erne and two Friars of [Stricter] Observance [were] in it, namely, John, son of Thomas Carrach Mag Craith and Nicholas O'Cathain and other persons with them.—Mac Conmidhi, namely, Brian junior, son of Brian Mac Conmidhi the Red and his wife died this year.—A night incursion was made by Aodh Blind[-eye], son of Niall, son of Art O'Neill, into Fintonach and four horsemen of the people of Henry O'Neill the Stammerer were slain by him.—Redmond, son of Ruaidhri, son of Brian Mag Uidhir, was wounded and taken by the sons of Maghnus Mag Uidhir and he died of that wound in the town of the sons of Maghnus.

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 5th of moon], A.D. 1517. [1517] The sons of Feidhlimidh, son of Toirdelbach Carrach O'Concobuir, in violation of their oaths and their peace, went into Cairpre and their foray party and they themselves went [thence] into Magh-Luirg and their own castle was

¹² *A large, etc.*—The transfer of 1502, *sup.*, it would thus seem, was little more than formal.

Cairepui doib 7 a m-beē ar innarba[ō] an bliadain rin.—
 Cairebail generalta do beē anra Roim an bliadain ri
 as ōraiērib Minúra na Cuirtaiēēta co huiliōi tpe
 paē an Spiruta Naim 7 tpe fūlair an deicmaiō Leo
 pápa. Ocur, iter gaē ní d'ar'epiēnaiēēd annrin, do
 pácbatō Meniruir na m-ōpaēar de Obrepuanrie do beē
 or cinto na m-ōpaēar co huiliōi 7 can aēt ōicair no
 Maiēiruir do beē or cinto na m-ōpaēar de comúne
 uita. Ocur gaē maiuirter de comúne uita as a m-biaō
 dā trían a coimūinoil d'én aonta le n-a beē de Ob-
 repuancia, a beē d'pīaēaiē ar mēinuiruir na m-ōpaēar
 de Obrepuancia a gabail ēuige 7 a beē pa n-a uñla
 péin o rin amac.—Cpeēa diairniōe do ōenam ler O
 Domnaill ar O Neill, ar tarrainē Cuinn, mic Neill,
 mic Airt 7 teēt plán co m-bopuma poñóir.—Slaiēēd
 ler O n-Domnaill, co maiēiē Cini[ui]l-Conaill uima,
 d'ar'loirē Tír-ēōgair poimē, no co páinic an Coill-
 iētarac. Ocur, ar m-beē coic oioēi annrin dō as pēitrim
 ar mac Néll, mic Cuinn 7 O Néll a cpiunniugao
 t-plúaiē an pēō rin, loirēir O Domnaill an tír as
 impōd dō, no co páinic Dún-ēenair. Ocur pácbair O
 Neill an baile dō 7 loirēter an baile iarum co him[ī]-
 lán 7 arpin arteē co plíab 7 tic plán d'á ēiē. Ocur,
 B 105d ar m-beē pēctmain do Cloinn-Clota-buiōe a Tír-Con-
 aill maille rir O n-Domnaill, téir annreir d'á n-innla-
 cuō 7 teir gaē cuir doib plán díā tiēiē.—Sluaiēēd lá

1517. ¹ *A general, etc.*—For the
 origin and progress of the dispute
 respecting the Stricter Observance
 and the Common Life, see Wad-
 ding, *Annal. Minor.* 1250, iii. 223;
 1252, ib. 290; 1375, viii. 327; 1446,
 xi. 250; 1455, xii. 266; 1463, ib.
 281; 1464, ib. 348; 1467, xiii. 402;

1480, xiv. 244-5; 1485, ib. 399;
 1498, xv. 154; 1506, ib. 313; 1516,
 xvi. 23; 1517, ib. 41 sq. (which
 deals with the Chapter mentioned
 in the text).

² *Before him.*—An idiom signi-
 fying that he burned the country
 as he advanced.

burned and broken down at first by them. And raids and burnings were done by them to [*lit. on*] the wall of Sligeach and on the church[es] of Cairpre and they were in exile this year.—A General¹ Chapter was [held] in Rome this year by the Friars Minor of Christendom in their entirety, through grace of the Holy Ghost and through favour of Pope Leo X. And, amongst the things that were determined then, it was decided that the Minister of the Friars of [Stricter] Observance should be over the Friars in their entirety and that only a Vicar, or Master, should be over the Friars of Common Life. And every monastery of Common Life which should have two-thirds of the community unanimous to have it of [Stricter] Observance, it should be obligatory on the Minister of the Friars of [Stricter] Observance to take it to him and that it should be under their obedience from that out.—Raids hard to count were done by O'Domnaill on O'Neill, at instigation of Conn, son of Niall, son of Art [O'Neill] and he went safe with very large cattle spoil.—A hosting by O'Domnaill, with the nobles of Cenel-Conaill around him, whereon he burned Tir-Eogain before him,² until he reached Coill-ichtarach.³ And, on his being five nights there waiting for [Aedh] the son of Niall, son of Conn and [on the same] O'Neill mustering a host during that space, O'Domnaill burns the country on his return, until he reached Dun-Genainn. And O'Neill abandons the town to him and the town is afterwards burned completely and from that inwards to the Mountain⁴ and he comes safe to his house. And after the Clann-Aedha-buidhe⁵ being a week in Tir-Conaill along with O'Domnaill, he proceeds then to escort them [home] and each part of them goes safe to their houses.—A hosting by Gerald, Earl of Kil-

³ *Coill-i.*—See 1470, n. 12.

⁴ *Mountain.*—Bessy Bell.

⁵ *Clann - A. - b.* — See [1390], n. 7.

Seoirt, iapla Cilli-dara, iodon, Siúrtyr Erenn, a Coiceo
 Ulað, d'ár'brur cairlen Duin-droma 7 d'ar'ñill ar'gab
 le phei[ð]limið Mað Congura d'[U]ib-ēāc 7 d'ā tug
 ben phei[ð]limē 7 mac Með Congura 7 braithe an
 tíre co him[r]lán leir. Ocur, ar n-impóð dó, téit co
 Dún-ġenainn 7 buriy an cairlen 7 loirceit an tír 7 tét
 rlán d'ā ēiġ.—Seaan, mac Cuinn^b [U]i Néll, tánurci
 Tíre-nEogain 7 ríðaiñna a cinið ġan ġunntabairt 7 neč
 doib' perr ġlicur 7 uairli d'puil Eogain, d'pagaíl báir
 Ongēa 7 aīpūġi a Cenō-airt an bliaðain ri.—Mac Aóðā,
 mic Domnaill [U]i Neill, iodon, Airt, do marbað la
 mac Cuinn, mic Neill, mic Airt [U]i Neill.—Donnčāð,
 mac Toirpdeibaiġ [U]i Bāiġill, do tríaill, lučt báir,
 a Toraiġ 7 ġaóē d'ā puadač 'ra fairci ríar 7 nač ppič
 én pocal d'ā rġelaið o t-ġin.—Pilib^c, mac Toirpdeal-
 baiġ Mhég Uíðir, d'heġ an bliaðain ri Aine Capc
 mór; iodon, rai cinn-peðna 7 duine aīērač.—Pilib, mac
 Seaan buið Með Mačġamna, d'heġ an bliaðain ri;
 iodon, rai ġinn-peðna 7 mac mic puġ do bo mó caīim 7
 cuir oīčī 'ra Cuigeð pé na lín péin.—Airt, mac Aóðā,
 mic Domnaill [U]i Neill, do marbað le Niall, mac
 Cuinn, mic Neill, mic Airt [U]i Neill. Ocur do bo
 raí ġinn-peðna an t-Airt rin^{ed}.

B 106a {Cal. 1an. [ui.^a p., l. xui.^a], Anno Domini M.^o D.^o X.^o
 uui.^o An^b deġanač^c Mað Uíðir d'heġ an bliaðain ri;
 iodon, Aóð, mac an erpuic Mhég Uíðir, iodon, mac
 Rora, mic Tomair oīġ Mhég Uíðir, iodon, neč do bi 'n-a

1517 ^b qu-, MS. c-c = 1507^{a-a}. d = 1507 .

1518. ^{a-a} = 1509^{a-a}. b-b = 1507^{a-a}. ^c Clochor[ensis], itl., n. t. (Ware's ?) h.

⁶ Dun-d.—See 1538, n. 18.

⁷ Eogan.—Son of Niall of the 9
 Hostages and eponymous head of
 the Cenel-Eogain.

⁸ C.-ard.—See 1480, n. 11.

⁹ The son, etc.—Given more fully
 and correctly in final entry of the
 year.

dare, namely, Justiciary of Ireland, into the province of [1517] Ulster, whereon he broke down the castle of Dun-droma⁶ and destroyed what belonged of Ui-Echach to Feidhlimidh Mag Aenghusa and carried off the wife of Feidhlimidh and the son of Mag Aenghusa and hostages of the whole country with him. And, on his return, he goes to Dun-Genainn and breaks down the castle and burns the country and goes safe to his house.—John, son of Conn O'Neill, tanist of Tir-Eogain and royal heir of his own sept without dispute and one who was of most perspicacity and nobility of the blood of Eogan,⁷ died a death of Uction⁸ and penance in Cenn-ard this year.—The son⁹ of Aodh, son of Domnall O'Neill, namely, Art, was slain by [Niall] son of Conn, son of Niall, son of Art O'Neill.—Donchadh, son of Toirdelbach O'Baighill, set out, a boat's crew, to Torach and a wind swept them on sea westward and one word of their tidings was not found from that.—Philip, son of Toirdelbach Mag Uidhir, died this year the Friday¹⁰ of Great Easter: to wit, an eminent leader and pleasant person.—Philip, son of John Mag Mathgamna the Tawny, died this year: to wit, an eminent leader and the grandson of a king that had most spending and most part in night [incursions] in the Province during his own time.—Art, son of Aodh, son of Domnall O'Neill, was slain by Niall, son of Conn, son of Niall, son of Art O'Neill [of Omagh]. And an eminent leader was that Art.

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 16th of moon], A.D. 1518. [1518]
The dean¹ Mag Uidhir died this year: to wit, son of bishop Mag Uidhir, namely, son of Rosa,² son of Thomas Mag Uidhir junior; that is, one who was canon choral in

¹⁰ Fri.—Ap. 17; Eas. (XVII. D), |
Ap. 12.

1518. ¹ Dean.—See 1498, n. 7.

² Rosa.—Ob. 1483, *sup.*

cananaē coraē α Cločar 7 'n-α peppun α n-αčāō-lur-
čairi 7 'n-α peppun α Clain-ínir por Loč-éirne 7 do bo
tuine ruairc, ruđaltaē 7 do bo rai clepiš, maille pe
beč deiš[e]imūš 7 dešaitneē ar zac ealađain o'á cluineō
co haimriri eicpečta.—Mac Suiđne fánato o'heg an
bliađain ri; ionn, Ruaiđri, mac Mail-Muire Mic
Suiđne.—Domnall, mac Seacain, mīc Pilib Mhég Uíđir,
do cpočāō leirín comarba Maš Uíđir an bliađain ri.
—[hUa] hEošura o'heg an bliađain ri; ionn, Cičruaō,
mac Aičeirne [U]i Eošura, rai rir đána 7 pošlunnteē
maič 7 per tišī n-aiđeō.—Feiđlimiō, mac Đriain, mic
Concabuir oīs Mhég Uíđir, o'heg an bliađain ri ar
τ-[ř]illeo do ó čačair San Sem tapeir α turair bliađan
na n-šrap 7 α annlucāō α Mainirter Muinečain^b.
Tuine dob' uairle 7 do buđ đadonačtaišī o'á fine an
Feiđlimiō rin.—Innroišīō le Pilib, mac Emainn Mhég
Uíđir, α Tir-Cenđpado ar Enri m-balb O Néill 7
oilén Clabaiš do šađail leir 7 braišoi do bi aš Enrí do
bpeč leir do, ionn, Aōđ balđ, mac Cuinn [U]i Neill 7
mac Aōđa Mic Šađpraiš, do bi o Pilib fein ann.
Ocup Cačal, mac Duinn, mic Emuinn Mhég Uíđir, do
māpbaō o Pilib do'n turur rin.—Mac [U]i Neill, ionn,
Aōđ balđ, mac Cuinn [U]i Néill, o'heg α n-đepeō
Phošmuir na bliađna ri.^{b d}

B 106c

[Cal. 1an. [un.^a p., l. xxii.^a], Anno Domini M.^o d.^o
x.^o ix.^o O Néill, ionn, Ašp óc, mac Cuinn^b, neč buđ mór
clú 7 eineč na mac riš na čišepna, o'pagaíl báir, α lár
α mīhe 7 α aírī, in hoc anno.—Fei[đ]limiō, mac Maš-
nura [U]i Concabuir, tišepna o τ-řliab anuar^c, mor-

1518. ^d 106b was left bl., except 5 ll. afterwards erased.

1519. ^{a-a} = 1509^{a-a}. ^b qu-, MS. ^{c-c} = 1507^{a-a}, from the n of anuar.

^a Died.—“At Easter precisely”
Ap. 4; XVIII. C), A. L. C.

^a Year of I.—Probably an Indul.

gence granted to pilgrims to San-
tiago.

Clochar and parson in Achadh-lurchaire and parson in [1518] Claen-inis [and dean] over Loch-Erne and was an excellent, virtuous person and was an eminent cleric, along with being truly hospitable and well informed in every science that was heard of to the time of [his] decease.—Mac Suibne of Fanad, namely, Ruaidhri, son of Mael-Muire Mac Suibne, died³ this year.—Domnall, son of John, son of Philip Mag Uidhir, was hung by the Coarb Mag Uidhir this year.—[Ua] hEoghusa, namely, Cithruadh, son of Aitheirne Ua hEoghusa, an eminent poet and good teacher and a man that kept a guest-house, died this year.—Feidhlimidh, son of Brian, son of Concabur Mag Uidhir junior, died this year, after his return from the city of St. James, after his pilgrimage the year of the Indulgences⁴ and was buried in the monastery of Muinechan. The person that was noblest and was most humane of his sept [was] that Feidhlimidh.—Inroad [was made] by Philip, son of Edmond Mag Uidhir, into Tir-Cennfada on Henry O'Neill the Stammerer and the island of Clabach was taken by him and the hostages whom Henry had, namely, [his uncle] Aodh the Stammerer, son of Conn O'Neill, and the son of Aodh Mac Gaffraigh—who [the latter] was there from Philip himself—were carried off by him with him. And Cathal, son of Donn, son of Edmond Mag Uidhir, was slain by Philip on that occasion.—The [said] son of O'Neill, namely, Aodh the Stammerer, son of Conn O'Neill, died at end of Harvest of this year.

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 27th of moon], A.D. 1519. [1519] O'Neill, namely, Art junior, son of Conn, one who was of most fame and hospitality of the sons of king or lord, died¹ in the midst of his vigour and his age, in this year.

1519. ¹ *Died*.—And was succeeded by Conn, his paterna (not maternal) brother, A. L. C.

tuur ept a n-irp a airi.—Eppuc Doiri, ion, Semur, mac Pilib, mic Semuir, mic Ruaidri Meş Maţgamna, d'hes an bliadhain ri.—Innroişir le cloinn [U]i Néill, ion, le cloinn Domnaill, mic Enrí [U]i Neill, ar mac [U]i Neill, ion, ar Driuan, mac Cuinn [U]i Neill 7 cpeča mopa do şabail doib ar rliab ċir. Rabađ d'paş-bail do Driuan 7 coimċinol mop do beċ aigi ar a cenđ 7 é d'a leniċuim a toraişċċt. Ocur bpipeđ do Driuan ar ċloinn [U]i Neill a haċle a muinntipe d'imċċċt leir na cpeċaib. Ocur dā mac [U]i Neill do şabail ann, ion, Aođ 7 Eogan 7 Mac Caċmail do ċarbađ ann, ion, Cu-Ulađ, mac Emuinn 7 Tomar, mac Emuinn 7 dā mac Şilla-Şaraic Mic Caċmail, ion, Emann 7 Driuan.—Mac [U]i Neill, ion, Driuan, mac Cuinn, mic Enrí, mic Eogan [U]i Neill, d'hes an bliadhain ri. Ocur do ba rai ċinn-ċeđna an Driuan rin, şan ċoigill do ċill no do ċuait aigi 7 pa tere ŋer a eşaine 'ra Cuicċeđ.—Da mac Ruaidri, mic Driuan Mhċş Uir, do şabail leirin ş-comarba Mhāş Uir an bliadhain ri; ion, Ror 7 Tađş.—Ab Epa-ruaid d'hes an bliadhain ri; ion, Emann duib O Duir, rai duine.^{cd}

B107a[b.] [Cal. 1an. [1.^a p., l. ix.^a], Anno Domni M.^o d.^o xx.^o Mac^b Mhċş Uir, ion, Pilib, mac Emuinn 7 Şilla-Şaraic, mac Pilib, mic Toirpċealbairş Meş Uir, do ċul ar innroişir ar mac Pilib [U]i Raşalliş, a n-lċ-tar-tipe. Ocur cpeċ do şabail doib 7 toir tptom do

1519. ^d = 1507 ^c. • 106d is bl.

1520. ^{a-a} = 1509^{a-a}. ^{b-b} = 1507^{a-a}.

² From—down.—See 1494, n. 1.

³ Bp. of D.—Om. in O'D.'s version (v. 1343). Ware (251), without giving any authority, states that Mac Mahon (who had been commendatory prior of Knock abbey, Louth) was consecrated

[after O'Fallon; ob. 1500, *sup.*] in 1507 and died in 1517, just before Christmas.

⁴ Mountain.—Bessy Bell; the defeat having taken place in Donnaghaneigh (the ancient name of Clogh-erny par., Omagh bar., co. Tyr.).

—Feidhlimidh, son of Maghnus O'Concobuir, lord from [1519] the Mountain down,² died in the fullness of his age.—The bishop of Derry,³ namely, James, son of Philip, son of James, son of Ruaidhri Mag Mathgamna, died this year.—Inroad [was made] by the sons of O'Neill, namely, by the sons of Domnall, son of Henry O'Neill, on the son of O'Neill, namely, on Brian, son of Conn O'Neill and great preys were seized by them on the Mountain⁴ to the north. Word was got by Brian and he had a large muster to meet them and he followed them in pursuit. And Brian overcame the sons of [Domnall] O'Neill, after his people going [back] with the preys. And two sons of O'Neill, namely, Aodh and Eogan, were taken there and Mac Cathmail, namely, Cu-Uladh, son of Edmond and Thomas, son of Edmond and two sons of Gilla-Padraig Mac Cathmail, namely, Edmond and Brian, were slain there.—The son of O'Neill, namely, Brian, son of Conn, son of Henry, son of Eogan O'Neill, died this year.—And an eminent leader was that Brian, without mercy for clergy or laity and a man of his ruthlessness was scarce in the Province of Ulster.—Two sons of Ruaidhri, son of Brian Mag Uidhir, namely, Ros and Tadhg, were taken by the Coarb Mag Uidhir this year.—The abbot of Ess-ruadh, namely, Edmond O'Duibhir the Black, an eminent person, died this year.

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 9th of moon], A. D. 1520. [1520 B.]
The son of Mag Uidhir, namely, Philip, son of Edmond, and Gilla-Padraig, son of Philip, son of Toirdelbach Mag Uidhir, went on an inroad on the son of Philip O'Raghalligh in Ichtar-tire¹. And prey was seized by them and a large pursuing party—namely, the descendants of Brian O'Raghalligh and the grandsons of Cathal

1520, ¹*Ichtar-t.*—*Lower* [north- | Brefny, or Cav. co.; Lower
ern] *part of territory* (of East | Loughy bar. (cf. 1478, n. 6).

bpeč opira—idon, plicet Ȯriain [U]i Ragallig 7 clann
 mic Cačail [U]i Ragallig, idon, Pergal 7 Maelmórda
 7 clann Domnall na Con-innri—7 bpireð doið ar mac
 Més Uíðir 7 ar mac Pilib, mic Toirpdealbais Més
 Uíðir. Ocur mac Més Uíðir, idon, Pilib 7 a mac,
 idon, Tomar, do m̃arbað ann 7 Gilla-Pádraic, mac
 Pilib, mic Toirpdealbais 7 a bračair aile, idon, Emann,
 do m̃arbað ann. Ocur do marbað 7 da bačað deič-
 neačar ar pičir ar an lačair rin a timčill na n-daine
 uairle rin. Ocur Cétain an Ȯraič 7 lá féile Tige-
 nain do sunnrað do ronað na gnuíā rin.—Perrun
 Ȯaim-innri d'heg an bliaðain ri; idon, Niclar, mac
 Píapura [U]i Phlannaga[i]n.—O Cairde d'heg an
 bliaðain ri; idon, Feidlimið, mac Tairg [U]i Cairi, o-
 llaiñ leğā p̃lečta Pilib Mhég Uíðir 7 liaig clumur,
 değaičneč an Feidlimið rin.—Plaiğ m̃or a Ȯ-Pepaič-
 Manač an bliaðain ri, d'á n-dečaið Ruğraið, mac
 Donnčaið, mic Aođa Mhég Uíðir, idon, rai činn-řeðna
 7 duine maič gpeannmar 7 Mail[-Sh]eclann O Cía-
 na[i]n: rai pe penčur 7 pe piliweč 7 pe dān an pep
 rin.—Iapla o Suirpīg 7 Saccpanaiğ do čeč a n-Ėunn
 an bliaðain ri 7 nepc m̃or do ġabail doið innri 7 a-
 Ȯrað nač tainic a n-Ėunn puam mac Saxanaiğ dob'
 pepir do Ȯuine ina an t-Iapla rin^{bc}.

B 107c | Cal. 1an. [iii.^a p., l. xx.^a], Anno Domini M.^o d.^o xx.^o i.^o
 Mág^b Mačgamna d'heg an bliaðain ri im Cairc, idon,
 Remand, mac Glairne, mic Rémuinn, mic Ruğraið Mhég
 Mačgamna 7 Mág Mačgamna do Ȯenum d'á mac, idon,
 do Ghlairne óg.—Mág Congura, idon, Domnall, mac

1520. c = 1507 c.

1521. aa = 1509 a-a. b-b = 1507 a-a.

² Wed.—Ap. 4 (Eas., I. G, Ap. 8); feast of St. Tighernach.

³ Died—At Bohoe (in Maghera-

boy bar., co. Fer.), having been unjustly deprived by lay influence, F. M.

O'Raghalligh, namely, Fergal and Maelmordha, and the Clann-Domnaill of Con-inis—overtook them and defeated the son of Mag Uidhir and the son of Philip, son of Toirdelbach Mag Uidhir. And the son of Mag Uidhir, namely, Philip and his son, namely, Thomas, were slain there and Gilla-Padraig, son of Philip, son of Toirdelbach, and his other brother, namely, Edmond, were slain there. And there were 31 [some] slain and [some] drowned on that spot, around those noble persons. And on the Wednesday² of the Betrayal and the feast day of Tigernan[-ach] precisely were done those deeds.—The parson of Daim-inis, namely, Nicholas, son of Pierce O'Flannagain, died³ this year.—O'Caiside died this year: to wit, Feidhlimidh, son of Tadhg O'Caiside, chief physician of the descendants of Philip Mag Uidhir, and a reputable, well-informed physician [was] that Feidhlimidh.—Great plague in Fir-Manach this year, of which died Rughraidhe, son of Donchadh, son of Aodh Mag Uidhir, namely, an eminent leader and a good facetious man, and Mael[-Sh]echlainn O'Cianain: one eminent in history and in philosophy and in poetry [was] that man.—The Earl of Surrey⁴ and the Saxons came to Ireland this year and great power was obtained by them in it and it used to be said that there came not into Ireland previously a son of a Saxon that was a better person than that Earl.

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 20th of moon], A.D. 1521. [1521]
Mag Mathgamna, namely, Redmond, son of Glaisne, son of Redmond, son of Rughraidhe Mag Mathgamna, died this year about Easter¹, and his son, Glaisne junior, was made Mag Mathgamna.—Mag Aenghusa, namely, Donnall, son of Aodh Mag Aenghusa, died about the feast of

⁴ *Surrey*.—Thomas Howard, Lord High Admiral, came as Deputy, | Wed., May 23, Ware, *Annals*, 67.
1521. ¹ *Eas*.—Mar. 31 (II. F).

Αὐθὰ Μήεζ Ἀονγυρα, ὁ'hes im féil páopaic na bliathna ró.—Máz Ἀονγυρα αἰle, ιdon, φειδλιμιῶ, ὁ'hes im féil Cpor na bliathna ro 7 Máz Ἀονγυρα do ḡenam ὁ' Emann ḡuḡe Mház Ἀονγυρα.—Donnčað, mac Ruaiḡri, mic ḡruain Mhész Uḡḡri, do marbaḡ an bliathain ri le macaib Mész Sampraḡain, ιdon, lé hUaiḡne, mac Maḡnura Mész Sampraḡain 7 lé Domnall óg, mac Domnall bernaiḡ Mész Sampraḡain. Ocur ní roḡḡi fep a inḡe a n-Eunnn dom' doḡḡ doḡ' fep eḡneač ina an Donnčað rin.—O Caḡa[ι]n ὁ'hes an bliathain ri, ιdon, Tomar, mac Ἀḡne [U]i Caḡa[ι]n. Ocur do ḡaḡ Donnčað O Caḡa[ι]n é roime rin 7 do ben ré ainm riḡ 7 tiḡernuir do ar éḡin.—ḡruoir Daim-ḡnnri ὁ'hes an bliathain ri, ιdon, Remann, mac perruin ḡnnri-Muiḡi-raḡ, ιdon, fep cleirḡi daonačtač. Ocur a éḡ pa buaiḡ Ongta 7 aḡriḡe.—Maol-Muire, mac Cḡruaiḡ, mic Ἀḡḡirne [U]i Eoḡura, ὁ'hes an bliathain ri.—Domnall, mac Domnall, mic Ἀḡrt, ὁ'hes an bliathain ri.—Máz Capmuic, ιdon, Ἀḡam, do ḡarbaḡ le Co[ι]n-Connačt, mac an ḡilla do uḡ, mic Toḡrḡelbaiḡ Mhész Uḡḡri, a tur Eppaiḡ na bliathna pa.—ḡráine, inḡen Tomair [U]i Eoḡain, ιdon, maḡair Mhész Uḡḡri, ὁ'hes a tur Eppaiḡ na bliathna pa. Ocur ní roḡḡi 'pa Cuiḡeḡ, ὁ'ar n-doḡḡ, ben do buḡ raiḡḡne inar i^b.

B 108a

[Cal. 1an. fop Cetain [L^a 1.^a], Anno Domini M.^o v.^o xx.^o 11.^o. Coccoḡ aḡbal ar n-epḡe an bliathain ri a pa[ι]n[n] iapčapač na hEopra eḡer činelaiḡ na Cpirtaiḡ-ečta, ιdon, Romanaič 7 Etallaič 7 Ἀlmainnuḡ, ḡruaiḡnuḡ 7 Saxpanaič ὁ'én pa[ι]nn 7 ὁ'en leč a n-aḡaiḡ riḡ

1521. ^c=1512^h. 107d is bl., except an obit (1586) of 3 ll. (given below) by Matthew O'Luinin (cf. 1539, n. 6).

1522. ^{aa}=1507^{b-b}.

² *Inis-m.-s.*—See 1450, n. 7.

³ *Art.*—Maguire.

⁴ *Mag U.* — The Coarb [the Maguire], F. M.

Patrick this year.—Another Mag Aenghusa, namely, [1521] Feidhlimid, died about the feast of [Holy] Cross of this year and Edmund Mag Aenghusa the Tawny was made Mag Aenghusa.—Donchadh, son of Ruaidhri, son of Brian Mag Uidhir, was slain this year by the sons of Mag Samradhain, namely, by Uaithne, son of Maghnus Mag Samradhain and by Domnall junior, son of Domnall Gapped[-tooth] Mag Samradhain. And there was not a man of his means in Ireland, in my opinion, that was of better hospitality than that Donchadh. — O'Cathain, namely, Thomas, son of Aibne O'Cathain, died this year. And Donchadh O'Cathain took him before that and deprived him forcibly of the name of king and lordship.—The prior of Daim-inis, died this year : to wit, Redmond, son of the parson of Inis-Maighe-sam², namely, a humane cleric. And he died with victory of Uction and penance. —Mael-Muire, son of Cithruadh, son of Atheirne O'hEoghusa, died this year.—Domnall, son of Domnall, son of Art³, died this year.—Mag Carmuic, namely, Adam, was slain by Cu-Connacht, son of the black Gillie, son of Toirdelbach Mag Uidhir, in the beginning of Harvest of this year.—Graine, daughter of Thomas O'Eogain, namely, mother of Mag Uidhir⁴, died in the beginning of Spring of this year. And there was not in the Province, in our opinion, a woman that was richer than she.

Kalends of Jan. on Wed., [1st of moon,] A.D. 1522. [1522] Huge war arose this year in the western part of Europe between the nations of Christendom, to wit: the Romans¹ and Italians and Germans, Prussians and Saxons on one part and side against the king of France alone, except the Scots alone [who were] on one side with the king of the

1522. ¹ *Romans, etc.*—The league | Henry VIII. against Francis I.
of Julius II., Charles V. and | of France is intended.

Ἐπειὶς ἡ-α ἀνοίγει, ἀέτμας Ἀλβαναῖς ἀμάν δ' ἐν πα[ί]νῃ
 7 πὶ Ἐρατοῦ. Οὐρ νὶ παρκατὺρ δ' ἄ κυνῆνυμ το
 ἔβαίρει τοὸ ἀν βλαῖναι πὶ ἀέτ ἐν πλῖναις τοὸ πορκατ
 α-ἡμεαλ τ-Ἐρατοῦ το μῖνυμ ἀν τῖρε. Οὐρ πνα-
 ματ πῖτ το ὄναμ τοῖς ἀνῖρεν κο ἡμῖναι ἀνῖρε.
 Οὐρ, ἔρ' αἰμα να εἰνὸς 7 ἔρ' ὅ' ἡμῖναι πὶ ἡ-αἰρεῖν ιατ α
 ἡ-αἰρεῖν να Ἐρατοῦ, ἡ ἀμῖναι το ἔνῖναι ο λῦτ
 ἡγαίρει να πῖτ 7 ἔνῖναις να εἰναι ἔρ' ἀβ' ἄς Ἐρατοῦ-
 καῖναι το ἀν βλαῖναι ἀν βλαῖναι 7 αἰματ ἀν κοκαῖναι πῖν
 α-ἡ-αἰρεῖν να ἡ-αἰρεῖν.—Κοκαῖναι πῖναι ἀν ἡ-αἰρεῖν α
 ἡ-αἰρεῖν ἀν βλαῖναι πὶ 7 κο ἡμῖναι ἡμῖναι ἡ-αἰρεῖν
 να, ἡμῖναι, Ἀότ 7 Ὁ Νέλλ, ἡμῖναι, Κοκ, ματ Κοκ.
 Οὐρ το εἰναι Ὁ Νέλλ πῖναις μῖναι α-ἡ-αἰρεῖν
 ἡμῖναι, α ἡμῖναι 7 α κομῖναι πῖναι 7 οἰρεῖν αἰρεῖν, ἡμῖναι,
 Μῖναι Κοκῖναι κο ἡ-αἰρεῖν 7 Μῖναι Ματῖναι κο
 μαῖναι Ὁμῖναι 7 Ὁ ἡμῖναι 7 Μῖναι ἡμῖναι 7 Ὁ
 Κατ[ί]ναι 7 εἰναι το ἡμῖναι να Μῖναι 7 πῖναι Ἀλβανῖναι
 πῖναι ματ Μῖναι Κοκῖναι, ἡμῖναι, Κοκῖναι κατῖναι 7 μῖναι
 γαλλόγλατ αἰρε το Κοκῖναι-Κοκῖναι 7 το Κοκῖναι-τῖναι.
 Οὐρ ἀν τῖναι ἀν τ-πῖναις μῖναι πῖναι, το ἡμῖναι α
 Τῖναι-Κοκῖναι 7 το βατῖναι πῖναι 7 Ὁ Κοκῖναι α-ἡ-αἰρεῖν
 το τ-πῖναις α πορκατῖναι ἀν αἰρεῖν ἀνῖναι, ἀν ἡμῖναι
 πῖναι ἀν α ἡμῖναι. Οὐρ νὶ ἡμῖναι το οἰρεῖν ἐπῖναι
 ἡμῖναι πῖναι, ἀν πῖναις τῖναι το βατῖναι ἡμῖναι Κοκῖναι
 α-ἡ-αἰρεῖν Ἀτῖναι-ἡ-αἰρεῖν ἀν πῖναι 7 ματ [ἡ]ν
 Νέλλ, ἡμῖναι, Μῖναι, ματ Κοκῖναι ὅι, το πορκατῖναι ἀν α ἡμῖναι
 ἀν. Ὁατ [ἡ]ν Νέλλ ιατῖναι, το λῖναι ἀν ἡμῖναι α Τῖναι-

² *Certain time*.—For the ignominious end of Albany's invasion, see Wolsey's letter to Henry VIII. (*St. P.*, i. 107).

³ *Victory*.—The reference to sea-faring men shows that the bootless

expedition of Surrey from Calais to Amiens and his return to Calais are meant.

⁴ *Contest*.—Lit., game (of hurling). See *Life of O'Donnell*, 250.

⁵ *Very, etc.*—The narrative of the

French. And they [the Scots] succeeded not in giving [1522] aid to him, except one hosting they made on the border of the Saxons to destroy the country. And binding of peace was made by them then to a certain time². And, though brave were the nations and though they were many to count against the French, we learn from the folk who spread news and frequent ports that it was with the French remained the victory³ of the contest⁴ and the bravery of that war against the many nations.

Very⁵ great war arose in Ireland this year and particularly between O'Domnaill, namely, Aodh and O'Neill, namely, Conn, son of Conn. And O'Neill collected a large host in one place, namely, his own sept and kinsmen and the sub-kings of Ulster, that is, Mag Aenghusa with his kinsmen and Mag Mathgamna with the nobles of Oirgialla and O'hAnnluain and Mag Uidhir and O'Cathain and some of the Foreigners of Meath and a band of Scots under the son of Mac Domnaill, namely, Alexander Carrach and many other gallowglasses of the Clann-Domnaill and the Clann-Sithigh. And after the assembling of that large host, they marched into Tir-Conaill and were themselves and O'Domnaill close to a week in camp in face of one another, using feint on each other. And no notable damage was done that while, except an attack that was given by the front of the Conallian host at the entrance of Ath-na-pucan⁶, on the [river] Finn and the son of O'Neill, namely, Niall, son of Art junior, was dangerously wounded in his leg there. As to O'Neill afterwards, he pretends to return to Tir-Eogain and marched through Cois-

hostilities between O'Neill and O'Donnell, a good specimen of native composition, is enhanced by comparison with the corrupt text

and confused order of the *F. M.*

⁶ *Ath-na-p.*—*Ford of the sprites*; not identified, but close to Castle-finn.

B 108b Eoguin 7 do gab coir Derg 7 do na Termannaiḃ 7
 ταινίε α. Τίρ-Αοḃα 7 do loire 7 do mull móran do'n
 tír 7 do gab cairlen Deóil-αḃα-Senaiḃ 7 do marḃ
 doíne imḃa anḃ, ionn, mac Mic τ-Shuibne Tíre-Doḃuine,
 ionn, ḃrían an coḃlaíḃ 7 buíḃen galloglaḃ d'a
 muinntir | 7 mac [U]í Dhuibíḃir, ionn, ḡilla-ḡarḡaic
 7 buíḃen d'a cínēḃ 7 díar mac Domnaill, mic an erbuig
 [U]í Gallcubuir^b 7 tuilleḃ d'a cínēḃ. Do gabaḃ ann
 in ḡilla d'ub, mac [Con-]Connaḃt Meḡ Uíḃir 7 do
 marbaḃ buíḃen maíḃ marcaḃ tappla maille rir anḃ.
 Do marbaḃ ann rór duine maíḃ ealaḃna—ionn, Dīar-
 maíḃ, mac Tairc caim [U]í Cléiriḡ, rai re rencur 7 per
 dána maíḃ—tappla 'ra ḃaile an uair rin féin, as
 reitir ar ḃēḃt a cenḃ [U]í Neill. Ocur do marbaḃ ann
 rór mac Mic-an-bairḃ ar an cor cetna, ionn, Αοḃ, mac
 Αοḃα Mic-an-bairḃ, aḃbur maíḃ rir dána. Ocur tucrat
 rceimleḃ Muíḡi-hem ar namáraḃ 7 tappla mac [U]í
 Ruairc pompa, ionn, ḃrían 7 tucrat rúaic dó 7 do
 benaḃ díar maíḃ marcaḃ de re huḃt D'roḃairi, ionn,
 Rugraíḃe, mac ḡorraiḃ, mic Αοḃa ḡallta [U]í Dom-
 naill 7 mac Méc Cellaiḡ. Ocur do loircit Dun-Dro-
 baíri 7 Dún-Cairbri 7 ḃél-leice 7 do leḡrat 7 do
 loircit D'roicet na hEirne. Ocur do rácbaḃur an tír
 ar namáraḃ 7 do cúaḃur co hInniḡ-Sceillennḃ 7 rúar-
 aḃur b'raiḡoe o'n Comarba Máḡ Uíḃir, ionn, a mac 7
 a b'raḃair 7 do ḡell umluḡuḃ d'O Néll. Ocur do rill
 1532. ^b = 1513°.

⁷ *Cois-D.*—Along [lit., at foot of] *Derg*; a district in Tyrone extending, 5 miles wide, for 18 miles, from the Mourne, between the Derg and Donegal co. The situation made it a frequent scene of action in the insensate rivalry between Tyrone and Tyrconnell.

⁸ *Termons.*—Termonamungan, 4

miles s. w. of Castlederg, on the river, co. Tyr. and Termon-Mag-rath, Templecarn par., Tirlough bar., co. Don.

⁹ *Bel-a-S.*—Mouth of ford of *Sen-ach* (a local chief slain by Conall, eponymous head of Tyrconnell): Ballyshannon, co. Don.

¹⁰ *Bishop.*—See 1470, n. 22.

Deirgi⁷ and to the Termions⁸ and went into Tir-Aodha and [1522] burned and destroyed much of the country and took the castle of Bel-atha-Senaigh⁹ and slew many persons in it, namely, the son of Mac Suibne of Tir-Boghaine, that is, Brian of the Fleet and a band of gallowglasses of his people, and the son of O'Duibidhir, namely, Gilla-Padraig and a band of his sept, and two sons of Domnall, son of the bishop¹⁰ O'Gallcubuir and others of his sept. There was taken there the black Gillie, son of [Cu-] Connacht Mag Uidhir and a good band of horsemen that chanced to be with him there were slain. There was slain there also a good learned person—namely, Diarmait, son of Tadhg O'Cleirigh the Lame, one eminent in history and a good poet—who chanced to be in the place at that very time, waiting to go to meet O'Neill. And there was slain there also on the same occasion the son of Mac-an-baird¹¹, namely, Aodh, son of Aodh Mac-an-baird, one likely to be a good poet. And they made a sally on Magh-Eni on the morrow and the son of O'Ruairc, namely, Brian, chanced [to be] before them and they made an attack on him and two good horsemen, namely, Rugh-raidhe, son of Godfrey, son of Aodh O'Neill the Foreign and the son of Mac Cellaigh, were taken from him in centre of the Drobhais. And they burned Bun-Drobhais¹² and Dun-Cairbri¹³ and Bel-leice¹⁴ and threw down and burned the Bridge of the Erne. And they left the country on the morrow and went to Inis-Sceillinn and got hostages from the Coarb Mag Uidhir, namely, his son and his brother and he pledged submission to O'Neill¹⁵. And that host returned with victory and overthrow on that occasion,

¹¹ *Mac-an-b.*—See 1173, n. 11.

¹² *Bun-D.*—See 1499, n. 6.

¹³ *Dun-C.* — *Fort of Cairbre* : Duncarbry, on the Leitrim side.

¹⁴ *Bel-l.*—*Mouth [of Ford] of the flagstone*: Belleek, co. Fer. ; "so called from the flat-surfaced rock

in the ford, which, when the water decreases in Summer, appears as flat as a marble floor" (O'D. v. 1354-5).

¹⁵ *To O'Neill.*—Instead of O'Donnell.

an rluaḡ rin po buaiḡ 7 corḡur do'n ċur rin, can oíē do ðenam doib, aēt buiðen Alpanaē do benaḡ oib a n-dúċaiḡ [U]i Phlanḡaca[ī]n.

Ocur ní paḡa 'n-a oíaiḡ rin ḡur'cruinniḡ O Neill an rluaḡ cetna rin 7 tancatur a Tír-Conaill 7 do mill móráin do'n tír co n-ðeċaiḡ a n-ḡleno-éile 7 pucrat ar cpeiḡ a Cinn-maḡair. Ocur ó'tċuala O Domnaill 7 maiċi Conallaiḡ rin, do cruinniḡetar a cenḡ a ċeile 7 ir í comairle do ponnrat,—dul a Tír-Eḡain. Ocur do pácbatur O Domnaill 7 curḡ o'á ḡalloglaċaiḡ a por-longporc 7 do ḡlúair Maḡnur O Domnaill 7 an ċur eile do'n t-rluaḡ 7 Conn, mac Neill, mic Airt [U]i Néll, a b-paḡ amaē a Tír-Eḡain. Ocur puaratur cpeiḡa 7 caóraiḡaċta mópa pé cur pompa, inḡur nar'-b'urupa doib imáin doib ar meḡ na boruma do bí anḡ. Ocur tancatur plán iar marbaḡ a lá[ī]n do oáinib 7 iar cpeiḡaḡ | móráin do'n tír. Ocur ar n-a cloirtin rin o'U[ā] Néll 7 o'á t-rluaḡ, do pilletar pó tuarupc-báil na cpeiḡ rin, ar milliud móráin do'n tír 7 can oíē orpḡairc do ðenain oó do'n dul rin.

B 108c

Coccaḡ mópa eile ar n-epḡe ar O n-Domnaill in bliaðain ri a Cúicceḡ Connaċt, do ċaob t-ḡeólta 7 t-ḡliḡeḡ [U]i Néll, ion, an o'á Mac Uilliam 7 Mac Diarmata 7 ḡaċ paḡo o'á púaratur ar cengal pé ceile a n-aḡaiḡ [U]i Domnaill 7 rluaḡ poimópa ar n-á cruinniḡuḡuḡ leó ċimcell Mic Uilliam Cloinne-Ricairḡ, ion, Ricairḡ, mac Uillec, mic Uillec. Ocur táinic O Cerpbaill, ion, Maolpúanaiḡ 7 maiċi a dúċaiḡe ar an rluaiḡeḡ rin 7 Mac Uilliam dúpc 7 Mac Diarmata 7 O Concabuir donn 7 Mac Pheorair 7 Mac Muirir 7 O

¹⁶ *Junior*.—Taking *og* literally, O'D. (v. 1352) infers that, as he succeeded to Killaloe in 1482 (Ware, p. 47), "he could not have been very young at this period."

But in the *Annals*, *og* is frequently used to mean second of a name, or station, irrespective of personal age. The *senior* (*mor*) in this case was the bishop murdered in 1460, *sup*.

without damage being done to them, except a band of Scots that were taken from them in the district of O'Flannagain. [1522]

And [it was] not long after that until O'Neill collected the same host and they went into Tir-Conaill and he destroyed much of the country, until he went to Glenn-[Fh]eile and they seized on spoil in Cenn-maghair. And, when O'Domnaill and the Conallian nobles heard that, they mustered and met each other and this is the counsel they adopted,—to go into Tir-Eogain. And they left O'Domnaill and part of his gallowglasses in camp and Magnus O'Domnaill and the other part of the host and Conn, son of Niall, son of Art O'Neill, marched far out into Tir-Eogain. And they found great spoils and herds to put before them, so that it was not easy for them to drive them, for the amount of the cattle-spoil that was there. And they came [off] safe, after killing a number of persons and after raiding much of the country. And when Ua Neill and his host heard that, they turned on the track of those preys, destroying much of the country and without notable damage being done to him on that march.

Another war arose against O'Domnaill this year in the province of Connacht, arising from the design and proceedings of O'Neill: to wit, the two Mac Williams and Mac Diarmata and every force they found united with each other against O'Domnaill and a very large host was mustered by them around Mac William of Clann-Ricaire, namely, Ricard, son of Ulick, son of Ulick. And O'Cerbaill, namely, Maelruanaigh and the nobles of his district and Mac William de Burgh and Mac Diarmat and O'Concobuir the Brown and Mac Feorais and Mac Maurice and O'Cellaigh and the sons of O'Briain, namely, Donchadh and Tadhg, and the junior¹⁶ bishop O'Briain and part of

The present entry and the obit, 1525, *inf.*, there is little doubt, were Ware's authority for stating that Torlogh was "more inclined to martial affairs than well became the episcopal function" (*ib.*)

Cellaig 7 clann [U]i Driáin, ionn, Donncha 7 Tadhg 7 an t-erpuic óc O Driáin 7 cuir do t-Sil-Cennétič. Ocur ar rochtain dóib a cenn a céile, tancatur gan toirmece co Sligeč an Céine re cet feil Muire. Ocur do cruinnič O Neill rluaig mór aile rá'n am rin do tēčt a coinne an t-rluaig Connačtaig; óir irré féin do bí d'á tarr-aing 7 do gellatur beč a coinne a céile im cet feil Muire a n-dúčaib [U]i Domnaill. Scela [U]i Domnaill 7 Ceni[ui]l-Conaill: do batup ac tinol a cenn a čele ririn re rin, óir do tpeicatar a rano 7 a cairde cocriče íat. Ocur, mar rugatur féin ar a čele, ir í comairle do monrat,—íat féin do čabairt ar ron a tíre 7 a talman. Ocur do čuatur pó én daingen, co tithraitir bualač lae no oibci do t-rluaig [U]i Neill. Ocur ar n-éirge amač do'n t-rluaig rin [U]i Neill, tancatur a Cenei-Moain 7 do šabatup forlongport ac loč-mónann. Ocur ótčúlatup Conallaiš rin, dob' hí epíč a comairle a n-innraig[č] an oibci rin; oir do ráčbatup a n-eič uile, ardaig comat lušaiti no bíat menma čeičmi no fillti tar a n-air aca. Ocur do brečnaišetar, o do ba lía in rluaig eile ina íat fén, an oibci do beč do čungnum aca | 7 co ruišoir gan ro-comét íat. Ocur ní hañlaič do bátup, oir rúaratur raičti deiñni 7 do bátup díčreitmeč orra lá mét a n-díumair. Šiđeo, do čuatur ar a coimét: ionn, do čuač O Néll 7 a ĩarperluaig a cačair tamall o'n for-longport 7 do ráčbatup cuir mór do ĩaičib a n-galló-glač 7 a n-Clbanač a n-oroušuib ar ruiim an for-longpuit do'n taob aile. Ocur anđar leo féin do bač mór an ronu rdoič a naimde do čur čuca 'rá'n oroušuib rin. Dála [U]i Domnaill 7 maič Conallač: ar

B 108d

¹⁷ *Sil-C.* — Tribe name of the O'Kennedys of Ormond.

¹⁸ *First feast.*—In Harvest, Aug.

15. *F. M.* state the Connacht muster (which they place first in the year !) was to meet O'Neill in

Sil-Cennetich¹⁷ went on that hosting. And on their coming together, they went without hindrance to Sligech, the Friday before the first feast¹⁸ of Mary. And O'Neill collected another large host about that time, to go to meet the Connacht host; for it was he himself that was drawing them on and they promised to meet each other about the first feast of Mary in the district of O'Domnaill. As to O'Domnaill and the Cenel-Conaill: they were mustering to meet each other about that time, for their party and their border friends abandoned them. And, when themselves came together, this is the counsel they adopted,—to sacrifice themselves for the sake of their territory and their land. And they marched in one compact body, that they might give attack by day or night to the host of O'Neill. And on that host of O'Neill rising out, they went into Cenel-Moen and took a fortified position at Loch-monann. And when the Conallians heard that, the result of their counsel was to attack them that night; for they left behind all their horses, in order that they should have less mind of flight or of turning back. And they considered, as the other host was more numerous than themselves, that the night would be of aid to them and that they would find them without a strict guard. And not thus they were, for they got accurate tidings and were distrustful respecting them, on account of the greatness of their courage. Hence they went on guard: to wit, O'Neill and his horse-host went on watch a space from the camp and they left a large portion of the best of their gallowglasses and Scots in [battle-]array on the ridge of the camp on the other side. And it seemed to themselves it was great luck for them to have their foes make for them [whilst they were] in that array. As to O'Domnaill and the Conallian nobles: as they marched

Tirhugh on this day. The capture of Ballyshannon, they say, took place
June 11.

n-glúapaēt wóib, wo chóirgetur íat féin 7 wo čuatur a n-opouguō, wōon, O Domnail 7 Maḡnur O Domnail, a mac, ríðam̃na in tíre 7 an čuro eile w'á cloinw wo bí inčúganta 7 na tpi Mic t-Suibne 7 O Dáigill 7 Muinntep-Dočartaiḡ 7 began w'ičtar Connaēt. Ocur, ó rángatur a n-ḡar w'porlongpopt [U]i Neill, tugatur an wá t-rluaḡ rin ḡáirče aiōēle w'ároile, innur co n-wečaiō an rluaḡ Conallaē aran opouguō 7 co paḡatur fein 7 rluaḡ [U]i Neill ar fut a céile ačaiō řarwa a comarbaō a čele, amail pá mían leó. Očt en ní čena, wo čuaiō aḡ an t-rluaḡ Conallaē ar porlongpopt [U]i Neill 7 wo bpiwetar ar a tarpla řiú anw 7 wo an an porlongpopt co n-éwálaiō imōai[ē] aca. Ocur wo čaičetar a řaiwi rompa wo'n oiōci pé marbaō 7 ře řoōbaō a námat. Ocur o'tčualao O Neill láčair a řorlongpuipt 'ḡá eřcairwiw, wo imōičar, an opouguō a řaiwe, 7 an čuro wo len we w'á wáinib. Ocur nířlice w'ič a n-eaē wo'n t-rluaḡ Conallaē an marčrluaḡ wo lenmain, amail buw mían leó. Ocur ar tečt t-řoilłri an lai čuca, wo ba wofairnéiri a řaiwe marē a n-áit an řorlongpuipt ó uprlaiōe na hoiwci řin, maille pé hečtaiō imōai[ē] wo Cloinn-Domnail 7 wo Cloinw-tShiōiḡ 7 w'Albančaiō 7 w'Oirḡiallaiō 7 w'řepaiō Míwe.

B 109a Conao řeprow | Tír-Conail ře linw an línē řin a řainic w'étail an maōma řin íat w'ečaiō 7 w'arm 7 w'éteō 7 w'étaē 7 wo lón 7 wo ḡac ní wo b'imčubaiō wo beč ar rluaḡ. Imčúra an t-rluaḡ Conallaiḡ: wo řil-letar tar a n-air wo comřurtaēč cairléin t-Shlicciḡ ar an t-rluaḡ Connaētaē řin wo řuiw 'n-a timčeall. Ocur o'tčualao an wá Mac Uilliam 7 an rluaḡ mór řin wo bí ac řreḡra wóib wáil [U]i Domnail cuca° 7 é ar n-wenaḡ a áičir ar an t-rluaḡ řin eile, wo elótar féin o'n čaile 7 wo imḡiōetar a coír maōma, řen řup-cuireō čuca. Ocur tainic O Domnail 7 a t-rluaḡ

they marshalled themselves and went into [battle-]array, [1522] namely, O'Domnaill and Maghnus O'Domnaill, his son, royal heir of the territory and the others of his sons that were serviceable and the three Mac Suibnes and O'Baighill and the Muintir-Dochartaigh and a few of Lower Connacht. And when they came near to the camp of O'Neill, those two hosts gave two huge shouts at one another, so that the Conallian host went out of the array and were themselves and the host of O'Neill mingled with each other and a long while co-slaying each other, as they had a mind to. But [for] one thing however, the Conallian host gained possession of the camp of O'Neill and broke through what was opposed to them there and the camp with many suits of armour remained with them. And they spent what was before them of the night in slaying and in routing their foes. And when O'Neill heard that the site of the camp was in the hands of his enemies, he departed [with] the battalion in which he was and the part of his people that remained with him. And the want of their horses did not allow the Conallian host to pursue the horse-host, as they had a mind to. And on the coming of the light of day to them, it was very manifest what was slain on the site of the camp in the conflict of that night, along with heaps of slain of the Clann-Domnaill and of the Clann-Sitigh and of Scots and of the Oirgialla and of the Men of Meath. So that Tir-Conaill was the better during the space of that time [for] what came to them of horses and of arms and of armour and of apparel and of provision and of every thing it were fitting for a host to have. As to the Conallian host: they turned back to succour the castle of Sligeach against that Connacht host that sat around it. And when the two Mac Williams and that large host that was responsive to them heard of the march of O'Domnaill to them, and he after inflicting confusion on that other host, they fled themselves from the town and went off in plight of

plan can dígbail oirpdepc do ðenam doib.—Mac [U]í Caṡá[i]n, ionn, Domnall clepeḡ, mac Seacain [U]í Caṡá[i]n, per einḡ 7 uairle 7 duine tuicpeḡ, tpeíḡaḡ do taob latne 7 ḡaíuilce 7 aḡbur tigepra Oipeḡta-[U]í-Caṡá[i]n ḡan ḡunnatabairt, do mḡarbaḡ do cuio do'n Rúta.—Máḡ Cormáin, ionn, Mail[-sh]eḡlaimn, an t-é dob' perri tuicri 7 teḡ n-aíḡeḡ d'aóḡ ḡráḡa Túaḡ-Muiḡan, do ḡul d'éc in hoc anno.—Domnall, mac Donnḡaíḡ [U]í Ruairc, duine maiḡ, uáral 'n-a ḡúṡaiḡ péin, do marbaḡ le cloind Fé[iḡ]limḡe [U]í Ruairc.—Mac^d [U]í Neill, ionn, ḡrian, mac Domnail, mic Enrí [U]í Neill, d'heḡ an bliaðain ri.—ḡrióir lepa-ḡaḡail, ionn, Rémann ruáḡ, mac an aba óḡḡ Meḡ Uíḡir, d'heḡ an bliaðain ri.—Maiḡirteḡ Feiḡlimiḡ O Corcra[i]n, raí ḡleiriḡ a Canoin 7 a pannaíḡaḡt 7 a n-ḡramaḡuiḡ 7 raí duine, a éḡ a n-depeḡ Eppaiḡ na bliaðna pa aḡ t-[p]illeḡ ḡó o ḡroiḡeḡ-aḡa 7 a aḡlucuḡ a luḡbaiḡ.—Rugḡairḡ, mac Coḡa óḡḡ, mic Coḡa ruaiḡ Meḡ Maṡ-ḡamna, d'heḡ ; raí ḡino-peḡna^d.

B 109b [Cal. Ian. for Darvain, [L.^a xi.^a] Anno Domini M.^o v.^o xx.^o iii.^o Domendo aḡbal a túr na bliaðna pa 7 coḡaḡ móḡr ap ruo an domain ap mur 7 ap tíḡ 7 co haiḡiṡe iḡep hila n-Domnail 7 hila Neill. Ocuḡ O Domnail do beḡ a forlongpore pé heḡ an Eappaiḡ rin a n-ḡlino-ḡinde. Ocuḡ Maḡnuḡ O Domnail do vol a n-ḡlpuin 7 teḡt plán iar forbaḡ a ḡuáḡta 7 O Domnail do vol a Tíḡ-ḡoḡain ap plúaḡ pa ḡó an bliaðain ri 7 teḡt plán iar loḡcaḡ 7 iar milliḡḡ móḡráin do'n tíḡ. Ocuḡ riṡ do denain d'O Neill 7 ḡó péin depeḡ Foḡmaiḡ 7 can ḡníma oirpdepra etappa, aḡt mar rin,

1522. dd = 1507^{aa}. ° = 1507 °.

1523. aa = 1509^{aa}.

1523. ¹ Glenn-F.—Glen of Finn (river, co. Don.)

² Went.—No doubt, to engage the force mentioned at 1524 (5th entry).

rout, without their having been attacked. And O'Domnaill and his host went [home] safe, without notable damage being done to them. [1522]

The son of O'Cathain, namely, Domnall the cleric, son of John O'Cathain, a man of hospitality and nobleness and a person intelligent, accomplished respecting Latin and Gaidhelic and one who was to be lord of Oirecht-Ui-Cathain without dispute, was slain by some of the Route.—Mag Cormain, namely, Mael[-Sh]echlainn, the one that was of best intelligence and kept the best guest-house of the clerics of Thomond, died this year.—Domnall, son of Donchadh O'Ruairc, a good, noble person in his own district, was slain by the sons of Feidhlimidh O'Ruairc.—The son of O'Neill, namely, Brian, son of Domnall, son of Henry O'Neill, died this year.—The prior of Lis-gabail, namely, Redmond the Red, son of the junior abbot Mag Uidhir, died this year.—Master Feidhlimidh O'Corcraín, a cleric eminent in Canon [Law] and in versifying and in grammar and a distinguished person, died in the end of Spring of this year, as he was returning from Droiched-atha and was buried in Lughbadh.—Rughraidhe, son of Aodh junior, son of Aodh Mag Mathgamna the Red, an eminent leader, died.

Kalends of Jan. on Thur., [12th of moon] A.D. 1523. [1523]
 Extreme inclemency in the beginning of this year and great war throughout the world on sea and on land and especially between Ua Domnaill and Ua Neill. And O'Domnaill was in camp for a part of that Spring in Glenn-Finne¹. And Magnus O'Domnaill went² to Scotland and came safe after completion of his visit, and O'Domnaill went into Tir-Eogain on a hosting twice this year and went safe, after burning and after destroying much of the country. And peace was made by O'Neill and by himself in the end of Harvest and there were no notable deeds between them, except like that [above], in

in hoc anno.—Ο Κατά[ι]η, ιον, 'Donnčar, mac Seacain, per do ba mór clú 7 einiē 7 uáirle, do vol d'éc 7 d'á tigeirna do gairm a n-ağar, a čéile 'n-a inač, ιον, Gorrar, mac Gorrar, mic τ-šheacain [U]i Cačain 7 Seacan, mac Tomáir [U]i Cačá[ι]η 7 íat aráon a coccar, pe céile.—Mac [U]i Driain, ιον, Taro, mac Toirp-deibair, mic Taro [U]i Driain, per a aópa dob' ferr einē 7 engnum 7 per' mó ecla a epcapac 7 ir luğá do d'íultar, pe d'pēč n-duine im ní d'á n-iarprar, do mārbač co mīrātmur d'én určur do gūna, mar ar gñáč raí d'ragair anairgar.—Mac Gilla-θacain, ιον, Láclann, mac Ečainn, neč buč mor clú 7 buč crúair, láime, do mārbač a peall lerin Rídepe, mac Mic Cailín, a m-baile in riğ.—Iarla^b Cilli-dara, ιον, Geroit óg, mac Geroit aile, neč do bi ra ríarta ag riğ Saxan iii. bliadna poime rin a Luinnuin, do čēčt d'ia č.ğ.—hUa Morča d'heg an bliadain ri, ιον, Cetač, mac Laiğriğ [U]i Morča.—Aoč buiđi, mac Cuinn, mic Neill, mic Airt [U]i Neill, do mārbač in bliadain ri le Ruairi carpac, mac Cormaic, mic Aoča Mēg Uir.—Mac Connid d'heg an bliadain ri, ιον, Maerl[-sh]-ečlainn, raí pe dan 7 pe poğluim.—Ror, mac Ruairi, mic Driain Mhēg Uir, d'heg an bliadain ri^{bo}.

B 110a [Cal. Ian. por Aine 7 Dipea fuiri, [L.^a xxiii.^a] Anno Domini M.^o d.^o xx.^oiiii.^o Doimeno mór 7 ár por rpreio a túr na bliadna ra.—Dir mac [U]i Domnaill, ιον, Niall gar, 7 Eogan, do čengal pe céile do coccar ar O n-Domnaill 7 a m-beč tamall mar rin d'én comairle

1523. ^{b-b}=1507^{a-a}. ^c 2 ll. bl. Space = 10 ll. of 109c is bl.; then follows 1425, with note (l. m.) under the A.D. signature: Tap a čéili ará ro 7 an Kl. ri tall; ιον, of a cno ro ir coir Kl. na hOim, *Inverted are [lit. is; cf. 1070, n. 5] this and the Kalend [year] beyond [on 110a]; namely, above this [year] the Kalend of Friday [1524] should be.*

1524. ^{a-a}=1509^{a-}

³ Killed.—By Piers Butler [E. of Ormond], the Justiciary, A. L. C.

this year.—O'Cathain, namely, Donchadh, son of John, a man that was of great fame and hospitality and nobleness, died and two lords were proclaimed against each other in his place, namely, Godfrey, son of Godfrey, son of John O'Cathain and John, son of Thomas O'Cathain and the two [were] at war with each other.—The son of O'Briain, namely, Tadhg, son of Toirdelbach, son of Tadhg O'Briain, the man of his years who was of best hospitality and prowess and towards whom the fear of his enemies was greatest and who least refused the countenance of a person respecting anything that he would ask, was killed³ infelicitously with one shot of gun, as⁴ a worthy is wont to receive unmeet reward.—Mac Gilla-Eain, namely, Lachlann, son of Echann, one who was of great fame and of vigorous hand, was slain in treachery by the Knight, son of Mac Cailin, in the town of the king⁵.—The Earl⁶ of Kildare, namely, Gerald junior, son of another Gerald, one who was under arrest with the king of the Saxons for four years before that in London, came to his house.—Ua Mordha, namely, Cetach, son of Laighsech Ua Mordha, died this year.—Aodh the Tawny, son of Conn, son of Niall, son of Art O'Neill, was slain this year by Ruaidhri Carrach, son of Cormac, son of Aodh Mag Uidhir.—Mac Conmidhi, namely, Mael[-Sh]echlainn, one eminent in poetry and in teaching, died this year.—Ros, son of Ruaidhri, son of Brian Mag Uidhir, died this year. [1523]

Kalends of Jan. on Fri., and a Bissextile, [23rd of moon,] A.D. 1524. Great inclemency and destruction on cattle in the beginning of this year.—Two sons of O'Domnaill, namely, Niall the Rough and Eogan, united with each other to war on O'Domnaill and they were a while like that, of one will and against the will of O'Domnaill, [1524 B.]

⁴ *As, etc.*—A proverb.

⁵ *King.*—Of Scotland.

⁶ *Earl.*—See 1524. n. 3.

7 το νεαμκομαιρλι [U]i Domnaill, no sup'cuireo
 rúcaib féin dol a n-aḡair̃ a céile 7 sup'ḡab Eoḡan baile
 Néill, ionon, crannóc loḡa-beḡaḡ 7 é taob rir féin.
 Ocur do éuaib Níall a Muig-ḡuirḡ anḡr̃eín 7 tuc inn-
 raiḡe[ḡ] f̃aḡa ar an m-baili 7 cur amaḡ 'ḡ a ḡenaḡ dó
 air 7 do bí a celḡ a comḡocur dó. Ocur fuair Eoḡan
 a f̃ir rin 7 táinic, lín buo lía do daínib, fá'n coill a
 raiḡi Níall 7 tappla d'a céile íat 7 do búailetar a
 céile can coicill. Ocur do marbaḡ Eoḡan do láḡair
 7 do búailēḡ buill do cloidim ar Níall d'a fuair b̃ar
 co lúac̃ iar rin. Ocur ní hupura co tainic luḡt a
 n-aóra do Cinel-Conaill buḡ mó d'eḡtaib ina in díar
 rin.—Mac [U]i ḡr̃iaín, ionon, Diaḡmuir, mac a n
 ḡhilla duiḡ, coindeal ḡaircib 7 einḡ Dáil-Cair,
 moḡtu[u]r ep̃.—Sluaiḡeḡ ler O n-Domnaill a Tír-
 Eoḡaín an Samraḡ ra, d'ar'loir̃e 7 d'ar'imḡiḡ eḡr̃eḡ
 an tíre 7 teḡt r̃lán.—Sluaiḡeḡ lerin n-ḡíuir̃tír, ionon,
 ḡepóit, mac ḡepóit 7 ler O Neill, ionon, Conn, mac
 Cuinḡ^b, do ḡeḡt a Tír-Conaill 7 foḡlongfoḡt do ḡabail
 dóib aḡ Poḡt-na-tri-náḡat. Ocur O Domnaill 7 maiḡi
 Conallaḡ 7 feḡt mór Alpanaḡ do bí aca do beḡ, r̃lúaḡ
 mór eile, coir f̃inde 7 Maḡnur O Domnaill 7 ḡrong
 do na hAlbanaḡaib do ḡul do ḡaḡim̃ air̃m r̃e r̃luaḡ
 an iarla, ran oir̃ci. Ocur mac [U]i ḡruin do marbaḡ
 leó, ionon, an Calbaḡ, mac ḡruin, mic Tairḡ, éḡt mór
 'n-a dúḡair̃ féin. Ocur r̃iḡ do denam etarra ar
 namáraḡ ḡan poir̃ do milliuḡ 'ra tír 7 rilleḡ tapair
 B 110b a Tír-Eóḡaín. | Ocur fuaraḡur Aloḡ, mac Néll, mic
 Cuinn, tigeḡna na Tríin-Conḡail, r̃lúaḡ mór, aḡ milliuḡ
 an tíre 7 níḡ' r̃iú leir̃ imḡeḡt co hobano 7 ruḡ tuiḡ an
 1524. ^b q̃-, MS.

1524. ¹ *Went*.—To get aid from Maguire.

² *Died*.—At Ballymacooda [near Ennis], A. L. C.

³ *Just*.—Appointed (in place of Ormond) Aug. 4, 1524 (*E. of K.* 97).

⁴ *Port-na-tri-n*.—See 1462, n. 6.

until they themselves were prompted to go against each other and Eogan took the town of Niall, namely, the crannog of Loch-bethach, which was close by him. And then Niall went¹ into Magh-Luirg and [afterwards] made long leaguer against the place and repulse was put upon him by it and [then] he was in ambush in proximity to it. And Eogan got tidings of that and came, [with] a more numerous complement of persons, to the wood wherein was Niall and they fell in with each other and smote each other without ruth. And Eogan was slain on the spot and stroke of sword was stricken on Niall, whereof he died quickly after that. And it is not easy [to say] that there came folk of their years of the Cenel-Conaill that were greater in heroic deeds than that pair.—The son of O'Briain, namely, Diarmait, son of the black Gillie, candle of the valour and hospitality of Dal-Cais, died².—A hosting by O'Domnaill, into Tir-Eogan this Summer, whereon he burned and traversed the level part of the country and went off safe.—A hosting by the Justiciary³, namely, Gerald, son of Gerald and by O'Neill, namely, Conn, son of Conn, to go into Tir-Conaill and camp was taken by them at Port-na-trinamat⁴. And O'Domnaill and the Conallian nobles and a large force of Scots whom he had were, another large host, along the Finn and Maghnus O'Domnaill and a party of the Scots went to discharge weapons at the host of the Earl in the night. And the son of O'Bruin⁵, namely, the Calbach, son of Brun, son of Tadhg, was slain by them—a great loss in his own country. And peace was made between them on the morrow, without much being destroyed in the country and they turned back into Tir-Eogain. And they found Aodh, son of Niall, son of Conn, lord of Trian-Conghail, [with] a large host, destroying the country and he disdained to go away suddenly and the thick

⁵ *O'B.*—*F. M.* substitute *O'Bri.* | that Calbach and Brun were not
ain! They ought to have known | O'Brien names.

τ-ρλúαιξ αιρ 7 το μαρβαθ̃ έ. Ocur níρ' ingnato d'á
 ercaipuib a commairm; oír tob' eirsin cenn luter a
 ciuro 7 fírēobur na fele 7 cenn uíde an uirto fíleθ̃ 7
 pelta τ-polu[ι]r τ-ριččánta τ-ρlečta Αοθα buíde [U]í
 Neill. Ocur ní pópbanθ̃ pē páθα[θ̃] nap' fάcaib pē
 Gall na Gaiθel a n-Epinn ap mó το θίξbáil d'á fuil pē
 healaθ̃ain an' é pēn 'n-a enap.—Mac Carrēaiξ ríabuč,
 ion, Domnall, mac Finghin, το gábal le lučt Ghlenna-
 flegi 7 cuir d'á muinntir το μαρβαθ̃.—Mas Rağ-
 naiil, ion, Cačal óc, mac Cačail, το μαρβαθ̃ a pēll lé
 cloino [U]í Mhailmíathaiξ.—Cumaiξe ballač, mac Dom-
 naiil [U]í Cača[ι]n, duine maič, uápal, το μαρβαθ̃ lerin
 Rúta.—Cumuiξi, mac θriain fínn [U]í Cačá[ι]n 7 pēp-
 dorčā, mac Ruairi an Rúta, το μαρβαθ̃ an bliath̃ain ri.
 —Αόo caprač, mac [U]í Dočarpaiξ lapter [sic] 7 opoiz
 d'á muinntir το μαρβαθ̃ ler O Cača[ι]n, ion, Gopraio.
 —Mac Suibni Típe-θóguine, ion, Níall, mac Eogain,
 cónpapal bur epuaíθ̃ lám̃ 7 bur maič teč n-aiξeθ̃ 7 bur
 móp muirer, d'pazbail báir Ongčā in hoc anno.—Ingen
 [U]í Domnail, ion, Gopmlaič, ingen Αόθα puaiθ̃, ben
 Αόθα, mic Neill, mic Cuino^b, ion, ben einič coitcenθ̃
 7 clú páoğalta 7 το ba mó cumáin ap opoib 7 ap aór
 ealaθ̃na 'n-a haimrip, mopur [sic] erc a Capraic-pēp-
 gura.—Ingen [U]í θriain, ion, Móp, ingen Toirpdel-
 baiξ, mic Tairg, ben tánurci Tuao-Muman, το dul d'éc
 in hoc anno.—Den [U]í Concobuir Ciarpaiθ̃i, ion, Αιθi-
 lín, ingen Rídepe an g̃lenθ̃a, ben τ-řona, τ-řaiθ̃bir 7 einič

1524. c^c = 1507 ^{a-a}, in 2 coll. of 8 and 4 ll. respectively, on vellum slip attached between foll. 109-10. The entries are on verso (recto is bl.), facing the place they belong to, preceded by a cross, to which another on 110b, f. m., corresponds.

⁶ *Finghin*.—See 1505, n. 1.

⁷ *Glenn-F*.—*Glen of [river] Flesg*: Glenflesk, co. Ker.

⁸ *Slain*.—They made a raid and

were attacked, when they had broken the ranks, on their departure, A. L. C.

of the host overtook him and he was slain. And not a triumph [*lit.* wonder] for his enemies was the overthrow; for he was the literary head of his own sept and the true well of generosity and protecting head of the order of poets and lightsome star of peace of the descendants of Aodh O'Neill the Tawny. And it is not exaggeration to say that he left not Foreigner or Gaidhel in Ireland who is more of a loss to all the learned than he himself alone.—Mac Carthaigh the Swarthy, namely, Domnall, son of Finghin⁶, was taken by the folk of Glenn-Flesgi⁷ and some of his people were slain⁸.—Mag Raghnaill, namely, Cathal junior, son of Cathal, was slain in treachery by the sons of O'Mailmiadhaigh.—Cumaighe the Freckled, son of Domnall O'Cathain, a good, noble person, was slain by the Route.—Cumuighi, son of Brian O'Cathain the Fair and Ferdorcha, son of Ruaidhri [O'Cathain] of the Route, were slain this year.—Aodh Carrach, son of the Western O'Dochartaigh and a party of his people were slain by O'Cathain, namely, Godfrey. — Mac Suibne of Tir-Boghuine, namely, Niall, son of Eogan, a constable who was hardy of hand and kept a good guest-house and large retinue, died a death of Uction this year.—The daughter of O'Domnaill, namely, Gormlaith, daughter of Aodh the Red, wife of Aodh, son of Niall, son of Conn [O'Neill the Tawny], to wit, a woman of general hospitality and wordly fame and who had in her time most affection for [religious] Orders and for folk of learning, died in Carraic-Ferghusa.—The daughter of O'Briain, namely, Mor, daughter of Toirdelbach, son of Tadhg, wife of the tanist⁹ of Thomond, died in this year.—The wife of O'Concobuir Kerry, namely, Eveleen, daughter of the Knight of the Glen, a woman prosperous, wealthy, and

⁶ *Tanist.*—Read *son of the t.* (i.e. | in 1473), *A. L. C.* The heir in 1524
Donagh, s. of the Mahon who died | was D. (ob. 1531), br. of Conor.

- Slip a coitcenn, moptúr [sic] ept.— | Ruaidrí, mac Driáin, mic Pilib Mhéis Uídiir, d'heg an bliadain ri, idon, pai činn-řeđna.—Seaan buiđi, mac Áinnriar Mhéis [C]raič, idon, mac termonnuig do bo mó cáta a Cuigeđ Ulađ 7 do bo mó acđaing, d'heg in bliadain ri.—Mac Mhéis Uídiir, idon, Concabur, mac Seain, mic Pilib, do marbađ le rličt Áirt [U]í Néill.—Drián, mac Gilla-Padrai, mic Áođa óig Mhéis Mačgamna 7 Ápođal, mac Ruđraiđi, mic Áođa óig, do marbađ a peall | le Drián na močéirđi Mhađ Mačgamna, ađ páđbail baile Mhéis Mačgamna doib. — Mac Ričberpaiđ d'heg an bliadain ri; idon, Cu-Connačt, mac Con-Connačt eile^c.
- Slip b

B 109c | Cal. 1an. pop Domnač, [l^a. 1111.^a] Anno Domini M.^o v.^o xx.^o u.^o O Domnaill, idon, Áođ 7 O Néill, idon, Conn, do dul docum na Comairli móipe co hÁč-cliač a cenn an Ghiúrtir: 7 lučt comairli anđ riđ 7 maiči Gall 7 Gaiđel d'urmór anđrin. Ocur, tapéir paótpaiđti doib 7 móráin tapra do denađ d'á cairtoib Gall 7 Gaiđel a n-ađaiđ a čéile 7 doib péin, nírcuireo a epic rič do denađ etarra, ačt tečt d'á tiđib. Ocur O Domnaill do dul, rliáđ, pá do a Tír-Eogain, an bliadain ri 7 mórán do mliiud dó inni 7 can tegmail riir uime rin. Ocur cengal riče do denađ doib túr Pođmair 7 gellađ anđain mar aóepađ iarla Cilli-daru 7 Mađnur O'Domnaill.—Gniđ húačmar ap n-a denađ a n-Epinn an bliadain ri: idon, eppuc Lečlinne do marbađ a mebail lé mac an apad, mac Mic Murčađa 7 hé párip péin maille

1525. ^{a-a} = 1507^{a-a}.

¹⁰ *Termoner*. — Of Termon-Magrath (1522, n. 8).

¹¹ *Slain*.—A fuller account in *F. M.*

¹² *Mac R.*—Maguire's chief professor of poetry.

1525. ¹ *Bishop*.—Maurice O'Doran, 1523–5, Ware, 461. A Franciscan, according to Dowling (A.D. 1522).

² *Son*.—Maurice Mac Murrough (Kavanagh), archdeacon of the

of general hospitality, died.—Ruaidhri, son of Brian, [1524] son of Philip Mag Uidhir, namely, an eminent leader, died this year.—John the Tawny, son of Andrew Mag Craith, to wit, the son of a termoner¹⁰ that was of most esteem and influence in the Province of Ulster, died this year. — The son of Mag Uidhir, namely, Concobur, son of John, son of Philip, was slain by the descendants of Art O'Neill.—Brian, son of Gilla-Padraig, son of Aodh Mag Mathgamna junior and Ardghal, son of Rughraidhe, son of Aodh junior, were slain¹¹ in treachery by Brian Mag Mathgamna of the early rising, on their leaving the town of Mag Mathgamna.—Mac Ritbertaigh¹², namely, Cu-Connacht, son of another Cu-Connacht, died this year.

Kalends of Jan. on Sun., [4th of moon], A.D. 1525. [1525] O'Domnaill, namely, Aodh and O'Neill, namely, Conn, went to the Great Council to Ath-Cliath, to meet the Justiciary: and the Councillors of the king and very many of the nobles of the Foreigners and Gaidhil [were] there. And, after their labouring and much parley made by their friends of the Foreigners and Gaidhil against each other and for themselves, it resulted not in peace being made between them, but [in] going to their houses. And O'Domnaill went [with] a host twice into Tir-Eogain this year and much was destroyed by him in it and he was not encountered during those [raids]. And a patched-up peace was made between them in the beginning of Harvest and a promise to abide as the Earl of Kildare and Maghnus O'Domnaill should say.—A horrible deed was done in Ireland this year: to wit, the bishop¹ of Leithglinn was killed in treachery by the son² of the abbot, son of Mac Murchadha and he [lived] with [the bishop] himself from

diocese, Dowl. (1523): eo quod | darguit perversitatem et corrigere
dicti archidiaconi et aliorum re- | proposuit.

πέ γαολ 7 πε γράδ. Ocur an čuro ar a puc larla Cille-
 rapa du lučt lámαιγči an gnomā rin, puc leir íat 'ran
 áit a n-bernač an oρočgním 7 tuc po rapa a pentad beó
 ar túrr 7 a n-apaiže 7 a n-inačair do búain arta 7 a
 lorcač annreir 'n-a řiaonire.—O Cačá[ι]n, ιον, Seaan,
 mac Tomáir, per cocčáč, cornumač ar a čučair péin,
 do řarbač lé curo d'á cineč péin a n-γρειρ οιοσι; ιον,
 le Mac Ruairri an Rúta 7 le mac Ğorraiğ [U]i
 Cačá[ι]n do rónač rin ačaiğ Luğnura.—Earpac [sic]
 Cille-dá-Luá, ιον, Toirreelbač, mac Mačgamna [U]i
 Ğriain, do vol d'éc. An t-én Ğairdel ar mó ruair 7 do
 račil do'n t-řaóğal 'n-a aimrip péin 7 ir luğa do
 epuinnoğ tar a čaičem é 7 per einič coitcenn do gač aón
 an t-erpuc rin 7 copanta a čóra a tíρ 7 a cocpíč do čeóin
 7 d'aincheóin 7 per čuirči řluaiğ móir co minic á cen-
 a čele do řmilliud a epapad. Co nač paiče a comřocur
 dó 'n-a dúčair péin, na a n-dučair aile, en duine maič,
 ná cenn-řečna nap'ğač a čárapartal. Ocur ní eile pór:
 dob' é an t-erpuc rin an t-éčt óρ gač éčt 7 an epbair
 op gač epbair d'á tarplá pé healačain a n-aen aimrip
 rir.—An deanač, mac Ğriain ruair Mic Con-Miče,
 per tiğe n-aiğeo coitceno do cáč 7 a mac, ιον, Cerpball,
 [do vol d'éc] in hoc anno.—Mac Ğorraiğ ruair d'heg
 an bliachain ri, ιον, Ruairri.—Mağ Ra[ğ]naill do
 řarbač a pell, ιον, Cačal óğ, mac Cačail aile, le
 Cloinn-[U]i-Mhailmíaduiğ.—Inğen Még Uirri, ιον,
 Roir, ingen t-Sheain, mic řilib Meg Uirri, d'heg an
 bliachain ri.—Inğen Meg Mačgamna d'heg an bliachain
 ri; ιον, Siuđan, ingen Ğriain Még Mačgamna; ιον,
 an ben do ří ag Seaan, mac an erpuic Meg Uirri^b.

1525. b-b = 1507^{b-b}. c 13 ll. bl.

³ Bishop.—See 1522, n. 15.

⁴ Cell-da-L.—Church of thy Lua; Killaloe.

⁵ Mathgamain.—The Mahon of 1524, n. 9.

⁶ Dean.—Apparently, of Derry Chapter.

⁷ Bishop.—Maguire, ob. 1483, sup.

kinship and from affection. And the persons who had a hand in that deed whom the Earl of Kildare seized on, he took them with him to the place where the evil deed was done and directed them to be flayed alive at first and their bowels and their entrails to be taken out of them and then to be burned in his presence.—O'Cathain, namely, John, son of Thomas, a warlike man, who was pretender to [the lordship of] his own district, was slain by portion of his own sept in a night incursion; namely, by Mac Ruaidhri of the Route and by the son of Godfrey O'Cathain that was done on Lammas night.—The bishop³ of Cell-da-Lua⁴, namely, Toirdelbach, son of Mathgamain⁶ O'Briain, died. The unique Gaidhel who got and spent most of the world in his own time and who least hoarded beyond his spending [was] he and a man of general hospitality to every one [was] that bishop and who defended his right in [his] country and border-land, [part] by consent and [part] in despite and a man who often brought a large host to muster to destroy his enemies. So that there was not in proximity to him in his own district, or in another district, any good person or leader that did not accept his stipend. And another thing also : [the death of] that bishop was the [sore] deed above every deed and the loss above every loss that happened to learning at one time with his.—The [rural] dean⁶, son of Brian Mac Conmidhe the Red, a man that kept a general guest-house for every one and his son, namely, Cerball, [died] in this year.—The son of Godfrey [Mag Uidhir] the Red, namely, Ruaidhri, died this year.—Mag Raghnaill, namely, Cathal junior, son of another Cathal, was slain in treachery by the sons of O'Mailmiadhaigh.—The daughter of Mag Uidhir, namely, Rosa, daughter of John, son of Philip Mag Uidhir, died this year.—The daughter of Mag Mathgamna, namely, Joan, daughter of Brian Mag Mathgamna, that is, the wife John, son of bishop⁷ Mag Uidhir, had, died this year. [1525]

B 110c |Cal. 1an. rop Luan, [L.^a xu.^a] Anno Domini M.^o D.^o
 xx.^o ui.^o Mac [U]í Ruairc, idon, Tadhg, mac Eogain, do
 marbað a fell le muinntir a ðerbraðar fein.—O
 Nell, idon, Conn 7 mac [U]í Domnaill, idon, Maġnur,
 do ðul a cenn iarla Cille-dara, idon, Ģepoit, mac
 Ģepoit, Ģiuruir Erenn, a n-Ģppač na bliaðnu [sic] ra do
 denaġ t-Ģiči Conallač 7 Eóġanač. Ocur ar tinol
 mórain do maičib Ģall 7 Ģaiðeal d'á ríðugad, ní'Ģnad-
 mað Ģič an uair Ģin etarra, ačt tečt rlan d'á tiĢið.—
 O RaiĢilliĢ, idon, Eóġan, do ðul d'éc in hoc anno 7 coccað
 mór iuir a čineð rá tiĢepnur an tíre, no cur'Ģoirerð
 O RaiĢilliĢ d'ĢenĢal, mac Seaáin [U]í RaiĢilliĢ, do
 molað an Ģhiúrčír 7 moráin do maičib Ģall 7 Ģaiðeal,
 Ģe do bátar daíni buo Ģine ana e a cur cuigi.—Coccað
 mór ar n-ĢirĢi a n-íčtar Connačt an bliaðain ri: idon,
 a n-upmór uile do cengal a n-aĢaib [U]í Domnaill rá
 Ģrian, mac Ģéi[ð]limče, mic Maġnura [U]í Concabuir 7
 rá mac Cačail óic [U]í Concabuir 7 rá t-rlíčt Copmaic
 Mic Donnčaið. Ocur cpeača mora do denaġ leó a
 n-íčtar Carppu ar an lučt do an 'ra tír. Ocur O Dom-
 naill do bĢireð cairle[i]n na ĢraínriĢe 'n-a éraic Ģin
 7 uul dó 'n-a diaib Ģin a MuĢĢ-LuirĢ 7 an tír do
 lorcað 7 do milliud dó 7 tečt rlan dó fein 7 d'á
 t-rlúaĢ iarum.—O Néll, idon, Cono, do čečt, rluáĢ, do
 čoirmeirc oirpu cairlein do činorčain Maġnur O Dom-
 naill do denaġ a Ģopt-na-črí-náġat. Ocur O Dom-
 naill a n-íčtar Connačt 7 cuio do marčrluaĢ Maġnur[a]
 [U]í Domnaill do bpeč ar barr an t-rlúaĢ 7 mac
 Seaáin, mic Cuinn^b [U]í Neill, idon, Ģnri, do Ģabail

1526. = 1509^{a-a}. ^bqu-, MS.

1526. ¹O N., etc. —O'D. (v. 1380)
 says this is the true date and ac-
 count of what is told in the first
 entry of 1525, because Ware (*An-
 nals*, 79) gives the present item only.
 He was unaware at the time of the

present text (and probably of the
A. L. C., which have both entries).
 Otherwise, he would not have
 taken Ware's omission to outweigh
 coeval evidence.

² Older. — Belonging to senior

Kalends of Jan. on Mon., [15th of moon], A.D. 1526. [1526]
 The son of O'Ruaire, namely, Tadhg, son of Eogan, was slain in treachery by the people of his own brother.—O'Neill¹, namely, Conn and the son of O'Domnaill, namely, Magnus, went to meet the Earl of Kildare, namely, Gerald, son of Gerald, Justiciary of Ireland, in the Spring of this year, to make the peace of the Conalians and Eoganians. And, after the assembling of many of the nobles of the Foreigners and Gaidhil to pacify them, peace was not knit between them that time, but they went safe to their houses.—O'Raighilligh, namely, Eoghan, died this year and great war [arose] between his own sept respecting lordship of the country, until Fergal, son of John O'Raighilligh, was proclaimed O'Raighilligh, on recommendation of the Justiciary and many of the nobles of Foreigners and Gaidhil, although there were persons elder² than he pretending to it.—Great war arose in Lower Connacht this year: to wit, very great part of them joined against O'Domnaill under Brian, son of Feidhlimidh, son of Magnus O'Concobuir and under the son of Cathal O'Concobuir junior and under the descendants of Cormac Mac Donnchaidh. And great raids were made by them in Lower Cairpre on the persons that remained in the country. And O'Domnaill broke down the castle of the Grainsech in eric of those and he went after that into Magh-Luirg and the country was burned and destroyed by him and he and his host went off safe afterwards.—O'Neill, namely, Conn, went [with] a host to prevent the work of a castle³ which Magnus O'Domnaill began to build at Port-na-tri-namat. And O'Domnaill [was] in Lower Connacht and part of the horse-host of Magnus O'Domnaill overtook the head of the host and the son of John, son of Conn O'Neill, namely,

branches of the O'Reillys, according to the law of tribal succession.

³ Castle.—See 1527, n. 12.

αὐτοῦ. Ocur O Nell d'filiuð tar air gan d'f' orrðairc
 do denam dó, na do denam leir, ačt mar rin.—Oñ
 τ-Sil Concabuir rin 7 an Clann-Donnchaid do bí a
 cocead rir O n-Domnaill, tancatur tuncill cairlein
 τ-Shligið do m'illiuð gort 7 do čur cum an baile. Ocur
 fuair O Domnaill méio éicin rcel ar a m-beč anoirin
 7 do gluaír čuca 7 ruc orra 7 do maðmaiğeð leir iat
 7 do benaduib mac Mic Donnchaid 7 morán eile náč
 airimter runo. Ocur do benad morán eč 7 airim 7
 eioið uib fór.—O Cačá[1]n, ion, fopraio, mac fop-
 rairo, do marbað lé Niall, mac Airto oic [U]í Neill, a
 n-učt Dealaig-an-camain 7 Niall féin do gabail rá
 B 110a aimir airgair 'n-a d'airto rin leir O Néll.— | Mac
 [U]í Cačá[1]n, ion, fopraio, mac Donnchaid, do dul ar
 ruibal cpeici a n-Glen-Concaðain 7 a fácbail ann,
 ion, iter dá Notluic. Ocur can rir a báir d'fagbail
 arpin co deipeð Corğuir ár cino (ion°, a corp
 d'fagail annpin can marbað airim air°). Ocur Enrí,
 mac Driain, tigepra baile-na-bráğat, do marbað ano
 7 morán d'á muinntir do lečad 7 do marbað maille
 riu.—Mairm do tabairt le mac mic Ríarair ar cloinn
 Emainn, mic Tomair Duilte, dú inar'marbað morán
 marcfluaig 7 galloglač. Ocur do marbað ano Con-
 cabur óc, mac Concabuir caic [U]í Domnaill, do bí 'n-a
 conrapal galloglač 7 'n-a laim maic co minic 7 co
 hairuče an lá rin, oir nír'lec meo a menman 7 feabur
 a laimhe do anacál do gabail an lá rin ar n-a čairce-
 rin dó co minic.—O Dočartaiğ, ion, Ečmarcač, tigepra

1526. c. l. m., t. h.

¹ *Sil-C.* ; *Clann-D.*—The O'Con-
 ors (Sligo) and Mac Donoughs (of
 Tirerrill, co. Sligo).

² *At war.*—As stated in 4th entry
 of this year.

³ *B.-an-c.*—*Pass of the winding* :
 Ballaghecommon, in Strabane bar.,

co. Tyr. (O'D. v. 1384).

⁴ *Glen-C.* — Glenconkeine ; the
 vale of Moyola river. co. Lond.

⁵ *Lent.*—Feb. 14—Mar. 31 (VII.G).

⁶ *Without, etc.*—He died of cold
 (apparently, an inference from the
 text), *F. M.*

Henry, was taken there. And O'Neill turned back without notable damage being done to him or being done by him, except like that.—That Sil-Concobuir⁴ and the Clann-Donnchaidh who were at war⁵ with O'Domnaill went around the castle of Sligech to destroy corn-fields and to attack the place. And O'Domnaill in some way got tidings of their being there and marched against them and overtook them and they were defeated by him and the son of Mac Donnchaidh and many others that are not reckoned here were taken from them. And many horses and arms and armour were taken from them also.—O'Cathain, namely, Godfrey, son of Godfrey, was slain by Niall, son of Art O'Neill junior, in the centre of Belach-an-camain⁶ and Niall himself was taken in a very short time after that by O'Neill.—The son of O'Cathain, namely, Godfrey, son of Donchadh, went on a raid march into Glenn-Concadhain⁷ and he was left [behind] there, namely, between the two Nativities. And tidings of his death were not got from that until end of the Lent⁸ next ensuing (that is, his corpse was found there, without⁹ [marks of] slaying by weapon on it). And Henry, son of Brian, lord of Baile-na-braghat¹⁰, was slain there and many of his people were dispersed and slain there with them.—Defeat was given by the son of Mac Piers to the sons of Edmond, son of Thomas Butler, a place in which were slain many of the horse-host and gallowglasses. And there was slain there Concobur junior, son of Concobur Blind[-eye] O'Domnaill, who was constable of gallowglasses and a good hand often and especially that day; for the amount of his courage and the excellence of his hand allowed him not to accept safety that day, on its being presented to him often.—O'Dochartaigh, namely, Echmarcach, lord of Inis-Eogain, died at end of his

¹⁰ *Baile-na-b.*—*Townland of the springs*; Braid, in Omagh bar., co. Tyr.

ἰνδρὶ-ἡθόγαιν, το πολ δ'έε α n-ειρρ α αιρὶ 7 εογαν μόρ
 ιτερ α cineo im centour-pine. Ocur τιγερνα το ξαιρμ
 το Ἰεραιτ, mac 'Domnaill, mic βει[δ̃]λιμτ̃ε [U]í 'Doč-
 αρταιξ.—Sloḡað lef O n-'Domnaill α Τίρ-Αμαλḡαιδ
 το cunġnum le rliċt Ricairt α ὀύρε. Coérċandān 7
 Cpor-Mail-[p̃]ina το ḡabail 7 το bpipeð dó 7 bpaigoe
 7 éoala imda το ḡabairt αρτα. Ocur rilleð tapair
 7 porlongporc το ḡenam pá cairlen Culmaile 7 bpaigoe
 το buain το τ-rlċt Cormaic Mic 'Donnċaið α n-ḡill pe
 n-α bpeið péin.—An ppióir Mág Congura, ion, fer
 τιγερναιρ móir α cill 7 α tuaið 7 το bí trénraiðbir,
 το m̃arbað le cuio δ'á cineo péin^d.

B 111a [Cal. 1an. por Mairt, [l.^a xx.ii.^a] Anno Domini m.^o
 d.^o xx.^o iii.^o Mac 'Donnċaið Típe-hOilella, ion, Cor-
 mac, mac Tairc, mic ὀriain, δ'p̃agail báir 7 coccāð
 móir ιτερ α cineð pá τιγερναιρ an típe 7 Mac 'Donnċaið
 το ξαιρμ δ'έogan, mac 'Donnċaið, mic Mupċaið.—
 ὀrfan, mac βει[δ̃]λιμτ̃ε, mic Μαḡnura [U]í Concabuir
 7 'Domnall, mac βει[δ̃]λιμτ̃ε, mic Τοιρρdelbaiḡ capraiḡ
 [U]í Concabuir, δ'p̃agail báir an bliaðain ri.—Siċ το
 ḡenam ιτερ O n-'Domnaill 7 O Néll, amail το op̃raiḡ
 Μαḡnur O 'Domnaill: ion, poio το ḡir Choir-'Derge
 7 luirḡ το ḡabairt δ'O Néll 7 ó loċ roir δ' f̃eraið-
 Manaċ f̃ór can imperain.—O Cleiriḡ (ion^b, in
 ḡilla ríabac^b), ion, ollañ [U]í 'Domnaill pe
 rencur, moptur ep̃t.—'Domnall, mac an ep̃baic [U]í
 ḡhaleubuir, το m̃arbað α m-bpuiḡin le cuio δ'á cineo
 péin.—An docúir, mac Eoḡain Ulltaiḡ, raí p̃irici 7

1526. ^drest of col. was left bl. The hand of 1507^{aa} wrote obit
 (O'Crean) given below, at 1528.

1527. ^{aa}=1509^{aa}. ^{b-b}itl., t. h.

¹¹ Coer.—*Mountain-ashy*; Castle-
 hill, w. of Lough Conn, co. Mayo
 (O'D. v. 1386-7).

¹² Cros-M.—*Cross of* [O'] Mul-

leeny; Crosmolina, co. Mayo. Cf.
Mis. Cel. Soc. 30.

¹³ Prior.—Of Down and Saul and
 abbot of Newry, *F. M.*

[long] age and great war [arose] between his sept about [1526] the leadership. And Gerald, son of Domnall, son of Feidlimidh O'Dochartaigh, was proclaimed lord. — A hosting by O'Domnaill into Tir-Amalghaidh to aid the descendants of Ricard de Burgh. Coerthannan¹¹ and Cros-Mailfhina¹² were taken and broken down by him and many hostages and chattels were taken from out them by him. And he turned back and encampment was made by him under the castle of Culmaile and hostages were exacted from the descendants of Cormac Mac Donnchaidh in pledge [of compliance] with his own award.—The prior¹³ Mag Aenghusa, namely, a man of great lordship in church and in state and a man who was very rich, was slain by part of his own sept.

Kalends of Jan. on Tues. [26th of moon,] A.D. 1527. [1527] Mac Donnchaidh of Tir-Oilella, namely, Cormac, son of Tadhg, son of Brian, died and great war [arose] among his sept about lordship of the territory and Eogan, son of Donchadh, son of Murchadh, was proclaimed Mac Donnchaidh.—Brian, son of Feidhlimidh, son of Maghnus O'Concobuir and Domnall, son of Feidhlimidh, son of Toirdelbach Carrach O'Concobuir, died this year.—Peace was made betwaen O'Domnaill and O'Neill, as Maghnus O'Domnaill directed: to wit, part of the tribute of Cois-Deirge¹ and Lurg and [the part] of Fir-Manach from the Loch² east also to be given to O'Neill without dispute.—O'Cleirigh (that is, the swarthy Gillie), namely, ollam of O'Domnaill in history, died³.—Domnall, son of bishop⁴ O'Gallcubuir, was slain in a [faction] fight by part of his own sept.—The doctor, son of Eogan Ulltach,

1527. ¹ *Cois-D.*—See 1522, n. 7.

² *Loch.*—Lough Erne.

³ *Died.*—In Franciscan habit (no doubt, in Donegal monastery), Mar. 8, *F. M.* "In middle month

of Spring," *A. L. C.*; another proof that this Season was reckoned from Feb. 1. (Cf. 1490, n. 1.)

⁴ *Bishop.*—See 1470, n. 22.

ανδρνα healaðnaið eile d'urmór, do ðul d'éc in hoc anno.—Máz Uíðir (ιδον^b, Concubur^b) do ðol d'éc an bliaðain ri 7 Máz Uíðir do ξαιρμ do'n Comarba Máz Uíðir.—Toirpdelbač, mac Ecnečáin [U]í Domnail 7 Fei[ð]limið, mac Seaáin Luirg [U]í Domnail, do ðol d'éc in hoc anno.—Sluaižeoð ler O n-Domnail, ιδον, Αοð, α Μuiξ-Λuirg 7 an tíρ co him[í]lán do loρcað 7 do milliuð, eter arðar 7 þorɣnem. Ocur in Cairlen mór 7 cairlen an ðhennota do gabail do 7 Cairlen-an-calaið 7 ðaile-na-húañ 7 an Cairlen-riabač do gabail 7 do bpipeo dó 7 marcač maič do'n τ-rluaž do marbað α n-učt an ðealáiž-buiðe, ιδον, Αοð buiðe, mac an Duðaltaiž [U]í Šhallcubuir^c.—Cairlen do denam le Mažnur O n-Domnail an bliaðain ri ac Þopɣ-na-τρινάματ 7 α cpičnužuð le bloið m-bic do'n τ-Samprað, iter obar cpiοinð 7 cloiče.—Mažnur () Domnail do ðol ar cpeič α n-Šlenn-Eile ar Αοð m-buiðe O n-Domnail, 7 víar ómarcač do muinntir Mažnur[α] do marbað, ιδον, mac Domnail, mic Féi[ð]limče, mic Αonžur[α] óic [U]í Šallcubuir^c 7 mac ðriain caič, mic Domnail Mic-an-decanaiž. — Mac Mažnurα Mež Uíðir, raí cleirič 7 ðuine tuicpeč, tpeižeoð do čaob lairne 7 Šhaiðilge 7 þer muirur moir 7 þer tiže n-oižeoð d'imčar, do ðol d'éc in hoc anno.—Ruaiðri, mac Murčaið Mic τ-Suibni, do marbað do cloinð α ačar þein in hoc anno,—Uilliam, mac Αnðriar Mež [C]paič, ðuine paiðbir 7 þer čiže n-aižeoð coitcenn 7 α ben d'pağail báir α n-en ló co n-oiðci.—Caitilín, ingen

1527. ° = 1513 °.

⁵ *Coarb.*—Cu-Connacht, son of Cu-C., s. of Brian Maguire, *A. L. C.*

⁶ *C.-mor.*—See 1336, n. 8.

⁷ *Ben[fh]ota.*—*Long Peak*; Bannada, co. Sl. *F. M.* prefixed (eclipsing) *m* and omitted (silent) *fh* (as in text); which misled O'D. (v.

1391) into Meannoda.

⁸ *Caladh.*—Callow, on s. side of Lough Gara, co. Ros.

⁹ *Baile-na-h.*—See 1512, n. 8.

¹⁰ *C.-r.*—See 1499, n. 13.

¹¹ *B.-b.*—*Ib.*, n. 14.

¹² *Castle.*—Of Lifford (for *P.-na-*

eminent in physic and very many other sciences, died in this year.—Mag Uidhir (namely, Concubur) died this year and the Coarb⁵ Mag Uidhir was proclaimed [the] Mag Uidhir.—Toirdelbach, son of Echnéchan O'Domnaill and Feidhlimidh, son of John O'Domnaill of [Magh-] Luirg, died this year.—A hosting by O'Domnaill, namely, Aodh, into Mag-Luirg and the country was entirely burned and destroyed, both corn and building. And Caislen-mor⁶ and the castle of Ben[fb]jota⁷ were taken by him and the castle of the Caladh⁸ and Baile-na-huama⁹ and Caislen-riabhach¹⁰ were taken and broken down by him and a good horseman of the host, namely, Aodh the Tawny, son of Dubbaltach O'Gallcubuir, was slain in the centre of Belach-buidhe¹¹.—A castle¹² was built by Magnus O'Domnaill this year at Port-na-tri-namat and it was finished in a short space of the Summer, both work of wood and stone.—Magnus O'Domnaill went on a raid into Glenn-[Fh]eile on Aodh O'Domnaill the Tawny and two young horsemen of the people of Magnus, namely, the son of Domnall, son of Feidhlimidh, son of Aenghus O'Gallcubuir junior and the son of Brian Blind[-eye], son of Domnall Mac-an-decanaigh¹³, were slain.—Mac Maghnusa¹⁴ Mag Uidhir, an eminent cleric and an intelligent, accomplished person in Latin and Gaidhelic and a man of large retinue and a man to maintain a guest-house, died in this year.—Ruaidhri, son of Murchadh Mac Suibne, was slain by the sons¹⁵ of his own father in this year.—William, son of Andrew Mag Craith, a wealthy person and a man that kept a general guest-house, and his wife

t.n., see 1462, n. 6); begun the Wed. after St. Brendan's Day (May 22), *A. L. C.* Here the Bodleian Irish Life of St. Columba was compiled by Magnus in 1532, *Adam. xxxv.*

¹³ *Mac-an-d.*—Son of the Dean;

Mac Digany and Deane.

¹⁴ *Mac-M.*—Thomas (*A. L. C.*); head of the name after his father, the Compiler, in 1498, *sup.*

¹⁵ *Sons, etc.*—Namely, his half-brothers.

- B 111b Cuino [U]i Nell, ιον, an ben do bí ag O | Raiḡilliḡ,
 ιον, Seaan 7 ag O Ruairc (ιον^b, Eogan^b) iarum—ben
 déra, doénnaḡtaḡ—do dol d'éc iar n-Onḡao 7 iar
 Slip a aḡriḡe in hoc anno.— | Mac^d Uilliam bupe d'heḡ an
 bliadain ri, ιον, Emann 7 Seaan an Tεpμuιnn do
 riḡeḡ d'á eip.—Máḡ Conḡura d'heḡ an bliadain ri,
 ιον, Emann buiḡi, mac Aḡoa Mhég Conḡura.—Caḡal,
 mac Sémaiḡ, mic Pilib Mhég Uḡiḡ, d'heḡ an bliadain
 ri, raí duine pe huairle 7 pe teḡ n-aḡeḡ.—Rop, mac
 Toipḡealbaiḡ, mic Pilib Mhég Uḡiḡ, d'heḡ an
 bliadain ri.—Taḡḡ, mac Eogan [U]i Phíaḡa[ι]n, d'heḡ
 an bliadain ri, aḡbur maiḡ ḡip d'ána.—Aḡt balḡ, mac
 Seaiḡn, mic Aḡp [U]i Neill, do maḡbaḡ le Toipḡealb-
 baḡ, mac Donnḡaḡ, mic ḡriaiḡ Mhég Uḡiḡ, a tiḡ
 Slip b ḡriaiḡ | óiḡ Mic Donnḡaḡ, a m-ḡeallaḡ Coille-na-
 ḡcuipḡuḡin. — Topḡelbaḡ O Maḡil[-Sh]eḡlaimn do
 maḡbaḡ an bliadain ri le cloinn Phēḡlimḡe, mic
 Ruaiḡri [U]i Néill.—Flaiḡbeḡtaḡ, mac Rúaiḡri, mic
 ḡriaiḡ, mic Pilib Mhég Uḡiḡ, do maḡbaḡ le hUaiḡne,
 mac Maḡnura Mhég Samḡaḡáin, ap riḡ.—Aḡb Lεḡa-
 ḡaḡail d'heḡ an bliadain ri, ιον, Laḡpaḡ abb.—O
 hAḡp d'heḡ an bliadain ri, ιον, Copmac O hAḡp,
 duine maiḡ, ḡpeannmaḡ 7 do bo maiḡ teḡ n-aḡeḡ 7 O
 hAḡp do ḡenum d'Pēḡlimiḡ O Aḡp i n-a ínaḡ 7 báḡ
 d'ḡaḡbail an bliadain céḡna^d. — Aḡp^e ele, ιον, mac
 Aḡḡa cae[ι]ḡ, mic Neill, mic Aḡp, mic Eogan, mic
 Neill ois [U]i Neill, do maḡbaḡ an bliagáin-ro le
 cloinn mic Aḡḡa in Mullaiḡ ḡellonice^e.

B 111b[b.] [Cal. Ian. pop-Cetaín 7 ḡipeaḡ poppe, [L.^a un.^a], Anno
 (con.) Domini M.^o d.^o xx.^o un.^o O ḡriaiḡ, ri Tuḡḡ-Muman,

1527. ^{d-d} = 1507 ^{a-a}, in 2 coll., of 10 and 9 ll. respectively, on verso
 (recto is bl.) of vellum slip attached between foll. 110-11. Under anno
 (111b) is a cross; the slip has another to correspond. ^{e-e} 3 ll., slip b,
 same h.

1528. ^{a-a} = 1507 ^{a-a}.

died within one day and night.—Kathleen, daughter of Conn O'Neill, namely, the wife O'Raighilligh, that is, John, had [at first] and O'Ruaire (that is, Eogan), afterwards—a charitable, humane woman—died after Unction and after penance in this year.—Mac William de Burgh, namely, Edmond, died this year and John of the Term on was made king after him.—Mag Aenghusa, namely, Edmond the Tawny, son of Aodh Mag Aenghusa, died this year.—Cathal, son of James, son of Philip Mag Uidhir, a person eminent for nobleness and for [keeping] a guest-house, died this year.—Ros, son of Toirdelbach, son of Philip Mag Uidhir, died this year.—Tadhg, son of Eogan O'Fialain, one likely to be a good poet, died this year.—Art the Stammerer, son of John, son of Art O'Neill, was slain by Toirdelbach, son of Donchadh, son of Brian Mag Uidhir, in the house of Brian Mac Donnchaidh junior, in the Pass of Coill-na-cuirridin¹⁶.—Toirdelbach O'Mael-[-Sh]eclainn was slain this year by the sons of Feidhlimidh, son of Ruaidhri O'Neill.—Flaithbertach, son of Ruaidhri, son of Brian, son of Philip Mag Uidhir, was slain by Uaithne, son of Magnus Mag Uidhir, during peace [between them].—The abbot of Lis-gabail, namely, abbot Laurence,¹⁷ died this year.—O'hAirt, namely, Cormac O'hAirt, a good, pleasant person, who kept a good guest-house, died this year and Feidhlimidh O'hAirt was made O'hAirt in his place and died the same year.—Another Art, namely, son of Aedh Blind[-eye], son of Niall, son of Art, son of Eogan, son of Niall O'Neill junior, was slain this year treacherously by the grandsons of Aedh [O'Neill] of the Mullach. [1527]

Kalends of Jan. on Wed., and a Bissextile thereon, [1528 B.] [7th of moon,] A.D. 1528. O'Briain, king of Thomond,

¹⁶ *Coill-na-c.*—Wood of the parsnips; Killygordon, between Stran-

orlar and Castlefinn.

¹⁷ *Laurence.*—Probably, Maguire.

ἰδον, Τοῖρρελβαῖ, mac Ταῖρς, το δὸλ δ'έκ ἱαρ καίτῃ α
αἰρὶ νάτουρδᾶ δ'υρμόρ πέ ρέν 7 πε ῖονυρ, πε heineḥ 7 πε
huairle, πε clóð α νάματ 7 πε cornum α capat, innur
nar'luid nept Gall na Gaídeal eile ar α δούτῃ πε
ρεᾶδ α ἔιγερνυ[ι]ρ. Ocur α mac το πῖγαδ 'n-α ἱναδ,
ἰδον, Concubur.—Mác Caprḗaiḡ riabaḥ, ἰδον, Domnall,
mac Finghin, τῖγερνα ο Charu co Corcailḥ, neḥ dob' ferr
eineḥ α leḥ Moḡa 7 ar nar'luid nept típe na coicriḥi,
δ'ῖαḡbail báir an bliadain ri.—Iarla Cilli-dara, ἰδον,
ḡeroit, mac ḡeroit, το ḡabail le πῖḡ Saxon 7 α beḥ pá
pearra aige.—Ingén [U]i Driáin; ἰδον, Finnḡuala,
bainḡtḡernna Tipe-Conaill, το δολ δ'hec ἱαρ n-Onḡad
7 ἱάρ n-aiḡpiḡe—an ben ar ferr το bí α n-ḡrinn α
n-én aimir pía pḗin το ḡaob Día [sic!] 7 an τ-ῖaogail,
ἰδον, ḡíḡear ar inḡracur 7 úna ar eineḥ 7 leuḡ loḡ-
mar ḡan Dáil-Cair 7 enú ḡullaiḡ deḡban ḡipenn
uile—ἱαρ m-beḥ δᾶ bliadain ar xx. α n-aiḡit τ-ḡhan
ḡronḡeir, α coḡaill α πεᾶδḡaḡta 7 aḡ denam dḗrci 7
doenaḡta 7 deḡoibpiḡḡi.—Conn, mac Nell, mic Ḳirt
[U]i Nell, duine maiḡ, uáral, buḡ ferr coḡairple [sic]
7 cenḡur-peḡna α coḡpocur δό 7 ἱr minci ler'milleḡ α
naimde, το ḡarḡaḡ le mac Ḳirt oíc [U]i Nell, ἰδον,
Ruairḡi, ἱαρ n-α ῖaḡail ar becán buirne ac páḡbail
baili [U]i Neill dḗir Cárc. Dab mac Ḳirt ois hU
Neill, ἰδον, ḡnri balḡ 7 Cormac, το ḡroḡaḡ α n-ḡruim-

1528. ^{b-b} = 1507^{a-a}, after O Ruairc entry.

1523. ¹ *Finghin*.—See 1505, n. 21.

² *Taken*.—In 1526 (Ware, *Annals*, 79).

³ *Eimer*.—Wife of Cuchulainn, the Ulster hero; by whom, according to the veracious source named above (1403, n. 3), her fidelity was put to the test. Eithni and "many other women" were wived to him (L. Be. 283b, ll. 44-6).

⁴ *Una*.—Da. of king of Norway; wife of Conn of 100 battles (*ib.* 284b, 12 sq.).

⁵ *Dal-C*.—*Progeny of Cormac Cas* [*curly*: ob. c. A.D. 230]; tribe name of the O'Briens and kindred septs in Thomond.

⁶ *Most eminent*.—Lit. *top nut*.

⁷ *Died*.—On 1st day of Leut (i.e. Feb. 5), *F. M.*; "a palpable

namely, Toirdelbach, son of Tadhg, died after spending [1528] his natural age for very great part in prosperity and happiness, in hospitality and in nobleness, in subduing his foes and in protecting his friends, so that other power of Foreigners or Gaidhil lay not on his district during the length of his lordship. And his son, namely, Concobur, was made king in his place.—Mac Carthaigh the Swarthy, namely, Domnall, son of Finghin¹, lord from Carn to Cork, one who was of best hospitality in the Half of Mogh and on whom lay not the power of [any] territory or borderland, died this year.—The Earl of Kildare, namely, Gerald, son of Gerald, was taken² by the king of the Saxons and was under arrest with him.—The daughter of O'Briain, namely, Finghuala, queen of Tir-Conaill—the woman who was the best that was in Ireland at one time with herself as regards God and the world, to wit, Eimer³ for fidelity and Una⁴ for hospitality and the precious fair stone of Dal-Cais⁵ and most eminent⁶ of the worthy women of all Ireland—died⁷ after Uction and after penance, after being two and twenty years⁸ in the habit of St. Francis, preserving her widowhood and doing alms-deeds and humanity and benefaction.—Conn, son of Niall, son of Art O'Neill, a good, noble person, who was of best counsel and leadership in his vicinity and by whom were most frequently destroyed his foes, was slain by the son of Art O'Neill junior, namely, Ruaidhri, on being found with a small force leaving the town of O'Neill after Easter⁹. Two sons of Art O'Neill junior, namely, Henry the Stammerer and Cormac, were hung¹⁰ in Druim-mor¹¹ in revenge of

error," which "should evidently be" Ap. 5 (O'D. 1392). But Ap. 5 (IX. D) was Palm Sunday in 1528. Read accordingly: Feb. 25.

⁸ *Two and twenty*.—Her husband, O'Donnell, died in 1505, *sup*.

⁹ *After Eas*.—Ap. 15 (Wed. in

Eas. week), *F. M.*; proving their omission of 2 in Feb. 25 was an oversight.

¹⁰ *Hung*.—By two sons of Conn, to whom they were given up by the O'Neill (Conn, s. of C.), who had long held them captive, *A. L. C.*

mor a n-δισαίτ in Chuinn rin^b.—O Ruairc, ιδον, Eogan, τισερνα na ὀρετne[!], uaitne congimla einiē 7 engnama lētaiu Connaēt 7 léomhan Chení[m]l-bfergna ap aigneo, ap uairle 7 roiteē imcubairō d'airdriže Connaēt ap cruē, ap cēll, ap reāēt, ap riasail, d'pāsail báir iar n-Onsao 7 iar n-airiže 7 iar tpeablaiz tožaiōe.

(1)

(2)

B 111a

Mac^c Cráit Tearmuinn
Dábeo[1]cc d'ēs in bliadain
ro, eōn,^c Ruairí, mac
Díarmada, mic Mharcuir,
mic Mhuirir Méc Cráit.
Ocur dob' uairal in termun-

Mag^d [C]ra[1]ē Termuinn
Dabeool[1]g, ιδον, Ruairí,
in neoē d'ar'rcubeo in lea-
bair ro, do eg in bliagaim ro
ro buairō o dōman 7 o dēa-
mhan.

naē in per rin 7 dob' oirbterac ap coiccrucail 7 dob'
eccnairō, eolac 7 do bo fuilber, rubaltac 7 dob' arraiž
ealađanta 7 dob' pēar tici aiēō su coitcinn eter ulltaiē ē.

hlla Luinin d'ēcc, ιδον,
Ruairí, mac Mača, mic
Phíarruracaim hlla Luínín,
ollan Mheg Uirir pe rean-
cui. Ocur dob' aiteac,
inntleactac, ealađanaē ē a
n-dán 7 a reancui, a rilideēt

hlla Gallcubair, ιδον,
Torprdealbac, mac Tuatail
7 hlla Ciana[1]n Cloen-innri
7 Ruairí hlla Luínín, in
neoē do rcuib forgla in lea-
bair ro, do eg in bliagaim
cetna.^d

7 a forui dōrcairō.—hlla Ciana[1]n Cláin-innri d'heg in
bliadain ri, ιδον, Ruairí, raí pe reancui 7 duine le Día.—
hlla Gallcobuir, ιδον, Torprdealbac, mac Tuatail [d'heg
in bliadain cetna].

B 110d

(Cal.^f 1an. for Chédeoin, Anno Domini m.^o cccc[c].^o
8.^o 10.^o [20]. Seon O Croidein, an t-en mac cendoiže
buō mó clú 7 ainm pe congimail tiže n-aoiōeō rúar
in-a ainriur pen do boctailō Dé 7 da gaē duine do luēt

1528. ^c Here begins the *bad h.* of 1539, n. 6. ^{d-d} = 1507^{a-a}, before (1).
^e 7hon, MS. ^f See 1526^d.

¹¹ *D.-mor.* -- Great ridge; Dro-
more, co. Down.

¹² *Dica.*—In Franciscan habit,
A. L. C. Whence it may be in-

that Conn.—O'Ruairc, namely, Eogan, lord of the Breifne, [1528] the pillar of support of the hospitality and prowess of Lower Connacht and lion of Cenel-Fergna for disposition [and] for nobleness and fitting vessel for arch-kingship of Connacht for figure, for sense, for right, for rule, died¹² after Uction and after penance and after choice suffering.

(1)

Mac Craith of the Termon of Dabeog, namely, Ruaidhri, son of Diarmaid, son of Mark, son of Maurice Mac Craith, died this year. And a noble termoner was that man and

he was generous to strangers and was intelligent, informed and was cheerful, virtuous and was a learned antiquarian and a man that kept a general guest-house among Ultonians was he.

Ua Luinin, namely, Ruaidhri, son of Matthew, son of Pierce Ua Luinin the Stooped, ollam of Mag Uidhir in history, died. And he was informed, ingenious, skilled in poetry and in history, in

philosophy and in abstruse knowledge.—Ua Cathain of Claeninis, namely, Ruaidhri, eminent in history and a man of God, died this year.—Ua Gallehubair, namely, Toirdelbach, son of Tuathal [died the same year].

(2)

Mag Craith of the Termon of Dabeog, namely, Ruaidhri, the one for whom was written THIS BOOK¹³, died this year with victory from world and from demon.

Ua Gallehubair, namely, Toirdelbach, son of Tuathal, and Ua Cianain of Claeninis, and Ruaidhri Ua Luinin, the one who wrote¹⁴ choice [i.e., chief] part of THIS BOOK,¹⁵ died the same year.

(Kalends of Jan. on Wed.,¹⁵ A.D. 1528. John O'Croidhen, the unique son of a merchant who was of most fame and name for keeping up a guest-house in his own time for the poor of God and for every person of the needy folk

ferred that he was buried in Dro-mahaire monastery, of which he was joint founder (1512, n. 13).

¹³ *This Book*.—The B copy.

¹⁴ *Wrote*.—He also executed part of A, (1373), n. 1.

¹⁵ *Wed*.—The ferial incidence determines the year intended.

ριαρῡρανῡρα [ριαḱταν-] αρḱενα 7 αρ μο το ḱεnnḱαιḱ ινα
το ρεαḱαιḱ, α ἔḱ 1 8λιḱεαḱ 1 η-α ḱεḱ ρειν 14 Μαρει, αρ
m-βρεḱ buαḱα ο ḱomon 7 ο ḱεαḱon. Ocyρ α ḱεν, ιdon,
Υνα, ιnḱiun Mic Ὑαρματα ρυαḱḱ, ḱ'ραḱαιλ baiρ ιριν
m-πλιαḱoin[!] αρ α ḱionḱ, eτερ α caiρoiḱ hi Μuiḱ-
Λuiρee, αρ η-Onḱαḱ 7 αρ η-αιḱριḱe. Ocyρ ḱαḱ neαḱ
λέḱρῡρ 7 εḱρḱῡρ αν ḱalluiνn ρiu, ταβραιḱ bennaḱταιn
αρ ανmanḱoiḱ na lanamna ρεmpraḱτε ρin αḱουḱromῡρ
ρoḱaiνn, το ρειρ μαρ το ḱorḱoḱῡρ οḱ α λόρ τοiḱ ρin
ḱo bḱiaḱḱῡρ το ḱhoran το τοeiniḱ αḱ α ραιρe ḱερeolῡρ
οḱρα.)

B 111c
(oon.)

Καλ. 1αν. ρορ [Αḱine^a, l. xuiii.], Anno Domini M.^o v.^o
xx.^o ix.^o Θoccan, mac ρειḱlim[ḱ]e Mic Μαḱḱῡρα 7 α
bean ḱ'heḱ α η-ἔn ρeḱḱḱaiν, ιdon, ḱραινne, ιngen Con-
cobuiρ Mḱḱḱ Uḱḱḱ, ιdon, ρi ρheαρ-Μanaḱ.—Cορmac
O Λuiνn, ιdon, ηiac Ὑeiniρ, ηic ρḱiaρρῡρα caiμ, ḱ'heḱ.
—ḱiuḱán, ιngen ḱ-ḱeαaiν h[U]i Ὑḱroma, ḱ'heḱ.—
ρeρrún Αḱaiḱ-ῡρḱaiρe, ιdon, Ὑriαν ρiαḱḱ, mac ḱeαaiν,
ηic ιn epῡic Mḱḱḱ Uḱḱḱ, το ḱḱarḱaḱ ḱ'en ῡρcaiρ
ρoiḱḱe α η-ḱoρaḱán eτερ μuiνḱḱḱḱ na Cuile 7 μuiνḱḱḱḱ
ιn Μαḱaiρe.—Caḱal^b, mac Eoḱaiν, ηic Αoḱα Mḱḱḱ
Uḱḱḱ, ḱ'heḱ ιn bḱiaḱaiν ρe.—1nḱen Mḱḱḱ [C]ρaiḱ ḱ'heḱ
αν bḱiaḱaiν ρi, ιdon, Μaiρḱρeḱ, αν ḱen το ḱi αḱ Cορ-
mac ρυαḱ O Mḱuiρḱḱeρα^b.

B 111d

Καλ. 1αν. ρορ [ḱaḱarn^a, l. xxi.], Anno Domini M.^o v.^o
xxx.^o ḱilla-ρaḱῡice, mac Cορmaiρ, ηic Αḱḱḱ Chuile^b
Mḱḱḱ Uḱḱḱ, ḱ'heḱ ιn bḱiaḱaiν ρo. Ocyρ τοḱ' é ρin
ρeαρ α ιnḱe τοḱ' ρeρρ ḱ'a cuala caḱ 'η-α αḱḱρeρ ρéiν.

1529. ^a Ὑαρḱaiν—*Thur.*, MS. The writer perhaps forgot 1528 was
Bis. No bl. for Epact. ^{b-b} = 1507 ^{a-a}.

1530. ^a Αḱine—*Fri.*, MS. Bl. for Ep. ^b qu-, MS.

1529. ¹ *Bishop*.—Rosa of Clo-
gher; ob. 1483, *sup. F. M.* make

Brian son of John and omit that
he was ḱarson of Aghalurcher.

beside and who bought more than he sold, died in Sligech [1528] in his own house, on March 14, after gaining victory from world and from demon. And his wife, namely, Una, daughter of Mac Diarmada the Red, died in the year next after, among her friends in Magh-Luirg, after Uinction and after penance. And every one who shall read or listen to this year, let him bestow benison on the souls of that couple aforesaid we mentioned above, according as they amply vindicated that for themselves to the knowledge [*lit.* testimony] of many persons who had accurate cognisance of them.)

Kalends of Jan. on [Fri., 18th of moon,] A.D. 1529. [1529] Eogan, son of Feidhlimidh Mac Maghnusa and his wife, namely, Graine, daughter of Concobur Mag Uidhir, that is, king of Fir-Manach, died in one week.—Cormac O'Luinin, namely, son of Denis, son of Pierce the Stooped, died.—Joan, daughter of John O'Droma, died.—The parson of Achadh-urchaire, namely, Brian the Red, son of bishop¹ Mag Uidhir, was killed with one shot of an arrow in interposing between the people of Cuil² and the people of Machaire³.—Cathal, son of Eogan, son of Aodh Mag Uidhir, died this year.—The daughter of Mag Craith, namely, Margaret, the wife Cormac O'Muirghesa the Red had, died this year.

Kalends of Jan. on [Sat., 29th of moon,] A.D. 1530. [1530] Gilla-Padruig, son of Cormac, son of Art Mag Uidhir of Cuil, died this year. And that was the man of his means who was the best of whom every one heard in his own time.—Aodh O'Flannagain, namely, son of the parson of Inis,¹ one who was full of intelligence and of knowledge and of

² *Cuil*.—See 1486, n. 3.

³ *M*.—*M.-Stephanach* (1530, 2nd item): *Plain of Stephen* [s. of Odor, *dun* (person); a quo Mac Uidhir,

Maguire]; Maghera Stephana bar., co. Fer. The two barr. adjoin at s.e. of Upper Lough Erne. 1530. ¹ *Inis*.—See 1450, n. 7.

—Αὐτὸς ὁ Πλανταcca[ι]n^ο, ιdon, mac peprúin ínoiri, neoč do boí lán d'innrcmí 7 d'ealačad 7 da gač uile č-puđaltin airčeanα 7 do bo maic teač aiðeð, α ecc in bliaðain cétna.—Domnall, mac Đpιαίν, mic Domnail hUí Neill, do čečt ap cpeič anora Mačairc-Đteađanač 7 cpeč do đlacad laip. Ocuip an tip do bpeč air 7 α leaniūuin ap Sliač-Đečα 7 mac Đpιαin do pilleð oppa 7 bpipeð ap in póip 7 ár diaipñe do čabairc oppa, du í n-đabað ap da mac Eoccaim puaið hUí Neill 7 inap'-mapbað triup do čloino Ruaiðpi na learpccað 7 díap mac Mađnupa mic Mačđaiñna 7 mac Enpí, mic Đpιαίν 7 mac Emuino, mic Tomair Međ Uioip, ιdon, Tomár na Cairpge 7 mopán aile nač airiñtip puno.—Inđen^d Aléda caeic^o [U]í Neill, ιdon, Una, ιdon, 'bean Tairđ buide ñic Međ [C]pa[ι]č, ιdon, mac Ruipúđ, mic Điap-mađa, mic Mapcuip Međ [C]pa[ι]č [α hecc].^{af}

B 112a

[Cal. 1an pōp [Domnač^a, l. x.], Anno Domini M.^o d.^o xxx.^o i.^o O Plannaga[ι]n (Máđnur^b O Plánnaga[ι]n^b) Tuaiči-pačα d'heg an bliaðain pi, ιdon, Mađnur, mac Đhillebert, mic Copmuic, paí ðuine pe huairle 7 pe teč n-aiðeð.—Cormac Mac Mađnupa, mac Cačail óis, mic Cačail meðonaiđ, d'heg an bliaðain pi. Ocuip níp' aičneč duin 'n-α aimpiip mac bpuđaið doo' pēpp inap é.—Innpoiđið do ðenum le Mhéđ Uioip, ιdon, lé Cormac, α Cinél-fer[ad]aiđ, d'ap'čpeč an tip. Ocuip toip do bpeč air 7 mac Međ Uioip do bpipeð pōppα 7 mac Đpιαin, mic Domnail [U]í Neill, do mapbað leip 7 daine aili nač airiñtip punn.—Tuacal O Neill, ιdon, mac

1530. ^{cc} CC. O Plannagan, on m., n. t. h. ^{d-d} = 1507 ^{a-a}. ^{c-č}, MS. ^f 18 ll. bl.

1531. ^a Sačapn—Sat., MS. No bl. for Ep. 112a, b, c, d = 1507 ^{a-a}. ^{b-b} itl., n. t. h.

² Sl.-B.—See 1532, n. 13.

³ Ruaidhri.—As Largan was in Tullyhunco (co. Cav.), the Rury

intended was apparently Magauran (Mag Samradhain).

1531. ⁱ Cormac.—Born 1482, *sup.*

every other virtue besides and was good to keep a guest-house, died the same year.—Domnall, son of Brian, son of Domnall O'Neill, went on a raid into Machaire-Stebhanach and prey was taken by him. And the country overtook him and pursued him to Sliabh-Betha² and the son of Brian turned on them and defeated the pursuing party and slaughter hard to count was inflicted on them and two sons of Eogan O'Neill the Red were taken and three of the sons of Ruaidhri³ of the Largan and two sons of Magnus Mac Mathgamna and the son of Henry, son of Brian, and the son of Edmond, son of Thomas Mag Uidhir, namely, Thomas of the Rock and many others that are not reckoned here were slain.—The daughter of Aedh Blind [eye] O'Neill, namely, Una, wife of Tadhg the Tawny, son of Mag Craith, that is, son of Ruaighri, son Diarmaid, son of Mark Mag Craith [died]. [1530]

Kalends of Jan. on [Sun., 10th of moon,] A.D. 1531. [1531]
O'Flannagain (Magnus O'Flannagain) of Tuath-ratha, namely, Magnus, son of Gilbert, son of Cormac, a person eminent for nobleness and for [keeping] a guest-house, died this year.—Cormac¹ Mac Maghnusa, son of Cathal junior, son of the middle² Cathal, died this year. And there was not known to us in his own time a son of a brughaidh³ that was better than he.—Inroad was made by Mag Uidhir, namely, by Cormac, into Cenel-Feradhaigh, whereby he raided the territory. And a pursuing party overtook him, and the son of Mag Uidhir defeated them, and the son of Brian, son of Domnall O'Neill, and other persons that are not reckoned here were slain by him.—Tuathal O'Neill, namely, son of O'Neill, that is, son of

² *Middle*.—Namely, between C. Mor (senior) and C. junior (his s., the Compiler). (P. 266, l. 4, *sup.*, for *os*, read *meðonac*; p. 267, l. 5, for *jun.*, read *middle*.)
³ *Brughaidh*. — See 1480, n. 3, For *C.-F.* of next entry, cf. 1508, n. 6.

[U]í Néill, ιδον, mac Airt, mic Cuinn, do gabail leir O Neill, ιδον le Conn, mac Cuinn.—Sluaigseó leirín n-Íuirdoir Saxanač 7 le hIarla Chill-i-dara 7 le maičib Garðel Epenn a Tír-nEogain ar tarrainz [U]í Domnaill 7 Neill óis [U]í Neill 7 t-plečta Acođa [U]í Neill. Ocur Tír-Eogain do lorcab leó o Thun-gcal su hAđainn-moip 7 cairlen nua phuirt-an-řaillegain do bpipeó leo 7 oučab Ħriain na močeirgi do cpečlorcab leo 7 Muinečan o'řagbail polam ře n-učt. O Domnaill 7 Níall ós do ĥul a cenó an t-pluaig Šhallóa hpirín su Cinn-airt 7 cairiail Chinn-airt do bpipeó leó. Ocur O Neill do beč, pluaig óiarñe, ře n-učt 7 nap'lamadup a ĥul tēpir řin a Tír-nEogain 7 do impodup na pluaig řin, leč ar leč, oia tigič řó ĥuairč corcair, řan řič, řan ořab, ag Ua Neill řriú.—Ruairđri Šallóa, mac [U]í Neill, do gabail leir Ua Néill, ιδον le Conn, mac Cuinn.—Conn, mac Seain ĥuiri Més Mačgamna, do marřab le Mág Mačgamna 7 le cloinn Ħriain Més Mačgamna.—Eogan, mac Šhilla-řaorpuic oícc Mhég Uirđi, do marřab lé n-a oepbpačair řein, ιdom, le hEmann.—Ħaile [U]í Donnšaile o'innřoiřič an bliadain řo le Níall ós O Néill 7 in baile do gabail leir 7 mac [U]í Néill do gabail ann, ιδον Seann, oalta [U]í Donnšaile 7 eič 7 éoail an baile do bpeč oó řápaon řir.—Acođ ós, mac Tomair, mic Tomair aile, mic an Šhilla o u i č Més Uirđi, o'heg an bliadain řo, ar m-bpeč ĥuairđi ó ĥomun 7 o ĥeñan.—Mág Uirđi do ĥul, pluaig, a Tír-Conaill ar tarrainz [U]í Domnaill 7 a ĥul ar

⁴ *Just.*—Skeffington: appointed and came to Ireland with Kildare in 1530 (Ware, *Ann.* 83).

⁵ *A.-mor.*—See 1505, n. 7.

⁶ *Dis.*—As the context shows it lay between Portnelligan lake (Tur-

aney bar., co. Ar.) and Monaghan town, this was Donagh par., Trough bar., co. Mon. The castle of Brian (Mac Mahon) was at Glaslough.

⁷ *C.-ard.*—See 1479, n. 11.

⁸ *Town of Ua D.*—Ballydonnelly;

Art, son of Conn, was taken by [the] O'Neill, namely, by Conn, son of Conn.—A hosting by the Saxon Justiciary⁴ and by the Earl of Kildare and by the nobles of the Foreigners of Ireland into Tir-Eogain, at instigation of O'Domnaill and of Niall O'Neill junior and of the descendants of Aodh O'Neill. And Tir-Eogain was burned by them from Dun-cal [southwards] to Abhann-mor⁵, and the new castle of Port-an-faillegain was broken down by them, and the district⁶ of Brian of the early rising was raided and burned by them, and Muinechan was left empty at their approach. O'Domnaill and Niall junior went to meet that Foreign host to Cenn-ard⁷, and the castle of Cenn-ard was broken down by them. And O'Neill was, [with] a host hard to count, in front of them, and they attempted not to go beyond that into Tir-Eogain, and those hosts turned, side for side, to their houses with victory of overthrow, without O'Neill having peace or truce with them.—Ruaidhri the Foreign, son of O'Neill, was taken by O'Neill, namely, by Conn, son of Conn.—Conn, son of John Mag Mathgamna the Tawny, was slain by Mag Mathgamna and by the sons of Brian Mag Mathgamna.—Eogan, son of Gilla-Padruig Mag Uidhir junior, was slain by his own brother, namely, by Edmond.—The town of O'Donghaile⁸ was attacked this year by Niall O'Neill junior, and the town was taken by him, and the son of O'Neill, namely, John, fosterling of O'Donghaile, was taken there, and the horses and chattel of the town were carried off by him along with him.—Aodh junior, son of Thomas, son of another Thomas, son of the black Gillie Mag Uidhir, died this year, after gaining victory from world and from demon.—Mag Uidhir went [with] a host into Tir-Conaill, at instigation

now Castle-Caulfield, 4 miles w. of | name, cf. *Top. Dic.* s. v.; O'D. v.
Dungannon. For the change of | 1404-5.

B 112b Maḡnur O Domnaill | doíḡ 7 urḡór an tírú do cpeḡ-
lorcaḡ leo, iorḡ ḡiḡiḡ 7 arḡur, iorḡ buaiḡ 7 ḡairliḡ 7
ḡac innile olḡena. Ocur Maḡnur do beḡ, rluāḡ, ar
raiḡḡi ḡairléin na Finnne an uair rin 7 marḡrluāḡ mic
[U]í Domnaill 7 a ḡlann do ḡeḡḡ [ḡ]ar Finn anall a
coinne in t-rluaiḡ. Ocur Máḡ Uirḡir 7 a mac 7 clann
[U]í Domnaill d'a n-innroiḡiḡ 7 impuāḡaḡ do beḡ
acu° 7 do bualeḡ eiḡ 7 daine etorpa. Ocur do b'é
cpiḡ an impuāḡḡe bpiḡeḡ ar ḡmarḡrluāḡ mic [U]í
Domnaill 7 a cup ar ḡḡairḡ-beḡoiḡi d'a n-ainḡeoin 7
Máḡ Uirḡir do impoḡ d'a rparlongḡorḡ rā ḡuaiḡ cc-cor-
ḡair^d. Ocur Toirḡdelbaḡ, mac Donnḡaiḡ, mic ḡriain,
mic Rilib Mḡḡ Uirḡir, do ḡarḡbaḡ d'aon ḡuille ḡa ar an
impuāḡaḡ rin le marḡaḡ do Muinnḡir-ḡhallḡabuir 7
a ḡabairḡ beo d'a ḡaile rḡin 7 báḡ d'ráḡbail ró cenḡ
ḡri n-oiḡḡe dó ann, iar m-buaiḡ Onḡḡa 7 aiḡriḡi.—Inḡen
Mhḡḡ [C]raiḡ d'heḡ an bliāḡain ri, iorḡ, Finnḡuala,
an ḡen do ḡi aḡ ḡiolla-na-naom O Uirḡinn.—Conn° mo-
ḡurpa, mac Airḡ, mic Neill, do marḡbaḡ la Níall óḡ,
mac Cuinn, mic Nell, an bliāḡain ri°.—Semmur O
rḡlanḡaḡá[i]n, iorḡ, mac perrúin Inḡri, neāḡ do bí lán
d'innḡeni 7 d'ealaḡáin 7 do bo maiḡ teāḡ n-aiḡeḡ^f, d'ḡḡ
in bliāḡain ri.

B112c[b.] Kal.^a Ian. ror [Luan^b, l. xxi.], Anno Domini M.° d.
xxx.° n.° Tomar, mac Iarla Chille-dara, d'heḡ an
bliāḡain ri, iorḡ, aon macáḡ na Míḡi 7 daine dob'
perr aiḡne ar ḡac ealaḡáin i n-a aimḡir rḡin.—Cor-
mac, mac Mhḡḡ Uirḡir, do ḡabail a rḡall le cloinn [U]í
Néill, 7 le rḡer-dorḡa hUa Néill 7 le rḡiḡlimiḡ Doiḡ-

1531. °aq, MS. ^dcc=ḡ eclipsing initial c. °°=1507°°, in smaller letter. ^f-ḡ, MS.

1532. ° 16 ll. bl. before this year. ^bDomnac—Sun., MS. No bl. for Ep.

⁹ Sgarb-B.—Sgariff [Shallow] of Bechoig; a ford, it seems, on the Finn, near the Castle.

¹⁰ M.-G.—People of Gallehubar; tribe name of the O'Gallaghers.

of O'Domnaill, and they [both] marched on Magnus [1531] O'Domnaill, and very much of the country was raided and burned by them, both houses and corn, both beeves and horses, and every substance besides. And Magnus was [with] a host on the green of Castle Finn at that time, and the horse-host of the son of O'Domnaill and his sons went [south] across the Finn against the host. And Mag Uidhir and his son and the sons of O'Domnaill attacked them and they had an engagement, and horses and men were injured between them. And the end of the engagement was defeat of the horse-host of the son of O'Domnaill, and they were put on Sgarb-Bechoigi⁹ in their despite, and Mag Uidhir returned to his stronghold with victory of overthrow. And Toirdelbach, son of Donchadh, son of Brian, son of Philip Mag Uidhir, was mortally wounded with one stroke of javelin in that engagement by a horseman of Muintir-Gallchabuir¹⁰ and brought alive to his own town, and died at end of three nights there, after victory of Unction and penance.—The daughter of Mag Craith, namely, Finghuala, the wife Gilla-na-naem O'Uiginn had, died this year.—Conn the morose, son of Art, son of Niall, was slain by Niall junior, son of Conn, son of Niall [O'Neill], this year.—James O'Flannagain, namely, son of the parson of Inis, one who was full of intelligence and of knowledge, and was good to keep a guest-house, died this year.

Kalends of Jan. on [Mon., 21st of moon,] A.D. 1532. [1532 B.] Thomas, son of the Earl of Kildare, namely, the unique youth of Meath, and the person who was best in knowledge of every science in his own time, died this year.—Cormac, son of Mag Uidhir, was taken in treachery by the sons of O'Neill and by Fer-dorcha¹ Ua Neill, and by

1532. ¹ *Fer-d.*—*Dark* [i.e., taciturn] *man*.

Lineč, mac Airt, mic Cuinn [U]í Néill, 7 cuir do m̃arce-
 rluaš mic M̃ég Uíðir do m̃arbað ann, ionn, Uilliam,
 mac D̃iarmada, mic Cormaic Mic D̃affraiš 7 in
 Ghilla ballač, mac Enrí buíðe Mic D̃affraiš 7
 daíne aili nač áirímt̃er runn. Ocur cuir aile do
 m̃arcepluaš Cormaic do gabail paraon rir ann, ionn,
 Ror, mac Neill Mic Caba 7 Eogan, mac an D̃iarmada
 ro aouðramar romainn. Ocur gíð íao clann [U]í
 Neill ann, r̃ór ní r̃eíð tañgaður o'n daíl ro: do buaileð
 7 do loiteð ur̃m̃ór a muinnt̃ire. Ocur ir íao ro na
 maič̃i do b̃ói a pone b̃áir ar im̃čar leó ann, ionn, mac
 [U]í Neill, ionn, Feiðlimið 7 Roiðilín Mac Domnaill
 7 daíne aili nač áirímt̃er runn.—Cneč̃a mora do ðenam
 le Mašnur O n-Domnaill a g-Cúil-Mh̃ég Tigernáin.— |
 B 112d O C̃erðail, ionn, Maolruánuiš—an t-aon G̃haíðel
 dob' f̃err gart 7 gairgeð, áš 7 oir̃r̃oercur, uairle 7
 ač̃arr̃oð̃a 7 an t-é d'ár'buíðeč̃ d̃áma 7 deóraið, eic̃ri
 7 ollam̃áin, uir̃o 7 ecclura 7 an t-é ir mo do č̃inóil 7
 do č̃iðlaic o aimir̃ b̃riain b̃órama anuar: cuingíð
 congmała caič 7 r̃ouir̃ c̃er̃t, cobraið, acineðāč 7 bua-
 č̃ail tenn, tair̃oil na o-treāč̃ 7 mal meðrač̃, m̃ór̃oalač̃
 Muman: leaš loš̃m̃ur 7 geam č̃arpmogaíl 7 inneoin
 ř̃orair̃ 7 uair̃ne oir̃ na n-éileč̃—a éš iar m-buaíð Ongč̃ā
 7 aic̃riš̃e i n-a m̃órlongpor̃t r̃éin. Ocur a m̃ac do
 oir̃[č̃]neð i n-a inač̃ dia éir, eðon, ř̃er-gan-aínm.—
 Eogan, mac Tigernáin [U]í Ruairc, do m̃arbað leir̃
 O Mailm̃iaðaiš 7 le n-a b̃raič̃rič̃ a Mainir̃tir na
 m-b̃rač̃ar Minur̃ i n-D̃ruim-d̃ā-ř̃iaar. — Seaan, mac
 R̃il̃ib, mic Toir̃r̃oēalbuiš Mh̃ég Uíðir, do m̃arbað an

² *Devlinite*.—Namely, fostered by O'Develin (O'Doibhilen), whose district, Muintir-Evelin, lay w. of Lough Neagh.

³ *C.-M.-T.*—See 1536, n. 1.

⁴ *Elians*.—The people of Ely

O'Carroll (barr. of Clonlisk and Ballybritt, King's co. and Ikerrin, co. Tip.).

⁵ *Died*.—On St. Matthew's Day, F. M. The *stronghold* was the castle of Leap (1513, n. 6).

Feidhlimidh the Devlinite², son of Art, son of Conn [1532 B.] O'Neill, and some of the horse-host of Mag Uidhir, namely, William, son of Diarmaid, son of Cormac Mac Gaffraigh and the freckled Gillie, son of Henry Mac Gaffraigh the Tawny, and other persons that are not reckoned here were slain there. And another part of the horse-host of Cormac, namely, Ros, son of Niall Mac Caba, and Eogan, son of this Diarmaid whom we mentioned before, were taken along with him there. And although it was the sons of O'Neill [were victorious] there, still not scatheless went they from that encounter: very many of their people were beaten down and wounded. And these are the nobles that were at point of death on being carried off by them: to wit, the son of O'Neill, namely, Feidhlimidh and Raibhilin Mac Domnaill and other persons that are not reckoned here.—Great raids were made by Maghnus O'Domnaill in Cuil-Meg-Tigernain³.—O'Cerbaill, namely, Maolruanaigh, the unique Gaidhel who was best in bounty and bravery, prosperity and pre-eminence, nobleness and inheritance, and the one to whom were grateful [bardic] bands and pilgrims, learned and ollams, [religious] orders and churches, and the one who most collected and bestowed from the time of Brian Boruma downwards: the link of maintenance of every one, and the accurate, steady rudder and the steadfast, progressive shepherd of the tribes, and the pleasant, majestic hero of Munster: the precious stone and gem of carbuncle, the anvil of stability and prop of gold of the Elians⁴, died⁵ after victory of Uinction and penance in his own stronghold. And his son, namely, Fer-gan-ainm⁶, was installed in his place after him.—Eoghan, son of Tigernan O'Ruairc, was slain by O'Mailmiadhaigh and by his kinsmen, in the monastery of the Friars Minor in

⁶ *Fer-gan-a*.—*Man without* [personal] *name*. He married a da. of | the Earl of Kildare (*E. of K.* 122; Ware, *Annals*, 86).

bliaðain ri le Domnall, mac Mhég Uíðir, i don, mac Chon-Chonnaét, mic Chon-Chonnaét, mic ðriain, mic Pilib Mhég Uíðir, d'en raðaið do rðin.—Mac Mhég Samraðáin, i don, Domnall ócc, mac Domnaill ðernaið, do marðað d'en ðuille ga du Aíðne, mac Maðnurá, mic Tomair Með Samraðáin.—An ingen du ð, ingen Mhég [C]raíð, d'heg an bliaðain ra, i don, ben an Duðaltaíð Mic Domnaill: i don, ben ruairc, ruð-áltað, ðreanmar.—Mað Samraðáin d'heg an bliaðain ri, i don, Tomár, mac Maðnurá Með Samraðáin; i don, taircð dob' perr d'a tairc a Teallað-Eðað pe cuimne cáíð.—Comarba Píðnað d'heg an bliaðain ri, i don, ðriain O Roðaðá[1]n.—Enrí a i m p e i ð, mac ðriain, mic Cuinn [U]í Néill, do ðabail ler O Néill, i don, lé Conn, mac Cuinn.—Cormac O hUlltaðana[1]n [sic], i don, oirðinneð Aðaið-beðe, d'heg an [bliaðain] ri.—Tomar Mac Am[l]aib, i don, mac Cormaic Mic Amlaib; ðilla-na-naom, mac Airt Mic ðarppaið, d'heg an bliaðain ri.— | O Domnaill 7 Mað Uíðir do ðul a cenn an ðiurðir ð-Shaxanaíð gu Ðroiðeao-aða 7 a ðnoðaiðe do ðenum 7 a toiðeacð po ðuaið díá tiðib doirðiri.—An ðiurðir gu na ð-Shaxanaðaið 7 ðoill na Míðe do ðul a Tir-ðoccaim 7 pluaið ðhaiðel do eirðí amað i n-a coimne, mar ata, Niall og O Neill 7 Mað Uíðir 7 O Raiðillið 7 Mað Maðgamna 7 rliçt Aðða hUí Neill 7 rliçt Aðða buiðe 7 clanna-Ruðraiðe do'n taoð a tuaið 'ðaðam doið 'ga tuiríð. Aðt do imroaour ðaiðil leða Cuinn^o uile ar O Neill 'munn am ra, aðtmað becc. Ran-ðadour na pluaið po, leð ar leð, gu Ðún-ðeanaínn a coimne

B 113a

1532. °q1., MS.

⁷ *D.-da-s.*—*Dromaheir* is placed by Latin (Ware's ?) h. on r. m. (Cf. 1458, n. 2; 1512, n. 14.)

⁸ *Son of C.*—Om., *F. M.*; rightly given by O'Clery (*Life of O'Don-*

nell, fol. 50a).

⁹ *A.-b.*—See 1458, n. 5.

¹⁰ *Amlaibh.*—Graphic variant of [Mac] Amlaimh (1453, n. 4).

¹¹ *C.-R.*—*Clans of R.* (K. I. 3rd

Druim-da-shiar⁷.—John, son of Philip, son of Toirdel- [1532 B.]
bach Mag Uidhir, was slain this year by Domnall, son of
Mag Uidhir, namely, son of Cu-Connacht⁸, son of Cu-
Connacht, son of Brian, son of Philip Mag Uidhir, with
one thrust of knife.—The son of Mag Samradhain, namely,
Domnall junior, son of Domnall Gapped[-tooth], was slain
with one stroke of javelin by Aithne, son of Maghnus,
son of Thomas Mag Samradhain.—The dark Damsel,
daughter of Mag Craith, died this year; namely, wife of
Dubhaltach Mac Domnaill: to wit, an excellent, virtuous,
witty woman.—Mag Samradhain died this year; namely,
Thomas, son of Maghnus Mag Samradhain: to wit, a
chief who was the best of those that came in Tellach-
Echach within the memory of every one.—The Coarb of
Fidhnach, namely, Brian O’Rodachain, died this year.—
Henry the Turbulent, son of Brian, son of Conn
O’Neill, was taken by [the] O’Neill, namely, by Conn,
son of Conn.—Cormac O’hUlltachain, namely, herenagh
of Achadh-beithe⁹, died this year. — Thomas Mac Am-
laibh¹⁰, namely, son of Cormac Mac Amlaibh; Gilla-na-
naem, son of Art Mac Gaffraigh, died this year.—O’Dom-
naill and Mag Uidhir went to meet the Saxon Justiciary
[Skeffington] to Droiched-atha and their affairs were
transacted and they went with victory to their houses
again.—The Justiciary with the Saxons and Foreigners of
Meath went into Tir-Eogain and a host of Gaidhil rose
out to meet them, that is, Niall O’Neill junior and Mag
Uidhir and O’Raighilligh and Mag Mathgamna and the
descendants of Aodh O’Neill and the descendants of Aodh
the Tawny and the Clanna-Rughraidhe¹¹ of the northern
side. . . For¹² the Gaidhil of all the Half of Conn, except
a few, turned on O’Neill about that time. These hosts

cen. B. C., *Td. Lct.* III. 193: an-
cestor of the Ultonians). *Northern*
part means the portion of Ulster

not occupied by the septs here
named.

¹² *For.*—Lit., but.

α čeile, gur'brureð 7 gur'blažað, gur'murað 7 gur'muž-
aižeð, gur'toirneð 7 gur'trapcrað, eter črunn 7 cloič,
eter tižið 7 teccar, eter tuineð 7 decčarur, in baile,
gu nar'aičgin Šall na Šaiðel, d'a paça poime ariam, ar
in tpep lá e. Do hinoreð 7 do hinnaþað, do vilžieð
7 do vilaičþieð, do loirceð 7 do lainmilleð in tir
uile a op gu hor leo. Do čuatur alma 7 innile čipe
h[U] Neill gu him[r]lan ar þainnel 7 ar þoroul, no
gu þanžadur Šliað Dečā, mīc Naóí. Do leanaður na
Šaiðil ro aubramur þořaind^a íat, no gu þucaður
opra 7 do čóccþaðar in þoruřa þoairme ro leó, no gu
þanžadur amerc Šhall. Do þoi marþ ar in m-bonn
7 marþ gačā þonð aš Šallaið in oiðei þin. Do þinn-
etar Šoill 7 Šoiðil a caðāč 7 a caþaðað, a cuir 7 a
cumarčā, do čeangal þe čeile ar lo. Do imþáður
Šoill d'a n-tuinič 7 Šaiðil díā n-dežbailtič gu m-
buaið corcair 7 araile. | 1r and do þai O Dořnaill
in uair þin 7 Mac Dořnaill na hAlban 7 a þeačt i
n-a þočair, aš gabail ne[1]r a Cuižeð Meðþā.—
Čreačā mořa 7 airceči aniařmarþačā do þenuř do
Niall óš O Neill ar Rořilin Mac Dořnaill 7 a
tabairt a þepaið-Manač leir.—1arla Cille-þapa do
čoižečt a n-čunni i n-čpřač in bliaðain ro, eðon,
Šepóio óš 7 řeðmanntur in řiž do čaðairt do leir gu
cent x. m-bliaðan. Ocur žairm do čup ar in n-Šiurðir
Šaxanač d'a čappaiņž gu baile Alā-cliač 7 in Com-
airle moř do řiužuð ann 7 in Šaxanač do čup, do
1532. ^a -ronn, MS. * = 1528 *.

¹³ *Mountain — Noah. — Sliabh-Betha*: Slieve Beagh, on confines of Mon. and Tyr. cos. The rationale is dull beyond the average. Instead of being taken into the ark, Bith and others were advised by his father, Noah, to sail to the western world, to escape the Deluge. Of the three barks that set

out, only one, bearing B. with two more men and 50 maidens, reached Ireland. In time B. died and was buried on the mountain named after him (*Occupations of I.*, L. L. 4b; *Dinnsenchus*, L. Be. 397b, 18–40).

¹⁴ *P. of M. — Connaught*. For Medhb, see *Man. and Cus.* s. v.

went, side for side, to Dun-Gennain to meet each other, [1532 B.] so that the town, both wood and stone, both houses and furniture, both fort and fair habitation, was broken and dismembered, destroyed and deleted, overturned and prostrated, so that Foreigner or Gaidhel of those who saw [it] ever before recognised it not on the third day. The whole territory from border to border was harried and raided, punished and wasted, burned and totally destroyed by them. The herds and [other] cattle of the territory of O'Neill went in [their] entirety in fright and constant progress, until they reached the Mountain of Bith, son of Noah.¹³ These Gaidhil we mentioned before followed them, until they overtook them and carried off with them this cattle-spoil hard to count, until they came among the Foreigners. The beef was for the groat and a beef for every groat with the Foreigners that night. Foreigners and Gaidhil united their alliance and their friendship, their bonds and ratifications, with each other on the [next] day. The Foreigners returned to their keeps and the Gaidhil to their good houses with victory of overthrow and so on. Where O'Domnaill and Mac Domnaill of Scotland and their force with them were at that time is acquiring power in the Province of Medhbh¹⁴.—Great raids and unprecedented forays were made by Niall O'Neill junior on Raibhilin Mac Domnaill and they [the spoils] were carried into Fir-Manach by him.—The Earl of Kildare, namely, Gerald junior, came to Ireland in Spring this year and brought¹⁵ the authority of the king [Hen. VIII.] for a term of ten years with him. And citation was served on the Saxon Justiciary to draw him to the town of Ath-cliath and the Great Council sat there and the Saxon was sent, on account of the rights of the Foreigners, to the town of the king

¹³ *Brought, etc.*—Appointed Justiciary, July 5; came to Ireland, | Aug. 1 (*E. of K.* 110).

ḡruim cept ḡhall, ḡu baile in riḡ do riḡiri po ḡhela 7 po ḡarḡa ḡoír.—Mac' Uibilin, iodon, ḡepoit, mac Ualtair, do ḡarbaḡ a feill le Mac Ruairḡi an Rura 7 le mac lé [sic] 'Domnaill ḡléiriḡ [U]i Caḡa[i]n a tem-pull 'Duna-uó 7 Conḡobur, mac Eirí, do ḡarbaḡ 7 do loircaḡ an aḡairḡ [sic] cetna.—Clann [U]i Néill, iodon, Ruairḡi ḡallta 7 Tuatál, do cpoḡaḡ leir O Néill, iodon, le Conn, mac Cuinn'. —Feiḡlimiḡ⁸, mac Eogain boiḡo [U]i Neill, do éḡ an bliatḡain cetna, iodon, an fei-ḡuḡ minna náḡ tiucepeḡ rluazḡ Conullaḡ a Tír-ḡogain ré n-a beaḡairḡ náḡ muirpeḡ eḡ, no duine, uib 7 do comuilleḡ rin.—Diaur, mac Sémuir, iodon, laḡla Ur-Muman, línḡ a tinóil, do teḡt a cpiḡ Ele 7 Ur-Muman 7 baile-an-ḡárrḡa do loḡḡaḡ lair. Ocur aḡ impoḡ tar a n-air uoiḡ, clann [U]i Cerpuiill do bpeiḡ orpa aḡ Ḳḡ-na-ḡaraḡ-caime. ḡréim anbroil do cur orpa 7 ár uírímḡa do tabairt orpa 7 na airḡme allmuirḡa ir mo le'rḡabrat trén 7 tpeiri do béin uib, iodon, a n-ḡunnaḡa. Ocur do len for tormuḡ anma u'on aḡ rin, iodon, Ḳḡ-n-a-p-aḡb-c-u-n. Ocur do benaḡ fór móran u'a n-ór 7 u'a n-arḡeo uib 7 a lon 7 a carḡaḡa 7 a n-eoḡa, aḡtmaḡ beḡán. Ocur ar e an la rin do ḡunnaḡaḡ torḡair O Cerpuiill^{8h}.

B 113c

Ḳal.^a Ian. [for^b Cetain, l. ii.^b], Anno Domini M.^o D.^o xxx.^o iii.^o Mac 'Diarḡada Mhuirḡi-Luirḡ (iodon, 'Diar-ma iḡ a n-eiriḡ^c) do marbaḡ le cloinn a ḡepḡraḡtar réin a feall.—O Ciana[i]n u'heḡ an bliatḡain ri, iodon,

1532. ^{f-f} = 1507 ^{a-a}. ^{g-g} = 1531 ^{e-e}. ^{h-g} ll. bl.1533. ^{a-a} = 1507 ^{a-a}. ^{b-b} = 1507 ^{b-b}. ^{c-c} ill., t. h.

¹⁶ *Dun-bo.* — *Fort of the Cow*; Dunboe, co. Lond. *Top. Dic.* s. v.; *Adam.* lxiv.

¹⁷ *B.-an-g.* — *Ballingarry* in Lower Ormond bar., co. Tip. "There are some remains of the ancient castle . . . from which it appears

to have been of great strength and magnitude," *Top. Dic.* I. 115.

¹⁸ *Ath-na-d.-c.* — *Ford of the crooked oak*; not identified, but on the Ballyfinboy, probably in Modreeny par., co. Tip.

again, under great reproach and contumely.--Mac Uibhilin, [1532 B.] namely, Gerald, son of Walter, was slain in treachery by the son of Ruaidhri [O'Cathain] of the Route and by the son of Domnall O'Cathain the cleric, in the church of Dun-bo¹⁶ and Concobur, son of Henry, was slain and burned the same night.—The sons of O'Neill, namely, Ruaidhri the Foreign and Tuathal, were hung by O'Neill, namely, Conn, son of Conn.—Feidhlimidh, son of Eogan O'Neill the Poor, died this year: to wit, the man who took oaths that there would not come into Tir-Eogain in his lifetime a Conallian host of which he would not kill a horse or man, and that was fulfilled.—Piers, son of James, namely, Earl of Ormond, [with] his full muster went into the country of Eili and of Ormond, and Baile-an-garrgha¹⁷ was burned by him. And, as they were turning back, the sons of O'Cerbaill overtook them at Ath-na-darach-caime¹⁸. A severe attack was made on them and slaughter hard to count inflicted upon them and the foreign weapons whereby they most got success and sway, namely, their guns, were wrested from them. And Ath-na-fadbcun¹⁹ continued as an increase of name to that Ford. And there were also wrested from them much of their gold and of their silver and their provision and their carts and their horses, except a few. And it is on this day precisely died²⁰ O'Cerbaill.

Kalends of Jan. [on Wed., 2nd of moon,] A.D. 1533. [1533]
Mac Diarmada of Magh-Luirg (namely, Diarmaid of the Hospitality) was slain¹ by the sons of his own brother in treachery.—O'Cianain, namely, Aodh the Black, died this year.—William O'Corcraín, namely, an

¹⁹ *Ath-na-f.*—Ford of the falcons; obsolete. For the ordnance so called, see quotation in Johnson, s. v. *Falcon* (copied by O'D. v. 1409).

²⁰ *Died.*—Lit., *fell* (third entry of this year).

1533. ¹ *Slain.*—Fuller details in *A. L. C.*

Ἄκοῦ τοῦ.—William O Conerain d'heg an bliadain ri, 1000, ραι ἑλπίς 7 duine maic ealaθna.—Donncað, mac Rémainn, mic Maol[-Sh]eclainn Mic Gappair, d'heg an bliadain ri, 1000, duine maic oipeð do muinntir Mes Uíðir.—Feidlimíð baccá, mac Néill, meic Cuinn, tigherna Triana-Conghail, d'heg an bliadain ri.²—Diarmaid³, mac Domnuill [U]í Shuilleabáin—O Shuilleabain Deirpre—per uilta dáin 7 deórað, éiger 7 ollamhan Erenn, do ég iran m-bliadain ri.—Fingín Laišneð, mac Diarmada, mic Domnuill Mes Cárrcáig, do ég iran m-bliadain ri.—Crimthánn, mac Genuilt, mic Domnuill ríadhaig Caómhánaig, do marbað a féall lé n-a deirðbra-čair fein, 1000, le hArct m-buidhe, mac Genuilt, an bliadain ri.—Sligeð do gabail a feall—mar náir'raileð —la Sil-Concuibuir³, 1000, la Tairg óg, mac Tairg, mic Ácoða, mic Cačail cárrcáig, an bliadain ri.—Murcað ruad, mac Tairg, mic Driáin [U]í Driáin, do marbað le Domnall (1000^o, cleipeð^o), mac Concuibuir³, mic Toirprealbhaig [U]í Driáin, irin bliadain céona⁴.—Mairm⁵ do čabairt ar Mac Diarmada Mhuigí-Luirec an bliadain ri leir O Concabuir ruad 7 le n-a mac, 1000, Toirprealbač ruad 7 le Ruaidrí, mac Mic Diarmada.—Mairm do čabairt ar Cloinn-Ácoða-buidi 7 ar Álarorand carpač, mac Mic Domnall, an bliadain ri le Mac Uíðilin.—Feidlem[íð] duib, mac Gilla-Paruice, mic Eniuinn Mhég Uíðir, cenn-peğna maic 7 per tighi aitheð, a écc an bliadain ri.—Rémann, mac Sémair, mic Dilib Mhég Uíðir, do marbað an bliadain ri le Cloinn-Gappair pá mnaí Chormaic, mic Donncað, 1533. ^{d-d} = 1531^{o-o}. * -nqð-, MS.

² *Diarmaid*. — Married to Julia, da. of Domnall Mac Carthy the Swarthy and of Elenor, da. of Earl of Kildare (she was one of the three who witnessed the resignation instrument of bishop Courcey

in 1519, Thei. 519. Cf. 1485, n. 1), Harl. Ped., *ubi sup.* 403.

³ *Lagenian*.—So called perhaps from having procured or sanctioned the marriage of Domnall and Elenor.

eminent cleric and a person well learned, died this year.— [1533]
 Donchadh, son of Redmond, son of Mael[-Sh]echlainn Mac Gaffraigh, a person of the people of Mag Uidhir good [to counsel in] a tribal assembly, died this year.—Feidhlimidh the Lamé, son of Niall, son of Conn [O'Neill], lord of Trian-Congail, died this year.—Diarmaid², son of Domnall O'Suillebhain—O'Suillebhain of Beirre—a man who paid [bardic] bands and pilgrims, learned and ollams of Ireland, died in this year.—Finghin the Lagenian³, son of Diarmaid, son of Domnall Mac Carthaigh, died in this year.—Crimthann, son of Gerald, son of Domnall Cavanagh the Swarthy, was slain in treachery by his own brother, namely, by Art the Tawny, son of Gerald, this year.—Sligech was taken in treachery—in a way it was not opined [it would be]—this year by the Sil-Concubuir⁴, namely, by Tadhg junior, son of Tadhg, son of Aodh, son of Cathal Carrach.—Murchadh the Red, son of Tadhg, son of Brian⁵ O'Briain, was slain by Domnall⁶ (namely, the cleric), son of Concobur, son of Toirdelbach O'Briain, in the same year.—Defeat was inflicted on Mac Diarmada of Magh-Luirg this year by O'Concubuir the Red and by his son, namely, Toirdelbach the Red and by Ruaidhri, son of Mac Diarmada.—Defeat was inflicted this year on the Clann-Aedha-buidhe and on Alexander Carrach, son of Mac Domnaill, by Mac Uibhilin.—Feidhlimidh the Black, son of Gilla-Padruig, son of Edmond Mag Uidhir, a good leader and a man that kept a general guest-house, died this year.—Redmond, son of James, son of Philip Mag Uidhir, was slain this year by the Clan-Gaffraigh respecting the wife of Cormac, son of Donchadh, son of Redmond Mac Gaffraigh.—Mathgamain O'Carmaic, a

⁴ *Sil-C.*—See 1526, n. 4.

⁵ *Brian.* — He slew bishop O'Brien, 1460, *sup.*

⁶ *Domnall.*—Ancestor of the Ennistymon O'Briens (*Hist. Mem. Tab. D*).

B 113a mic Rémuinn Mic Ḡaḡḡaraid. — Mac ḡamain O Capmaic
 d'heg an bliadain ri, ráor maič, onórač 7 pēp tigi
 aiðeð coitcenð, pa ðuaið Onḡčā 7 aičriḡi. — Emann,
 mac Cuiñð, mic Neill, mic Airt [U]i Neill, do marbað
 an bliadain ri le Mág Uirðir (idon°, Cu-Connačt°) 7
 le n-a cloinn, idon, Cormac 7 ðrian — idon, raí činn-
 pēḡna 7 ðuine maič, uaral an pēp rin — pēčtmain a
 n-óiaíḡ hḡamna. — | Da mac Pheirðlimčē, mīc Ruairi
 ḡacuiḡ [U]i Néill, do mārbað an bliadain ri, idon,
 Eimer 7 Niall, lé Maḡnur O n-Domnaill°. — Riḡ Saxan
 do ðul a n-aḡaið čpēðim 7 moran do nečib paēða do
 ðenam do a n-aḡaið na heḡlairi¹.

[Cal.° 1an. pōp [Dapðain^b, l. xiii.], Anno Domini M.°
 d.° xxx.° iiii.° Erbuc Cločair d'heg an bliadain ri,
 idon, Paðpaz Cuiiun. — Mac Domnaill d'heg an
 bliadain ri, idon, Rugraið: raí n-[e]iniḡ 7 n-engnuma
 an pēp rin. Ocur Mac Domnaill do ðenam d'a ðep-
 bračair, idon, do ḡhilla-erpuic. — Ðicairē Claoin-innri
 d'heg an bliadain ri, idon, Rémann, mac an oirčidēcain
 Mhēḡ Uirðir. — Seaan, mac Uairne [U]i Raḡalliḡ,
 tiḡerna Cloinni-Mačḡamna, do mārbað a ḡ-peall an
 bliadain ri le cloinn [U]i Raḡalliḡ, idon, Toirpðealbač
 7 ðrian, clann Pēḡail. — O ḡallčāðair d'heg an bli-
 adain ri, idon, Eñann, mac Eóin, mic Tuāčail. —
 Ruairi carpač, mac Capmaic, meic Aōða Meḡ Uirðir,
 d'heg an bliadain ri, ðuine maič, uaral, ḡuairberpač. —
 Iapla Cilli-ðara, idon, ḡeróio, do ðul pá ḡairm riḡ
 Saxan in bliadain ri. Ocur doð' e ðamna na toḡarḡa
 rin, idon, imčoraiðo imða do cur do ḡhallaið Epenn

1533. ¹ 13 ll. bl.

1534. ^a = 1507 ^a. ^b = 1530 ^a; but no bl. for Ep.

¹ Foolish things. — In connexion
 with marrying Anne Boleyn and
 divorcing Catherine.

1534. ¹ Culin. — An Augustinian.

He succeeded Mac Cawell (ob. 1515,
sup.) after a 4 years' vacancy
 (Ware, 187. The addition of
 Harris, *ib.*, that, according to the

good, honoured wright and a man that kept a general guest-house, died this year with victory of Uction and penance.—Edmond, son of Conn, son of Niall, son of Art O'Neill, was slain this year by Mag Uidhir (namely, Cu-Connacht) and by his sons, namely, Cormac and Brian, a week after November Day: to wit, an eminent leader and a good, noble person [was] that man.—Two sons of Feidhlimidh, son of Ruaidhri O'Neill the lame, namely, Eimer and Niall, were slain this year by Maghnus O'Domnaill.—The king of the Saxons went against the Faith and many foolish things⁷ were done by him against the church. [1533]

Kalends of Jan. on [Thurs., 13th of moon], A.D. 1534. [1534]
The bishop of Clochar, namely, Patrick Culin¹, died this year.—Mac Domnaill, namely, Rughradh, died this year: one eminent in hospitality and prowess [was] that man. And his brother, namely, Gilla-espuic, was made Mac Domnaill.—The vicar of Claen-inis, namely, Redmond, son of archdeacon Mag Uidhir, died this year.—John, son of Uaithne O'Raighiligh, lord of Clann-Mathgamna², was slain in treachery this year by the sons of O'Raghalligh, namely, Toirdelbach and Brian, sons of Ferghal.—O'Gallchabair, namely, Edmond, son of John, son of Tuathal, died this year.—Ruaidhri Carrach, son of Cormac, son of Aodh Mag Uidhir, a good, noble, enterprising person, died this year.—The Earl of Kildare, namely, Gerald³, received a summons of the king of the Saxons this year. And this was the cause of that summons: namely, many accusations were made [*lit.* put] by the Foreigners of Ireland against [*lit.* upon] him through

Ann. of Ulst., he was buried in Clogher cathedral, is disproved by the text).

² *Clann-M.* — *Sons of Mahon* (O'Reilly; sl. 1326); here, in a

secondary sense (cf. 1163, n. 3), Clonmahon bar., co. Cav.

³ *Received.*—He went to London before Spring, 1534 (Ware, *Ann.* 88).

B 114a

παρ τρε αἰῶν αἰνῶν 7 α ἔσχατα οὐρα, συ μαθὶ ἡ
 comuiple το pinne in πὶ 7 μαῖτε Saxan an τ-λαρλα το
 cup α τορ Lunnuinne α n-οιρῆιλλ | α mίλλι. Imēura
 meic 7 οιῖρε an ἱαρλα, ιον, Tomor, mac Ἰεροιο: ἱαρ
 n-α cluinnin pin, ιρ ἰ comaipte πο ἔινν πέν 7 α com-
 braitpe 7 α cairto Ἰαλλ 7 Ἰαιδεαλ: comainta coḡaiḡ
 το ḡenaiḡ α n-αḡaiḡ an πῖḡ. 1αρ cluinnin na comaipte
 pin ḡairdeppac baile Ἀῖα-cliaḡ 7 το πραιοίρ Cilli-
 Maiḡneno ḡ'errag na Mῖḡ 7 το mῖrḡn aile naḡ ἄιρ-
 emter punn, ag α ποῖḡι cuir το'ḡ ἱαρλα το cup α n-ἄιτ α
 mίλλι, το ḡaḡ eḡla aḡbal mῖr ἱατ, innur sup'pḡḡbaḡur
 α τιḡernur 7 α cuirto 7 α cairléin 7 ḡaḡ uile maiḡur
 aile ḡia ποῖḡι acu' ḡan imcoiméḡ, sup'ḡeḡpet α hḡinn
 co haḡlaḡ, anurmuirneḡ, ἔscoḡraiḡ το ḡul α Saxanaḡ
 ap uaman 7 ap imeagla mic an ἱαρλα ḡ'ἄ cup docum
 báir α n-ḡḡail α aḡar. Imēura airdeppuig baile Ἀῖα-
 cliaḡ, το bepar ὅρ air το ḡluair poime ap pῖubal
 οἰḡḡ ḡ'ragbaḡil ḡenn 7 ḡan aḡt uaḡaḡ ḡ'ἄ muinnitir
 maraon pḡir. Ocur, ag ḡul α luḡḡ α m-ḡeḡnn-ḡoar
 ḡó, pugadur muinnitir meic an ἱαρλα παρ 7 το ḡabaḡ
 léo hé ḡan pḡeḡm ḡia pḡiḡiléit, no ḡia cáḡur 7 το
 ḡuireḡ ḡroḡar anḡoil παρ 7 pugadur léo hé co hḡro-
 hḡiḡin, α comḡoḡri το Chluain-ταρḡ. Oḡ'ḡuālaḡ mac
 an ἱαρλα an ní pin, bá ḡeaḡ lair: ní ḡerna pḡraḡ, no
 comnuḡe, no ḡu pḡinic co hairm α ποῖḡι an τ-errag 7
 tuḡ ap α muinnitir ḡnim ḡḡantaḡ, anḡarmartaḡ, ἔtró-
 cair, tre 'ḡar'ḡiḡḡa mer 7 clar 7 mῖrḡraḡ, πῖḡ 7
 pḡineno 7 pḡaimḡir an tan pin, ιον, ceḡrumna cuḡ-
 ruma, coimḡerḡḡa το ḡénam το'ḡ airdeppac. ḡu
 maḡ é pin bḡuḡne an ḡoḡaiḡ aḡuḡrumar'.—ḡnim amḡi,

1534. °aq, MS.

⁴ *Thomas*. — Called Silken "for that his followers had silk frienges about their head' peeces" (Dowl. *ad an*). He was left as vice-De-

puty by his father (Ware, *loc. cit.*).

⁵ *Arbp.* — John Allen, 1528–34.

For his life and murder, see Ware, 346 sq.

excess of his illegality and his injustice on them, so that [1534] this was the counsel the king and nobles of the Saxons adopted,—to put the Earl into the tower of London in anticipation of his ruin. As to the son and heir of the Earl, namely, Thomas⁴, son of Gerald: after hearing that, this is the counsel himself and his kinsmen and his friends of the Foreigners and Gaidhil decided on,—to make alliance of war against the king. After that counsel was heard of by the archbishop⁵ of the town of Ath-cliath and by the prior⁶ of Cell-Maighnenn,⁷ by the bishop⁸ of Meath and by many others who are not reckoned here, who had a part in putting the Earl in the place of his ruin, excessively great fear seized them, so that they left their lordship and their courts and their castles and every other wealth they had without custody, so that they fled from Ireland very quickly, cowardly, irresolutely, to go to Saxon-land, for fear and for great dread of the son of the Earl putting them to death in revenge of his father. As to the archbishop of the town of Ath-cliath, it is publicly related he went forth by a night journey to leave Ireland, with but a few of his people with him. And on his going into the ship at Benn-Edair⁹, the people of the son of the Earl overtook him and he was taken by them, without respect to his privilege or to his reverence, and excessive hardship was put on him and they carried him with them to Ard-aidhin [Artane], in proximity to Cluain-tarbh [Clontarf]. When the son of the Earl heard that thing, it pleased him: he made not rest, or stay, until he reached the place where the bishop was and he put on his people to do a prodigious, unprecedented, unmerciful deed, through which were

⁶ *Prior*. — Rawson, prior of St. John's of Jerusalem, Ware, *Ann.* 89.

⁷ *Cell-M.* — See 1438, n. 2.

⁸ *Bishop*. — Edward Staples of

Lincolnshire, 1530–54. He returned in 1535, Ware, 154.

⁹ *Benn-E.* — *Peak of Edar*; Howth Head.

upcodeač do píněš a řepaiš-Manač oičče řeil Mar-
tain do řunnrač; ion, Mažnur buiše hūa ōuīš-
gena[ī]n, řoi řeandaič, do čačtač 1 n-a čaiž řein 7 do
mūčāč 7 do řolač le n-a mna řein 7 le ōrian, mac
Tomair, mic Torpřealčaiž [sic] Mhész Ūiōir. řir na
řinžaiš řin do ōul řa'n tīr 7 ōrian do teičiō a
n-Oirřiallaiš. Ōcur řlačberpač, mac řhilib, mic
Thorpřealčaiž [sic], do řačail na mna řin 7 do řačail
ōeir ōilmaīneač eile do ři řa'n řinžail řin 7 a ōoir-
berp do Mhař Ūiōir 7 Mař Ūiōir do lořač na ōeirri
řin | a n-en lo. Ōcur in řean do ři ōorpač o n-a řep
řein, a cur a řpīrun no řu řuř ři in ōoirčir řin 7 a
cročāč řa ōepeč. Ōiar ōepřberpačar in ōhriain řin
ō'a leamāin a n-Oirřiallaiš 7 a māpbač leo a řeill.
Ōcur ir maiř do ni řinžal, no řeall, řu bpač a n-ōiaiž
na řinžaiš řin 7 a řeačar do ōiřlač hi tpe mīrbale
Ōe 7 Mhaprain^d.

B 114b

[Cal. Ian. řop [Ōīne*, l. xx.iii.], Anno Ōomini M.° ō.
xxx.° u.° Ōeč, mac Ōomnaill, mic Enri, mic Ōořain
[U]i Neill, řai činn-řeačōna 7 řear lan ō'uaiřle 7
ō'eīneač, ō'heř in bliāčain ři.—Sluařač leir hūa
Neill řu Trian-Congail 7 caiřōel Ōōain-ōuččaręe do
řačail do air čloīnn Ōečā, mic Neill 7 a čabairp do
Niall óg, mac Neill, mic Cuinn.—hūa Rařalliř, ion,
řenřal, mac Seaain, mic Cačail [U]i Rařalliř, neoč řa
lan Ćire uile ō'a řpač, Ćtir čealla 7 tuačā, ar řeačar

1534. ^d = 1512 ^b.1535. ^a = 1531 ^a.

¹⁰ *Fruit, etc.*—That a just king caused salubrity and fecundity; an unjust, the reverse, was a belief prevalent in pagan Ireland. It likewise occurs in the *Col. Can. Hib.* (compiled before A.D. 725), with the title *Patricius* (XXV. De Regno, 3,

4); in the Tract, *De abusioibus saeculi*, assigned to St. Patrick,—which confirms the foregoing ascription (IX. Rex iniquus: ed. Villaneuva, 373); and in a *Sermon to kings*, on the text, Prov. xvi. 7 (L. B. 38b, 39a).

destroyed fruit¹⁰ and crops and sea-product, peace and [1534] seasons and fair weather at that time,—to wit, to make equal, fairly-lopped quarters of the archbishop. So that that was the cause of the war we mentioned.—An untimely, hurtful deed was done in Fir-Manach Martinmas night [Nov. 11] precisely : to wit, Maghnus Ua Duibhgennain the Tawny, an eminent historian, was strangled and smothered and concealed in his own house by his own wife and by Brian, son of Toirdelbach Mag Uidhir. Tidings of that murder went through the territory and Brian fled into Oirghialla. And Flaithbertach, son of Philip, son of Toirdelbach, arrested that woman and arrested two other culprits who were [implicated] in that murder and gave them up to Mag Uidhir and Mag Uidhir burned those two in one day. And the woman, who was pregnant by her own husband, was put in prison until she brought forth that birth and was hung at the end. Two brothers of that Brian pursued him into Oirghialla and he was killed by them in treachery. And woe is the one who does murder, or deceit, to doom, after that murder and the excellence wherewith it was punished through miracles of God and Martin.

Kalends of Jan. on [Fri., 24th of moon,] A.D. 1535. [1535] Aedh, son of Domnall, son of Henry, son of Eogan O'Neill, an eminent leader and a man full of nobleness and hospitality, died this year.—A hosting by Ua Neill to Trian-Congail and the castle of Edan-dubhcarghe¹ was taken by him from the sons of Aedh, son of Niall, and given to Niall junior, son of Nia'l, son of Conn.—Ua Raghalligh namely, Ferghal, son of John, son of Cathal Ua Raghalligh, one for whom all Ireland, both clergy and laity, was full of esteem for the excellence of his nobleness and his

¹ 1535. *Edan-d.*—See 1470, n. 14

α υαίρλε 7 α ενίθ 7 α ὁαεναῆτα, ὁ'hes πα βυαιῖ Onḡα 7 αῆρῖε.—Μαḡ Υιῶρ, ιον, Cu-Connaḡt, mac Con-Connaḡt, ὁ ὅυλ αρ cpeiḡ α Cinel-ḡepaḡaiḡ 7 cpeaḡ mór ὁ ῡabairḡ leír ὁ'n tír 7 ὁ Chloḡar. Ocur ní ḡuair ḡe τοιρ ιν λα ριν. Clann Eoḡain ρuaiḡ [U]i Neill ὁ'α leannḡain an oíḡe ριν 7 Mac ḡaḡḡraiḡ, ιον, ρeíḡliriḡ, mac ḡriain, mic | Uilliam Mic ḡaḡḡraiḡ, ὁ μαρβαḡ leo αρ leaḡḡaiḡ loḡa-ḡeapḡaiḡ, αρ n-α ḡaḡail an, beḡan ὁ ὁaíniḡ, αρ ρaḡoḡ ḡeniḡ 7 αρ μαρβαḡ ḡairḡ ὁ'n cpeiḡ.—hUa 'Oobilen, ιον, Seaan, ὁ'hes ιν bliḡḡain ρι ὁ'n ḡiaḡḡur.—Sluaḡḡ le Taeḡḡ, mac Taeí[ḡ]ḡ, mic Aeḡa, ḡu Maḡ-nEíne 7 ιν Μαḡ ὁ loḡḡaiḡ leo. Ocur ρuireaḡ ὁoiḡ inn oíḡe ριν αρ ιν Μαḡ 7 mac [U]i Domnail, ιον, Donnḡaḡ Cairḡḡeacḡ 7 clann [U]i ḡuiḡill 7 clann Mhes [Ph]lannḡaiḡ ὁ ὅυλ ρeampα an oíḡe ριν αρ ḡḡairḡ-ιρι-ιρ-ḡraiḡ. Ocur nap' ḡoḡḡaḡar ceann ὁ ḡorḡaḡ ιν τ-ḡluaiḡ, ceann ὁ ḡoḡḡail ὁoiḡ ὁ ḡepeḡ ιν τ-ḡluaiḡ 7 moḡan ὁiḡ ὁ ḡaḡail 7 ὁream ὁ ḡapḡaḡ. Mac [U]i Ruairc, ιον, ḡriain, ὁ ḡur ḡeaḡḡa ḡum Mhes [Ph]lannḡaiḡ ὁ'α inneriḡ ὁ ḡu ρaḡa ρiḡ aige ḡe Taeḡḡ óḡ 7 ὁ'α ρaḡ ρur na bḡai[ḡ]ḡe ριν ὁ ligan ὁ ḡḡuim na ρiḡe ριν. Μαḡ [Ph]lannḡaiḡ ὁ ligan na m-ḡḡaḡḡ ριν uile 7 aḡḡiḡ imḡlan ὁ ῡabairḡ ὁoiḡ αρ naḡapacḡ.—ḡilla-ḡaḡḡaiḡ, mac ḡilib, mic Emaínn Mhes Υιῶρ, ὁ'heḡ.—Eiḡneacḡan, mac Domnail [U]i Domnail, ὁ ḡapḡaḡ α b-ḡeall le cloínn [U]i ḡhuiḡill ιν bliḡḡain ρι.—ḡinḡal 7 ḡeall ḡḡanna ὁ ḡenam ὁ'α oḡlac 7 ὁ'α conḡḡabla ḡḡaḡaḡ ḡein αρ mac lapla Cille-ḡapa 7 α ḡaile, ιον, Μαḡ-

² C.-F.—See 1508, n. 6.

³ Loch-s.—Perhaps the lake on Slieve Beagh, in Trough bar., just within Mon. co., about a mile N.E. of the Clogher road.

⁴ Tadhg.—O'Conor Sligo.

⁵ S.-i.-in-f.—Scariff of the island

of the heath. Not identified; but, as Magh-Ene lay between Drowse and Erne and the ambush was laid for the raiders on their return to the S., the island would seem to have been in N.W. end of Lough Melvin.

generosity and his humanity, died with victory of Uinction [1635] and penance.—Mag Uidhir, namely, Cu-Connacht, son of Cu-Connacht, went on a raid into Cenel-Feradhaigh² and great spoil was carried off by him from the country and from Clochar [town]. And he got not pursuit that day. The sons of Eogan O'Neill the Red pursued him that night and Mac Gaffraigh, namely, Feidhlimidh, son of Brian, son of William Mac Gaffraigh, was slain by them on the slope of Loch-serchaidh,³ on his being found there, [with] a few persons, kindling a fire and killing a beef of the spoil.—Ua Dobhilen, namely, John, died this year of fever.—A hosting by Tadhg,⁴ son of Tadhg, son of Aedh, to Magh-Ene and the Plain was burned by them. And they waited that night on the Plain and the son of O'Domnaill, namely, Donchadh the Carbrian and the sons of O'Baighill and the sons of Mag Flannchaidh went before them that night on Sgarb-insi-in-fraich.⁵ Howbeit, they did not attack the van of the host, [but] attack was made by them on the rear of the host and many of them were taken and some slain. The son of O'Ruaire, namely, Brian, sent⁶ messengers to Mag Flannchaidh to mention to him that he had peace with Tadhg junior and to say to him to liberate those prisoners on account of that peace. Mag Flannchaidh liberated all those prisoners and full satisfaction was given to them on the morrow.—Gilla-Padraig, son of Philip, son of Edmond Mag Uidhir, died.—Eignechan, son of Domnall O'Domnaill, was slain in treachery by the sons of O'Baighill this year.—Murder and foul treachery was done by his own gallowglas and trusted constable on the son of the Earl of Kildare and his town, namely, Magh-nuad[at]⁷, was

⁶ *Sent, etc.*—This goes to prove the attack was made on the Drowse. The prisoners were thus taken within Mac Clancy's district (Ros-

clogher bar., co. Lei.) and set free by order of the head lord.

⁷ *Magh-nuad[at]*.—For *M.-luadat* (by usual interchange of *l* and *n*):

nuad, do peicc 7 do ċairbírt do na Saxanaċaiċ 7 bar-
 daċaċ in baile 1 n-a collaċ 7 forġla na m-bar-daċ do
 ġarbaċ 1 n-a collaċ 7 cuiġir no reirir do ċleirċiċ 7
 do ġaġarġaiċ do ġarbaċ ann. Ocur, mar do ċuaiċ
 acu^b air in m-baile, do ċuġadar in fer rin do ċairċir
 in baile ċoiċ a ġiaċnaiġe ġir inaiċ in ġiġ. Ocur do
 ġiaġraġiċ de ca ġaċ do ċainneoċġaċ ġe in baile, man'
 ġairċiġ ġe é. Ocur aġuberġ ġu cuinneoġaċ ġu ceann
 m-bliaċna. 'N-a ċiaiġ rin do ġiaġraġiċ de cġeo do
 ġinne mac an ġaġla air ġa'n-ġerna ġe ġeall ar a
 ċiġerna. Ocur aġuberġ rin naċ ġerna ni 'ġa biċ ġiam
 buċ ġiġti leiġ. Ocur do ġimorġaċ air ġu n-ġerna
 ġe moran ċiċe do ġhallaġiġ ġape ġic an ġaġla 7 aġu-
 ġadar na Saxanaġi ġur'ċora ġoran ġeall do ċenam
 ora ġein, nac ġuġ en ní ċó, na ġeall do ċenam air mac
 an ġaġla do ċuġ moran ċó. Ocur ar 1 bġeċ do ġuġaċ
 B 114d ġair ġac ní ċ'ar'ġeallaċ do do | ċabairġ ċ'a aċair, o'ġ
 e naċ ġerna ġeall no meaċal 7 in fer do ġinne in
 ġiċongill 7 an ġeall ġanna air a ċiġerna do ċur
 1535. ^baq, MS.

Plain of fleetness; Maynooth, co. Kild. A quatrain in L. L. (43a. The first distich is missing), attributes *fleet pace*, *luathu ceim*, to Cairpre (K. I., sl. c. A.D. 305, *Td. Lct.* III. 209). Overhead is a remark: *Unde Magh-luadat in hUib-Faelain* [barr. of Clane, Ikeathy and Oughteranny, Salt, N. and S., co. Kild.]; *id est, Magh-nuadat hodie*.

The Bk. Ar. (19a) has the items: *D[omnach-]mór M[aige-]l[uadat]*. *Erc*. The nexus is supplied by the *Mar. Tal.* (L. L. 364g); *Oct.* 27. *Bp. Erc* of *D.-mor* of *M.-l*. The *Cal. Oen.* likewise has *Erc* of *D.-m.*; which, the L. B. gloss states, is in

M.-l., in the N. of Ui-Faelain. This identifies *D.-M.* with Donoghmore, 2 miles E. of Maynooth. Similarly, Senan (*Sep. 2, Mar. Tal.*, L. L. 362c; *Cal. Oen.*), according to L. B., is of Lathrach-Briuin, in Ui-Faelain (Laragh-Bryan, near Maynooth).

The change of name, it appears from the foregoing, took place between the beginning of the ninth century and the middle of the twelfth,—the respective dates of the Book of Armagh and the Book of Leinster.

O'Donovan's guess, "*the plain of Nuadhat*, a man's name" (v.

sold and betrayed⁸ by him to the Saxons, whilst the warders of the town were asleep and the majority of the warders were slain in their sleep and five, or six, clerics and priests⁹ were slain there. And, when they went into possession of the town, they brought that man who betrayed the town to them, into the presence of the Deputy of the king. And it was asked of him how long he could hold the town, if he had not betrayed it. And he said that he could hold it to the end of a year. After that, it was asked of him what the son of the Earl had done to him for which he did treachery on his lord. And he said that he never did anything in the world that was displeasing to him. And it was reproached to him that he did much injury to Foreigners along with the son of the Earl and the Saxons said it were fitter for him to do treachery on themselves, who gave nothing to him, than to do treachery on the son of the Earl, who gave much to him. And this is the sentence that was passed upon him,—everything that was promised to him, to give it to his father, for he did not treachery or deception, and the man that did the deceit and the foul treachery on his lord, to be put to death, on the plea that he would do more of

[1535]

1420-1), is thus proved to be without foundation.

⁸ *Betrayed*. — “The castle . . . is said by Stanihurst to have been betrayed by Chris. Pareis; but in Skeffington’s own account . . . there is not the slightest allusion to any such betrayal; and, as the Irish annalists make no mention of it, we may easily believe it to be one of the many pure fabrications with which Stanihurst has embellished his narrative” (O’D. v. 1421).

But, having regard to the manner in which it was effected, the

betrayal is not excluded by Skeffington’s account; whilst the present text, tallying with Stanihurst in every detail, save giving the reward to the father, disproves the inferential charge of fabrication.

The castle was taken “the 23rd day, being the Tewsdaye next before Eister Day” (Skef. and Council to Hen. VIII. *St. P.* ii. 230).

⁹ *Clerics and Priests*.—Of the choral-service college (cf. 1468, n. 4) of Maynooth (for which see *E. of K.* 87).

cum báir, air ceirca gu n-diſneð tuilleð opparun, no air neač aile, do'n míſnum rin. Ocur do ríneð ceðre ceðramna de rin. Ocur ir mairg do ðenað peall, no rinſal, no meaðal gu bpač, mar do'a ðeonað 'Dia in míconſill rin do ðul mar rin. Ocur beannačt do'n řir do ruſ in bpeč rin.—Coſað etir Mhaſ Mhač-gamna 7 rličt Aeða ruaið Mhéſ Mhačgamna. Sličt Aeða ruaið 7 rličt Aeða [U]í Neill do čiačt ar cpeič ar Mhaſ Mhačgamna 7 cpeača mora do ðenam doið 7 hUa Conðálaiſ do mairbað leo.—Cormac, mac Donn-čaið Mic ſaſſraiſ, do mairbað le cláinn Eoſain ruaiſ [U]í Neill 7 ſilla-ſaſſraič, a verbratair, d'heſ in bliaðain rin.—Aoð°, mac [U]í Phlannaſá[1]n, do mairbað a č-peill in bliaðain ři lé cloinn řilip, mac Ħriáin Méſ Uíðir, řon, Sémur 7 řilib ócc, an Dom-nač ré b-řeíl řetair 7 řoil.—Mac ſuiřne [sic] Ħóſuine do mairpað [sic] lé mac a ačar 7 a mačar řein a č-peill, řon, lé Níall, lá řeíl řetair 7 řoil°.—Mac Iarla Chille-dara, řon, Tomař, do ſačail gu holec leir na ſaxanačaið tapeir arpcirre do čur air 7 a čiačtain 'n-a ceann leir an arpcir rin 7 a čur řoir čum řiſ ſaxan.—Sluaſað do ðenam do Maſ Uíðir 7 d'ingin Mic-na-Miſi, řon, do mnai [U]í 'Ohomnaił 7 a n-dul do čumnað leir na ſaxanačaið 7 le řer-inaið in řiſ, řon, le hUilliam ſſeiřilčan. Uilliam řein do éſ um Nollaiſ rin a n-'Oroič-ro-ača 7 Maſ Uíðir do č-[ř]illiuð o na ſaxanačaið do'a čir řein 7 nač č-řuair ře řein, no ingin Mic-na-miſi, řluaſ ſall leo cum ſliſiſ.—Plaiſ mor 7 ſalap breac řo Eřinn in bliaðain rin.—Siuban, ingin Chuinn, mic Enri, mic

1535. °°=1507²².

¹⁰ *Wickedly*. — That he surrendered conditionally, is plain from the king's letter: "if he had beene apprehended after such sort

as was convenable to his deservynges, the same had been moche more thankfull and better to our contentacion" (*St. P. ii. 280*).

that misdeed upon them, or on someone else. And four [1535] quarters were made of him. And woe is he that would do treachery, or parricide, or deception, to doom, as God deigned to have that deception issue like that. And benison to the man that passed that sentence.—War [arose] between Mag Mathgamna and the descendants of Aedh Mag Mathgamna the Red. The descendants of Aedh the Red and the descendants of Aedh O'Neill went on raid on Mag Mathgamna and great raids were made by them and Ua Connalaigh was slain by them.—Cormac, son of Donchadh Mac Gaffraigh, was slain by the sons of Eogan O'Neill the Red and Gilla-Padruig, his brother, died that year.—Aodh, son of O'Flannagain, was slain in treachery this year by the sons of Philip, son of Brian Mag Uidhir, namely, James and Philip junior, the Sunday [June 27] before the feast of Peter and Paul.—Mac Suibne of [Tir-]Boghaine was slain by the son of his own father and mother, namely, by Niall, in treachery on the feast day of Peter and Paul.—The son of the Earl of Kildare, namely, Thomas, was wickedly¹⁰ taken by the Saxons, after condonation being granted to him and his going to meet them [Aug. 18] on that condonation, and he was sent east to the king of the Saxons.—A hosting was made by Mag Uidhir and by the daughter of Mac-namighi,¹¹ namely, by the wife of O'Domnaill and they went to aid the Saxons and the deputy of the king, namely, William Skeffington. William himself died about that Christmas in Droiched-atha and Mag Uidhir returned from the Saxons to his own territory and neither he himself nor the daughter of Mac-namighi got a host of Foreigners¹² [to go] with them to Sligeach.—Great plague and small pox throughout Ireland this year.—Joan, daughter of Conn,

¹¹ *Ma-n.* — Graphic (corrupt) form of *Mac-namee*, the pronunciation of Mac Conmidhe.

¹² *Foreigners.* — Namely, the force under Lord Grey, the new Deputy.

Εὐχαῖν [U]ῖ Νεῖλλ, βεαν Μῃαῖνυρα [U]ῖ Δομναῖλλ, ὁ'ἡεῖ. — Γῖλλα-Coluim ἡῦα Εὐγαῖρα 7 Ἀεγγαρ, mac Εμαῖνν Μῃεῖ [C]ῖρα[ι]ῖ, ὁ'ἡεῖ in βλιαῖδαιν ρι.

B 115 [b.] [Cal. Ian. pop [Sačarn^a, l. u.] Anno Domini M.^o D.^o xxx.^o u.^o Clann Mheg Uíðir, iodon, Cormac 7 Órian 7 Domnall 7 rliēt Seacain 7 Semair 7 Ruairðri čaeič Mheg Uíðir do ðul air cogað air Maḡ Uíðir a cinn Neill ois [U]ῖ Neill. Ocur cpeačā člainne Tomair na Carrgi do ðenam do člainn Mheg Uíðir um feil Óriḡiðe 7 cpeačā mopa do ðenam do clainn t-Shemair 7 do člainn Ruairðri čaeič a Cuil-Mhec-[T]ῖ[gh]arna[ι]n air člainn-Šhaðppaið 7 cpeačā mopa eile do ðenam do rliēt Airt [U]ῖ Neill 'ra Chuil čecna 7 cpeačā eile do ðenam do Niall óḡ 7 do člainn Mheg Uíðir. ar rliēt Plačberpaið Mheg Uíðir. Ocur Eogan buiðe, mac Aeða, mic Gilla[α]-Phaðpuič, mic Phlačberpaič, do mairbað ann le^b Cormac Maḡ Uíðair^b 7 daéine eile, leč ar leč.—hῦa Concuðair do ḡairm do Taeðḡ óḡ, mac Taeiðḡ, mic Aeða, in βλιαῖδαιν ριν.—Maḡnar Mac Mačḡamna, abb Cluana-heoir 7 Taeðḡ, mac Óriain caič [U]ῖ Charriðe 7 Eogan buiðe ἡῦα Charriðe 7 Ἀῖdam Mac Mupčaið 7 in peppun Mac Uðaið 7 in peppun Mac Somairle—hii omney moriebantur hoc anno.—Cpeač eile do ðenam do Niall óḡ 7 do Chormac, mac Mheḡ Uíðir: a rḡeimleð do ðul o Chuil-Mhec-[T]ῖ[gh]arna[ι]n ḡu Doípe-ðporḡa 7 ḡu Clain-ínir 7 oič

1536. ^a = 1532 ^b. ^b bitl., in pale ink, t. h., with mark corresponding to another on t. line, to show where to insert.

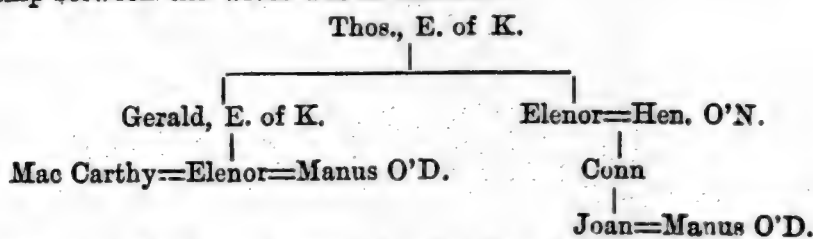
¹³ *Died.*—Aged 42, [Sat.] Aug. 21 and was buried in Donegal monastery, *F. M.* (doubtless, from the monastic obituary).

Manus married secondly, in 1538, Elenor, relict of Mac Carthy (1533, nn. 2, 3). For the marriage and sequel, see *E. of K.* 183 sq. The

son of Henry, son of Eogan O'Neill, wife of Magnus [1535] O'Domnaill, died.¹³—Gilla-Coluim Ua hEoghasa and Aenghus, son of Edmond Mag Craith, died this year.

Kalends of Jan. on [Sat., 5th of moon,] A.D. 1536. The [1536 B.] sons of Mag Uidhir, namely, Cormac and Brian and Domnall and the descendants of John and James and Ruaidhri Blind[-eye] Mag Uidhir went to join Niall O'Neill junior on war on Mag Uidhir. And the spoils of the sons of Thomas of the Rock were carried off by the sons of Thomas Mag Uidhir about the feast of Brigit and great raids were made by the sons of James and by the sons of Ruaidhri Blind[-eye] in Cuil-Mic-[T]i[gh]-arnain¹ on the Clann-Gaffraigh, and other great raids were made by the descendants of Art O'Neill in the same Cuil and other raids were made by Niall junior and by the sons of Mag Uidhir on the descendants of Flaithbertach Mag Uidhir. And Eogain the Tawny, son of Aedh, son of Gilla-Padraig, son of Flathbertach, was slain there by Cormac Mag Uidhir and other persons [were slain there], side for side.—Tadhg junior, son of Aedh, was proclaimed Ua Concubair² this year.—Maghnus Mac Mathgamna, abbot of Cluain-eois and Tadhg, son of Brian Blind[-eye] O'Caiside and Eogan O'Caiside the Tawny and Adam Mac Murchaidh and the parson Mac Ubhaid and the parson Mac Somairle—these all died this year.—Another raid was made by Niall [O'Neill] junior and by

kinship between the wives was as follows:—



1536. ¹ *C.-M.-T.* — *Corner of MacT.*; apparently, the north eastern part of Tirkennedy bar., | co. Fer., between the Tempo, its tributary and Tyr. co.

mor do ðenam doib aip ðeallaið 7 do'n tuaið in tipe.—
 Sliçt Aip [U]i Neill do ðenam cpeiççe a loṛṣ 7
 pilib balð, mac Caçail, mic Eogain Mhes Uioip 7
 Donnçað, mac Uilliam ðuib [U]i Mhança[i]n 7 Con-
 çuðar, mac Fearḡail [U]i Mhançain 7 da mac Feiḡ-
 límið [U]i Mhaeladuin do m̃arbað a topaiðeçt na
 cpeiçe rin.—Mas [Fh]lannçaið, ion, Fearaṛač, do éḡ
 do'n ḡalar ðreac.—Niall Mas Ruaiðri 7 Donnçað,
 a ðerðraçair, do eḡ do'n ḡalar cetna.—Maniṛtir na
 m-ðraçar ðaile [U]i Ruairc do loṛḡað 7 cupla braçar
 do loṛḡað inti, ion, Epeñan húa Domnaill 7 mac
 Mael-Seacláinn Mhes [S]amprað[i]n 7 moran oi[ḡ]-
 ðala do'n tiri uile do ðenam inti.—Mas [C]ra[i]ð
 Termainn do ðroṛḡað aip ðláinn Aeða caic [U]i Neill,
 ion, aip Fhailḡi 7 aip Mhael[-Sh]eçláinn. In clann
 rin 7 ḡač comluadap o'a ð-ḡuapadap do ðenam cpeiççe
 B 115b ar Mhas [C]ra[i]ð 7 mac Mhes [C]ra[i]ð, ion, Seimar
 buiðe 7 Nícolap, mac in Þriopač Mes [C]ra[i]ð, do
 m̃arbað Leo in la rin a n-oiḡailt in tpoiṛḡi rin.—
 Seaan, mac Eogain ruaiḡ [U]i Neill, do ḡaðail le
 hAip, mac Enri ðailb [U]i Neill 7 a çairbiṛt do
 Mhas Uioip 7 Mas Uioip 7 Clann-ḡhaðṛpaiṛ o'a
 çroçað.—Clann Iapla Chille-ðapa, ion, Semar 7
 Uatep 7 Olibep 7 Riṛtapo 7 Seaan, do ðeč a ceann
 riṛ inaiṛ in riḡ, ion, Loopo Línarpo, a cup leiṛ a
 n-aḡaið [mic] a n-ðerðraçar in n-açar pein, ion,
 Tomar. A n-ḡaðail uile a n-aenpeçt 7 a cup a Sax-

² *Proclaimed Ua C.*—Instead of by the usual title (1395, n. 4), in order to exalt his descent and outshine previous kings. *A. L. C.* (copied by the *F. M.*)

³ *Town.*—Dromahaire, co. Lei.

⁴ *Much.*—See 1507, n. 5.

⁵ *Fasted.*—For this legal procedure (which it is somewhat strange

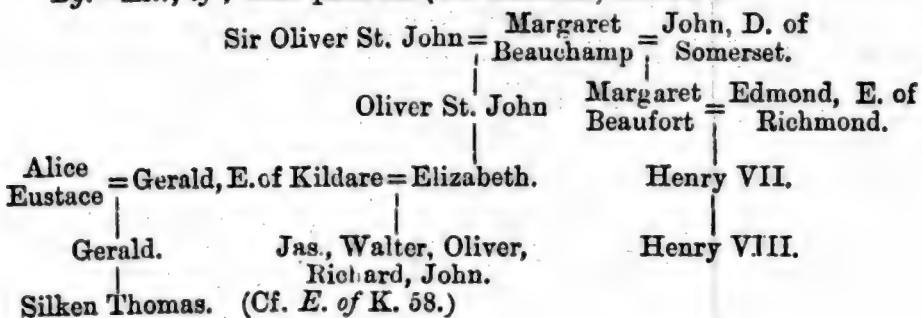
to find practised at so late a period), see *Anc. Laws of I., I. s. v. Fasting*. The offence, in all probability (*ib.* II. 71), was the removal, to prevent ordination, of a clerical student educated by the termoner, Magrath, for the service of the local church.

Cormac, son of Mag Uidhir: their advance-party went [1536] from Cuil-Mic-[T]i[gh]arnain to Doire-brosga and to Claen-inis and great damage was done by them on the churches and to the country of the territory.—The descendants of Art O'Neill [of Omagh] made a raid in Lurg and Philip the Stammerer, son of Cathal, son of Eogan Mag Uidhir and Donchadh, son of William O'Manchain the Black and Concobar, son of Ferghal O'Manchain and two sons of Feidhlimidh O'Maeladuin were slain in pursuit of that prey.—Mag Flannchaidh, namely, Feradhach, died of the small pox.—Niall Mag Ruaidbri and Donchadh, his brother, died of the same disease.—The monastery of the Friars of the town³ of O'Ruairc was burned and two friars, namely, Ereman Ua Domnaill and Mael-Sechlainn Mag Samradhain, were burned in it and much⁴ damage to the whole country was done in it.—Mag Craith of the Termon fasted⁵ on the sons of Aedh Blind[-eye] O'Neill, namely, on Failghe and on Mael-[-Sh]echlainn. Those sons and every muster they found made a raid [in consequence] on Mag Craith and the son of Mag Craith, namely, James the Tawny and Nicholas, son of the prior Mag Craith, were slain by them that day in revenge of that fasting.—John, son of Eogan O'Neill the Red, was taken by Art, son of Henry O'Neill the Stammerer and delivered up to Mag Uidhir and Mag Uidhir and the Clann-Gaffraigh hung him.—The sons of the Earl of Kildare, namely, James and Walter and Oliver and Richard and John, went⁶ to meet the deputy of the king, namely, Lord Leonard [Grey],

⁶ *Went*.—By invitation to a banquet, were arrested, Feb. 1536, and | sent to England (*E. of K.* 170).

anaið 7 ðap linne nač ma[1]č do fpič rin.—Riğ Saxan
 do ðenam čapaidē air in m-ðannriğain gu n-ðerna ri
 aðalltar 7 a cup cum baiṛ tpiṛ rin 7 a ceann do
 ðuain oi 7 nap't-[f]ill re fein o n-a řeačpan cpeom.—
 Flann Mac Conmiðe, ceann caepaiðečta moipe, do
 řarbað ap Trian-Conğail le hAlbanačaið.—Ğilla-
 earbaiğ Ðaeineāčair, mac Mhic Ðomnaill na hAlban,
 a ðeč ağ ðenam řorain anatečta ap puṛ Triana-Con-
 ğail. Niall óğ, mac Neill, mic Cuinn, do činol in
 típe 7 amar do čaðairt opṛa 7 Ğilla-earbaiğ fein do
 řarbað 7 ða řičit, no tpi, ḁ'a maiinntip řarip.—Mac
 Ðomnaill na hAlban a ðul ḁ'heğ (iðon°, Alapṛann,
 mac Alon Cačanaid°).—hUa Cača[1]n do ðul ap cpeič
 air Mac Uðelín. Raðað do ðul cum Mic Uðelín 7 in
 típ uile do činol ḁó 7 Albanaiğ 7 a n-ðul gu řolaiēč
 [sic] a n-inað apiče. hUa Cača[1]n do ğaðail cpeač
 in típe 7 a cup řoime. Mac Uðelín do čegmail ḁaið
 'n-a n-apṛcip 7 bpipeð opṛa 7 na cpeača do ðuain
 oib 7 moran ḁ'a inaintip do řarbað 7 nap't-[f]illḁap
 ğup'loiṛgeð teāč [U]i Chača[1]n Leo.—Tomar ba. lač,
 mac Alpiar Mheğ [C]pa[1]č, 7 Eoin, mac Ðriain, mic
 Topṛðealbaiğ Mheğ [C]pa[1]č 7 Ðiapṛmaio, mac
 Seain Mheğ [C]pa[1]č, ḁ'heğ in bliāðain ri.—Sluağað
 do ðenam leiṛ hUa n-Ðomnaill um Mhağ Uíðip, 7
 1536. °° ad. in pale ink, t. h.

⁷ By.—Lit., of; their paternal (not maternal) brother:—



aiding him against [the son of] their brother by⁷ their own father, namely, Thomas. They were taken all at one time and sent to Saxon-land and it seems to us that not well happened that.—The king of the Saxons made accusation against the queen⁸ that she committed adultery and she was put to death through that and her head was taken off her and he turned not himself from his error of Faith.—Flann Mac-Conmidhe, head of large flocks and herds, was slain in Trian-Congail by the Scots.—Gilla-espuic the Manly, son of Mac Domnaill of Scotland, was doing much injury throughout Trian-Congail. Niall junior, son of Niall, son of Conn [O'Neill], mustered the country and delivered an attack on them and Gilla-espuic himself and two score, or three, of his people with him were slain.—Mac Domnaill of Scotland, (namely, Alexander, son of John Cathanach) died.—Ua Cathain went on a raid on Mac Uibhilin. Word went to Mac Uibhilin and the whole country and the Scots were mustered by him and they went covertly to a certain place. Ua Cathain took the spoils of the country and put them before him. Mac Uibhilin fell in with them, in waiting for them and defeated them and the spoils were wrested from them and many of their people were slain and they returned not until the house of Ua Cathain was burned by them.—Thomas the Freckled, son of Andrew Mag Craith and John, son of Brian, son of Toirdelbach Mag Craith and Diarmaid, son of John Mag Craith, died this year.—A hosting was made by Ua Domnaill, with Mag Uidhir and with Niall Ua Neill junior, and with the sons of Ua Raighalligh and they went into Lower

[1536]

⁸ Queen.—Anne Boleyn.

um Níall óg hUa Neill 7 um clainn [U]i Raḡallig 7 a n-ḡul a n-íctar Chonnaḡt 7 a m-beḡ etír Ųhuiḡ 7 Ųhroḡair in cet oíḡce. hUa Ųomnaill ḡ'a ḡuaḡra ḡo'n t-ḡluaḡ ḡaraḡeaḡḡ 7 luḡt coḡeta ḡo ḡur etorḡra 7 in ḡluaḡ Connaḡtaḡ ḡo ḡi tinoḡte i n-a n-aḡaíḡ. Aeḡ buíḡe, mac [U]i Ųomnaill, ḡo cur ḡroinge ḡo ḡliḡt an earbuiḡ [U]i ḡhallḡuḡair cum coḡeta 7 hUa Ųuiḡill ḡo ḡul, began ḡ'a ḡainnḡir ḡarír, a ḡ-ḡorair. In ḡa ḡorair ḡein ḡo ḡegḡail ḡ'a ḡeile 7 .Uaḡ [sic] Ųuiḡil ḡo ḡarbaḡ ḡu tubairḡeaḡ etorḡra ḡ'en buille ḡo ḡa. |

B 115c In ḡluaḡ ḡo ḡul tḡo a ḡeile uime ḡin 7, man'ḡeḡ ḡeaḡur ann eoragair, ḡu tuitḡíḡ moḡan etorḡra ḡo ḡar [U]i Ųhuiḡill. In ḡluaḡ ḡo ḡul ḡu Tḡr-ḡhiaḡraḡ 7 a m-ḡeḡ annḡin oḡt la, no noi, aḡ milliuḡ in tḡre. Clann [U]i Ųomnaill 7 Maḡ Uíḡir 7 clann [U]i Raḡallig ḡo ḡul, oḡt xx, no noi, maḡeaḡ, ḡu Tḡr-Ųḡ-
alḡaíḡ. Moḡan ḡi[ḡ]ḡala ḡo ḡenam ḡoiḡ ḡo ḡainḡir na Maḡne 7 cḡeaḡa moḡa ḡo ḡabairḡ Leo cum in t-ḡluaḡ. In ḡluaḡ ḡo ḡ-[ḡ]illiuḡ tairḡir [U]i Ųomnaill ḡo ḡenam ḡiḡe etír in earbaḡ Ųairḡo 7 cla[i]nn t-Sheaḡin a Ųurc. Imḡuaḡaḡ minic ḡo beḡ etír na ḡluaḡḡe ḡin 7 ní moḡ n-ḡi[ḡ]ḡala ḡo ḡinneaḡ etorḡra. hUa Ųomnaill ḡo tíaḡt ḡ'a ḡiḡ ḡan ḡiḡ ḡan orḡaḡ.—
Sluaḡaḡ^d leir hU Neill ar Níall óg hUa Neill ḡa in Carḡin 7 ḡa Mhaḡairḡ in t-ḡeanḡairleir. Moḡan arḡa ḡo ḡílliuḡ ḡoiḡ. hUa Neill ḡo ḡul ara ḡin ḡu hO[i]ḡeaḡt-[U]i-Chaḡa[i]n 7 ḡu Tḡan-Conḡail. Níall oḡ ḡa ḡul ḡu loḡt-taiḡi [U]i Neill 7 a beḡ ló ḡu n-
15:6. ^din larger letter, t. h.

⁹ Bishop.—See 1470, n. 22.

¹⁰ Maighen.—Plain; Moyne. The monastery (the ruins exist about a mile s. e. of Killala) was probably the first Irish foundation of Stricter

Observance; having been built (F. M.) in 1460 by Lower Mac William for the Nehemias named above (1497, n. 17).

¹¹ Bishop.—Probably, the Richard

Connacht and were between [the rivers] Dubh and Drobhais the first night. Ua Domnaill proclaimed to the host to put watch and warders between them and the Connacian host that was mustered opposite them. Aedh the Tawny, son of Ua Domnaill, put a party of the descendants of bishop⁹ O'Gallchubair as wards and Ua Baighill [with] a few of his people with him went to watch [on the same side]. The two watches themselves fell in with each other and Ua Baighill by mischance was slain between them by one stroke of a javelin. The host became disordered because of that and had [it] not been [for] the excellence of the intervention, many would have fallen among them on account of the death of Ua Baighill. The host [then] went to Tir-Fiachrach and were there eight days, or nine, destroying the country. The sons of Ua Domnaill and Mag Uidhir and the sons of Ua Raghalligh went [with] eight, or nine, score of horsemen to Tir-Amalgaidh. Much damage was done by them around the monastery of the Maighen¹⁰ and great spoils were brought by them to the host. The host turned back, after Ua Domnaill making peace between bishop¹¹ Barrett and the sons of John de Burgh. Frequent fighting took place between those¹² hosts and not much damage was done between them. Ua Domnaill went to his house without peace, without truce.—A hosting by Ua Neill and Niall Ua Neill junior around the Cargin¹³ and on the plain of the Old Castle¹⁴. Much corn was destroyed by them. Ua Neill went from that to Oirecht-Ui-Cathain and to Trian-Congaill. Niall junior went to the Luchtighi¹⁵ of Ua Neill and was a day and night burning there

of Killala who sent a procurator to a provincial synod at Galway in 1523 (Ware, 615-52).

¹² *Those*. — Namely, of Barrett and of De Burgh. A fuller account in *A. L. C.*

¹³ *Cargin*. — See 1490, n. 10.

¹⁴ *Old Cas*. — See 1510, n. 10.

¹⁵ *Lucht-t*. — Cf. 1478, n. 6. The place in question was perhaps Clogher bar., co. Tyr.

oi[ð]çi a loɣað ann 7 aɣ milliuð an tɪpe. Clann [U]i Neill 7 Maɣ Aenɣara do bɾeð opɾa, toɪɾ ɕɾom. Ocuɾ Maɣ Aenɣara ɾein do ðeð 'n-a ɾoɕeap eið 7 e ɾein 7 Níall do ðuaɫað a ceile ɣu moɾ 7 Maɣ Aenɣara do ɣaðail annɾin le Níall 7 le n-a mǵáinnɕɪɾ 7 le mac Mheɣ Uíðɪɾ do ði ɾapɪɾ, ɪðon, le Coɾmac. Níall do ɕ-[ɾ]illiuð ɾlan d'a ɕiɣ ɾa ðuaɪɣ coɾɣaɪɾ.—Coɾmac óɣ, mac Coɾmac, mic Thaɛiðɣ Mheɕ [C]apɾɕaɪɣ—ɾɣel moɾ 7 eapɾaið ɾomop d'ɾeɾaɪb ɕɾínn [sic] uile ; ɾeap doð' ɾeapɾ ɾmaðɕ 7 ɾiaɣail 7 doð' ɾeapɾ do ɕínn eaɣɫaɪɾe d'a ɾaɪðe a n-ɕɾínn ɾe n-a linn ɾein—do ðul d'eg in bliaðain ɾi ɾa buaɪɣ Onɣɕa 7 aɪɾɾiɣe^d.—ɾeɪɣlímíð, mac ɾeíðlímíð [U]i Ruaiɾc, d'ɾaðail baiɾ a m-bɾaíððenaɾ a m-ðaille ðɾiaɪn [U]i Ruaiɾc in bliaðain ɾi.—Donn-ɕað, mac Tɪɣeɾnaɪn, mic ɕoɣain [U]i Ruaiɾc 7 Tɪɣeɾnaɪn, mac Taɛiðɣ, mic ɕoɣain ce[ɕ]ɪnna 7 ðeaan, mac Cuinn, mic Tɪɣeɾnaɪn ɾínn [U]i Ruaiɾc, do mǵaɾðað a b-ɾeill le Domnall ɾua[ð]^e, mac Donn|ɕaið, mic Donn-ɕaið [U]i Ruaiɾc.—ɣilla duð, mac Aɕða, mic Ruaiðɾi ballaɪɣ [U]i Chonçuðaiɾ, d'eg in bliaðain ɾi.—O Ruaiɾce do ɣaɪɾm do ðhɾiaɪn O Ruaiɾc ɣaɪɾɪð beɣ ɾoim Nollaɪɣ in bliaðain ɾi.—Toɪɾɾɣeaɫbað, mac Oɾɣaɪɾ, mic Taɛiðɣ, do mǵaɾðað le claínn ɕoɣain ɾuaíð [U]i Neill in bliaðain ɾi.—huone' Mac Uaio, ɾeɾɾun Cuilmaine 7 a biðcapɾ 7 biðcapɾ ɪɾ ɾeɾɾun 7 oɪɾcɪnneað Cille-ɣɣɾe—7 doð' e ɾin ɾeɾɾun doð' ɾeapɾ d'a ɣ-[c]uolomup a n-ɕɾínn, ɣu n-ðubaiɾɕ in ɾeɾ d'ana :

Peɾɾun Cyllle-ɣɣɾe,
Ceand ɾine, no ɾéle,
ɪɾ ɾaɾɾɾínn upɫaɾ a ɕaíðe,
Ceand uíðe ɣaða cleɾe—

do éɣ ɣaaɕaɾn Mínnáɾɣa in bliaðain ɾi.^{1g}

1536. ° nua, MS. 1-1 = 1507^{n.a.} ɣ = 1507 °.

¹⁶ *Tadhg*.—Maguire.

¹⁷ *Cell-S*.—*Church of Scire* [V.]; Kilskeery, co. Tyr., Clogher dio.

(rather than K. in Meath). Scire (Mar. 24, Mar. Tal., Cal. Oen.) assigned to the latter by L. B. gloss

and destroying the country. The sons of Ua Neill and Mag Aenghusa overtook them [with] a strong pursuing party. And Mag Aenghusa was a great horseman and he himself and Niall smote each other vigorously and Mag Aenghusa was taken there by Niall and by his people and by the son of Mag Uidhir who was with him, namely by Cormac. Niall returned safe to his house with victory of overthrow.—Cormac junior, son of Cormac, son of Tadhg Mag Craith—a great tale and very great loss to the Men of all Ireland; a man that was of best sway and rule and was best head of the church of those that were in Ireland during his own time—died this year with victory of Unction and penance.—Feidhlimidh, son of Feidhlimidh O'Ruairc, died in captivity in the town of Brian O'Ruairc this year.—Donchadh, son of Tighernan, son of Eoghan O'Ruairc and Tighernan, son of Tadhg, son of the same Eoghan, and John, son of Conn, son of Tighernan O'Ruairc the Fair, were slain in treachery by Domnall the Red, son of Donchadh, son of Donchadh O'Ruairc.—The black Gillie, son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri O'Conchobair the Freckled, died this year.—Brian O'Ruairc was proclaimed O'Ruairc a very short time before Christmas this year.—Toirdelbach, son of Osgar, son of Tadhg,¹⁶ was slain by the sons of Eoghan O'Neill the Red this year.—Hugo Mac Uaid, parson of Cuilmaine and its vicar and vicar and parson and herenagh of Cell-Sgire¹⁷—and he was the best parson of whom we have heard in Ireland, so that the man of poetry said:

The parson of Cell-Sgire,
Head of tribe, or of hospitality;
Spacious is the floor of his house,
Head preceptor of all the clergy—

died on Saturday¹⁸ of Little Easter this year.

was probably patroness of the two churches.

¹⁸ Sat.—Ap. 22; Eas. (XVII. A),
Ap. 16.

[Cal. 1anair for Luan, [l. xui.^a] Anno Domini M.^o v.^o xxx.^o iii.^o Macanaiha^b, idon, Tæðg, do ðul d'eg in bliaðain ri^b.—Sluaḡað leir húa Neill air Níall óg. Níall 7 a cæpaíðeæt do ðeicíð for íleicib Thipe-hæða 7 fo Thearmann Mheg [C]ra[í]ð. húa Neill d'a leamhain 7 a ígeimleð do ðul gu Þort-na-ḡarð-arða 7 gu Coir-Deirgí 7 airc[é]e mora do ðreð leo. húa Neill 7 Níall do ðenam riḡa [sic] in la rin feín 7 airrig do ðul air na cpeaðaið uile 7 Maḡ Cengara, do ði a láim aḡ Níall, do cæbairt arna cpeaðaið du O^o Neill 7 capoir-Cuir do ðenam eir húa Neill 7 o n-a cclairn pe Níall. húa Neill do c-[í]lliuð d'a cíg gu meanmað, aḡintað. —Aræ oḡ, mac in þriorað Mheg Cengara, do mairbað in bliaðain ri.—Alexanðar, mac Mic Domnaill, idon, mac Ruðraigí [sic], do ðul d'eg in bliaðain ri.— |
 B 116a Þrian, mac Cormaic [U]í Chiana[í]n, roei ír cæd, do ðul d'eg in bliaðain ri.—Semar ruagð Saðæir do cæp-rainḡ Shaxanað air mac Senecín Saðæir 7 mac Sénecín do mairbað leo 7 pe rir ðeg d'a mairnir rimul^d rir 7 a cæirðel do ḡabail leó.—húa Domnaill, idon, Cæð^e, mac Cæða ruaið [U]í Domnaill, do ðul d'eg a n-ðereð íamhraið na bliaðna fo. Ocur ní tanig o Þhrian Þo-rainne anuar ruḡ tob' íearr rmaæt 7 ruagail 'nar e. Ocur húa Domnaill do ðenam d'a mac, idon, do Mhaḡnar.—Maḡ Uíðir, idon, Cu-Connaæt, mac Con-Connaæt eile, in fear ir mo do ḡað tren air Eogan-aðaið 7 air Chonallaðaið 7 air Oirḡiallað 7 air Þhpeirnið 7 air ḡac comarrain d'a raiðe 'n-a timcill,

1537. ^{a-a} = 1509 ^{a-a}. ^{b-b} = 1507 ^{a-a}. ^e Cæ[!], MS. ^d = Irish maile.
^e -ða, MS.

1537. ¹ Mac.—Graphic (corrupt) form of Mac Con-shnamha (*filius canis natantis*); Mac Kinawe.

² P-na-g. — Port of the rough

heights; apparently, in Termon-Magrath par. (1522, n. 8). For Cois-D., see *ib.* n. 6.

Kalends of Jan. on Mon. [16th of moon], A.D. 1537. [1537]
 Macanamha,¹ namely, Tadhg, died this year.—A hosting by Ua Neill on Niall junior. Niall and his flocks and herds fled on the mountains of Tir-Aedha and towards the Termon of Mag Craith. Ua Neill pursued them and his advance party went to Port-na-garbharda² and to Cois-Deirgi and great spoils were carried off by them. Ua Neill and Niall made peace that same day and restitution was made of all the spoils and Mag Aenghusa, who was in custody with Niall, was given for the spoils to Ua Neill and gossipred was made between Ua Neill and by his sons with Niall. Ua Neill returned to his house spiritedly, cheerfully.—Art junior, son of the prior³ Mag Aenghusa, was slain this year.—Alexander, son of Mac Domnaill, namely, son of Rughraidhe, died this year.—Brian, son of Cormac O'Cianain, an eminent stringed instrumentalist, died this year.—James Savage the Red drew the Saxons on the son of Jenkin Savage and the son of Jenkin and 16 men with him were slain there and his castle was taken by them.—Ua Domnaill, namely, Aedh, son of Aedh Ua Domnaill the Red, died⁴ in the end of Summer of this year. And there came not from Brian Boruma downwards a king that was of better sway and rule than he. And his son, namely, Magnus, was made Ua Domnaill.—Mag Uidhir, namely, Cu-Connacht, son of another Cu-Connacht, the man who got most power over Eoganians and over Conallians and over Oirgiallians and over Brefnians and over every neighbour of those who were around him, was slain⁵ in treachery by Flaithbertach, son of Philip, son of Toirdelbach Mag Uidhir

¹ *Prior*.—Most probably, of Saul and Down.

⁴ *Died*.—Thurs., July 5, according to fuller obit in *A. L. C.* and the fulsome eulogy in *F. M.*

⁵ *Slain*.—On Craghan, [an island] in [Upper] Lough Erne, buried in Devenish, exhumed after a time by the Donegal friars and interred in their monastery, *A. L. C.*

do marbað a ð-feill le flaðbertač, mac philib, mic Thorðealbais Mhes Uioir 7 le clainn pheiglímioð ðuib, mic Gilla-pharuis Mhes Uioir 7 le mac Gilla-pharuis ois x.^o die Octobur.—Clann an íarla moir, ion, Semar 7 Oleuerur 7 Rirtarð 7 Seaan 7 Uatep, 7 Tomar, mac an íarla ois, do ðiceannað le pí Saxan in bliaðain rí.—Saxanaiz do éiačt a m-ðreirne [U]i Ragilliz ar riubal 7 moran d'a mainntir do marbað 7 mac [U]i Ragilliz, ion, ðrian in duðčari do marbað leoran.—Feall xpanna do ðenam do clainn [U]i Phlannaga[i]n, ion, do clainn Gilla-íra, mic Thorðealbais, ion, Torðealbač 7 Muirceptač, air Muirceptač, mac Gillibert [U]i Phlannaga[i]n. Ocur Día do t-impog air lučt na feille 7 iat cuiz píð ðeg 7 gan a mainntir eile ačt ceapčar [sic]. Muirceptač, mac Gillibert, tapair a buailte zu mór, imčēčt ar eizín do 7 sup' mo in vi[š]bail do rínne pe no gač a n-ðernað air.—An in gin duð, inzin [U]i Domnail, ion, bean Oleuerur ðurcc, do ðul d'eg in bliaðain rí.—húa Gairmleğair, ion, Emann duð, d'ačriğuib in bliaðain rí 7 húa Gairmleğair do ðenaiñ do Ruð-paiðe.—Teampoll Maca[i]pe-na-Crioirri 7 teampoll Cille-ğire do loğað in bliaðain rí.— | Maiðm mor do čabairt du Ač [sic] Chončubair Phailzi air Shaxanačaið 7 air in iurčir Saxanač. Ocur in iurčir do cur air marbað do na Saxanaiz. A teampoll d'a loğað air cepta zu fuíči pe n-airpaiñ iat 7 taniz tre ferčaið 7 tre mípbulið De sup'loirgeð iatoran uile 7 nap'loirgið in tempoll.—Apt og, mac Airt, mic Cuinn [U]i Neill, d'eg in bliaðain rí.

[Cal. Ian. por Mart [L.^a xxiii.^a] Anno Domini M.^o d.^o xxx.^o octavo. Ačð buiðe, mac Ačða, mic Ačða 1538. ^{a-a}=1509 ^{a-a}.

⁶ Beheaded.—Feb. 3, Dowl. *ad an.* 1535.

and by the sons of Feidhlimidh the Black, son of Gilla-Padruig Mag Uidhir and by the son of Gilla-Padruig, on the 10th day of October.—The sons of the senior Earl, namely, James and Oliver and Richard and John and Walter and Thomas, son of the junior Earl, were beheaded⁶ by the king of the Saxons this year.—The Saxons went into the Breifne of O'Raghilligh on a [raiding] march and many of its people were slain by them and the son of O'Raghilligh, namely, of the Sternness, was slain by them.—Foul treachery was done by the sons of O'Flannagain, namely by the sons of Gilla-Isa, son of Toirdelbach, namely, Toirdelbach and Muircertach, on Muircertach, son of Gilbert O'Flannagain. And God turned on the folk of the treachery, although they were 15 men and the other people only 4. Muircertach, son of Gilbert, after being greatly bruised, went off in despite and greater was the injury he did than what was done on him. The dark Damsel, daughter of O'Domnaill, wife of Oliver de Burgh, died this year.—Ua Gairmleghaidh, namely, Edmond the Black, was deposed this year and Rughruidhe was made Ua Gairmleghaidh.—The church of Machaire-na-croissi⁷ and the church of Cell-Sgire were burned this year.—Great defeat was inflicted by O'Conchobair Faly on the Saxons and on the Saxon Justiciary. And the Justiciary was attempted to be killed by the Saxons. His church was set on fire because they [he and his retinue] would be found [there] to [the precise] number; but it came through prodigies and marvel of God that themselves [his enemies] all were burned and the church was not burned.—Art junior, son of Art, son of Conn O'Neill, died this year.

Kalends of Jan. on Tues., [27th of moon,] A.D., 1538. Aedh the Tawny, son of Aedh, son of Aedh the Red, son of Niall [1538]

⁷ *M-na-c.*—See 1509, n. 2.

puarð, mic Neill ξαιρð, mic Torpðealbairð a n f i n a
 [U]i Domnaill, roei cinn-ðeaðna 7 pīr leanan na
 heiðri 7 in fep pa lan pīr Epinn [sic] uille o'a ξpað, do
 ðul o'eg in bliaðain pī.—Caðaeir moðapēa, mac [U]i
 Raðallið, paei cinn-ðeaðna, do mārpað le na Saxanaðaið
 in bliaðain pī.—Caðaeir, mac Mheg [ph]lannðaið, . .^b
 do ðul o'eg in bliaðain pī.—ðarun Deaðna, tigepra
 mor do ðhallaið, do ðul o'eigi do [in] bliaðain pī.—
 Semar puagð ðhaðaeir do mārpað le claeinn Senecin
 ðaðaeir etīr Nollaið 7 pēil ðriðoe in bliaðain pī.—
 ðriian, mac Neill oig [U]i Neill, do ðenam innroi[ð]ðe
 air Niall, mac Cuinn, mic Neill [U]i Neill, a cairtel
 na hOðmaiðe 7 pīð 7 caproi-Cpīr etopra 7 in
 cairuel do ðabail doið gan pīr 7 Niall pēin, rgel mor,
 do mārpað ann 7 Eoðan, macam óð do buð mac oó, do
 mārpað ann 7 Eoðan, mac Emaiinn Mic Somaple 7
 Emann, mac ðilla-phapraig Mic Somaple, do mārpað
 ann.—Pīngal ξpanna do ðenam a Teallað-ðaða, ion,
 Torðealbac ballað, mac Tomair māel, mic pēiðlimið
 Mheg ðampraðain, do ðabail lae cum caproi-Cpīr
 do ðenam pe plicet Taeiðð Mheg ðampraðai[n] 7 teaðo
 a ceann a ðele doið zu pī[ð]canra. Do mārð Torp-
 ðealbac oðtar acu^d, ion, ceaðrap o'a n-ðaeinið uairle
 7 ceaðrap eile paru 7 ceaðrap leanam neamupðoiðeað.
 Ocur ap teaðt do phlaðberpað, mac philib, mic
 Thorpðerlðaið Mheg Uíðir, oppa, do ðoirðir pīao ðo in
 çpannos do ði acu^e 7 do çuir plaðberpað a ðarpoaeða
 pēin uíppe 7 do ði pī aigi pēað paitē, no zu ð-puair
 Semar, mac philib, mic ðhriian Mheg Uíðir, a brað
 ðo 7 zurðað hī 7 zu ð-puair eðail mōr uíppe. Semar

1538. ^b half line erased. ^c aq, MS.

1538. ¹ *Died.*—In Killodonell (in Kilmacrenan bar., co. Don. O'D. v. 1575-6), Fri., Mar. 22, *A. L. C.*

² *Died.*—In Duncarbry (1522, n. 13), *A. L. C.* The missing words

are s. of *Feradach* (next entry but 11). He was heir to the lordship of Dartry (Roslogher bar., co. Lei.), *A. L. C.*

the Rough, son of Toirdelbach O'Donnill of the Wine, [1538] an eminent leader and cherisher of knowledge and a man of whose esteem all Ireland was full, died¹ this year.—Cathair the Morose, son of O'Raghalligh, an eminent leader, was slain by the Saxons this year.—Cathair, son of Mag Flannchaidh, died² this year.—The baron³ of Delvin, a great lord of the Foreigners, died this year.—James Savage the Red was slain by the sons of Jenkin Savage between Christmas and the feast of Brigit this year.⁴—Brian, son of Niall O'Neill junior, made inroad on Niall, son of Conn, son of Niall O'Neill, to the castle of the Oghmagh, though there were peace and gossiped between them, and the castle was taken by them without warning and Niall himself, a great tale, was slain there and Eoghan, a youth of tender age who was son to him and Eoghan, son of Edmond Mac Somairle and Edmond, son of Gilla-Padraig Mac Somairle, were slain there.—Foul fratricide was done in Tellach-Eathach: to wit, Toirdelbach the Freckled, son of Thomas the Bald, son of Feidhlimidh Mag Samradhain, chose a day to make gossiped with the decendants of Tadhg Mag Samradhain and they went to meet each other peacefully. Toirdelbach slew eight of them, namely, four of their noble persons and four others with them and four inoffensive children.⁵ And, on Flaithbertach, son of Philip, son of Toirdelbach Mag Uidhir, coming on them, they gave up to him the crannog that they had and Flaithbertach put his own warders on it and had it for the space of a quarter, until James, son of Philip, son of Brian Mag Uidhir, got it betrayed to him, seized it and found great chattel thereon. James himself was slain by them at end of ten days after that.—

³ *Baron.*—Richard Nugent.

⁴ *This year.*—An instance of A.D. reckoned from Lady Day.

⁵ *Children.*—Brought to be baptized (most likely, to Inch church, 1496, n. 6, *sup.*).

fein do mharbað leorán ra ceaan x. la 'n-a ðiaíð rin.—
 Niall caeð, mac Gerailt [U]i Ohočarčaiğ, do mharbað
 a ð-feill le cláinn Pheíðlimið, mic Concuðair čarraiğ
 [U]i Ohomnaill.—hUa Flannaga[i]n Tuaiči-Rača,
 ion, Gilla-íra, mac Torpğealbaið, do mharbað le Gilla-
 Paoraiğ, mac Magnara [U]i Phlannaga[i]n 7 le cláinn
 Gilla-írra [U]i Phlannaga[i]n 7 a mac, ion, Torp-
 ġealbaið, do mharbað leo a teampoll an Acčaið-moir
 ra lo ce[ð]inna.—Seaan, mac Domnaill, mic Airč Mheg
 Uíðir, do ðul d'eg, ion, tigepra na le[č]-Trian.—In
 Decanač, mac Airč, mic Ločlann [U]i Gallcuðair,
 do ðul d'eg.—Anabla, ingen Mheg [C]rai[č], ion,
 bean Tomalčaiğ Mheg Uinnrina[i]n, d'eg in bliaðain
 ri.—Sluağað leir hUa n-Domnaill gu Tir-Phiačpač 7
 cpeača mopa do ðenam ðó 7 bualað cladaic do ðenam
 oppa.—Mai[ð]m mor do čabairč do čláinn [U]i Thu-
 čail air Shaxanačaið in bliaðain ri.— | Feall ġranma
 do ðenam do čláinn Dhriain Mheg [Ph]lanðčaið air
 mac Meg [Ph]lannčaið, ion, air Thaēðğ, mac Fear-
 aðaið 7 carrðir-Criřč etoppa: a mharbað le tuaič čonn-
 aičč.—Clann Philib, mic Torpğealbaiğ Mhéğ Uíðir 7
 rličč Gilla-Paoraiğ Mhéğ Uíðir 7 a m-buainiðe, ion,
 clann Eoğain ruaið Mic Shuiðne, do ðul ar cpeič air
 cláinn Mhéğ Uíðir in tpeř la do Cínnei[ğ]i. Cpeač
 cille 7 tuaiče do ġlačað ðoið a purč Dam-ínnri.
 Clann Mhéğ Uíðir do bpeč oppa air baile Concuðair,
 tuarim xx. marcač 7 a cpeač do buain dið 7 iad fein
 do m[ai]ð[ð]mačuið. Da mac Eoğain ruaið, ion, in
 Duðaltač 7 Eoğan ruaið, do mharbað ann 7 in tpeř
 mac 7 mac Murčaið, mic Eoğain ruaið, do ġabail
 ann 7 tuilleð tpi řičio do mharbað ann, um mac

⁶ A.-mor.—*Great field*; perhaps | par. in Inismacsaint par., Magher-
 Aghamuldoney, a part of Devenish | aboy bar., co. Fer.

Niall Blind [-eye], son of Gerald O'Dochartaigh, was slain [1538] in treachery by the sons of Feidhlimidh, son of Conco-bar Carrach O'Domnaill.—O'Flannagain of Tuath-ratha, namely, Gilla-Isa, son of Toirdelbach, was slain by Gilla-Padraig, son of Maghnus O'Flannagain, and his son, namely, Toirdelbach, was slain by them in the church of Achadh-mor⁶ on the same day.—John, son of Domnall, son of Art Mag Uidhir, lord of the Half-Thirds, died.—The dean,⁷ son of Art, son of Lochlann O'Gallchubair, died.—Annabel, daughter of Mag Craith, namely, wife of Tomaltach Mag Uinnsinain, died this year.—A hosting by Ua Domnaill to Tir Fiachrach and great raids were made by him and destructive defeat was inflicted on them.—Great defeat was inflicted by O'Tuathail on the Saxons this year.—Foul treachery was done by the sons of Brian Mag Flannchaidh on the son of Mag Flannchaidh, namely, on Tadhg,⁸ son of Feradhach and there [was] gossipred between them,—he was killed with a fire-wood axe.—The sons of Philip, son of Toirdelbach Mag Uidhir and the descendants of Gilla-Padraig Mag Uidhir and their bonnaghts,⁹ namely, the sons of Eogan Mac Suibne the Red, went on raid on the sons of Mag Uidhir, the third day of Pentecost.¹⁰ Spoil of cleric and laic was taken by them in the port of Dam-inis. The sons of Mag Uidhir overtook them at the town¹¹ of Concobar [with] about a score of horsemen and the spoil was wrested from them and they themselves were defeated. Two sons of Eoghan the Red, namely, Dubaltach and Eoghan the Red, were slain there and the third son and the son of Murchadh, son of

⁷ *Dean*. — Of Raphoe Chapter. In the *Tax. Bon.* VIII., his revenue is 21 s. (*D. I.*, V. p. 213-4).

⁸ *Tadhg*. — Brother of Cathair (third item of this year).

⁹ *Bonnaghts*. — See [1316], n. 6.

¹⁰ *Pen*. — June 9; East. (XIX. F), Ap. 21.

¹¹ *Town*. — Probably, Inniskillen.

Shilla buib, mic Thorpealbais 7 um mac mic
 Airt, mic Copmaic, mic Airt Chule.—Sluaḡaḡ leir
 hUa Raḡilliḡ su Cnoc-Nin[ē]^d, air tarraing ingine
 [U]i Raḡilliḡ 7 clainne Mheḡ Uíḡir. In Cnoc 7 baile
 [U]i Mhanča[i]n 7 Clann-Altlaíḡ 7 Cill-Naale do
 lorgaḡ leo.—Níall mor, mac Airt, mic Aedá [U]i
 Neill, raei éinn-ḡeaḡna, do ḡul d'eg in bllaḡain ri.—
 Rémann, mac Colla, mic Ruaiḡir, mic Aedá ballaḡ
 Mic Domnaill, do ḡul d'eg in bllaḡain ri.—Sluaḡaḡ
 leir hUa n-Domnaill su Sligeaḡ 7 Sligeḡ do ḡaḡail
 doib su haḡaraḡ 7 a n-bul ara rin ra éairlen [U]i
 ḡhara 7 mac [U]i Domnaill, ion, Níall ḡarḡ, do
 ḡarbaḡ annrin d'aen urḡur do ḡunna. Ocur nearp
 mor 7 tpen do ḡaḡail doib air léḡair Connaḡt 7
 t-[ḡ]illeḡ d'a tḡḡ.—Sluaḡaḡ leir hUa Neill eodem
 tempore su ḡeraiḡ-Manaḡ 7 orḡinar ḡall rimul ḡur
 7 orḡeam do na Saxanaḡaib. Ocur a n-bul su hlinnir-
 rḡeillín 7 in cairḡel rin do ḡaḡail doib um ḡeil m[o]-
 lairri 7 comnaib ceḡre la do ḡenam doib annrin.
 Ocur ḡeḡlímiḡ caeḡ, mac [U]i Neill 7 coraḡaḡ marḡ-
 rluaiḡ 7 coraḡaḡ Altanaḡ 7 a lóḡ uile d'ḡaḡail
 annrin. hUa Neill ḡéin do ḡul su baile [U]i Ruairce
 7 naḡ ruḡ ḡe | air éreaḡaib. Ocur in tír do lorgaḡ
 leo air a t-[ḡ]illiuḡ 7 cairlen innri-rḡeillín do
 ḡurriḡ doib 7 a m-beḡ da la, no tpi, 'ra tír. Ocur
 Maḡ Uíḡir do éiaḡt, moran daéine, i n-a ceann 7 hUa
 Neill do t-[ḡ]illiuḡ d'a éiḡ su meanmnaḡ.—Duine
 maiḡ oipeaḡt, ion, ḡeḡlímiḡ, mac ḡilla-ḡaḡraḡ
 buib Mheḡ Ualraiḡ, air caiteaḡ ḡongla a aeire,
 do ḡarbaḡ le Domnaill, mac Mheḡ Uíḡir 7 le clainn

B 117a

1538. ^d-nyny, MS.¹² C.-N.—See 1450, n. 7.¹³ C.-A.—See 1453, n. 4.¹⁴ C.-N.—See [1378], n. 6.¹⁵ Castle. — On the w. of Lough
Gara, co. Sl.¹⁶ Moluise. — Of Devenish; Sep. 12.

Eoghan the Red, were taken there and three score more [1538] were slain there, around the son of the black Gillie, son of Toirdelbach and around the grandson of Art, son of Cormac, son of Art of Cuil.—A hosting by O'Raghalligh [northward] to Cnoc-Nin[t]e,¹² at instigation of the daughter of O'Raghalligh and of the sons of Mag Uidhir. The Hill and the town of O'Manchain and Clann-Amhlaim¹³ and Cell-Naale¹⁴ were burned by them.—Niall Mor, son of Art, son of Aedh O'Neill, an eminent leader, died this year.—Redmond, son of Colla, son of Ruaidhri, son of Aedh Mac Domnaill the Freckled, died this year.—A hosting by O'Domnaill to Sligech and Sligech was taken by them spiritedly and they went from that against the castle¹⁵ of O'Gara and the son of O'Domnaill, namely, Niall the Rough, was slain there with one shot of gun. And great power and sway were got by them over Lower Connacht and they returned to their house[s].—A hosting by Ua Neill at the same time to Fir-Manach and the ordnance of the Foreigners and a party of the Saxons with him. And they went to Inis-sgeillin and that castle was taken by them about the feast of Molaisse¹⁶ and stay of four days was made by them there. And Feidhlimidh Blind [-eye], son of Ua Neill and a company of horse-host and a company of Scots and all their stores were left there. Ua Neill himself went to the town¹⁷ of O'Ruairc, but did not come on spoils. And the territory was burned on the return and the castle of Inis-sgeillin was broken down by them and they were two days, or three, in the territory. And Mag Uidhir came [with] many persons to meet them and Ua Neill returned defiantly to his house.—A person good [to counsel in] a tribal assembly, namely, Feidhlimidh, son of Gilla-Padraig Mag Ualraigh the Tawny, after passing a considerable age, was slain by Domnall, son of Mag

¹⁷ *Town*.—See 1536, n. 3.

Donnčaið m̃anič [U]i Mhančā[ι]n oiðče sin laupar.
 Domnall fein do ǵaðail air namapač 7 tpi mic Donn-
 čaið m̃anič do m̃arbað a n-oiǵailt in cet m̃arðča rin.—
 Tairmčpūč mor do čiačt 'ran aiðeor a p̃epaið-Manač
 a torpač an p̃oǵm̃air 7 cič mor cločp̃neačta do čur
 ann 7 ǵac nī p̃e'p̃ðain in cič rin do na ǵorpaið, do
 m̃illeo uile iad.—Sluaǵað leir in iurp̃ir ǵhaxanač
 ǵu leč-Cačail 7 mainip̃ir Ohuin do lorǵað leo 7
 tairp̃i° p̃aop̃ais 7 Choluim-čille 7 ðhriǵoe do b̃peč
 leo 7 ðealb̃ Chatp̃ina. Ocur in cairpin ǵaxanač do
 b̃peč na ðeilðe leir ǵu p̃aitē[č]e cairl̃ein Duin-a-ðroma
 7 e fein do ðul 'rin čairlen 7 poll do ðeč 'rin cairðel
 7 in p̃ep̃ rin do čuitim ann tpið m̃ip̃ðuile De 7 Catp̃ina
 7 ǵan a p̃ir op̃in ǵu p̃e'.—ðealb̃° Muire ðaile Ača-
 tpuim 7 Cpoč naem ðaile [U]i ðhoga[ι]n 7 in ðačall ip̃pa
 do lorǵað leirna ǵaxanačaið in bliaðain p̃i^a.

B 117b [Cal. 1anair [p̃op̃^a Cetain, L. ix.^a], Anno Domini M.^o d.
 xxx.^o ix.^o Sluaǵað leir h̃ila n-Domnall ǵu h̃ičtar
 Connačt 7 ǵan t-[p̃]illiuð do no ǵup'čabaiǵ p̃e cir tpi
 m-bliāǵan oppa 7 no ǵu tuǵ p̃e a m-brai[ǵ]ðe leir.—
 Mac Domnall ǵalloglač do ðul a ceann p̃ličta Ačōa
 [U]i Neill do čogað air h̃ila Neill 7 Ãpt, mac Mhic
 Domnall, do ðenam ǵp̃eip̃ri air m̃uinnip̃ir p̃eig̃limið
 caeič [U]i Neill 7 noenmar, no ðeičneim̃ar, do ðoenið
 7 tpi heič ðeǵ do m̃arbað 7 do lorǵað ðoið. h̃ila

1538. ° *reliquiae* (the Latin), c. m., n. t. (L.) h. ° See 1539^{b-b}. *Simago*,
 as in °. ° On the 8 remaining ll. of this and 11 first ll. of next col.
 (left bl. by t. h.), Matthew O'Luinin (1539, n. 6) respectively wrote Mac
 R. of 1588 and obit of 1589, given below.

1539. ^{a-a} = 1509^{a-a}.

¹⁸ *Dun-a-d.*—Fort of the ridge; | deeply excavated in the rock"
 Dundrum, co. Down. | (*Top. Dic.* I. 572).

¹⁹ *Hole.*—"The vault, or dungeon, | ²⁰ *Image.*—See 1412, n. 4.

Uidhir and by the sons of Donchadh O'Manchain the [1538]
 [Ui-]Manian, the night of St. Laurence [Aug. 10]. Dom-
 nall himself was taken on the morrow and three sons of
 Donchadh the [Ui-] Manian were slain in revenge of that
 slaying.—A great rumbling quivering came in the air
 in Fir-Manach in the beginning of Harvest and a great
 shower of hailstones fell in it, and whatever that shower
 touched of the crops, they were all destroyed.—A hosting
 by [Gray] the Saxon Justiciary to Leth-Cathail and the
 monastery of Down was burned by them and the
 relics of Patrick and Colum-cille and Brigit and the image
 of Catherine were carried off by them. And the Saxon
 captain took the image with him to the green of the
 castle of Dun-a-droma¹⁸ and he himself went into the
 castle and there was a hole¹⁹ in the castle and that man
 fell into it through miracles of God and Catherine, with-
 out tidings of him from that to this.—The image²⁰ of
 Mary of the town of Ath-truim and the Holy Cross of
 Baile-Ui-Bogain²¹ and the Staff of Jesus were burned by
 the Saxons this year.

Kalends of Jan. [on Wed., 9th of the moon], A.D. 1539. [1539]
 A hosting by Ua Domnaill to Lower [north] Connacht and
 he returned not until he exacted tribute of three years
 from them and until he brought their hostages with
 him.—Mac Domnaill the Gallowglas went to meet the
 descendants of Aedh O'Neill to war on Ua Neill and Art,
 son of Mac Domnaill, made a [night-] attack on the people
 of Feidhlimidh Blind [-eye] O'Neill and 9, or 10,
 persons and 13 horses were killed and burned by them.
 Ua Neill mustered his host and marched to Ard-Macha to

²¹ *B.-Ui-B.*—Town of O'Bogan; Ballyboggan, Meath. The Tax. Bon. VIII. gives the temporalities of the prior [of Augustinian House of the Trinity] of alibagan at £12;

the church, at 13s. 4d. (*D. I.*, V. p. 257-66). The relic I have not found mentioned elsewhere.

For the *Staff of Jesus*, see 1072, n. 2.

Neill do éinol a íluais 7 a triall su hArd-Mađa do
 ðiğailt na gpeirri rin. Mac Domnail do éiačt a
 ceann [U]i Neill 7 ríč do ðenam rír.—hUa^b Dom-
 nail do beč a m-baile [U]i Neill fo línó na bliaðna^b.—
 Feall gíanna do ðenam a n-Oirğiallail, ionn, Rub-
 raíde [sic], mac Remáinn óig Mheg Mhačgamna, do
 ðul a Mainirtir Mhuineachain 7 riuđal aip ag ċrian
 na močeirği. ċrian d'a čađairt ara mainirtir
 amač—7 caprour-Cpirt dó rír—7 a marbađ su ločtač.
 Ocur ar e fein do čaníg amač d'a đeoin fein deir
 ana[cail]^c.—hUa Neill, ionn, Conn, mac Cuinn, mic Enrí,
 mic Eoğain, do beč fo Chairg na bliaðna ra a n-Dun-
 na-nğall, a m-baile [U]i Domnail, ionn, a m-baile
 Mhagnur, mic Aeđa, mic Aeđa ruaiđ 7 ríč dai[n]gin
 do ðenam doiđ pe čeile pe n-a linn fein fo minnaiđ
 mainirtreac na m-ċhračar, ra čur pe čeile a n-ağaiđ
 gač ain.

- B 117c Tuilleđ ele dó gíenaiñ irin m-bliaðain fo, ionn :
 Corbmac Mhég [sic] Uíđir, in t-aen mac ríğ dob'
 fearr laim 7 uairle d'a raíde i n-a comáimrip, do
 marbađ le n-a lučt lenaíñna fein, ionn, le Cođtač
 Mac Saíprađain 7 le Muinntir-Dođilen 7 le rličt
 Aeđa, mic Pilib, xxii. die menrip Ćppulir.—Sluağaiđ
 leirín iurtip Sax[α]nač ar hUa Neill um đealltaine
 7 a m-beč da oíđe a n-Ard-Mhađa 7 rličt Aeđa [U]i
 Neill 7 Mac Domnail d'iarpađ aip gan baile a
 patruiñ fein do mliuđ, no do lorgađ 7 in iurtip do
 gađail a comaple iar rin 7 opađ coecaire do ðenam
 doiđ rir hUa Neill.—Semar, mac Tomar, mic Cormaic

1539. ^{b-b} Also given (with hU_i for i and ra after bliaðna) one
 line higher up, on 117a, before Deađs item of 1538. A stroke was
 drawn through to denote it was misplaced. ^c Some letters were cut off
 in trimming the edge.

1539. ¹ Town.—Dungannon. O'Donnell went to make peace with O'Neill.

avenge that attack. Mac Domnaill went to meet Ua Neill and made peace with him.—Ua Domnaill was in the town¹ of Ua Neill about the beginning² of Lent of the year.—Foul treachery was done in Oirghialla: to wit, Rughraidhe, son of Redmond Mag Mathgamna junior, went into the monastery of Muinechan, whilst Brian of the early-
[1539] rising was to make a [raid-]march on him.³ Brian took him from the monastery out—and he had gossiped with him—and slew him wickedly. And it was he himself that came out of his own will, after safety [being promised].—Ua Neill, namely, Conn, son of Conn, son of Henry, son of Eoghan, was, about the Easter of this year, in Dun-na-Gall, in the town of Ua Domnaill, namely, in the town of Magnus, son of Aedh, son of Aedh the Red and firm peace was made by them with each other for their own time on the relics of the monastery of the Friars, to aid one another against every one.

More was done in this year, to wit: Cormac Mag Uidhir, the unique son of a king that, of those who were in the same time as he, was best of hand and nobleness, was slain by his own retinue, namely, by Cobhtach Mac Samradhain and by the Muintir-Dobhilen and by the descendants of Aedh, son of Philip, the 26th day of the month of April.—A hosting by the Saxon Justiciary against Ua Neill about May Day and they were two nights in Ard-Macha and the descendants of Aedh O'Neill asked of him not to destroy, or to burn, the town of his own patron and the Justiciary took their advice after that and truce of a fortnight was made by them with Ua Neill.—James, son of Thomas, son of Cormac Mag Uidhir, was slain by the black Gillie, son of Cathal, son of Eoghan and by

² *Beginning.* — Feb. 19; Eas. (I. E), Ap. 6.

³ *Whilst—him.*—Lit., and Brian [Mac Mahon] had a march on him;

an idiom signifying indebtedness. B. had been raided by Rury and was bound to raid in return.

Mhes Uíðir, do mharbað leir in Gilla n-duib, mac Cačail, mic Eoğain 7 le Ruairí, mac Ruðraíde Mhes Uíðir.—Semar, mac Domnall Mhes Uíðir 7 triur d'a mainntír rimul ppur do mharbað le rliēt Domnall [U]i Neill 7 le clainn Murchaí. —Domnač-mor Mhaiği-clair do lorgađ eter čeač 7 čeampol, ač[τ] aen teač in τ-řagairτ.—Torneač 7 teinnteač ir mo d'a n-deapnađ riam roime a mí mēađon in τ-Sampairō ro, do mill moran do na ġorčaiβ 7 do'n blač.—Piarupur [sic] ruag builte, ion, iarla Ur-Muman, d'heg in bliadain ro.—hUa ġriain, ion, Concobur, mac Tairğ^d [U]i ġriain, d'heg in bliadain ro^o.

B117d[b.] [Cal.^a Ian. [por^b Darđain, l. xx.^b] Anno Domini M.^o d.^o xl.^o Clann [U]i buigill, ion, Concobur 7 Niall ruag, do tuitim pe caille a n-ġrpač na bliadna ro.—Abb Ar[da]-Mača, ion, Gilla-Patraig O Donnguill, d'heg in bliadain ri.—ġraine og, in[ġin] [U]i U[i]ġinn, ion, ben řeđlim[čē] [U]i Doiġilen, d'heg an bliadain ro.—Sean, mac Donnčaiđ, mic Remainn Meğ Uíðir, do mharbađ le Domnall n-ġlinnač O Neill um řeil Patraig na bliadna ro.—Da mac ġriain, mic Domnall [U]i Neill, ion, Domnall 7 řeđlim[iđ], a n-heg in bliadain ro.—Aeđ ġruam[đ]a, mac Uilliam, mic an erpuic U[i] ġallčabair, ion, řer lep'tuit O buigill, do marbađ le Clainn-m-buigill.—hUa Neill do tiačτ

1539. ^dTairğ, MS. * Here (117c) is written 1539, n. 6.

1540. * Before this year (117d) space=19 ll. was left bl. On this M. O'Luinín wrote 1584 and in ġiolla of 1588, given below. ^{b-b}bl., MS.

⁴ *D.-Clair*. — Donnaghmore, 2 miles N.W. of Dungannon. The *Trip*. (P. II.) says Patrick baptized and blessed the Men of Imchlar, leaving them the priest Colman, to whom he gave his book of prayers and a bell. The *Tax. Bon.* VIII. values the church at 1

mark (*D. I. V.* p. 216).

⁵ *Died*.—And was succeeded by his brother, Murchadh, *A. L. C.*

⁶ After this year is written: Ní maí lem olcup řřpudur mac h[U]i Cairíoe na cuig builleoga, no ře, řo an depeo in leabuir ři do řřpud mo řenatair, ion, Ru-

Ruaidhri, son of Rughraidhe Mag Uidhir.—James, son of Domnall Mag Uidhir and three of his people with him were slain by the descendants of Domnall O'Neill and by the sons of Murchadh.—Domnach-mor of Magh-clair⁴ was burned, both house and church, except the one house of the priest.—Thunder and lightning the greatest that were done ever before [happened] in the middle month [June] of this Summer, which destroyed much of the crops and of the fruit.—Piers Butler the Red, namely, Earl of Ormond, died this year.—Ua Briain, namely, Concobur, son of Tadhg Ua Briain, died⁵ this year.⁶ [1539]

Kalends of Jan. [on Thur., 20th of moon], A.D., 1540. [1540 B.] The sons of O'Baighill, namely, Concobur and Niall the Red, fell¹ by each other in the Spring of this year.—The abbot of Ard-Macha, namely, Gilla-Padraig O'Donghaile,² died this year.—Graine junior, daughter of O'Uiginn namely, wife of Feidhlimidh O'Doibhilen, died this year.—John, son of Dönchadh, son of Redmond Mag Uidhir, was slain by Domnall O'Neill of the Glens about the feast of Patrick of this year.—Two sons of Brian, son of Domnall O'Neill, namely, Domnall and Feidhlimidh, died this year.—Aedh the Gloomy, son of William, son of bishop³ O'Gallchabair, namely, the man by whom fell O'Baighill, was slain by the Clann-Baighill.—Ua Neill went into Fir-Manach and John, son of Cu-Connacht Mag Uidhir, was

aróirí O Luinín. Míirí Maíta
O Luinín. Ocuí tabpaó in t-
leigpéir benoáct ar ar n-an-
muin auaon. CC. D. 1579. I like
not the badness with which the
son of O'Cassidy writes these five,
or six, folios at end of this book
which my grandfather, namely,
Ruaidhri O'Luinin, wrote [Cf.
(1373), n. 1]. I, Matthew O'Lu-
inin. And let him who shall read

bestow benison on both our soul[s].
A.D. 1579.

1540. ¹ *Fell*.—A fuller account in
A. L. C.

² *O'D.*—For the O'Donnelys of
Ballydonnelly (1531, n. 8), see *O'D.*
vi. 2426 sq.

³ *Bishop*. — See 1470, n. 22.
O'Boyle was slain in the affray
described in the 18th entry of
1536, p. 609, *supra*.

B 118a

α ῥεραϊδ-Μαναῖ 7 Μαγ Ὑϊδῖρ το denam τοῖδ το sheaan, mac Con-Connaḱt Μεγ Ὑϊδῖρ, γαν ceo το ὅλλα-
 πασραιγ Μαγ Ὑϊδῖρ το bi 'n-α Μαγ Ὑϊδῖρ 7 é α μαρ-
 τρα μοῖρ. Τρογσαῖ λαε ρεῖλ Μυρε μορ το ρῖγνῖδ
 ρῖν.—Seaḱan, mac Cuinn hUḱ Domnaill, do μαρβαῖ le
 clainn Μυρḱαιῖ Μιc τ-Shuibhne na ḱuaḱano an blia-
 ḱain ρῖ.— | Clann [U]ḱ Domnaill, ἰdon, Donnḱaḱ Cair-
 breḱ 7 Eigneḱan 7 Seaan Luῖργ, do ḱiaḱt α cenḱ [U]ḱ
 Domnaill le harrḱeir in Caluaḱ. Ocuῖ na τῖρ Μιc
 Suibhne 7 in da hUa ῤhῖργil 7 hUa Domnaill ḱ'a n-γα-
 ḱail 7 do cpoḱaḱ Seaan (ἰdon°, mic ḱῖρῖan, mic ḱoḱ[α]
 ballaiḱ°).—Oeḱ Mac Domnaill do dul ḱ'heg.—Tomar
 Mac Μαγ[n]urra, ἰdon, in τ-ḱῖρῖdel, do dul ḱ'heg.—
 plaiḱ do beḱ α n-ḱῖρḱa Muinntῖpe-Luinḱn 7 Neime
 O Luinḱn ḱ'eg 7 α bean 7 clann.—ῤῖlib og, mac ῤῖlib,
 mic ḱῖρῖan 7 mac Neill γairb [U]ḱ Domnaill do ḱiaḱt
 ap cῖeḱ [sic] α Muinḱḱῖr-ῤeḱaḱa[i]n 7 Do[m]nall
 óg hUa Doibilen 7 clann Copmaic Μιc ḱlmunain do
 cpoḱaḱ τοῖδ 7 ḱaine maiḱe uairle do μαρβαḱ leo,
 ἰdon, Topῖdelbaḱ, mac Tomair maeil Μιc Saḱῖpaḱain
 7 ῤep-dorca, mac ḱoḱ[α], mic Tomair cetna, do μαρ-
 βαḱ ann.—O Doḱarḱaiḱ do dul ḱ'heg an bliadain ρo,
 ἰdon, ḱearailt, mac Domnaill, mic ῤeḱlḱm[ḱe] [U]ḱ
 Doḱarḱaiḱ 7 O Doḱarḱaiḱ do denam ḱ'ῤheḱ[ḱ]lḱm[ḱe],
 mac Cone[uḱ]uir carraiḱ.—Sluaḱaḱ do denam leiῖr
 hUa n-Domnaill 7 leiῖr hUa Neill docum ḱall 7 bailte
 do bῖrῖaḱ [sic] τοῖδ ann, ἰdon, baile ḱḱa-ῖia 7 an Uaiḱ.
 Ocuῖ an ῖluaḱ ḱhoḱdel do ῖlliuḱ 7 ῖpḱlongpḱort do
 gabail α ῤepn-maḱ. Ocuῖ an ḱhiurḱῖr Saxanaḱ 7
 maiḱe ḱall ḱ'a leanmain^d 7 bῖrῖeḱ ap na τῖarḱaiḱ

1540. ∞ l. m., t. h. ^d ḱ above, t. h., to show aspiration of m.

⁴ *Na Tuath.*—Of the territories;
 Na Doe (phonetic form=*Na d-*
Tuath, the eclipsing *d* silencing *t*):

parr. of Tullaghobegley, Raymuin-
 terdoney, Clondahorkey and Me-
 vagh, in Kilmaer. bar., co. Don.

made Mag Uidhir by them, without leave of Gilla-Padraig Mag Uidhir, who was [the] Mag Uidhir and [at the time] in great suffering [of illness]. On the vigil [Mar. 24] of the day of the great feast of Mary that was done.—Jacques, son of Conn Ua Domnaill, was slain by the sons of Murchadh Mac Suibne na Tuath⁴ this year.—The sons of Ua Domnaill—namely, Donchadh the Carbrian and Eignechan—and John of [Magh-] Luirg went against [the] Ua Domnaill, at request of the Calbach.⁵ And the three Mac Suibnes and the two Ua Firghils and Ua Domnaill took them and hung [said] John (namely, son of Brian, son of Aedh the Freckled).—Aedh Mac Domnaill died.—Thomas Mac Magnusa, namely, the Official,⁶ died.—There was a plague in the Ard of Muintir-Luinin and Nehemias O'Luinin and his wife and his children died.—Philip⁷ junior, son of Philip, son of Brian and the son of Niall O'Domnaill the Rough went on raid into Muintir-Peodachain and Domnall Ua Doibhilen junior, and the sons of Cormac Mac Almunain were hung by them, and good noble persons, namely, Toirdelbach, son of Thomas Mag Samradhain the Bald and Fer-dorcha, son of Aodh, son of the same Thomas, were slain there by them.—O'Dochartaigh, namely, Gerald, son of Domnall, son of Feidhlimidh O'Dochartaigh, died this year and Feidhlimidh, son of Concobur Carrach, was made O'Dochartaigh.—A hosting was made by Ua Domnaill and by Ua Neill against the Foreigners and towns, namely, the town of Ath-ria⁸ and the Cave,⁹ were broken down by them. And the host of the Gaidhil turned and took up an encampment in Fernmagh. And the Saxon Justiciary [Lord Gray] and the

⁵ *Calbach*. — Third brother of Manus, the O'Donnell.

⁶ *Official*.—Of deanery of Lough Erne. Cf. 1498, n. 7. He was grandson of the Compiler.

⁷ *Philip*. —Maguire.

⁸ *Ath-ria*. — Read : *Ath-Fhir-diadh* ; Ardee, co. Louth.

⁹ *Cave*. — I.e., Drogheda. See O'D. i. 497.

Goibelač 7 moran loi[n]o 7 d'edail Gall fein do buain
 oib anó. Ocur Mac Congura do marbað anó 7 Mac
 Maelcraibe, ion, Gilla-Patraig 7 Mael-Muire
 meirgač, mac Eogain ruaið Mic Shuibhne, do marbað
 for anó.—Niall og húa Duigill do marbað le Con-
 cubur, mac [U]i Duigill.—Dundarra Mac Caba, ion,
 mac in Gilla duib Mic Caba, ion, conrubal
 rličta Pilib Meš Uíðir, d'heg in bliadain ro.—Mac
 Samrağain do marbað a feall an bliadain ro 7
 h[Alit]ne^o do riğað i n-a inað.—húa Carrode^e d'heg in
 bliadain ri, ion, Gilla-na-naem^s, ollum rličta Pilib
 Meš Uíðir.—Da mac Aoða meirgib [U]i Neill, ion,
 Conn, mac Aoða 7 Domnall dainečair, do marbað re
 Macc^h Uibelín^h, ion, Ruðrai [sic] Macc^h Uibelín^h, a
 taeð afor do bel-ferri 7 e a n-tul ar riubal a n-
 B 118b Airo Ulað 7 iatran ar | m-beč a toraibečt fairⁱ. . .

[Cal. Ian. [for^a Sačarn L. i.^a], Anno Domini M.^o d.^o
 xl.^o i.^o Ruaiðri bacac O Neill, ion, mac Enri oig, mic
 Enri móir, mic Eogain, mic Neill oig, ion, in fer do
 marb Coin-Connačt, mac Enri, mic Eogain, a feall, a
 heg an bliadain ro.—Ruaiðri O Carrode, ion, ar-
 dečain Cločair, d'heg in bliadain ro. Ocur ir é do
 rerið in lebur ra pro maiori parte. Neč bui lan do
 ecna i n-ğac uile elaðain co haimrip a eitrečta, eter
 oligeð 7 diağacč, řiriğecč 7 fellraime.

1540. ^a bl. = 3 letters between h and ne. ⁱ Kco, MS. ^s -ar- (by mis-
 take) for -na-, MS. ^{h-h} Mac Cu-, MS. ⁱ End of this and all, except am
 ar at beginning of next line illeg. Bl. follows, on which M. O'Luinin
 wrote entries of 1549, 1551, and húa Con- of 1588, given below.

1541. ^{a-a} = 1509 ^{a-a}.

¹⁰ *Defeated*. — At Belahoe (near
 Lake B., on the river Lagan, be-
 tween Louth and Mon. cos.), *A. L.*
C., A.D. 1539.

¹¹ *Niall. etc.*—Another version of

first entry of this year.

¹² *Next*.—The western, or Fer-
 managh, side.

¹³ *Bel-F*.—See 1476, n. 4. The
 march upon and slaying of the sons

nobles of the Foreigners followed them and defeated¹⁰ the lords of the Gaidhil and much provision and chattel of the Foreigners themselves was wrested from them there. And Mag Aenghusa was slain there and Mac Maelcraibhe, namely, Gilla-Padraig and Mael-Mure the Brusque, the son of Eogan Mac Suibne the Red, were slain there also.—Niall¹¹ Ua Baighill junior, was slain by Concubur, son of Ua Baighill.—Dundara Mac Caba, namely, son of the black Gillie Mac Caba, namely, constable of the descendants of Philip Mag Uidhir, died this year.—Mac Samradhain was slain in treachery this year and Aithne was made king in his stead.—Ua Casside, namely, Gilla-na-naem, ollam of the descendants of Philip Mag Uidhir, died this year.—Two sons of Aodh O'Neill the Brusque, namely, Conn, son of Aodh and Domnall the Manly, were slain by Mac Uibilin, namely, Rughraidhe Mac Uibilin, on the next¹² side of Bel-Fersti¹³ and [it happened thus:] he was going on a [raid-]march into the Ard of Ulidia and they were pursuing him. . . .

[1540]

Kalends of Jan. [on Saturday, 1st of the moon], A.D. 1541. Ruaidhri O'Neill the Lane, namely, son of Henry junior, son of Henry Mor, son of Eogan, son of Niall junior, that is, the man that slew¹ Conn, son of Henry, son of Eogan, in treachery, died this year.—Ruaidhri O'Casside, namely, archdeacon of Clochar, died this year. And it he that wrote THIS BOOK² for the greater part. One who was full of knowledge in every science, both law and divinity, physic and philosophy, to the time of his death [was he].

[1541]

by Mac Quillin are given in *A. L. C.* at 1541.

1541. ¹*Slew*.—1493 (3rd entry). The meaning is that Rory dealt the

fatal blow to his uncle.

²*This Book*.—The B copy. He also wrote a Register of Clogher diocese in 1525 (Ware 187).

[Kal. 1an. [por^a Domnač, l. xii.^a], Anno Domini M.^o v.^o xl.^o i[1.]^o^b

B 118d [Kal.^a 1an. [por Luan, l. xxiii., Anno Domini M.^o v.^o xl.^o iii.^o]

B 118b [Kal.^a 1an. [por^b Μαιρε, l. xxi.^b], Anno Domini M.^o v.^o xl.^o 9^o. Σιολλα σruamm[θ]α O Flannaga[i]n, iodon, mac^o Aodha, mic in perruin lnnri, moruuy ep. Ocur tabpaθ in τ-ι leigper beuoačt por [α] annuun.

[Kal.^a 1an. [por^b Darvain, l. xxi.^b], Anno Domini M.^o v.^o l.^o i.^o Perrun lnnri, iodon, Emunn O Flannaga[i]n, neoč do bí lán d'inorene 7 d'ealaθain 7 da gač uile τ-ruθaltin aircena 7 do bo maič teač aiθeθ, α éγ in bliαθain ri.

A 77a [b.] Anno^a Domini M.^o v.^o lx.^o iiii.^o Tomar, mac Olfep, mic Sepóio larpia, per α aopa dob' fepri lám 7 daonačt do Shallaiθ Epenn, d'fagbail bair an bliαθain ri. Ocur ip doileč d'aop elαθna Epenn in báρ rin.

B 117b [b.] [Kal.^a 1anair [por^b Aine, l. xii.^b], Anno Domini M.^o v.^o lxxx.^o Ingean Con-Connačt, mic Con-Connačt eili, d'eg: bean depearpač, deiθeiniθ pe bočtaib De 7 pe damaiθ 7 pe cl[i]araiθ 7 pe [deopaiθ]uib 7 pe gnačgeaogeαčaiθ, pe rilepaiθ 7 pe ollamuib, pe gac duine d'ar'gnač be[č αγ] cuinocio d'iarpaiθ ar peaθ Epann [sic],—bar [maič]^o la Ongta 7 aiθpide, do peip cpeitaiγta Catailce, d'fagail ri. Ocur go deapnaiθ Dia tpoaipe ar α hanmuun, o den[ř]ar pe rin ar meio α gnuompaθ. Iodon, bean θpuiain, meic Aodha óiγ Meg Mağ[nurα].

1542. ^{a-a} = 1509 ^{a-a}. ^b 5 ll. (rest of col.) bl. 118c was left bl. 8 ll. from top, M. O'Luinín wrote: Kal. 1an. M.^o ccccc. lxxx.^o umi.^o, but no entry.

1543. ^a 118d, except Kal. 1an., about 19 ll. down, was left bl.

1549. ^a See 1540 ¹. ^{b-b} = 1509 ^{a-a}. ^c Aodh, mac, with line drawn through, before mac in text.

1551. ^a See 1540 ¹. ^{b-b} = 1509 ^{a-a}.

1564. ^a After [1375] by coarse n. t. h.

1580. ^a See 1538 ^b. ^{b-b} = 1509 ^{a-a}. ^c Erased.

Kalends of Jan. [on Sun., 12th of moon], A.D. 1542. [1542]

Kalends of Jan. [on Mon., 23rd of moon], A.D. 1543. [1543]

Kalends of Jan. [on Tues., 29th of moon], A.D. 1549. [1549]
The gloomy Gillie O'Flannagain, namely, son of Aodh, son of the parson of Inis,¹ died. And he that shall read let him bestow benison on [his] soul.

Kalends of Jan. on [Thur., 21st of moon], A.D. 1551. [1551]
The parson of Inis, namely, Edmond O'Flannagain, one who was full of intelligence and of knowledge and of every virtue beside and kept a good guest-house, died this year.

A.D. 1564. Thomas, son of Oliver,¹ son of Earl Gerald, [1564 B.] the man of his time that was best of hand and humanity of the Foreigners of Ireland, died this year. And sad for the learned folk of Ireland is that death.

Kalends of Jan. [on Fri., 12th of moon], A.D. 1580. [1580 B.]
The daughter of Cu-Connacht, son of another Cu-Connacht [Maguire], died: an excellent woman, charitable, truly hospitable to the poor of God and to [bardic] bands and retinues and to pilgrims and to permanent beggars, to erudite and to ollams, to every one of those that were wont to be seeking largess throughout Ireland. She obtained a [good] death with Unction and penance, according to the Catholic Faith. And may God do mercy on her soul, as He will do that for the amount of one's [good] deeds. Namely, wife of Brian, son of Aodh Mag Maghnusa junior [was she].

1549. ¹ *Inis*.—See 1450, n. 7.

1564. ¹ *Oliver*.—Executed in 1537, *sup.* (Cf. 1536, n. 7.) He lived at Killeigh, King's co. and married

Meve, da. of the Cathair O'Conor Faly named in the last entry, but 2, of 1493. The male issue is extinct. *E. of K.* 79.

B 117d[b.] | Cal.^h 1an. [por^b Domnač, l. xiiii.^b], Anno Domini M.^o D.^o lxxx.^o iiii.^o Drián, mac Donnčair Mēg Uíðir, in mac ríğ doib' fērr eíneāč 7 enğnañ, gal 7 gairceēō 7 doib' fērr aítne ar gāč n-ealađain, a eğ in bliāđain rí. Ocur tabrađ in τ-1 leiğfērr benđāčt air [α] anmuin.

B 107d | Cal.^a 1an. [por^b Cetain, l. x.^b], Anno Domini 1586. Xx. ui. lá do mñ October, Eoğan Ulltač, mac an Doc-tura, ionn, Donnčāđ, mac Eoğain, d'heğ an bliāđain rí : éñ oíde 7 éñ raóí Eirēnn re leiğir.

B 117a[b.] | Cal.^a 1an. [por^b Cíne, l. ii.^b], Anno Domini M.^o D.^o lxxx.^o 8.^o Mac Remuinn Dreibēnniğ [sic] Mēg Uíðir do marbađ eíter da fēil Muire, ionn, Ğiolla-Parraig. Ocur a dol re Mag Uíðir do roime rin 7 a tuitim re rluağ [U]í Domnaill : ionn, raóí bíataiğ 7 fear tige-aígeāđ 7 duine do cornum a cur do'n tír i nn-gāč en ceim, mar ta ceannur-feāđna 7 dol a ceann Saxanač

B 117d | gac re la ar fon an tíre.— | 1 n Ğiolla duib, mac Seáin, mic Pilib Mēg Uíðir, do marbađ d'aon orđor péiléir lé Saxanačair do bí ag Oirğíallaiğ, ar n-dol do mac Mēg U[í]ðir, ionn, Aođ, mac Con-Connačt, mic Con-Connačt, mic Con-Connačt, ar cpeič orpa. Ocur bñiređ ar Oirğíallaiğ 7 ar Saxanačair doib, gan díoğ-báil doib fein, āčt in duine maič, uapál rin, ionn, mac

B 118b | Seáain.— | hUa^d Concuđair Sligiğ, ionn, Doñnall, mac Thaoiōğ, mic Cačail óiğ hUí Concuđair, [do] eğ in bliāđain rí.

1584. ^a See 1540 ^a. ^{b-b} = 1509 ^{a-a}. Luni-solar notation of 1584-8 is Gregorian.

1586. ^a See 1521 ^c. ^{b-b} = 1509 ^{a-a}.

1588. ^a See 1538 ^b. ^{b-b} = 1509 ^{a-a}. ^c See 1540 ^a. ^d See 1540 ⁱ. The notation is: Kl. 1ann. Anno [sic] Di. M.^o ccccc.^o lxxx.^o 8.^o.

1584. ⁱ *Kalends, etc.*—In Astle's *Origin of Writing* (London, 1784), this obit is no. 16 in Pl. XXII. The letter-press, with two exceptions, is accurate. The translation

is: Brian Mac Donchu Mac Guire, a noble and valiant prince and skilled in all sciences, died. Let the reader pray for his soul [!]

(END OF VOL. III.)

Kalends of Jan.¹ [on Sun., 18th of moon], A.D. 1584. [1584 B.] Brian, son of Donchadh Mag Uidhir, the son of a king that was of best hospitality and prowess, spirit and bravery and was of best knowledge of every science, died this year. And he that shall read, let him bestow benison on [his] soul.

Kalends of Jan. [on Wed., 10th of moon], A.D. 1586. The [1586] 26th day of the month of October, Eoghan Ulltach, son of the doctor,¹ namely, Donchadh, son of Eoghan, unique preceptor and unique sage of Ireland in healing, died this year.

Kalends of Jan. [on Fri., 2nd of moon], A.D. 1588. The [1588 B.] son of Redmond Mag Uidhir the Brefnian, namely, Gilla-Padraig, was slain between the two feasts¹ of Mary. And [it happened thus:] he went with Mag Uidhir before that and fell by the host of O'Domnaill. Namely, an eminent hospitaller² and a man who kept a guest-house and a person who defended his part of the territory in every way, such as leadership and going against Foreigners every other day for the sake of the territory [was he].—The black Gillie, son of John, son of Philip Mag Uidhir, was slain by one shot of bullet by the Saxons whom the Oirgiallians had,³ on the son of Mag Uidhir, namely, Aodh, son of Cu-Connacht, son of Cu-Connacht, son of Cu-Connacht, going on raid on them. And they defeated the Oirgiallians and the Saxons without injury to themselves, except that good noble man, namely, the son of John.—Ua Concubhair of Sligech, namely Domhnall, son of Tadhg, son of Cathal Ua Concubhair junior, died⁴ this year.

1586. ¹ *Doctor*.—"Eogan Ulltach, the best leech that was in Ireland, died," A. L. C.

1588. ¹ *Two feasts*.—Apparently, Aug. 15 and Sep. 8.

² *Hospitaller*.—See 1177, n. 10.

³ *Was had*.—"Was killed by a

bullet shot by a Saxon (Englishman), a hireling of the Orgiallachs in Ulster" (Astle, *loc. cit.*; in which the obit is no. 17 of Pl. XXII.).

⁴ *Died*.—In Sligo, Little Christmas Night, A. L. C.

CORRIGENDA AND ADDENDA.

VOL. II.

- P. 268, n. 2, *for Civita Veechia read Viterbo.*
 „ 281, „ 2, *insert adjoining the part of Ulster before where.*
 „ 307, „ 5, *add: In a Rescript of Innocent IV. (July 15, 1251), respecting collation of a benefice in Maestricht diocese, the archbishop is one of the petitioners (Calendar of Papal Registers, 1893, I. p. 272).*
 P. 395, n. 5, *for 1389, read 1378.*
 „ 554, „ 5, *In the O'Grady pedigree (L. Be., p. 190c, l. 44), the last named is John, archbishop [the compilation was thus made during his incumbency of Tuam], son of [the next preceding on the list] John, archbishop [of Cashel, 1332-45]. This identifies the senior with the sub-diaconus of the Papal dispensation and removes the doubt expressed respecting the junior. Whilst Treasurer of Cashel, the father was one of the two deputed (May 4, 1330) to give the pallium to [his immediate predecessor] Walter [le Rede, 1330-2] (Theiner, p. 250-1).*

VOL. III.

- | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------|
| P. 15, l. 6
„ 95, „ 24
„ 146, „ 28
„ 147, ll. 15, 18
„ 161, l. 7,
„ 227, ll. 30, 32 | } | for superior read coarb. |
| „ 18, „ 2, 4, 8, | | <i>dele the hyphen.</i> |
| „ 21, l. 17,
„ 173, ll. 22, 28 | } | for into read from. |
| „ 25, „ 15, <i>for by them „ of them, and place after portion.</i> | | |
| „ 33, n. 1, <i>add: The present form is Nestor.</i> | | |
| „ 37, l. 1, <i>for to go read [to go].</i> | | |
| „ 38, „ 7, „ Epenn „ Epenn. | | |
| „ n. 16, „ 1308 „ 1398. | | |
| „ 44, „ 7, „ seventh „ eighth. | | |
| „ 47, l. 1, „ The son of Maghnus <i>read Mac Maghnusa.</i> | | |
| „ 48, „ 26, „ <i>dele 1403.</i> | | |
| „ „ 31, „ 1404 <i>read 1403.</i> | | |
| „ 60, „ 8, „ bpeirne } <i>read bpeirne.</i> | | |
| „ 168, „ 16, „ bpeirne } | | |
| „ 66, n. 4, „ 1311 „ 1411. | | |
| „ 101, l. 3, „ was „ was ⁹ . | | |

CORRIGENDA AND ADDENDA.

- P. 102, l. 6, for hUa read hU.
- „ „ 15, „ ag „ og.
- „ 105, „ 17, „ abbot „ coarb.
- „ 130, „ 25, „ leo „ leo^t.
- „ 134, „ 28, „ d „ prefixed.
- „ „ 29, „ od „ God.
- „ 136, „ 17, „ hUa „ hUa^d.
- „ 142, „ 29, „ -ḡ A „ -ō, B.
- „ „ 34, „ rd „ lord.
- „ 150, „ 33, and thenceforth, for 1403^{l-l} read 1402^{l-l}.
- „ 152, l. 19, for mac Mica read mac^s Mic.
- „ 154, „ 31, „ —eang „ eang—.
- „ „ 32, „ = „ ^{tt}==.
- „ 156, „ 30, add A; text, B to 1438^{k-k}.
- „ 157, n. 5, for F. M. read M. F.
- „ 165, „ 2, „ A q „ A p, and add: cf. p. 96 C, *ib*.
- „ 167, „ 9, add: *Top. Dic. s. v.* Tomregan, II, 637.
- „ 170, l. 2, for roon read roonc.
- „ 176, „ 9, *dele* ro rul.
- „ „ 11, for α read γ α.
- „ 178, „ 6, „ B 86a read B 86d.
- „ 182, „ 19, „ ʾeipḡi „ ʾeipḡi^b.
- „ 184, „ 27, „ = „ ^{sz}==.
- „ 190, „ 2, moṛ is omitted in A.
- „ „ 19 (A) for Ruair coo read Ruairc ro.
- „ „ 21 (B) „ Caḡil „ Caḡail.
- „ 194, „ 9, „ B 89b „ B 87b.
- „ „ 20, „ m „ m^d.
- „ 198, „ 28, „ Tairḡ „ Tairḡ^s.
- „ 202, „ 25, „ 1460 „ 1461 and place date and note ²⁻² under l. 27.
- „ n. 7, „ 1256 „ 1456.
- „ 206, l. 18, „ ḡrian „ ḡrian.
- „ 208, „ 4, add: The inscription is: *Mathus O'Dubagan hoc opus fecit Bartholomeo O'Flannagan, Priori de Damiris, A.D. 1449* (*Top. Dic. s. v.* Devenish, I. 459).
- „ 212, „ 5, for maabaḡ read maṛbaḡ.
- „ 219, „ 22, „ Mathgamana read Mathgamna.
- „ 220, n. c, „ B „ ad., B.
- „ 224, l. 11, „ Œeo „ Œeo^s.
- „ 228, „ 23, „ clann „ clann.
- „ 230, „ 1, „ ro „ ro^l.
- „ 232, n. 12, „ west „ east.

CORRIGENDA AND ADDENDA

- P. 233, l. 10, *for was read were.*
- „ 236, „ 23, „ Διαρματ *read* Διαρματ^ο.
- „ „ 3), „ 1394 „ 1394st.
- „ 248, „ 28, „ άγ „ άγ.
- „ 254, „ 11, „ το „ το^ο,
- „ 256, „ 19, „ περ ρυαιρ^ο „ περ^ο ρυαιρ^ο.
- „ 258, n. 3, „ Connacht „ Fermanagh.
- „ 260, l. 21, „ Υιόη „ Υιόη^ι.
- „ 262, „ 12, „ ριβ „ ρι.
- „ 266, „ 4, } See p. 577, n. 2.
- „ 267, „ 5, }
- „ 266, „ 11, *for 7^ο read 7.*
- „ 272, „ 12, „ απαλε *read* απαλε^ι.
- „ 274, „ 8, „ —ρεοθαάιν *read* ρεοθαάιν^ο.
- „ „ 17, „ ρειν „ ρειν^ο.
- „ „ 30, „ „ „ „^ο.
- „ 276, „ 29, *dele* ⁷.
- „ „ 31, *for ρυαιρ^ο read ρυαιρ^ο.*
- „ 284, „ 12, *dele* ¹.
- „ 287, „ 7, *for 3 read 8.*
- „ 288, „ 1, „ Νοολαις *read* Νοολαις^ο.
- „ „ 2, „ α „ α^κ.
- „ „ 15, „ ιν^ο „ ιν^ο.
- „ 290, „ 7, *dele* ^ο.
- „ „ 30, *for mic* „ mic^ο.
- „ 300, „ 34, *insert* ^{d-d} om., A *after* B.
- „ 312, „ 17, „ ^b *after* ceinnρεαλαίγι.
- „ „ 22, „ ι „ um.
- „ „ 29, „ ⁱ *before* ρο.
- „ 320, „ 2, *for* ῥαγαρταῖδ *read* ῥαγαρταῖδ.
- „ 324, „ 25, „ ειλι „ ειλι [sic].
- „ 332, „ 29, *read* μαρβαῖδ | λε^ι n-α οερβραταίρη.
- „ 334, „ 1, „ ρελονιελ.
- „ 338, „ 16, „ κολλεῖδ.
- „ 346, „ 11, „ ρα^ο.
- „ 374, „ 32, „ ⁴ -ι, A.
- „ 419, „ 12, *for son read grandson.*
- „ 424, „ 23, *read* ῥορρηαίγ.
- „ 434, „ 7, „ ρειρρην^ο.
- „ 442, „ 20, „ mac 7^ο.
- „ 444, „ 3, *for* ρλυαῖ *read* ρλυαῖ.
- „ „ 29, „ Μαῖ „ Μεῖ.
- „ 452, „ 12, *read* ο'heῖ^ι. —Ruḡnarḡel, mac^ι Meḡ Matgamna^{ia}.

CORRIGENDA AND ADDENDA.

- P. 452, l. 14, *read* $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\mu\eta\eta^{\text{d-d}}$ $\text{M}\epsilon\zeta^{\text{m}}$ $\text{O}\epsilon\eta\varsigma\upsilon\tau\alpha^{\text{m}}$.
- „ „ 20, „ $\mu\omicron\iota\eta\eta^{\text{d-d'}}$.
- „ „ 25, „ $\text{r}^{\text{d-d}}$.
- „ „ 32, *for* I^{d} *read* $\text{I}^{\text{a}}\text{—}\text{I}^{\text{a}}$.
- „ 462, „ 7, *dele* ϵ *and* (l. 30) n. 6.
- „ 464, n. 4, *for* 8 *read* 9.
- „ 468, l. 15, *read* $\eta\mu\zeta$.
- „ 479, n. 3, *for* 13 *read* 20.
- „ 493, l. 34, „ *ped read* *escaped*.
- „ 498, „ 26, „ $[\eta\text{-}\alpha\zeta\alpha\iota\omicron\text{?}]$ *read* $[\eta\text{-}\alpha\iota\eta\omicron\epsilon\omicron\eta\text{?}]$.
- „ 509, „ 35, „ $\alpha\iota$ „ *papal*.
- „ 510, „ 26, „ $\alpha\eta\eta\alpha$ „ $\omicron\eta\eta\alpha$.
- „ 530, *dele* n. 4 *and substitute* : Alexander III. (1159–81) granted the whole year in which St. James's Day (July 25) should fall on Sunday to be Jubilee at Compostella (Ferraris: *Prompta Bibliotheca*, s. v. *Jubilaeum*, no. 5). The concession thus took effect four times in every 28 years (when the Dominical Letters were DE or C). Hence the pilgrimages of this year and 1428, *supra*.
- „ 539, ll. 28–9, *for* *pretends read* *pretended*.
- „ 543, l. 2, „ *taken* „ *cut off*.
- „ 545, „ 3, „ Friday „ *vigil [lit. fast]*.
Aug. 15 fell on Friday in 1522.
- „ 599, ll. 31–4, „ —nuad[at] *read* —nu[adh]ad .
- „ 614, n. 2, „ *heights* „ *height*.
- „ 618, l. 9, *place* B 116c *on left margin*.

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A.D. 431—1131: 1155—1541.

VOL. IV.

INTRODUCTION

AND

INDEX.

BY

B. MAC CARTHY, D.D., M.R.I.A.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE present Chronicle, anonymous in the original, received the accepted title from Ussher, who (in his *Original of Corbes, Herenaches and Termon Lands, Religion professed by the Ancient Irish, Collection of Irish Epistles and Antiquities of the British Churches*) frequently cites or refers¹ to the *Annales Ultonienses*: obviously led to the designation by the marked prominence assigned to the affairs of Ulster. More in accord with native tradition, the Attestation² prefixed to the *Annals of the Four Masters* mentions, among the sources of that collection, the *Book of Senad of Mac Manus of [Upper] Lough Erne*; Shanid, or Bellisle, being the residence of the Compiler.

*Annals of
Ulster,
origin of
title.*

The originals and versions employed in this Edition, designated for brevity A, B, C, D, are the following:—

A.—A is a vellum MS., of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, marked H. 1. 8. It consists of 116 folios. The first four gatherings are quinternios, each of ten folios. No. 5, at first a quinternio, is now a quaternio and folio (fol. 41—49), the second half of the second membrane (containing A.D. 1001—1008) having been cut out. After No. 5, a quire, most probably a quinternio (from end of 1115 to beginning of 1162, both inclusive), is missing. No. 6 and 7 are quinternios (foll. 50—69).

Texts:
A,—
description
of:
date,
ructure.

No. 8, quaternio and folio	...	foll. 70- 78.
„ 9, „	...	„ 79- 86.
„ 10, quinternio and folio	...	„ 87- 97.
„ 11, „	...	„ 98-107.
„ 12, quaternio	...	„ 108-115.
„ 13, single folio	...	„ 116.

¹ *Refers.*—See *Ulster, Annals of*, in the *Index of Authors and Works*, Elrington's edition, xvii. 281-2. The following are to be added to the references there given to the *Antiquities of the*

British Churches (vi.): 254, 278, 422, 430, 438, 444, 445, 447, 484, 533, 540.

² *Attestation*—*Annals of IV. M.*, ed. O'Donovan (Dublin, 1851), *Introd.*, p. lxiv.; O'Curry, *MS. Materials*, etc., p. 545.

The final year is 1504. As C ends with this year likewise, A, it may be inferred, was not carried farther.

Script,—
preparation for,

At present, the original dimensions having been reduced in binding, the folios are 12 inches long, by 9 in width. They are ruled in thirty-seven lines in ink, about a quarter of an inch apart. The writing space is in two columns, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in respective breadth, defined by two lines each, with an intermediate space three-fourths of an inch wide. Initials are regularly written on the margins. The letter K is rudely rubricated, in some of the opening folios, by colouring the spaces formed by the junction of the right strokes with the left hand line. Other capitals are occasionally similarly treated.

execution
of.

The script was mainly the work of two hands: the first, from folio 1 to folio 49; the second, from 50 to 102. A third, very coarse and large, wrote folios 103, 104 and three entries on 110d. A fourth executed from fol. 105, with the three exceptions just noted, to the end.

Addi-
tional
entries.

Finally, on the blanks left, in the usual way, between the years for additions and on the margins, a court hand, evidently of the Compiler (who else would have been at pains to record the birth-days of his children?), made entries, some in Irish, others in Latin. Here and there, items have been re-inked, by one unacquainted with Latin, to judge from the fact that the words in that language are left untouched.

History
of MS.

Of the history of the MS., beyond the fact that it was not in the collection presented, at the instance of Burke,¹ by Sir John Seabright to Trinity College, nothing has been ascertained. The statement that it belonged to Ussher is disproved by a letter² of Ware

¹ *Burke*.—"It was in the hope that some such thing [printing ancient Irish historical texts with translations] should be done, that I originally prevailed on Sir John Seabright to let me have his MSS., and that I sent them by Dr Leland to Dublin."—Letter to Vallancey, Aug.

15. 1783 (O'Donovan: *Irish Grammar*, Dublin, 1845, *Introd.* p. lxxi.).

² *Letter*—Ussher's *Works*, xvi. 461. From the opening it can be inferred that most of the native sources were supplied by Ware, "to let you have the view of all such old manuscripts concerning

(Sep. 21, 1627), in which, after stating that he was sending the Book of Leinster, he wrote: "I have now a special occasion to use my Ulster Annals and the Annals of Innisfallen; I entreat your Grace to send them me by this bearer." The source of the extracts given in the above-named works is thus identified as the MS. next described.

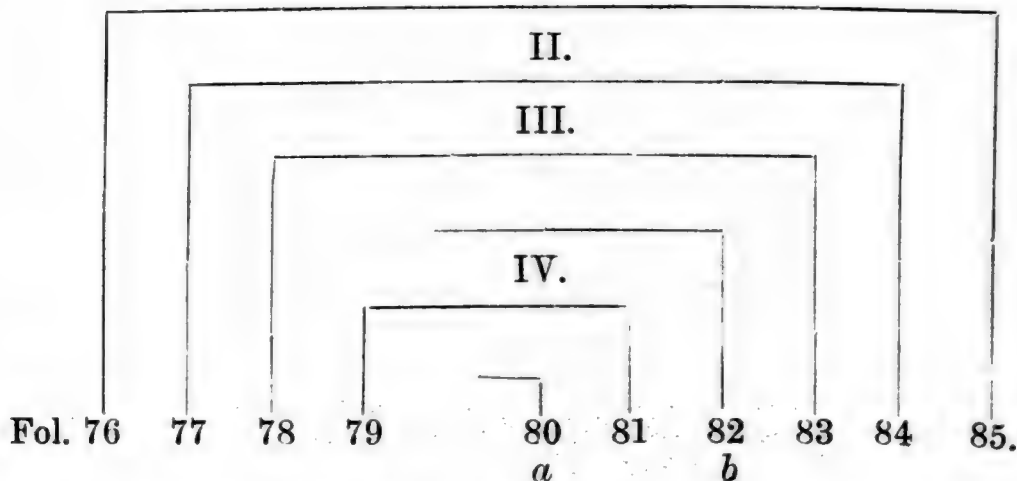
B.—B is a vellum MS., of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, marked Rawlinson, B. 489. Originally, it was made up of fifteen gatherings, numbering 124 folios¹; *i.e.*, thirteen quaternios (104 foll.) and two quinternios (20 foll.). The two inner membranes of the seventh quire (from A.D. 1132 to near the end of 1155) are missing. In reference thereto, a note, probably of Sir James Ware, appears on the upper margin of fol. 51 (formerly 55): "Fower leaves are wanting before this." The final leaf of the ninth gathering and the last of the fifteenth were cut away. The present number of folios is accordingly 118.

B,—
description
of:
date.
structure.

The structure of the two quinternios is as follows:—

Gathering 11 (foll. 76—85).

I.



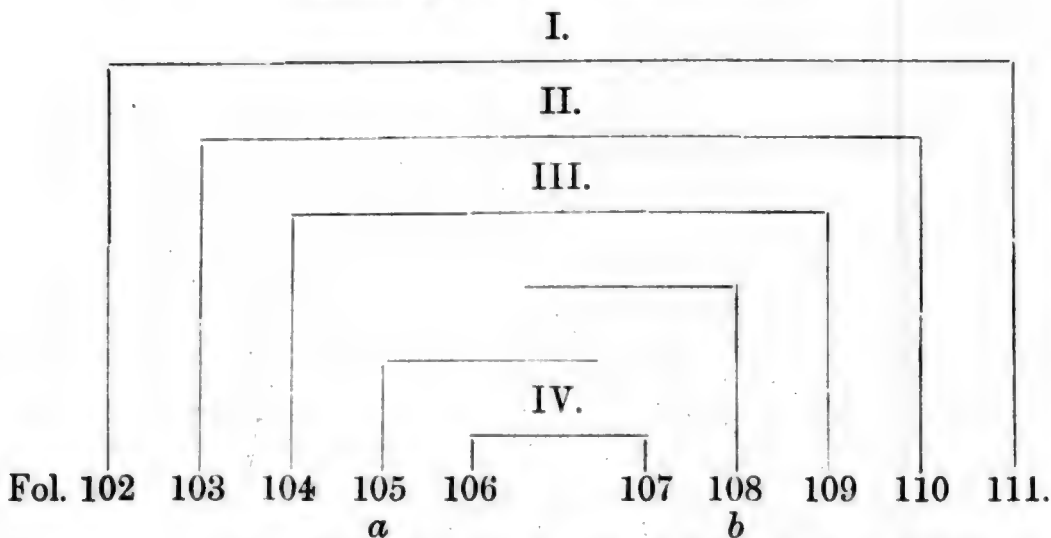
the affairs of this kingdom which come unto me; especially knowing the good use your grave and deep judgment may make of them."

¹ 124 folios.—"In its present

state," O'Connor, copying the old Latin Catalogue, writes, "the folios of this MS. are precisely 126" (*Stowe Catalogue*, Buckingham, 1818-19, p. 175).

This shows that *a* was inserted into IV.; *b*, between III. and IV.: each with the turn to the left hand.

Gathering 12 (foll. 102—111).



It thus appears that *a* and *b* were single leaves, inserted between III. and IV.

Script,—
preparation for,

The folios, having been diminished by trimming, are 13 inches in length, by $9\frac{1}{2}$ wide. The ruling is in 40 lines, a quarter of an inch asunder: in ink, as far as fol. 32, inclusive; thenceforward, by impression, whilst the parchment was damp. The page is of double columns, which are bounded, and of the same size, as in A, and five-eighths of an inch apart. Between the years, spaces, varying from one to five lines, were left for additional entries. When, as is the rule, the ferial and epact are omitted, a blank remains for them; if either is given, a void is reserved for the other. Capitals are ornamented by colouring in red, and occasionally in blue. Numerals are indifferently Roman and Arabic; apparently, the forms that first recurred to memory were employed.

execution of.

The script was done chiefly by two hands: the first ends at fol. 32a (A.D. 932); the second, at 111b A.D. 1528.) Commencing with fol. 101d, a third made the entries as indicated in the Notes A.D. 1507. At 111c

A.D. (1528), the *bad* writing¹ of the "son of O'Casidy" began and went on to the end. Finally, Matthew O'Luinin entered the items at the places mentioned under his name in the Index.

Opposite, on the margins, the scribes placed the names of many of the persons and localities mentioned in the text. A fifth hand, presumably of Rury O'Casidy, the summarist, wrote on the reverse of folio 2, across the page, at foot, a doggerel native quatrain, to the effect that Patrick preached during sixty years, with many miracles, in Ireland; adding, in prose, that the same number of years is given, in the *Speculum*² *Historiarum*, by Vincent (of Beauvais, *Bellovacensis*), who likewise states that the Saint raised 43 to life, built 365 churches, consecrated 365 bishops, ordained 3,000 priests, and baptized 12,000 persons.

The MS. was in possession of Sir James Ware. His name occurs thrice on the final folio, and, on the back, the book is stated to have been re-covered by him, *ultimo Septemb., 1639*. On the front cover he has given, in nearly all cases erroneously, Latin equivalents of Irish words, and noted throughout, on the margin, opposite the entries in question, the names of bishoprics and such remarks as *Factum Anglicum*, *Factum Hibernicum*, *Factum mixtum*, relative to the doings of the Anglo-Irish.

The volume was next in the Clarendon Collection, and was purchased³ at the Chandos sale by Dr. Rawlinson for the sum of half-a-guinea! "The cover⁴ bears a

¹ *Bad writing*.—Vol. III., p. 628-9.

² *Speculum*.—*The Speculum Majus* is intended: preter virtutes reliquas quas fecit, xl. [lx., Augsburg ed., folio, 1474] mortuos suscitavit . . . ecclesias cccxlv. [ccclv., ed. Aug. *Lege* ccclxv.] fundavit et totidem episcopos ordinavit, presbyterorum iii. millia consecravat, xii. millia hominum baptizavit (cap. xxiii., *De Sancto Patricio, Hiberniorum episcopo*. Ed. Venet. 1591, IV. 270).

³ *Purchased*.—"The original belonged to the Chandos Collection, and was sold at that sale to Dr. Rawlinson, in 1747, for 10s. 6d. only. See the original Sale Catalogue in the Stowe Library, No. 2986" (O'Connor, *Stowe Catalogue*, p. 173).

⁴ *The Cover, etc.*—*Catal. Codd. MSS. Bibl. Bodl. Partis quintae fasc. primus* (Rawlinson MSS.). *Confecit Gul. D. Macray* (Oxon. 1862). P. 710.

book-plate nearly the full size of the volume, with the words *Leonardi Academia Vi. Ci.* in the centre, surrounded with a broad band of interlaced ornament."

Versions:
C,—
C I,
descrip-
tion of.

C.—C is an English Version of the Irish (with retention of the Latin text) of the Annals: (I.) 431 to the first item of 1132; (II.) 1156 to 1307; (III.) 1486 to 1504. I. and II. are contained in a paper MS. of the seventeenth century in the British Museum, Clarendon xlix (Add. MS. 4795). Prefixed is a modern insertion of four folios. On the back of the first of these, are pasted three paper slips containing obits, which, in all probability, were written on the inside of the original cover. On the reverse of the second, is attached the same book-plate as in B. The third has, in front, at the top, *Annales Ultonienses*; under these words, to the right, *Jer. Milles*; beneath, in the same hand, on centre of page: *Annales Ultonienses, ab an. 431 ad an. 1303 [-1307], ex sermone Hibernico Anglice reddit.* Below is a book-plate: armorial bearings, with motto, *Utile dulci* and *Jeremiah Milles, D.D.* (doubtless, the antiquary, 1713—1784, dean of Exeter). The fourth leaf is vacant.

Script.

The writing is in two columns, and the folios, beginning with the present fifth, are numbered from 1 to 85. As far as fol. 65, no less than ten hands are discernible, making it probable that some of them worked simultaneously. The surmise is borne out by the fact that fol. 60b has the script reversed: the page was inadvertently turned upside down before being written upon. An occurrence of the kind would be well nigh impossible in the case of a bound volume; whence it is to be inferred that the sheets were loose during transcription. I. ends on fol. 65, with the first entry of 1132. The ferial and epact of that year are the solitary instances of these criteria copied into the Version. Thence to 69b (nine pages), inclusive, is left vacant. The lacuna in B, it thus appears, was anterior to the execution of C, and hope still remained of recovering the missing original.

II. extends from fol. 70a to 85a, written by one hand. C II.,
Fifteen blank leaves follow: most likely with the same descrip-
tion of.
intent as in the case of the similar previous provision.
The succeeding leaf has, on the front, a map: *The
County of Kerry*; on the reverse, a short description,
commencing: *Hibernia nostra astate in provincias
quatuor distribuitur*. On the next, are an imperfect
Index; a pedigree of De Lacy; prodigies and portents
(*prodigia et portenta*). The last is pasted on a sheet of
paper, and has two columns of obits on the front.

III. is contained in a paper miscellaneous MS. in the C III.,
British Museum, Clarendon xlii (Add. MS. 4789). It descrip-
tion of.
begins at fol. 318a and ends at 321b. Why it was not
written on the leaves left for the purpose in Clarendon
xlix., it were futile to conjecture.

The Version, for the most part, was made from A. Original
Occasionally, B is followed, which shows that the of C.
translator had the two MSS. at disposal; whilst, in a
few instances, details found in neither are inserted.

D.—D is a Latin Version of the Annals from 1200 to D,—
1300 (textual 1296), contained in a paper MS. of Irish descrip-
tion of.
historical tracts in the British Museum, Clarendon xx
(Add. MS. 4784). It begins on folio 21a and ends on
folio 32b. The author occasionally drew from other
sources, which have, as far as possible, been identified
in the Notes.

With regard to the relation between the Irish texts, A & B,
in addition to the statement in the obit of Mac Manus, relation
between.
the Compiler, that B was written from A, the Notes
throughout furnish abundant proof that the latter was
the original. The extent to which B was a compen-
dium can be easily estimated from the folio notation
placed on the margins of Volumes II. and III. That in
a work of the kind the narrative should be abridged, is
readily intelligible; no plausible reason presents itself
to account for the omission of whole items.

In the matter of authorship, as to A, in his obit at Author-
ship:
1498, it is stated that the compilation was the work of of A,—

Mac
Manus,
compiler
of,

uncanoni-
cally pro-
moted,

canonist,

Cathal, or Charles, Mac Manus. He was chief of a junior branch of the sept of Maguire, vicar of Inishkeen, and dean of the rural deanery of Lough Erne,¹ in his native diocese of Clogher, and resided in the stronghold of the clan, on Shanad, now called Bellisle, an island in Upper Lough Erne, co. Fermanagh. Of the items in the extravagant panegyric bestowed upon him, *chastity*² was obviously intended to palliate the fact, revealed by the birth of his sons—Cu-Connacht, in 1485; Maghnus, in 1486—two and three years respectively after the father became dean, that Mac Manus was a concubinary. It discloses a most serious relaxation of discipline to find a cleric so incapacitated³ not alone suffered to officiate, but advanced to dignity of judicial and executive function.

That he was a canonist, is evidenced by the office he held; by his reference to the Gloss⁴ in the *Clementines*; and by the obits he inserted of eminent jurists. In view of the chastening fact that, as abundantly shown later on, critics of the greatest acumen have been imposed upon by the most clumsy forgeries, failure to detect the fabricated character of the Theodosian charter⁵ mentioned

¹ *Lough Erne*.—In the Taxation of Boniface VIII. (*Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland, 1302-7*, p. 212), the deanery of Loughermy [sic] consists of twelve parishes,—the Donegal and Fermanagh portions of Clogher diocese. Owing perhaps to being in the parish of Cleenish (*Cloernynis* of the *Cal.*, recte *Cloenynis*), Inishkeen does not appear in the return. It is to be distinguished from Inishkeen (*Deynisdega* of the *Cal.*; recte *Cenynis-dega*—fair isle of [St.] Daig: cf. Index, v. Inis-cain-Dega) in the deanery of Donaghmoyne (*Domnachoyagen* in *Cal.*, p. x., recte *Domnachmoyaghen*) of the same diocese.

² *Chastity*.—"The turtle[-dove] for chastity" (Vol. III., p. 429).

³ *Incapacitated*.—The canonical enactments on the subject are

summarized in Ferraris (*Bibliotheca Canonica*, etc., s.v. *Pœna*, art. ii. n. 81).

⁴ *Gloss*.—Vol. I. p. 13, note 6 (for i.e. read v. [verbo] of the MS.); p. 15, note 5 (where *verbo* is given as in the original).

⁵ *Charter*.—Given in full by Muratori (*Antiquitates Italicae Medii Ævi*, Milan, 1740, III. p. 21 sq.; *De Diplomatus ex chartis antiquis dub. aut falsis*, in *Suppl.* to Mabillon's *De Re Diplom.*, Naples, 1789, II. ci.-ii.), headed: *Diploma supposititium Theodosii minoris Augusti per quod Gymnasium Bononiense institutum ab eo fertur, A.C. 433*. The A.D. of the Corroboration betrays the ignorance of the fabricator: *Sigillum nostrum impendentes fecimus auri purissimi munitione roborari Anno Domini ccccxxxiii.*!

in the Gloss in question cannot be laid to his disparagement. But he is proved to have lacked the true historical spirit in the omission to record textually the Papal Mandate¹ respecting the Purgatory of St. Patrick, directed to himself and the Franciscan Guardian of Donegal, and the pursuant decision to which they gave such speedy, albeit transitory, effect.

Respecting the well known error in the A.D. numeration of these Annals, it can be rightly pleaded that where Ussher (not to mention O'Donovan, Reeves and Todd) failed, Mac Manus may be excused for not having succeeded. Withal, it seems difficult to reconcile the adoption of the Mundane and Christian Eras hereinafter described with any accurate conception of chronographic data. The sole extenuation is that the items were transcribed without alteration.

The sustained similarity between these and the other native Annals proves that the work of Mac Manus consisted in selection, mainly with reference to Ulster events, from the Chronicles he had collected. His well applied diligence in this direction merits ample acknowledgment. Nor does historical zeal exhaust his claim to recognition. Unlike O'Clery and his associates, he neither tampered with the text, vitiated the dating, nor omitted the solar and lunar notation, but, side by side with the chronological errors he was unable to correct, preserved the criteria whereby they can with certainty be rectified.

With regard to the authorship of B, in the obit and notices of Rury O'Luinin, *to write*² is used in the primary meaning, denoting the work of transcription;

B,—
O'Casidy,
compiler
of.

(Similarly, irrespective of the ignorance displayed, the supposed letter of St. Ambrose or St. Jerome to the bishops of Aemilia on the Paschal question is betrayed by the Diocletian year. The use or existence of Consular Fasti was unknown to the two forgers.)

chief, object of the Bolognese "rascal" was to extend the territory of Bologna at the expense of Modena,—an attempt the exposure of which was a congenial labour to Muratori, himself a Modanese.

¹ *Mandate*.—Vol. III., p. 417.

² *Write*.—Vol. II., p. 65; III. p. 628-9.

Another, perhaps indeed the

but in the B-reading relative to the Annals in the obit of Mac Manus, it has the secondary sense, *to compose*. As the archdeacon of Clogher would hardly serve as copyist for a lay termener of the diocese, when Rury O'Casidy is said to have *written B*, the obvious signification is that he was the author of that recension. The expression *for the greater part*¹ refers to items supplied by other hands, beginning with 1507.

C,—
value of
exagger-
ated,

Respecting C, in the absence of A, and with an imperfect and worthless edition of B, O'Donovan's extravagant eulogy² of this so-called Version perforce passed current. But comparison with the texts has established, what otherwise would have been incredible, that the numerous instances detailed in the Notes give no adequate notion of the persistent and ludicrous blunders, betraying the Translator's utter lack of acquaintance with the ancient language. Irrespective hereof, the omission of personal and local names would, in very many cases, have rendered the labour useless for historical purposes.

Conry
reputed
author of.

The travesty, it has been surmised, was executed for the use of Ussher or Ware. This has given origin to a second conjecture of alternative attribution to Duald Mac Firbis and Tully Conry, who were known to the Archbishop and the Auditor-General. The claim of Mac Firbis (who turned an *abbot of Iona* into an *abbess*³ and *Martinmas* into a *March day*⁴) is effectually barred by the intelligible variants in the Latin entries. Thus, apparently, the dubious honour belongs to Conry, "who"⁵

¹ *Greater part*.—Vol. III., p. 629.

² *Eulogy*.—"Whoever was the author, the translation is exceedingly valuable, for it has preserved to posterity the equivalent English of a great portion of the Irish language, as it was understood by one of the hereditary professional seannachies or chroniclers of Ireland, about two centuries ago" (*Ann. IV. M. Introd.* p. xxxiv.).

³ *Abbess*.—[A.D. 679] *Quies Failbe, abbatis Iea*, Tigernach (Todd Lecture Series, III., p. 9); *Quies Failbe, abbatisa* (Chronicon [sic] Scotorum, Rolls' ed., p. 104).

⁴ *March Day*.—A.D. 892. *Ventus magnus in feria Martini* (Annals of Ulster); *Ventus magnus a mi Marta* (great storm in the month of March. Chron. Scot., p. 172).

⁵ *Who, etc.*—O'Donovan, *ubi sup.*, p. xxxiv.

is mentioned by the author of *Cambrensis Eversus* as a distinguished Irish scholar and antiquary."

Concerning D, Lynch, the "author" in question, whose competence to judge is sufficiently indicated by the foregoing decision, O'Donovan considers it not improbable, executed¹ a Latin rendering of the *Annals of the Four Masters* from 1545 to 1558. Taken in connexion with the fact that most of the additions in D are drawn from the same Annals, this would lead to the inference that Lynch was likewise the author of that version. What may be taken as confirmation is that it is contained in the same MS. (Clarendon xx.) as D. Be that as it may, the manner in which archaic turns of expression are misunderstood and similar omissions of names depress D to the level of C. The truth is, owing to causes too well known to need recapitulation, knowledge of the ancient tongue (witness C, D, F, O'Clery's *Glossary*, Colgan's translations, and Keating's *History*) had died out in Ireland in the seventeenth century.

[In addition, in E. 3. 20, T. C. D., a collection of historical tracts written on folio paper by various hands in the seventeenth century, the thirteenth item² (p. 431-514) is a copy (E) of A from the beginning to A.D. 665 [666], with a Latin version (F) to 491. E is on the left-hand pages; F, on the right. From p. 448, where F terminates, to the end, the right-hand pages are blank. The transcript, it thus appears, was made with the intention of having a translation supplied. A note³ on p. 430 (p. 1 of the Tract) indicates

D,—
Lynch,
reputed
author of,

[E,—
fragment
of A.]

[F,—
partial
Latin
version
of A]

¹ Executed.—O'Don., *loc. cit.*

² Thirteenth item.—The Catalogue of MSS. (Dublin, 1900, p. 92), by a strange oversight, describes the contents as: "Annales Ultonienses a Christo nato ad ann. 1663 (Annals of Ulster)."

Monck-Mason's Catalogue is partly inaccurate and partly ac-

curate: "Sequentia latine scripta caractere vero Hibernico excerpta sunt ex Annalibus Ultoniens:

Orig. annales ab A.D. 431 usque ad annum 665."

³ Note. — Sequentia Latine scripta, caractere vero Hibernico, sunt excerpta ex annalibus

the contents as Latin excerpts from the Annals of Ulster. The error was doubtless due to casual observation and the paucity of entries in the native tongue.

To judge from the handwriting of *Tenebræ* and *Coelum*, on the margin opposite *Tebræ* and *Cim* of the first entry of 663 [664] (p. 523), the work was executed for Ussher.

[E,— writer and errors of,] E, the script proves at once, was copied by the above-named Duald Mac Firbis. Hence errors such as the following. A.D. 431. Palladius . . a Celestino . . ordinatus episcopus, A ; Paladius . . a Celestinos . . ordinatus episcopus, E (p. 431). A.D. 444. Ab urbe condita usque ad hanc civitatem [Ardmacham] fundatam m. cxc. iiii., A ; Ab urbe, etc., iiii. cccc. iiii.,¹ E (p. 435. F has correctly, either from another text or by calculation, 1194).

[value of.] In fact, the sole redeeming feature of the fragment is the true lection of the apophthegm prefixed to the Annals, *Mei est incipere, Dei est finire*. Afterwards the original became illegible; whence the infelicitous guess *Tui* (for *Dei*).

[F,— errors and suggested author of.] F, a few and not the worst instances will sufficiently show, is of a piece with E. A.D. 438. Senchus Mor was written, A ; multi Annales editi sunt, F (p. 434), A.D. 453. Cathroineadh, defeat (literally, *battle-rout*) A ; proelium apud Roined, F (p. 438). A.D. 485.

Ultoniensibus. Confer Usserii *Primordia*, p. 855 (edit. 4^o), cum his Annalibus, p. 436, ad A.D. 444. Confer etiam Warei *Scriptores* cum p. 442 horum Annalium ad ann. 467 et 468 et alibi.

¹ *Iiii. cccc. iiii.*—This, it is but fair to add, must yield to *iiii. m. cc.*, made in a transcript of Tigernach (*Revue Celtique*, Jan. 1896, p. 26) out of *uu. cc.*, attached to the consuls in the entry relative to the Nicene Council taken from the

Chronicon of Bede. The same error is found in two of the *Chronicon* MSS. (Migne, *P.L.*, xc., 555). The curves of *uu* being abraded or indistinct, the four strokes were mistaken for thousands!

From the Bodleian MS. in question, O'Connor (*R.H. SS.* II. 63) rightly read VV. CC. In the Tigernach Fragment (of which hereafter) bound up with H.1.8, the reading is correct: *Paulini et Juliani, uirorum clarorum* (fol. 4a).

Noigiallaigh, (of Niall) of the nine hostages, A ; *cogno-mento regis novem populorum*, F (p. 446). Whence we shall probably not widely err in attributing F to the author of D.]

The Annals to 1131 were printed, with a Latin version and Notes, by Rev. Dr. Charles O'Connor, in the fourth volume¹ of his *Rerum Hibernicum Scriptores Veteres*. His text is taken from B, which, without examining A, he pronounced² offhand to be the original! Whoever has had to toil through this work must admit that the severe judgment of Reeves³ respecting O'Connor's *Tighernach* applies with still greater justice to his *Annals of Ulster*. "It is so corrupt, so interpolated, so blundered, that it is extremely unsafe to trust the text, while it is certain mischief to follow the translation." His rendering, in fact, though he is careful to conceal the fact, is mainly derived from C.

Editions :
O'Connor's,—
imperfect
and
worthless.

A single typical instance will suffice. At A.D. 815, the pillaging of Clooncraff⁴ (co. Roscommon) is recorded. *Orgain* (pillaging) C took to signify *the taking away of the organs*. This O'Connor turned into *direptio organorum*⁵; whilst, to prove that such an entry does not prejudice the authenticity of the Annals, he subjoined second-hand references to early writers who mention the employment of organs in church services. Thenceforward, the organs of the church of Clooncraff were accepted as well established by the crowd of second-hand writers on early Irish Church History. It never seems to have occurred to the discoverer or those who

¹ *Volume*.—Buckingham, 1826.

² *Pronounced*.—"The Bodleian MS. (Rawlinson 489) is called the original, because it is the matrix of all the copies now known to exist" (*Stowe Catalogue*, p. 174).

³ *Reeves*.—*Adamnan*, p. 312.

⁴ *Clooncraff*.—The Taxation of Boniface VIII. (*Cal. Doc. 1302-7*, p. 223), in which, whether owing to the scribe or the so-called editors, it appears as *Cloncardi*,

gives the value at 10s. Lower valuations (of Elphin diocese) are 8s. 8d., 6s. 8d., and 5s. Another entry (the death of Osbran, its bishop-anchorite, at 752) exhausts mention of the place in the Annals. It may be the Clooncraff mentioned in the *Tripartite* (Part II.) and the Irish Index of the Book of Armagh (fol. 19a).

⁵ *Organorum*.—*R. H. SS.* II., 199.

placed implicit trust in him to enquire whether the authors in question meant *organs* in the modern acceptation!

Skene's
excerpts
inaccu-
rate.

In the *Chronicles*¹ of the *Picts and Scots*, Skene gave the entries relating, in his opinion, to Scotland, from 434 to 1362. Apparently following O'Connor, he erroneously assigned first place to B, with which he collated A. An English version, without annotation, is supplied. Some Scottish items escaped his notice; others, given as Scottish, do not belong to that country. Text and translation respectively betray imperfect acquaintance² with Irish palaeography and linguistic.

Annalistic
constitu-
ents.

The Annals present five distinctive features: (I.) the ferial incidence of Jan. 1; (II.) lunar incidence of same; (III.) Mundane Reckonings; (IV.) A.D. numeration; (V.) and entries. Their respective origin and contribution towards the formation of the Chronicle are to be set forth.

I.
Ferial
numbers,
origin of.

I.—The Ferial Numbers denoted the week-days on which the month-days, commencing with Jan. 1, the beginning of the Julian year, fell. 1 was Sunday, and so on, to 7, Saturday. That, for liturgical purposes, the early Christians adopted a modification of the Jewish system and named the days of the week, beginning with Sunday, by the nos. 1 to 7, appears from the Paschal Lunar Table of Hippolytus, drawn up in 222. Thenceforward, without intermission to the present day, the numerical has been the prevailing week-day designation in the Church.

¹ *Chronicles*.—Edinburgh, 1867, p. 343-74. His title, "*Annals of Senait Mac Manus*, commonly called the *Annals of Ulster*," has occasioned *Senait Mac Manus* to be taken for a person!

² *Imperfect*.—At A.D. 560, *secundum alios* is read *fere alios*, the contraction for the preposition being mistaken for *fere* (p. 344. Cf. present ed., I. 56, n. 2). A similar, but worse, error occurs at A.D. 583,

which it would take too much space to rectify (p. 345. Cf. this ed. I. 69, n. 10). At 918, the Annals are made to state that the Waterford Foreigners *were expelled* from Ireland. The original is that they *left Ireland* (*do deirgiu Ereann*). They went, in fact, to fight the battle of the Tyne (p. 363. Cf. this ed. I. 437, text. In note 3 on p. 436, another error of Skene is rectified).

A Julian Calendar¹ dating, according to one of the two extant fragments, B.C. 19, had (prefixed to, and in manifest imitation of, the Roman nundinal letters, *a—h*) the series *a—g*. The insertion was intended to mark the recurrence of the Sabbath. This being the seventh day, the letters would in time serve likewise to designate the Christian week-days. But even had they been known to Hippolytus, to incorporate them in a Greek document would be too incongruous.

In a Julian Calendar transcribed by Furius Dionysius Filocalus (known otherwise as a calligrapher in connexion with Catacomb Inscriptions²) and included in the *Chronography of 354* (a collection of historical tracts chiefly ecclesiastical), the sole Christian feature (with exception perhaps of the Lunar Letters, of which hereafter) is the insertion³ (side by side with and preceding the nundinals) of *a—g*, in fifty-two series, with *a* opposite Dec. 31, to denote the days of the Christian week.

In a Julian, and mostly Christian, Calendar arranged by Polemius Silvius,⁴ in the consulship of Postumianus and Zeno (A.D. 448), the two series no

Sabbatical
Letters.

Ferial
(Domini
cal)
Letters
origin of.

temporary
disuse of.

¹ *Calendar*. — *Corpus Inscript. Latinar.* Ed. 2, Vol. I., Pars I., Berlin, 1893, *Inscript. Latinae Antiquiss* (ed. Mommsen). *Fasti Anni Juliani*: No. VII. *Fasti Sabinini*, p. 220; De Rossi, *I. C.*, p. lxxvii.

The Fragments are Sep. 7—25 (the ferial *e* and nundinal *b* of 7 are wanting); Oct. 10—27. They were found in the Sabine territory (whence the name), and are preserved in the monastery of St. Paul, on the Ostian Way (*I. C. loc. cit.*).

Sabinum incisum est post an. [U. C.] 735 [Ante C. 19], cum habeat [ad Oct. 12] Augustalia eo anno instituta (*C. I. L.*, p. 206).

² *Inscriptions*. — Mommsen: *Über den Chronographen vom J. 354* (Abhandl. der phil.-Hist. Classe der Koenig. Säch. Gessell. der

Wissenschaften. Erst. Bnd., Leipzig, 1850), p. 607. Cf. Northcote: *Epitaphs of the Catacombs* (London, 1878), pp. 54, 114 and the sources there indicated.

³ *Insertion*. — *Acta Sanctorum, Junii t. VII.* (Antverp. 1717), p. 178—84.

⁴ *Silvius*. — *Ib.* The Calendar of Filocalus is on the left, that of Silvius on the right, column of each page. At the end (p. 184), the Bollandist, Janning, quite needlessly states that he gave them as in the MSS., with their faults, making no annotation. This, he adds, the reader may do for himself, if necessary; or, if he will, consult the few paltry marginal notes of the Bucherian edition!

The same juxtaposition is adopted in the *C. I. L.*, ed. 2, p. 257-79.

longer appear. With the imperial abolition of the eight-day week¹ under Constantine, the nundinals lost all significance; with planetary names (Sunday, etc.) in civil, and numbered *feriae* in church, life, hebdomadal letters became equally superfluous. Imagine the deacon announcing in St. John Lateran, on the first Sunday of Lent, that the *Station* would be held at St. Peter ad Vincula, on feria B; at St. Anastasia, on feria C! At what date they were reintroduced for the purposes mentioned below, appears uncertain.

Ferial
Nos.,—
functions
of,

replaced
by letters.

Ferials serve to indicate the week-day incidence by calculation and by inspection. The first method requires data such as those given in Diagram A; the second, a Calendar. Less laborious, the ocular process would naturally supersede the mental. A glance down two columns—one, the hebdomadal; the other, the menstrual, notation—twelve times juxtaposed, of the *Calendar of Charlemagne*² (A.D. 781) will suffice to explain how numerals came to be replaced by letters. The alternative indeed is so obvious that *angelus* (employed in an Anglo-Saxon³ Calendar) was, in all

¹ *Constantine*.—Provisione etiam pietatis suae Nundinas | die solis perpeti anno constituit (*Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, Berolini, 1873, p. 523.) The Inscription was found near Vasarhely, in Hungary.

² *Charlemagne*.—Piper: *Karls des Grossen Kalendarium* (Einleitung zum Vergleichender Kalender für 1858, Berlin, 1858), p. xx.—xxi.

³ *Anglo-Saxon*.—Galba (British Museum) A xviii., of perhaps A.D. 969 (Hampson, *Medii Aevi Kalendarium*, London, no date, probably 1840), p. 397-420. As the commemorations of Irish saints have hitherto escaped notice, it will not be out of place to quote them, with the text restored.

Jan. 31.

Ast Jani fines signat Aed famine
Ferna [of Ferns].

Feb. 1.

Gloria Scottorum Brigida sortita
Kalendas,

17.

Tres decimas felix Fintan migravit
ad aulam [F. of Clonenagh].

26.

Comganus meritis transivit tar-
tara quadris [scil. Kalendis. Of
Killeshin, co. Carlow].

March 17.

Patricius pausat, Scottorum gloriae
consors.

June 3.

Cetibus angelicis Coemgen sociatur
in archis [ἀρχαίς, principibus.
Kevin of Glendalough].

9.

Idibus in quinis celebramus festa
Columbae [of Iona].

11.

Trinis migravit Mactail in culmina
coeli [of Kilcullen, co. Kildare].

July 7.

Nonarumque die Maelruen con-
scendit in aethram [of Tallaght].

probability, an independent invention. Ferial letters, however, serve their chief function in the domain of Technical Chronology. To what extent they have been made available can be estimated from the fact that, with all their eminence in Mathematical Chronology, neither Petavius nor Ideler constructed a reduction Table!

Sunday being the first and chief day of the Christian week, the letters have been generally named *Dominical*, though *Ferial Letters* is the correct designation. If New Year's day falls on Sunday, the Dominical Letter of the year is A, and every day before which A stands is Sunday, including the final day. Next year will thus begin on Monday, and the first Sunday will be Jan. 7, having the letter G, which becomes the Dominical of the year. In this way, in marked contrast with the Feriats, the Dominicals are used in retrograde order.

Dominical
Letters,
technique
of.

In connexion with the Feriats, numbers 1 to 7 were likewise employed to denote the week-day concurrence of March 24 with Jan. 1. These—perhaps a Western invention, dating, it may be, from the time when the earliest Roman Easter was March 25—were called *Concurrents*, and arose from the Julian year as follows. When Jan. 1 is Sunday, March 24 will be Friday. Friday being the 6th week-day, this is Concurrent 6 = Dominical Letter A. When Jan. 1 falls on Monday, March 24 will fall on Saturday, giving Concurrent 7 = Dominical Letter G. So on with the other days, the difference between Ferial and Concurrent being uniformly 5, except in leap-year, when the additional day makes it 6. The four series are the following:—

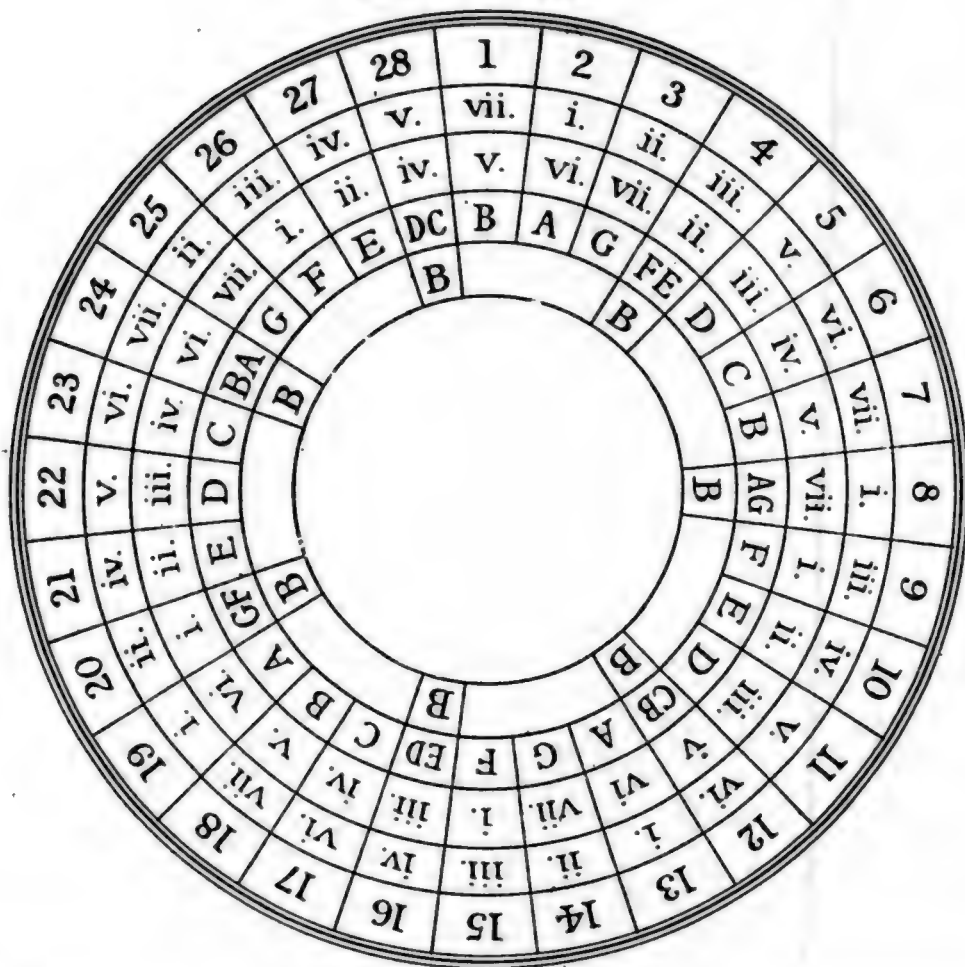
Concur-
rents,
technique
of.

Week-days	...	S.	M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	Sat.
Ferial Numbers	...	i.	ii.	iii.	iv.	v.	vi.	vii.
Concurrents	...	vi.	vii.	i.	ii.	iii.	iv.	v.
Dominical Letters	...	A	G	F	E	D	C	B

If every year consisted of only 52 weeks and a day, the foregoing would all recur each 8th year, forming heb-

domadal cycles. But the sequence is interrupted by the insertion, every 4th year, of the Julian bissextile day. This gives a recurrence of 28 (7×4), as in the subjoined Diagram, or *Rota*, in which No. 1 represents A.D. 1.

A
SOLAR CYCLE.



Rules to
find
Ferials,
etc.

(1) To find the Ferial No., Concurrent and Dominical Letter of any A. D., divide the given year by 28: remainder is the soli-cyclic No.; if 0 remains, 28 is the No. In the section denoted by the No., stand the required criteria, in the order in which they are here named.

(2) To find the Concurrent, divide the A. D. No., plus the even fourth, plus 4, by 7: remainder is the Con-

current; if 0 remains, 7. E. g. (A. D. 27 + 6 + 4) ÷ 7 leaves 2, the requisite Concurrent.

(3) To find the Dominical Letter, take the Concurrent (found by Rule 2) from 7, the difference denotes the Letter in the direct order, A—G. In A. D. 27, for instance, $7 - 2 = 5 = E$ (fifth letter). (In leap-year, the next following is the Dominical for Jan. 1—Feb. 24.) If the Concurrent is 7, the Letter is G.

The chief use of the Ferials, in addition to marking ^{Ferials,} the Sundays, is to find the week-day, or the moon's age, ^{use of.} of a given day of any month. In connexion herewith, as a mnemonic aid, a continuous numeration of the days of the year was made, by Kalends, Nones, Ides, and last days of months. The earliest known instance is found in the Irish spurious *Anatolius*, hereafter described. The computation, minus the D and E columns, is given (copied, most likely, from this "holy man") by Bede, who describes it as handed down on the authority of elders.¹ Tabulated it is as follows:—

B

ANNUAL DIURNAL NUMERATION.

	A	B	C	D	[E]
	In Kal.	In Non.	In Id.	In ii. Kal.	
Jan.	1	5	13	Feb. 31	[3]
Feb.	32	36	44	Mar. 59	[3]
Mar.	60	66	74	Apr. 90	[6]
Apr.	91	95	103	Mai. 120	[1]
Mai.	121	127	135	Jun. 151	[4]
Jun.	152	156	164	Jul. 181	[6]
Jul.	182	188	196	Aug. 212	[2]
Aug.	213	217	225	Sep. 243	[5]
Sep.	244	248	256	Oct. 273	[7]
Oct.	274	280	288	Nov. 304	[3]
Nov.	305	309	317	Dec. 334	[5]
Dec.	335	339	347	Jan. 365	
Jan.	366				

¹ *Elders*.—Est autem vetus argumentum, non modo de Calendarum, verum et de quorumlibet inter

Calendas dierum, luna vel feria dignoscenda repertum, aliquante quidem gravius ad discendum, sed

For verifying the notation, solar and luni-solar, of the Annals, this Table has the great utility of enabling a Calendar to be dispensed with. The solar Rules are :

Rules to
reduce
month-
to week-
days.

(1) From the figure in the A, B, or C column, if the required day is Kal., Non., or Id., subtract 1, otherwise subtract the No. (2, 3, etc.) by which it precedes Kal., Non., or Id., add the ferial (found by Table A), plus 1, after Feb. 24, in leap-year, divide by 7: what remains, or (if 0 remains) 7, is the requisite feria, or week-day, of the day of the month. E.g., A.D. 919, Niall Black-knee was slain, in the battle of Dublin, on the 17th of the Kalends of October, 4th feria. *Oct. in Kal.* $274 - 17 = 257$. Adding the ferial, 6 (No. 23, Table A), and dividing by 7, we have remainder 4, *i.e.*, Wednesday (Sep. 15).

(2) When the day of a month is reckoned directly, add its number, minus 1 (except in leap-year, after Feb. 24), to the figure of the same month in column D, and proceed as in Rule 1. E.g., to find the week-day of Sep. 15, 919: *In ii. Kal. Sep.* $243 + 14$ (*i.e.*, $15 - 1$) $= 257$. Addition of the ferial, 6 and division by 7 give remainder 4, or Wednesday.

Erroneous
Chrono-
logy of
the Four
Masters.

This example supplies a typical illustration of the manner in which such data have been dealt with by the *Four Masters*. According to them, Niall was slain Wednesday, Oct. 17, 917. To test it: *In ii. Kal. Oct.* $273 + 16 = 289$. Adding the ferial, 4, of 917 (No. 21, Table A), and dividing by 7, we get 6 as remainder. In 917, namely, Oct. 17 was Friday. The original was vitiated by the unwitting omission of *Kal.* from *xvii. Kal. Oct.*, and the compilers saw no incongruity in

maiorum tamen nobis auctoritate contraditum, atque ideo minoribus nostra æque solertia tradendum (*De temp. rat.*, xxii.).

The transcript from a MS. in the Ambrosian Library, Milan (Muratori, *Anecdota Ambrosiana*, Patavii, 1713, III. 118) was most pro-

bably by an Irish hand. Whether it was later than that in Bede is doubtful. Of other copies, it will suffice to mention one in a Florentine Calendar of 817 (Bandini, *Catal. cod. Lat. Bibl. Laurent.*, Florentiae, 1777, I. 287-8).

placing October 17 on Wednesday, in 917. *Ultra posse non est esse.* The lamentable result is that in these so-called Annals, every date from 494 to 1019 is erroneous.

(3) A third Rule¹ is based on col. E, which gives the remainders of the numbers of col. D divided by 7. These *Regulars* denote, with the leap-year exception mentioned, the week-day incidence of D, when the Ferial is 1. The Ferial of New Year's Day being always given, no Regular is assigned to January. To find the required day, proceed as in Rule 2, substituting col. E for col. D. In the case of Sep. 15, 919 : $14 + 5$ (September Regular) $+ 6$ (Ferial) $\div 7$ leaves 4, namely Wednesday.

The Ferial Numbers having been superseded in Calendars by Dominical Letters, a Table of the latter (an expansion, it will be seen, of column B; itself the D.L. circuit of Diagram A) is necessary in connexion with Paschal Tables.

To find the Concurrent and Ferial No. of an A.D. by C and A, find the D.L. or D.LL. of the year by Table C: over the Letter or Letters, are the requisite Concurrent and Ferial No., in the order named, in *Rota* A. E.g., 919 has D. L. C; C has (in A) Concur. iv., Fer. No. vi.

¹ *Rule.*—Ideler's rule (which occupies 26 lines=two-thirds of the present page, *Handbuch*, II. 183-4) is to divide the no. of days from the beginning of the Christian Era to the given date by 7: remainder 1 is =Sat., 2=Sun., and so on. The method will sufficiently appear from the example, Nov. 8,

1825, according to the Old Style. $(1825-1) \div 4$ gives an even quotient 456: 456×365 [i.e. the days of the bissextile period]=666,216. Add 304 (*ib.* I. 103=*In ii. Kal. Nov. 304*, Table B, col. D)+8 days of Nov. Hence, 666,216+30+8=666,528 days $\div 7$ =remainder 2=Sunday!

C
DOMINICAL LETTERS.

Years under 100.				—							
85	57	29	1	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	
86	58	30	2	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
87	59	31	3	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	
88	60	32	4	FE	GF	AG	BA	CB	DC	ED	
89	61	33	5	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	
90	62	34	6	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	
91	63	35	7	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	
92	64	36	8	AG	BA	CB	DC	ED	FE	GF	
93	65	37	9	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	
94	66	38	10	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	
95	67	39	11	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	
96	68	40	12	CB	DC	ED	FE	GF	AG	BA	
97	69	41	13	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
98	70	42	14	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	
99	71	43	15	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	
	72	44	16	ED	FE	GF	AG	BA	CB	DC	
	73	45	17	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	
	74	46	18	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	
	75	47	19	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
	76	48	20	GF	AG	BA	CB	DC	ED	FE	
	77	49	21	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	
	78	50	22	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	
	79	51	23	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	
	80	52	24	BA	CB	DC	ED	FE	GF	AG	
	81	53	25	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	
	82	54	26	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	
	83	55	27	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	
	84	56	28	DC	ED	FE	GF	AG	BA	CB	

Centuries.						
7	1	2	3	4	5	6
14	8	9	10	11	12	13
	15					

Rules
to find
Dominical
Letters
by Table.

The Dominical Letter of an A.D. under 100 is the next to the right: A.D. 1, 29, 57, 85 have B. The Dominican Letters of the centuries are respectively next overhead: A.D. 100, 800, 1500 have ED. The Letter of

an A.D. over 100 is that at which a line from the given 100 meets a line from the A.D. less than 100: A.D. 101 has C; 728, DC. In Easter Tables, the second of the Dominican Letters is employed. As the Old Style, with which alone we are concerned, was changed in 1582, the centuries are not given beyond 15.

With their unwieldy numbers, A.M. Eras necessitated solar and lunar cyclic reduction in the matter of Easter calculation. The technical cycle of 28, like the technical cycle of 19, was accordingly an invention of the East; whilst, in practice, it was confined to Eastern reckoning, whether Paschal or chronographic. Perhaps the earliest instance of a *Rota*, such as Diagram A, is that inserted in the preface of a *Paschalion* falsely attributed to Peter, bishop of Alexandria, which is prefixed to the *Paschal Chronicle* (a compilation in its present form of between 630 and 641). Though the text states the cycles of 28 and 19 will be placed before the *Festal Cycle of 532 years*, Petavius¹ omitted them without mention; whilst neither in the two editions by Du Cange,² nor in the Bonn reprint by Dindorf,³ is any explanation supplied.

Cycle of
28,—
origin of,

Rota of,
(a) in
Paschal
Chronicle

Overhead is: *Cycle⁴ of the eight-and-twenty-year-period, reverting on itself, showing throughout in each year the epacts of the sun.* Underneath, are three

described.

¹ *Petavius*.—He merely states that the second part of the *Fragment* is the preface to a *Paschalion*, or Paschal computus, which its author reduced to tables, to which he had accommodated the Victorian Cycle of 532 (*De Doctrina Temporum*, Venetiis, 1757, III., p. vii.). But in the Appendix of Paschal texts in vol. II., he had given *Prologue of Theophilus, bishop of Alexandria, to the Emperor Theodosius*, the forged title prefixed to the translation of the textual title of this second part; thereby dating it 385, just 72 years before Victorius wrote! (II.501.) See p. liv.-v., *infra*.

It has to be noted that, in the third volume, the *Uranologium* (as-

tronomical and computistic texts) and *Various Dissertations* (of the author) are paginated severally,—a most inconvenient arrangement.

² *Du-Cange*.—Paris, 1688 (a splendid folio), p. 15, and in the *Corpus Historiae Byzantinae*, Venice, 1729 (second edition), IV. *Chronicon Paschale*, p. 11.

³ *Dindorf*.—Bonn, 1832, II. 26. The whole reprint is in sad contrast with the fine tomes, white paper and wide-spaced double columns of the folio editions.

⁴ *Cycle, etc.*—Κύκλος τῆς ὀκτωκαι-
εικοσαετηρίδος τοῦ ἡλίου εἰς ἑαυτὸν
ἀνακυκλοῦμενος, πάντοτε σημαίνων
[τάς] ἐν ἑκάστῳ ἔτει ἑπακτάς τοῦ
ἡλίου. (C. H. B. IV. 11.)

concentric right-to-left series of numerals in capitals, with *B* (Bissextile) over every fourth number. An inscription in the centre states that the outer numbers denote the 28 years; the inner, the week days of March 1; *B* marking leap-years. An irrelevant exposition of bissextile incidence and cause fills the rest of the space, to the exclusion of explaining what the innermost mean. They indicate the feriales of March 21, in accordance with the textual statement that the years of the two cycles commence on that day, the Equinox. Reduction to Diagram A proves that the first cyclic no. of each series is 17, forming a C-cycle, the 13th of which corresponds to A.D. 1 (col. C, Table C). This belongs to A.M. 5501 = A.D. 1,—an Era which may be called the Pseudo-Incarnation, and the origin of which will be explained below.

(C-cycle,
Pseudo-
Incarna-
tion Era.)

(b) in
Maximus,
described.

(1) A tripartite *Computus*¹ ascribed to Maximus, monk and martyr, written A.D. 641, gives a similar *Rota* in Part I.² The outer nos. are the feriales of March 31 (the Paschal year beginning on April 1st); the inner, 1—28 with (the Greek) *BICEK* in a line (*I* under *B*, and so on) towards the centre from every fourth.

(1) In Part III.,³ the *Rota* is repeated (*BIE* not radiating, but in a third inner circuit), enlarged to admit the *septizodium*, or square of seven by seven feriales, for finding the week-days of the Julian months named, some on the right, some on the left.

(1, 2) In Part II.,⁴ it is still more extended, to make room for a second 1—28, and, inside this, five circles of 28 bipartite sections, the left portion of each section containing the solar, the right, the lunar, year or years wherein a 19-year cycle with 11-year *Saltus* differed from the predominant (Alexandrine) in Paschal lunar days.

¹ *Computus*.—Petavius, III., *Ur-anol.*, 170-93.

² *Part I.*—*Ib.*, p. 171. The Greek capital σ has two forms in the Pe-

tavian Tables: C, identical with the Roman Capital C, and Σ .

³ *Part III.*—*Ib.*, p. 187.

⁴ *Part II.*—*Ib.*, p. 183.

The initial no. of the series given thrice is 25 in (1)
Diagram A, forming a G-cycle, the 5th of which (G-cycle
corresponds to A.D. 1 (col. G, Table C). This belongs to (Alexan-
drine Era),
A.M. 5493 = A.D. 1,—the Alexandrine Era.

The initial no. of the series given once is 9 in A, forming (2)
an F-cycle, the 21st of which corresponds to A.M. F-cycle
5509 = A.D. 1 (col. F, Table C),—the Byzantine Era. (Byzantine
Era).

In a 19-year Paschal Table attributed to St. John F-cycle,
Damascene¹ (857), the cycle is arranged in 4 lines of 7 ; Damas-
cenean
the respective month-day Easter columns underneath arrange-
ment.
identifying it as the F-cycle. To facilitate reference,
Dominical Letters are here affixed. No. 1 has F; 2, E, etc.

F-Cycle—Tabular Arrangement.

1 F	2 E	3 D	9 C	10 B	5 A	6 G
7 F	13 E	14 D	15 C	21 B	11 A	17 G
18 F	19 E	25 D	26 C	27 B	22 A	23 G
12 GF	24 FE	8 ED	20 DC	4 CB	16 BA	28 AG

Why, the query at once suggests itself, were not Briefer
these cumbersome circular and hebdomadal devices Greek
replaced, as in modern Paschal Tables, by a single line? technique
The answer is obvious: Greek letters, being numerals difficult.
in alphabetical order, did not readily lend themselves to
a second and easily intelligible sequence of 1 to 7.

To show the function of Tables A and C in verifying Use of, —
chronographic data of works based on the foregoing (a) Alexan-
three principal Eastern Eras, one of the fragments of drine Era
the *Paschalion of 532 years* of Anianus (first quarter
of the fifth century), preserved in the *Chronography*
of Syncellus (784—806), states,² in reference to the

¹ *Damascene*.—*Opera omnia*, ed. Le Quien, Venetiis, 1748, I. 580. No text is given with it. The whole Table is incorporated and explained (in a manner which this is not the place to deal with) in the *Computus* ascribed to Isaac Argyrus, written in 1372. (Pet. *Uranol.* III. p. 194. 206.) The computist, in addition, gives in the text two arrangements, that of the Table and another with blank spaces representing the leap-

years, the nos. of which are consequently placed underneath, in a fifth line (*ib.* 201).

² *States*—Τῇ [τᾷ] εἰς ὥσαύτως ἀναλύσαντες εἰς φλβ' εὐρίσκομεν περιόδους δέκα καὶ λοιπὰ νῆσ' ἐτη. Ταῦτα εἰσενέγκαντες εἰς τὸν τοῦ πάσχα τόμον, εὐρίσκομεν τὴν ἰδ' σύμφωνον τοῦ Φαμενώθ κθ', ὃ ἐστὶ τοῦ Μαρτίου κέ'. τὴν δὲ κυριακὴν Φαρμοῦθι γ', τοῦτ' ἐστὶ Μαρτίου κθ' (C. H. B. V. 28).

Vicennalia of Constantine (A.D. 324), that division of 5816 by 532 shows 10 periods and 496 years of the 11th period have elapsed. Going with this remainder to the *Paschal Tome*, we shall find, we are told, the 14th of the moon on March 25; Easter on March 29. Divided by 28, dividend and remainder respectively leave (cyclic No.) 20. Next, $5816 - 324 = 5492$ (i.e. $5493 = \text{A.D. } 1$). The Era used was the Alexandrine the 20th year of its cycle (G) agreeing with the 16th of Diagram A and col. B of Table C, and thus having Dominical Letters ED.

(b) Byzantine Era
(19-year
Rota);

The central inscription of a 19-year *Rota* in the *Paschal Chronicle* at the (otherwise vacant) consulship of Leontius and Salustius (A.D. 344), states that the cycle began¹ in the 59th [60th] year of Diocletian, under these Consuls, March 21, A.M. 5852. To deal, for the present, with the solar criteria, divided by 28 this number leaves 0; i.e. the cyclic No. is 28. Again, $5852 - 344 = 5508$ (i.e. $5509 = \text{A.D. } 1$). The Era employed was consequently the Byzantine; the final year of its cycle (F) corresponding with the 8th of Diagram A and col. B of Table C, with Dominical Letters AG. Hereby for chronistic purposes can be rectified the capricious Paschal arrangement whereby the (solar) year began on March 21.

(c) Pseudo
Incarnation Era;
origin of,

We are now in a position to explain how the Era A.M. 5501 originated. The same *Paschalion* of Anianus has it that the Nativity² was in 5501; the Resurrection on Sunday, March 25, 5534. This requires Dominical Letter G. $5534 \div 28$ gives cyclic No. 18. The cycle which

¹ *Began*.—Ἀρχὴν δὲ ἔλαβεν ἡ παροῦσα ἐννεακαίδεκαετηρὶς ἀπὸ νθ' ἔτους Διοκλητιανοῦ, ἡγοῦν ἀπὸ κα' καὶ αὐτῆς τοῦ Μαρτίου μηνός, καθ' ἣν ἡ ἰσημερία γνωρίζεται, ἐν ὑπατείᾳ Λεοντίου καὶ Σαλουστίου, καθ' οὓς ὑπάτους τὸ εἰρηβ' ἔτος γενέσσως κόσμου πεπλήρωται (*Corp. Hist. Byz.* IV. 230).

² *Nativity, etc.*—Τὴν ἑκδοσιν Ἀνιανοῦ . . . ἐν γ' τὴν θείαν σάρκω-

σιν τῷ εἴφ' πληρουμένῳ καὶ ἀρξαμένῳ τῷ εἴφ' ἀποδείκνυσι, τὴν δὲ ἁγίαν καὶ ὁλόφωτον ἡμέραν τῆς ἀναστάσεως καὶ τοῦ παρὰ Ῥωμαίοις Μαρτίου μηνός, τοῦ δὲ παρ' Αἰγυπτίοις Φαμενώθ κθ', ἣν καὶ πρωτόκτιστον ἡμέραν ἐν τῷ ὑπ' αὐτοῦ συστάντι πασχαλίῳ τῶν φλβ' ἔτων. διεσάφησε τῷ εἴφδ' ἔτει τοῦ κόσμου ἀρξαμένῳ κατὰ τὴν αὐτὴν ζωοποιὸν τοῦ πρώτου κυριακοῦ πάσχα ἡμέραν (*ib.* V. 27).

has the requisite Letter (G) attached to 18 is the G (col. G, Table C); in other words, the Era is Alexandrine. Consequently, 5534, minus the Mundane Period (5492) of the Era, gives A.D. 42 as the Passion year,—the second of Claudius, instead of the fifteenth of Tiberius! To eliminate the absurdity, Anianus subtracted the age of the Lord, 33, and fixed the Nativity in 5501; heedless, or perhaps unaware, of the fact that his fabricated Era fell eight years short of the accepted Incarnation reckoning. For 5534 in the Pseudo-Incarnation or C-cycle is (18) C, which corresponds with A.D. 34. Notwithstanding, the reckoning was adopted by Maximus, Syncellus, Theophanes (758—818), Cedrenus (1050) and some hagiographers.¹ error of 8 years in.

With regard to Concurrents, in A.M. calculation, add the Concurrent of the year that is immediately before the first of the cycle employed. For instance, A.D. 324, as we have seen, is Alexandrine 5816. This A.M., plus the fourth, divided by 7, leaves 4. G being the cycle, the Concurrent of BA, 6, is to be added and 7 deducted, giving 3 = ED. Then, 7 - 3 = 4 = ED. (d) Concurrent A.M. calculation: General rule,

The exception is the F-cycle, Concurrent 1. For example, the same year is Byzantine 5832. The A.M., plus the fourth, divided by 7 leaves 3 = ED; 7 - 3 = 4 = ED (as in the previous reckoning). Such is the rationale of the Rule to add 4 in A.D. reduction; that number being the final Concurrent of the cycle that is next previous to the B, or Incarnation, cycle. exception F-cycle. A.D. computation rule for.

This was one of the "Egyptian" Rules² which Dionysius appended to his five Paschal Cycles. But, as will be seen, it failed to suggest to him seven by four. A.M. reckoning having been omitted from the Alexan- Rule to add 4, given by Dionysius,

¹ *Hagiographers*.—Ideler, *Handbuch der math. u. tech. Chronologie*, Berlin, 1825-6, II. 458.

² *Rules*.—Item, si velimus scire adiectiones solis, i.e. concurrentes septimanae dies, sumere annos Domini iubet [Dionysius], et, addita quarta parte, iiii. insuper regu-

lares semper adiicere docet, ac sic tandem per vii. partiri, quia nimirum v. erant concurrentes anno quo natus est Dominus, ut et computandi fixa series procurrare posset, necesse habeat computator iiii. quae praecesserunt annectere (*De temp. rat.* xlvii. Cf. *P.L.* LXVII. 500-1).

drine 100-year List drawn up for the West in 385, knowledge of the multiple had, it thus appears, in some measure died out by 525, when the "Abbot" wrote.

Concurrents explained by Bede;

Explaining *Solar Epacts*, or Concurrents, Bede states the circle¹ consists of 4 times 7 years, as it cannot be completed until the bissextile falls on the feria in the following order: Sunday, Friday, Wednesday, Monday, Saturday, Thursday, Tuesday. The calendar week ending on March 24 makes this plain.

March	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Dominical Letters	G	A	B	C	D	E	F

March 24, on Sunday in leap-year, requires GF; on Friday, BA; on Wednesday, DC; on Monday, FE; on Saturday, AC; on Thursday, CB; on Tuesday, ED.

Rota transcribed by

The Concurrents in the circle, he continues, indicate the feria of March 24.² Omission to claim authorship³ is clear proof that the circle existed before his time. It is given in the *Ephemeris*⁴ (in the *Dubious and Spurious Didascalics*), and is the same as series 3 of Diagram A, commencing at no. 20, with B above nos. 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25. Such is the commonplace origin, which Petavius admitted his inability⁵ to discover, of the so-called Vulgar Cycle, beginning at B.C. 9. Whence the egregious rule to add 9 to the A.D. before dividing

originated

Vulgar Cycle;

¹ *Circle*.—Circulus habet annos quater septenos, . . quia nimirum non ante potest consummari quam bissextus . . cunctos septimanae dies contingat, dominicam, videlicet, sextam feriam, quartam feriam, secundam feriam, sabbatum, quintam feriam, tertiam feriam; hoc etenim illos ordine percurrit (*ib. c. liii.*).

² *March 24*.—Hae quae in circulo adfixae concurrentes sunt, specialiter quae sit ix. Kal. Apr. feria designant (*ib.*).

³ *Authorship*.—Cf. c. xix. *De temp. rat.*, where he explains his Tables for finding the position of the moon on a given day in the Zodiacal circuit.

Ephemeris.—Migne, *P.L.* XC.

731-2. The numbers under the Concurrents denote the years of recurrence, according to the rules given in chapter lv.

⁵ *Inability*.—Cycli primus annus litteras habet G F, secundus E, tertius D. Ita nonus annus habet D C, qui est annus primus cycli Dionysiani: primus autem aerae Dionysianae litteram B. Quando institutus sit iste cyclius, compertum non habeo. Divinat enim Scaliger, cum, lib. iii. *Isagog. Can.* p. 172, ab A. C. cccxxviii. dimisso Nicaeno consensu institutum esse dicit; quod ex opinione illa falsa derivatur, qua Nicaenam synodum ad illum usque annum perseverasse putat (*De doc. temp.* l. VI. c. xxvii., vol. I., 344).

by 28. One fact is decisive: in every authentic cycle, the leap-year, for an obvious reason, is denoted by 4 going even; in this, by 4 and 1 over. Fitting factor in that most useless and misleading of all fictitious Periods, the Julian!

March 24, Bede proceeds,¹ was denoted, that, being placed rather close (*propius*) to the beginning of the Paschal festivity, the Concurrents may most easily indicate the feria of the 14th of the moon, and thereby facilitate the finding of Easter. But, if so, why were they not fixed on March 21, instead of three days later? This apparently insuperable objection still awaits satisfactory solution.² Perhaps they had their rise in connexion with Western Paschal computation, when the earliest Easter was March 25. Notwithstanding the partially proleptic character, the advantage of a common calculation would lead to adoption at Alexandria, whilst East and West still adjusted their Easter differences. They appear for the first time in the Athanasian *Paschal Chronicle*, written after the death of Athanasius. They were not included in the Theophilan *100-year List*. Insertion in the Cyrillan cycles (A.D. 447) took place when the Alexandrines insisted on the exclusive use of their own system.

his explanation insufficient.

Suggested origin of.

II.—The lunar notation used is what is known as that of the Alexandrine 19-year, or Decemnovenal, Cycle. The presence thereof in the Julian year; the aid afforded thereby in rectifying the A.D. error of these Annals; and the textual entries relative to the advent of Patrick, Easter of 455, Victorian Cycle, Dionysian Cycles and Paschal change in Iona render it incumbent to explain the principles of Paschal computation and systematize the Paschal Cycles. This becomes all the more

II; Lunar notation.

On the other hand, *L'Art de verif. les dates* (Paris, 1818, I. 76) gives A.D. 20 G. F. as the first year of the Solar Cycle.

Proceeds.—*De temp. rat.*, c. liii. His words are freely translated in the text.

Solution.—The laboured theory

of Van der Hagen, to prove that the Concurrents were fixed on August 29, and the arbitrary, complicated rules to find Easter founded thereon are based on pure conjecture (*Observationes in Prosperi Aquitani Chronicon, etc.*, Amstelodami, 1733, p. 206-10).

necessary, as hitherto, although every known Cycle is either based on, or accommodated to, the Julian year, no serious effort has been made to reduce any, save the Alexandrine,¹ to the Julian Calendar; whilst, as regards the Paschal controversy brought to a close in 716, to set forth the main outlines of the rival systems, as derivable from original authorities, is an admitted desideratum.²

Paschal
computa-
tion :—
principles
of :
luni-solar
reckoning.

Paschal Computation was based on the luni-solar year, *i.e.*, lunar days and months adjusted to, and reckoned by, the days and months of the fixed solar year. A synodical lunation, or the interval between two consecutive new, or full, moons, consists of 29d., 12h., 44m., 3s. For practical purposes, however, the Greeks³ and Romans⁴ had, of necessity, to employ round numbers. Hence, as the bimestral period, omitting hours, minutes, and seconds, contained 59 days, they divided it into

¹ *Alexandrine*.—Petavius (VII. viii., vol I., 354) gave a *Table of the Dionysian Great Cycle*, apparently (p. 353) compiled by himself.

The first vertical line contains the Dominical Letters; the second, the nos., of the Cycle, beginning with G F. The first and second horizontal lines give the Paschal Terms; the third line has the D. L. of same; the fourth, the 19 Golden Nos. The Easters are arranged in 532 squares (28 x 19). It probably did not occur to him that they could be lessened by one-fourth (19 x 7).

² *Desideratum*.—"The Alexandrine [Cycle] of 19 years, as amended [sic] by Dionysius Exiguus, was adopted by the Roman Church; whereas the Celts continued to use an older cycle of 84 years. What amount of divergence might arise from this cause I do not know" (Bede, *H. E.*, ed. Oxon. 1896, II. 350).

³ *Greeks*.—"Εστι δὲ ὁ μὲν ἀκριβὴς μηνιαῖος χρόνος . . . ἡμερῶν κθ' $\frac{\alpha}{\beta}$ $\frac{\alpha}{\lambda\gamma}$. οἱ δὲ πρὸς τὴν πολιτικὴν

ἀγωγὴν ὀλοσχερέστερον λαμβανόμενοι μηνιαῖοι χρόνοι εἰσὶν ἡμέραι κθ' $\frac{\alpha}{\beta}$, ὥστε τὸν δίμηνον χρόνον γενέσθαι ἡμερῶν νθ'. ὅθεν διὰ ταύτην τὴν αἰτίαν οἱ κατὰ πόλιν μῆνες ἐναλλάξ ἄγονται πλήρεις καὶ κοῖλοι· διὰ τὸ τὴν σελήνην δίμηνον ἡμερῶν εἶναι νθ' . . .

Ἐζητεῖτο οὖν χρόνος ὑπὸ τῶν ἀστρολόγων, ὃς περιέχει ὅλας ἡμέρας, καὶ ὅλους μῆνας, καὶ ὅλους ἐνιαυτούς (Geminus: *Introduction*, c. vi. (on the months), Pet. *Uranol.* III. 18).

⁴ *Romans*.—The earliest express authority is the Eusebian Chronicle Ol. 186.4 (B.C. 33): *Lunae secundum Romanos cursus iuventus est*. The expression *secundum Romanos*, indicating a Greek original (Momm- sen, *Abhndl.*, ubi sup. 687), shows the invention was native, not foreign. As already the Romans could hardly have failed to discover the 59-day term, February, it may be inferred, was made to consist of 28 days, in order to adjust the initial months of the Julian year to the lunar bimestral period.

a month of 30, and a month of 29, days. The first was called *full* (πλήρης, *plenus*); the second, *hollow* (κοῖλος, months, *cavus*). Twelve synodical lunations make up a luni-^{full and hollow.} solar year of 354d., 8h., 48m., 36s. But, for the same reason as before, the three fractional items were neglected, and eleven days added, to complete 365. These were named *epacts*¹ (ἐπακταὶ ἡμέραι), or *embolismal*² days (ἐμβόλιμοι ἡμέραι). Assuming the solar and lunar ^{Epacts} years to commence on Jan. 1, the latter year has epact 1; will end on Dec. 20; be twelve days in advance (*i.e.*, have epact 12) on next Jan. 1; 23, on the third New Year's day; 34, on the fourth. The 34 make up an embolismal *full* month of 30 days, with four over: which four become the epact of the fourth year. In this way, by increment of 11 (with exceptions hereinafter noted) and deduction of 30, luni-solar reckoning was effected.

The earliest Christian evidence on the subject is con- Evidence of Paschal reckoning; tained in the Hippolytan luni-solar Heading and Table; which only lacks completeness owing to non-mention of the *hollow* month. In the Filocalan Calendar, A—K ^{Lunar Letters.} were used to denote the alternate *full* and *hollow* months. The first was done by placing the letters at double-day intervals³; the second, by having but a single day between E and F. The two series, each recurring six times, thus respectively ended on Nov. 21 and Dec. 20; Dec. 21 had A; Dec. 30, D (Dec. 31, D^{II}). For conjectures respecting the manner of their employment to find the moon's age, when the epact was other than 1, the authorities⁴ mentioned at foot are referred to.

As January and February have 59 days, the March ^{Months neglected in Paschal reckoning.} and April lunations (with exceptions to be mentioned) respectively correspond, as far as April 28, with

¹ *Epacts*.—See Stephanus, *The-saurus* (Lond, 1819-21), 886 B, 911 A.

² *Embolismal*.—For the corrupt epenthesis of *s*, see *ib.* (Lond. 1821-2), *s. v.* ἐμβόλιμος (2610A).

³ *Intervals*.—See Table W, § LL. *Authorities*.—Mommсен; Röm-

ische Chronologie, 2 Ausg. p. 309; Sickel: *Die Lunarbuchstaben in den Kalendarien des Mittelalters* (Sitzungsberichte der Phil.-Hist. Classe der Kais. Akad. der Wssnschftn., 38 Band, Wien, 1862), p. 155-6; Krusch: *Der 84jährige Cyclus*, p. 153 sq.

those of the two previous months. The first-named months can accordingly be passed over in Paschal luni-solar computation, and epact signify the moon's age on March 1, as well as on Jan. 1. Similarly, the intercalary (bissextile) day was left out of account (February moon being taken as 30); but, of course, it has to be added in making out the true equation of the solar and luni-solar years. Lunar months are regularly named from the solar in which they end.

Luni-solar
cycle.

A luni-solar cycle consists of a number of years, at the expiration of which the same epacts recommence. How the recurrence is effected will appear in dealing with the various cycles. In mediæval Calendars, the numerals from I. to XIX., denoting the consecutive years of the Alexandrine Cycle, were placed on the margin, to mark all the days whereon the new moons of the respective years fell. They were designated *Golden*, either from supposed excellence, or, most probably, from having been rubricated. By natural extension of meaning, *Golden Number* came to signify an Alexandrine cyclic year, and can be used to indicate the year of any luni-solar cycle. The sole practical use of the Numbers lies in the construction of Tables for finding Easter.

Age of
moon, rule
to find.

To find the age of the moon on a given day of the year, the general Rule is: to the number of the day (found by Table B, Rule 1) add the epact of the year and divide by 59: remainder, if under 30, is the age. If over, take 30 from it, what remains is the age. If 59 goes even, 30 is the age.

Paschal
Tables:—
(techni-
que of)
Hippo-
lytan
Tables:

These general principles premised, we proceed to the technique of the Paschal Tables. The earliest known extant Tables are engraved on the sides of a marble chair, whereon is seated a (supposed) bishop. The monument was found near the church of St. Laurence outside the Walls, in 1551, and is preserved in the Lateran Museum. Eusebius¹ mentions that Hippolytus

Eusebius.—‘ Ἰππόλυτος συντάτ- | ται σύγγραμμα, ἐν ᾧ τῶν χρόνων
των . . . τὸ περὶ τοῦ πάσχα τιποῖη- | ἀναγράφην ἐκθέμενος καὶ τινὰ καν-

composed a work on Easter to which he prefixed a 16-year Easter *Canon*, beginning with the first year of Alexander (A.D. 222). On the back of the chair, is a list of works, some of which Hippolytus is known to have written. Furthermore, one of them is entitled: *Exposition¹ of the times, as [given] in the [Paschal] Table*. The Headings and Tables on the sides of the chair tally with the description of Eusebius; whilst the *times*, with two exceptions, are Old-Law celebrations of the Pasch, mentioned in the Table of Paschal 14th-moons, on the right side. Whence it is manifest that the long-lost Hippolytan *Canon* (lunar Table and Easter Table) has been brought to light. The numerous and warmly disputed questions connected with the author do not fall within the scope of the present inquiry.

On the right side (left, to the onlooker in front), is a Heading: *In² year I. of the kingship of Alexander, autocrat, the 14th of the Pasch was on the Ides [13th] of April, Saturday; an embolismal month having passed. It will be in the future years as it is arranged in the Table. It was likewise in the elapsed [years] as it is marked [in the Table]. Fasting is to be ceased from when Sunday occurs.* (1) ^{luni-solar Table: heading,}

Underneath, down along what may be called the ^{arrangement,} margin, are 12 contractions (6 in duplicate), of which more anon. Next, is a column of 16 Roman month-days, on which the Paschal 14th-moons fell in 16 respective years. The rest of the space is occupied by seven 16-item columns of Greek numerals, 1—7, indicating the ferial incidence of the respective month-days, on the first and every seventeenth year thereout, based (correctly, according to Diagram A) on the Julian year.

ὄνα ἐκκαίδεκαετηρίδος, περὶ τοῦ πάσχα προθείς ἐπὶ τὸ πρῶτον ἔτος Ἀλεξάνδρου αὐτοκράτορος τοῦς χρόνους περιγράφει (H. E. vi. 22).

For Du Cange's preference of *προθείς*, a Valesian variant, to *προθείς*, and the extraordinary conclusion he draws therefrom,

see C. H. B, IV., Praef. p. ix.

¹ *Exposition*.—ΑΠΟΔΕΙΞΙΣ ΧΡΟΝΩΝ—ΤΟΥ ΠΑΣΧΑ—ΚΑΤΑ ΕΝ ΤΩ ΠΙΝΑΚΙ (Lines 18-21, on back of chair. End of line is here denoted by—).

² *In, etc.*—For text and translation of the Tables, see Appendix A.

adjust-
ment to
Julian
Calendar.

To adjust to the Julian Calendar, it has to be pre-mised that the second 8 dates of col. 1 are a replica of the first; making the second 56 (8×7) week-days a repeat of the first. The lunar cycle, we have thus discovered, was octennial; the Greek *Octaeteris*, described by Geminus¹ and Epiphanius,² and idly theorized upon by Petavius.³ Given moon 14 on April 13, and counting back, we get new moon on March 31. The previous lunation, we learn, was embolismal, *i.e.*, had 30 epactal days: giving new moon on March 1, and showing that March 1 and 31 have the same lunar age. This method produces the results classified in the following Table.

D
HIPPOLYTAN LUNI-SOLAR DATA.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
D.L.	A.D.		Moon 14	Week-day	New Moon	Epact	Golden No.
F	222	Em.	Ap. 13	Sat.	Mar. 31	1	I.
E	223		Ap. 2	Wed.	Mar. 20	12	II.
DC	224	SS.	Mar. 21	Sun.	Mar. 8	24	III.
B	225	Em.	Ap. 9	Sat.	Mar. 27	5	IV.
A	226		Mar. 29	Wed.	Mar. 16	16	V.
G	227		Mar. 18	Sun.	Mar. 5	27	VI.
FE	228	SS. Em.	Ap. 5	Sat.	Mar. 23	9	VII.
D	229		Mar. 25	Wed.	Mar. 12	20	VIII.

¹ *Geminus*.—In the sixth chapter of the *Introduction* (*Uranol.*, *De doc. temp.* III. 121-3). He does not explain how the three intercalary months were inserted, so as to give the same epacts every ninth year.

² *Epiphanius*.—*Heres. lxx.* (*de schismate Audianorum*: ed. Petavius, Paris, 1622, I. 825). The

Petavian Paschal commentary, so often referred to by the author (in the *Doc. temp.*) and other writers, is in vol. II. 297 sq. The technical portion is as obsolete as that of the later work. E.g. the *Octaeteris* had embolism in the 3rd, 6th and 8th years

³ *Petavius*.—The 8th chapter of book II. (54 sq.), conjectures as to

Columns 3, 4, 5, are taken from the Table, which they partly compose. Em. stands for ἐμβόλιμος, embolismal; referring, the Heading shows, to the pre-Paschal month, and signifying that it was made up of epacts. The large Greek *episimon*, or cypher for 6, closely resembles the Roman Capital S. Whence the digraph SS. (= δισεξτος), like *Bis.*, marks the Julian leap-years.

The epact column reveals the structural data of the cycle. By the Rule of adding 11 and deducting 30, when the sum exceeds 30, the results would be:—

Epact	...	1	12	23	4	15	26	7	18
Golden No.	...	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.

Structure
of :

This arrangement gives 88 (8×11) epacts, *i.e.*, 2 embolismal months and 28 days. Hereby, however, the recurring epact of Golden No. 1. would be (not 1, but) 29; whilst the 8 years would not form a luni-solar cycle, which requires, in this case, epact 1 (or new moon on March 1 and 31). The defect was supplied by adding 2 to the epacts, completing the embolismal month and the cycle. This was effected by shortening the luni-solar year and increasing the epact: *i.e.*, the final bimestral period was twice made to consist of 58, instead of 59, days; having, namely, two *hollow* moons in succession.

Saltus,
nature of,

the Greek Octaeteris, and the 60th (109 sq.), Scaliger's opinion on Octaeteris, are mainly barren disputation. The 61st (110 sq.), a refutation of Scaliger concerning the Hippolytan 16-year cycle, gives a Table of Hippolytan and *Nicene* (*i.e.* Alexandrine) new-moons, 14th-moons and Easters, from A.D. 222 to 240; the former portion: *cujusmodi in vetere marmorea statua colligitur, quam in appendice describemus.* The errors, some thrice, some twice, repeated, are, with reference to Table D:—III.col. 4, Mar. 21, 22, for Mar. 21; col. 6, Mar. 8, 9, for Mar. 8: VIII.col. 6, Mar. 11, for Mar. 12.

But these are cast in the shade by the statement made in refer-

ence to the Dionysian Octaeteris (of which hereafter) and the Hippolytan, that the new moons do not return to the same weekdays until after 112 years! *Post primam octaeteridem [Dionysii] deinceps neomeniæ ad eosdem dies redeunt; non tamen ad easdem ferias, quod non assequitur nisi post annos cxii., hoc est hecædecaeteridas vii (p. 110). Reliquæ octaeterides [Hippolytanæ] eosdem in Juliano mense terminos repræsentant, non tamen easdem ferias, quæ non nisi post annos cxii. redeunt, sive hecædecaeteridas septem (p. 111).* Needless to add, the promised description did not appear in the Appendix.

insertion
of.

In the Julian Calendar, which alone we are concerned with, the lunar month ending in December began, for this purpose, on what would otherwise be the 30th of the month ending in November. Thus, in Table D, (a) to give epact 24 (in place of 23) to III., new moon fell on Nov. 10 and Dec. 9 (not Nov. 11 and Dec. 10); (b) to give epact 9 (in place of 8) to VII., new moon fell on Nov. 25 and Dec. 24 (not Nov. 26 and Dec. 25). Such omitted days the Greeks¹ termed *exemptile* (*ἐξαιρέσιμοι ἡμέραι*). To judge from a passage in Cicero² explanatory of these words, the Romans, in his time, had no practical knowledge of the system. The method was styled *moon's leap* (*Saltus lunæ*: i.e., *salit in retro*) by the computists who wrote in Latin. To avoid the anomaly of a bimestral period of 57 days, which would ensue here, were 13 (i.e., the epact 11+2 days of Saltus) to be added, a Saltus of one day was respectively inserted in two years.

exception
caused by.

The Saltus occasions an exception to the Rule for finding the age of the moon on a given day. If the day in question falls within the December and January Saltus-lunations, 1 is to be added to the age as found by the Rule.

Hippo-
lytan
Octae-
teris :—
equations
of: luni-
solar,

The equations of the Hippolytan Octaeteris are the following:—

In luni-solar equation:—

8 Julian years = 2922 days.

8 luni-solar years (with bissextile increment) of 354½ days each + 88 epacts = 2922 days.

¹ *Greeks*.—The expression is used by Geminus in describing the 19-year cycle: ἵνα μάλιστα δι' ἴσου ἡ τῶν ἐξαιρέσιμων ἡμερῶν γίνηται πραγματεία; also in the singular: Δι' ἡμερῶν ἅρα ξγ' ἐξαιρέσιμον τὴν ἡμέραν ἄγειν δεῖ ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ περιόδῳ. οὐδὲ γίνεται ἐξαιρέσιμος ἡ τριακὰς διὰ παντὸς, ἀλλ' ἡ διὰ τῶν ξγ' ἡμερῶν πίπτουσα ἐξαιρέσιμος λέγεται—thus rendered by Petavius:

ut . . maxime ex æquo dierum exemptilium administratio fieret. Per dies igitur 63 oportet unum exemptilem facere diem in eadem periodo, neque semper fit exemptilis dies tricesimus, sed is, qui post 63 dies cadit, exemptilis dicitur (c. vi. ad finem, ubi sup., 23).

² *Cicero*.—Est consuetudo Siculorum ceterorumque Graecorum,

In mathematical:—

99 synodical lunations = 2923d., 12h., 40m., 57s.: mathematical ; in round numbers, one day and a half in excess of the cyclic sum. The resultant error could be detected by eyesight. In the first year of the second octennial cycle, the Hippolytan new and full Calendar moons would fall six and thirty hours before the true ; in the first of the third, three days: by which time, to use the cycle would be out of the question. In fact, to judge from the Cyprianic cycle given below, it lasted but 22 years (to A.D. 243).

On the left side of the chair, is the Heading: *In¹ the Year I. of Alexander Caesar [is] the beginning. The Sundays of Easter year by year. The marginal punctures [omitted by the graver] denote the Bissextile.* (2) ^{Paschal Table} Underneath, arranged in seven columns of 16, to correspond with the lunar columns, and respectively headed with the Greek numerals, 1—7, are the Easter Sundays derived from the 112 14th-moons of the right side. As in the lunar Table, the second 56 Easters are a repetition of the first.

222 ÷ 8 leaves 6: hence, to find the Hippolytan Golden No., add 3 to the given A.D., and divide by 8: what remains is the Golden No. If 8 goes even, itself is the Golden No. The Numbers can be found by inspection in the following Table. ^{Golden Nos., rules to find.}

quod suos dies mensesque congruere volunt cum solis lunaeque ratione, ut nonnunquam, si quid discrepet, eximant unum aliquem

diem, aut summum biduum, e mense, quos illi *ἑξαμεσίμους* dies nominant (*in Verr.* 2,52).

¹ *In, etc.*—See Appendix A.

[TABLE.]

E

HIPPOLYTAN GOLDEN NUMBERS.

Years less than 100.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	
	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	
	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	
	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	
	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	
	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	
	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	
	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	
	97	98	99						

Cen.		4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3
1	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3
3	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3
5	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3

Rules of
Table.

Of an A.D. less than 100, the G. N. is the next below the column: 1 and 97 have 4; of an even 100, the G. N. is next opposite: 100 has 7; of a year over 100, the No. is found where a line from the 100 meets another from the year less than 100: 199 has 2.

The foregoing Table is to be used in connexion with the following :—

F**HIPPOLYTAN PASCHAL TABLE.**

G. N.	Ep.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
I. Em.	1	A 16 17	A 17 18	A 18 19	A 19 20	A 20 21	A 21 22	A 15 16
II.	12 S.	A 9 21	A 10 22	A 4 16	A 5 17	A 6 18	A 7 19	A 8 20
III.	24	M 26 19	M 27 20	M 28 21	M 29 22	M 23 16	M 24 17	M 25 18
IV. Em.	5	A 16 21	A 17 22	A 11 16	A 12 17	A 13 18	A 14 19	A 15 20
V.	16	A 2 18	A 3 19	A 4 20	A 5 21	A 6 22	M 31 16	A 1 17
VI.	27 S.	M 26 22	M 20 16	M 21 17	M 22 18	M 23 19	M 24 20	M 25 21
VII. Em.	9	A 9 18	A 10 19	A 11 20	A 12 21	A 13 22	A 7 16	A 8 17
VIII.	20	A 2 22	M 27 16	M 28 17	M 29 18	M 30 19	M 31 20	A 1 21

To find the Hippolytan Easter, having got the Easter, Dominical Letter by Table C and the Golden No. by rules to find by Table E, the required date will be found in the square Tables. where a line from the D.L. (the second in a leap-year) meets a line from the G. N. (The figures under the Easter dates denote the respective Easter lunar days.) A.D. 222 (the initial year) is F I., Easter, April 21, moon 22; 333 (the final year) is G VIII., Easter, April 1, moon 21.

In the Hippolytan Cycle, the Paschal Term (14th data, of the moon) fell from March 18 to April 13; Easter, from March 20 to April 21; the Easter lunar days were

and dis- 16—22. It has to be added, as additional proof of early
use of, and complete disuse, that no instance of the Hippolytan
cycle. lunar reckoning has been found in epigraphy.

Cyprianic The radical defect¹ of the Hippolytan Cycle being the
Octaeteris, luni-solar anticipation, the remedy lay in adjusting the
object and epacts to the observed or calculated new or full moons,
date of. at the end of every sixteen years. An attempt of the
kind was made in a Table of 112 years, drawn up in
the consulship of Arrianus and Papus (A.D. 243), ex-
tending from 241 to 352, and attributed to St. Cyprian.
In this, the epacts were decreased² by three, thereby
giving correspondingly later Calendar new moons; one
of which, however, for the reason assigned below, pro-
duced an untoward result. From the data appended to
a Paschal treatise³ of the same reputed authorship, the
Golden Numbers and Easter Table can be established
with certainty⁴.

¹ Defect.—See Browne: *Ordo Saeculorum* (London, 1844), p. 477 sq., for the cycles of observation on which the Hippolytan and Cyprianic Octaeterids were based.

² Decreased.—De Rossi, unaccountably, states the very contrary: lunam vero, quae Hippolyto prima est, quartam numerat et sic reliquas (*Inscriptiones Christianae Urbis Romae*, 1861, p. lxxxii.). The synopses following Table H (p. xliii., *infra*) show the error very clearly.

³ Treatise.—Migne, *P.L.* IV. 942-66. The Paschal Table follows (967-71). Why the cycle was made to begin with 241 is explained in the *Ordo Saeculorum* (p. 478), which likewise gives a

Table similar to the Hippolytan (p. 479).

⁴ Certainty.—*Paschae computum*, cum novis praesidiis nullis emendare possem, ex Oxoniensi editione ad verbum fere in hanc receptam esse nemo vituperabit (*Corpus Scriptor. Ecclesiasticor. Latinor. Cypriani Opera Omnia*, ed. Hartel, Vienna, 1871, Vol. III. Pars. I. p. lxiv.).

In striking contrast with the Oxford edition and Vienna reprint is the reconstruction of the Cyprianic Table in question by Dr. Krusch, which is accurate throughout. (*Der 84jährige Ostercyclus*, 189-92.) Apparently, however, the learned author has failed to discover that, beginning with 297, the solar, luni-solar and Paschal criteria repeat themselves to the end.

241 ÷ 8 leaves 1: hence, to find the Cyprianic Golden No., divide the A.D. by 8: what remains is the Golden No. ; if 0 remains, 8 is the No. The Rules to find the Nos. by Table (G) are the same as for Table E.

G

CYPRIANIC GOLDEN NUMBERS.

Years less than 100.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	
	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	
	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	
	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	
	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	
	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	
	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	
	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	
	97	98	99						

Cen.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4
2	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4
4	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4
6	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

The Epacts, places of Saltus, Easters and Easter lunar days are given in the following Table. Rules to find Easter are the same as for Table F.

H

CYPRIANIC PASCHAL TABLE.

G. N.	Ep.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
I. Em.	2	A 16 18	A 17 19	A 18 20	A 19 21	A 20 22	A 14 16	A 15 17
II.	13	A 9 22	A 3 16	A 4 17	A 5 18	A 6 19	A 7 20	A 8 21
III.	24 S	M 26 19	M 27 20	M 28 21	M 29 22	M 23 16	M 24 17	M 25 18
IV. Em.	6	A 16 22	A 10 16	A 11 17	A 12 18	A 13 19	A 14 20	A 15 21
V.	17	A 2 19	A 3 20	A 4 21	A 5 22	M 30 16	M 31 17	A 1 18
VI.	28	M 19 16	M 20 17	M 21 18	M 22 19	M 23 20	M 24 21	M 25 22
VII. Em.	9 S.	A 9 18	A 10 19	A 11 20	A 12 21	A 13 22	A 7 16	A 8 17
VIII.	21	M 26 16	M 27 17	M 28 18	M 29 19	M 30 20	M 31 21	A 1 22

data,
and disuse
of cycle.

The Cyprianic Paschal 14th-moons were March 17—April 12; Paschal Calendar days, March 19—April 20; Easter lunar days, 16—22. Like the Hippolytan and, it may be concluded, for the same reason, the luni-solar reckoning is not met with in Inscriptions.

Easters,
divergent
Hippoly-
tan and
Cyprianic.

The differences between the Hippolytan and Cyprianic systems appear in the following synopses. For the reason given above, the fourth year of the former corresponds with the first of the latter, and so on throughout.

(G. N., Golden No.; Em., Embolism; Ep., Epact; S., Saltus; N. M., New Moon; EE., Easters; M., March; A., April.)

HIPPOLYTAN CYCLE.

G. N.	IV. Em.	V.	VI.	VII. Em.	VIII.	I. Em.	II.	III.
Ep.	5	16	27 S.	9	20	1	12 S.	24
N. M.	M 27	M 16	M 5	M 23	M 12	M 31	M 20	M 8
EE.	A 11	M 31	M 20	A 7	M 27	A 15	A 11	M 23
	A 12	A 1	M 21	A 8	M 28	to	A 12	M 24
	A 13	A 2	M 22	A 9	M 29	A 21	A 13	M 25

CYPRIANIC CYCLE.

G. N.	I. Em.	II.	III.	IV. Em.	V.	VI.	VII. Em.	VIII.
Ep.	2	13	24 S.	6	17	28	9 S.	21
N. M.	M 30	M 19	M 8	M 26	M 15	M 4	M 23	M 11
EE.	A 18	A 7	M 27	A 14	A 3	M 19	A 18	M 30
	A 19	A 8	M 28	A 15	A 4	to	A 19	M 31
	A 20	A 9	M 29	A 16	A 5	M 25	A 20	A 1

The deviation in the Cyprianic Saltus incidence took ^{Saltus} place in order to secure uniform decrease of 3 in the ^{deviation.} epacts. The result was, the Easters in 21 years were one week later; in 7 years, one month earlier, than the Hippolytan. The alteration thus extended to one half of the Paschal Table.

Very notable is the change from April 15—21 to March ^{Cyprianic} 19—25. New moon of the first cycle being on March 31, ^{early} the Paschal of the second, to be consistent, should be that ^{Easters,} which fell on April 2¹, three days later; giving Easter on April 17—23. The previous lunation was, however, chosen instead: new moon on March 4, Easter on March 19—25. For this radical modification, which, to the extent ^{cause of,} noted above, aggravated the error it was intended to

¹ April 2— See Table W, April 2, § B., col. C.

Petrine tradition. correct, no reason can be assigned except the Petrine tradition (hereafter mentioned) held by the Romans,—not to celebrate Easter after April 21.

Octaeteris, chief value of. These authentic Hippolytan and Cyprianic data are of the utmost value, proving, as they do, that the Alexandrine principles, (a) Paschal Term (on or after the received Egyptian Vernal Equinox), March 21—April 18; (b) Easter (after same Equinox), March 22—April 25; (c) Easter lunar days, 15—21, are utterly at variance with the oldest Paschal Cycles.

Dionysian Octaeteris. The publication of the Cyprianic Cycle, to all appearance, it was that caused Dionysius, bishop of Alexandria (248–266), to state in a Paschal Letter that Easter should not be celebrated before the Vernal Equinox, and to insert in same an Octaeteris¹ for the necessary computation. If the Equinox intended was March 21, of which, however, there is no proof, the Cyprianic, with the April replacing the March lunation in the sixth year, would be a Cycle of the kind. That the Octaeteris was followed, in some places, for a century longer, appears from the chapter of Epiphanius' work against heresies already referred to.

19-year Cycle : The next known Paschal Cycle was the work of Anatolius, bishop of Laodicea about 280. He employed (not the 8-year, but) the 19-year cycle, called the Metonic, from the inventor, Meton,² a Greek mathematician (5th cent. B.C.). The cyclic technique is:—

inventor, technique, $19 \text{ years} \times 11 = 209 \text{ epacts} = 6 \text{ embolismal months and } 29 \text{ days. One Saltus (in the 19th year) completes the month and the cycle.}$

¹ *Octaeteris*.—Ἐν ᾧ καὶ κανόνα ἐκτίθεται ὀκταετηρίδος, ὅτι μὴ ἄλλοτε ἢ μετὰ τὴν ἑαρινὴν ἰσημερίαν προσήκοι τὴν τοῦ πάσχα ἑορτὴν ἐπιτελεῖν παριστάμενος (*H. E.* vii. 20).

² *Meton*.—Geminus ascribes the origin of the cycle to Euctemon [B.C. 408], Philip [B.C. 292] and Calippus [B.C. 330]: ἐτέρων περιόδον συνειστήσαντο τὴν τῆς ἑννεακαίδεκαετηρίδος οἱ περὶ Ἐυκτῆμονα καὶ

Φίλιππον καὶ Κάλιππον ἀστρολόγοι (*Pet., Uranol.* III. 23). Whereupon Petavius observes: Mirum de Metone tacuisse Geminum, cui tamen præcipue inventum illud decemnovennalis cycli tribuitur (*ib.*).

³ *Extract*.—As the original and the version of Rufinus are referred to in connexion with the description of the spurious Anatolius, they are here given.

In luni-solar equation :—

equations,

19 Julian years = 6939d., 18h.

$(354\frac{1}{4}d. \times 19) + 209$ epacts = 6939d., 18h.

In mathematical :—

235 synodical lunations = 6939d., 16h., 31m., 45s. ;

falling short of the cyclic period by only 1h., 28m., and slight

15s. = one day in 308 years: making this the most error, of.

accurate cycle that can be devised.

All that is known of the Anatolian Cycle is contained in an extract³ from the Prologue preserved in Eusebius. New moon of the initial year is placed on Phamenoth 26, *i.e.*, March 22; on which day, it is added, the sun has not alone entered, but is passing through, the 4th day of the first zodiacal Sign (Aries). This fixes the Vernal Equinox at March 19. The previous Sign, it continues, is the last of the planetary period; whence they err egregiously who make that the first (Paschal) month and compute pursuantly the 14th of the Pasch.

Anatolian
Cycle :

New moon on March 22 requires epact 10. This being, as will appear, the Alexandrine epact of A.D. 277, the cycle, it has been inferred, began with that year. But it remains yet to be proved that the Alexandrine cycle existed at the time. Before 276, the Audiani accused the Catholics of having abandoned the Octaeteris in favour of another system. Had this been the Alexandrine, the basis of which was Equinox,

older than
Alexan-
drine,

Euseb., *H. E.* vii. 32. *Ἐχει τοίνυν ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ ἔτει τὴν νομηνίαν τοῦ πρώτου μηνὸς, ἧτις ἀπάσης ἐστὶν ἀρχὴ τῆς ἐννεακαίδεκατηρίδος, τῇ κατ' Αἰγυπτίους μὲν Φαμενώθ σ' καὶ κ', κατὰ δὲ τοῦς Μακεδόνων μῆνας, Δυστρον β' καὶ*

Rufinus, vii. 28. *Est ergo, inquit [Anatolius], in primo anno initii [-ium] primi mensis, quod est decem et novem annorum circuli principium, secundum Ægyptios quidem mensis Fame-noth xxvi. die, secundum Macedones Dystri-*

κ' ὡς δ' ἂν εἴποιεν Ῥωμαῖοι, πρὸ ἰα' καλανδῶν Ἀπριλίων.

Εὐρίσκεται δὲ ὁ ἥλιος ἐν τῇ προκειμένῃ Φαμενώθ σ' καὶ κ' οὐ μόνον ἐπιβάς τοῦ πρώτου τμήματος, ἀλλ' ἤδη καὶ τετάρτην ἡμέραν ἐν αὐτῷ διαπορεύομενος

mensis xxii., secundum Romanos vero xi. Kalendas Aprilis.

In qua die sol invenitur non solum conscendisse primam partem, verum etiam quartam iam in ea die[m] habere, id est, in prima ex duodecim partibus.

March 21, would an alumnus of Alexandria, such as Anatolius was, have adopted different equinoctial incidence ? The Anatolian was accordingly prior in time and manifestly alluded to by the Audiani. Taking the Equinox to be March 19, the bishop carried the Dionysian injunction into effect by means of the more accurate lunar cycle. The foregoing and a fact to be mentioned and hitherto unnoticed refer the opening rather to 258. (The two years have the same number in a decemnovennal cycle.) $258 \div 19$ leaves 11; hence, to find the Anatolian Golden No., add 9 to the A.D., what remains is the No. ; if 0 remains, 19 is the No.

Golden
Nos. of,
Rules to
find. by
calcu-
lation,

I

ANATOLIAN GOLDEN NUMBERS.

YEARS LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED.																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	
58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	
77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	
96	97	98	99																

Cen.	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4
4	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

recon-
struction
of.

The epacts thus present no difficulty. What is purely conjectural is the determination of the Paschal lunar Terms. On the not unreasonable assumption that]the

only changes introduced into the Anatolian method by the framers of the Alexandrine consisted of such as were necessary to make the earliest Easter fall on March 22 and the latest, consequently, on April 25, the following Paschal Table is constructed. The Saltus is in the 19th year; *i.e.*, 12 (instead of 11) are added to 28, to produce 10 (40-30), not 9, as epact of the initial year.

[According to Duchesne (*La question de la Pâque au concile de Nicee: Revue des Questions Historiques*, xxviii., 5sq.), in stating that the sun was four days in Aries on March 22, Anatolius seems to fix the Equinox on the 18th, which is in contradiction with the context. [2] All that is required is a "slight palæographical correction"—*τετάρτην ἡμέραν* for *τετάρτην ἡμέραν*; *i.e.*, the sun was $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a day in the Sign on the 22nd. [3] In Hipparchus' time (B.C. 141) the Equinox was March 22; and [4] the precession of the Equinoxes, at 50s. per an., gives for 418 years (to the time of Anatolius) very nearly 6 hours, $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a day.

But [1] there is an ominous error *in limine*: $22 = 4$ gives 19 (not 18) = 1. [2] Apart from the extreme dissimilarity between ν and ϵ , the "slight correction" assumes that the feminine adjective can be used like the neuter! [3] Ptolemy states (Ideler, *Handbuch*, I. 34) that Hipparchus found the Vernal Equinox of B.C. 146 on March 24, 11 a.m., in the meridian of Alexandria. Whence it fell on the same day, at 10.4 a.m., in B.C. 141. [4] The anticipation in question falls $11\frac{3}{4}$ m. short of 6 hours (*Cf.* Pet. *De doc. temp.* tom. III. *Dis. Var.* 1. I. c. iv., p. 5). The difference represents 14 years, dating the Anatolian Cycle at 291, instead of 277, the year adopted by Duchesne!]

[TABLE

J

ANATOLIAN PASCHAL TABLE.

G. N.	Ep.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
I.	10	A 9 19	A 10 20	A 11 21	A 5 15	A 6 16	A 7 17	A 8 18
II.	21	M 26 16	M 27 17	M 28 18	M 29 19	M 30 20	M 31 21	M 25 15
III.	2	A 16 18	A 17 19	A 18 20	A 19 21	A 13 15	A 14 16	A 15 17
IV.	13	A 2 15	A 3 16	A 4 17	A 5 18	A 6 19	A 7 20	A 8 21
V.	24	M 26 19	M 27 20	M 28 21	M 22 15	M 23 16	M 24 17	M 25 18
VI.	5	A 16 21	A 10 15	A 11 16	A 12 17	A 13 18	A 14 19	A 15 20
VII.	16	A 2 18	A 3 19	A 4 20	A 5 21	M 30 15	M 31 16	A 1 17
VIII.	27	A 23 20	A 24 21	A 18 15	A 19 16	A 20 17	A 21 18	A 22 19
IX.	8	A 9 17	A 10 18	A 11 19	A 12 20	A 13 21	A 7 15	A 8 16
X.	19	A 2 21	M 27 15	M 28 16	M 29 17	M 30 18	M 31 19	A 1 20
XI.	30	A 16 16	A 17 17	A 18 18	A 19 19	A 20 20	A 21 21	A 15 15
XII.	11	A 9 20	A 10 21	A 4 15	A 5 16	A 6 17	A 7 18	A 8 19
XIII.	22	M 26 17	M 27 18	M 28 19	M 29 20	M 30 21	M 24 15	M 25 16
XIV.	3	A 16 19	A 17 20	A 18 21	A 12 15	A 13 16	A 14 17	A 15 18
XV.	14	A 2 16	A 3 17	A 4 18	A 5 19	A 6 20	A 7 21	A 1 15
XVI.	25	M 26 20	M 27 21	M 21 15	M 22 16	M 23 17	M 24 18	M 25 19
XVII.	6	A 9 15	A 10 16	A 11 17	A 12 18	A 13 19	A 14 20	A 15 21
XVIII.	17	A 2 19	A 3 20	A 4 21	M 29 15	M 30 16	M 31 17	A 1 18
XIX.	28 S.	A 17 15	A 18 16	A 19 17	A 20 18	A 21 19	A 22 20	A 23 21

That the Cycle was likewise intended for the Roman church is proved, as in the case of the Alexandrine cycles, by the equation of the Egyptian month-day with the Julian. Independent confirmation, which also shows that it was drawn up before 269, is found in a luni-solar date in a Catacomb epitaph¹ of 269: *Nov. 5, Friday, moon 24*. This has hitherto been inexplicable by any known lunar system. But it is derived from epact 11, which is that of A.D. 269 (Golden No. XII.) in the Anatolian Cycle.

intend-
ed for
Roman
church,
proofs
of.

That it continued to be employed for nearly a century longer in Rome is established by proof of the same unimpeachable authenticity. An Inscription² of the year of consuls Jovian and Varronianus (A.D. 364) has *May 8, Saturday, moon 20*. No other cycle has the required epact, 11, except the Anatolian, in which 364, like 269, is Golden No. XII.

But the main interest of the excerpt given by Eusebius centres in the fact that it gave occasion and furnished data to an unscrupulous partisan of the Irish Paschal system to fabricate a new solar cycle and a new cycle of 19 in the name of Anatolius. Fully to expose the fraud, which will be found described in the account of the Irish Paschal controversy, the pseudo-Anatolian Solar Cycle and Paschal Table have been drawn up³ from data supplied in the forgery.

Irish fab-
rication
occasioned
by.

¹ *Epitaph*.—*I.C.*, p. 18; *Epitaphs of the Catacombs*, p. 19 (where the whole of this remarkable inscription is given from the *I.C.* in a woodcut). The year is of Consuls Claudius and Paternus. The letters, except in the Roman numerals, are Greek capitals. The phonetic can be estimated from the luni-solar portion: ΝωΝΕΙC | ΝΟΒΕΝ-ΒΡΕΙΒΟΥC ΔΕΙΕ ΒΕΝΕΡΕC ΛΟΥΝΑ ΧΧΙΙΙ (Nonis Novembribus, die Veneris, luna xxiii.).

After stating that the data cannot be explained by the Hippolytan and Cyprianic cycles, De Rossi observes that they corres-

pond most accurately to the calculated epact of 269, which, at Rome, according to Secchi, was 10d. 2h. 24m. "Whether the Romans, in the year 269, computed the lunar months so well by the aid of any and of what cycles, I candidly know not" (*I.C.* p. lxxxii.). The Anatolian, the inscription proves, it was that afforded the requisite assistance.

² *Inscription*. — VIII. IDVS MADIAS | DIE SATVRNIS LVNA VIGESIMA (*I.C.*, p. 92).

³ *Drawn up*.—Cycle, p. cxxiv.; Table, p. cxxvi., *infra*.

Alexan-
drine
Cycle :—
Golden
Nos.,
Rules to
find by
calcu-
lation,

The next cycle of 19 was perhaps the Alexandrine. To find the Golden Nos., about 385, Theophilus, patriarch of Alexandria (385—412), drew up a list of 14th-moons and Easters for 100 years, beginning with A.D. 380) the first consulate of the emperor Theodosius, to whom it was dedicated. $380 \div 19$ leaves 0 : hence, to find the Alexandrine Golden No., add 1 to the A.D., divide by 19, remainder is the G.N.; if 0 remains, 19 is the G.N.

Epacts,

As the work of Theophilus is lost, the epacts have to be found otherwise. The *Chronicle* prefixed to the Syriac Version of some of the *Festal Letters* of Athanasius (of Alexandria, 328—373) states¹ that in 328 Easter was April 14, moon 18. New moon thus fell on March 28, giving G. No. VI.=(Roman) epact 4. The (Alexandrine) epact, the *Chronicle* adds, was 25. As this was the moon's age on March 22, it gives VI.=25. Pursuant hereto, G. No. I. has Roman epact 9 (reckoned, namely, from March 1) and Alexandrine, 30 (reckoned from March 22). The proleptic computation was due to the adjustment to the Julian year. The two series are.

ALEXANDRINE CYCLE—EPACTS.

OGDOAD.

Golden No.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.
Roman Epact	9	20	1	12	23	4	15	26
Alexandrine „	30=0	11	22	3	14	25	6	17

HENDECAD.

G. No.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.
R. Ep.	7	18	29	10	21	2	13	24	5	16	27
A. „	28	9	20	1	12	23	4	15	26	7	18

¹ *States*.—According to the *Chronicle*, the first epistle was written (for the following Easter) in the year 44 of the Diocletian Era; Easter, Pharmuthi 16 [19], Ap. 14, moon 18. His predecessor, Alexander, died Phar. 22 [Ap. 17], Athanasius succeeded Payni 14 [June 8], Indiction I,

Consuls Januarius and Justus [A.D. 328], epact 25, Concurrent 1 [lit. 1st (feria) of the Gods; i.e. the planetary deities, Sun, etc., presiding over the respective week-days. March 24 fell on Sunday in 328 G F, hence Concurrent 1]. (Mai: *Nova Patrum Bibliotheca*, Romae, 1853; t. VI, pp. 1, 2.)

The Saltus is placed in the last year (*i.e.* 12 are to be Saltus, added to the 27 and 18 of XIX. in order to respectively obtain the Roman epact 9, and the Alexandrine 30, of I.). Ogdoad ('Ογδοάς) signifies the eight first years; Hendecad ('Ενδεκάς), the eleven last. The terms, which have no Paschal or chronographic value,¹ are sometimes found on the margins of the Western Cycles, to identify their years with the Alexandrine.

The Paschal computation is derivable from the letter of Proterius of Alexandria (452—458) to Leo the Great on the Easter of 455. The Paschal month (14th of the moon) began on March 21, the Vernal Equinox.² If it fell on Sunday, the feast was to be put off³ to the next Sunday. The lunar days were thus 15—21.

As to the Calendar days, the initial year of the *Paschal Letters* of Cyril of Alexandria (412—444) has Easter on March 22⁴. This was A.D. 414=XVI. D. In 387, Proterius states that moon 14 was on April 18; Easter on April 25⁵. This year was VIII. C. The Calendar limits were accordingly March 22—April 25.

¹ *Value.*—The sixth book of the *De Doctrina Temporum*, dealing with the so-called Roman and Alexandrine Golden Nos. and the construction of Calendars embodying them, is a melancholy monument of labour utterly mispent (I. 285-347).

² *Equinox.*—Oportet attendere, quod errent nimium qui primi mensis initium lunaris cursus a xxv. die mensis Phamenoth, qui est xii. Kal. Apr., omnino esse constituunt: eo quod tunc initium verni temporis . . . esse videatur; et manifeste quidem, secundum cursum solis, xxv. die mensis Phamenoth, qui est xii. Kal. Apr., æquinoctium esse cognoscitur (*De doc. temp.*, II. 498).

³ *Put off.*—Nam et priscis tem-

poribus, si quando die dominico xiv. luna reperta est, in sequentem septimanam est dilata festivitas (*ib.* p. 497).

⁴ *March 22.*—Cyrilli Alexandrini *Sermones Paschales*, ex interpretatione Antonii Salmatiae, S. Theol. in Ambrosiano Collegio Doctoris, Antverpiae, 1618, p. 13.

⁵ *April 25.*—In c. quoque iii. anno ab imperio eiusdem Diocletiani, cum luna Paschalis xiv. Parmothi xxiii. die, qui est xiv. Kal. Maii, esset die dominico superventura, iterum septimana quaesita est, et dominicum Paschae xxx. die mensis ipsius Parmothi, qui est vii. Kal. Maii, constat esse celebratum (*De doc. temp.* II. 498).

K

ALEXANDRINE GOLDEN NUMBERS.

YEARS LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95
96	97	98	99															

Cen.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	
1	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
4	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2
5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
8	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3
9	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
11	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
12	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4
13	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

L
ALEXANDRINE PASCHAL TABLE.

G. N.	Epact.		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
I.	Rom. 9	Alex. 30	A 9 18	A 10 19	A 11 20	A 12 21	A 6 15	A 7 16	A 8 17
II.	20	11	M 26 15	M 27 16	M 28 17	M 29 18	M 30 19	M 31 20	A 1 21
III.	1	22	A 16 17	A 17 18	A 18 19	A 19 20	A 20 21	A 14 15	A 15 16
IV.	12	3	A 9 21	A 3 15	A 4 16	A 5 17	A 6 18	A 7 19	A 8 20
V.	23	14	M 26 18	M 27 19	M 28 20	M 29 21	M 23 15	M 24 16	M 25 17
VI.	4	25	A 16 20	A 17 21	A 11 15	A 12 16	A 13 17	A 14 18	A 15 19
VII.	15	6	A 2 17	A 3 18	A 4 19	A 5 20	A 6 21	M 31 15	A 1 16
VIII.	26	17	A 23 19	A 24 20	A 25 21	A 19 15	A 20 16	A 21 17	A 22 18
IX.	7	28	A 9 16	A 10 17	A 11 18	A 12 19	A 13 20	A 14 21	A 8 15
X.	18	9	A 2 20	A 3 21	M 28 15	M 29 16	M 30 17	M 31 18	A 1 19
XI.	29	20	A 16 15	A 17 16	A 18 17	A 19 18	A 20 19	A 21 20	A 22 21
XII.	10	1	A 9 19	A 10 20	A 11 21	A 5 15	A 6 16	A 7 17	A 8 18
XIII.	21	12	M 26 16	M 27 17	M 28 18	M 29 19	M 30 20	M 31 21	M 25 15
XIV.	2	23	A 16 18	A 17 19	A 18 20	A 19 21	A 13 15	A 14 16	A 15 17
XV.	13	4	A 2 15	A 3 16	A 4 17	A 5 18	A 6 19	A 7 20	A 8 21
XVI.	24	15	M 26 19	M 27 20	M 28 21	M 22 15	M 23 16	M 24 17	M 25 18
XVII.	5	26	A 16 21	A 10 15	A 11 16	A 12 17	A 13 18	A 14 19	A 15 20
XVIII.	16	7	A 2 18	A 3 19	A 4 20	A 5 21	M 30 15	M 31 16	A 1 17
XIX.	27	18	A 23 20	A 24 21	A 18 15	A 19 16	A 20 17	A 21 18	A 22 19

employed
by:
Athana-
sius,

The earliest known user of the system was Athanasius, as shown, with the exceptions and for the reasons hereinafter mentioned, in the *Festal Letters*¹ preserved in the Syriac. In the *Chronicle*, are given the Easters, in Egyptian and Roman month-days, of 328—373, with Easter lunar days, Alexandrine epacts, Indictions, Concurrents and Consuls and Prefects of Egypt. The Letters have headings, giving the respective Easters, omitting some of the *Chronicle* items, but adding the years of Diocletian, found in the *Chronicle* only at the first year (A.D. 328 = 44² of the Diocletian Era).

(Irish
Athana-
sian fabri-
cation.)

Knowledge, whether at first, or more likely at second, hand, furnished occasion to an Irish fabrication, the *Tractate of Athanasius, bishop of Alexandria, on the Paschal system*, hereafter described.

Theophi-
lus,

The next was Theophilus. His *100-year List* was kept in the Curia for reference, as we learn from the Letters³ of Pope Leo on the Easter of 455, in which it is styled *Adnotatio*, *Adnotatio Centenaria* and *Centenaria Supputatio*. The Greek portion of the Prologue (the Latin, addressed to Theodosius, is manifestly genuine) is the second part of the pseudo-Petrine Paschal tract, as given in the *Paschal Chronicle*,⁴ Petavius⁵ and Bucherius⁶. It was added from the first-named source by a redactor (Petavius felicitously suggested Dionysius "Exiguus," of whom below), who gave a Latin version, with *Theophilus, bishop of Alexandria*, pre-

¹ *Letters*.—Fifteen are preserved in the Syriac Version. The last (for A.D. 348) ends without the Paschal data (*cetera desiderantur*, Mai's jejune edition, p. 149). For the five, some not written and others not sent, see *ib.*, p. 4-6; 95-131.

² 44.—The first of Diocletian was Aug. 29, 284—Aug. 28, 285; the Easter falling in the latter year. Hence, in Paschal reduction, 284 is to be added to the no. E.g. 44 + 284 = A.D. 328.

³ *Letters*.—*Adnotatio* in letter to Paschasinus of Lilybaeum; *Centenaria Adnotatio* and *Centenaria Supputatio*, in letter to Marcian.

⁴ *Chronicle*.—*C.H.B.*, IV. 15.

⁵ *Bucherius*.—*De Doctrina Temporum, commentarius in Victorium Aquitanum* (Antverpiæ, 1634), p. 471.

⁶ *Petavius*.—*De doc. temp.*, II. 501.

fixed to the original heading, and the textual (moon) 13, 14, 16 rendered by 14, 15, 17 ! But neither all this, nor the incongruity of a document written partly in Latin and partly in Greek, awakened suspicion in the editors.

The third was Cyril, nephew and successor of Theophilus. His Paschal Letters¹ from 414 to 442 have been preserved. In addition, although 44 of its years were to come, owing, not improbably, to the meagreness of the Theophilan *List*, Cyril compiled a Table of 5 decemnovennial cycles, from the 153rd to the 247th of Diocletian (A.D. 437—531). The annual numeration of the *List* was replaced by the Diocletian years; Indiction, Epacts, Concurrents, and Lunar Cycle (with the same Paschal Terms as, but beginning three years later than, the decemnovennial) were prefixed to the dates of the 14th-moons; and lunar days added to the Easters. The so-called Prologue, which imposed upon every writer on Paschal subjects from Petavius to Ideler, Mommsen and De Rossi, is now proved to be a fabrication² of probably Spanish origin, dating from the seventh century. A similar patchwork of the same attribution, but of Irish authorship, the *Epistle of Cyril*, will be dealt with in due course.

Prologue
of,
spurious,

Irish
Cyrillan
forgery.

The fourth was Dionysius³, a Scythian, and monk of a Roman monastery. In 526, when six years of the Cyrillan

Dionysius,

¹ *Letters*.—*Supra*, p. li., note 4.

² *Fabrication*.—The exposure, a model of its kind, is due to Dr. Bruno Krusch (*Der 84jährige Ostercyclus*, etc., Leipzig, 1880, p. 89 sq.).

³ *Dionysius*.—Fuit enim nostris temporibus et Dionysius monachus, Scythæ natione, sed moribus omnino Romanus, . . . Qui mecum dilecticam legit (Cassiodorus: *De Instit. divinar. litterar.* c. xxiii. *P. L.* LXX. 1137).

Bede was apparently the first to call him abbot (abbas Romanæ urbis, *De temp. rat.* xlvii.); but his fellow-student, who survived him, we may be sure, was well

aware of his monastic position. Perhaps, as Jan suggests (*P. L.* LXVII. 519), the title was honorific, as in the Rule of St. Columbanus, which mentions *1000 abbots under one archimandrite* (c. vii. *P. L.* LXXX. 213).

The greeting of the first epistle is: Domino beatissimo et multum desideratissimo [!] patri, Petronio episcopo, Dionysius exiguus; of the second: Plurimum venerandis Bonifacio, primicerio notariorum et Bono, secundicerio, Dionysius exiguus salutem (Pet., *De doc. temp.* II. 498-9; *P. L.* LXVII. 483, 513).

textual
falsifica-
tion by,

Table were still to run, he drew up five 19-year cycles,¹ from 532 to 626. Prefixed were two explanatory epistles and appended the Proterian Letter on the Easter of 455 in a Latin version and Egyptian computistic Rules. The opening sentence of the first epistle contains one of the most audacious falsifications² on record. In elucidating

So, likewise, in five of his other prefatory epistles (*P.L.* LXVII. 9, 139, 231, 345, 407). Perhaps because addressed to an abbot, the sixth salutation has not the adjective (*ib.* 417).

When, by a ludicrous blunder, he has been styled Dionysius Exiguus (not, however, by Bede), Denys *le Petit*, Dionysius *the Little*! The word, the context shows, is used in the self-depreciatory sense peculiar to correspondence, denoting quality of mind not body. *Statura pusillus, exiguus meritis*. St. Ambrose had distinguished long before. As well may the terms be applied to his contemporary, the Carthaginian Deacon, because, in the salutations of his fourth and sixth Epistles, he styled himself Ferrandus exiguus (*P.L.* LXVII. 908, 921); or to St. Boniface, because he subscribed: *Hoc autem indiculum sacramenti ego, Bonifacius exiguus, manu propria subscripsi* (*Neues Archiv der Gesell. für ält. deutsche Geschsknde.*, IX. 24).

¹*Cycles*.—All the Dionysian works mentioned in the text are best given in the *Historia Cycli Dionysiani* (Wittemb. 1718; reprinted, *P.L.* LXVII. 453-520), a most valuable little work, based on MS. materials: cycles, (*P.L.* LXVII.) 495-8 (with final Cyrillan cycle, An. Diocl. 229-247, *i.e.* A.D. 513-31, prefixed, 493-4); first epistle, 483-94; second, 513-20; Proterian Letter, 507-14; Egyptian Rules, 497-508.

Jan's suspicion that, of the Rules, §§ 11-16, both inclusive (503-8), were later additions is fully confirmed by the Vatican MS. 5755, which has, after § 10: *Finium argumenta paschalia titulorum* (fol. 2b. Zimmer: *Gloss. Hib.* 260).

According to Krusch, Cassiodorus most earnestly recommended the *Pinax*, or Easter Table, of Dionysius to his monks. "Cassiodor in den 'Inst. divin. litt.' seinen Mönchen den 'Pinax' des Dionysius—so werden Ostertafeln schon vom 3 Jahrh. an genannt—, angelegentlichst empfiehlt" (*Neues Archiv, etc.*, IX. 113). This is an aggravated case of work at second-hand, which Rühl (*Chronologie, etc.*, 1897, p. 131), improves upon by giving c. xxiii. of the *Inst. div. litt.* as the authority.

The chapter in question is xxv., headed *Cosmographia a monachis legenda* (*P.L.* LXX. 1139-40): Dionysius is Periegetes, the geographer. After recommending the *libellus* of Julius Orator and Marcellinus' four *libelli*, descriptive of Constantinople and Jerusalem, the text has: *Deinde Pinacem Dionysii discite breviter comprehensum, ut quod auribus in supradicto libro percipitis, pene oculis intuentibus videre possitis*.

² *Falsifications*.—

Proterius. Dionysius.
(Pet. III. 498, (Pet. II. 498,
col. 1.) col. 2).

Beatissimi patres nostri [Alexandrini] cycles decem-novennalem certius affigentes, quem violari impossibile est, velut crepidinem ac fundamentum et regulam, hunc decemnovennalem compotum statuerunt. observantiae x. et ix. annorum

Sequentes per omnia venerabilium ccc. x. et viii. pontificum, qui apud Nicæam, civitatem Bithyniæ conveniunt, etiam rei huius absolutam veramque sententiam, qui quartas decimas lunas Paschalis et ix. annorum

the Easter method, he follows, he states, in all things the decree of the 318 Nicene Pontiffs, who composed a decemnovennial cycle of Paschal 14th-moons, to last for ever,—a rule sanctioned by them, not so much owing to secular knowledge, as to illumination of the Holy Spirit. This is taken from the Proterian Letter, with 318 *Nicene Pontiffs* substituted for *our most blessed [Alexandrine] Fathers* of the original! The attempt thus made by Dionysius and laboured to the utmost by Bede to make the Alexandrine Cycle infallible, it has to be observed in passing, was frustrated in advance by the Conciliar and Papal testimony hereinafter cited.

which imposed on Bede.

Dionysius employed the Incarnation¹ years instead of those of Diocletian. Where he found them presents little difficulty. Why the 95 years do not perfectly repeat themselves arises, according to him, from the Concurrents². These form a 7-year circuit, wherein you add 1 in common, and 2 in leap, years. Thus demonstrably ignorant of the solar cycle of 28 (7×4), Dionysius was still less acquainted with the luni-solar of 532 (28×19) and could not have determined the Incarnation years by proleptic application of a system unknown to him. The A.D. he verified by reference to a Consular Catalogue, such as the *Fasti* of the *Chronography of 354*, containing an entry³ of the Nativity. So little, in fact, did he

Origin of A.D. dating.

Ignorance of Dionysius.

redeuntem semper in se circulum stabiles imotasque fixerunt.

Cette décision n'a jamais existé ; c'est Denys qui l'a déduite, par une exégèse habile, de la lettre de Protère d'Alexandrie au pape Saint Leon sur la question pascale (*Liber Pontificalis*, ed. Duchesne, Paris, 1886, p. lxiv.).

¹ *Incarnation*.—Nolumus circulis nostris memoriam impii et persecutoris innectere, sed magis elegimus ab Incarnatione Dni. nri. Iesu Christi annorum tempora prænotare (Pet. II. 498).

² *Concurrents*.—Concurrentium autem hebdomadam ratio, quae de solis cursu provenit, septeno anno-

rum iugi circuitu terminatur. In quo per annos singulos unum numerare curabis ; in eo tantummodo anno in quo bissextus fuerit, duos adicies : quae causa etiam facit ut non per omnia circulus iste xcv. annorum concordari videatur (*ib.* p. 499).

³ *Entry*.—Caesare et Paulo, Sat., [luna] xiii. Hoc [His] Cons. Dns. Ihs. Chrs. natus est, viii. kl. Ian., die Ven., luna xv. (*Abhndlnngn. der Kön. Säch. Gesell. der Wiss.* I. 618 ; *Mon. Ger. His. : Scriptores Antiquiss. IX., Chronica Minora, Fasti consulares*, p. 56. Two editions of the *Fasti* of the *Chronography of 354* by Mommsen.)

regard his so-called discovery, that he did not avail of it for current use: the year before he wrote and the year in which he wrote he identified (not as 525 and 526 of Incarnation, but) as of Indiction¹ 3 and 4.

Felix,
ignorance
of,

and of
Leo.

In 616, eleven years before the expiry of the Dionysian Table, an abbot Felix² added 95 years, to run from 627 to 721. But he knew nothing of a great cycle of 532. Writing on Paschal computation in 626, a monk Leo³ showed a notable improvement⁴ on the knowledge of Dionysius, in assigning the solar cycle of 28 as the obstacle to the Theophilan 100 years and the Cyrillan 95 forming perfect cycles; yet was not led thereby to combine 28 and 19. The first mention of 532 in connexion with the system occurs in a letter on Pasch and tonsure, addressed in 710 by Coelfrid, abbot of Jarrow, to Naiton, king of the Picts, given and most likely revised by Bede.⁵

Bede.

Finally, Bede states⁶ that himself composed a great cycle from A.D. 532 to 1063. His scholiast, Bronchorst (Noviomagus), carried it back to A.D. 1 and forward to

¹ *Indiction* — *Præsentis anni* [A.D. 526] *monstremus exemplum, Indictio quippe iv. est. . . . Transacto anno* [A.D. 525], *Indictione iii.* (Pet. II. 500.)

² *Felix*.—The short *preface* and not much longer *prologue* are best given by Krusch (*Der 84jährige Ostercyclus*, p. 207-8).

³ *Leo*.—The letter is given, for the first time, by Krusch, from a Cologne MS., written before 819 (*ubi sup.* p. 298-302).

⁴ *Improvement*. — *Illi tamen cycli qui ab eisdem* [Theophilo, scil. et Cyrillo] *sunt editi iam sua tempora cucurrerunt, et revolutionis stabilem per omnia cursum non observant. Et non immerito, quia lunaris cursus, suum ordines [sui ordinis] metas x. et viiii. consummans annis, in semet revertitur; solaris vero, quia cursu lunari velocior [!] est, per xxviii. annos*

efficaci discursu graditur, ut sic in semet, xxviii. expletis annis, revertitur. Ex quo fit ut, dum similem solis lunaeque cursum observant, circulorum revolutionis tempora discordant (Krusch, *ubi sup.*, p. 300).

⁵ *Bede*.—Quibus [Dionysii circulis] termino appropinquantibus, tanta hodie calculorum exuberat copia, ut etiam in nostris per Britanniam ecclesiis plures sint qui, mandatis memoriae verteribus illis Aegyptiorum argumentis, facillime possint in quotlibet spatia temporum paschales protendere circulos, etiamsi ad d. usque et xxxii. voluerint annos; quibus expletis, omnia quae ad solis et lunae, mensis et septimanae, consequentiam spectant eodem quo prius ordine recurrunt (*H. E.* v. 21.)

⁶ *States*.—Placuit eundem plenario ordine circulum praesenti opus-

1595, in 84 19-year cycles. These 84, he bids it be known, can be arranged in a cycle of 532, with a triple series of years. In the *Dubious and Spurious Didascalics* appended¹ to the *Genuine Didascalics* of Bede, are 86 19-year cycles from A.D. 1 to A.D. 1633 (*i.e.* with two cycles, 1596—1633, added by another hand), and (presumably by Noviomagus) 3 Great Cycles, in parallel columns, from B.C. 1 to A.D. 1595,—all swarming with typographical errors throughout. Bronchorst rashly foretold² that, after 1595, there would not be wanting studious persons to prolong the cycle. The prophecy was fulfilled before the time and in the manner he least intended. In 1582, the continuation was drawn up on modified solar and lunar principles, under the title of the Gregorian or New Style. Alexandrine Cycle modified.

With reference to the Paschal Mundane Eras and the so-called Lunar Cycles, Alexandrine and Byzantine, the following Table will serve for explanation. The Alexandrine Decemnovennal Cycle (A) is the standard, the Golden Nos. of B, C, D being accommodated thereto. Paschal Mundane Eras and Lunar Cycles.

(G.N., Golden No.; Ep., Epact; P.T., Paschal Term;
P.M., Paschal (Term) Moon; L.P., Legal Pasch;
L.M., Legal (Pasch) Moon.)

culo præponere, sumpto exordio a dxxxii. Incarnationis anno, ubi primum Dionysius circulum coepit, et perducto opere usque ad mlxiii. eiusdem sacrosanctae Incarnationis annum (*De temp. rat.* lxx.).
¹ Appended.—Migne, *P.L.* XC. 826-78.

² Foretold. — Perfecimus autem ut essent ab initio Incarnationis Dominicae usque ad an. [1]600 [1595], quo exacto non deerunt et alii studiosi qui eundem ad suam quoque ætatem et longiorem producent (*De temp. rat.*, not. ad c. lxx.).

[TABLE

M
LUNAR CYCLES.

A				B				C				D			
N.	Ep.	P.T.	P.M.	G.N.	Ep.	L.P.	L.M.	G.N.	Ep.	L.P.	L.M.	G.N.	Ep.	L.P.	L.M.
I.	9	A 5	14	XVIII.	7	A 6	14	XVII.	8	A 5	14	XVII.	9	A 6	16
II.	20	M 25	„	XIX. S.	18	M 26	„	XVIII.	19	M 25	„	XVIII.	20	M 26	„
III.	1	A 13	„	I.	30	A 13	„	XIX. S.	30	A 13	„	XIX.	1	A 13	15
IV.	12	A 2	„	II.	11	A 2	„	I.	12	A 2	15	I.	12	A 2	„
V.	23	M 22	„	III.	22	M 22	„	II.	23	M 22	„	II.	23	M 22	„
VI.	4	A 10	„	IV.	3	A 10	„	III.	4	A 10	„	III.	4	A 10	„
VII.	15	M 30	„	V.	14	M 30	„	IV.	15	M 30	„	IV.	15	M 30	,
VIII.	26	A 18	„	VI.	25	A 18	„	V.	26	A 18	„	V.	26	A 18	„
IX.	7	A 7	„	VII.	6	A 7	„	VI.	7	A 7	„	VI.	7	A 7	„
X.	18	M 27	„	VIII.	17	M 27	„	VII.	18	M 27	„	VII.	18	M 27	„
XI.	29	A 15	„	IX.	28	A 15	„	VIII.	29	A 15	„	VIII.	29	A 15	„
XII.	10	A 4	„	X.	9	A 4	„	IX.	10	A 4	„	IX.	10	A 4	„
XIII.	21	M 24	„	XI.	20	M 24	„	X.	21	M 24	„	X.	21	M 24	„
XIV.	2	A 12	„	XII.	1	A 12	„	XI.	2	A 12	„	XI. S.	2	A 12	„
XV.	13	A 1	„	XIII.	12	A 1	„	XII.	13	A 1	„	XII.	14	A 1	16
XVI.	24	M 21	„	XIV.	23	M 21	„	XIII.	24	M 21	„	XIII.	25	M 21	„
XVII.	5	A 9	„	XV.	4	A 9	„	XIV.	5	A 9	„	XIV.	6	A 9	„
XVIII.	16	M 29	„	XVI.	15	M 29	„	XV.	16	M 29	„	XV.	17	M 29	„
XIX. S.	27	A 17	„	XVII.	26	A 17	„	XVI.	27	A 17	„	XVI.	28	A 17	„

B is the *Rota*¹ at A.D. 344 in the *Paschal Chronicle*. The G.N. is the outer circle; Ep., the next; L.P., the innermost. The last is likewise given in Syro-Macedonian and Egyptian month-days, enabling some few errors² of transcription in the Roman notation to be corrected. The Ep. is also in a previous *Paschal Chronicle Rota*³, 5492—5510. The outer circuit has the A.M.; the inner, under each year, (a) solar epact, (b) lunar epact, (c) ferial of Sep. 1 (=a), (d) lunar day of c (which cannot be reconciled with b), (e) Bissextile at 6th, 10th, 14th, and 18th years (the B. of the second year being omitted). The A.M. represents B.C. 1—A.D. 18, in the Alexandrine Era; B.C. 17—A.D. 2, in the Byzantine; A.D. 11—29, according to a and c! The solar data are consequently unreliable.

Not so the luni-solar. (1) 5493 being A.D. 1, and G. No. 2, this A.M. computation is called the Alexandrine, because its Golden Nos. are the same as the A.D. Nos. of that system. It was employed by Anianus, as shown in the instance already quoted of 5816 = (532 × 10) + 496; the last no. having moon 14 on March 25, and Easter on March 29, in the *Paschal Tome*. In other words, A.M. 5816 and A.D. 324 are II. ED. The originator, Panodorus, wrote between 395 and 408, whilst Athanasius composed his first *Festal Epistle* for 329. The Mundane calculation, it would thus appear, was based on the Paschal.

(2) 5509 is Byzantine A.D. 1, G. No. 18, corresponding to the Alexandrine 5493, G. No. 2, of the *Rota*. The two solar and lunar systems accordingly differ by 16 years; No. 19 = 3, 20 (sol.), 1 (lun.) = 4, and so on.

¹ *Rota*.—*C.H.B.*, IV. 230. See p. xxvi., *supra*.

² *Errors*.—They are (references to Golden Nos. of B.; corrections in brackets):—

III. Dystrus 24 (22); Phamenoth 29 (26).

V. 4 Id. (3 Kal.) Apr. : i.e. Ap. 10 (March 30).

VI. 14 Kal. Mar. (Mai) ; i.e. Feb. 16 (Ap. 18).

IX. 17 Kal. Mar. (Mai) ; i.e. Feb. 13 (Ap. 15).

XI. Phamenoth 22 (28).

XIV. 12 Kal. Mar. (Apr.) ; i.e. Feb. 19 (Mar. 21).

XVII. 15 Kal. Mar. (Mai) ; i.e. Feb. 15 (Ap. 17).

³ *Rota*.—*C.H.B.*, IV. 158.

If, as there is no reason to doubt, B dates back to 344, this Mundane computation is older than the Alexandrine. The central inscription shows how the 16-year interval was deviated from in the *Rota* B. 5852 is given as the terminal¹ year. This is accurate; the A.M., divided by 28 and 19, leaving 0. The year, it is erroneously added, is likewise an initial,² and the *Rota* is drawn up accordingly. In other words, the year is made to end on the day on which it should commence.

C,
Rota of
Petrine
Paschal
Tract.

The correspondence with A is correct in C, the lunar *Rota*³ of the pseudonymous Petrine tract prefixed to the *Paschal Chronicle*. In the outer circuit, are (a) the Golden Nos.; in the next, (b) the Roman months of the L. P.; in the third, (c) the days of b; in the innermost, (d) the epacts of Jan. 1.

Rules to
compute
P.T. and
L.M.

The P. M. is the Epact + the P. T. (less 1 in March) — 30: e.g. I., $9+5=14$; II., $20 + (25-1)-30=14$. The L.M.⁴ is the Epact + the L. P. (plus 1 in April) — 30: e.g. B XVIII., $7+6+1=14$; XIX., $18+26-30=14$. Consequently, though not having a single epact in common, A and B had the same Paschal Terms, same Easters, and same Easter lunar days, with two exceptions: B XVIII. E gave (4) Easters on April 13, instead of the April 6 of A; B XIX. A, (4) Easters on April 2, instead of the March 26 of A. On the other hand, although C had the same epacts (save, owing to the Saltus, in XVII., XVIII., XIX.) and the same

differ-
ences
between
A and B;
A and C.

¹ *Terminal*. — Τελειωθείσης οὖν τῆς ἑννεακαίδεκαετηρίδος τοῖς λεχθεῖσι χρόνοις καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν λεχθέντων ὑπάτων. (C.H.B. IV. 230).

² *Initial*. — Πάλιν ἐπὶ τὸ πρῶτον ἔτος αὐτῆς ἀνίδραμε [ἡ ἑννεακαίδεκαετηρίς] τῇ κα' τοῦ Μαρτίου μῆνος (ib.).

³ *Rota*. — C.H.B. IV. 13. Section IV. (omitted by the scribe from the *Rota*) is placed over III. In line 3 of the central Inscription, καὶ εἰσὶν ἰθ' is rendered in the two editions of Du Cange (Paris ed. p. 15; C.H.B.

p. 13) and in the reprint (p. 26) sunt autem XXIX!

⁴ *L.M.* — Derived from the *Paschal Chronicle*. To the epact are to be added 7 *antelunars* (προσεληνοί: i.e. March 1-7; earliest new-moon being M. 8), 13 *anteluminals* (πρὸ τῶν φωστέρων: M. 8-20; M. 21 being first day of the Paschal year), and current day of March or April. From the sum 30 is to be deducted. (C.H.B. IV. p. 61, 160, 169, 172, 173 (bis), 177, 813.)

Paschal incidence as A, the L. P. rule caused the Easter lunar days, with the exceptions named, to be 16—22.

Considering the uncompromising attitude of the Alexandrines, a system that extorted their official recognition must needs have had influential support. Under the circumstances, it was ingenious to insert only the Golden Nos. of the Byzantine in the Alexandrine cycle, as if the divergence extended no farther. But that the difference was not unknown in the West is proved by the first letter of Pope Leo to Marcian on the Easter of 455, in which he requests the emperor to cause his scruple to be removed by the Egyptians, or others, if such there were, having knowledge of the supputation.

As regards the East, D is one of the proofs that the device did not secure uniformity. The G. No. is col. 3 of the left-hand Table under the solar *Rota*¹ in Part II. of the *Computus* of Maximus; the Ep., col. 4; the months of L. P. are col. 3 of the right-hand Table; the days, col. 4. Maximus states² the users employed the outer (F) circle of his 28-year *Rota*. This identifies the system as Byzantine. As the chapter devoted by him to the confutation is, to a large extent, textually defective, and the marks³ therein mentioned as denoting the grades of divergence are not found in the *Rota* circles referred to, no adequate result is attainable by tabular reduction. But the L. P. rule obtained. For XVI. is

Insertion
of G. Nos
of C in A,
motive of.

D,
Rota
in *Compu-*
tus of
Maximus,
A.D. 641,

differences
between
and A.

¹ *Rota*.—Pet. III., *Uranol.* p. 183.

² *States*.—Διὰ τοῦτο δὲ κατὰ μὲν τὸ πρῶτον κύκλον ἀπὸ γ' καὶ ι', κατὰ τὸν δ' δὲ ἀπὸ πρώτου τὰ κη' τοῦ ἡλίου κατετάγησαν ἔτη, ἵνα εὐσημείωτον γίνηται . . . ὡς τὸ παρ' ἐκείνοις ψηφίζόμενον α' . . . παρ' ἡμῖν ἔστι γ' καὶ ι', καὶ τὸ β', δ' καὶ ι', κ. τ. λ. (*ib.* 184.)

Petavius renders κατὰ τὸν δ' in *secundo*, instead of *secundum*

quartum; the circle in question being the fourth of the *Rota* on his preceding page (183). The equivalence can be verified in Table C : 1 of F-cycle = 13 of G-cycle, 2 = 14, etc. Vice versa, 1 G = 17 F; 2 = 18, etc.

³ *Marks*.—They (most probably, points) were : 1, denoting m. 16-22, with E. before L.P., in leap-years; 2, denoting same in common years; 3, for m. 17-23 (*cap.* II. p. 184).

given as an example¹ of the L. P. on April 17, moon 16 (i.e., $28 + 17 + 1 - 30$). The year in question, we are told, had April 16 on Sunday; whence, it is stated, the Christian Pasch was fixed before the Jewish. Celebrations accordingly took place on the L. P., when it fell on Sunday. Elsewhere, the Easter is said to be on the 23rd² of the moon.

D thus presents two peculiar Paschal Terms; Easter on the Alexandrine Paschal Term; and three series of Paschal lunar days, 15—21, 16—22, 17—23. Were it worth while, a Table embodying these principles could be readily compiled.

We have now an explanation of the entry in Theophanes,³ which has hitherto baffled solution, relative to the Easter of 546. The people of Constantinople were to celebrate on April 1; the emperor decided for April 8. The year was XV. G in A: Easter Term, Ap. 1, Easter, April 8; XII. G in D: Easter Term and Easter, April 1.

A decade before Maximus wrote, Western⁴ advocacy, misled apparently by the *Lunar Cycle* section of the Dionysian cycles, had declared that, except amongst a few on the extreme bounds of the earth, the decemnovennal system was universal. But, for all their isolation, some of those in the remotest isles of the

A.D. 546,
two East-
ers of.

Byzantine
system
known in
the West.

¹ *Example*.—The computation is made by rules connected with the Saltus of D in the eleventh year, which it is unnecessary to set forth.

² 23rd. — Εξ ὧν ἡ διαστολή γίνεται τῶν ἐν οἷς εἰκάδι β', καὶ ἐν οἷς εἰκάδι γ' (ubi sup. p. 184, col. 2, ll. 49-51).

³ Theophanes.—C.H.B. VI. p. 151. The passage is thus rendered in the *Miscella*: Anno imperii Justiniani decimo nono . . . eversio die sancto Paschae et coepit vulgus abstinere a carnibus mense Februarii die quarto. Imperator autem praecepit alia hebdomada carnem apponi, et omnes carniū venditores occiderunt et apposue-

runt, et nemo emebat aut edebat. Porro Pascha factum est ut imperator jussit, et inventus est populus jejunans hebdomada superflua (*Rev. Italicar. Scriptores*, ed. Muratorius, Mediolani, 1723. I. 108E, 109A).

Feb. 4 was the beginning of the Eastern Lent (i.e. the Western Sexagesima Sunday) for Easter on April 1. The disregard of Justinian's decree not to commence until Feb. 11 had the result that the people had to fast, in addition, during the first week of April; the Imperial Easter falling on the 8th.

⁴ *Western*.—Letter of Honorius to the Irish (Bede, *H.E.* II. 19).

ocean came to learn of the existence of another. Just two centuries later, they went to the Eastern capital to acquire *full¹ and accurate comprehension of the Paschal method* there followed.

The earliest cycle of Western origin consisted of 84 years. The solar portion was made up of three cycles of 28. Western
Cycles :
Cycle
of 84,

The cyclic technique is:—

technique,

Six Saltus complete the month and the cycle.

In luni-solar equation:—

equations,

84 Julian years=30,681 days.

$(354\frac{1}{4} \text{ days} \times 84) + 924 \text{ epacts} = 30,681 \text{ days.}$

In mathematical:—

1039 synodical lunations=30,682d., 6h., 47m., 57s.; exceeding the cyclic sum by 30 hours. Hence, at the beginning of every cycle after the first, the Calendar new and full moons of 84 were one day and a quarter in advance of the true. error,

The great advantage of the cycle lay in the fact that, in addition to being tolerably accurate, the ferial and Paschal recurrence, unlike that of cycles whereof the lunar portion was decemnovennial, was the same every 85th year: making the Cycle perpetual. advan-
tage of,

To obviate a bimestral period of only 53 days, the Saltus, as in the Hippolytan and Cyprianic Cycles, was inserted at intervals. The most natural distribution would be every 14th year ($84 \div 6$). This was adopted in the older cycle. A less congruous method would be every 12th year. This was the characteristic of the more recent cycle. The first Cycle may be called the 84; the second, the 84 (12). method of
Saltus in.

That the Cycle which formed the subject of the Irish Paschal controversy brought to a close in 716 was of 84 years, is proved from Columbanus,² who mentions it 84, Ir.sh
Cycle,—

¹ *Full, etc.*—Ενικα . . τελείας τὴ τοῦ πασχαλίου καὶ ἀκριβοῦς κατὰ λήψεως (*Vita Chrysost.* Ussher, Wks. iv. 356).

² *Columbanus.*—Sed confiteor . . quod plus credo traditioni patriae

meae, iuxta do[ctrinam] et calculum lxxxiv. annorum et Anatolium. . . . Pascha celebrare, quam iuxta Victorium (Ep. ii., ad Patres Gallicanae synodi de questione Paschae congregatae, P. L. LXXX. 266).

expressly as that observed by his countrymen; Cum-
mian¹, who wrote against it; and Bede, who states it
was followed by the Britons², the Irish³, the community
of Iona⁴, those sent⁵ by the Irish to evangelize in Eng-
land and their converts⁶. It is further identified by
two characteristics, attested by independent evidence.
The Britons and Irish, Bede writes⁷, celebrated from the
14th to the 20th of the moon,—which calculation is
contained in a cycle of 84 years. The spurious
*Anatolius*⁸ placed the Saltus of his 19-year cycle in the
14th, instead of the 19th, year,—being the position with
which he was most familiar. The 84 (12), as will be
seen, had Easter from the 16th to the 22nd of the moon,
and the Saltus in every 12th year. The 84 is thus
shown to have been the Cycle used by the Irish.

not 84
(12),

no Table
of known,

Of the 84 (12), many Tables are preserved. Of the
84, on the other hand, so completely, outside the
remotest parts of Western Christendom, did the cycle
fall into disuse and oblivion, no Table, to our present
knowledge, has been handed down. Under the circum-
stances, it may be deemed not inappropriate that a
system so tenaciously adhered to in the Early Irish
Church should be reconstructed⁹ from data set forth in

¹ *Cummian*.—Anatolium, quem
vos extollitis quidem [*recte*, qui
dicit] ad veram Paschae rationem
nunquam pervenire eos qui cyclum
lxxxiv. annorum observant (Ep.
ad Segienum et Beccanum, Ussher,
Veter. Ep. Hib. sylloge, vi. Wks.,
iv. 440).

² *Britons*.—H. E. II., 2, 4.

³ *Irish*.—H. E. II., 4, 19; III.,
3, 17; V., 15.

⁴ *Iona*.—H. E. III., 4; V., 22.

⁵ *Sent*.—H. E. III., 17, 25.

⁶ *Converts*.—H. E. III., 160; V.,
19.

⁷ *Writer*.—H. E. II., 2, 4.

⁸ *Anatolius*.—See p. cxxv. *infra*.

⁹ *Reconstructed*.—A Carthagi-
nian *Computus* of 455 mentions an
Augustalis as having composed a
Paschal Table of 84, the first year
of which had: Jan. 1, ep. 20; m.

14, M. 25; E., M. 28, m. 16 (Krusch,
ubi sup., p. 290). The true lection,
according to Krusch, "must have
been": ep. 19; m. 14, M. 26; E.,
M. 28, m. 16 (pp. 7, 9, 175). To
this Augustalis he attributes the
Laterculus of the Munich *Computus*;
dates it 213—312 (pp. 12, 13), and
reconstructs it (p. 10—17), with a
table (p. 17—19), from data given
in the latter.

But the Carthaginian does not
write at random: he quotes text-
ually (*sicut ipse suo adloquio pro-
fitetur*, p. 290), and appeals to
ocular testimony (*perfacile est*
... oculis quoque testibus
conprobare) to prove that
Augustalis gave a Passion day,
quod omnino nullatenus congruit
veritati (p. 290). The data thus
vouched for are said, nevertheless,

the work of an Irishman,—data all the more reliable from the fact that they receive ample confirmation from the most trustworthy independent sources.

The Munich Latin Codex¹, 14,456 (Em. E. 72), is a *recon-*
bibliotheca, or miscellany, of various contents and dates, *structed*
hitherto best known as containing the so-called *Greater* *from*
Annals of St. Emmeram of Ratisbon, published in the *Munich*
*Monumenta*² *Germaniæ Historica*. From folio 8a to *Computus*
folio 46a is occupied by a *Computus*³ of *St. Augustine, St.* *Codex of*
Jerome, St. Isidore, St. Dionysius, St. Cyril, Greece, and *described:*
others. The writing space is $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches long by $4\frac{1}{4}$ in *structure,*
width; ruled in 24 lines, in the damp, and bounded on *script,—*
each side by a space defined by two lines a quarter of an *prepara-*
inch apart, the outer line of the outside column being *tion for,*
drawn on the punctures made by the ruling guides.
The material is so fine (herein much resembling the
Marianus Scotus MS. in the Vatican), that the long heavy
up and down strokes not infrequently appear on the op-
posite side of the folio, sometimes to such an extent,
that, in the photographic reproduction, the reading is
rendered obscure.

The script is Caroline Minuscule⁴. It was the work of an *character*
of.

to have been those of the 17th year of the Table of the Carthaginian (pp. 175, 290)! A theory based on what the propounder attributes to the computist in question, "subjective view rather than certain matter of fact" (p. 8), can hardly claim serious notice.

¹ *Codex*.—Described in terms that convey no adequate idea of the nature of the contents in the *Archiv der Gesell. für ältere Deutsche Geschtskunde* (Hanover, 1824, V. 515—19). From this the brief account in the *Mon. Ger. Hist.* is taken.

The Vatican Codex, 5755, already mentioned, (p. lvi.) has Irish glosses on fol. 2a, b, c (*Glossae Hibernicae*, ed. Zimmer, Berlin, 1881, p. 259-61). The contents of 2c are given on fol. 46b of the Munich MS., which is thus shown to contain the *Argumenta Paschalia*, beginning with § 14 of the *Hist. Cyc.*

Dion. edition (P. L. LXVII. 505). To set forth the omissions and corruptions of the V. text as discovered by collation with M. would require parallel columns.

² *Monumenta*.—Vol. 1. (Hanover, 1826), p. 92-3. As the *greater Annals* occupy not quite two pages and the *minor* (*ib.*, p. 93-4), still less space, *Minores & Minimi* would more accurately respectively designate them.

³ *Computus*.—*Computus sci. Augustini, sci. Hieron., sci. Ysidori, sci. Dyonisii, sci. Quirilli, Grecia et ceterorum* (fol. 8, l. 1-3, written in capitals).

⁴ *Minuscule*.—For the peculiarities of Caroline script, see Palaeographical Society's *Facsimiles of Ancient MSS.*, Series I., pl. 123 (from another MS. of St. Emmeram, Ratisbon); Ser. II., Part IV., pl. 67; Part V., pl. 90; and *Fac-*

expert penman, but of one whose illiteracy in Latin was on a par with that of the scribe who (in the same, but larger and coarser, hand) incorporated¹ in the text of the *Irish Collection of Canons* part of an Irish homily that chanced to be lying in his exemplar. An Irish pilgrim, possibly the author, carried the *Computus* with him and either donated the work to, or allowed it to be copied in, the monastery of St. Emmeram, of Regensburg (Ratisbon), whence it was brought to Munich.

The work is a medley of computistic data, cast for the greater part in the mediæval form of *Interrogation* and *Response*. The ambitious title is, to say the least, misleading; the slight foundation being that detached sentences are attributed to the sources indicated. *Augustine* is the Irish author of the *De mirabilibus Sacrae Scripturae*; *Cyril*, the pseudo-Cyril already mentioned; the Alexandrines are denoted by *Greece*.

The first 24 sections loosely correspond with, and have pretty much the same value as, the *Book*² on the *divisions of Times* in the *Dubious and Spurious Didascalics* in Bede. Of the bulk of the contents, the chief³ are: the year (seasons), sun, bissextile, moon and epacts, Easter, embolism, Saltus, and cycles.

That the author was Irish, appears from internal evidence. "The days⁴ of the whole year," he lays down, "are common to the epacts" (*i.e.*, epacts can be reckoned

similes of Biblical MSS. in the British Museum, 1900, Plates xiv., xv., xvi.

¹ *Incorporated*.—*Die Irische Kanonensammlung*, ed. Wasserschleben, 2 Auf. (Leipzig, 1885), p. 70-1.

² *Book*.—Migne, *P. L.* XC. 653-62.

³ *Chief*.—Year, fol. 17a, l. 7-18a, l. 11; sun, 18a, l. 12-20b, l. 18; bissextile, 20b, l. 19-23a, l. 12; moon, 25a, l. 17-26a, l. 21 (from 25b, l. 16 to 26a, l. 3, is a chap. on the four parts of the world, inserted in connexion with the moon); epacts, 26a, l. 22-30b, l.

16; Easter, 30b, l. 17-39b, l. 18; 42b, l. 21-44a, l. 6 (which second part is misplaced); embolism, 39b, l. 18-40a, l. 18; Saltus, 40a, l. 18-42b, l. 21; cycles, 44a, l. 6 (title omitted)-46a, l. 19 (end of tract).

⁴ *The days, etc.*—Communes sunt totius anni dies æpactis, sed tamen Greci in xi. Kal. Apr. legitime, Romani vero in Kal. Ian. epactas enumerant. Unde Romani, nec minus Scotti, in Kal. Ian. Grecorum observationes æpactas rimantur. Hinc ab viii[i.] singulari in Kal. Ian. æpactas incipimus (fol. 26b, l. 7-12).

from any day); "but the Greeks rightly count epacts from March 22. The Romans, however, numerate the epacts on Jan. 1. Wherefore, the Romans and not less the Irish compute" (a proleptic equivalent of) "the Greek observances on Jan. 1. Hence, we commence the epacts from the viii[i].th day" (of the moon) "on Jan. 1." That *we* meant the Irish, not the Romans, is proved by the following:—

(1) *Singularis*, employed throughout with the numeral adjectives to denote from the first to the ninth of the moon, inclusive, is a literal equivalent of the native *uathad*, oneness, singularity, used in the same way and with the same computistic meaning. proofs of,

(2) The *Acts of the Council of Cæsarea*, an Irish fabrication, are cited¹ and given as source² under the title *Theophilus* (which imposed upon Bede); whilst the opening is quoted anonymously,³ in a short recension.

(3) The first⁴ month, we are informed, begins, according to the Egyptians, on Faminoth = March 26, *i.e.* 7th of the Kalends of April; according to the Macedonians, Distri = March 22 = 11th of the Kalends of April; according to the Romans, March 25, *i.e.*, 8th of the Kalends of April. Such identity of such absurdity reveals at a glance the spurious Irish *Anatolius* as the source.

(4) The *Epistle of Cyril*, another forgery of native origin (which likewise passed for genuine with Bede), is quoted, once with,⁵ once without,⁶ the name of the alleged writer.

¹ *Cited*.—Fol. 31a, l. 18—31b, l. 6.

² *Source*.—Fol. 44b, l. 24.

³ *Anonymously*.—Fol. 42b, l. 21—43a, l. 18

⁴ *The first, etc.*—

[Munich Com- [Pseudo-Anatolius.] putus.]

Secundum Est . . . initium primi mensis Faminoth, id est, secundum Aegyptios Martii xxvi. die, id est, vii. Kl. sis Faminoth

Apr. Secundum xxvi. die; iuxta vero Macedonas, Macedones vero Distri mensis, id est, Martii xxii. die; secundum Romanos Martii mensis xxv. die, id est, viii. Kl. Apr. Secundum autem Romanos, Martii mensis xxv. die, id est, viii. Kl. Apr (fol. 31a, l. 12-16). (Krusch, *ubi sup.* p. 318; Migne, *P. G.-L. X.* 211).

⁵ *With*.—Fol. 43a, l. 22—24.

⁶ *Without*.—Fol. 43b, l. 5—6.

(5) Moreover, and if possible more conclusively, the *Computus* ends¹ with the Mundane Reckoning of 12 Victorian Great Paschal Cycles of 532 from the Creation, taken, in part textually, from the work, *De mirabilibus Sacrae Scripturae*, of the Irish Augustine.

(6) To these are to be added graphic forms arising from native phonetic and passages containing a native textual word, which will be found in Appendix B.

date,
A.D. 718,

As regards the date of composition, the author proceeds to prove that Easter is to be held (not on the week-day, but) on the Sunday after moon 14, by the instance of the *imminent year*². The Alexandrine Paschal criteria of 719, 720 and 721 follow. The compilation, accordingly, was executed in 718. Elsewhere, however, are given two Victorian calculations, made 29

¹ *Ends.*—

[Munich Computus.]

[Irish Augustine.]

CICLUS XI. Undecimus, a consulatu Paterniet Torquati ad nostra usque tempora decurrens, extremo anno moriente Manichaeo [Manichaeo] inter ceteros sapientes, peragitur.

DE CICLO XII. Et duodecimus, nunc tertium annum agens, ad futurum scientiam se praestans, a nobis qualem finem sit habiturus, ignoratur. (Fol. 46a, l. 14-19.)

(Aug. opp., ed. Bened., Paris. 1680, III. p. 306.)

Manichaeo has given rise to a most extraordinary error, which shows the danger of dealing with

historical data without adequate information. According to Krusch (*Neues Archiv*, V. 158-9), the author of the *De mirabilibus*, who was hostile to the Irish [!] and employed the Gallican Paschal Use, noted the death, in the last year of the eleventh Cycle, of the "Irish Manichean, that is, no other than bishop Aidan of Holy Island, who, in fact, died in 651. He was the most prominent representative of the old Irish tradition, and thus the adherents of the Roman-Frankish system could have rejoiced at his death, had not his successor, Finan, followed entirely in the way of the deceased." [!] But the final year was 652; the *Manichean*, Manchene, abbot of Mondrehid, near Borris in Ossory, Queen's Co. ! The *other sages* who died in the same year are named in the present Annals.

² *Year.*—Scita xiiii. luna, ebdomadis diem qua xiiii. luna stat sollicita[-te] quaeras, cui insequenti dominico, in quocumque die mensis et lunæ, nisi xxi. excedat, pascha facias: quod imminentis anni exemplo monstravimus[-abimus] (fol. 32 b, l. 9-13).

years before. The second is: *The Saltus*¹ in the Book [Cycle] of Victorius from the Creation are 280 [282] to the Consuls Verus and Bradua. This is the Victorian Passion year 130 = A.D. 157; which, in the intended recurrent Great Cycle of 532, is = A.D. 689.

The main object of the work was to recommend and ^{intent.} explain the Alexandrine 19-year cycle, accepted finally in Iona and Ireland two years previously. In illustration of the subject, the solar and lunar characteristics of the following cycles are given:—84 (12), (Hippolytan) 112, 84, Victorian of 532, Greek of 95. To show his knowledge, the author took the last, by which he meant the 5 cycles² of Dionysius, to form a solar cycle. The so-called proofs, too long to be quoted here, are based on confusion of the Ferials and Concurrents, with the result that, according to him, every leap-year in the 95 years is wrong, and A.D. 628 is the same in solar incidence as 532!

The 84 known to the author was contained in a Cycle of *Laterculus*, or List, of 100 years. The initial year has ^{84:}

¹ *Saltus*.—Saltus in libro Victorii a principio mundi numerantur cclxxx [ii.], sub Bero et Bardua [Vero et Bradua], CC (fol. 41b, l. 11-12).

That is, $282 \times 19 = 5358$, the A.M. of A.D. 157.

² *Cycles*.—Ciclus Grecorum, xcv. anni, quinque vicibus convertitur in ciclo Victorii. Sed sunt alii anni superflui in eo probemus, id est, iiii. feria in fronte kali [kalendarrum (i.e. annorum)] Dyonisii super viiii. Kl. Apr., et haec iiii. feria post bissextum (fol. 45a, l. 16-19).

In *fronte*, the scribe wrote *fl*, saw the mistake and made the lower end of *l* part of *r*, without deleting the upper. The reference is to the first year of the Dionysian cycles, A.D. 532 (DC), which had bissextile Concurrent 4; that is, as the computist rightly took it, Wednesday, March 24; this Wednesday being after the insertion of the intercalary day.

Krusch took the Peiræus for a man. "The designation of Dionysius Exiguus as 'frontekalidyoniisii' points to the fact that the author of the (Munich) Computus knew the *Chronography of 354*." A note explains that Furius Dionysius Filocalus was the calligrapher who illustrated the *Chronography* (*Der 84jährige Ostercyclus*, p. 13).

Whilst dubious about the conjecture respecting Filocalus, Mommsen apparently has no misgiving respecting the existence of the hypothetical Table, 213—312, of Augustalis: Ut dubium est quod coniecit Kruschius in corruptela illa Filocali nomen abscondi, recte idem videtur demonstravisse laterculum paschalem centum annorum, ab a. 213 ad a. 312, memotatum cum in computo illo [Monacensi] a. 689 [recte 718], tum in antiquiore Carthageniensi anni 455 (etc. *M. G. H., Auct. Antiquiss. IX. Chron. Minora*, p. 34).

first 19
epacts of. first to be determined from the data supplied. Victorius, according to the *Computus*, commences¹ with the second year of the (Alexandrine) Hendecad, that being his Resurrection year, pursuant to the opening of his Table: *Jan. 1, Thursday, moon 19.* (No. 1, col. V. in annexed Table.) The *List* (col. L. in Table) agrees with Victorius for the first revolution (of 19), after the Resurrection, (and) from moon 8 to 19 (Nos. 19 and 1, cols. V. and L.) Each² has moon 14 on March 26; Easter on March 28, moon 16 [*i.e.* from epact 19]. They coincide³ to the year of epact 12 (No. 14 in Table): here the Saltus of the *List* separates them, — from moon 12 to 24; then, from moon 5 to 16 (Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, col. L.), where (owing to insertion of the Victorian Saltus, Nos. 16, 17, col. V.) they again become identical.

No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
V(ictorius),	19	30	11	22	3	14	25	6
L(atercus),	19	30	11	22	3	14	25	6
A(lexandrine),	18	29	10	21	2	13	24	5

No.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
V.	17	28	9	20	1	12	23	4S.	16	27	8
L.	17	28	9	20	1	12S.	24	5	16	27	8
A.	16	27S.	9	20	1	12	23	4	15	26	7

Initial
A.D.,

The Ferial of col. L. No. 1, would have readily identified the A.D. Its omission limits the agreement, such as it is, to the epacts. The year in question has therefore to be discovered otherwise. Victorian (col. V.) No. 1 is A.D. 28, DC. In the 84 years (312—395)

¹ *Commences.* — Nobis sciendum est unde Victorius incipit: id est, ab initio endecadis, secundum [-do] endecadis annum[anno]. Cum eo annus resurrectionis est. Sic enim invenies in initio cicli eius: *Kl. Ian. v. feria, luna xviii.*

Sic Latercus cum Victorio comitatur, prima vice post resurrectionem, ab viii. luna in xxviii [xviii.] (fol. 29a, l. 16—21).

² *Each.* — Victorius et Latercus

xiiii. luna[m] in vii. Kl. Apr. faciunt et pascha in v. Kl., luna xvi (fol. 29 b, l. 1—2).

³ *Coincide.* — Sciendum est nobis quod Victorius et Latercus conveniunt: id est, usque ad annum in quo luna xii. fit in Kal. Ian. In hoc enim anno saltus Laterciseparateos, a xii. luna in Kl. Ian. in xxiiii. . . Inde a v. luna in xvi., ubi cum Victorio conveniunt[-venit] (*ib.* l. 8—13).

of a 100-year List¹ of Easters (312—411) given in the *Chronography of 354*, 392 is the only one of the three DC years² that has Easter on March 28³. The Victorian Easter is the same, but on moon 19,—which excludes the year. This proves that DC were not the Dominical Letters of the first year of 84.

Of the nine⁴ C years, two,⁵ 370 and 381, have the requisite Easter in the *Chronography* List. It remains to decide which is intended. A Catacomb Inscription⁶ of 397 has *Wed., Feb. 25, moon 12*. This requires epact 16 = No 17. of the L. column. Now, 397 D being No. 17, 381 C (with every corresponding 85th year backward and forward) is No 1. $381 \div 84$ leaves 45; the difference between remainder and divisor being 39. Hence, to find the Cyclic No. of the 84, to the given A.D. add 40, and divide by 84; what remains is the Cyclic No.; if 0 remains, the No. is 84. The Nos. will be found by inspection in Table N.

With regard to the luni-solar structure, the Saltus⁷; we learn, is prepared in xii[i.] years, and occurs in the 4th year of the (Alexandrine) Ogdoad (cols. A, L, 14, 15) in a common (*i.e.*, not embolismal) year, in November, thus:—1st, from moon 12 to 24, on Jan. 1; 2nd, from m. 17 to 29; 3rd, from m. 22 to 4; 4th, from m. 27 to 9; 5th, from m. 2 to 14.

Respecting the omission of the 6th, from m. 7 to 19, the words of the *Computus* are to be considered

¹ List.—Mommsen, *Abhndlnngn.*, etc., p. 624-6; *M.G.H. SS. Antiquiss. IX.* (*Chron. Min.*), p. 62-64.

² D C years.—336, 364, 392.

³ March 28.—B. Arcadio Aug. II. et Rufino [A.D. 392], v. Kl. Apr. (Mommsen, *ubi sup.*, p. 626; p. 64).

⁴ Nine.—314-25-31-42-53-59-70-81-87.

⁵ Two.—Valentiniano III. et Valente III. [A.D. 370], v. Kl. Apr. (Mommsen, p. 625; p. 63).

Syagrio et Eucerio [A.D. 381], vi. [v.] Kl. Apr. (*ib.*, p. 625-6; p. 63).

⁶ Inscription.—FL CAESARIO

ET NONIO ATTICO | VV CC
CONSS V. KAL. MARTIAS | D[IE]
MERCURI L[VNA] XII RE-
CESSIT | DE HAC LVCE PVELLA
NOMI | NE ANASTASIA (*I.C.* p. 193).

⁷ Saltus.—Saltus Laterci per xii[i.] annos paratur, in iiiii. anno ogdoadis sit [fit], in communi [anno], in Novembrio mense, sic fit. A xii. luna in xxiiii., in Kl. Ian., primus. Secundus saltus, a xvii. in xxviii. Tertius, a xv.[xxii] in iiiii. Quartus, a xxvii. in viiii. Quintus, a iii. in xiii[i.], in Kl. Ian (fol. 42b, l. 7-12).

found by
Catacomb
epitaph;

Cyclic
Nos.,
Rules to
find by
calcula-
tion.

Saltus,
number
& places
of.

Sixth Sal-
tus,

scribal
omission
of.

“Others¹ compose a cycle of 100 years: in which cycle the moon revolves 5 times and there are 5 superfluous years; therein the sun revolves thrice, and there are 16 superfluous years. Thence it is incongruous according to sun and moon. In this cycle, the Saltus takes place in the 14th year. In which number [of 100 years], the sun exceeds the moon by five days.” In addition to the fact that it required but slight computistic knowledge to discover that the “cycle” here described had seven Saltus, one conclusion seems unavoidable. Nobody who made the accurate twofold comparison of the 100 years with the Dionysian 95 could have failed to perceive the transition 7—19, instead of 7—18, in the very first of the years (85th, initial of 2nd cycle) which he rightly named *superfluous*. Whence it was the continental scribe, we must infer, that passed the words over. These data, exemplified, in the matter of the first Saltus in col. L. of the preceding Table, enable the epactal arrangement to be reconstructed with certainty.

The epacts will be found in Table O. The following is the conspectus of the Saltus.

CYCLE OF 84.

Saltus,
Table of.

Cyclic Nos.	Saltus.	Epacts.	Golden Nos.
14—15	1	12—24	XIV.—XV.
28—29	2	17—29	IX.—XX.
42—43	3	22— 4	IV.—XXV.
56—57	4	27— 9	XVII.—XI.
70—71	5	2—14	XXIII.—VI.
84— 1	6	7—19	XXVIII.—I.

Paschal

In the matter of the Paschal lunar days², the *Computus*

¹ Others, etc.—Alii ciclum annorum c. componunt: in quo ciclo luna quinquies convertit, et quinquies superflui anni sunt; in eo sol convertit ter, et xvi. dies superflui sunt. Dehinc iuxta solem et lunam incongruus est. In quo ciclo, saltus xiiii.o anno fit. In quo numero, sol lunam quinque diebus superat (fol. 44b, l. 8-14).

² Lunar days.—Septem aetates paschae quas prediximus, hae sunt: secundum Grecoſ, a xv. luna usque in xxi; Initii vero [aetas] a vi.[iii.] ſingulari in viiii. extenditur. Secundum autem Victorium, aetas pasch[a]e a xv[i]. luna in xxii.; Initii a iii. ſingulari in xanni [x.mam]. Iuxta vero Laticum, a xiiii. luna in xx.; et

leaves nothing to be desired; the incidence of the *Initium*, or first Sunday of Lent, being likewise supplied. The two series are given, according to the Greeks (Alexandrines), Victorius and Latercus. (The order shows the estimation in which the systems were respectively held by the Compiler.)

	Greeks.	Victorius.	Latercus.
Lunar days of Beginning of Lent,	3—9	4—10	2—8
Lunar days of Easter, ...	15—21	16—22	14—20

The Easter Calendar days remain to be determined. The Athanasian *Chronicle* states that the Easter of 349 was on March 25, moon 19. This agrees with the Easter of the List in the *Chronography*¹ of 354, and with the solar and lunar reckoning of the 84. The reason why the feast was not held on April 23 (the Alexandrine date) was because the Romans refused,² saying that, on account of the tradition received from the Apostle, Peter, they could not celebrate later than Pharmuthi 26 (April 21), nor earlier than Phamenoth 30 (March 26). The Phamenoth number should be 29 (March 25), as proved by the *Chronography* List, which has Easter on March 25 at 316, 322, 395 and 406.

Paschal
Calendar
days,
found by
Athana-
sian
Chronicle
(Petrine
tradition),

This notable deference arose from the fact that the Petrine tradition was sanctioned in the Council of Sardica, held, we learn from the *Chronicle*³, in 343. In the Letter

Initii a vi.[ii.] luna in viii. singularem (fol. 33b, l. 7-14).

¹ *Chronography*.—Limenio et Catulino [A.D. 349], vi[i]. Kl. Apr (Mommsen, p. 625; p. 63).

² *Refused*.—Phamenoth 30, [=] 7 Kl. Apr., [lunâ Paschae] 17, Deorum [scil. Concurrente] 7, Indictione 7. Sed [ita celebratum est] cum renuissent Romani, dicentes se, ob traditionem a Petro apostolo acceptam, haud progredi ultra diem 26 Pharmuthi [Ap. 21], neque citra 30 Phamenoth [26 Mar.], lunae 21 . . . (heic [scribit editor] lacuna brevis in codice, qui

postea prosequitur) 7 Kl. Ap., Coss. Limenio et Catulino . . . [pascha celebratum est] (N. P. B. VI. (*Chron. Athan.*), p. 9).

“But” [Easter was on this day, not Ap. 23] “because the Romans refused, for they said they had a tradition from the Apostle Peter not to pass the twenty-sixth day of Pharmuthi, nor the thirtieth of Phamenoth, on the twenty-first day of the moon * * * vii. Kal. April” (Cureton: *The Festal Letters of Athanasius*, London, 1848, p. lvi.).

³ *Chronicle*.—Consulibus Pla-

& *Festal
Letters*
(Petrine
tradition).

respecting the Easter of 346, Athanasius, after directing the Alexandrine priests and deacons to publish, according to ancient custom, that the feast will be on March 30 (the *Chronography*¹ and 84 date), proceeds.² "Let no one doubt concerning the day, or contend, saying Easter ought to be March 23 [the Alexandrine day], for the question was discussed in the Holy Synod, and all decided that the festival was to be held on March 30."

Uncan-
onical
Easters,
how obvi-
ated.

Of still greater significance is a third instance from the same source. In 333, the computed Easter of the two systems was April 22. Yet, no doubt, in compliance with the Petrine tradition, the feast was held on (the day given in the *Chronography*³) April 15 (moon 14,⁴ in the Alexandrine; moon 13, in the 84, cycle). Whence we find that cycles did not always furnish canonical Easter days, and that, in such circumstances, deviation was adopted, regardless of the age of the moon. The Calendar Paschal days of 84 were consequently March 25—April 21.

N

CYCLE OF 84.

CYCLIC NUMBERS.

Cyclic
Nos.,

The 84 Cyclic Nos. are arranged in heavier type, in three sections of 28. The No. of an A.D. less than 100 is the next on the right: A.D. 1 and 85 are 41; 29 is 69; 57 is 13. The No. of a century is the next below:

cido et Romulo [A.D. 343] . . .
habita fuit synodus Sardicae
(*N. P. B. VI. (Chron. Athan.)*, p.
7).

¹ *Chronography*.—Post Amantio
et Albino [A.D. 346], iii. Kl.
Apri (Mommsen, p. 625; p. 63).

² *Proceeds*.—Nemo de die am-
bigat, neque contendat, dicendo
pascha fieri debere die xxvii.
mensis Phamenoth [23 Mar.].
Etenim in sancta synodo quaestio
ventilata fuit, cunctique definie-
runt festum esse agendum iii. Kl.
Apr., videlicet die iii. mensis
Pharmuthi . . . Nemo igitur
pertinaciter agat, sed bona cum
voluntate. Idem hoc ad Romanos

quoque scriptum fuit (*N. P. B.*,
VI. 133).

³ *Chronography*.—Dalmatio et
Zenofilo [A.D. 333], xvii. Kl. Mai
(Mommsen, p. 624; p. 62).

⁴ *Moon 14*.—The Athanasian
Chronicle (*N. P. B.*, VI., p. 3) and
the *Heading* of the Letter (*ib.* p.
53) have moon 15. But this is a
palpable fraud, which proves be-
yond doubt that these additions
were made when the Alexandrines
tolerated no deviation from their
cycle. The Golden No. is XI.
which, Table W shows, has new
moon on April 2; moon 14, on
April 15.

N

CYCLE OF 84.—CYCLIC NUMBERS.

A.D. less than 100.		A.D. Centuries.								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
		56	72	4	20	36	52	68	84	
85	1	41	57	73	5	21	37	53	69	1
86	2	42	58	74	6	22	38	54	70	2
87	3	43	59	75	7	23	39	55	71	3
88	4	44	60	76	8	24	40	56	72	4
89	5	45	61	77	9	25	41	57	73	5
90	6	46	62	78	10	26	42	58	74	6
91	7	47	63	79	11	27	43	59	75	7
92	8	48	64	80	12	28	44	60	76	8
93	9	49	65	81	13	29	45	61	77	9
94	10	50	66	82	14	30	46	62	78	10
95	11	51	67	83	15	31	47	63	79	11
96	12	52	68	84	16	32	48	64	80	12
97	13	53	69	1	17	33	49	65	81	13
98	14	54	70	2	18	34	50	66	82	14
99	15	55	71	3	19	35	51	67	83	15
	16	56	72	4	20	36	52	68	84	16
	17	57	73	5	21	37	53	69	1	17
	18	58	74	6	22	38	54	70	2	18
	19	59	75	7	23	39	55	71	3	19
	20	60	76	8	24	40	56	72	4	20
	21	61	77	9	25	41	57	73	5	21
	22	62	78	10	26	42	58	74	6	22
	23	63	79	11	27	43	59	75	7	23
	24	64	80	12	28	44	60	76	8	24
	25	65	81	13	29	45	61	77	9	25
	26	66	82	14	30	46	62	78	10	26
	27	67	83	15	31	47	63	79	11	27
	28	68	84	16	32	48	64	80	12	28

A.D. less than 100.		A.D. Centuries.								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
29	69	1	17	33	49	65	81	13	29	
30	70	2	18	34	50	66	82	14	30	
31	71	3	19	35	51	67	83	15	31	
32	72	4	20	36	52	68	84	16	32	
33	73	5	21	37	53	69	1	17	33	
34	74	6	22	38	54	70	2	18	34	
35	75	7	23	39	55	71	3	19	35	
36	76	8	24	40	56	72	4	20	36	
37	77	9	25	41	57	73	5	21	37	
38	78	10	26	42	58	74	6	22	38	
39	79	11	27	43	59	75	7	23	39	
40	80	12	28	44	60	76	8	24	40	
41	81	13	29	45	61	77	9	25	41	
42	82	14	30	46	62	78	10	26	42	
43	83	15	31	47	63	79	11	27	43	
44	84	16	32	48	64	80	12	28	44	
45	1	17	33	49	65	81	13	29	45	
46	2	18	34	50	66	82	14	30	46	
47	3	19	35	51	67	83	15	31	47	
48	4	20	36	52	68	84	16	32	48	
49	5	21	37	53	69	1	17	33	49	
50	6	22	38	54	70	2	18	34	50	
51	7	23	39	55	71	3	19	35	51	
52	8	24	40	56	72	4	20	36	52	
53	9	25	41	57	73	5	21	37	53	
54	10	26	42	58	74	6	22	38	54	
55	11	27	43	59	75	7	23	39	55	
56	12	28	44	60	76	8	24	40	56	

A.D. less than 100.		A.D. Centuries.								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
57	13	29	45	61	77	9	25	41	57	
58	14	30	46	62	78	10	26	42	58	
59	15	31	47	63	79	11	27	43	59	
60	16	32	48	64	80	12	28	44	60	
61	17	33	49	65	81	13	29	45	61	
62	18	34	50	66	82	14	30	46	62	
63	19	35	51	67	83	15	31	47	63	
64	20	36	52	68	84	16	32	48	64	
65	21	37	53	69	1	17	33	49	65	
66	22	38	54	70	2	18	34	50	66	
67	23	39	55	71	3	19	35	51	67	
68	24	40	56	72	4	20	36	52	68	
69	25	41	57	73	5	21	37	53	69	
70	26	42	58	74	6	22	38	54	70	
71	27	43	59	75	7	23	39	55	71	
72	28	44	60	76	8	24	40	56	72	
73	29	45	61	77	9	25	41	57	73	
74	30	46	62	78	10	26	42	58	74	
75	31	47	63	79	11	27	43	59	75	
76	32	48	64	80	12	28	44	60	76	
77	33	49	65	81	13	29	45	61	77	
78	34	50	66	82	14	30	46	62	78	
79	35	51	67	83	15	31	47	63	79	
80	36	52	68	84	16	32	48	64	80	
81	37	53	69	1	17	33	49	65	81	
82	38	54	70	2	18	34	50	66	82	
83	39	55	71	3	19	35	51	67	83	
84	40	56	72	4	20	36	52	68	84	

PASCHAL CYCLE OF 84.

A							B							C							D							E				
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.
I.	19	1	C	M13	M28	16	—	—	20	A G	—	A 1	20	—	—	39	E	—	M30	18												
II.	30	2	B	M31	A 17	18	...	...	21	F	...	A 14	15	...	...	40	D C	...	A 18	19											
III.	11	3	A	M21	A 9	20	—	—	22	E	—	A 6	17	—	—	41	B	—	A 3	14												
IV.	22	4	G F	A 8	A 21	14	...	...	23	D	M10	M29	20	...	...	42	A	M10	M26	17											
V.	3	5	E	M29	A 13	16	—	—	24	C B	—	A 17	20																			
VI.	14	6	D	M18	A 5	19	...	...	25	A	...	A 2	16	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	71	G	...	A 1	15				
VII.	25	7	C	A 5	A 18	14	—	—	26	G	M 7	M25	19	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	72	F E	A 5	A 20	16					
VIII.	6	8	B A	M26	A 9	15	...	...	27	F	...	A 14	20	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	73	D	...	A 12	18				
IX.	17	9	G	M15	A 1	18	—	—	28	E D	—	M29	15	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	74	C	...	M28	14					
X.	28	10	F	A 2	A 21	20	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	75	B	...	A 17	16				
XI.	9	11	E	M23	A 6	15	—	...		—	—	—	—	—	—	57	C	—	A 11	20	—	—	76	A G	...	A 8	17					
XII.	20	12	D C	M12	M28	17	...	—		...	...	...	...	...	...	58	B	...	M27	16	...	...	77	F	...	M31	20				
XIII.	1	13	B	M31	A 17	18	—	..		—	—	—	—	—	—	59	A	—	A 16	17	—	—	78	E	...	A 13	14					
XIV.	12	14	A	M20	A 2	14	...	—		...	...	...	...	...	...	60	G F	...	A 7	19	...	...	79	D	...	A 5	17				
XV.	24	15	G	M 8	M25	18	—	—	34	D	A 6	A 19	14	—	—	53	A	M 8	M26	19												
XVI.	5	16	F E	M27	A 13	18	...	...	35	C	...	A 11	16	...	...	54	G	...	A 15	20											
XVII.	16	17	D	M16	M29	14	—	—	36	B A	...	A 2	18	—	—	55	F	...	M31	16												
XVIII.	27	18	C	A 3	A 18	16	...	...	37	G	...	A 22	20	...	...	56	E D	...	A 19	17											
XIX.	8	19	B	M24	A 10	18	—	—	38	F	...	A 7	15																			
I. Golden Numbers.							XX.	29	29	C	A 1	A 18	18	48	A G	...	A 15	15	67	E	...	A 20	20					
II. Epacts.							XXI.	10	30	B	M22	A 10	20	—	—	49	F	—	A 7	17	—	—	68	D C	—	A 4	14					
III. Cyclic Numbers.							XXII.	21	31	A	M11	M26	16	50	E	...	M30	20	69	B	...	M27	17					
IV. Dominical Letters.							XXIII.	2	32	G F	M30	A 14	16	—	—	51	D	—	A 12	14	—	—	70	A	—	A 16	18					
V. New Moons.							XXIV.	13	33	E	M19	A 6	19	52	C B	...	A 3	16												
VI. Easters.							XXV.							4	43		G	M28	A 15	19	—	—	62	D	—	A 12	16					
VII. Easter Lunar Days.							XXVI.							15	44		F E	M17	M30	14	...	...	63	C	...	A 4	19				
							XXVII.							26	45		D	A 4	A 19	16	—	—	64	B A	—	A 23	20					
							XXVIII.							7	46		C	M25	A 11	18	...	...	65	G	...	A 8	15				
							XXIX.							18	47		B	M14	M27	14	—	—	66	F	—	M31	18					
							XXX.							23	61								E	A 7	A 20	14						
							80										C B	M 9	M27	19												

N.B.—Items omitted in §§ B, C, D, E are the same as in the respective corresponding Golden No. §§; e.g., Cyclic No. 20 has Golden No. I., Epact 19, new moon on March 13, as in § A, cols. I., II., V.; 34 has Golden No. XV., Epact 24, as in § A., cols. I., II.

N.B.—Items omitted in §§ B, C, D, E are the same as in the respective corresponding Golden No. §; e.g., Cyclic No. 20 has Golden No. I., Epact 19, new moon on March 13, as in § A, cols. I., II., V.; 34 has Golden No. XV., Epact 24, as in § A., cols. I., II.

A.D. 100 is 56; 200, 72. The No. of any other A.D. is where a line from the 100 meets a line from the A.D. less than 100: 101 and 185 are 57; 129 is 1; 157, 29; 884, 84. As there is no mention¹ of the use of the 84 later than the middle of the ninth century, the Table ends with A.D. 899.

Rules to
find by
Table.



PASCHAL CYCLE OF 84.

The Cycle is arranged according to the 30 Golden Numbers (the days of a full lunar month), some of which, owing to the incidence of the Saltus, recur before others are employed. (The same takes place in the 84 (12).) In Cycles of 84, accordingly, Golden Nos. denote the consecutive positions of the epacts, or luni-solar years, in the sequence of first occurrence. For example, XX. denotes that 19 luni-solar years were used before epact 29 found a place. These 19 were distributed amongst 28 cyclic years. The Golden Nos. being 2 in excess of the Solar Cycle, 6 of them (those passed over in the Saltus) occur but twice in the 84.

Golden
Nos.,
meaning
of in
Cycles of
84.

To find the epact of any A.D., multiply the Cyclic No. of the A.D.-1 by 11: to the sum, add the epact of the first Cyclic No. + 1 to 5, if, and according as, the Cyclic No. is over 14; divide by 30: remainder is the epact; if 0 remains, the epact is 30. E. g., A.D. 716 is No. 84, $(84-1) \times 11 = 913$. $(913 + 19 + 5) \div 30$ leaves 7, which is the epact. In connexion herewith, the Table furnishes undesigned corroboration of the accuracy of the 19-year cycle: 1 Saltus giving to every 20th year the same epact; in other words, making a decemnovennial recurrence: 1, 20, 39; 29, 48, 67; 46, 65, 84, etc., as in the Table (K) of Alexandrine Golden Numbers.

Epact of
A.D.,
Rules to
find,

To find the Easter of a given A.D., all that is necessary is to find the Cyclic No. of the year in Table N and in col. III. of Table O. The Easter day is opposite the

Easter,
Rules to
find by
Paschal
Table.

¹ Mention.—The visit of those from the islands of the Ocean to Constantinople (*supra*, p. lxxv.) took

place during the patriarchate of Methodius, 842-6.

Cyclic No., in col. VI. For example, Tigernach¹ states that St. Columba died on Pentecost Eve, June 9, 596. This identifies the year according to the Alexandrine system, which Tigernach applied proleptically: Pentecost, June 10=Easter, April 22. On the other hand, the Saint had declared² he did not wish to sadden the brethren more by departing within the Paschal festal period. Now, at length, we are enabled to test whether he kept his word. 596 has cyclic No. 48, which has Easter on April 15, with Pentecost on June 3. The death thus took place well after the termination of the Paschal Days.

Petrine
tradition,
result
of,—
Easter on
moon
14—20.

Finally, what is of great importance, the 84 Cycle shows how the Petrine tradition of Easter from March 25 to April 21 necessitated the lunar days 14—20, and March and April lunations of the same epact. For instance, Cyclic No. 4 has epact 22, new moon on March 10; moon 15, Sunday, March 24,—a calendar day too early: moon 22, Sunday, March 31,—a lunar day too late. No option remained but to pass to the next lunation: new moon, April 8. Of this, the 14th, Sunday, April 21, had to be taken; otherwise, the feast would fall on moon 22, April 28—1 lunar day and 7 solar days too late.

Uncan-
onical
Easters,
how ob-
viated.

Only in two years did the computation fail to give canonical Easters. Nos. 37 and 64 had Easter on April 22, 23, respectively. In these years, we learn from St. Athanasius and the *Chronography List*, in the case of A.D. 333 already cited³, the previous Sundays were selected.

Luni-solar
criteria,

In confirmation of the luni-solar calculation of the 84 from historical monuments, the following are to be

¹ *Tigernach*.—K. iii. [i.] Quies Coluimcille in nocte Dominica [e] Pentecostes, v. Ed. [Id.] Iuin. (O'Conor, *R. H. SS.* II. 159.)

² *Declared*.—In Paschali solemnitate nuper Aprili peracta mense, desiderio desideravi ad Christum Dominum emigrare, sed, ne vobis

laetitiae festivitas in tristitiam verteretur, diem meae de mundo emigrationis paulo diutius protelari malui (*Adamnani Vita Columbae*, iii. 23).

³ *Cited*.—P. lxxvi., *supra*. Cf. note ⁴, *ib.*

added to the instances given¹ above of (1) the Easter of 349, from the Athanasian *Chronicle*, and (2) the Inscription of 397, from the Catacombs. additional proofs of accuracy of,

(3) The *Chronography of 354* has Consular Fasti from B.C. 509 to A.D. 354. Each year has attached the Roman-named week-day of Jan. 1 and the epact of the 84 (12). At A.D. 1, the text gives² the Nativity on Dec. 25, moon 15. The epact of the 84 (12) is 13; the requisite epact is 11, which is that of No. 41 (A.D. 1) of the 84.

(4) An undated Catacomb epitaph³ has *Thursday, May 10, moon 15*. This indicates Dominical Letter G (or AG), epact 4,—a combination not found in the 84 (12). But it occurs in the 84, Cyclic No. 43, and determines the A.D. to be 255 or (far more probably) 339.

(5) Two instances from the Paschal Centennial List in the *Chronography of 354* will suffice. For 317, the List has April 14.⁴ This is the 84 date, moon 15; the 84 (12) has April 21, m. 22. For 330, April 19⁵ is set down in the same. The 84 is in agreement, with moon 14. The 84 (12) has March 22, m. 16.

(6) As the Patrician Table was, in all probability, drawn up in Gaul, the account of a lunar eclipse of 560, in the Chronicle of Marius, bishop of Avenches, is of interest in this connexion, as showing that neither the 84 (12) nor the Victorian led to immediate or general supersession of the 84.

“After⁶ Consulship of Basilus, Year XIX.,
Indiction VIII [A.D. 560].

This year, in a serene sky, amidst splendid stars, moon 16 was so obscured, that it could scarcely be seen.”

¹ Given.—Pp. lxxv.; lxxiii., *supra*.

² Gives.—P. lvii., note ³, *supra*.

³ Epitaph.—VI IDVS MAIAS | D[IE] IOVIS L[VNA] VX DE-
CES | SIT ERENE ANNOR |
VM PLVS MINVS VIII (I. C.,
p. 273). For VIII., Krusch very
appositely suggests VIII. (43; cf.
vx., not xv., in l. 2), as the back of
the stone has DVL CISSIMAI |
IANVARIUS | MARITVS | FE-
CIT (*Der 84. Jähr. O.-cyclus*, p. 89).

⁴ April 14.—Gallicano et Basso,
iiii. Kl. Apr (*Abhndlnng*, etc., 624),

⁵ April 19.—Gallicano et Symaco,
[x]iii. Kl. Mai (*ib.*).

⁶ After, etc.—P. C. Basilii Anno
XIX. Indictione VIII [A.D. 560].

Hoc anno, serenitate coeli, inter
stellas splendidas, obscurata est
luna xvi., ut vix conspici posset.—
Marii, Aventicensis seu Lausan-
nensis episcopi, Chronicon (*Recueil*

Of the two lunar eclipses¹ of that year (May 25, Nov. 19), Indiction 8 proves the first was intended. Moon 16 on May 25 is = new moon on May 10, April 10, March 12 = epact 20. This is the epact of 560 in the 84; in the 84 (12), the epact is 21; in the Victorian, 19.

To reduce the 84 to a Paschal Table, the arrangement in Table P will be found useful. It is to be employed in connexion with Table Q by the following rule.

To find
Easter by
Tables.

The Cyclic No. of the A.D. being found by Table N, and the corresponding Dominical Letter and Golden No. by Table P, the Easter will be found in the square of Table Q, where lines from the two last meet. E.g., 397,

des Historiens des Gaules, etc., par Dom Bouquet, Paris, 1739, t. II. p. 17B; P.L. LXXII. 798).

¹ *Eclipses.*—*L'Art de vérifier les dates, etc.,* Paris, 1818, I. 305. Krusch, who states that the November eclipse is intended (the Victorian epact giving m. 16 on the 19th of that month), has a ready way of dealing with the awkward Indiction 8. It coincides, he concedes, with the greatest part of the year 560; but, accidentally, all the events recorded under the year fell in the time after Sep. 1, and, consequently, in Indiction 9; a circumstance which the author took no account of [!].

“Die vorangestellte 8 Indiction deckt sich mit dem grössten Theile des J. 560; zufälligerweise fallen aber alle unter diesem Jahre erzählten Ereignisse in die Zeit nach dem 1 Sep. und folglich in die 9 Ind., welchem Umstande der Verfasser keine Rechnung getragen hat” (*Neues Archiv*, 127).

But the only events recorded under the year (the revolt, capture

and burning, with his wife and children, of Chramnus by Clothaire, his father) are preceded, not followed, by the account of the eclipse! The event accordingly happened within Indiction 8,—identification quite sufficient, irrespective of the month-day.

* * It remains to observe that the Vaison Inscription of A.D. 470, Oct. 26, moon 17 (Le Blant, *Inscriptions Chrétiennes de la Gaule*, t. II, Paris, 1865, no. 496, pp. 231-3; De Rossi, *I.C. Prol.* § 8. Krusch, *Neues Archiv*, 123), cannot be assigned exclusively to the Victorian cycle. The requisite epact is 14, which likewise belongs to 470 in the 84,—the cycle most probably employed.

The original of the part in question is: Sub Die XIV. Kl. Novembris Die Lunae Luna XVII. The emendation, XIV. VII.] is due to De Rossi (p. xciii.) His inferences, however, are based on assuming here and elsewhere (p. lxxxvi.) what is demonstrably untenable,—that the cycle observed in Gaul before the Victorian was

P

CYCLE OF 84.

DOMINICAL LETTERS, CYCLIC NOS., GOLDEN NOS.

D.L.	C. No.	G. N.	C. N.	G. N.	C. N.	G. N.
C	1	I.	29	XX.	57	XI.
B	2	II.	30	XXI.	58	XII.
A	3	III.	31	XXII.	59	XIII.
GF	4	IV.	32	XXIII.	60	XIV.
E	5	V.	33	XXIV.	61	XXX.
D	6	VI.	34	XV.	62	XXV.
C	7	VII.	35	XVI.	63	XXVI.
BA	8	VIII.	36	XVII.	64	XXVII.
G	9	IX.	37	XVIII.	65	XXVIII.
F	10	X.	38	XIX.	66	XXIX.
F	11	XI.	39	I.	67	XX.
DC	12	XII.	40	II.	68	XXI.
B	13	XIII.	41	III.	69	XXII.
A	14	XIV.	42	IV.	70	XXIII.
G	15	XV.	43	XXV.	71	VI.
FE	16	XVI.	44	XXVI.	72	VII.
D	17	XVII.	45	XXVII.	73	VIII.
C	18	XVIII.	46	XXVIII.	74	IX.
B	19	XIX.	47	XXIX.	75	X.
AG	20	I.	48	XX.	76	XI.
F	21	II.	49	XXI.	77	XII.
E	22	III.	50	XXII.	78	XIII.
D	23	IV.	51	XXIII.	79	XIV.
CB	24	V.	52	XXIV.	80	XXX.
A	25	VI.	53	XV.	81	XXV.
G	26	VII.	54	XVI.	82	XXVI.
F	27	VIII.	55	XVII.	83	XXVII.
ED	28	IX.	56	XVIII.	84	XXVIII.

CYCLE
PASCHAL

G. N.	Ep.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
I.	19			M 28 16		M 30 18		A 1 20
II.	30		A 17 18	A 18 19			A 14 15	
III.	11	A 9 20	A 3 14			A 6 17		
IV.	22	M 26 17			M 29 20		A 21 14	
V.	3		A 17 20			A 13 16		
VI.	14	A 2 16			A 5 19			A 1 15
VII.	25			A 18 14		A 20 16		M 25 19
VIII.	6	A 9 15			A 12 18		A 14 20	
IX.	17			M 28 14	M 29 15			A 1 18
X.	28		A 17 16				A 21 20	
XI.	9			A 11 20		A 6 15		A 8 17
XII.	20		M 27 16	M 28 17			M 31 20	
XIII.	1	A 16 17	A 17 18			A 13 14		
XIV.	12	A 2 14			A 5 17		A 7 19	
XV.	24	M 26 19			A 19 14			M 25 18

OF 84.
TABLE.

G. N.	Ep.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
XVI.	5			A 11 16		A 13 18		A 15 20
XVII.	16	A 2 18			M 29 14		M 31 16	
XVIII.	27			A 18 16	A 19 17			A 22 20
XIX.	8		A 10 18				A 7 15	
XX.	29			A 18 18		A 20 20		A 15 15
XXI.	10		A 10 20	A 4 14			A 7 17	
XXII.	21	M 26 16	M 27 17			M 30 20		
XXIII.	2	A 16 18			A 12 14		A 14 16	
XXIV.	13		A 3 16			A 6 19		
XXV.	4	A 16 20			A 12 16			A 15 19
XXVI.	15			A 4 19		M 30 14		A 1 16
XXVII.	26	A 23 20			A 19 16		A 21 18	
XXVIII.	7			A 11 18	A 12 19			A 8 15
XXIX.	18		M 27 14				M 31 18	
XXX.	23		M 27 19			A 20 14		

the year in which St. Ambrose died, on the morning of Holy Saturday¹, has Cyclic No. 17. This No. has D XVII. in Table P, which give Easter on March 29 in Table Q.

The death consequently took place on March 28, not March 28. April 4, as erroneously assigned by later² writers, who, like Tigernach³ in the matter of the Columban obit, computed by the Alexandrine cycle (Easter, April 5). That the 84 was observed at the time has been shown above⁴ by a Catacomb Inscription of the very year; whilst its astronomical accuracy is fully attested by the lunar eclipses⁵ of Feb. 28 and Aug. 24, which require epact 16.

the *Supputation*, or 84 (12), not the 84.

Ea [lectio quae dat lunam xvii. in vii. Kal. Nov.] mihi potius erit indicio Victoriana ratioecinia anno 470 in Galliis esse usurpata et Romanam *Supputationem* antiquatam. Sane nihil veri similis, quam Gallos sedis quoque apostolicae auctoritate obsequutos Victorii Aquitani, concivis sui, opus non minore plausu excepisse, quam Itali excepere, et Romanam mature *Supputationem* abrograsse (*loc. cit.*)

¹ *Holy Saturday*.—Atque inde ad ecclesiam maiorem, antelucana hora qua defunctus est, corpus ipsius portatum est; ibique eadem fuit nocte, qua vigilavimus in Pascha: cum plurimi infantes baptizati, ita ut aliqui sedentem in cathedra in tribunali dicerent. . . . Sed, lucescente die Dominico, etc.—Paulinus, *Vita Ambrosii*, xlviii (*P.L.* XIV. 43).

Later.—Ven. Beda primus hoc

die IV. Aprilis Ambrosii solennitatem celebrat (*Mart. Ussardi*, ed. Sollerio, Antverp., 1714—bound with t. VI. of the June *AA. SS.*, Antwerp, 1715—p. 191).

To show how unsettled the date of the month was, the *Leinster* recension of the Hieronyman Martyrology (*Bk. Instr.*, 358a) and the Calendar of Aengus give the obit at April 1!

On the contention of Henschen (*AA. SS. April. t. I.*, Antverp., 1675, p. xxxviii.-xli.), that the year was 398 and the day April 17 (Eas., Ap. 18), it will suffice to quote Soller: Contra Henschenium stat major recentiorum numerus, quos inter tono decretorio Pagius [*Crit. Hist.-Chron. etc.*, Antverp., 1727, II., 16] ad an. cccxcvii. à numero 19, et modestior Tillemontius [*Mémoires, etc.*, 1693-1712], tomo 10, nota 56, à pag. 761 (*loc. cit.*).

² *Tigernach*.—P. lxxviii, *supra*.

⁴ *Above*.—P. lxxiii.

⁵ *Eclipses*.—*L'Art de vérif. les dates, etc.*, I. 294.

Cycle of
84 (12) :
initial
year.

As regards the Cycle of 84 (12), the initial year¹, Paschasinus of Lilybaeum, in his letter on the Easter of 444, states, fell in the consulship of Antonius and Syagrius (A.D. 382). $382 \div 84$ leaves 46, the difference between remainder and divisor being 38. Accordingly to find the Cyclic No., divide the given A.D. + 39 by 84: what remains is the No.: if 0 remains the No. is 84. The Numbers will be found by inspection in Table R.

lunar
structure;

With reference to the lunar structure, it is unnecessary to give a full cycle: a Table (S) of Dominical Letters, Cyclic Nos., and Golden Nos., and a Paschal Table (T) will suffice. The epacts and Saltus are those given in the Consular Fasti of the *Chronography of 354*. The former will be found in the proper column in the Paschal Table T. The latter are:—

CYCLE OF 84(12)—SALTUS.

Saltus, Table of,	Cyclic Nos.	Saltus.	Epacts.	Golden Nos.
	12—13	1	2—14	XII.— XIII.
	24—25	2	15—27	V.— XX.
	36—37	3	28—10	XVII.— X.
	48—49	4	11—23	XXIV.— III.
	60—61	5	24— 6	XXVIII.— XV.
	72—73	6	7—19	VII.—XXII.

Paschal
Calendar
and lunar
days,

The earliest Paschal new-moon was March 5² (ep. 27): the latest, April 2 (ep. 28). The Easter Calendar days were March 22—April 21. The Paschal lunar days were the Hippolytan and Cyprianic, 16—22.

uncan-
onical
dates,
cause of.

Like the 84, the cycle did not always give canonical dates: VI. C was *extra computum*³; the respective alternatives to the Tabular being March 28, m. 23 and

¹ *Initial year*.—Nam cum Romana supputatio, quae cyclo concluditur, cuius ipse de quo agitur erit sexagesimus tertius, qui coepit consulatu Antonii et Syagrii (Krusch, *ubi. sup.* p. 248).

² *March 5*.—Cur ergo hodie abs tertio Nonarum Martiarum usque in quartum Nonarum Aprilium diem, luna prima a nobis quaeritur

... confirmatur (Hilarianus, A.D. 397, *Expos. de die mensis et Paschae. Bibliotheca Patrum, ed. Galland., Venetiis, 1772, VIII. 745 B*).

³ *Computum*.—Sane [nullum permoveat] annus[-ni] laterculi ab initio sexti paschae[-cham] extra computum haberi, etc (*Ratio Paschae, Cod. Vat. Reg. Christ. fol. 79, I. C. lviii*).

CYCLE OF 84 (12).

A.D. less than 100.		A.D. Centuries.									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
		55	71	3	19	35	51	67	83		
85	1	40	56	72	4	20	36	52	68	84	
86	2	41	57	73	5	21	37	53	69	1	
87	3	42	58	74	6	22	38	54	70	2	
88	4	43	59	75	7	23	39	55	71	3	
89	5	44	60	76	8	24	40	56	72	4	
90	6	45	61	77	9	25	41	57	73	5	
91	7	46	62	78	10	26	42	58	74	6	
92	8	47	63	79	11	27	43	59	75	7	
93	9	48	64	80	12	28	44	60	76	8	
94	10	49	65	81	13	29	45	61	77	9	
95	11	50	66	82	14	30	46	62	78	10	
96	12	51	67	83	15	31	47	63	79	11	
97	13	52	68	84	16	32	48	64	80	12	
98	14	53	69	1	17	33	49	65	81	13	
99	15	54	70	2	18	34	50	66	82	14	
	16	55	71	3	19	35	51	67	83	15	
	17	56	72	4	20	36	52	68	84	16	
	18	57	73	5	21	37	53	69	1	17	
	19	58	74	6	22	38	54	70	2	18	
	20	59	75	7	23	39	55	71	3	19	
	21	60	76	8	24	40	56	72	4	20	
	22	61	77	9	25	41	57	73	5	21	
	23	62	78	10	26	42	58	74	6	22	
	24	63	79	11	27	43	59	75	7	23	
	25	64	80	12	28	44	60	76	8	24	
	26	65	81	13	29	45	61	77	9	25	
	27	66	82	14	30	46	62	78	10	26	
	28	67	83	15	31	47	63	79	11	27	

A.D. less than 100.						
		1	2	3		
29		68	84	16	32	
30		69	1	17	33	
31		70	2	18	34	
32		71	3	19	35	
33		72	4	20	36	
34		73	5	21	37	
35		74	6	22	38	
36		75	7	23	39	
37		76	8	24	40	
38		77	9	25	41	
39		78	10	26	42	
40		79	11	27	43	
41		80	12	28	44	
42		81	13	29	45	
43		82	14	30	46	
44		83	15	31	47	
45		84	16	32	48	
46		1	17	33	49	
47		2	18	34	50	
48		3	19	35	51	
49		4	20	36	52	
50		5	21	37	53	
51		6	22	38	54	
52		7	23	39	55	
53		8	24	40	56	
54		9	25	41	57	
55		10	26	42	58	
56		11	27	43	59	

R
). CYCLIC NUMBERS.

A.D. Centuries.					
3	4	5	6	7	8
2	48	64	80	12	28
3	49	65	81	13	29
4	50	66	82	14	30
5	51	67	83	15	31
6	52	68	84	16	32
7	53	69	1	17	33
8	54	70	2	18	34
9	55	71	3	19	35
0	56	72	4	20	36
1	57	73	5	21	37
2	58	74	6	22	38
3	59	75	7	23	39
4	60	76	8	24	40
5	61	77	9	25	41
6	62	78	10	26	42
7	63	79	11	27	43
8	64	80	12	28	44
9	65	81	13	29	45
0	66	82	14	30	46
1	67	83	15	31	47
2	68	84	16	32	48
3	69	1	17	33	49
4	70	2	18	34	50
5	71	3	19	35	51
6	72	4	20	36	52
7	73	5	21	37	53
8	74	6	22	38	54
9	75	7	23	39	55

A.D. less than 100.	A.D. Centuries.							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
57	12	28	44	60	76	8	24	40
58	13	29	45	61	77	9	25	41
59	14	30	46	62	78	10	26	42
60	15	31	47	63	79	11	27	43
61	16	32	48	64	80	12	28	44
62	17	33	49	65	81	13	29	45
63	18	34	50	66	82	14	30	46
64	19	35	51	67	83	15	31	47
65	20	36	52	68	84	16	32	48
66	21	37	53	69	1	17	33	49
67	22	38	54	70	2	18	34	50
68	23	39	55	71	3	19	35	51
69	24	40	56	72	4	20	36	52
70	25	41	57	73	5	21	37	53
71	26	42	58	74	6	22	38	54
72	27	43	59	75	7	23	39	55
73	28	44	60	76	8	24	40	56
74	29	45	61	77	9	25	41	57
75	30	46	62	78	10	26	42	58
76	31	47	63	79	11	27	43	59
77	32	48	64	80	12	28	44	60
78	33	49	65	81	13	29	45	61
79	34	50	66	82	14	30	46	62
80	35	51	67	83	15	31	47	63
81	36	52	68	84	16	32	48	64
82	37	53	69	1	17	33	49	65
83	38	54	70	2	18	34	50	66
84	39	55	71	3	19	35	51	67

S

CYCLE OF 84 (12).

DOMINICAL LETTERS ; CYCLIC NOS. ; GOLDEN NOS.

D. L.	C. N.	G. N.	C. N.	G. N.	C. N.	G. N.
B	1	1	29	24	57	11
A	2	2	30	25	58	12
GF	3	3	31	26	59	27
E	4	4	32	13	60	28
D	5	5	33	14	61	15
C	6	6	34	15	62	16
BA	7	7	35	16	63	17
G	8	8	36	17	64	18
F	9	9	37	10	65	19
E	10	10	38	11	66	1
DC	11	11	39	12	67	2
B	12	12	40	27	68	3
A	13	13	41	28	69	4
G	14	14	42	29	70	5
FE	15	15	43	30	71	6
D	16	16	44	20	72	7
C	17	17	45	21	73	22
B	18	18	46	22	74	23
AG	19	19	47	23	75	24
F	20	1	48	24	76	25
E	21	2	49	3	77	26
D	22	3	50	4	78	13
CB	23	4	51	5	79	14
A	24	5	52	6	80	15
G	25	20	53	7	81	16
F	26	21	54	8	82	17
ED	27	22	55	9	83	18
C	28	23	56	10	84	19

T

CYCLE OF
PASCHAL84 (12).
TABLE.

G. N.	Ep.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
I.	1		A 17 18			A 20 21	A 21 22	
II.	12	A 9 21		A 4 16		A 6 18		
III.	23		M 27 19		M 29 21	M 30 22	M 24 16	
IV.	4	A 16 20	A 17 21		A 12 16	A 13 17		
V.	15	A 2 17	A 3 18		A 5 20			A 1 16
VI.	26	M 26 21		M 21 16 A 18 15		M 23 18		
VII.	7	A 9 16			A 12 19			A 15 22
VIII.	18						M 31 18	A 1 19
IX.	29				A 19 19		A 21 21	
X.	10			A 11 21		A 6 16	A 7 17	
XI.	21		M 27 17	M 28 18		M 30 20		
XII.	2	A 16 18	A 17 19	A 18 20				
XIII.	14	A 2 16			A 5 19	A 6 20		
XIV.	25		M 27 21		M 22 16			M 25 19
XV.	6	A 16 22		A 11 17	A 12 18	A 13 19		

G. N.	Ep.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
XVI.	17	A 2 19		A 4 21	A 5 22			A 1 18
XVII.	28	A 16 15 A 23 22		A 18 17			A 21 20	M 25 22
XVIII.	9		A 10 17		A 12 21			A 8 17
XIX.	20			M 28 17			M 31 20	A 1 21
XX.	27				M 22 18			M 25 21
XXI.	8			A 11 19			A 14 22	
XXII.	19		A 3 22	M 28 16	M 29 17			
XXIII.	30		A 17 18	A 18 19				A 15 16
XXIV.	11		A 10 21				A 7 18	A 8 19
XXV.	22	M 26 17					M 31 22	
XXVI.	3					A 13 16	A 14 17	
XXVII.	13		A 3 16				A 7 20	
XXVIII.	24	M 26 19				M 23 16		
XXIX.	5							A 15 20
XXX.	16					A 6 22		

April 25, m. 22. Why March 21 was chosen is explained¹ in a notice appended to a Table of the 84 (12) in an Ambrosian Codex. (IX. D has M. 22, m. 20 and A. 19, m. 19, in the same MS.; but the first date is a computistic error.) In XVII. A, the days explain themselves; in XVII. G, March 25 was naturally preferred to April 22. Of the duplicates, the selection,² we learn from the same authority, was reserved to the Pope. As the years were the sixth and sixty-third, the prerogative was but seldom exercised.

selection
of day,
Papal.

The Cycle of Victorius³ of Aquitaine was an attempt to reconcile the Eastern and Western systems. A dedicatory epistle to Hilarus, archdeacon of Rome (and Pope in 461), whose letter of request precedes, is followed by an explanatory Prologue, which proves that in cyclic technique the writer was somewhat to seek. Paschal divergence chiefly arose from different lunar computations and rules for defining the initial month. To illustrate the first, the variety of Saltus

Victorian
Cycle :
Prologue,

Paschal
divergence
explained.

¹ *Explained*.—Nullum sane permoveat eo quod quintus annus de ciclo designatum diem paschae habeat, hoc est, xii. Kl. Apl. die dominica, luna xvi. Hoc semel in annis lxxxiiii. faciendum est, hac ratione, eo quod violentia lunae vel lex paschae prohibet, ne die v. Kl. Apl. aliquis presumptive estimet se pascham facere, qua diae [sic] erit luna xxii. et super semisse. Maxime, cum lege sit cautum, ne modum lunae sta[tu]tum aliquis excedat et in gravem offensionem incurrat. Sed potius est, ut die xii. Kl. Apl. celebretur pascha, ubi levis reprehensio est quam criminis nota, sicut et in veteri laterculo continetur (Krusch, *Der 84jährige Ostercyclus*, p. 240).

To explain *fifth year* of the foregoing, the Heading states the 84 (12) began (dates being in consular notation) A.D. 298, ended 382; began 383 and 467. Table R shows the last three should be 381, 382, 466. The Ambrosian computist is ac-

cordingly one cyclic no. in arrear; his 1 should be 2, and so on.

The *old list* that had Easter on March 21 was either the Hippolytan, Cyprianic, or Anatolian.

² *Selection*.—Et hoc necessario oportuit intermittere, esse quosdam annos in qui[bus] duplices paschae in unum annum veniunt, et, quia una observanda est, erit in arbitrio summi sacerdotis conferre cum presbiteris qui die[s] elegi debeat, dummodo omnes unanimes ipsum diem paschae in unum convenientes celebremus (Krusch, *ubi sup.*, p. 240).

* * For the Zeitz Paschal Table, a modification of the 84 (12), see Mommsen : *Abhndln. der Kön. Akad. der Wissen. zu Berlin, aus dem J. 1862*, p. 539-66; *id. M. G. H. SS Antiqss.* IX. 503-10 (a second and less satisfactory edition by the same editor); Krusch, *ubi sup.*, p. 116-29.

³ *Victorius*.—For calculator scripturatum, Vol. I., p. 16, note 1, of the

insertion in the 84, 84 (12), (Cyrillan) 95, and (Hippolytan or Cyprianic) 112 is mentioned. In the last-named, the *lunar increments* are added, he states¹, after every 16 years! As regards the second, the Latin—84 (12)—Paschal data (new moon, Mar. 5—Ap. 3; Term, Mar. 18—Ap. 15; lunar days, 16—22), and the Alexandrine (as set forth by Theophilus) are given.

Design :
original,

actual,

His original design was to digest² the years from Creation by the Bissextiles and by the truer³ 19-year system of the Egyptians, whereby the 1st and 20th years are identical. But, as this immense work was one for greater leisure, he supplied a breviate⁴ of 430 past and 102 future years, after which the whole series

present edition, read *calculator scrupulosus* (exact computist).

¹ *States*.—Porro ii qui post cxii. annos in id cyclum, unde orsus fuerat, reverti confirmant, ea ipsa incrementa lunaria quae superius memoravi post annos xvi. subnecti debere constituunt (*M. G. H.*, *S.S. Antiqs.* IX. 679; Pet., *De doc. temp.* II. 594. The Bucherian text being less accurate than the Petavian, which, in turn, is inferior to that of the *M. G. H.*, it will suffice to mention the references: Letter of Hilarus, p. 1; of Victorius, p. 2; Prologue, p. 2-9. Text and punctuation of the editions have not been always adhered to in the present quotations.).

² *Digest*.—Omnes a mundi origine usque ad Constantinum et Rufum, praesentes Coss., vdelviii. referuntur anni: quibus, ob veritatem certius indagandum, bissextos etiam copulavi. quo manifestius appareret utrum sibi vel bissextorum ratio vel dierum . . . continuata disputatione concineret . . . Restabat inquiri si lunae dinumeratio . . . transactis praesentibusque temporibus consonaret . . . iuxta Aegyptiam disciplinam, qua evidentissime deprehensum est quod, xix. annorum porrecta curriculis, in semet semper iisdem

vestigiis se revolvens, annum quem vigesimum inchoat, hunc eadem metiatur et primum (p. 682; p. 505).

³ *Truer*.—Ii vero qui annorum v. et xc. cycli observantiam comprehendunt, post x. et ix. annos, Aegyptiorum more, continuato ordine, quod est verius, hoc augmentum lunare subiiciunt (p. 679; p. 504).

⁴ *Breviate*.—Necessarium erat, propter Paschalis observantiae rationem, dies et lunares annos a mundi ipsius describi principio . . . Sed, quia immensum opus maioris otii est. . . brevium eius interim explicavi (quod tamen ex ipsius plenitudinis ordinatione descendat): ex tempore Dominicae Passionis, diebus Kal. Ian. et nomini-bus Coss. . . diligenti adnotatione collectis, per cccc. et xxx. annos, cum lunis atque temporibus, ac deinceps sine Coss. per annos c. et ii. futuros [ad A.D. 559], ut dxxxii. annis omnis summa consistat, patefacere properavi. Quae summa ita cunctarum quibus excepta est seriem regularum sua revolutione complectitur, ut eodem tramite et in id unde est orta revocetur, et ad finem pristinum denuo circumacta perveniat (p. 683-4; p. 505).

would recommence. This, it is hardly necessary to observe, reveals no acquaintance with 4×7 ; otherwise, the 28 would not have failed to be contrasted with the 19. Whence it follows that his great Cycle of 532 was not derived from an Eastern source. The author, namely, worked by quadriennial period, and found the solar and lunar data recurring after the 133rd. The Victorian Period was accordingly 133×4 . To call it *Great Paschal* in the sense that it was consciously based on the formula 28×19 , or $19 \times 4 \times 7$, is a complete misnomer.

The initial A.D., as already stated, is 28, his Passion A. P., Year (A.P.); the final A.D. is $559 = \text{A.P. } 532$. Hence, to equate the Victorian A.P. with the A.D., 27 has to be added to the A.P. As the Cycle was issued in A.D. 457, the prospective part was practically the familiar 100-year Table. The Prologue gives a Mundane period of 5201 (*i.e.*, $5202 = \text{A.D. } 1$) as the solar basis. From one year and its criteria¹ there given the technique can be readily made out. A.M. 5658. *Constantine and Rufus, Consuls [A.D. 457], Jan. 1, Tuesday, moon (epact), 20; March 25, Monday moon 14.* First, in solar calculation, $5658 \div 28$ leaves 2. This No. 2 = Tuesday agrees with A.D. 457, F. The preceding A.M., 5657, is accordingly = A.D. 456. Whence the first Victorian solar year is bissextile, AG. $5657 \div 4$ leaves 1 and is leap-year,—additional proof against an Eastern origin. The Alexandrine, Byzantine, and Pseudo-Incarnation Eras made the divisor go even. On the other hand, in the Hieronymo-Eusebian Era² adopted by Victorius, which was chronographic, not Paschal, remainder 1 denoted the bissextile years.

In luni-solar computation, $5658 \div 19$ leaves 15. Golden No. XV. has consequently epact 20. To find that of

¹ *Criteria*.—Kal. Ian. iii. feria, l. xx., et viii. Kal. Apr. ii. feria, xiv. l., Constantino et Rufo Coss. (p. 682 : p. 505).

² *Adopted*.—Recensitis . . Eusebii Chronicis Prologoque ac perinde his quae a . . Hieronymo iisdem Chronicis sunt adiecta (p. 681 ; p. 505.)

I., $(14 \times 11) \div 30$ leaves 4: the difference between which and 20, *i.e.*, 16, is the required epact. Next, to find the epact of XIX., $(18 \times 11) \div 30$ leaves 18: $(18 + 16, \text{the epact of I.}) \div 30$ leaves 4. The difference between 4 and 16, *i.e.*, 12, is made up of epact 11 and the Saltus. The *moon's leap* thus occurs, as was to be expected, in the final year. But the decemnovennial year first employed (at A.D. 28) corresponded to A.M. 5229, which latter, when divided by 19, gives (remainder) Golden No. IV., epact 19. This led Petavius¹, Bucherius² and all subsequent computists, who apparently neglected the data of the Prologue, to take this 4th to be the 1st year and to place the Saltus in the 16th, instead of the 19th. But a matter of the kind could not escape the vigilance of such a master of the science as Ideler³, by whom it was rectified.

Saltus,

error respecting place of

The Cycle consists of the cyclic years, numbered consecutively, with *B.* before the first and every fifth; Consuls (in part erroneously) to 457 (later hands supplied them to the end); week-day incidence (denoted, except Saturday and Sunday, by ferial) of Jan. 1; epact of same; Easters, and Easter lunar days.

Editions.

It was edited and illustrated with a wealth of eru-

¹ Petavius.—*De doc. temp.*, l. VI. c. xvii., t. I. p. 333.

² Bucherius.—*De doc. temp.*, p. 149-50. This supposed position of the Victorian Saltus (respecting the cause of which a conjecture is given, of a kind with most of the author's Paschal theories, p. 150) was the foundation of the Bucherian Golden Nos. Of the 56 pages devoted to the cycle, every 2 are occupied by 19 years: the left page containing the editor's additions, as detailed above; the right, the text, with Indictions rectified and added for the recurrent period (p. 14-69).

Bede merely mentions that Victorius deemed fit to make the insertion in the 4th year towards the end of the Ogdoad; *i.e.*, in

the 6th of the Alexandrine cycle (*De temp. rat.* xlii.). To this bald statement Petavius devotes a whole column of futile disquisition (I. 333).

³ Ideler.—*Handbuch*, II. 281. On the same page he unconsciously furnishes conclusive proof of the accuracy of the 84, in the time of St. Patrick. The Victorian epact, 20, of 457 agreed, he states, with the mean new moon, 456, Dec. 13, 7. 35 a.m., Roman time. The 84-year cycle, on the contrary, in its corresponding 76th year, [Golden No. XXV] had epact 22; *i.e.*, new moon 2 days too early. This cycle, however, was the 84 (12); the (77th) year of the 84, on the other hand, had epact 20 (Golden No. XII.).

dition by Bucherius¹. He prefixed to each year eight items: Eusebian A.M.; A.D.; the so-called solar Cycle (beginning with GF) and Dominical Letter or Letters; Alexandrine lunar cycle; Varronian A.U.C.; correct Consuls; years of Roman Emperors; and lunar cycle. He also corrected and completed the Indictions which had been added, perhaps at various dates, to the Cycle. But the tome is so scarce, that only two² copies are known to be in Ireland.

Another edition is given³ in the *Scriptores Anti-quissimi*, the supplementary series of the *Monu-menta Germaniae Historica*, by Mommsen. Save in the abundance of MS. material, this does not gain by contrast with the work of the Jesuit. *Oedipus explicet*, in fact, is the motto for the 532 crabbed lines of text,⁴ alternating with 532 still more crabbed lines of variants⁵,—all the former and most of the latter extending across two quarto pages. Neither editor has tabulated the Cycle. The deficiency is supplied in the following.

(For convenience of reference to works in which the *De Doctrina Temporum* is followed, the Bucherian Golden Nos. are given in the last column on the right, in the Paschal Table.)

¹ *Bucherius*.—In the work already mentioned. In an undated letter (probably, of 1635), acknowledging receipt, Petavius wrote that his first enticement to read the work was the same title himself used before (*inscriptio eadem quanosusi antea fuimus*),—a covert rebuke, not undeserved (III. 314).

² *Two*.—One, in the National Library; the other, in the Library of Trinity College.

³ *Given*.—*Tom. IX.* 667-735. The cycle occupies 50 pages (686-735).

⁴ *Text*.—*Ego cum a paschali Charybdi quantum potui mihi caverem, laterculum neque supplere temptavi neque emendare, sed curam egi, ut tradita cum fide repraesentarem* (Mommsen, *ed. cit.* p. 676).

⁵ *Variants*.—In 51 places, these preserve the correct notation of the Easter lunar days, given erroneously in the received text. Rectification can be readily made by Table V.

U

VICTORIAN GOLDEN NUMBERS.

YEARS LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95
96	97	98	99															

CEN.	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
2	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5
3	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
9	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2
10	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
13	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3
14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

VICTORIAN PASCHAL TABLE.

Easter, Rules to find by Tables.

The Easter is in the square where a line from the Dominical Letter (found by Table C) meets a line from the Golden No. (found by Table U). The Easter dates are March 22—April 24; lunar days, 16—22.

V

VICTORIAN PASCHAL TABLE.

G. N.	Ep.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
I.	16	A 2 18	A 3 19	A 4 20	A 5 21	A 6 22	M 31 16	A 1 17	xvii.
II.	27	A 23 21	A 24 22	A 18 16	A 19 17	A 20 18	A 21 19	A 22 20	xviii.
III.	8	A 9 17	A 10 18	A 11 19	A 12 20	A 13 21	A 14 22	A 8 16	xix.
IV.	19	A 2 21	A 3 22	M 28 16	M 29 17	M 30 18	M 31 19	A 1 20	i.
V.	30	A 16 16	A 17 17	A 18 18	A 19 19	A 20 20	A 21 21	A 22 22	ii.
VI.	11	A 9 20	A 10 21	A 11 22	A 5 16	A 6 17	A 7 18	A 8 19	iii.
VII.	22	M 26 17	M 27 18	M 28 19	M 29 20	M 30 21	M 31 22	M 25 16	iv.
VIII.	3	A 16 19	A 17 20	A 18 21	A 19 22	A 13 16	A 14 17	A 15 18	v.
IX.	14	A 2 16	A 3 17	A 4 18	A 5 19	A 6 20	A 7 21	A 8 22	vi.
X.	25	M 26 20	M 27 21	M 28 22	M 22 16	M 23 17	M 24 18	M 25 19	vii.
XI.	6	A 16 22	A 10 16	A 11 17	A 12 18	A 13 19	A 14 20	A 15 21	viii.
XII.	17	A 2 19	A 3 20	A 4 21	A 5 22	M 30 16	M 31 17	A 1 18	ix.
XIII.	28	A 23 22	A 17 16	A 18 17	A 19 18	A 20 19	A 21 20	A 22 21	x.
XIV.	9	A 9 18	A 10 19	A 11 20	A 12 21	A 13 22	A 7 16	A 8 17	xi.
XV.	20	A 2 22	M 27 16	M 28 17	M 29 18	M 30 19	M 31 20	A 1 21	xii.
XVI.	1	A 16 17	A 17 18	A 18 19	A 19 20	A 20 21	A 21 22	A 15 16	xiii.
XVII.	12	A 9 21	A 10 22	A 4 16	A 5 17	A 6 18	A 7 19	A 8 20	xiv.
XVIII.	23	M 26 18	M 27 19	M 28 20	M 29 21	M 30 22	M 24 16	M 25 17	xv.
XIX.	4	A 16 20	A 17 21	A 18 22	A 12 16	A 13 17	A 14 18	A 15 19	xvi.

The following are the differences between the Victorian and Alexandrine Cycles.

DIVERGENCE BETWEEN VICTORIAN AND ALEXANDRINE CYCLES.

Victorian Cycle.					Alexandrine Cycle.					
Ep.	G.N.	D.L.	Eas.	Eas. m.	Ep.	G.N.	D.L.	Eas.	Eas. m.	Occurs.
27	II.	C	A 18	16	26	VIII.	C	A 25	21	4 times.
28	XII.	B	A 17	16	27	XIX.	B	A 24	21	" "
9	XIV.	E	A 13	22	9	I.	E	A 6	15	" "
20	XV.	A	A 2	22	20	II.	A	M 26	15	" "
1	XVI.	F	A 21	22	1	III.	F	A 14	15	" "
12	XVII.	B	A 10	22	12	IV.	B	A 3	15	" "
23	XVIII.	E	M 30	22	23	V.	E	M 23	15	" "
4	XIX.	C	A 18	22	4	VI.	C	A 11	15	" "

Differences between Victorian and Alexandrine Easters explained.

These were all marked in the Cycle. On the two first, the Prologue is silent; but from II. B it states¹ that only two Easters are possible: March 20 (new moon, March 5), according to the Latins; never celebrated (owing to falling before the Equinox), although canonical in lunar computation; April 24, according to the Egyptians: which was sometimes observed (an allusion to the Easter of 455, which gave occasion to the compilation of the Victorian Cycle).

Easter day,

With regard to the remaining differences, the Prologue professes² to give them for the information of

¹ *States*.—Cum vero contigerit luna xxvii. Sabbato, vel maxime die Kal. Jan., provenire absque bissexto, noverit sanctitas tua Pascha nisi aut xiii. Kal. Apr secundum Latinos quod numquam celebratum, etiam si luna conveniat, penitus invenitur; aut viii. Kal. Maii, secundum Aegyptios, quod aliquoties observatum est, reperiri non posse (*M. G. H. Ss. Antqss.* IX. 684; *Pet.* II. 505).

Having quoted this, Bede proceeds to confute his "saintly brother, Victorius" in a series of questions and supposed answers, and, to obviate the charge, on the

part of the admirers of Victorius, that he rashly attacked him, concludes the chapter with two extracts from a book of Victor, bishop of Capua, relative to the Victorian Easter of 550 (*De temp. rat. li.*).

² *Professes*.—Ubi in hoc eodem cyclo dies Paschae gemina designatione positus invenitur—i.e. ubi [iuxta Aegyptios] luna xv. et dies Dominica, et [iuxta Victorium], post vii. dies, [luna] xxii. conscribitur—non meo iudicio aliquid definitum, sed pro ecclesiarum pace apostolici pontificis electioni servatum, quatenus nec ego quod

PASCHAL
SOLAR ANDMONTHS:
LUNI-SOLAR.

MARCH.

APRIL.

A						B											
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	E	LL	H	C	A	P-A	Al.	V	84	84 (12)		
1	Kl.	iv.	d e	5	60	1	A	1				3	16	13	1		
2	vi.	v.	e l	6	61	30				11	9		5	2	23		
3	v.	vi.	f u	7	62	29					17	11		20	9		
4	iv.	vii.	g s	8	63	28	B		6	19			13	10	17		
5	iii.	i.	A a	9	64	27		6		8	6	19	2	18	20		
6	ii.	ii.	b n	10	65	26					14	8		27	6		
7	Non.	iii.	c g	11	66	25	C			16			10	7	14		
8	viii.	iv.	d e	12	67	24		3	3	5	3	16		15	28		
9	vii.	v.	e l	13	68	23						5	18	30	3		
10	vi.	vi.	f u	14	69	22	D			13	11		7	4	25		
11	v.	vii.	g s	15	70	21			8	2	19	13		22	11		
12	iv.	i.	A a	16	71	20		8				2	15	12	19		
13	iii.	ii.	b n	17	72	19	E			10	8		4	1	22		
14	ii.	iii.	c g	18	73	18					16	10		29	8		
15	Id.	iv.	d e	19	74	17			5	18				9	16		
16	xvii.	v.	e l	20	75	16	F	5		7	5	18	1	17	30		
17	xvi.	vi.	f u	21	76	15						7	12	26	5		
18	xv.	vii.	g s	22	77	14				15	13		9	6	13		
19	xiv.	i.	A a	23	78	13	G		2	4	2	15		24	27		
20	xiii.	ii.	b n	24	79	12		2				4	17	14	2		
21	xii.	iii.	c g	25	80	11				12	10			3	24		
22	xi.	iv.	d e	26	81	10	H			1	18	12	6	21	10		
23	x.	v.	e l	27	82	9		7	7			1	14	11	18		
24	ix.	vi.	f u	28	83	8				8	7		3	19	21		
25	viii.	vii.	g s	29	84	7	I				15	9		28	7		
26	vii.	i.	A a	30	85	6			4	17			11	8	15		
27	vi.	ii.	b n	1	86	5		4		6	4	17		16	29		
28	v.	iii.	c g	2	87	4	K					6	19	25	4		
29	iv.	iv.	d e	3	88	3				14	12		8	5	26		
30	iii.	v.	e l	4	89	2			1	3	1	14		23	12		
31	ii.	vi.	f u	5	90	1	A	1			9	3	16	13,2	1,23		

A						B									
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	LL	H	C	A	P-A	Al.	V	84	84 (12)	
1	Kl.	vii.	g s	6	91				11	17		5	20	9	
2	iv.	i.	A a	7	92			6			11	13	10	17	
3	iii.	ii.	b n	8	93	B	6		19	6		2	18	20	
4	ii.	iii.	c g	9	94				8	14	19		27	6	
5	Non.	iv.	d e	10	95				16		8	10	7	14	
6	viii.	v.	e l	11	96	C	3	3	5	3	16		15	28	
7	vii.	vi.	f u	12	97						5	18	30	3	
8	vi.	vii.	g s	13	98				13	11		7	4	25	
9	v.	i.	A a	14	99	D		8	2	19	13		22	11	
10	iv.	ii.	b n	15	100		8				2	15	12	19	
11	iii.	iii.	c g	16	101				10	8		4	1	22	
12	ii.	iv.	d e	17	102	E				16	10		29	8	
13	Id.	v.	e l	18	103			5	18				9	16	
14	xviii.	vi.	f u	19	104	F	5		7	5	18	1	17	30	
15	xvii.	vii.	g s	20	105						7	12	26	5	
16	xvi.	i.	A a	21	106				15	13		9	6	13	
17	xv.	ii.	b n	22	107	G		2	4	2	15		24	27	
18	xiv.	iii.	c g	23	108		2				4	17	14	2	
19	xiii.	iv.	d e	24	109				12	10			3	24	
20	xii.	v.	e l	25	110	H			1	18	12	6	21	10	
21	xi.	vi.	f u	26	111		7	7			1	14	11	18	
22	x.	vii.	g s	27	112				8	7		3	19	21	
23	ix.	i.	A a	28	113	I				15	9		28	7	
24	viii.	ii.	b n	29	114			4	17			11	8	15	
25	vii.	iii.	c g	30	115		4		6	4	17		16	29	

A, SOLAR DATA.

- I. Days of month.
 II. Roman reckoning.
 III. Ferial Numbers.
 IV. D.L., left, alphabetical; right, verbal.
 V. Days of Egyptian months, Phamenoth and Pharmuthi.
 VI. Days of year.

B, LUNI-SOLAR DATA.

- E, Epact.
 LL, Lunar Letters.
 H, Hippolytan.
 C, Cyprianic.
 A, Anatolian.
 P-A, Pseudo-Anatolian.
 Al., Alexandrine.
 V, Victorian.

Golden Nos.

the Pontiff, to whom it appertains to select the day. Other Easters (which are immaterial to the present purpose), it adds¹, are placed on the margin, not as having authority, but as indicating variety of opinion.

It remains to be observed, in connexion with the origin of the Mundane Reckonings given in these Annals, that a pseudo-Victorian Mundane Period of 5200 (*i.e.*, A.M. 5201 = A.D. 1), based on interpolated² passages of the Prologue, is employed in the Irish work *De mirabilibus Sacrae Scripturae*. From that source it was taken by Tigernach.

Finally, the Table of Paschal Months shows the agreement and difference between the Golden Numbers of the Paschal systems described³.

In A, the perplexing contiguity of II. and III. explains how the latter came to be superseded by one or other of the IV. columns. As regards V., the Syro-Macedonian months corresponded, day for day, Dystrus with March; Xanthicus with April.

In B, the Epact is the moon's age (not on the day opposite which it stands, but) on March 1 of each luni-solar year (represented by a Golden No.). In the Lunar Letters, the one-day interval between E and F in April makes the ten letters represent the 29 days of the *hollow* month. The rule of alternate *full* and *hollow* lunations is apparently violated in II. of 84 and XXIII. of 84 (12). But the moon 30 in question on March 1 is what the Greeks called *old and new*,⁴ and Western computists, *thirtieth and first*.⁵

ad meum pertinebat officium praeterire, et in eius constitueretur arbitrio qui universali ecclesiae praesideret quatenus potissimum dies in tali conditione solemnitati precipuae deputetur (*loc. cit.*).

¹ *Adds.*—Caeteris, quae a latere similiter adiecta sunt, non firmatur auctoritas; sed varia significatur opinio (*loc. cit.*).

² *Interpolated.*—See *Todd Lecture Series*, III. 365 sq.

³ *Described.*—For the Pseudo-Ana-

tolian, see in the Irish Paschal controversy, Table X., p. cxxvi., *infra*.

⁴ *Old and new.*—Ενη, or Ένη, και νέα. The authorities are given in Stephanus' *Thesaurus*, s. v. Ένεα (Lond. ed., 1821-2, III, 3735 7).

⁵ *Thirtieth and first.*—Nam, completo cursu tricenalis, uno mense tricenisima canitur et aliomense tricenisima quae et prima (*De Cursu lun[a]e*, Cologne MS. 83^u, fol. 56, Krusch, *Der 8. jährl. Ostercyclus*, p. 242).

It is derived from the Rule for finding the moon's age: $(89 + 30 =) 119 \div 59$ leaves 1; showing the moon is *hollow*. The reckoning appears distorted in the spurious *Tractate of St. Athanasius* hereinafter described, and therefrom in the fabricated *Anatolius*, which has the ninth Easter on April 14th, moon 15 (not 14).

III.
Mundane
Reckon-
ings :
Tigernach.

III.—The Mundane Reckonings used in the Annals had their origin in a Fragment¹ of Tigernach,—three vellum folios, of the thirteenth or fourteenth century, bound up with the MS. A, and containing 490 years (A.D. 81—570), for almost three-fourths blank, with intermittent ferial and Alexandrine epactal notation. Of the chronological data, the following directly relate to the present subject.

(1)
Mundane
Periods ;

(a) pseudo-
Victorian.

(b) Bedan

(1).² *Wednesday, moon 2* [27], [A.M.] *Septuagint, 5290* [5295], *Hebrew, 4046, A.D. 95*. The rectification of the Septuagint number is supplied by the Annals of Ulster, in which 5201 is the difference between the Septuagint A.M. and the Hebrew A.D. This is the pseudo-Victorian Mundane Period, 5200, of the Irish Augustine. The difference between 4046 and 95, 3951, is the Mundane Period of Bede. But, on the other hand, although A.D. 95 is intended, the week-day of Jan. 1 and the genuine Victorian A.M. denote A.D. 94. Finally, whilst the cyclic computation of the Fragment proves that A.D. 95 is meant, the epact is of 89. (This prolepsis of 5 years continues throughout.)

(2).³ *Thursday, moon 9* [4], [Sep., 5453] *Heb. 4204*.

¹ *Fragment*.—See *Todd Lecture Series*, III. 354 sq. Reference in the following notes is by fol. (1, 2, 3), page (a, b), and col. (1, etc.; 6 to the page). Of the five missing years supplied in the *T. L. S.* III., the fourth is;—*iii. clxvii. Kl. En. i. f., l. xx*. The Editor, who imprudently relied upon O'Curry's transcript, found afterwards that the original has

the entry, which is identical with the restoration (fol. 1 b, 3).

² 1.—*iiii. xlv. Kl. En. iii. f., l. ii. Ab initio mundi vccxc., secundum lxx. Interpretes; secundum Ebreos, iii. xlv. Ab Incarnatione xcv* (fol. 1a, 2).

³ 2.—*iiii. cc. iii. Kl. En. v. f., l. ix. Hic est annus primus noni celi magni paschalis, qui habet iii. Concurrentes bissextiles et tertius*

This is the first year of the 9th great Paschal cycle, and it has 4 bissextile Concurrents and is the 3rd year of Indiction. The Concurrents are of B.C. 1 and A.D. 252; the (proleptic) Indiction of 252 is 15; the epact is of 247. Such is the genesis of Tigernach's pseudo-Bedan A.M.: founded apparently on the fact that years which are 9 solar cycles apart have the same ferial incidence, and differ only by 5 in the lunar. How a grave annalist could base an Era on the laughable paradox that A.D. 1 began on A.D. 252, remains to be explained by those who applaud Tigernach as the most reliable¹ of the equated with A.D. 252, A.M. 4256, (*i.e.*, eight great Paschal native chroniclers. Nor is this all. A.M. 4204 being cycles) corresponds with A.D. 303, which gives a Paschal Mundane Period of 4255. Admirers of Tigernach will find it somewhat difficult to suggest a plausible explanation of this notable discovery.

(3)² *Saturday, moon 20 [15], [5454] 4205. This is the year of the Incarnation of Christ, according to Dionysius: for, according to him, He was born in the 2nd year of the great Paschal cycle. And it has 5 Concurrents.* The solar criteria denote A.D. 1 and A.D. 253; the epact is of A.D. 248.

(4)³ *Sunday, moon 7 [2], [5461] 4212. This is the year of the Incarnation, according to Bede, and it has 7 bissextile Concurrents.* A.D. 8 and 260, in solar; A.D. 255, in lunar, reckoning.

est annus Indictionis (fol. 2a, 2, 3.)

¹ *Reliable.* — "Tigernach, the most trustworthy and illused of Irish chroniclers" (*Tripartite*, Rolls' ed., Introd. p. cxxvii.). "He is," a note (*ib.*) has it, "so far as I know, the only Irish . . . chronicler honest enough to confess that some of his materials were uncertain. 'Omnia monumenta Scotorum usque Cimbaeth incerta erant.' There is a similar passage in Irish in the Book of Ballymote."

Tigernach's honesty, however, did not extend to the confession

that he merely put the Irish passage in question into Latin. For the proof that this was his original and for the reliability of Tigernach, see *T. L. S.* III. 251-2; 361.

² 3.—IIIciv. Kl. En. vii. f., l. xx. Hic est annus Incarnationis Christi secundum Dionisium, quia, secundum eum, secundo anno celi magni paschalis natus est. Qui annus habet v. Concurrentes et xiiii. am [lunam viii. Kl. Apr.] (fol. 2 a, 3. One line and a half abraded or left blank. Scribe did not know Latin.).

³ —IIIcexii. Kl. En. i. f., l. vii. Hic est annus Incarnationis Christi

Thereafter, in six¹ places, the so-called Dionysian A.D. is given after the Hebrew. The fourth² entry is: [*Sep. 5620, Heb.*] 4371; A.D., Hebrew, 420, Dionysian, 167. Accordingly, the first reckoning in the Annals of Ulster ought to be: 5632, 4383, 432, 179; that is to say, 12 were to be added to each number of the Tigernach series. But, instead, A.D. 432, the true year, is named Dionysian³, and 253 (i.e., A.D. 252 + B.C. 1) are added to each of the other three sums, making: A.M., *Septuagint*, 5885, Hebrew, 4636; A.D., Hebrew, 685, Dionysian, 432. (A Bedan A.D., which is added, should be 425, according to Tigernach.) In this way, the whole of the notation, as shown in the Index, is carried out. The arbitrary variation is of a piece with the two chronistic inventions of Tigernach. The reckoning, however, serves one good purpose relative to the rectification of the *Ulster* chronology.

Arbitrary
alteration
in Annals
of Ulster.

IV.
A.D.
dating:

IV.—That A.D. dating was known in Ireland towards the middle of the seventh century, appears from the mention of the Dionysian Cycle in the *Paschal Epistle* of Cumman. For non-Paschal purposes, however, it was held in no better estimation by the Irish than by Dionysius, as shown by the fact that no instance of its annalistic use occurs for nearly two centuries later, and even then it alternates with decemnovennial notation. On folio 15a of the Irish Carlsruhe Codex of Bede (one of the sources of the *Grammatica Celtica*), containing the Alexandrine cycles from 532 to 1063, a Latin entry⁴ is written on the margin.

first
native in-
stances of
alternate
with de-
cemno-
ven-
nal nota-
tion.

817, A.D.

[A.D.] DCCCXVII. Aed, king of Ireland, dies.

(His obit is given in the Annals of Ulster at 819.)

On the other hand, in the Calendar, at Aug. 28, on

secundum Bedam, qui habet vii. Concurrentes bissextiles (fol. 2a, 4).

¹ Six.—Fol. 2 a, 6; 3 a, 2; 3 a, 3; 3 a, 5; 3 b, 1; 3 b, 5.

² Fourth.—III ccc l xxi. . . Anni Domini, secundum Ebreos, cccc xx.; secundum Dionisium vero, clxvii (fol. 3 a, 5).

³ Dionysian.—In the translation (Vol. I. p. 5), the clause, *but, according to Dionysius, there are 432 years*, is omitted.

⁴ Entry.—Aed, rex Hibernie, moritur. (*Gram. Celt. praeft.*, p. xxxii.; ed. Ebel., xxiii.; *M.G.H.*, III. 136; *Glossæ Hib.*, Proleg., xxvi.)

folio 17a of the same MS., another obit (in Irish¹, except the final words, *x. anno*) is entered.

Death of Murchad, son of Maelduin [king of Kinelowen], *in Clonmacnoise, from [—on] the bed of [St.] Ciaran, in the tenth year.* 826, cyclic date.

Tenth, of course, presupposes a *first* identified year. The two obits have consequently to be taken together. The 817 of the first was an initial decemnovennial year, and *tenth year* was an allusive way of designating 826. To show how misleading the indication is, it has been conjectured² that, as Murchad was deposed in 820, *tenth* meant 831. To which (not to mention that 820 would assign the death to 829, and that the present Annals state Murchad was set aside in 823) the fatal objection is that the deposition is not to be found in Codex.

The earliest recorded occurrence of its independent employment is found in the *Liber de mensura orbis terrae*, which the author, Dicuil, states was finished A.D. 825.

Post³ octingentos viginti quinque peractos Summi annos Domini . . . 825, A.D.

But the older system was not yet superseded. In the Leyden Irish Codex of Priscian, a certain Dubthach minutely specified the day whereon he wrote⁴ a hexameter and pentameter by the following Paschal data: *3rd of the Ides [11th] of April; 3rd year of decemnovennial cycle; 3rd day before Easter* [which thus fell on April 14]. So precise, and yet so vague! Having regard to the probable date of the MS., the criteria denote either A.D. 753, 838, cyclic date.

¹ *Irish.* — Dár murchatho, m[ac] Maileóuin, hi Cluain-m[ac]cu-noir, á mbea Chiapáin, x. anno (*G. C.*; *Glos. Hib.*, *loc. cit.*).

² *Conjectured.*—Having quoted the entry of Murchad's deposition from Mageoghegan's Annals, 820, Zimmer concludes: *efficitur Moricatum. . . decimo anno secessus . . . 831 . . . mortem obiisse* (*Glos. Hib.* p. xxviii.)

³ *Post, etc.*—Ed. Parthey, Berlin, 1870, p. 85.

⁴ *Wrote.*—Dubthach hos versus transcripsit tempore parvo:

Indulge, lector, quæ male scripta vides.

tertio Idus Apriles tribus digitis;
tertio anno decenno-tribus instru-
[vennalis] celi . . . mentis;
tertiodie an[te] pas- penna, mem-
cha . . . brano;
tertia decima lu- . . . atramento;
na incipiente
tertia hora post Trinitate
meridiem auxiliatrice.
(*Gloss. Hib.* p. x. ii.)

838, or 933. Which was intended, it were idle to conjecture from the foregoing. Fortunately, the requisite data are supplied by the present Annals, and appropriately in Latin.¹

A.D. 869. Dubtach, son of Maeltuile, most erudite of the Latinists of all Europe, slept in Christ.

His notable cryptic specification he had penned in 838. Would that similar were extant of the time when the Cycle of 84 was in use!

A.D.,
annalistic
use of. Whence it may be concluded that A.D. numeration began to be employed in native Annals in the first quarter of the ninth century.

Some years
cannot be
identified
by present
Annals,
suggested
explanation
of
annalistic
error of by
Ussher, The futility of the A.D. method to determine the true years of itself cannot be more clearly demonstrated than by the present Annals. From 431 to 1014, every year is duly numbered, yet it is a commonplace that this part is antedated by one year. The prolepsis was discovered by Ussher, who, as we have seen, frequently quotes the Annals and thus explains² it at the first year cited: "858 from Christ's Nativity (or 859 from his Incarnation, after the computation of the Church of England)." Again: "So in the same Annals [of Ulster], at the year of our Lord, 920 (or 921 after the common account)."

O'Connor, With the intuition which found out that Tigernach knew the Dominical Letters, O'Connor³ made the "remarkable" discovery that these Annals "are uniform in antedating the Christian area by one year only down to 1263"! "The reader is to bear in mind," O'Donovan⁴ writes, "that the Annals of Ulster are antedated by one year up to 1014."

Reeves, Dealing with the year of St. Columba's death (which he erroneously concluded to be 597, instead, as has been shown, of 596), Reeves⁵ says of the Saint's obit in the Annals of Ulster. "Their signature is vii., which gives

¹ *Latin*.—Dubtach, mac Maeltuile, doctissimus Latinorum totius Europæ, in Cristo quievit (Vol. I. 380).

² *Explains*.—Original of Corbes,

etc., Works, xi. 432. The two quotations are on the same page.

³ O'Connor.—*Stowe Cat.*, p. 175.

⁴ O'Donovan.—*Ann. IV. MM. Introd.*, p. xlviii.

⁵ Reeves.—*Adamnan*, p. 312.

B as the Sunday-letter and indicates 595, the very year in their margin, for where they *say* 594, they *mean* 595." And, at foot, he assigns no explanation of the discrepancy, except that "this curious perversity prevails all through these Annals till 1015 [1014], where they right themselves." Apparently copying Ussher, Todd¹ states that the Annals "date from the era of the Incarnation, not from the Nativity, so that their years are all one less than the A.D., or the era of the Birth of our Lord."

Passing over the fact that, as we have seen², the *Chronography of 354* makes the year of the Nativity A.D. 1, not B.C. 1, Ussher's solution is negated by the ferial and lunar criteria, which prove that the opening years are accurate. The Annals themselves supply the means of rectification in the (a) ferial, and (b) lunar notation, and (c) Mundane Reckonings. erroneous
true
solution
in Annals :

(a) Tables C and A show that the ferial notation is correct down to 481, which is marked v. The notation recommences at 486, with v. The two sequences are :— (a)
ferial
incidence,

Ulster		True	
ferial sequence.		ferial sequence.	
v. 481	D	v. 481	D
vi. 482	C	vi. 482	C
vii. 483	B	vii. 483	B
i. 484	AG	i. 484	AG Bis.
iii. 485	F	iii. 485	F
v. 486	D	iv. 486	E
		v. 487	D

Between v. and v., the true sequence requires five years. The Ulster has but four, and consequently omits one year

(b) Tables K and L show that 481 rightly has epact (b)

¹ Todd.—*War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill*, p. xxxii., n. 2. See also p. xlvi., n. 1, *ib.*

² Seen.—P. lvii., note ², *supra*.

lunar incidence xv. The notation recommences at 486, with epact xxi.
The two sequences are :—

Ulster	True
epactal sequence.	epactal sequence
xv. 481	xv. 481
xxvi. 482	xxvi. 482
vii. 483	vii. 483
xviii. 484	xviii. 484
xxix. 485	xxix. 485
xxi. 486	x. 486
ii. 487	xxi. 487
	ii. 488

Between xv. and xxi., the true sequence requires five epacts. The Ulster has but four, which is owing to omission of one year.

(c)
Mundane
Reckon-
ing.

(c) A.M. 4685 (from the pseudo-Bedan Mundane Period of 4204) is equated with A.D. 481. The same notation recommences at 487, with 4692. The two sequences are :—

Ulster	True
Mundane sequence.	Mundane sequence
A.M. A.D.	A.M. A.D.
4685 481	4685 481
4686 482	4686 482
4687 483	4687 483
4688 484	4688 484
4689 485	4689 485
4690 486	4690 486
4692 487	4691 487
	4692 488

Between 4685 and 4692, the true sequence requires six years. The Ulster has but five, arising from omission of one year.

Source
of error :
number-
ing blank
year 486
as 487.

As the solar and lunar criteria from 486, inclusive, prove that the A.D. intended is a year later, the error arose between 481 and the textual 486. Since the textual 486 is the true A.D. 487, the original 486, it follows, was blank, with the result that, as in the Annals of Innisfallen and the Tigernach Fragment, the signature, *Kal.*, or *Kl.*, was omitted, whether from ignorance or oversight, in transcription. Next came the

A.D. numerator, who, knowing nothing of the ferial and epact, merely counted the existing *Kal.*, and placed 486, the number of the missing year, after the *Kal.* of 487, and continued the error to 1013. In consequence, the chronology to 485, inclusive, is correct; 486 is wanting; thenceforward, to 1013, the dates are one year in advance.

The misdating in B from 1191 to 1196, it has been shown in the Notes, arose from ignorance of chronistic criteria on the part of the summarist. The same is to be said, as regards A, of the more serious error, continued through more than a century (1265-1378) and accumulating by accretions of from two to five years. The latter arose from the notarial pedantry of beginning the year later than January, thereby including portions of two Julian years in one A.D. But, as the ferial and epact were always changed on Jan. 1, this should not have misled any fairly informed annalist or copyist. In the present case, the text preserved these data to an extent quite sufficient to have obviated the deviation in question.

Later, misdating in B, source of ; in A,

source of

The aid afforded by the rectified Annals towards correcting work that passes for accurate may be appositely illustrated by some of the historical references in the *Tripartite Life* of St. Patrick, as verified in the Introduction to the Rolls' edition.

Corrective value of Annals,

Ciaran (monk) of Castlekieran, Meath, is stated¹ to have died A.D. 770. This is the year in the *Four Masters*, which O'Donovan allowed to pass uncorrected. But to show how reliable they are, at their 768 they transcribe the items given in the *Annals of Ulster* at 773, with the notable exception of the lunar eclipse of Dec. 2! The death took place in 775.

instances of : (1) 770 for 775,

Echaid,² son of Bresal, "flourished about A.D. 800

(2) 800 for

¹ Stated.—*Introd.*, p. lxiii. In the *Index*, the identification of the textual Belach-duin with Castlekieran is attributed to Reeves. But he merely copied O'Donovan (*Ann. IV. M.M. I. 512*).

² Echaid.—*Ib.* Bresal, the father was king of Iveagh and died in 685. It was perhaps his unnamed son into whom one of the sons of Cerball (slain 693) plunged a sword, whilst he was lying down,

733, (Reeve's *Eccl. Antiqq.*, 245)." This petty chief of Iveagh was slain no less than seven-and-sixty years before, in 733.

(3) Noda,¹ abbot of Armagh, "died, according to the
816 for *Four Masters* (ed. O'Donovan), A.D. 811, recte 816."
812, But, notwithstanding this rectification, the true year was 812.

(4) Connecan, son of Colman and grandson of Niall the
853 for Showery, "was killed in Ulster A.D. 853." So the *Four*
855, *Masters* state; but in this case O'Donovan makes a correction.² The raid on which he, with many others, fell was made by Aedh, son of Niall, king of Ireland, into Ulidia in 855.

(5) Cenngegan, king of Cashel, "was slain A.D. 897."
897 for Here, for the third time, the *Four Masters* are followed,
902, although O'Donovan wrote³ that their 897 corresponds with 901 [=902] of the *Annals of Ulster*. Finnguine, nick-named *Goose-head* (Cenn-gegain), was deposed in favour of the well-known Cormac, son of Cuilennan, in 901, and slain by his associates in 902.

V. V.—In its marginal and interlinear spaces, the Paschal Table invited such laconic items as the obits, battles, initial regnal years, eclipses, etc., given in the nucleus of chronicle beginning of the present Annals. In process of time, as additions came to be made from other native cycles and foreign sources, more room would be required, rendering an independent volume necessary. Such was the origin of the *Books* referred to or cited in several places. The years being sufficiently identified in the series by the respective ferial and epact, to retain purely Paschal data would be superfluous for merely historical

Easter data, why omitted;

at Oristown, in Meath (*Tripartite*, Part II.).

¹Noda.—*Ib.* The releasing of the churches from servitude attributed to him in the *Tripartite* (Part II.), no doubt, took place when Noda went to Connaught with the Law and Shrine of Patrick, in 811.

²Correction.—Having noted that an entry given in the *IV. MM.* at

their 853 is not in the *Annals of Ulster*, he continues; "The others [including the slaying of Connecan] given in the *Four Masters* under 853 are to be found in the former under 854" (I. 487-8). O'Donovan, we have seen, had bidden the reader to bear in mind to add one year to the *Ulster* dates down to 1014.

³Wrote.—*Ann. IV. MM.* I. 556.

purposes. The exceptional character of the Lenten and Easter dates of 919, 1014 and 1109 accounts for their insertion.

The unforeseen uncertainty wrought by this omission was rendered well nigh irreparable by the proleptic substitution of the new epacts for the old, when the Paschal system was changed. Three typical instances occur in these Annals. In 618, a battle was fought on Easter Sunday; in 636, Carthach fled from Rahen (to Lismore), at Easter-tide; in 674, a rain-bow shaped cloud appeared Good Friday night. So well known, or so easy to be discovered, were the Paschal dates, that doubtless it seemed time and parchment wasted to record them. A change of system and therewith the loss of the clue seem not to have occurred to those who made the entries. At length, we are in a position to supply them. In 618, Easter was April 16, according to the 84, Victorian and Alexandrine Cycles; in 636, the Irish Easter fell on April 21 (V. and A., March 30); in 674, on March 26 (V. and A., April 12).

uncertainty caused thereby, instances of:

Easters of 84 omitted

On the other hand, to take but a few instances, with respect to the obit of Egbert on Easter, 728; the burning of Clonard on Easter eve, 789; frost and snow from Jan. 6 to Easter, 1008; and the massacre of O'Boylan, with 38 others, on the Eve of Low Sunday, 1119, no ambiguity can arise from the omission of the Calendar Paschal days. The respective Alexandrine incidence was April 24, April 18 (Easter, April 19), March 28, and April 5 (Easter, March 30).

Alexandrine Easters omitted.

To this last composite recension belong all the extant native chronicles, including the Annals of Ulster. Of these, the most ancient are the Annals of Innisfallen, the early portion whereof is based in part on the Victorian Cycle, and which do for Munster what the present compilation does for Ulster.

Ulster Annals, composite recension.

That the Paschal Cycle formed the foundation, appears furthermore from the interspersed Latin versions. These were manifestly made to accord with the language of the Easter Table, and may reasonably be regarded

Language of cycle adopted in chronicle.

as tolerably contemporaneous with the events. Who, at a later period, say the close of the tenth century, would have been at pains to turn some items into Latin, leaving the remainder in Irish; and, more important still, unlike the run of after-time workers, possessed the discrimination here shown in the use of obsolete and current terms? Three entries, for example, are given of brawls that took place in Armagh, on Whitsunday, in 781, 819, and 893, respectively. Is it probable that a latinist, at the time indicated, selected the first, to the capricious exclusion of the second and third, for translation? The improbability is appreciably increased by the loan-word for Whitsunday, a vocable so rare as to be found in only two other documents connected with Ireland, the (interpolated) Penitential¹ of Columbanus and the Canon of the Mass in the Stowe Missal²: in the latter of which, moreover, the rubric, instead of the textual *Quinquagesima*, has *Pentecost* proving how, as early as the middle of the eighth century, the Latin equivalent was becoming otherwise antiquated. Again, *princeps*, *abbas*, *abb* and *coarb* are employed indifferently down to 948, where the first occurs for the last time. The want of uniformity and the disappearance of the most idiomatic of the terms are quite incompatible with a subsequent comprehensive Latin version.

Latin
versions,
authors of,

The Latin renderings, it may be asserted with some confidence, were the work of the monastic Lectors and of literati, such as Dubthach, who, perhaps on that account, were distinguished by the title of *Latinists*.

¹ *Penitential*.—Quem versiculum [Ps. lxi. 2] postquam ter in oratione tacite decantaverint, æqualiter a flexione orationis surgant, exceptis diebus Dominicis, et a die primo sancti Paschæ usque ad Quinquagesimam diem (*Regula coenobialis*, Migne, P. L. LXXX. 221).

² *Stowe Missal*.—The rubric is *Pentecosten*; the text: et diem sacratis[s]imam celebrantes Quinquagesimæ Domini nostri Ihesu

Christi, in qua Spiritus Sanctus super apostolos descendit[des-] (fol. 24b: *Trans. R.I.A.* XXVII. 211). In the fragment of the Irish St. Gall Missal, one of the Communion anthems is headed *In Penti[costi]* (*ib.* 237).

In Cormac's *Glossary*, the etymon is correct: Cingeiges, id est, quinquageis, id est, quincagisimus dies a pasca, i. l. laa o chaisc (i.e. 50 days from Easter. *Lebar Brec*, Lith. ed., p. 265a, l. 12-13).

But the clearest evidence that the records were coeval with the events is supplied by the solar and luni-solar entries digested under *Criteria* and *Eclipses* in the Index. These memoranda were manifestly made soon after the facts occurred and, what redounds to the credit of the Annals, regardless of the variance thereby revealed with Paschal reckoning.

A.D. 592, for instance, a solar eclipse is said to have occurred in the morning. This (the only one of that year) took place on March 19¹, at 9 a.m. The true epact was consequently 13. According to the 84, it was 15; new moon on March 17 (not 19). Again, in 664, a solar eclipse is recorded, May 1,² about 3 p.m. The true epact was 29. In the 84, it was 2; new moon on March 30. In the *Ecclesiastical History*³ and the *Chronicle*, Bede has May 3, about 4 p.m. The explanation given by Ussher⁴ is that, having heard the eclipse happened in the beginning of May and knowing it could occur only at new moon, Bede concluded the day was the 3rd, which has XIX., the Alexandrine Golden Number of 664, in the Calendar. Be that as it may, the contrast is distinctly favourable to the native Annalists.

The entry of 878 may be quoted in full. "An

¹ March 19—*L'Art de vérifier les dates, etc.*, Paris, 1818, I. 307.

² May 1.—*Ib.* I. 312. The astronomical calculation is made by Petavius (*De doc. temp.*, Suppl. of eclipses to bk. VIII. c. xiii. no. 46, t. I. 543-4).

³ *History.* *Chronicle.*
Eodem anno Incarnatio[n]is sexcentesimo sexagesimo quarto, facta erat eclipsis solis, die tertio mensis Maii, hora circiter x. diei. (H.E. III. 27.)
Sequenti anno [Ind. 7, A.D. 664] facta est eclipsis solis, quam nos tra aetas meminit, quasi x. hora diei, v. Non. Mai. (Op. Hist. Min. Lond. 1841, p. 197; Migne, P. L. XC. 567B.)

⁴Ussher.—*Brit. Eccl. Antiq.* Wks vi. 516. The explanation is confirmed by the theory propounded in c. xliii. *De temp. rat.*, and easily disposed of by Petavius (*De doc. temp.* V. xiv. I. 236). It will not be out of place to note that the year of Golden No. XIX., mentioned in the same chapter as having, according to ocular testimony, new moon on April 2, two days before the Calendar date, was 702. A lunar eclipse took place April 16, at 10.30 p.m. (*L'Art, etc.* 314.) The Alexandrine Easter (Ap. 23) was consequently held on the 22nd of the moon! The Irish (Ap. 16) was astronomically correct.

eclipse¹ of the moon on Oct. 15, the 14th of the moon about the third vigil [4.30 a.m.] of Wednesday, and an eclipse of the sun on Oct. 29, the 28th of the moon, about the seventh hour of the day [1 p.m.], Wednesday; fifteen solar days intervening." A statement of such minute and accurate detail proceeded from no other than an eye-witness. If additional proof is required, we have MS. B, which gives the 4th², instead of the 14th, of the moon! The luni-solar dates are derived from the Alexandrine epact, 23; the true epact was 25.

Native
entries, an-
tiquity of.

The antiquity of the entries in Irish is well attested by the Old-Irish declensional and conjugational forms, and, far more conclusively, by the words and constructions, the meaning of which is still, and seems destined to continue, purely conjectural. One thing is abundantly established thereby,—the early native Christian chroniclers had wide command of the prose and metric of the mother tongue.

Native
chronic-
lers, char-
acter of.

Annals,
compila-
tion;

sometimes
incorrect.

For the rest, it needs but a cursory examination to reveal the fact that the Annals were a compilation. Transcripts, namely, were obtained³ of the records of various establishments. From these the items of each year were somewhat crudely and not always correctly digested. At 792, for example, Maelruain of Tallaght, Aedhan of Rahen, and another Aedhan, bishops and soldiers of Christ, are said to have slept in peace. But, in the first place, Maelruain was demonstrably not a bishop. To cite but one proof, of the twelve named in the Book of Leinster⁴ as his *folk of unity* (i.e., who lived under him), the eleventh is *Eochaid, bishop of Tallaght*. This was the Echaidh, bishop, anchorite and abbot (next

¹ *Eclipse, etc.*—Eclipsis lunae Idibus Octobris, xiiii. lunae, quassi iiii. vigiliae iiii. feriae; solisque diffectus iiii. Kl. Novembris, lunae xxviii., quassi vii. hora diei, iiii. feriae: solis xv. diebus intervenientibus (A.D. 878).

² *4th.*—The rest of the entry is omitted! Data of the kind had palpably no significance for O'Casidy. It is hardly necessary

to add that the items are passed over by the *Four Masters*.

³ *Obtained.*—For the custom and manner of announcing the death of abbot or monk to other monasteries, see Donati, *De' Dittici degli Antichi*, Lucca, 1753, p. 71 sq.

⁴ *Book of Leinster.*—Lith. ed., p. 270, ll. 12, 11 (*Tallaght* is placed on l. 11, to fill blank space at the end) of 15 lines under cols.

but one in succession to Maelruain, founder) of Tallaght, whose obit is given at 812. The absence of the designation in the list of names, taken with the notice of Echaidh, shows that Maelruain was (not a bishop-, but) a presbyter-abbot, having in his monastery Echaidh for episcopal function.

Secondly, in the *Annals of the Four Masters*, which have the three obits¹ distinct, *bishop and soldier of Christ* are confined to the second Aedhan. Add that the name of the Aedhan of Rahen is in the genitive in the *Annals of Ulster*, and we shall have discovered the source of the error. In reducing *Quies Maelruain, Quies Aedhain* and *Dormitatio Aedhain, episcopi et militis Christi*, to one sentence, the summarist made the eulogistic terms plural and applied them to all three!

With reference to other native sources, the available information is given at the years indicated under *Books* in the Index. The foreign, Bede, Isidore and Marcellinus, were probably cited at first hand. To these is to be added the *Liber Pontificalis*, or *Lives of the Popes*, commonly, but erroneously, attributed to Anastasius the *Librarian*. The extent to which it has been drawn upon will be found at *Popes*, in the Index. The serious annalistic errors, there can be little doubt, arose from inability to equate the respective consular signatures of the original with the solar and luni-solar data of the native Chronicle. The additional variants (tabulated in Appendix C) in the regnal months and days furnish fresh and striking illustration of the inherent liability of alphabetical numeration to corrupt transcription.

The initial item of the *Annals*, that Palladius was sent to Ireland by Pope Celestine, is the well known statement in the Chronicle of Prosper; but that it was taken from the source is incompatible with the mention of the Consuls, Aetius and Valerius, instead of Bassus and Antiochus of the original. As, furthermore,

Foreign
sources.

Patrician
advent
erroneous
A.D.
date of.

2, 3, giving the names of the twelve. At the end of the next column, they are versified in two *Debide* quatrains attributed to

Cormac, son of Cuilennan, king-bishop of Cashel and compiler of the *Glossary*.

¹ *Obits*. -At their year 787!

Aetius and Valerius are found in no foreign chronicle in connexion with either Palladius or Patrick, the question arises whence they were derived by the native annalists.

date of
found by
Patrician
Paschal
Table.

Among the Cycles named by Cummian, in his *Paschal Epistle*, premier place¹ is assigned to that which Patrick brought and composed. The first assertion (the second is plainly an inference) may be taken as giving the accepted tradition respecting the Patrician Cycle, or Table. Direct evidence is, however, superfluous. At the time and long previously, it was the rule² for the Pope to announce at midsummer to the Western churches the date of the coming Easter; whilst by a Conciliar Decree³, enacted

¹ *Premier place*.—Primum illum quem sanctus Patricius, papa noster, tulit et facit [fecit] (*Vet. Epist. Hib. Sylloge*, XI. Ussher, Wks. iv. 440).

² *Rule*.—Primo loco, de observatione Paschae dominici, ut uno die et uno tempore per omnem orbem a nobis observetur, et, *iuxta consuetudinem*, litteras ad omnes tu dirigas.—Conc. Arelat. A.D. 314, Can. I. (*Acta Concilior.*, ed. Harduino, Paris., 1714, I. 263.)

Diocesan publication was made on the Epiphany, as we learn from the Fourth Council of Orleans and the Fourth of Toledo. Quae festivitas annis singulis ab episcopo Epiphaniarum die in ecclesia populis denunciatur.—Conc. Aurelian. IV. A.D. 541, Can. IV. (*Acta Concil.* II. 1436.) Solet in Hispaniis de solemnitate Paschali varietas exsistere praedicationis: diversa enim observantia laterculorum Paschalis festivitatis interdum errorem parturit. Proinde placuit, ut ante tres menses Epiphaniarum metropolitani sacerdotes litteris invicem se inquirant: ut communi scientia edocti diem resurrectionis Christi et comprovincialibus suis insinuent, et uno tempore celebrandum annuntient.—Conc. Tolet. IV. A.D. 633, Can. V. (*Acta Concil.* III. 580.)

³ *Decree*.—Placuit ut quicumque clericus propter necessitatem suam alicubi ad comitatum ire voluerit, Formatum ab episcopo accipiat. Quod si sine Formata voluerit pergere, a communione removeatur. Quod si alicubi ei repentina necessitas orta fuerit ad comitatum pergendi, alleget apud episcopum loci eius ipsam necessitatem, et de hoc scripta eiusdem episcopi deferat. Formatae autem quae a primatibus vel a quibuscumque episcopis clericis propriis dantur, habeant diem Paschae. Quod si adhuc eiusdem anni Paschae dies incerta est, ille praecedens adiungatur, quomodo solet *Post Consulatum* in publicis gestis adscribi.—Conc. Milev. A.D. 416, Can. XX. (*Acta Concil.* I. 1220.)

The Milevi enactment was an extension of the 12th of the Council of Carthage of A.D. 407, whereof the part in question is: Placuit, ut quicumque ad comitatum ire voluerit, in Formata, qua ad urbis Romae ecclesiam mittitur, intineatur: ut inde etiam ad comitatum Formatam accipiat. Quod si accipiens ad Romam tantummodo Formatam, et tacens necessitatem, quae [qua] ad comitatum illi pergendum est, voluerit etiam ad comitatum pergere, a communione removeatur. Quod si ibi, Romae,

sixteen years before, the commendatory letters furnished to clerics journeying were to specify the next Easter day, or, if such was still uncertain (namely, not notified as above), the recorded date of the feast last past.¹ How much more essential, that a bishop, proceeding to evangelize an island between which and the continent annual communication would necessarily be precarious, should be provided with a prospective Paschal Table, whether of 84, or 100, years?

Accordingly, when Fiac, in turn, was consecrated bishop and sent to convert his native Leinster by Patrick, along with the *bell* and *service-set* (chalice and paten) and *crozier*, the *case*² presented to him by the consecrator contained a *tablet*. This *polaire* was the native

Polaire =
Paschal
Table

ei repentina necessitas orta fuerit ad comitatum pergendi, alleget apud episcopum urbis Romae ipsam necessitatem, et de hoc scripta eiusdem Romani episcopi perferat. Formatae [etc., as above].—Conc. Carthag. Honorio VII. [VL] et Theodosio II. (*Cod. Can. Eccles. CVI. P.L. LXVII. 216.*)

¹ *Last past*.—This would thus be the *Pascha Annotinum*, or anniversary Easter; for which see Du Cange, *Glossarium*, s.v.

² *Case*.—Dubbert Patricceumtach do Fiace, idon, cloce ocus mensiir ocus bachall ocus poolire (*Book of Armagh*, fol. 18b). For *menstir*, see *Trs. R.I.A.* XXIX. 185.

According to the *Hesperica Famina* (an Old-Irish skit on the native affectation of Greek), the *tabula* was waxed and quadrangular (*P. L.* XC. 1195-6). Cf. the Dacian triptych (*a Cautio de puero empto*), which is 4½ by 4½ inches, and has 14 lines of writing on the third page (*C. I. L.* III. *Dacica Instrumenta*, No. VII., p. 942).

By a natural error, in *cereis* (i.e. the Paschal taper) of *de temporat.* xlvii. is glossed in *tablets* (hi claraib) in the Carlsruhe Codex of Bede (*Gloss. Hib.* 249). The years described by St. Columba on a casket cover were perhaps incised in the wood. In huius [pineae]

capsae operculo numerum xxiii. annorum describo (*Vita Col.* ii. 5).

In the corresponding place of the *Tripartite Life* (MS. Rawlinson B, fol. 22d), the plural (*polairi*) is found. This arose from confounding the Paschal Table with the tablets mentioned in a passage in the Book of Armagh (fol. 9a), which states that, on one occasion, seeing Patrick's eight or nine companions, with tablets in their hands written in the Mosaical style (on both sides, *Exod.* xxxii. 15), the pagans called out to have them slain, saying they had swords in their hands to slay people, which seemed of wood, but in their opinion were of iron, for shedding blood.

These tablets were doubtless similar to the diptychs, of which a specimen figured in Gori's *Thesaurus Diptychorum* is 15½ inches long, by 5½ wide, with writing space of 14 inches by 4½, containing 28 lines of (Greek) script (Florence, 1759, vol. I., p. 263, Tab. X. I. b. cf. *Donati, De Dittici*, etc. p. 136). The handle suggested in the text would be some 3 inches long (that of an ancient *crepitaculum ecclesiasticum* in Gori, III. Tab. X., is 3½). The resemblance to the short broad swords of the Irish would thus readily present itself.

equivalent of *pugillare*, in the sense of *Paschal Table*, which the original, *pinax*, bore in the title (engraved, as quoted¹, on the chair) of one of the Hippolytan works; in the Easter Treatise² of Cyprian; and, more appositely still, in the Irish spurious Athanasian Paschal Tractate³. If it be asked why the Greek was not directly drawn from, the reason is to be found in the risk of confusion⁴ with derivatives from the Latin *pinna* (point, summit) and *penna* (pen). Moreover, the pedantic use of Greek words was confined to the Latin compositions of Irish writers: knowledge of the language was naturally too restricted to allow Hellenic vocables or loan-words to be introduced into the native vernacular. Inclusion with articles not necessarily of daily employment distinguishes this *tablet* from the *tablets* which, the falling of his *graph* (*graphium*), or stylus⁵, from Patrick's mantle shows, were carried on the person, in readiness for immediate use,—to receive, for instance, the *alphabets*⁶, or *elements* (of Christian doctrine), which the Apostle, we learn from the *Tripartite Life* and the *Book of Armagh*, wrote for distinguished converts.

Polairi
(plural)=
material
tablets.

Patrician
Cycle,
initial year
of denoted
by Con-
suls.

Like every other Western Cycle, the Patrician had the initial year marked in the current method, by the Consuls. Who these were, we learn from a synchronistic Tract⁷ in the *Book of Ballymote*, which gives the

¹ Quoted.—*Supra*, p. xxxiii.

² *Treatise*.—*De Paschae Computus*, Migne, *P. L.* IV. 946, 950, 951, 952, 963; *Corpus SS. Lat. Eccl. III. Pars II. Cypriani Opera*, Viennae, 1871, pp. 251, 254, 255 (bis), 268.

³ *Tractate*.—Itaque hanc summam et hanc conclusionem in penace constituto a maioribus invenimus: *Pascha neque ante xi. K. Ap., neque post xi. K. Mai., posse celebrari*.—Ambrosian (Bobio) MS., H. 150, fol. 134b (Krusch, *Der Sâjâhr. Ostercyclus*, p. 335).

⁴ *Confusion*.—*Rhinoceros* (nose-horned) is glossed *nose-pointed* (*srónbennach*) in the St. Gall &

Leyden copies of Priscian (*Gram. Celt.*, ed. 2, p. 23; *Glossae Hib.*, p. 226).

⁵ *Stylus*.—*Darochairagraif a brut Patraic*. His stylus fell from the mantle of Patrick (*Trip. Life*, Part II. MS. Rawl. B. 512, fol. 11b).

⁶ *Alphabets; Elements*.—In the *Tripartite & Book of Armagh*, the terms are convertible: *aipgitir*, Rawl. B. 13d = *elimenta*, Ar. 13b. The other references are: *abgitorium*, Ar. 13c = *aipgitir*, R. 13d; *abgitorium*, Ar. 15b; *alphabetum*, R. 16a, Ar. 15a; *elementa*, R. 14d, 15a; *elimenta*, Ar. 10c.

⁷ *Tract*.—*Is i sin bliadain doradad Paladius a Papa Celestino do pro-*

year of the coming of Palladius as A.P. 401, A.M. 5632; the year of the Patrician arrival as A.P. 402, A.M. 5633. Consuls, Aetius and Valerius. (The A.M. shows that the A.P. years should be 404, 405, respectively. The errors were scribal.) With the Victorian Cycle under his hand (Consular Fasti were unknown to the Irish), why did the synchronist not name the Consuls of the Palladian, as well as of the Patrician, year? Manifestly, because his object was (not to supply Bassus and Antiochus, but) to identify two years (one designated by consulship) by the Victorian A.P. and A.M. Now, the only document containing the Consuls Aetius and Valerius and connected with Patrick known in Ireland when this Tract was composed¹, towards the close of the sixth century, was the Patrician Paschal Table. It began, accordingly, with the year in which they were Consuls. Whence the Ballymote chronologer drew the right, indeed the inevitable, conclusion that Patrick arrived in Ireland in the initial year of his Paschal Table. Such is the sole authentic source of the date of the Patrician advent. The consulship in question belonged to A.D. 432² and is consequently antedated by one year in the present Annals.

Patrician
advent
funda-
mental
datum of.

In connexion with the custom already mentioned, of notifying the date of the coming Easter to the Western churches, Pope Leo the Great (440—461) had to deal

Easters,
discussion
respecting
two;

gecht soscela do Scotaib. Is i sin in t-aenmadh bliadain ar cethri cetaib o crochadh Crist. Mad o thosach domain, imorro, is da bliadain [trichat], ar se cetaib, ar coic mili. Is é lín bliadan ar sin dodheachaidh Padraic gu progept dochum n-Erenn. Etius et Valerianus, da chonsul isin bliadain sin . . . Ind ara bliadain ar ceithri cetaibh andsin o crochadh Crist. In treas bliadain trichat imorro, ar se cetaibh, ar coic mili o thosach domain connigi sin. That is the year Palladius was sent by Pope Celestine to preach the Gospel to the Scots, i.e., the 401st [404th]

since Christ was crucified. If, however, from the beginning of the world, [it] is the 56[3]2nd. The year after that, Patrick went to preach the Gospel to Ireland. Etius and Valerianus [were] the two Consuls of that year. . . 402nd [405th] after the Crucifixion of Christ; 5633rd from beginning of the world, to that (*Bk. of Ballymote*, lith. ed., p. 10a; *Todd Lect. Ser. III.* 284, 286).

¹ *Composed*.—*Td. Lct. Ser. III.* 245, 369.

² 432.—Almeloveen: *Fast. Rom. Cons. lib. duo*, Amstelaed., 1740, p. 170.

(a)
A.D. 444 ;

with two Easters regarding which the East and West differed. The first was that of 444. The year was one of the two for which the computation failed to assign a canonical (Roman) Easter. The festival was April 23. This was likewise the Alexandrine date; but being, as we have seen, later than the Petrine term, April 21, Leo requested Cyril of Alexandria to agree in adopting March 26, the corresponding Sunday of the previous lunation. In disregard of the Athanasian precedent, Cyril refused.¹ Whereupon, the Pope consulted Paschasinus, bishop of Lilybaeum in Sicily, but with the same result. To avert disunion, April 23 was acquiesced in by the West. It was perhaps the (lost) reply of Cyril on this occasion that suggested the *Epistle* fabricated in his name, in support of the Alexandrine system, in Ireland.

(b)
A.D. 455 ;
Letter of
Pope Leo
to Pas-
chasinus ;

The second was the Easter of 455. Respecting this, Leo, as early as 451, concluded a letter to Paschasinus by observing that Theophilus² appointed April 24, a day altogether at variance with ecclesiastical rule; April 17 being assigned in the Roman Paschal Cycles. Once more, there can be little doubt, the reply, as in the case of 444, was unfavourable. Two years later, the Pope addressed Marcian, emperor of the East, on the subject. He began by stating³ that, to obviate two Easters in one

Marcian

¹ *Refused.*—Id verum invenimus quod ab Alexandrinae ecclesiae episcopo beatitudini vestrae rescriptum est (Migne, *P.L.* LIV 606).

That Leo's request was to hold the feast on March 26, appears from the case in point quoted by Paschasinus : in 417, the Romans would not celebrate on April 22, but on March 25, whence a most serious error [!]. Sicut evenit... anno consulatus Honorii Aug. XI. et Constantii bis. Tunc enim, cum declinaretur ne x. Kal. Mai. die Pascha teneretur, celebratum est viii. die Kal. Apr. . . et error gravissimus est ortus (*ib.*).

² *Theophilus.*—Theophilus viii. Kl. Maias constituit observandum, quod regula ecclesiastica penitus invenimus alienum ; in nostris autem paschalibus cyclis . . . xv. Kl. Maias eiusdem anni pascha celebrandum esse sit scriptum (*ib.* 929).

³ *Stating.*—Paschale festum . . . ita est lunaris cursus conditione mutabile, ut . . . diei ambigua occurrat electio, ut ex hoc fiat . . . ut non simul omnis ecclesia . . . observet. Studuerunt quidem sancti patres occasionem huius erroris auferre, omnem hanc curam Alexandrino episcopodelegantes (quoniam apud Aegyptios huius supputati-

year, the Nicene Fathers took measures [not by composing a decemnovennial cycle, as Dionysius fabricated, but] by delegating the whole question to the bishop of Alexandria (the Egyptians being reputed to have traditional knowledge of this computation), who was every year to notify the day to the Apostolic See, thence to be communicated by letters to the remoter Churches. But, he went on, Theophilus, in his 100-year List, laid down a date different from that of others. In his 74th year (A.D. 453), they kept his April 12; in his 75th (454), they would keep his April 4 (March 28 is given by 84 and 84 (12). The concession was plainly made to be reciprocated). But, for the 76th (455), a day is given unauthorized by any precedent, any calculation, since the Passion,—i.e., April 24, which far exceeds the ancient, constituted (Petrine) limit; whilst others assign April 17; the legitimate Paschal limits being (according to the 84 (12,) March 22—April 21. The occasional incidence on April 22, 23, is justified to some extent, on the ground that, although the Resurrection falls outside, the Passion falls within, the limit. But to prolong to April 24 is too unusual¹, too overt a transgression. The emperor was accordingly requested to direct the Egyptians, or others, if such there were, skilled in such reckoning, to solve the scruple, so that all should celebrate in accordance with tradition and within the term.

(reasons
against
April 24
and for
April 17,
as Easter
Day);

On the same day (June 15, 453), another letter was despatched which clearly expresses the object of the first. After stating the matter whereon the emperor had been written to, bishop Julianus, papal legate at Constantinople, was enjoined² to frequently suggest to Marcian to

Julianus ;

onis antiquitus tradita videbatur esse peritia), per quem quotannis dies praedictae solemnitis sedi apostolicae indicaretur, cuius scriptis ad longinquiores ecclesias indicium generale percurreret (*ib.* 1055).

¹*Unusual*.—Ad viii. autem Kl. Maiarum paschalem observantiam

perducere nimis insolens et aperta transgressio est (*ib.* 1057).

²*Enjoined*.—Crebrius . . principi dignare suggerere, ut indissimulante Aegyptios iubeat ammoneri, ne in summae festivitatis die, aut dissensione aliqua aut transgressione peccetur (*ib.* 1059).

cause the Egyptians be plainly admonished not to create dissension regarding the chief festival day.

same ;

Not content with the imperial reply that the matter had been referred to the Egyptians, Leo again wrote (Jan. 454) to Julianus that the Paschal date should be inquired into, so that all occasion of error¹ might be removed ; adding a fresh argument, that in the Roman Annals April 17 was most plainly appointed and Easter had been so celebrated. Julianus was finally urged to act with more vigour in the matter. Two months passed and, on March 10, a third letter to Julianus concluded by directing him to intimate² to the emperor, in the name of the Pope and with more insistence, to have the reply sent, as the day was drawing nigh for the Pope to know what date to insert in the *Formatae*,³ or Communicatory Letters of Paschal notification.

same

Reply of
Proterius :

At length, the response so long and so anxiously awaited, a letter sent through Marcian from Proterius of Alexandria, came to hand. But it proved a sore disappointment, rendered all the more galling by the tone of undisguised triumph. The emperor, it began, not from himself, but moved⁴ by the letters of his Holiness, had written that, some having deemed the Easter in question not rightly assigned, the matter should be studied more closely. This had been done (especially in pursuance of receipt of a papal communication⁵), partly from the Books of the Law, partly from the institutes of the ancients. Moreover, the whole of the Theophilan 100-year List⁶ had been gone through and found so per-

¹ *Error*.—Unde sollicitus congruit hoc inquiri, ut omnis occasio tollatur erroris. Nam in nostris annalibus, xv. Kl. Maiarum dies apertissime a Patribus nostris et constitutus legitur et celebratus (*ib.* 1072).

² *Intimate*.—De futuro paschate, ut saepe iam scripsi, esto sollicitus et clementissimo principi meo nomine opportunius intimato, ut quid sibi rescriptum sit, faciat certiozem, quoniam imminet dies, ut nosse possimus quem diem Formatis ascribere debeamus, et

omnium ex hac parte suspicio evidentius possit absolvi (*ib.* 1082).

³ *Formatae*.—See Du Cange, *Glossarium*, etc., s.v. ; or Cabasutius, *Notitia Concilior*, etc., cap. xlv., p. 275 sq.

⁴ *Moved*.—Verumtamen, non velut a se commotus hoc indicavit, sed quia scripta tuae sanctitatis acceperit (*ib.* 1085).

⁵ *Communication*.—Ex illo iam tempore quo commonitorium tuae venerationis accepi (*ib.*).

⁶ *List*.—Sumens etiam et centenalem cursum paschae, descrip-

fect, that no one, whosoever he be, could in any way whatever find fault with, or vituperate, the authority thereof. Perchance,¹ however, as his Holiness wrote, the date was an error of a faulty copy or transcriber; wherefore the feast ought to be changed. But God forbid! Rather, let it be celebrated as a Centennial List of the same most holy father, Theophilus, had it, and which accorded with the List of the elders, namely, on the 29th day of the month Pharmuthi, according to the Egyptians, which is the 8th of the Kalends of May [April 24]. "For so both we and the entire Egyptian region and the whole Orient are to celebrate the day, with the help of God."

Alexandrine date, April 24, refusal to deviate from;

Lest, however, this should be considered mere dogmatism,² proof is given, substantially the Alexandrine contention we have already seen, that when moon 14 fell on Sunday, Easter was to be put off for a week. Four instances are quoted (with the years numbered in the Diocletian Era): A.D. 373, 377, 387, 444 (Diocletian Nos., 89, 93, 103, 160). A.D. 550 (Diocletian No. 266), he added³ somewhat officiously, would be the same as 455 (No. 171). To assert that to hold Easter in the

reason and instances therefor.

tum a . . . Theophilo, omnemque percurrans, ita reperi diligenter integreque compositum, ut, quicumque ille sit, auctoritatem scripturae huius quolibet modo reprehendere ac vituperare non possit (*ib.*).

¹*Perchance, etc.*—Sed forte, sicut tua sanctitas scribit, mendosi codicis aut librarii error est, et propterea nos oporteret diem . . . transferre. Quod absit. Celebratur autem ita potius, ut centenarius annorum cursus eiusdem beatissimi patris nostri et episcopi Theophili continet, qui antiquorum paginis omnino concordat, id est, xxix. dies mensis Pharmuthi, iuxta Aegyptios, qui est viii. Kl. Maias. Et nos enim et tota Aegyptia regio atque Oriens universus sic ipsum diem celebraturi sumus, Deo praestante (*ib.*).

²*Dogmatism.*—Ut autem non ar-

bitremar absolute quae [quod] nobis videtur scribere seu velle affirmare, inseruimus etiam causas huic epistolae, etc (*ib.* 1086).

³*Added.*—Illud autem necessario vobis innotescimus, quod et in futuro cclxvi. anno ab imperio Diocletiani, xiiii. luna rursus occurrente xxii. die Pharmuthi mensis, qui est xv. Kl. Mai., dominicum Pascha[e] xxviii. die mensis ipsius, qui est viii. Kl. Mai., Deo praestante, celebrabitur.—Cologne MS. No. 83II, fol. 180a (Krusch, *op. cit.* 275).

A.D. 455 was XIX. B: moon 14, Sun., Ap. 17; Eas., Ap. 24. Next XIX. B, with, namely, same moon 14 and Easter, would be 550. The criteria of the *P. L.* text (1090) are the emendation of Bucherius and denote A.D. 482, VIII. C: moon 14, Sun., Ap. 18; Eas., Ap. 25!

second [lunar] month is to celebrate in Pharmuthi is to be misled by the Jews, who, as they know not God, know not the Pasch. The Alexandrine Fathers, on the other hand, drew up the decemnovennial cycle under the guidance of the Holy Spirit. The letter concluded with a long-drawn declamatory statement, to the effect that the lunar month which commences on April 4 is the first, not the second.

refusal,
probable
motive of

The circumstances explain and perhaps to some extent justify the tenor and temper of the foregoing. Had Proterius, like his predecessor, Cyril, been consulted directly and informed, in addition (for the matter could hardly fail to be recorded in the Roman Paschal Annals), that Athanasius, as his *Festal Letters* were there to prove, conformed more than once to the Petrine tradition; whilst, in the Roman computation, moon 14 would not fall on April 17 in 455, the response, it is fair to infer, would have been different. Instead, the thinly veiled coercive course was adopted of approaching him through the secular power, to amend a date, which, whether Theophilan or scribal, was judged to be erroneous mainly on the ground that it differed from the Roman.

Leo,
prudent
proce-
dure of ;

Leo wisely averted the imminent crisis. In acknowledging receipt (May, 454) to Marcian, he acquiesced, he stated, not¹ as convinced by the reasoning, but persuaded by his desire for unity. In the ensuing March, he wrote to the emperor that he had communicated to all the priests of the Western parts the day intimated² in the Instruction of the Alexandrine bishop, that, laying aside all scruple, in zeal for unity and peace, Easter should be celebrated on April 24. Among those whom the papal notification reached, the entry in the present Annals³ and in the Annals of Innisfallen⁴ shows, were the

¹ *Not, etc.*—Non quia hoc ratio manifesta docuerit, sed quia unitatis, quam maxime custodimus, cura persuaserit (*P. L.* LIV. 1101).

² *Intimated.*—Dudum in hac observantiae regula me adquiescere sim professus et eundem diem . . . omnibus Occidentalium par-

tium sacerdotibus intimasse, quem Alexandrini episcopi declaravit Instructio, id est, ut anno praesenti viii. Kl. Mai. Pascha celebretur, omissis omnibus scrupulis, studio unitatis et pacis (*ib.* 1111).

³ *Annals.*—Vol. I. p. 14.

⁴ *Innisfallen.*—Kl. [Jan., vii. f.], xxvi [i]. 1. Pascha in viii. Kl. Maii

Irish. How the Curia estimated the *pertinacious intent* of Proterius appears in the account of the transaction with which Prosper brought his Chronicle¹ to a close.

The mention of the Easter Calendar days, March 22—April 21, proves that the 84 (12) was the official Cycle at the time. The chief result of the protracted question was that, to obviate similar sinister differences, Victorius of Aquitaine was employed to compose a cycle. What that was, has been shown above.

The earliest evidence of a different Paschal system in Ireland is supplied in the *Acts*² of the Council of Caesarea, a fabrication known to Bede as the *Synodical Epistle of Theophilus*, from which he gravely quotes³ that the Passion took place on March 22 and the Resurrection on March 25. Whereupon, the scholiast, Bridefert, for once incisively and appositely annotates:⁴ "I am surprised why any one brought a thing so absurd back to memory." The Tract opens with the statement that, after the Apostles died, there were different Easters and fasting periods of varying duration. The Gauls⁵ held

result,—
Victorian
Cycle.

Irish Pas-
chal con-
trovery:
native fab-
rications,
(1)
Caesarean
Acts:
preamble.

(O'Connor: *R. H. SS. II. Annal. Inisfal.* p. 3).

¹ *Chronicle*.—Eodemanno, Pascha Dominicum die viii. Kl. Maii celebratum est, pertinaci intentione Alexandrini episcopi, . . . quamvis sanctus Leo xv. Kl. Maii potius observandum protestaretur. Extant eiusdem Papæ epistolæ, ad . . . Marcianum datæ, quibus ratio veritatis sollicitatæ evidenter patefacta est, et quibus ecclesia Catholica instrui potest, quod hæc persuasio studio unitatis et pacis tolerata sit potius quam probata: nunquam deinceps imitanda, ut quæ exitialem attulit offensionem, omnem in perpetuum perdat auctoritatem [!]. — Valentiano VIII. et Anthemio Coss., [scil. A.D. 455]. (*Recueil des Hist. des Gaules*, ed. Bouquet, Paris, 1738, I. 635 D.)

² *Acts, etc.*—Best edited, with apparatus criticus and variants, in Krusch (*op. cit.* 302-10), Marianus Scotus gave it in the first (unpublished) Book of his *Chronicle*. His

recension is still uncollated (*Todd Lec. Ser. III. 8*). Under the title *De ordinatione feriarum Paschaliū per Theophilum, episcopum Caesariensem, ac reliquorum episcoporum synodum*, Noviomagus added it to the *Genuine Didascalics* of Bede (*P.L.* XC. 607-10. In col. 610, from *Omnis Paschalis* to the end does not belong to the tract. It is the Alexandrine rule for finding the moon of Quadragesima Sunday, for which see p. clx., note 8, *infra*.)

³ *Quotes*.—Quamvis Theophilus Caesariensis, antiquus videlicet vicinusque apostolicorum temporum doctor, in epistola synodica . . . ita dicit . . . *Passus namque Dominus ab xi. Cal. Apr. . . et ab viii. Cal. Apr. resurrexit* (*De temp. rat.* xlvii.).

⁴ *Annotates*.—Miror quare aliquis tam absurdam rem ad memoriam reduxisset (*P.L.* XC. 493).

⁵ *Gauls*.—Quoted by Bede *ubi sup.*

gist,

the feast on March 25; the East, on whatever day the 14th of the moon fell. To secure uniformity, Pope Victor directed Theophilus to convene the bishops of his province in his metropolitan see of Cæsarea, in Palestine. Having duly met, Theophilus and the bishops in the approved computistic method of question and answer, fixed the Creation on the Roman Equinox, March 25. They decided likewise that Easter was to be held on Sunday. But the gist lies in a query of the convener: Since the Lord suffered on March 22, and rose on March 25, was it not impious to exclude March 22, 23, 24 from the Paschal limit? The bishops, as was to be expected, replied that it was, and that these three days should be included. It was accordingly decreed¹ that the Easter limits should be March 22—April 21; with Paschal lunar days, 14—21.

proof of
fabrica-
tion,

As the Acts of the Cæsarean Council, convened² at the instance of Victor by Theophilus, in the matter of the Quartadecimans, are lost, the fabricator may have known that his work was not likely to be detected by collation with the original. Be that as it may, he fatally betrayed himself in one particular: March 25 was the Roman, not the Eastern, equinoctial date.

intent,

The object was to maintain the 84, with modifications, against a Table having Easter on March 22, 23, 24. Easters placed on April 19, 20, 21, because of objection to Easter before March 25, D, E, F of Table Q show, occur in nine years. Of these, two, April 20 (XX. E), and 21 (X. F), if held on March 23 and 24, would fall on moon 21. The Fathers, in their wisdom, obviated the difficulty by adding a lunar day. This provision had the additional advantage that the two uncanonical

¹Decreed.—Constitutum est ergo in illa senodo. ut nec ante xi. Kl. Apr., nec post xi. Kl. Mai., pascha debeat observare, et nec antea, nec postea, cuicumque constitutum limitem transgrediendi esset libertas. Similiter et de luna preceptum divinum servetur. Manda-

tum est per Moysen: *Sit vobis observatum a xiiii. luna usque in xxi.*—Ambrosian MS. H, 150, fol. 66a (Krusch, *op. cit.* 310). The statement about the Paschal limits is also quoted by Bede (*ubi sup.*).

²Convened.—A.D. 197, according to Petavius (*De doc. temp.* II. 392).

Easters, April 22 (XVIII. G) and 23 (XXVII. A) could be held on March 25, 26, moon 21.

Assuming, for reasons to be stated, that the Victorian ^{date,} was the cycle intended, and that the purpose was to ^{A.D. 508} prove the adaptability of the 84, the date may be approximately fixed. In 509, the Easter of 84 fell on April 19; in the previous lunation, it would fall on March 22, coinciding with the Victorian, and proving that, with an enlarged limit, the 84 need not be superseded. The forgery may consequently be dated 508.

Later, a similar production saw the light in the *Tractate*¹ of St. Athanasius, bishop of Alexandria, on the *Paschal system*. This is an exposition of the bald ^{(2) Athanasian tractate:} statements of the Cæsarean Acts and of the *pinax*, or ^{purport,} Paschal table, drawn up by elders in accordance with the Cæsarean decree, that Easter was to be celebrated neither before March 22, nor after April 21. The fabricator betrays himself Irish in a method² of lunar reckoning taken from 84, XIII. and in determining the Equinox.³ ^{proofs of fabrication,} Spring has three months, of which not alone the middle month, but the middle day of the middle month, gave beginning to the world. From Feb. 9 (beginning of Spring) to March 11 is one month; thence to March 25 are 15 days, *i.e.*, half a month: total, one month and a half. But the Athanasian Equinox, he either forgot, or more probably knew not, was March 21; whence, reasoning as here represented, the putative author should have reckoned Spring from Feb. 5. On the other hand, the Roman Spring began on Feb. 7.⁴ The fanciful calculation, in fact, was based on the *half-quarter* (*leth-ratha*), a native measure of time.

¹*Tractate*.—Given anew, from the Cologne and Ambrosian MSS., by Krusch (*op. cit.* 328-36).

²*Method*.—Given in the account of the spurious *Anatolius*, p. cxxi., *infra*.

³*Equinox*.—Sed cum tres menses vernum tempus habeat, horum trium medius est, qui initium dedit mundo, neque solum mensis

medius, sed etiam dies mensium medius. Ex v. Id. enim Feb. (Veris incoacio) in v. Id. Martii, unus est mensis; ex v. Id. autem Martii, in viii. Kl. Apr. xv. dies sunt, *i.e.* medietas mensis. Ita unus et demedius mensis subsequitur. — Col. MS., fol. 192b (Krusch. *op. cit.* 332).

⁴*Feb. 7*.—Mommson: *Röm. Chron.* 1 Aug., Berlin, 1858, p. 59.

It is further laid down that, when (as in the *Cæsarean Acts*) moon 14 and Sunday coincide¹, Easter is to be celebrated; but, as this cannot always happen, to ensure Sunday incidence, the lunar days are to be extended to moon 21.

date,
A.D. 546,

The forgery is evidence that the *Festal Letters* of Athanasius were known, most probably by repute, in Ireland. As to the date, the '*pinax*² drawn up by the elders' indicates a fairly considerable time. This would agree with 547. In that year, the Easter of 84 was April 21; in the previous lunation, it would be March 24, the Victorian day. The imposture, we may consequently conclude, was issued in 546, to prove that the old system need not be discarded in favour of the new.

intent.

(3)
Pseudo—
Anatolius,
ancient
and
modern
critics im-
posed on
by,

But such novel principles were not to pass unchallenged. Against them came forth a doughty champion of the old system. For textual distortion, resourceful invention and vituperative scorn, the spurious *Anatolius* stood peerless in the field of fabrication. Nor was his triumph confined to his own time. Columbanus³ quoted his dicta as binding on a Pope; the defenders⁴ of rival Paschal methods appealed to him in support of their respective contentions; Bede⁵ vainly taxed his skill to reconcile the contradictions of the "holy man"; Bucherius⁶, the first

¹*Coincide.*—Sed cum in hoc mense et dies et luna convenissent, luna scilicet xiiii. et dies dominica, tunc celebraretur. Sanae [sic], quia rursus frequenter luna xiiii. cum dominica diae non concurreret, extendi lunam in vii. dies malluerunt, dummodo diem dominicam in resurrectionis laeticiam retinerent. Ideo, quando sic dies veniret, usque ad xxi. lunam, propter dominicam diem, pascha distullimus, semper tamen ut neque ante xi. Kl. Apr., neque post xi. Kl. Mai., celebremus. Sic inventum, ut mensis et dies et luna in celebratione paschae retineretur.—Col. MS., fol. 193a (Krusch, *op. cit.* 333-4).

²*Pinax.*—For the original, see p. cxvi., note 1, *supra*.

³*Columbanus.*—*Infra*, p. cxxviii.

⁴*Defenders.*—In the Whitby Conference, p. cliv-v. See also the Epistle of Cummian, p. cxxxvii., *infra*.

⁵*Bede.*—*De temp. rat.* vi., xiv., xxx., xxxv., xlii.; *Ep. ad Wic. P. L. XC.* 599sq.

⁶*Bucherius.*—Haec omnia Anatolii placita, quam paradoxa sint, nemo non videt: ex illis quidem magnam in lectoris intellectu confusionem oriri necessum est. Prorsus ut an Anatolii, tanti viri, esse possint, non immerito quae-siverimus. Sed tot Bedae adeoque Eusebii testimonia, quae eadem verba referunt et MS. Codex dubitare vetant, ut *supra* [p. 451-2] vidimus (*De doc. temp.* p. 462-3).

editor, had his grave doubts removed by Bede's acceptance; Dupin¹ believed it to be ancient, although full of errors, and perhaps a little corrupted by the translator; Gallandius² reprinted the *Book* as the genuine offspring of "our holy father"; whilst, in our own day, a writer who taxes Ideler with lack of solid original research has the courage to maintain the authenticity. So hard does inveterate error die!

The *Book*⁴ of *Anatolius on the Paschal system* begins preamble, by stating that the error of Paschal cycles arose from attending to lunar, to the neglect of solar, computation, though each is taken into account in Hebrew and Greek volumes. Of such, Hippolytus composed a cycle from certain unknown [!] lunar courses; some, making a cycle of 25 [95] years, others, one of 30 [?], not a few, one of 84, never reached the true Paschal method. But their predecessors, most versed in Hebrew and Greek books, namely, Isidore⁵ [of Pelusium, A.D. 450], Jerome [420], and Clement [100], though beginning the months differently, attained one and the same most certain Paschal method. Origen,⁶ likewise, most erudite of all and

¹ Dupin.—Neansmoins jecrois que ce Canon est ancien, quoique plein d'erreurs et peut-être un peu corrompu par celui qui l'a traduit (*Bibliothèque Nouvelle des Auteurs ecclésiastiques*, Paris, 1698, tom. I. p. 573).

² Gallandius.—Hunc igitur sancti patris nostri genuinum fetum exhibemus ex accurata unica Bucherii editione (*Bibliotheca Veterum Patrum*, etc., tom. III. Venetiis, 1767, Praef. p. xxxviii.).

³ Writer.—Ebrard, quoted by Krusch (*Die Einführung*, etc., p. 145), by whom he is duly pilloried (*ib.* 142-3).

⁴ *Book*.—First published by Bucherius (*op. cit.* 439-41); reprinted in the *Bib. Vet. Patr.*; herefrom in Migne, *Patrologia Graeco-Latina*, X. 209-22, with commentary of Bucherius (221-32); edited from Cologne MS., with variants of the

Bucherian Codex, by Krusch (*Der 84jährige Cyclus*, etc., 311-27).

⁵ Isidore.—Taking this "predecessor" to be the bishop of Seville, who died in 636, whilst the *Book* is quoted by St. Columbanus, Krusch concluded that, although given in the two MSS. (*op. cit.* 317), Isidore and perhaps even Jerome and Clement could be struck out, as a later addition [!]. "Gestützt auf das wichtige Zeugniß Columbans wird man mit gutem Recht die Worte 'Isidorum et,' vielleicht sogar die ganze Parenthese, als späteren Zusatz streichen können" (*ib.* 314).

⁶ Origen.—Sed et Origenis [-nes], omnium eruditissimus et calculi componendi perspicacissimus, quippe qui et Calcenterus vocatus est, libellum de pascha luculentissime edidit (*ib.* 317).

Evidently the writer took *Cal-*

most perspicacious in calculation (hence named *Calcenterus*), issued a [spurious] book on the Pasch, showing that regard should be had to the course of the moon, the passing of the Equinox, and the progress of the sun. A passage is then quoted from this fabricated work, after which the subject is said to have been undertaken to fulfil a promise.

Anatolian
text
falsified

Next follows the excerpt from the Prologue to the lost Anatolian Paschal Table, taken from Rufinus' Version of the *Ecclesiastical History* of Eusebius. The falsification¹ occurs in the opening sentence. "Now, in the first year, the beginning of the first month, which is the beginning of the 19-year cycle, is, according to the Egyptians, Faminoth 26; according to the Macedonians, Dystri 22; but, according to the Romans, March 25, namely, the 8th of the Kalends of April." Needless to say, the text of Rufinus has: "according to the Romans, 11th of the Kalends of April" (March 22). Besides, to represent Anatolius counting the days of the Roman month directly in this context is an original and droll conceit.

earliest
Easter,
March 27
reason for

The final sentence² of the genuine Anatolian extract states that, on the Equinox, when moon 14 is opposite the sun, the latter is in the Vernal part, the former in the Autumnal; whence the 14th should be after the Equinox. Accordingly, Easter (the fabrication proceeds) was to be held when one day had passed after the Equinox, *i.e.*, March 26, moon 14—20. The extension to moon 20 arises, because it is impossible to have March 26, moon 14, on Sunday every year; whilst moon 14, though it does not fill all the night, still, if it rises in the second

centerus to signify *calculator*. So also Columbanus quoted below. Cumman perhaps knew the meaning: *inveni et Originem chalcen-
terum et vere adamantinum* (*Epist. Paschal.* Ussher, *Wks.* iv. 434). The Munich *Computus* contrasts *calcentores* with *tractatores* (fol. 21a).

Χαλκέντερος, intestina habens aerea. Ita cognominatus fuit Didy-

mus Grammaticus [circa A.D. 46], διὰ τὴν περὶ τὰ βιβλία ἐπιμονήν: dicitur enim scripsisse supra ter mille libros.—Suidas (*Stephani Thes.* Lond. 1825, 10419 C).

¹*Falsification*.—See the text, p. xlv.: the falsification, p. lxix., *supra*.

²*Sentence*.—Quoted by Bede, in the *Epistle to Wictheda* (P. L. XC. 602; Cum enim—autumnalis).

vigil (9—12 p.m.), illumines the greater part thereof. [To show the source of this, the *Athanasian Tractate*, explaining the moon 14—21 of the *Cæsarean Acts*, says: "But¹ the moon, although, extended to its 21st part, it does not fill all the night, still illumines the greater part thereof." This, in turn, was based on the moon 30 = moon 1 of XIII. of the 84 and proves that the author of the *Tractate* was Irish too.]

Certainly, (the impostor continues to expound) if the rise of the moon is delayed until midnight, light over-comes not darkness, but vice versa; although it is not possible that darkness should to any degree dominate light; for the solemnity of the Resurrection is light and there is no communication between it and darkness. And if the moon shine out in the third vigil (12 p.m.—3 a.m.), it is undoubtedly the 21st or 22nd [*i.e.*, moon 21 = m. 22, by the equation explained above], whereon the true Pasch cannot be immolated. They² who decide that it can, not alone are unable to affirm this by Scripture authority, but they incur the crime of sacrilege and contumacy and peril of souls, in asserting that the true light, which dominates all darkness, can be offered during the prevalence of darkness.

This paragraph is of interest from being cited at length in the letter of Columbanus to Pope Gregory on the Paschal question.

Next, the rule of not celebrating Easter later than the 20th of the moon is declared not to be contrary, as some Gallic computers affirm, to what is read in Exodus³ about eating unleavened bread from the 14th to the

¹*But, etc.*—Luna vero licet, usque ad xxi. partem extensa, non totam impleat noctem, plurimum tamen noctis inluminat.—Ambrosian MS. fol. 134b (Krusch, *Der 84jährige*, etc. 334).

Xx. luna, licet totam noctem non impleat, tamen, in ii. vigilia exorta, maiorem noctis partem inluminat (*Liber Anatholi*, *ib.* p. 319).

²*They, etc.*—Nam qui hac lunae aetate pascha definiunt posse celebrari, non solum illud auctoritate divinae scripturae adfirmare non possunt, sed et sacrilegii et contumaciae crimen et animarum periculum incurrunt, dum adfirmant veram lucem posse immolari cum aliqua dominatione tenebrarum, quae omnibus tenebris dominatur (*ib.* 320).

³ *Exodus*.—Xii. 18–19.

21st. [The reference is to the *Cæsarean Acts*, which direct the Mosaic command of observing from the 14th to the 21st to be kept, and to the explanation of the extension to the 21st in the *Athanasiam Tractate*.] The error arose from their ignorance that [according to the perversion already mentioned of the principle of the 84, XIII.] moon 13 and moon 14, and so on, to 20 and 21, fall on one day [*i.e.*, moon 13 to 12.30 p.m., moon 14 thenceforward]. "Compute¹ therefore from the end of the 13th moon, which is the beginning of the 14th, to the end of the 20th, whence the beginning of the 21st commences, and you will find only 7 days, whereon the Pasch of the Lord is to be offered. But, what wonder if they erred in the 21st of the moon, who added three days before the Equinox, whereon they decide the Pasch can be offered. Which certainly is in every way absurd, even to suppose, since it has been clearly laid down by the most explicit historiographers of the Jews and by the Seventy Seniors that the Pasch could not be offered on the Equinox."

induction
of March
22-3-4 de-
clared al-
surd,

¹ *Computa, etc.*—Conputa ergo a fine xiii. lunae, quod est xiiii. initium, ad finem xx., unde et xxi. principium incoatur, et invenies vii. tantum azimorum dies, in quibus verissimum pascha Domini dictu praefinitum est immolare debere.

Sed quid mirum, si in xxi. luna erraverint, qui tres addiderunt dies ante aequinoctium, in quibus pascha immolari posse definiunt? Quod certum est omnimodis etiam putari absurdum, cum apertissimis Iudaeorum historiographis [sic] et lxx. senioribus evidenter difinitum sit, pascha in aequinoctio immolare non posse.

(From *Sed to absurdum* is cited by Bede, *Ep. ad Wic.* The query he answers thus: Quibus respondendum, quia Anatholius potuerit nosse plurimos, qui sic vel sic de Pascha senserint, nec tamen ad

nostram notitiam pervenerint [!] *P. L. XC. 604.*)

Sed illis nihil ardui fuit, quibus licitum erat omnibus diebus, quando xiiii. luna advenisset post aequinoctium, pascha caelebrare. Quorum exemplum sequentes usque hodie omnes Asiae episcopi, quippe qui et ipsi ab auctore irrepraehensibile, Iohanne scilicet evangelista et pectoris accubitore, . . . regulam susceperant . . . non adquiescentes auctoritati. . . Petri et Pauli successorum, qui . . . sollemnitatem resurrectionis Domini in die tantam dominica posse celebrari docuerunt. Unde et contentio quaedam exorta est inter eorum successores, Victorem scilicet, Romane urbis . . . episcopum et Polieraten, qui tunc in episcopis Asiae primatum agere videbatur; quae in Hereneo, tunc Galliae partis praesule, rectissime paccata est, utrisque

"But there was no difficulty for those to whom it was lawful to celebrate the Pasch when moon 14 fell after the Equinox: whose example is followed even to this day by all the Asian bishops, who adopt the rule of John and not that of the successors of Peter and Paul, who taught that the Resurrection is to be celebrated only on Sunday. Whence contention arose between their respective successors, namely, Victor, bishop of Rome, and Policrates, primate of Asia, which was amicably decided by Irenæus, chief bishop of Gaul, each side observing its traditional rule."

The mystical significance of each of the two celebrations is then set forth, after which the objection is solved that the Pasch of light cannot be celebrated, except on moon 14. This leads to the main contention: some¹ sage and most acute persons laid down that it is impossible to find Sunday after the Equinox, and not exceeding moon 20, in that confined and briefest space of a 19-year circle. But, to manifestly convince their incredulity, he will give that circle with the course of the moon, prefixing the days in which the year revolves, reckoned on Kalends, Nones, Ides, and last days of months. Of the numeration which follows (whereof the solar portion is given in Table B), the January items will suffice to show the arrangement.

gist,—
Easter on
Sunday,
moon 14—
20, and
after
Equinox,
possible in
19-year
solar and
lunar
cycles.

Jan. on the Kalends, 1 day, moon 1st.
on the Nones, 5 days, „ 5th.
on the Ides, 13 „ „ 13th.

On the second day
before the Kalends of February, 31 „ „ 1st.

partibus in sua regula perseverantibus (Krusch, *op. cit.* 321).

¹*Some, etc.*—Sed hoc ab aliis sapientibus et acutissimis viris impossibile esse definitur, quod in illo angusto ac brevissimo x. et viiii. annorum circulo spatio pascha verissimum, id est, in die dominica, aequinoctio [sic] transgrediens et xx. lunam non excedens, inveneretur. Sed nos, ut manifestius fiat quod illis in-

credulitatem inducit, illum quem diximus annorum circulum cum lunae cursibus ponemus, conpotatis ante diebus, quibus reciprocis cursibus involvitur annus, in Kl. et Non. et Id. et pri. Kl., et solis ascensu et discensu.

Ian. in Kl., una dies, luna i.,
in Non., v. dies, luna v.,
in Id., xiii. dies, luna xiii.,
in pri. Kl. Fb., xxxi. dies, l. i.

Next, the circle is given with the Heading:¹ *This Easter is from March 27 to April 23.* The first and last items are :—

- (1) *Equinox* [M. 25], *Sat.*, moon 26, *Easter*, April 16, moon 18.
 (19) „ „ „ „ „ *Fri.*, „ 15, „ „ *March* 27, „ „ 17.

19-year
Solar
Cycle !

As regards the solar years, the initial and final are common : the 19 years, consequently, the ferial incidence of March 25 proves, are intended to form a decemnovennial solar cycle ! This is effected by employing but two bissextile years. As an idle calculation, the cycle is accurate : it contains 6937 days, or 991 weeks. The forger doubtless anticipated, with what prescience time has shown, that it would escape notice that 19 actual years, whether Egyptian or Julian, have, at least, 4 bissextiles, or 991 weeks, and 2 days. In fact, the 19 here given contain 5 leap-years. The wonder is to find Bucherius imposed upon by so transparent a device. Expressed in Dominical Letters, the two sequences are :—

No.,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
P.-A.,	A	G	F	E	D	C	BA	G	F	E
Jul.,	B	A	GF	E	D	C	BA	G	F	E
No.,	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
P.-A.,	D	C	B	A	G	F	ED	C	B	
Jul.,	DC	B	A	G	FE	D	C	B	AG	
(P.-A., Pseudo-Anatolian ; Jul., Julian.)										

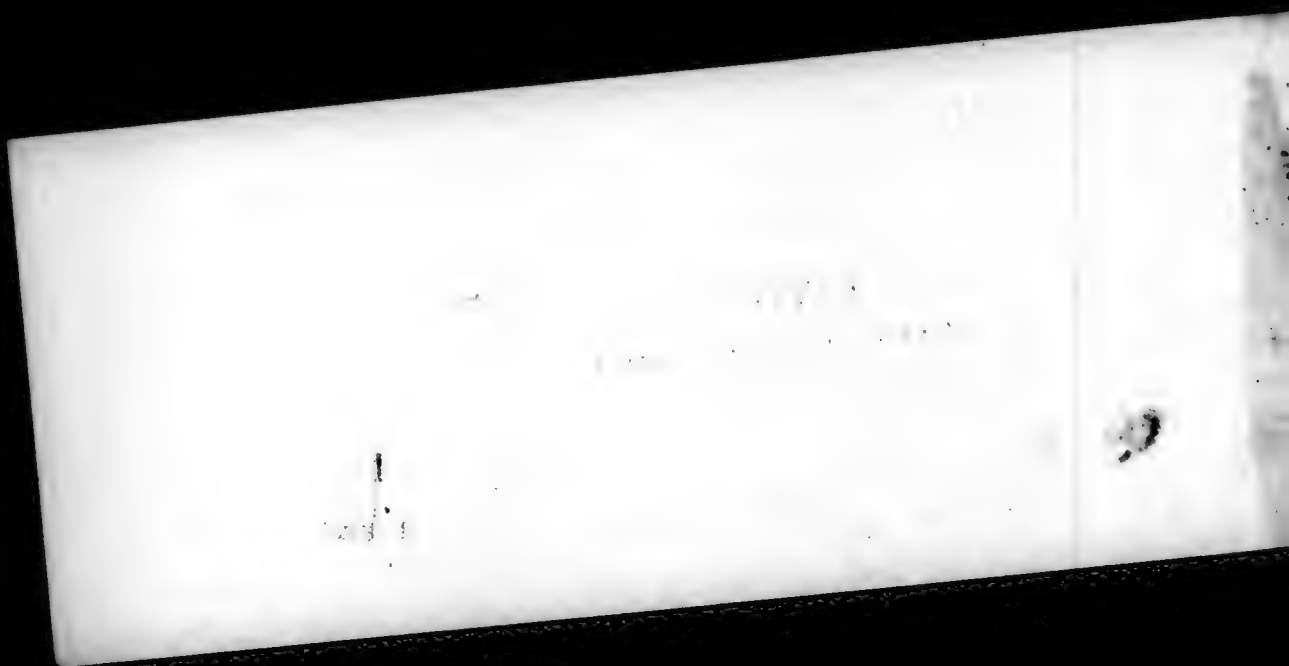
date,
A.D. 556.

The two leap-years, it will have been noticed, are the 7th and 17th. The *Book* was composed after the *Athanasian Tractate*, and, as will be seen, before the departure, about A.D. 590, of Columbanus from Ireland. It would enhance the deception to have the week-days and Easters of such a venerable document identical, as far

¹*Heading.*—Hoc pascha a vi. Kl. | Kl. Mai., l. xviii.
 Aprilis usque in viiii. Kl. Mai. | Aequinoc. vi. f., l. xv., p. vi. Kl.
 Aequinoc. Sab., l. xxvi., p. xvi. | Apr., l. xvii (*ib.* 324-5).

ERRATUM.

P. cxxiv., 1. 15, *for 2 read 4.*



as possible, with those that could be easily verified. This makes it probable that the solar cycle tampered with was that which began at 550, a year which—hardly an undesigned coincidence—was the first but one of the cycle of 84. As the reckoning is made on March 25, No. 3 is accurate for that day. So likewise are the other Nos., to the 10th, inclusive. With exception of Nos. 5 and 9, the correct years have the same Easters of those of 84. Nos. 6, 7, 8 have accordingly the same ferial and Paschal incidence in the two cycles. The fabrication may consequently be assigned to No. 7, A.D. 556.

Respecting the Paschal dates, the Table given on next page will show what an impossible work the forger essayed. In the first place, the initial epact is not that of Anatolius. Secondly, the Saltus is inserted (not in the last year, as in the normal decemnovennial cycle, but), owing to ignorance or forgetfulness of the part assumed, in the 14th, in accordance with the cycle most familiar to the fabricator. Thirdly, the same 19 Easters always recur, and in the same sequence; excluding March 25, 26, days never omitted, and including April 22, 23, days never observed, by the Irish. Finally, the remainder of the Table is made up of dates derivable from the pseudo-Anatolian epacts used with the true solar cycle: they include March 23, although 24 is railed against as too early, and April 25, a day two days later than the cyclic date. *Sed quis in scriptis spuriis certitudinem præstabit?*

19 Easters
of impos-
sible recur-
rence on
same solar
and lunar
days.

[TABLE.

X

PSEUDO-ANATOLIAN PASCHAL TABLE.

	G.N.	Ep.	A	G	F	E	D	C	B
	I.	2	A 16 18	A 15 17	A 14 16	A 13 15	A 12 14	A 18 20	A 17 19
	II.	13	A 2 15	A 1 14	A 7 20	A 6 19	A 5 18	A 4 17	A 3 16
	III.	24	A 23 18	A 22 17	A 21 16	A 20 15	A 19 14	A 25 20	A 24 19
	IV.	5	A 9 14	A 15 20	A 14 19	A 13 18	A 12 17	A 11 16	A 10 15
	V.	16	A 2 18	A 1 17	M 31 16	M 30 15	M 29 14	A 4 20	A 3 19
	VI.	27	A 16 14	A 22 20	A 21 19	A 20 18	A 19 17	A 18 16	A 17 15
B.	VII.	8	A 9 17	A 8 16	A 7 15	A 6 14	A 12 20	A 11 19	A 10 18
	VIII.	19	M 26 14	A 1 20	M 31 19	M 30 18	M 29 17	M 28 16	M 27 15
	IX.	30	A 16 17	A 15 16	A 14 15	A 13 14	A 19 20	A 18 19	A 17 18
	X.	11	A 9 20	A 8 19	A 7 18	A 6 17	A 5 16	A 4 15	A 3 14
	XI.	22	M 26 17	M 25 16	M 24 15	M 23 14	M 29 20	M 28 19	M 27 18
	XII.	3	A 16 19	A 15 18	A 14 17	A 13 16	A 12 15	A 11 14	A 17 20
	XIII.	14	A 2 16	A 1 15	M 31 14	A 6 20	A 5 19	A 4 18	A 3 17
S.	XIV.	26	A 23 20	A 22 19	A 21 18	A 20 17	A 19 16	A 18 15	A 17 14
	XV.	7	A 9 16	A 8 15	A 7 14	A 13 20	A 12 19	A 11 18	A 10 17
	XVI.	18	A 2 20	A 1 19	M 31 18	M 30 17	M 29 16	M 28 15	M 27 14
B.	XVII.	29	A 16 16	A 15 15	A 14 14	A 20 20	A 19 19	A 18 18	A 17 17
	XVIII.	10	A 9 19	A 8 18	A 7 17	A 6 16	A 5 15	A 4 14	A 10 20
	XIX.	21	M 26 16	M 25 15	M 24 14	M 30 20	M 29 19	M 28 18	M 27 17

The Dominical Letters are arranged to show the sequence of the 19 pretended recurrent Easters, which, with the respective lunar days, are given in heavier type.

This cycle¹ the writer continues, is not approved of by some African (? Gallican) computists, who wrote more ample cycles, as being contrary to their opinion, that Easter should be from March 22 to April 21,—limits² not alone not to be followed, but to be detested and cut away. After proof of this, the *Book* concludes with an account, in response to the second alleged request,³ of the *ascent and descent of the sun*, i.e. *diminution of days and nights*, from Dec. 25 to March 25, June 24, Sep. 24, Dec. 25; which is, and most probably was intended to be, an enigma.

March 22
April 21,
detestable
Paschal
limits.

Besides the internal evidence, we have the testimony of Columbanus that *Anatolius* was directed against the Victorian Paschal system. A cycle at variance with the fixed Julian years, it needed no profound computistic skill to discover, would be worthless. The intent, however, was not to employ such, but to perpetuate, whilst nominally condemning, the 84, as the sole system that enabled the divine precept of celebrating Easter from the 14th to the 20th of the moon to be carried into effect. How well it succeeded with the Northern Irish (the fabricator, we can hardly doubt, was himself an Ultonian), appears from the subsequent history of the controversy.

Intent.

The next defender of the 84 was Saint Columbanus. His Paschal observance was strenuously opposed by the bishops of Gaul, who naturally followed the Table of their compatriot, sanctioned, as it had been, by a National Council.⁴ Accordingly, in a letter (600) to

Columbanus :
letter of, to
Gregory
the Great,

¹*Cycle*.—Hic circulus x. et viiii. annorum a quibusdam rimariis Affricanis, qui ampliores circulos conscriberunt, non probatur, quia eorum opinionibus et suspitionibus videtur esse contrarius (*ib.* 325).

²*Limits*.—Quos terminos non solum non sequendos sed etiam detestandos ac succidendos esse dicernimus (*ib.*).

³*Request*.—Caeterum quod tuae epistolae subieceras, ut solis ascensum discensumque, qui in deminutione dierum ac noctium conficitur, huic opusculo insinuare conarer, hoc modo incoatur et consumitur (*ib.* 326).

⁴*Council*.—Placuit itaque, Deo propitio, ut sanctum Pascha

Pseudo-
Anatolius
cited in,

Resurrec-
tion before
Passion
absurd;
moon 21
22, unlaw-
ful.

Gregory the Great, he defended the 84 and impugned Victorius in a strain that shows with what confidence he advocated his cause. He begins by requesting¹ the Pontiff's opinion respecting Easter on the 21st, or 22nd, of the moon; which, be it said without offence, is fully proved by many computists not to be an Easter, as being of darkness. It has not escaped, he believes, the Pope's ability to what extent Anatolius, a man of wondrous learning, as Jerome says, whose work was cited by Eusebius and lauded by Jerome, reasoned in vituperating this age of the moon, and passed a dreadful sentence against Gallic calculators, erring, as he said, regarding Easter. He then quotes the long passage of the spurious *Anatolius*, relative to the 21st and 22nd of the moon, the substance of which has been already given.²

How, he proceeds, can either of these two things reasonably stand: the Resurrection to be before [the traditional date, March 25, of the] Passion, which even to suppose is absurd; or the 7 days, moon 14—20, during which alone the Pasch was to be legitimately eaten, be extended, contrary to what is just and lawful? Why³ then does one so sage approve of an Easter of darkness? He is surprised, he confesses, that this error of Gaul has not been eliminated by the Pope long ago, unless perhaps, what he can scarce believe, that not to

secundum laterculum Victorii ab omnibus sacerdotibus uno tempore celebretur.—Conc. Aurelian. IV., A.D. 541, Can. II. (*Acta Concil.* ed. Harduin., II. 1436.)

¹*Requesting*.—Quid ergo dicis de Pascha xxi. aut xxii. lunae, quod iam (tua tamen pace dictum sit) non esse Pascha, nimirum tenebrosum, a multis comprobatur calcalenteris [calcenteris]? Non latet enim, ut credo, efficaciam tuam, quantum Anatolius, mirae doctrinae vir, ut sanctus ait Hieronymus, cuius Eusebius . . . excerpta nseruit. . . et s. Hier-

onymus . . . hoc idem de Pascha opus collaudavit., de hac lunae aetate vituperando disputet: qui contra Gallicanos rimarios, de Pascha (ut ait) errantes, horrendam intulit sententiam (*P. L. LXXX. 260*).

²*Given*.—*P. cxxi., supra.*

³*Why, etc.*—Quare ergo tu, tam sapiens, . . . Pascha tenebrosum collis? Miror, fateor, a te hunc Galliae errorem. . . iamdiu non fuisse rasum: nisi forte putem (quod vix credere possum), dum eum non constat a te fuisse emendatum, apud te esse probatum (*ib. 261*).

have amended has arisen from having sanctioned. For let him know¹ that by their [religious] masters and by Irish antiquaries, philosophers and computists most skilled in the art of calculation, Victorius has not alone not been received, but has been deemed deserving of derision or pity, rather than authority.

After all the² authors he has read, he is not satisfied with the unique opinion of those [Gallic] bishops: *We ought not to make the Pasch with Jews.* For, how is this pertinent? Are reprobate Jews to be believed to make the Pasch, who are now without a temple and away from Jerusalem, since they crucified Christ? Is this 14th of the moon to be believed their's and not rather acknowledged as of God himself, who alone perfectly knew by what mystery the 14th was selected for the Pasch? Let³ those who thus object reproach God why, if he wished us not to make the Pasch with them, did his prescience not obviate the contumacy of the Jews, by prescribing 9 days of unleavened bread in the Law, so that the beginning of our solemnity should not exceed the end of their's? For, if the Pasch is to be celebrated on the 21st or 22nd, 9 days will be computed, from the 14th to the 22nd: 7, namely, prescribed by God and 2 added by men. But, if men can of themselves add anything to divine decision, is not this,

Gallic opinion, that 14th-day celebration is Jewish, devoid of foundation.

¹ *Know.*—Scias namque nostris magistris et Hibernicis antiquis, philosophis et sapientissimis componendi calculi computariis, Victorium non fuisse receptum, sed magis risu vel venia dignum, quam auctoritate (*ib.*).

² *After.*—Non mihi satisfacit, post tantos quos legi auctores, una istorum sententia episcoporum dicentium: *Cum Iudæis Pascha facere non debemus* (*ib.*).

³ *Let, etc.*—Qui hoc opponunt, . . . Deo impropere, quare non sua praescientia antea tunc praecaverit Iudaeorum contumaciam,

ut, si nollet nos cum eis Pascha facere, novem dies azymorum in Lege praeciperet, ut vel nostrae solemnitatis initium finem solemnitatis eorum non excederet? Nam, si in xxi. aut xxii. Pascha celebrandum, a xiv. usque ad xxii. novem dies computabuntur: vii. scilicet a Deo praecepti et ii. ab hominibus aucti. Sed, si licet hominibus augere per se aliquid divinae censurae, interrogo, ne forte videatur contrarium esse illi Deuteronomii sententiae: *Ecce* (inquit) *verbum quod tibi do: neque adicias ad illud, neque auferas ab eo* [Deut. iv. 20] (*ib.* 262).

he asks, contrary to the sentence of Deuteronomy: *Behold the word which I give you, you shall not add thereto, neither shall you take therefrom?*

To excuse
Victorius
is to con-
demn
Jerome.

It is therefore for the Pope either to excuse or condemn Victorius; knowing¹ that, if he shall praise him, it will be a question of believing either himself or Jerome, that lauded Anatolius, who was opposed to Victorius: so that he who follows the one cannot receive the other.

Letter to
Gallican
Council:

Again, in his letter (603) to the Fathers of the Council of Chalons-sur-Saone (convened to discuss his case, but which he refused to attend, on the ground chiefly that he had dealt with the subject in three *tomes* sent to the Pope, and in a briefer *libellus* presented to their brother bishop, Arigius [archbishop of Lyons]), he states² that all the Western churches do not admit the Resurrection to be before the Passion, *i.e.*, Easter before the Equinox [March 25], and do not go beyond the 20th of the moon. He likewise confesses³ that he trusts more in the tradition of his native land, to celebrate Easter

Paschal
principles
of Western
churches,

¹ *Knowing*.—Sciens, si illum laudaveris, inter te et supra dictum Hieronymum fidei futurum fore negotium, qui nimirum Anatolium laudavit huic contrarium: ita ut qui unum secutus fuerit, alterum recipere non poterit (*ib.*).

² *States*.—Omnes enim ecclesiae totius Occidentis . . . non recipiunt fieri debere Resurrectionem ante Passionem, id est, ante aequinoctium Pascha, et xx. lunam non excedunt (*ib.* 266).

³ *Confesses*.—Sed confiteor conscientiae meae secreta, quod plus credo traditioni patriae meae iuxta doctrinam et calculum lxxxiv. annorum et Anatolium. . . quam iuxta Victorium, nuper dubie scribentem, et, ubi necesse erat, nihil definientem, ut ipse in suo testatus est Prologo: qui, post tempora D. Martini et D. Hieronymi et papae Damasi post

[per] centum et tres annos sub Hilario scripsit (*ib.* 266-7).

"Chronographum a. 354 adlegari a S. Columbano in epistula secunda (Migne, *P. L.* LXXX. p. 267), scripta a. 603, contendunt Duchesnius (*Lib. Pont.* Paris. 1886, I. p. xxxiv.) et Kruschius (*Neues Archiv*, IX. 147). Scilicet cum ibi memoretur Victorius, 'qui post tempora domini Martini et domini Hieronymi et papae Damasi post centum et tres annos sub Hilario conscripsit,' ea computatio, cum Victorius canonem elaboraverit a. 457, ducit ad a. 354, in quo finit Chronographus; neque id aliqua probabilitate caret [!], quamquam Damaso [366-84] a Columbano computatio illa non magis tribuitur quam Martino [ob. 397] vel Hieronymo [ob. 420] neque recte tribui potest, cum corpus id de quo agitur ante scriptum sit quam is papa factus

according to the calculation of 84 and of Anatolius, rather than according to Victorius, lately writing dubiously and, where such was necessary, deciding nothing, as he himself has testified in his Prologue: who, after the times of Martin, Jerome and pope Damasus, wrote [a cycle to last] during 103 years, under Hilarus. The national disdain for one who declines to take a side appears in the sarcastic and somewhat misleading reference to the avowed neutrality of Victorius.

contemp-
tuous des-
cription of
Victorian
cycle.

But, owing, no doubt, to the chilling fact that the *Letter of tomes* failed to elicit any response from the Curia, no trace of confidence is observable in a letter directed to a successor (most likely, Sabinian) of Gregory. He sends,¹ he states, the writings addressed by him (and which Satan twice prevented the bearers from delivering) to Pope Gregory to be inquired into; since the books of their province proceed not on the Paschal Terms of the book of those Gauls, which is not received (even) in two places by their masters, as shown in said epistles.

Letter of
to Pope
Sabinian,

He beseeches² the Pope to grant to laborious pilgrims petition

est neque usquam in eo nomen eius adsit" (*M. G. H. SS. Antiqss. IX. Chronica Minora*, ed. Mommsen, p. 34).

The qualified 'probability' is readily disposed of. Columbanus was not so ignorant as to imply that the number in question applied to any of the three first-named. He had before him the *per annos centum et duos futuros* of the Prologue: to these he rightly added the initial year, giving 103 as the prospective Victorian Paschal years. *Post* is, accordingly, an error for *per*.

¹ *Sends*.—Idcirco semel et bis Satanas impedivit portitores nostrorum ad . . . papam conscriptorum Gregorium, . . . qui tibi quoque offerendi discutiendique a nostra transmittuntur vilitate, . . . dum non eosdem terminos scandunt

libri nostrae provinciae et istorum liber Gallorum, qui a nostris viris non recipitur per duo loca magistris, sicut in epistolis . . . ad supra dictum beatum papam . . . indicare . . . studuimus (*ib.* 269).

² *Beseeches*.—Itaque . . . preces tantum ad te . . . fundimus, ut nobis peregrinis laborantibus tuae piaae sententiae praestes solatium, quo, si non contra fidem est, nostrorum traditionem robores seniorum, quo ritum Paschae, sicut accepimus a maioribus, observare per tuum possimus iudicium in nostra peregrinatione. Constat enim nos in nostra esse patria, dum nullas istorum suscipimus regulas Gallorum, sed in desertis sedentes . . . cum nostrorum regulis manemus seniorum, pro quibus defendendis, sive ad vos . . . apostolicos patres, sive ad istos . . . nostros in

for protection

the solace of his judgment, and thereby, if not contrary to faith, to strengthen the tradition of their seniors, that, by his decision, they, in their pilgrimage, may observe the Paschal rite as received from their elders.

reason therefor,

It is plain they are within their own (Irish) country in rejecting the Gallic rules: seated in the desert, with the rules of their seniors, in defence of which he addressed Gregory and the Gallic Fathers (the letter to the latter being enclosed). As those who were tumultuous rather than reasoning could not be convinced, they postulate authorization to live as Polycarp and pope Anicetus taught,—separated in perfect charity, each preserving what he received.

The valediction¹ bids the pope be mindful to decide for them in accordance with the 150 *authors* of the [Second Ecumenical] Synod of Constantinople [A.D. 381], who judged that churches of God placed among barbarous nations should live, as taught by (their) fathers, by their own laws.

untenable.

The canon inaptly adduced in support of this untenable claim to exemption from the local episcopal jurisdiction is the second, which concludes² thus: *But the churches of God in barbarous peoples are to be administered according to the prevalent patristic custom* [not in the manner defined in the part of the canon immediately preceding].

With the expulsion of the founder, the observance of

Christo patres, scripsimus istas, quas haec chartula tibi commendat, epistolas. Et quandoquidem meritis satisfacere non potuimus, utpote tumultuantibus potius quam ratiocinantibus, vestrae maturae punctum auctoritatis postulamus, ut . . possimus vivere . . sicut . . Polycarpus . et papa Anicetus . . cum integra charitate separantes, unusquisque quod accepit servans, . . docuerunt (*ib.*).

¹ *Valediction*.—Vale, dulcissime

in Christo papa: memor nostri . . in piissimis sanctionibus iuxta Constantinopolitanae synodi cl. auctores, ecclesias Dei in barbaris gentibus constitutas suis vivere legibus sicut edoctas a patribus, iudicantes (*ib.* 269-70).

² *Concludes*.—Τὰς δὲ ἐν τοῖς βαρβαρικοῖς ἔθνεσιν τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐκκλησίας οἰκονομεῖσθαι χρὴ κατὰ τὴν κρατήσαν συνήθειαν τῶν πατέρων.—*Cod. Can. Univ. Eccl.* CLXV (P. L. LXVII. 78).

the 84, it is scarcely open to doubt, ceased in the 84 disused in Luxeuil. At all events, a Calendar, itself replaced by Victorian; a copy, carried thence to the abbey of Corbie before 657 has the Victorian Paschal data¹ exclusively.

March 22.—Here begins the time of the Paschal limit [earliest Easter].

April 24.—Here ends the time of the Paschal limit [latest Easter].

Though no proof is forthcoming, the cycle first followed in Bobbio, it can hardly be questioned, was the 84. For the evidence respecting the introduction and use of the Victorian Cycle after the time of the first abbot, the reader is referred to the valuable essay² of Dr. Bruno Krusch: *the Introduction of the Grecian Paschal system into the West*.

Shortly after the departure of Columbanus, two remarkable events occurred not far from his alma mater. A Note³ of the eighth or ninth century in the Würzburg Irish copy of St. Matthew states that *Mosinu Maccumin*, scribe and abbot of Bangor, was the first of the Irish who learned the *Computus* by rote from a certain Greek. Afterwards, *Mocuoroc Maccu Nethsemon*, whom the Romans styled Doctor of the whole world, and pupil of the aforesaid scribe, in the island called Crannach of Downpatrick, committed this knowledge to writing, lest it should lapse from memory.

¹*Data.*—Hic incipit tempus et limetis [sic] paschalis, XI. K. April.

Hic finit tempus et limetis [sic] paschalis. VIII. K. Madias.

(Piper: *Karls des Grossen Kalendarium* [Einleit. zum Vergleich. Kal. für 1858], Berlin, 1858, p. lxii.)

²*Essay.*—*Neues Archiv der Gschicht. für ältere deutsche Gschichtsknde.*, Hannover, 1883, Neunter Bnd., Erster Hft., *Die Einführung der griechischen Paschalritus im Abendlande*, 99-169.

³*Note.*—Mosinu Maccumin, scriba

et abbas Benncuir, primus Hibernensium compotem [computum] a Greco quodam sapiente memorialiter dedicit [didicit]. Deinde Mocuoroc[-roc] Maccumin Semon [Maccu Nethsemon], quem Romani doctorem totius mundi nominabant, alumnusque praefati scribae, in insola [insula] quae vocatur Crannach Duinlethglaisse, hanc scientiam literis fixit, ne memoria laberetur (*Die ältesten Evangelienhandschriften der Würzburger Universitätsbibliothek, besprochen von Dr. Georg Schepps*, Würzburg, 1877, p. 26).

Mosinu, or
Sillan.

In the List of Homonymous Saints in the Book of Leinster,¹ Mosinu Maccu Mind² is second of the four under *Mosinu*. He was also called Sillan, under which name his obit is given in the present Annals, at 610, and the Calendar of Aengus has his feast at Feb. 28. As Sinlanus, he is commemorated in the hymn³ in memory of the abbots in the Antiphonary of Bangor, and styled *famous doctor of the world*. Of the pupil, Mochuaroc of the Wisdom, founder of Kilcoran, near Youghal, particulars are given under A.D. 1121.

Mochua-
roc, or
Cuaran.

Cranny.

Crannach (place of [high] trees) is Cranny Island in the south-western arm of Strangford Lough, a few miles from Downpatrick. The Note is thus of further interest, as showing that the school, whereof the Scriptorium formed part, sometimes lay at some distance outside the monastic enclosure.

Fabricat-
ed Epistle
of Cyril :

The *Computus* in question was, of course, the Alexandrine decemnovennial cycle and it gave occasion to yet another fabrication,⁴ the *Epistle of Cyril*. In his genuine letter to the Fathers of the Council of Carthage (A.D. 419), St. Cyril states, at the close,⁵ that the Easter of

¹ *Leinster*.—Lith. ed., p. 368, col. 6, l. 41.

² *Mind* and *Min* are pronounced *Meen*.

³ *Hymn*.—

Elegit sanctum Sinlanum,
Famosum mundi magistrum.
(Fol. 36b, ll. 16, 17.)

⁴ *Fabrication*.—First detected by Petavius (*op. cit.* lib. II. cap. lxx., Vol. I. p. 114), who printed the genuine and supposititious letters (II. 503-4), and proved the Easter of the forgery was that of 607 (*ib.* 508).

In view of the fact that, not to mention older writers, Ideler, De Rossi and Mommsen did not accept the conclusion of Petavius, the fraud was exposed anew by Krusch, in a manner that obviates cavil (*Der 84jährige Cyclus, etc.*, p. 101-9). The text is given, with

variants of six MSS. and two editions (*ib.* 344-9).

⁵ *Close*.—De Pascha vero, ut scripsistis, nuntiamus vobis xiii. Cal. Maias nos futura Indictione celebrare. *Et, alia manu* : Deus et Dominus noster sanctam vestram congregationem custodiat : quod optamus, charissimi fratres (*Codex Canonum Vetus, P. L. LXVII. 227* ; Krusch, *op. cit.* 345).

The erroneous textual reading arose from one of the besetting scribal mistakes : the first *ii* of xiii. were mistaken for *u*. All the MSS. and one edition have uiiii.

As the Easter for 420 was April 18 in the 84 and 84 (12), the request for information was a complimentary formality.

the next Indiction (A.D. 420), would be the xiiii.th of the Kalends of May (April 18). *Xiiii.* was made into *viii.*, giving (Friday) April 23 as the Easter day! Pseudo-Cyril, accordingly, desired the Fathers to celebrate on that day, on account of the embolismal year. By celebrating on March 26, moon 22, as they were preparing¹ to do, they would make the embolismal a common year, making Paschal the moon that began on March 5, pursuant to the Latin Rule: *Jan. 1, Sunday, moon 27* (= March 26, moon 22). contents,

(Three sections follow, of similar import and equal value; some of the contents of which are cited by Cumman; by the author of the *Munich Computus*; and by Bede.)

These criteria are not to be found in the 84. They occur in the Victorian Cycle at 691, a date too late, and in the Alexandrine at 607. The forgery thus saw the light in 606. In 607, the 84 and Victorian Easter would be April 16; the Alexandrine, April 23. Moreover, the uncanonical 84 Easter, April 23, would soon recur, in 612. The motive, consequently, was to make known, in anticipation, that Cyril who, it was well known, had composed a Paschal Cycle, had condemned the Latin (Victorian) Rule and approved of a day hitherto never adopted in Ireland. date,
A.D. 606,1

Next in time is a letter² addressed³ to Segene (abbot of Iona, 623—652) and *Beccan, a solitary, a dear brother in flesh and spirit*, by Cumman. After an apology for addressing them, the writer states⁴ that in the year of its Paschal
Epistle of
Cumman;
preamble,

¹ *Preparing*.—(Quod optamus, carissimi fratres) ut simul Pascha celebremus viiii. Kl. Mai., propter rationem embolismi anni. Quod si faciatis vii. Kl. Apl., luna xxii., ut preparatis, communem annum facitis de embolismo, dum observatis lunam incensam in iii. Non. Mar., iuxta regulam Latinorum: Kl. Ian. Dominica, luna xxvii. (ib. 345).

² *Letter*.—The eleventh in Ussher's

Veterum epistolarum Hibernicarum Sylloge (Wks. iv. 432-43).

³ *Addressed*.—Dominis . . . Segieno, abbati Columbae sancti . . . Beccanoque solitario, charo carne et spiritu fratri, . . . Cummanus, supplex peccator, magnis minimus, apologeticam in Christo salutem (ib. 432).

⁴ *States*.—Ego enim primo anno quo cyclus dxxxii. annorum a

I
Scriptural
and fabri-
cated
patristic
proofs.

introduction, he did not receive the cycle of 532, but devoted the time to the Scripture, history and cycles bearing on the subject. Then come Paschal texts, succeeded by three quotations from Jerome and one citation from Origen, all four not otherwise known. Passion-week events are next set forth: the Lord suffered on Friday, moon 14; lay in the tomb on Saturday, moon 15; arose on Sunday, moon 16. Whence¹ the whole Oriental church assigned a week, 14—20, to the Passion; another 15—21, to the Sepulture; a third, 16—22, to the Resurrection. But if, as they do in Iona, moon 14 is given to the Resurrection, the Sepulture will have moon 13; the Passion, moon 12.

II.
historical
proofs.

Statements follow relative to uniform celebration, from the *Acts of Cæsarea* and Councils of Nice and Arles. The main contention is now introduced by words attributed to Jerome, that care should be taken not to eat the lamb outside the church. Whence it is manifest that Jews, heretics and conventicles of perverse doctrines, who eat not the lamb within the church, eat not the flesh of the lamb, but of the dragon. Whereupon Cummian asks² those whom he addresses to consider who are the conventicles, whether the Hebrews, Greeks, Latins and Egyptians, all united in observance of the chief solemnities, or the particle of the Britons and Irish, almost the extremes of the world.

nostris celebrari orsus est, non suscepi, sed silui: nec laudare, nec vituperare ausus. . . . Hinc per annum secretus sanctuarium Dei ingressus, hoc est, scripturam sacram, ut valui, involvi; deinde, historias; postremo, cyclos, quos invenire potui (*ib.*).

¹ Whence, etc.—Unde Orientalis tota ecclesia tres hebdomadas sacratissimis solennitatibus Dni. nri. Iesu Christi venerabiliter, i.e. passioni, sepulturae, resurrectioni, deputaverunt: passioni, a xiv. in xx.; sepulturae, a xv. in xxi.; resurrectioni, a xvi. in xxii.,

lunam: septimanam pro reverentia Dominici diei consecrans. Quia, si xiv. luna resurrectioni deputetur (ut vos facitis), xiii. in sepultura, et xii. in passione, praepostero ordine, fiet (*ib.* 435).

² Asks.—Vos considerate quae sunt conventicula quae dixi: utrum Hebraei et Graeci et Latini et Aegyptii, simul in observatione praecipuarum solennitatum uniti, an Britonum Scotorumque particula, qui sunt pene extremi et, ut ita dicam, mentagrae, orbis terrarum: hoc mihi iudicate (*ib.* 436).

Uniform Paschal celebration being thus gratuitously laid down as a test of church membership, he proceeds to develop a facile theme,—necessity of union with the church. Old and New Testament texts are interspersed with four quotations, not in the editions, of Augustine and two, one genuine, the other spurious, of Jerome, Cyprian and Gregory the Great, respectively. The relevancy will sufficiently appear from one example. After quoting a fabricated Augustinian application of Psalm cxx. (cxxi.) 6 and Exodus xxi. 17, to those who think evil of the church, he asks:¹ “What more derogatory can be thought of mother church, than to say: *Rome errs, Jerusalem errs, Antioch errs, Alexandria errs, all the world errs: the Irish and Britons alone think rightly?*”

Patristic
fabricated
texts.

Finally, coming to cycles, he found them all, though differing in day and moon, month and bissextile, epact and saltus, contrary to that of those whom he addresses: 1) that brought² and composed by Patrick, their pope, with [Easter on] moon 15 to 21 and Equinox, March 21; (2) Anatolius, whom they extol [but who states] that they who observe the cycle of 84 can never attain to correct Paschal reckoning; (3) Theophilus; (4) Dionysius; (5) Cyril; (6) Morinus; (7) Augustine; (8) Victorius; (9) Pachomius, the monk, founder of the cenobite communities of Egypt, to whom an angel dictated the Paschal system; (10) the decemnovennial cycle of the 318 [Nicene] Fathers, named in Greek *Enneacedeciterida* [! Enneacaidecaeteris].

III.
Cyclic
proofs:
enumera-
tion of
cycles.

¹ *Asks.*—Quid autem pravius sentiri potest de ecclesia matre, quam si dicamus: *Roma errat, Hierosolyma errat, Alexandria errat, totus mundus errat: soli tantum Scoti et Britones rectum sapiunt?* (ib. 438-9).

² *Brought, etc.*—Primum, illum, quem sanctus Patricius, papa noster, tulit et facit [fecit]: in quo luna a xiv. [xv.] usque in xxi. regulariter, et aequinoctium a xii. Kl. Apr., observatur; secundo,

Anatolium, quem vos extollitis quidem [*lege* qui dicit] ad veram paschae rationem numquam pervenire eos qui cyclum lxxxiv. annorum observant; tertio, Theophilum; quarto, Dionysium; quinto, Cyrillum; sexto, Morinum; septimo, Augustinum; octavo, Victorium; nono, Pacomium monachum, Aegypti coenobiorum fundatorem, cui ab angelo ratio paschae dictata est; decimo, cccxviii. episcoporum decennoven-

Fabri-
cated
Epistle of
Cyril cited,

These¹ he found to be contrary to the 84 (whereof author, place and time are uncertain), in Kalends, bissextile, moon 14, first month, epact and Equinox. *Let us scrutinize, as Cyril saith, what the Nicene Synod arranged, the 14th-moons of all years in a decemnovennial cycle* (which Victorius in 28 turns, with 532 years and 133 leap-years, made to recur to where it began), *lest we be deceived in the moon of the first month.* The quotation (the bracketted words being Cumman's; and 28 turns, a deduction unauthorized by the Prologue) is continued, containing nearly the whole of the spurious *Epistle of Cyril*. After a challenge to test these, or renounce Catholic testimonies, eight New Testament texts, chiefly about not judging others and bearing each others' burdens, follow.

Magh-
Lene
Synod

disagreed

The year being ended, in accordance with Deuteronomy, he consulted his elders, the successors of their former fathers, *i.e.*, Ailbe, bishop [of Emly], Ciaran of Clonmacnoise, Brendan [of Birr], Nessen [of Mungret] and Lugid [Molua of Clonfert-Mulloe], what they thought of the excommunication passed on them by said apostolic sees. They assembled, some in person, others by deputy, in Magh-Lene [probably, near Birr], and decided to celebrate Easter the following year with the universal church. "But,² not long after, arose a white-washed wall, pretending he was preserving the tradition of the elders, who did not make both one, but divided and in part made void what was promised: whom the Lord, as I hope, will smite, in whatsoever way it pleaseth him!"

nalem cyclum, qui Graece Enneacedeciterida dicitur (*ib.* 440).

These, etc.—Hunc [hos] inveni valde huic (cuius auctorem, locum, tempus, incertum habemus) esse contrarium in kalendis, in bissexto, in epacta, in xiv. luna, in primo mense, in aequinoctio. *Scrutamineque*, ut [pseudo-] Cyrillus ait, *quod ordinavit synodus Nicena,—lunas xiv.as omnium annorum per decemnovennalem cyclum* (quem

Victorius per vicesimas et octavas vices, cum kalendis dxxxii. et bissexis cxxxiii., in idipsum redire fecit), *ut non fallamur in luna* (*ib.*).

² *But, etc.*—Sed non multo post, surrexit quidam paries dealbatus, traditionum seniorum servare se simulans, qui utraque non fecit unum, sed divisit, et irritum ex parte fecit quod promissum est: quem Dominus, ut spero, percutiet quoquo modo voluerit (*ib.* 442).

Then, in pursuance of the synodal decree that major causes were to be referred to the chief city, they sent¹ men of known wisdom and humility, as sons to a mother, whereof some arrived in Rome and returned in the third year, and reported they were in one hospice with a Greek and Jew, Scythian and Egyptian, and with the same in St. Peter's on Easter (in which the Irish were separated by a whole month), and they testified: *Throughout the whole world, this Easter, as we know, is celebrated.* "And² we have proof that the power of God was in the relics of holy martyrs and the writings which they brought. We have seen with our eyes a maiden quite blind open her eyes at these relics, a paralytic walk and many demons cast out."

sent to
consult
Rome,

These things he said, not to impugn Segene and Beccan, but to defend himself, hiding like a night-crow in his domicile. He concludes with an apology for any rudeness of language. How far this was called for, one instance will show. After citing the fabricated testimony of Augustine, he proceeds. "And this, I beg, look diligently into, that you may excuse or direct me by your words, or by producing writings more powerful and more certain, if any you have, for understanding the other better sense, and I will accept it gratefully, as I have adopted this. But, if you have not, be silent and call us not heretics."

apology
for, and
specimen
of, rude
language;

The list of cycles is perhaps the most ludicrous tissue

¹ *Sent, etc.*—Misimus quos novimus sapientes et humiles esse, velut natos ad matrem, . . . et ad urbem Romam aliqui ex eis venientes, tertio anno ad nos usque pervenerunt . . . et in uno hospitio cum Graeco et Hebraeo, Scythia et Aegyptiaco, in ecclesia sancti Petri simul in Pascha (in quo mense integro disiuncti sumus) fuerunt. Et ante sancta sic testati sunt nobis, dicentes: *Per totum orbem terrarum hoc Pascha, ut scimus, celebratur.* Et nos in reliquiis sanctorum martyrum et scripturis quas attulerant, probavimus inesse vir-

tutem Dei. Vidimus oculis nostris puellam coecam omnino ad has reliquias oculos aperientem et paralyticum ambulantiem et multa demonia eiecta (*ib.* 442-3).

² *And, etc.*—Et hoc, obsecro, diligenter inspicite, ut mihi ignoscatis, vel me dirigatis verbis vestris vel scriptis fortioribus et certioribus prolatis, ad aliud melius intelligendum, si habetis: et ego suscipiam gratanter, ut hoc suscepimus. Si vero non habetis, silete et nolite nos haereticos vocare (*ib.* 437).

of the 10
cycles, 5
fictitious,

of fact and fiction in existence. Passing over the chronology that places Dionysius before Cyril and Victorius, the description of the Patrician cycle is demonstrably false; Anatolius is the native patchwork; Morinus is the Irish fictitious Morianus, fictitious bishop of Alexandria, whose Epistle,¹ *De ortu Paschali*, was written against the Victorian Cycle; Augustine, composer of a cycle, is as mythical as Morinus; the revelation² to Pachomius is taken from the *Epistle of Cyril*; finally, the cycle of the Nicene Fathers is the well-known falsification³ of the monk Dionysius.

date,
A.D. 632.

As regards the date, Segene was abbot of Iona from 623 to 652. During his incumbency, the difference of a month between the Easters kept in Rome and Ireland occurred in 631 and 642: the Victorian and Alexandrine being March 24; the Irish, April 21. The letter was apparently written soon after the return of the delegates, in the third year; namely, either in 632 or 643. Of

¹ *Epistle*.—Printed by Muratori (*Anecdota Ambrosiana*, Patavii, 1713, III. 195-6). The title is: *Incipit Epistola Moriani, episcopi Alexandrini, de ortu Paschali eo quod senserunt alii diverse*. The conclusion is Appendix XXIII. of *C.H.B.* IV. (*Chronicon Paschale* tome, p. 386), with heading: *De Paschate Judaeorum*, and is likewise given by Jan (*Historia Cycli Dionysiani*: *P.L.* LXVII. 430) as the end of a disputation *de ratione Paschali* of Morinus, bishop of Alexandria, from the Bodleian MS., Digby 63. The texts of Muratori and Jan are practically the same; the (bracketted) *C.H.B.* variants, quite in keeping with the original galimatias, indicate an independent source. Apparently, the editors took the tract to be genuine.

Observa igitur cursum lunarem, iuxta regulam Graecorum et more Aegyptiorum, et non secundum epactas, id est, adiectiones lunares: quia ibi pervenitur a iiii. luna

usque ad xvi., hic autem ad xv., iuxta compositionem Eusebii (Iosephi), qui primus conscripsit circulum xix. annorum (x. et viii. annorum), Athanasii, Theophili, Dionysii Exigui, usque dum scripsit Victorius Hilario, papae urbis Romae episcopo (Hilarii, papae u. R. episcopi). Tunc cessaverunt disputatores Alexandrini et Antiocheni (!) circulos post alios describere.

Dionysius before Victorius was too much for Du Cange. Accordingly, he prints Dionysii Exigui in Italics and notes on the margin: *Forte est glossema*. On *Joseph* he makes no remark.

² *Revelation*.—This and another passage from the writing of "blessed Cyril, bishop of Alexandria," relative to the moonstone cycle are two of the "indications of divine authority" adduced by Bede in support of the Alexandrine luni-solar reckoning (*De temp. rat.* xliii.).

³ *Falsification*.—See p. lvi., *supra*.

Aidan, bishop of Lindisfarne (634—651), Bede narrates¹ that he kept Easter from the 14th to the 20th of the moon, the Northern Irish thus celebrating; whilst the Southern had already, by papal admonition, learned to hold the canonical feast. This refers to what he states elsewhere, that Pope Honorius wrote² to the Irish, exhorting them not to think their small number, on the uttermost bounds of the earth, to be wiser than all the ancient and modern churches of Christ throughout the world and not to celebrate a different Easter, contrary to the Paschal calculation and synodical decrees of the bishops of the universe. The admonition in question, there can be no reasonable doubt, occasioned the proceedings described by Cumman. The dates may, accordingly, be assigned as follows: papal epistle arrived, 629; synod held: delegates set out, 630; delegates in St. Peter's, 631; delegates returned: letter of Cumman written, 632.

With respect to the author, a monk resident in Ireland, addressing a defence to the abbot of Iona, is proved to have belonged to one of the Irish Columban monasteries. Of these, the chief was Durrow, which lay close to the Southern Half of the Island. Furthermore, to have his decision so long waited for and to have exercised the dominant influence described, Cumman, in addition to his repute as computist, must have held a position of influence, such as, we know, the abbatial was in the Early Irish Church. Segene, the tenor shows, declined to take part in the synod; Cumman was accordingly present as abbot of Durrow, not as representative of the successor of Columba. Hence the occasion and spirit of the communication: co-ordinate

Cumman,
probably
abbot of
Durrow,

occasion
& intent
of Epistle.

¹ *Narrates*.—Diem paschae Dominicum more suae gentis, . . a xiv. a luna usque ad xx. am observare solebat. Hoc etenim ordine septentrionalis Scottorum provincia . . celebrabat . . Porro gentes Scottorum, quae in australibus Hiberniae insulae partibus morabantur, iamdudum ad admonitionem apostolicae sedis antistitis, pascha

canonico ritu observare didicerunt (*H.E.* III. 3).

² *Wrote*.—Misit . . Honorius litteras etiam genti Scottorum . . sollemter exhortans, ne paucitatem suam in extremis terrae finibus constitutam, sapientiores antiquis sive modernis, quae per orbem erant, Christi ecclesiis aestimarent; neve contra paschales computos et de-

in rank, the chief superior in Ireland drew up a justification, partly in deference to, but chiefly (with the usual fate of such endeavours) to convince, the head of the Order.

Small attendance at Synod of Magh-Lene, explanation of. Conference of Slievemargy, result of,

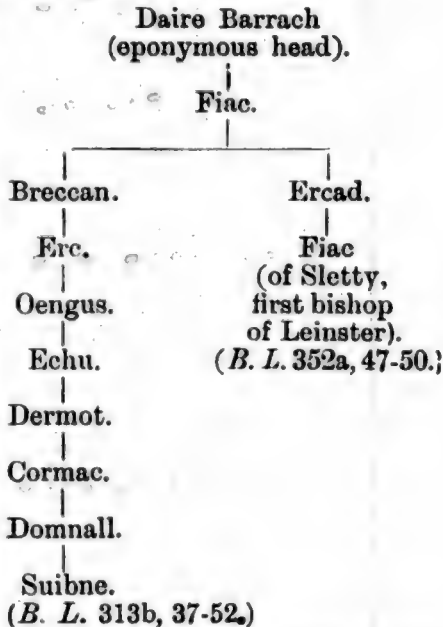
Easter already corrected in most of S. I. : East,

Though scarce a fourth was represented in the Synod, the Southern Half of Ireland, Bede states, adopted the correct calculation, owing to the papal exhortatio. This apparent inconsistency admits, in great part, of satisfactory explanation. Almost simultaneously with that of Magh-Lene, another meeting,¹ presided over by the local king, was held in Slievemargy, Queen's co., to hear a discussion between Laserian, abbot, afterwards bishop, of Leighlin, and Munnu, abbot of Taghmon, co. Wexford: the former, advocating the *new* (Paschal) *Order that lately came from Rome*; the latter, defending the old. Munnu retired unconvinced,—a fact which goes to prove that the maintenance of the observance introduced by Fiac was thenceforth confined in the East to the diocese of Ferns.

creta synodalia totius orbis pontificum aliud pascha celebrarent *H.E. II. 19*).

¹ *Meeting*.—Quodam tempore erat magnum concilium populorum Hiberniae in Campo Albo, inter quos erat contentio circa ordinem Paschae. Lasreanus enim, abbas monasterii Leighlenne, . . . novum ordinem defendebat, qui nuper de Roma venit; alii vero veterem defendebant. Sanctus autem Munnu . . . iam veterem defendebat. ordinem. Tunc Suibne, filius Domnaill, dux regionis Huamairche, dixit . . . Erant enim illi tunc in Campo Albo, cui imminet mons Marge (*Vita S. Finteni sive Munnu*, ap. Usser. *Brit. Eccl. Antiq. c. xvii.* Wks. vi. 503-5).

Suibne, son of Domnall, is mentioned in the tract on the Omargy septs (*Bk. of Lnstr.* 313b, 50-1) and in the list of Omargy kings (*ib.* 337f, 65-6). The following table shows the descent and the connection with Fiac:—



Cormac, son of Dermot, is said to have granted an Emly (not identified) to Comgall of Bangor (*B.L.* 314a, 60-1). As fresh proof

Towards the North West, from the prayer¹ in (the N. West, Canon of) the Stowe Missal for the conversion of a pagan king and his people, we learn that part (in the present diocese of Killaloe) was still heathen; whilst, from the inclusion of Laurentius, Mellitus and Justus in (the Canon² of) the same Missal, we can infer that part had adopted the system recommended by those bishops to the episcopate and abbots of Ireland.

In the South, Lismore, founded after Mochuaroc of ^{South:—} *the Wisdom* set up on the yew-clad slope by the mouth of Avonmore, knew no other than the Computus brought from Cranny of Downpatrick to Kilcoran. From the monastery of Cuaran, the Alexandrine cycle ^{Lismore,} ^{Ardmore,} passed across to adjacent Ardmore.

Cloyne, Cork and Ross, late sixth-century founda- ^{Cloyne,} ^{Cork,} ^{Ross,} tions, at first, it is probable, observed the Victorian Easters; afterwards, the Alexandrine, when they learned of them from Youghal or Lismore. The transition, it has to be borne in mind, involved no violent change. It was, in fact, practically imperceptible. The comparatively few differences between the two systems, we have seen,³ were duly noted by Victorius. All that had

of the agreement of native authorities and the amount of authentic history omitted from the extant Annals, he is the *Cormacus, filius Diarmada*, of the Acts of St. Fintan of Clonenagh, who was for a long time king of South Leinster, abdicated in old age and died a saintly death as monk of Bangor (Lanigan, *E.H.I.* II. 67-8).

Cernach, son of Flann, who died, according to the present Annals, in 766, was sixth in descent (not in the regal line) from a brother of Suibne (*B.L.* 313b, 30-37).

According to the regnal list, *Domnall*, son of Aed, slain in 1042, was *Donnchad*, and Muircertach O'Tracey, who died in 1057, was son of said Donnchad, and ggs. of Tressach, eponymous head

of the O'Traceys (*B.L.* 337f, 54-7).

¹ *Prayer*.—Hanc igitur oblationem . . . quam tibi offerimus . . . in hac ecclesia, quam famulus tuus ad honorem nominis gloriæ tuæ aedificavit, quaesumus, Domine, ut placatus suscipias, eumque atque omnem populum ab idolorum cultura eripias, et ad te, Deum verum, Patrem omnipotentem, convertas (*Stowe Missal*, fol. 25a, 25b: *Trans. R.I.A.* XXVII. 212).

² *Canon*.—Cum omnibus . . . offerentibus . . . offert senior noster . . . pro commemorando anathletico gradu . . . episcoporum . . . Laurenti, Melleti, Iusti (fol. 27b-30b: *ib.* 215-17).

³ *Secn.*—*Supra*, p. xc.

to be done, accordingly, was to celebrate on the Greek date when such was marked in the Table.

Aghadoe,
Ardfert.

Respecting Aghadoe and Ardfert, we are happily freed from conjecture. Faithlenn,¹ founder of the monastery on the matchless island thence fittingly named Innisfallen, was son of Aed Daman, king of West Munster. Naturally, the donation was made by his father, and consequently before 631, the year of the king's demise.² The Annals of the abbey were based,³ in the early portion, partly on the Table of the Aquitanian. And that the Cycle was used for the primary purpose, is proved by the large number of years having no historical items attached. This being so, for such as were committed to no method, knowledge that the Alexandrine was the more accurate sufficed of itself to induce the requisite alteration.

Synod
super-
fluous.

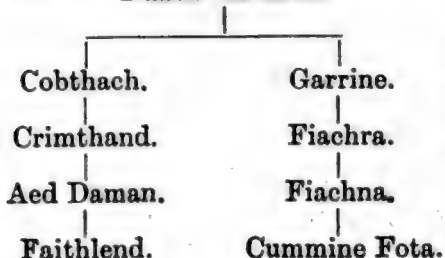
Thus it fell out that the South, for by far the greater portion, had no concern in the Synod. Seeing, however, that the important discovery of the independent existence of the most correct cycle was only recently made, Bede may well be condoned for erroneously assigning the cause of the change.

Victorian
system
advocated
by Cum-
mian.

As to the Paschal system advocated so strenuously by Cummian, no ambiguity can arise. A cycle of 532 (arranged by Victorius into 133 bissextiles), with

¹ *Faithlenn*.—The following from the *Genealogy of Coirpre-Luachra* (*B. L.* 321a) compared with the *Genealogies of Saints* (*ib.* 351c) shows he was kinsman and contemporary of Cummine the Tall, who died in 662.

Duach Iarlaithi.



² *Demise*.—[A.D. 631] Mors Aeda Damain, righ Iar-Mumhain. Death of Aed Daman, king of West Munster (O'Connor: *R. H. SS.* II. *Ann. Inisfal.* p. 12).

³ *Based*.—[A.D. 458, *recte* 457] Victorius scripsit ciclum Pascha[e] (*ib.* p. 3).

[A.D. 562, *recte* 559] Finis cicli Victorii (*ib.* p. 7).

The years are assigned, partly from the scanty textual data (*cf.* p. cxiv. n. 4, *supra*), partly in accordance with the *Ulster Chronology*. For O'Connor's competence to deal with chronistic material, see *T.L.S.* III. 342, 352, 373-5.

Easter from the 16th to the 22nd of the moon, exclusively designates the Victorian. Under the circumstances, the evidence is conclusive that, towards the middle of the seventh century, the cycle of the Aquitanian was still used in the Curia. The reason lay in the very characteristic contemned by Columbanus,—marking the different Easters, and leaving the selection to the decision of the pontiff.

On the other hand, Bede represents the Letter of the Roman Clergy (of which anon) as evidently¹ establishing that Easter is to be sought for between the 15th and 21st of the moon, *as was proved in the Council of Nice*. But, though he textually cites the opening of the Letter, which mentions the Quartadeciman heresy and the close, dealing with the Pelagian, of the intermediate, or Paschal, portion, he baldly states that it expounded² the system of Paschal observance. In the light of the direct testimony of Cumman, this appears of a piece with his statements that, in the matter of the Easter of 455, Leo rejoiced³ to be laudably vanquished by those who invincibly adhered to the Nicene decrees and 'sent a letter⁴ of thanks, which is given in full, to Proterius!

More comprehensive and direct in contradiction is what Ussher⁵ surmised may have been the part not

Objections:
from
Bede;

¹ *Evidently, etc.*—Evidenter adstruens, quia dominicum Paschae diem a xv. a luna usque ad xxi. am, quod in Nicaena synodo probatum est, oportet inquiri (*H.E.* II. 19).

² *Expounded.*—Exposita autem ratione paschalis observantiae, ita de Pelagianis in eadem epistola subdunt (*ib.*).

³ *Rejoiced.*—Unanimitate eorum qui Nicenae synodi decretis invincibiliter adhaerebant laudabiliter vinci gaudebat (*De temp. rat.* xlviii.).

⁴ *Letter.*—Cuius circuli Proterius, . . . ad inquisitionem . . . Leonis, luculentissimam reddens rationem, talis rescripti ab eo meruit tenore praedicari: *Laetificaverunt (etc. op. cit. xlv.).* The letter of Leo has

since been found. It deals exclusively with the Incarnation! (Krusch, *op. cit.* 136.) The document that imposed on Bede was probably fabricated by the monk Dionysius. (Cf. Krusch *Neues Archiv.*, p. 110).

Quite in keeping is the gloss in the Carlsruhe Bede: *A rescript that was sent by Pope Leo, in praise of the cycle that was sent by Prosper [sic] — athscribend rucad o'n phapa Leo, do molud in chicuil tucad ó Prospir (Glos. Hib. 249).*

⁵ *Ussher.*—Qui . . . defectus ex antiquissimis fortasse Whitbiensis coenobii schedis aliquo modo suppleri poterit; in quibus, praefixo titulo Vitalini (Vitaliani haud dubie) papæ urbis Romæ, sub-

supposed excerpt of Pope Vitalian's letter to Oswy, quoted in Bede¹ of the letter of Pope Vitalian [657-672] to king Oswy; 'that² Easter should be celebrated according to the rule of the 318 Nicene Fathers and the computation of Cyril and Dionysius; the Apostolic See neither having approved the Paschal rule, nor following the Paschal Order, of Victorius.'

not the portion of papal letter omitted in Bede; It is surprising how the overwhelming reasons to the contrary escaped the attention of Ussher. The Anglo-Irish Easter controversy had ended; which, moreover, the Victorian system had no connexion with. Besides, Bede was not so well-disposed towards opponents of his infallible Alexandrine, as to suppress a crushing condemnation of the kind. Furthermore, having attacked Victorius in a manner which, he admits,³ admirers of the Aquitanian might consider unadvised, why quote in justification the invective⁴ of an obscure provincial bishop, to the exclusion of a pronouncement proceeding from the head of the church; except that, as his precis leaves no doubt, the papal words were nothing more than a colourless exhortation to Paschal uniformity? The title, *Vitalinus* [!], *pope of the city of Rome*, which imposed on the editor of the *Sylloge*, it is plain, was the insertion of a reader of Bede, whether at Whitby or elsewhere,

jectum reperi (*Vet. Ep. Hib. Sylloge*, ix. Wks. iv. 428).

¹ *Bede*.—Et post nonnulla, quibus de celebrando per orbem totum uno vero Pascha loquitur. . . inquit (*H. E.* III. 29).

² *That, etc.*—Nunquam enim celebrare [licet] sanctum Pascha, nisi . . . secundum apostolicam regulam cccxviii. sanctorum patrum ac computum sancti Cyrilli et Dionysii . . . Nam Victoris sedes apostolica non adprobavit regulam Paschae, ideo nec sequitur eius dispositionem pro Pascha (Ussher, *op. cit.* 428-9; Jan, *Historia Cycli Dionysiani*, P. L. LXVII. 471).

Ussher inserted *debemus* after *celebrare*; Jan has *celebrant*.

³ *Admits*.—Verum, ne nos amatores Victorii temere illum aggressos esse lacerent, legant librum doctissimi et sanctissimi viri, Victoris videlicet Capuani episcopi, de Pascha (*De temp. rat.* li.).

⁴ *Invective*.—Et in processu operis: "Sed nunc," inquit, "ordo expetit ut cyclorum quos Victorius edidit patefaciam evidenter errores, dum nescit legitimum diem definire paschalem, ut, cum in praeteritis ostensus hoc modo fuerit deliquisse, in praesentibus ac futuris et auctoritate careat, et occasionem pravae persuasionis amittat" (*ib.*).

who thereby displayed his profound learning and critical acumen.

The precious excerpt is the final statement in the *Suggestion*¹ of Boniface, chief secretary of the notaries, to Pope John, relative to the Easter of 526, and is as reliable as the Nicene falsification of his correspondent, the monk Dionysius, with which the *Suggestion* appropriately opens.² It consequently dates 132 years before the pontificate of Vitalian.

source of, *Suggestion* of Boniface; a falsehood.

Assuming that he wrote in good faith, this high curial functionary, we thus find, was so unversed in the public correspondence of a renowned pontiff, as to be unaware of the statement of Pope Leo regarding what was done by the Nicene Fathers in the matter of Paschal calculation! Furthermore, having in view some of the known facts, it argues aggravated nescience to assert that the Curia never adopted the Victorian cycle.

because:—
(a) Nicene cycle proved a falsification from letter of Leo;
(b) Victorian cycle official because:—

In the first place, it was drawn up, as we have seen,³ (1) drawn up to curial order;

¹ *Suggestion*.—Exemplum suggestionis Bonifati, primiceri notariorum, ad Johannem papam de ratione paschali (Krusch, *Neues Archiv*, 109).

Jan, who quotes but the final paragraph, as above, writes: *Gemina istis* [namely, testimonies to the exclusive use of the Alexandrine system] *sunt quae in Codice* [Oxoniensi] *Digbæano* [63], *quae saec. ix. exaratum . . ostendemus, sub titulo: Scriptio primicerii notariorum ad Joannem papam de ratione paschali, post alia leguntur: Nunquam enim* (etc., *loc. cit.*).

Whilst admitting that, according to this, the Digby MS. 'seems to contain the entire *Suggestion*' (*Neues Archiv*, 108), Krusch states that Jan's inclusion of *Nunquam, etc.*, was an error arising from his having overlooked the end of Bonifatius' Minute and the beginning of the writing of Vitalian (*ib.* 158)! "Der Irrthum ist dadurch entstanden, dass in der Handschrift der

von mir oben, S. 108, aus einem Münchener Codex herausgegebene Brief des Primicerius Bonifatius an Papst Johannes vorausging, und Janus des Ende desselben und den Anfang des Schreibens Vitalians übersah" (*ib.*).

This is a large draft on credulity. But readers of the *History* will be slow to believe that Jan was the superficial worker here represented. Besides, why should he omit a title that so enhanced the value of the testimony in favour of the Dionysian Cycle?

² *Opens*.—Sugero igitur apostolatui vestro beatissimos patres in Niceno concilio decenovenalem cyclum, quem Greci enneakedecyderida [sic] nominant, unianimiter adprobasse, quod sui circuitus revolutione continua xiiii. paschales lunas per omnia tempora usque in finem seculi sine ullo errore demonstraverunt (*Neues Archiv*, p. 109).

³ *Seen*.—*Supra*, p. lxxxiii.

- at the request of the archdeacon of Rome, acting officially for Leo. Again, the same dignitary, Hilarus was the next Pope: who can credit that he repudiated what himself had been the medium of obtaining?
- (2) not set aside by Hilarus; Thirdly, the well-known charge¹ against Pope Symmachus (498—514) of celebrating Easter contrary to the universal church (in 501) was based on the fact that he kept March 25—of the 84 (12)—given by Victorius as alternative to April 22, the Victorian and Alexandrine day. Fourthly, the *Rescript*² to, and *Constitution*³ of, the *Nicene Council*, denouncing Victorius and his method, which were issued in the name of Pope Silvester (314—335) by the opponents of Symmachus, would never have been fabricated, had not the Victorian cycle been official at the time.
- (3) another Pope accused for adherence to; (4) forgeries against same Pope otherwise pointless.

Letter from Northern Clergy to Pope, A.D. 640.

Nine years later, the Northern Clergy, on their side, wrote to Rome, in justification of their persistence. The letter arrived shortly before the death of Severinus, in 640. After the papal election, it was opened and a reply, inscribed to eleven named, five bishops, five priests, and one abbot (all of the North, with Thomian, the primate, first), was sent by Hilary, archpriest; John, pope-elect; John, chief secretary; and John, counsellor of the Apostolic See. Bede⁴ (to whose industry we owe what has been preserved of the document) describes the Pas-

¹ *Charge*.—*Liber Pontificalis*, ed. Duchesne, Paris, 1886, p. cxxxvi.

² *Rescript*.—Atque in gremio vestrae synodi parva propter disciplinam ecclesiae allegabo praecepta: propter Victorinum, qui arbitrio suo quidquid vellet affirmabat et cyclos paschae pronuntiabat fallaces, et cum episcopis totius urbis Italiae examinatum universitas vestri sancti concilii dignetur accipere veritatem.—*Rescriptum Silvestri episcopi ad Syn. Nic* (*Acta Concil. I.* 244).

³ *Constitution*.—Victorinum itaque, . . . qui in sua ferocitate quidquid vellet affirmabat hominibus et

cyclos paschae pronuntiabat fallaces, ut hoc quod constituit x. Kal. Mai. custodiri vestro sermone, sicut veritas habet, cassetur et vestro iudicio condemnatur, et filiorum nostrum augustorum praecurrat auctoritas ad condemnandum Victorinum episcopum. Damnavit autem . . . Victorinum episcopum, qui, ignorans lunae rationem, sub arbitrio sui tenacitate disrumpebat veritatem.—*Canon vel Constitutio Silvestri, episcopi urbis Romae, Cap. II* (*Acta Concil. I.* 287).

⁴ *Bede*.—*H. E.* II., 19. See p. xclv., n. 1, *supra*.

chal portions in the terms already set forth. The missive, however, had no immediate effect.

The next native evidence bearing on the question belongs to the third quarter of the seventh century. The *Catalogue of Irish Saints* states that the First and Second Orders (432—598) celebrated¹ one Easter, on the 14th of the moon, after the Vernal Equinox (March 25); the Third Order (598—664), different Easters: they celebrated with obdurate intents, some on the 14th, others on the 16th. The *obduracy* has manifest reference to the *Book of Anatolius* on the one side, and the Epistle of Cumman on the other.

*Catalogue
of Irish
Saints,
circa A.D.
680.*

The Cycle of 84 was carried by Columba to Iona. Adamnan relates that, on one of his visits to Ireland, while staying at Clonmacnoise, during the incumbency of Ailither² (585—589), the saint prophesied³ concerning the Easter discord between the churches of Ireland. He “could hardly,” Reeves⁴ well observes, “have been ignorant of the discrepancy, yet he evinced no desire to alter the existing practice, and such was the respect for his memory in after times, that the bare fact of his observance of the old rule operated, during more than a century, as the great obstacle to adoption of the Roman Easter in the monastery of Hy and its dependencies.”

*Cycle of
84 and
Columba,*

Of Aidan, Irish bishop of Lindisfarne, Bede’s encomium has one exception⁵,—his non-observance of the

Aidan,

¹ *Celebrated*.—Primus Ordo . . . unum Pascha, xiv. a luna post aequinoctium vernale, celebrabant.

Secundus Ordo . . . unum Pascha, xiv. a luna post aequinoctium [habebant].

Tertius Ordo . . . habebant . . . diversam solemnitatem paschalem. Alii enim resurrectionem xiv. luna; alii xiv., cum duris intentionibus celebrabant (Ussher: *Brit. Eccl. Antiq.* c. xvii. Wks. vi. 477-9).

² *Ailither*.—He is the *Peregrinus* (the equivalent of the native word) mentioned in the colophon to the excerpts from the Gospel of St.

John prefixed to the Stowe Missal (fol. 11a. *Trans. R.I.A. XXVII.* 139).

³ *Prophesied*.—Prophetavit . . . de illa, quae post multos dies ob diversitatem Paschalis festi orta est inter Scotiae ecclesias, discordia (*Vita Col. I.* 3).

⁴ *Reeves*.—Adamnan, p. 26.

⁵ *Exception*.—Quod autem Pascha non suo tempore observabat, vel canonicum eius tempus ignorans, vel suae gentis auctoritate ne agnitum sequeretur devictus, non approbro, nec laudo (*H.E. III.* 17).

correct Easter, either because he knew not, or, knowing, was prevailed on by the authority of his people not to adopt, the canonical time. It is added,¹ somewhat unnecessarily, that Aidan did not, as some falsely imagined, celebrate on the 14th of the moon, on any week-day, with the Jews, but on Sunday from the 14th to the 20th.

Finan,

Under his Irish successor, Finan (651—661), it was that controversy² on the subject first arose in England: those who had come from Kent and Gaul asserting that the Irish celebrated contrary to the custom of the whole church. Of these, the most aggressive was a compatriot, taught in Gaul or Italy, by name Ronan, whose disputes³ with Finan, whilst convincing many or leading them to enquire, rendered the obstinate bishop more pertinacious and an open adversary. But what mainly led to the crisis was that the king followed what he had seen practised by the Irish, who baptized and taught him; the queen, what she had seen in Kent. Whence⁴

¹ *Added*.—Hanc non, ut quidam falso opinantur, xiv. luna, in quolibet feria, cum Iudaeis, sed die Dominica, semper agebat, a luna xiv. usque ad xx (*ib.*).

² *Controversy*.—His temporibus quaestio facta est frequens et magna de observatione Paschae, confirmantibus eis qui de Cantia vel de Galliis advenerant, quod Scotti . . . contra universalis ecclesiae morem celebrarent (Bede, *H.E.* III. 25).

³ *Disputes*.—Qui cum Finano confli-gens multos quidem correx-it, vel ad sollertiore[m] veritatis inquisitionem accendit; nequaquam tamen Finanum emendare potuit, quin potius, quod esset homo ferocis animi, acerbior[em] castigando et apertum veritatis adversarium reddidit (*ib.*).

⁴ *Whence, etc.*—Unde nonnunquam contigisse fertur illis temporibus, ut bis in anno uno Pascha celebraretur: et cum rex Pascha . . . faceret, tunc regina, . . . persistens adhuc in ieiunio, diem Palmarum celebraret (*ib.*).

“The inconvenience of the discordant reckonings came practically to the front when, on one occasion [sic], Oswy was keeping his Easter-day with Finan, while Eanfled and her attendants were observing their ‘day of Palms.’ It was a visible discrepancy, such as had occurred . . . when some Irish visitors to Rome found that their fellow-lodgers, a Jew, a Greek, a ‘Scythian’ and an Egyptian, went to St. Peter’s for the Easter service, while they were keeping a Lenten Sunday at home” (*Chapters of Early English Church History*, by Wm. Bright, D.D., Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Oxford, ed. 3, p. 192).

Considering the source, *nonnunquam* = *on one occasion* is a notable equation. Again, “the Irish visitors” found themselves with their fellow-lodgers” in St. Peter’s “for the Easter service.” Those who “were keeping a Lenten Sunday at home” were the Irish in Ireland. To decide the matter, here are the

it is said that occasionally in those times two Easters were celebrated in one year: the king keeping his Easter, while the queen was still fasting on Palm Sunday. Assuming that Oswy and Eanfled were married in 643, the year after his succession to the throne of Northumbria, the divergent Easters were the following.

Irish.			Alexandrine.	Irish and Alexan- drine divergent Easters, A.D. 643- 664
643	E	A. 6	A. 13	
644	DC	M. 28	A. 4	
645	B	A. 17	A. 24	
646	A	A. 2	A. 9	
647	G	M. 25	A. 1	
648	FE	A. 13	A. 20	
649	D	M. 29	A. 5	
650	C	A. 18	M. 28	
651	B	A. 10	A. 17	
653	F	A. 14	A. 21	
654	E	A. 6	A. 13	
657	A	A. 2	A. 9	
660	ED	M. 29	A. 5	
661	C	A. 18	M. 28	
663	A	M. 26	A. 2	
664	GF	A. 14	A. 21	

During one-and-twenty years, until uniformity was enforced in 664, the king's Easter was thirteen times one week earlier; twice, three weeks later, than the queen's,—clear proof, it may be observed in passing, that Bede had no firsthand acquaintance with the cycle of 84; otherwise, in his known zeal for the Alexandrine system, he would not have rested content with an indefinite hearsay number.

Finan was succeeded by a third Irish bishop, Colman. Colman, The advocates of the new calculation deemed the time had now come to determine the controversy in their favour. For the next three years, accordingly, the agitation

statements of Cumman, to whom the Professor refers the reader: in ecclesia sancti Petri simul in Pas- | cha (in quo mense integro disuncti sumus) fuerunt (Ussher, *V.E.H.S.* xi. Wks. iv. 443).

(Paschal
uniform-
ity not
essential;

was kept going, on the specious plea¹ that 'the minds and hearts of many were moved, lest, Christians in name, they had, or might, run in vain!' None of these zealots, it is tolerably safe to assert, had ever heard of the words of St. Chrysostom,² that nobody was ever punished, or called to account, for not holding Easter on this or on that month.

two
Easters in
one year:

But, considering the intercourse with the Continent, they could hardly have been unaware of the different Easters held in 577 and 590, as recorded by Gregory of Tours, which furnish such an instructive commentary on the proceedings to be described.

A.D. 577,
A. 18;
M. 21.

In the former³ year, Tours, with many other cities in Gaul, kept Easter on [the Victorian date] the 18th of April; others, with the Spaniards, a full month previously, on the 21st of March. "Nevertheless, as they report, those [baptismal] fonts which in Spain by God's will are filled [on Easter Eve] were filled up on our Pasch."

A.D. 590,
M. 26;
A. 2.)

In the latter,⁴ Victorius assigned two days: [Greek] March 26, moon 15; Latin, April 2, moon 22. The second date was given, according to the historian, lest the Christians, like the Jews, should celebrate on this [Alexandrine] moon 15! "Wherefore," he proceeds, "many in Gaul celebrated on the 15th of the moon; but we, on the 22nd. We made careful inquiry, however, and the Spanish fonts, which are miraculously filled, were filled up on our Pasch."

¹ *Plea*.—Movit hæc quaestio sensus et corda multorum, timendum ne forte, accepto Christianitatis vocabulo, in vacuum currerent aut cucurriissent (*ib*).

² *Chrysostom*.—"Ὅτι δὲ τῷ δεῖνι μηνί καὶ τῷ δεῖνι, οὐκ ἐποίησε τὸ πάσχα, οὐδεὶς ἐκολάσθη ποτὶ οὐδὲ ἐνικλήθη (apud Usser. *Brit. Eccl. Antig.* Wks. vi. 509).

³ *Former*.—Eo anno dubietas Paschæ fuit. In Galliis vero, nos cum multis civitatibus, xiv. Kal.

Maias sanctum Pascha celebravimus. Alii vero, cum Hispanis, xii. Kal. Aprilis solemnitatem hanc tenuerunt. Tamen, ut ferunt, fontes illi qui in Hispaniis nutu Dei complentur, in nostro Pascha repleti sunt (Greg. Tur. *H.F.* V. 17: *Recueil des Historiens des Gaules*, Paris, 1739, II. 242C).

⁴ *Latter*.—Dubietas Paschæ fuit, ob hoc quod in cyclo Victor luna xv. Pascha scripsit fieri. Sed, ne Christiani, ut Iudæi, sub hac luna

The matter having been brought formally under notice of the king, the result, omitting irrelevant details, was a conference¹, in 664, between the opposing disputants, in presence of the king and queen, at Whitby, in Yorkshire. Oswy opened the proceedings, saying they had met to enquire which was the true tradition and to follow same, and then called on Colman. His Easter. the bishop said, he had received² from the elders who sent him: which all their fathers, men beloved of God, were known to have celebrated, and blessed John, the specially beloved disciple, celebrated in all the churches over which he presided. [The reference to the Evangelist is taken from the spurious *Anatolius*.]

Whitby
Confer-
ence:

Colman's
argument,

Whereto Wilfrid, the deputed spokesman of the other side, replied that their Easter they saw celebrated in Rome, Italy and Gaul. The same, they learned, was kept in Africa, Asia, Egypt, Greece and the whole world, except³ by these Irish alone and the accomplices of their obstinacy, the Picts and Britons, with whom, from the two uttermost isles of the ocean and these not in their entirety [an allusion to the Southern Irish], they contend, with foolish labour, against the universe.

Wilfrid's
response.

haec sollemnia celebrarent, addidit: *Latini autem luna xxii.* Ob hoc multi in Galliis xv. luna celebraverunt. Nos autem xxii. Inquisivimus tamen studiose: sed fontes Hispaniae, qui divinitus implentur, in nostrum Pascha repleti sunt (*ib.* X. 23: p. 378E, 379 A.)

The miraculous fonts of Oser, opposite Seville, are also mentioned in VI. 43; *De gloria Martyrum*, 24, and *De gloria Confessorum*, 69.

¹ *Conference*.—"This controversy was occasioned, or hastened, by the double Easter, which, according to the rival modes of computation, would happen in A.D. 665, in which year the Church of Rome would celebrate the festival upon 6th April, the Scots delaying it until

the thirteenth" (*Bedaæ H.E.*, ed. Stevenson, Lond., 1838, p. 221). *Ne sutor*. In 665, "the Church of Rome" and "the Scots" would celebrate on April 6.

² *Received*.—A maioribus meis accepi, qui me huc episcopum miserunt, quod omnes patres nostri, viri Deo dilecti, eodem modo celebrasse noscuntur . . . Ipsum est quod beatus evangelista Iohannes, discipulus specialiter Domino dilectus, cum omnibus quibus praeerat ecclesiis, celebrasse legitur (*Bede, H.E. III. 25*).

³ *Except*.—Praeter hos tantum et obstinationis eorum complices, Pictos dico et Brittones, cum quibus, de duabus ultimis insulis et his non totis, contra totum orbem stulto labore pugnant (*ib.*).

Colman's
rejoinder,

Wilfrid's
disclaimer
and
second
argument.

When Colman expressed surprise that he should call their labour foolish, in following the example of the great apostle, who was worthy to recline on the bosom of the Lord [taken from *Anatolius*], Wilfrid disclaimed reprehending John, who, like Peter and Paul, had to defer to the Jewish Christians. Hence John began celebration on the evening of the 14th of the first month, on whatever day it fell. But Peter¹, when he preached at Rome, waited, like John, for the 14th, and, if next day was Sunday, began celebration on the 14th; but, if Sunday was not the 15th, but the 16th or any day to the 21st, he waited for such, and began to keep feast on the previous Saturday. This evangelic and apostolic tradition [!] John's successors in Asia and the whole church were converted to. And that this is the true Pasch, which alone is to be celebrated by the faithful, was not newly decreed, but confirmed, by the Nicene Council, as ecclesiastical history teaches.

Whence Colman's party followed neither John, nor Peter; neither Law, nor Gospel. John took no heed of Sunday; the Irish celebrate on that day alone; Peter celebrated from the 15th to the 21st [!]; the Irish, from the 14th to the 20th: often beginning on the evening of the 13th, neither mentioned in the Law, nor sanctioned by the Lord, and thereby excluding the 21st of the moon, contrary to the Law.

¹ *Peter*.—At vero Petrus, cum Romae praedicaret xiv. lunam primi mensis, aequae sicut Iohannes, orientem ad vesperam semper expectaret; et, . . si dominica dies . . erat mane ventura, in ipsa vespera pascha dominicum celebrare incipiebat . . . Neque haec evangelica et apostolica traditio legem solvit, sed adimplet: . . in quam observantiam imitandam omnes beati Iohannis successores in Asia post obitum eius, et omnis per orbem ecclesia conversa est. Et hoc esse verum Pascha, hoc solum fidelibus celebrandum, Niceno concilio non statutum no-

viter, sed confirmatum est, ut ecclesiastica docet historia.

Unde constat vos, Colmane, neque Iohannis . . . exempla sectari neque Petri . . . ; neque legi, neque evangelio . . congruere. Iohannes . . nil de prima Sabbati curabat; quod vos non facitis, qui nonnisi prima . . celebratis. Petrus a xv. luna usque ad xxi. . . celebrabat, quod vos non facitis, qui a xiv. usque ad xx. . . observatis; ita ut xiii. luna ad vesperam saepius Pascha incipiatis, cuius neque Lex ullam mentionem fecit, neque auctor . . Evangelii . . Novi Testamenti sacramenta in

In reply, Colman could only ask whether Anatolius, ^{Colman's query re-} a holy man and much lauded in ecclesiastical history, ^{specting Anatolius and Columba,} opposed the spirit of Law and Gospel, in writing that Easter was to be kept from the 14th to the 20th; or their Columba and his successors, men beloved of God, many of them wonder-workers, who kept the feast in the same way? Anatolius, Wilfrid conceded, was most ^{Wilfrid's reply,—} saintly, learned and praiseworthy. But what had they in ^{as to Ana-} common with him who did not observe his instructions? ^{tolius,} He composed¹ a 19-year cycle, which they either knew not, or knowingly contemned, although observed by the universal church. He so calculated the 14th of Easter Sunday, as to have it be the 15th, after the manner of the Egyptians, on the same evening; similarly, the 20th to be the 21st, at close of same day, on Sunday. This distinction they were proved to be ignorant of by the fact that they sometimes most manifestly kept Easter before full moon, *i.e.*, on the 13th. [The reference turned to such good account is to the silly pseudo-Anatolian equation, 13=14, etc., which has been already explained.]

Concerning the sanctity of their Columba and his ^{as to Columba.} successors, far be it from him to retort that, at the judgment, to many saying that they had prophesied and cast out devils and wrought many miracles in His name, the Lord would reply he knew them not, rather would he believe they erred in good faith; no one² having come

commemorationem suae passionis, ecclesiae celebranda tradidit (*ib.*)

¹ *Composed.*—Ille . . . circulum x. et ix. annorum posuit, quem vos aut ignoratis, aut agnitum et a tota Christi ecclesia custoditum pro nihilo contemnitis. Ille sic in Pascha Dominico xiv. lunam computavit, ut hanc eadem ipsa die, more Aegyptiorum, xv. lunam ad vesperam fateretur; sic item xx. die Dominico Paschae annotavit, ut hanc, declinata eadem die, esse xxi. crederet. Cuius regulam distinctionis vos ignorasse probat,

quod aliquoties Pascha manifestissime ante plenilunium, *i.e.* in xiii. luna, facitis (*ib.*)

² *No one, etc.*—Nullus advenerat, qui eis instituti perfectionis decreta . . . ostenderet; quos utique credo, si qui tunc ad eos catholicus calculator adveniret, sic eius monita fuisse secuturos.

Tu autem et socii tui, si audita decreta sedis apostolicae, imo universalis ecclesiae, et haec literis sacris confirmata, sequi contemnitis, absque ulla dubitatione peccatis. Etsi enim patres tui sancti fuerunt,

to show them the better calculation, which, had such arrived, they would, he believed, have adopted. In any case, Colman and his adherents undoubtedly sinned by not following the decrees of the apostolic see, nay of the universal church, and these confirmed by sacred Scripture. For, though their fathers were saintly, was their paucity, in a corner of a most remote island, to be preferred to the entire church? And if that Columba of their's was holy and powerful in miracles, could he be preferred to Peter, to whom the Lord said: *Thou art Peter and upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it, and to thee I will give the keys of the kingdom of heaven?*

King,
queries of

and
replies
thereto;

decision
of,

applauded
and
adopted.

Hereupon, the king asked Colman, were these words really said by the Lord to Peter. On his replying yes, the king asked could he produce any such power given to their Columba [!] On his saying not, the king queried whether they both agreed that the words were said to Peter chiefly, and the keys given to him, by the Lord. Both assented, and the king closed the proceedings by declaring¹ that Peter was the doorkeeper whom he would not contradict, but whose commands he would obey, to his knowledge and ability, lest, on going to the gates of heaven, there should be no one to open, the keybearer being his adversary! All present, as was to be expected, sitting and standing, great and small, applauded and, in the approving words of the historian, 'renouncing the less perfect, hastened to conform to the better, institution.'

numquid universali, quae per orbem est, ecclesiae Christi eorum est paucitas uno de angulo extremae insulae praeferenda? Et, si sanctus erat ac potens virtutibus ille Columba vester, . . numquid praeferri potuit beatissimo apostolorum principi, cui Dominus ait. . ? (*ib.*)

¹ *Declaring.*—Et ego vobis dico, quia hic est ostiarius ille cui ego contradicere nolo, sed, in quantum

novi vel valeo, huius cupio in omnibus obedire statutis; ne forte, me adveniente ad fores regni coelorum, non sit qui reseret, averso illo qui claves tenere probatur.

Haec dicente rege, faverunt assidentes quique sive stantes, maiores una cum mediocribus, et, abdicata minus perfecta institutione, ad ea quae meliora cognoverant sese transferre festinabant (*ib.*).

In the light of the history of the Paschal question, Wilfrid's farrago of fictitious tradition and fabricated testimony can hardly fail to excite a smile. But it proved a grim reality for the vanquished. Colman,¹ seeing, according to the introspective narrative of Bede, his doctrine set at nought and his adherents despised, taking with him such as would follow him (those namely, who would not accept the Catholic [!] Easter and the coronal tonsure, for concerning this too there was no small question), returned to Ireland [Iona], to consult with his own what it behoved them to do in the matter.

¹ Colman
& adher-
ents ex-
pelled.

How all the Irish were got rid of on this pretext is beside the present question. Suffice it that, according to the present Annals, four years later, Colman, carrying with him the relics of the (Irish) saints, voyaged to Inishbofin, where he built him a church and died in 676.

As was to be expected under the circumstances, the monks of Iona continued steadfast in the old way. In time, however, Adamnan, the most erudite, and, next to the founder, most celebrated, of the abbots, either on his first visit, in 686, or, more probably, his second, two years later, to his friend, king Alfrid, made some stay in Northumbria. There he saw² the 'canonical rites', and, being earnestly exhorted by many, including Coelfrid, preceptor of Bede, whose monastery of Jarrow he went to see, not to live, with his exceedingly few in an extreme corner of the world, contrary to the custom of the universe in the matter of Paschal observance or any other decrees, was won over to the new system. On his return,³ he endeavoured to convert Iona and those

Adamnan,
adoption
of Alex-
andrine
system by;

¹ *Colman*.—Colman, videns spre-
tam suam doctrinam sectamque
esse despectam, assumtis his qui se
sequi voluerunt (i.e. qui Pascha
catholicum et tonsuram coronae—
nam et de hoc quaestio non minima
erat—recipere volebant), in Scot-
tiam regressus est, tractaturus cum
suis quid de his facere deberet (*ib.*
III. 26).

² *Saw, etc.*—Cum . . videret ritus
ecclesiae canonicos, sed et a pluribus

qui erant eruditiores esset sollerter
admonitus, ne contra universalem
ecclesiae morem, vel in observantia
paschali, vel in aliis quibusque
decretis, cum suis paucissimis et in
extremo mundi angulo positus vivere
praesumeret, mutatus mente est;
ita ut ea quae viderat et audierat
. . . suae suorumque consuetudini
libentissime praeferret (*ib.* V. 15).

³ *Return*.—Qui, cum domum rediis-
set, curavit suos qui erant in Hii,

fails in
Iona ;

subject thereto, but totally failed. Doubtless, they were not slow to remind him that he could hardly claim to be more sage and more saintly than Columba.

partially
succeeds
in Ire-
land ;

Still, for eight¹ years, from 690, outward harmony prevailed. The abbot yielding to the opposition of the monks, Iona witnessed not the scandal of two Easters in one year. At length, however, they reached the parting of the ways. In 697, Adamnan had occasion to visit Ireland, where he seems to have remained until the year of his death. During this period, he gradually gained over by his persuasiveness nearly all who were not under the influence of Iona. Finally, not improbably in the abbey of Durrow, he kept Easter² on March 30, whilst the Columban communities were entering on the second and more rigid half of their Lent, preparatory to Easter on April 20, 704. Thus pledged, he returned, with what foreboding we can easily imagine, to his island home. But he was mercifully spared the humiliation³ of a more serious discord,—the abbot observing the following twelfth of April as Palm Sunday; the monks celebrating it as Easter Day. In the September after his return, he was called to his crown.

return &

death of.

Iona led
to adopt
new sys-
tem by
Egbert ;

Twelve years passed away, and Egbert, an English priest who had been educated in Ireland⁴, came to Iona, and, by his pious and sedulous exhortations, brought the monks to adopt⁵ the reformed calculation, in 716 ; the

quive eidem erant subditi monasterio, ad eum, quem cognoverat quemque ipse toto ex corde susceperat, veritatis callem perducere, nec valuit (*ib.*).

¹ *Eight*.—In 689, the Easters were the same. In the eight following years, the incidence was :—

	Ir.	Al.
690 B	M. 27	A. 3
691 A	A. 16	A. 23
692 GF	A. 7	A. 14
693 E	A. 20	M. 30
694 D	A. 12	A. 19
695 C	A. 4	A. 11
696 BA	A. 16	M. 26
697 G	A. 8	A. 15

² *Easter*.—Celebrato in Hibernia canonico Pascha (Bede, *H. E.* V. 15.)

³ *Humiliation*.—Divina utique gratia disponente, ut vir unitatis et ac pacis studiosissimus ante ad vitam raperetur aeternam, quam, redeunte tempore paschali, gravio-rem cum eis qui eum ad veritatem sequi nolebant, cogeretur habere discordiam (*ib.*).

⁴ *Ireland*.—Bede, *H. E.* III. 27.

⁵ *Adopt*.—Qui, quoniam et doctor suavissimus . . . erat, libenter auditus ab universis immutavit piis ac sedulis exhortationibus inveteratam illam traditionem parentum eorum (*ib.* V. 22).

new Easter being April 19; the old, April 12. In the curt¹ terms of the present Annals: *Easter is changed in Iona establishment.* Egbert remained until 729, when he died on Easter Sunday, April 24,—a day, Bede accurately states,² whereon the feast had never before been kept in the same place. The Irish date, in that year, was a week earlier. The example of the chief house, there can be no doubt, was followed in due time by the Columban foundations in Ireland. end of the controversy.

In conclusion, sufficient, though not exhaustive, confirmatory evidence that *Init* signifies (not Shrove-tide, as at 1014;³ in the Rolls' edition of the *Tripartite*,⁴ and elsewhere,⁵ but) Quadragesima Sunday, is given under A.D. 1109. The error arose from the constantly recurring cause,—proleptic attribution of latter-day meaning. The textual entry of that year forbids a higher date to any native document containing mention of Ash Wednesday. Such, for instance, is the *Corpus Missal*, which has a full ceremonial⁶ for that day. Init = Quadragesima Sunday, chronistic value of;

The three series of *Initium* lunar days (2—8, Irish; 3—9, Alexandrine; 4—10, Victorian) given above⁷ from the Munich *Computus* are found by deducting 12 (the difference between a full lunar month and the 42 Lenten days) from the respective Easter lunar days. (Paschal lunar reckonings based on the same rule are laid down for the Alexandrine by a scholiast⁸ on the Calendar of Aengus in the *Speckled Book*.) Herein, however, as in solar technique, the computist proves lunar days of, rules to find,

¹ *Curt.*—Pascha commutatur in Eoa civitate.

² *States.*—Mira autem divinae dispensatio provisionis erat, quod venerabilis vir non solum in Pascha transivit de hoc mundo ad Patrem, verum etiam cum eo die Pascha celebraretur, quo nunquam prius in eis locis celebrari solebat (*H.E.* V. 22).

³ 1014.—Vol. I. p. 531.

⁴ *Tripartite.*—Pp. 115, 671.

⁵ *Elsewhere.*—*War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill*, 1867, p. xxvi.; *Annals of Loch Ce*, 1871, vol. I. p. 2; *Calendar of Oengus* (Trans.

R. I. A., Irish MS. Series, vol. I. 1880), p. lxii.

⁶ *Ceremonial.*—*Corpus Missal*, ed. Warren, 1879, p. 100-3. The original meaning is shown in the Secret of the Mass for Quadragesima Sunday: *Sacrificium quadragesimalis initii*, etc. Strange, that, with the change in the beginning of Lent, this prayer was not transferred to Ash Wednesday. It is found in the original place, not alone in the *Corpus*, but in every Roman Missal to the present.

⁷ *Above.*—P. lxxv.

⁸ *Scholiast.*—*Todd Lect. Series*

partly
erroneous.
Correct
rules:

himself not quite proficient. The rule holds good for the March lunations: but, except in the Alexandrine, not for the April, nor for XIII. of the 84 and XXIII. of the 84 (12). In these, 13 (the difference between a *hollow* lunar month and 42) is to be subtracted, leaving 1—7, instead of 2—8, Irish, and 3—9, instead of 4—10, Victorian.

(1) for
March lu-
nations;

The first March lunation of the 84 will illustrate the rule: I. C, epact 19; Easter, March 28, moon 16. The beginning of Lent consequently is to have moon 4 (16—12). Quadragesima Sunday is Feb. 14 and has moon 4; new moon falling on Feb. 11.

(2) for
April lu-
nations.

The first April lunation of the same will explain the exception: IV. G F, epact 22; Easter, April 21, moon 14. The Beginning of Lent is accordingly to have moon 1 (14—13). Quadragesima Sunday is March 10, moon 1; new moon falling on the same day.

Irish his-
tory un-
written.

For the rest, the more closely the subject is investigated, the more poignant becomes the vain regret that no one arose to breathe life into the dead details of the Annals, and achieve for early native History, civil or ecclesiastical, what Adamnan did for Columba and Bede for the English church.

III. 384sq. The mention of *Init* proves that the scholia on the *Calendar* can date back to the first decade of the twelfth century.

The text of this Rule mentioned above (p. cxv., note ²) is too characteristic of scribal incompetency and editorial laxity to be omitted. *Omnis paschalis luna cuiuscunque ætatis est, si detrahis ab ea septem [duodecim], fiet tibi ætas lunæ, quæ fit in Initio Quadragesimæ. Verbi gratia: Si decima quinta luna est paschalis, tolle de quindecim duodecim, et remanent centum et undecim [!!! tres]. Tertia est luna in Initio Quadragesimæ, eo anno quo decima quinta luna est die Dominico Paschæ, et cætera similiter (Beda Op., Basil., 1563, II. 347; Colonia Agrip., 1612, II. 233; P. L. XC. 610).*

Two imperfect tenth-century

MSS. of the Victorian Cycle give day and moon of the *Initium Quadragesimæ* after the epact (*M.G.H., SS. Antiqs. IX., 674, 685*). Unfortunately, with one exception, these valuable data have been omitted by the editor. Victorian Cyclic No. 181 (A.D. 208) had, according to the Greeks, the Beginning of Lent on March 13, moon 10; Easter, April 24, m. 21 (*ib.* 703).

To judge from this, the inserted reckoning was Alexandrine. The Victorian Easter (XIII. B) was April 17, moon 16 (Tables U, V); Quadragesima Sunday, March 6, m. 3 (16—13); *i.e.* new moon, March 4 (Table W). Moon 10 of the MSS. should be m. 9 (21—12). The epact of the Alexandrine XIX. is 27, which has new moon on March 5; moon 9 on March 13 (Table W.)

It remains to discharge the pleasing duty of thanking the Council of the Royal Irish Academy, for uniform encouragement and consideration throughout the progress of the work ; Mr. E. W. B. Nicholson, Bodley's Librarian, who had the MS. B. daily sent to the Radcliffe, after the closing hour of the Bodleian ; Rev. Maxwell H. Close, who with characteristic liberality had the Munich Computus photographed ; the Lord Abbot and Community of Mount Melleray, for spontaneous and unrestricted loans from their valuable library ; Very Rev. Percy S. Barron, Sub-Prior and Librarian, Mount Melleray, whose accurate verifications and transcriptions were of material assistance ; and Mr. Alfred de Burgh, Assistant Librarian, Trinity College, Dublin, whose courtesy and firsthand acquaintance with books were equal to the most exigent demands.

B. MAC CARTHY.

APPENDIX A.

HIPPOLYTAN PASCHAL TABLES.

In addition to their importance as Paschal data, the Hippolytan Tables are the earliest proof hitherto brought to light of the knowledge of the Julian luni-solar year among the Romans. For convenience of reference, the *Times*, which were explained in the lost *Exposition*, have been printed separately. The text * has been taken from photographs.

* Instead of the firsthand work postulated in a publication of the kind, the *Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum* merely subjoins the variants of various editors, without any attempt at discrimination (Vol. IV., Berlin, 1877, no. 8613, p. 283-4). The ferial numbers are ferial letters (Notantur autem feriae litteris, . . . ita quidem, ut littera . . . σ [significet diem] Veneris, p. 285); the two dates, still a crux (Qua vero causa factum sit, ut annis 3 et 11 cyclorum duplex mensis dies praefigeretur, quem ex feriae nota apposita alterum tantum intellegendum esse appareat, non satis liquet, *ib.*).

[E]ΤΟΥΣ .Α. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΑΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡ
ΑΠΡΕΙΑΙΑΙΣ ΣΑΒΒΑΤΩ ΕΜΒΟΛΙΜΟΥ ΜΗΝΟΣ Γ
ΩC ΥΠΟΤΕΤΑΚΤΑΙ ΕΝ ΤΩ ΠΙΝΑΚΙ ΕΓΕΝΕΤΟ ΔΕ Ι
ΤΑΙ ΑΠΟΝΗΣΤΙΖΕCΘΑΙ ΔΕ | ΔΕΙ

		ΕΙΔΟΙC		[I.]	[II.]
[1]	ΕΜ	ΑΠΡΕΙ	...	Z	S
		ΠΡΟ .Δ. Νω			
[2]		ΑΠΡΕΙ	...	Δ	Γ
	SS	ΠΡΟ ΙΒ ΚΑ			
[3]		ΑΠΡΕΙ	...	Α	Z
		ΠΡΟ Ε. ΕΙ			
[4]	ΕΜ	ΑΠΡΕΙ	...	Z	S
		ΠΡΟ Δ ΚΑ			
[5]		ΑΠΡΕΙ	...	Δ	Γ
		ΠΡΟ ΙΕ. ΚΑ			
[6]		ΑΠΡΕΙ	...	Α	Z
	SS	ΝωΝΑΙC			
[7]	ΕΜ	ΑΠΡΕΙ	...	Z	S
		ΠΡΟ .Η. ΚΑ			
[8]		ΑΠΡΕΙ	...	Δ	Γ
		ΕΙΔΟΙC			
[9]	ΕΜ	ΑΠΡΕΙ	...	Γ	B
		ΠΡΟ Δ. Νω			
[10]		ΑΠΡΕΙ	...	Z	S
		ΠΡΟ ΙΒ ΚΑ			
[11]	SS	ΑΠΡΕΙ	...	Δ	Γ
		ΠΡΟ Ε. ΕΙ			
[12]	ΕΜ	ΑΠΡΕΙ	...	Γ	B
		ΠΡΟ .Δ. ΚΑ			
[13]		ΑΠΡΕΙ	...	Z	S
		ΠΡΟ ΙΕ. ΚΑ			
[14]		ΑΠΡΕΙ	...	Δ	Γ
	SS	ΝωΝΑΙC			
[15]	ΕΜ	ΑΠΡΕΙ	...	Γ	B
		ΠΡΟ Η ΚΑ			
[16]		ΑΠΡΕΙ	...	Z	S

Heading.

The words are not separated.
The end of a line is here denoted
by | .

Line 1, .Α.—The points are al-
ways at the centre, or near the top,
of the letters.

Line 2, ΔΙ. .—ΔΙ., orig. Note
the solitary instance of the lesser
placed before the greater numeral.

Line 6.—Begins between K and
A of ΚΑΘΩC; ends under H of
ΑΠΟΝΗΣΤΙΖΕCΘΑΙ, of l. 5.

Table.

Between the dates and numerals,
a ruled line is cut. The irregu-
larity of the vertical no. columns,
after the first column, shows the

alignment was made by
horizontal ruling lines
beginning above, are visi-
a great, some to a very s
The last five cross rows
the Table are somewh

[1] ΕΙΔΟΙC.—ΕΙΔΟ

” ΑΠΡΕΙ.—ΑΠΡΕ

[2] ΠΡΟ.—Always, e
Heading of the East
traction: P drawn th
as long as, Π. The l
away in some place
given in the Paschal T

ΠΡΟ represents ημ
Cf. Ideler, *Handbuch*,

[3] ΠΡΟ ΙΒ.—ΠΡΟ
with ΠΡΟ ΙΒ (required

[ΠΙΝΑΞ.]

ΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΕΓΕ | ΝΕΤΟ Η ΔΙ. ΤΟΥ ΠΑΣΧΑ ΕΙΔΟΙΣ
 ΜΟΥ ΜΗΝΟΣ ΓΕΝΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΣΤΑΙ ΤΟΙΣ ΕΞΗΣ ΕΤΕΣΙΝ ΚΑΘ | -
 Ι ΕΓΕΝΕΤΟ ΔΕ ΕΝ ΤΟΙΣ ΠΑΡΩ | ΧΗΚΟΣΙΝ ΚΑΘΩC ΣΕΧΗΜΕΙΩ-
 ΕCΘΑΙ ΔΕ | ΔΕΙ ΟΥ ΑΝ ΕΝΠΕCΗ ΚΥΡΙΑΚΗ

[I.] Z	[II.] S	[III.] E	[IV.] Δ	[V.] Γ	[VI.] B	[VII.] Α
Δ	Γ	B	A	Z	S	E
A	Z	S	E	Δ	Γ	B
Z	S	E	Δ	Γ	B	A
Δ	Γ	B	A	Z	S	E
A	Z	S	E	Δ	Γ	B
Z	S	E	Δ	Γ	B	A
Δ	Γ	B	A	Z	S	E
Γ	B	A	Z	S	E	Δ
Z	S	E	Δ	Γ	B	A
Δ	Γ	B	A	Z	S	E
Γ	B	A	Z	S	E	Δ
Z	S	E	Δ	Γ	B	A
Δ	Γ	B	A	Z	S	E
Γ	B	A	Z	S	E	Δ
Z	S	E	Δ	Γ	B	A
Δ	Γ	B	A	Z	S	E
Γ	B	A	Z	S	E	Δ
Z	S	E	Δ	Γ	B	A

ignment was made by eye. Of horizontal ruling lines, eleven, beginning above, are visible; some to great, some to a very small, extent. The last five cross rows of letters of the Table are somewhat zigzag.

[1] ΕΙΔΟΙC.—ΕΙΔΟΚC, orig.

„ ΑΙΠΕΙ.—ΑΙΠΗ, orig.

[2] ΠΡΟ.—Always, except in the reading of the Eāsters, in contraction: P drawn through, and as long as, Π. The loop is worn away in some places, and not even in the Paschal Table.

ΠΡΟ represents *ἡμέρα τῇ πρό.* f. Ideler, *Handbuch*, II. 127-8.

[3] ΠΡΟ IB.—ΠΡΟ ΙΑ, orig., with ΠΡΟ IB (required by the solar

and luni-solar incidence) in smaller letter on the margin, over SS. The same recurs at [11] (with reading ΠΡΟ ΙΑ.). The graver, the character leaves no doubt, detected the double error, and made the correction, when he was adding SS.

These two make up the 12 contractions, 6 in duplicate, on the margin, mentioned above (p. xxxiii.).

[6] Γ.—Contraction of ΠΡΟ, orig.

[9] Z.—Second Cycle of 56 begins. Cf. Sunday List, Δ [9], p. clxviii.

[11] ΠΡΟ IB.—See [3].

[12] ΕΜ.—Centre stroke of E wanting; making the character a C.

[TABLE.]

IN YEAR I. OF THE KINGSHIP OF ALEXANDER, AUTOCRAT, THE XIVTH OF
OF APRIL, SATURDAY : AN EMBOLISMAL MONTH HAVING PASSED. IT
IT IS ARRANGED IN THE TABLE. IT WAS LIKEWISE IN THE ELAPSED [Y
FASTING IS TO BE CEASED FROM WHEN SUNI

		[I.]	[II.]
[1]	EM. IDES [13TH] OF APRIL ...	7	6
[2]	4 BEFORE NONES [2ND] OF APR.	4	3
	B. 12 BEFORE KALENDS OF APR.		
[3]	[MARCH 21] ...	1	7
[4]	EM. 5 BEFORE IDES [9TH] OF APR.	7	6
	4 BEFORE KALENDS OF APR.		
[5]	[MAR. 29] ...	4	3
	15 BEFORE KALENDS OF APR.		
[6]	[MAR. 18] ...	1	7
	B. NONES [5TH]		
[7]	EM. OF APR. ...	7	6
	8 BEFORE KALENDS OF APR.		
[8]	[MARCH 25] ...	4	3
[9]	EM. IDES [13TH] OF APR. ...	3	2
[10]	4 BEFORE NONES [2ND] OF APR.	7	6
	12 BEFORE KALENDS OF APR.		
[11]	B. [MAR. 12] ...	4	3
[12]	EM. 5 BEFORE IDES [9TH] OF APR.	3	2
	4 BEFORE KALENDS OF APR.		
[13]	[MARCH 29] ...	7	6
	15 BEFORE KALENDS OF APR.		
[14]	[MARCH 18] ...	4	3
	B. NONES [5TH]		
[15]	EM. OF APRIL ...	3	2
	8 BEFORE KALENDS OF APR.		
[16]	[MARCH 25] ...	7	6

For the Passovers of the *elapsed* years, see the *Times* and Notes thereon, *infra*, p. clxv.

With reference to cessation from fasting when the 14th of the Paschal moon fell on Sunday, we learn from Eusebius (in the matter of Pope Victor and the Quartadecimans) that a question of no little importance was agitated between all the Asian dioceses and the rest of the church: the former, from ancient

tradition, deeming they ought observe the 14th of the mo (whereon the Jews were enjoined to sacrifice the lamb) as the feast the Saviour's pasch, by breaking t fast, whatever day of the week should fall on ; the latter preserving the custom derived from apostolic tradition and operative then, that it was not meet to break the fast on any other except the day of the Resurrection (*H. E.* vi. 23)

TABLE.]

TOURAT, THE XIVTH OF THE PASCH WAS ON THE IDES [13TH]
H HAVING PASSED. IT WILL BE IN THE FUTURE YEARS AS
E IN THE ELAPSED [YEARS] AS IT IS MARKED [IN THE TABLE].
SED FROM WHEN SUNDAY OCCURS.

	[I.] 7	[II.] 6	[III.] 5	[IV.] 4	[V.] 3	[VI.] 2	[VII.] 1
...	4	3	2	1	7	6	5
R.	1	7	6	5	4	3	2
...	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
R.	4	3	2	1	7	6	5
...	1	7	6	5	4	3	2
R.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
...	4	3	2	1	7	6	5
R.	3	2	1	7	6	5	4
...	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
R.	4	3	2	1	7	6	5
...	3	2	1	7	6	5	4
R.	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
...	4	3	2	1	7	6	5
R.	3	2	1	7	6	5	4
...	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

deeming they ought to
the 14th of the moon
the Jews were enjoined
(the lamb) as the feast of
's pasch, by breaking the
ever day of the week it
on; the latter preser-
stom derived from apos-
tion and operative to
t was not meet to break
any other except the day
rection (*H. E.* vi. 23).

This shows that the vast major-
ity at the time fasted on the Sun-
days of Lent. Under the circum-
stances, the Hippolytan restriction
of the Asiatic rule to Sunday was
a compromise little calculated to
secure acceptance for this cycle at
Alexandria and Rome.
[9] 7.—Second cycle of 56 be-
gins. Cf. Sunday List, 4 [9], p.
clxix.

[XPONOI EN TΩ HINAKI.]

Col. [I.]

[2] ΓΕΝΕ|CIC XY. After, with second line opposite, Δ.

[3] ΕΖΕΚΙ|AC. After A.

[4] ΙωCEI|AC. After Z. An I is after the final C.

[15] ΕΞΟΔΟC|KATA ΔΑ|NI-
[H]A. After, with l. 1 higher than, Γ.

Col. [II.]

[1] ΕCΔΠΑ ΚΑ|ΤΑ ΔΑΝΙ-
ΗΑ ΚΑΙ [EN] Ε|PHMω. After, with ll. 2, 3 opposite, S.

L. 1, ECΔΠΑ.—ECΔCA, orig.

,, 2, ΤΑ.—ΙΑ, orig.

,, 3, ΗΑ.—ΗΑ, orig.

,, , KAI.—SAI, orig.

[6] ΕΖΕΚΙΑC|KATA ΔΑ|NI-
ΗΑ|KAI ΙωCEI|AC. After, with ll. 1, 2 higher than, Z.

L. 3, ΙωCEI.—ΙωCCI, orig.

[16] ΗΑΘΟC XY, after S.

Col. [III.]

[3] ΙΗCΘ|ΓC, after S. Lower curve of C touches O, which is broken at top, to the left. The letters thus look very like ω,—a mistake made in one edition.

Col. [IV.]

[7] ΙΗCΘYC|ΚΑ|ΤΑ ΔΑ|NI-
ΗΑ|. After, with l. 1 higher than, Δ.

Col. [VII.]

[10] ΕΞΟ|ΔΟC. After A.

[12] EN Ε|PHMω. After Δ.

[15] Ε|CΔ|ΠΑ. After Δ. There is a blank sufficient for one letter; the original was probably ECPA.

[TIMES IN THE TABLE.]

Col. [I.]

[2] BIRTH OF CHRIST.

[3] EZECHIAS (II. Par. xxx. 15).

[4] JOSIAS (II. Par. xxxv. 1; IV. Reg. xxiii. 21).

[15] EXODUS, ACCORDING TO DANIEL (Exod. xii. 18).

Col. [II.]

[1] ESDRAS, ACCORDING TO DANIEL (I. Esd. vi. 19), AND [IN] THE DESERT (Num. ix. 3).

[6] EZECHIAS, ACCORDING TO DANIEL (cf. col. I. [3]), AND JOSIAS (col. I. [4]).

[16] PASSION OF CHRIST.

Col. [III.]

[3] JOSHUA (Jos. v. 10, 11).

Col. [IV.]

[7] JOSHUA, ACCORDING TO DANIEL (cf. col. III. [3]).

Col. [VII.]

[10] EXODUS (cf. col. I. [15]).

[12] IN THE DESERT (cf. col. II. [1], second item).

[15] ESDRAS (cf. col. II. [1], first item).

The events were calculated to have preceded the years at which they stand by exact multiples of 112. The various multiples were given in the (lost) Hippolytan *Exposition of the Times*. The alternative dates, according to *Daniel*, were taken from a (lost) explanation of the prophecy regarding the Seventy Weeks. Taking the Passovers in order of time, the *D* chronology, if the Table, which is exceedingly doubtful, be correct, differed from *H* in making the three first (Ex., Des., Josh.) 91 years earlier; the fourth (Ez.) and

fifth (Jos.), respectively 30 and 27 later; the sixth (Esd.), 94 earlier.

As regards the two remaining events, no difficulty presents itself. *Birth of Christ* is demonstrably misplaced. A. D. 223 E, II. — (112 × 2) = B. C. 2 E, II. But the equivalence was likewise and chiefly intended to be luni-solar. Hence A. D. 222 F, I. — 224 = B. C. 3 F, I. The words consequently belong to this, the initial, year. The emendation is fully confirmed by *Passion of Christ*: 253 B, VIII. — 224 = 29 B, VIII.

[ΚΥΡΙΑΚΑΙ.]

ΕΤΕΙ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ

Τω Α ΑΡΧΗ

ΑΙ ΚΥΡΙΑΚΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΠΑΣΧΑ ΚΑΤΑ ΕΤΟΣ

ΑΙ ΔΕ ΠΑΡΑΚΕΝΤΗΘΕΙΣ ΔΗΛΟΥΣΙ ΤΗΝ ΔΙΣ ΠΡΟ ΕΞ

A					
	ΠΡΟ	ΙΑ.	ΚΑ.	ΜΑΙ.	ΚΥ.
	ΠΡΟ	Η	ΕΙ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ
[SS]	ΠΡΟ	Ε	ΚΑ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ
	ΠΡΟ	ΙΕ	ΚΑ	ΜΑΙ	ΚΥ [4]
	ΠΡΟ	Δ	N[ω]	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ
	ΠΡΟ	Η	ΚΑ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ
[SS]	ΕΙ			ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ
	ΠΡΟ	Δ	ΚΑ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ [8]
	ΠΡΟ	ΙΔ	ΚΑ	ΜΑΙ	ΚΥ
	ΠΡΟ	Δ	ΕΙ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ
[SS]	ΠΡΟ	Η	ΚΑ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ
	ΠΡΟ	ΙΗ	ΚΑ	ΜΑΙ	ΚΥ [12]
	ΠΡΟ	Η	ΕΙ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ
	ΠΡΟ	ΙΑ	ΚΑ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ
[SS]	ΠΡΟ	Δ	ΕΙ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ
	ΠΡΟ	Δ	Nω	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ [16]
B					
	ΠΡΟ	ΙΖ	ΚΑ	ΜΑΙ	ΚΥ [17]
	ΠΡΟ	Ζ	ΕΙ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ
[SS]	ΠΡΟ	Δ	ΚΑ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ
	ΠΡΟ	Γ	ΕΙ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ [4]
	ΠΡΟ	Γ	Nω	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ [20]
	ΠΡΟ	Ζ	ΚΑ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ
[SS]	ΠΡΟ	Ζ	ΕΙ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ
	ΠΡΟ	Γ	ΚΑ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ [8]

HEADING.

Lines correspond with the original.

Line 1, ΕΤΕΙ.—Left half of cross stroke of T abraded, orig.

Line 2.—Begins under second A of ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ of l. 1.

Line 3.—Initial K of ΚΥΡΙΑΚΑΙ is under first E of l. 1.

Line 4.—Begins under first K of ΚΥΡΙΑΚΑΙ of l. 3; ends over last letter of Z 1.

Line 4, ΔΗΛΟΥΣΙ.—ΔΗΛΟΥΣΙ, orig.

„ „ ΕΞ.—Cξ, orig.

[SUNDAYS.]

IN THE YEAR I. OF ALEXANDER CÆSAR

[IS] THE BEGINNING.

THE SUNDAYS OF EASTER YEAR BY YEAR.

THE MARGINAL PUNCTURES DENOTE THE BISSEXTILE.

[A.D. D.L.]		1			
[222 F]	11	before	Kal. of May [A. 21]	S	[1]
[223 E]	8	"	Ides [6th] of A.	S.	
[B. 224 DC]	5	"	Kal. of A. [M. 28]	S.	
[225 B]	15	"	" of May [A. 17]	S. [4]	[4]
[226 A]	4	"	Nones [2nd] of A.	S	
[227 G]	8	"	Kal. of A. [M. 25]	S.	
[B. 228 FE]			Ides [13th] of A.	S.	
[229 D]	4	before	Kal. of A. [M. 29]	S. [8]	[8]
[230 C]	14	"	" of May [A. 18]	S.	
[231 B]	4	"	Ides [10th] of A.	S.	
[B. 232 AG]	8	"	Kal. of A. [M. 25]	S.	
[233 F]	18	"	" of May [A. 14]	S. [12]	[12]
[234 E]	8	"	Ides [6th] of A.	S.	
[235 D]	11	"	Kal. of A. [M. 22]	S.	
[B. 236 CB]	4	"	Ides [10th] of A.	S.	
[237 A]	4	"	Nones [2nd] of A.	S. [16]	[16]
		2			
[238 G]	17	before	Kal. of May [A. 15]	S.	[17]
[239 F]	7	"	Ides [7th] of A.	S.	
[B. 240 ED]	4	"	Kal. of A. [M. 29]	S.	
[241 C]	3	"	Ides [11th] of A.	S. [4]	[20]
[242 B]	3	"	Nones [3rd] of A.	S.	
[243 A]	7	"	Kal. of A. [M. 26]	S.	
[B. 244 GF]	7	"	Ides [7th] of A.	S.	
[245 E]	3	"	Kal. of A. [M. 30]	S. [8]	[24]

A

The arrangement, corresponding
to that on opposite side of chair,
is :—

A Γ E Z
B Δ S

(One column-space is thus left
vacant.)

A heads the Easters derived from
col. Z [I.] of the right side ; B, from
S [II.] ; Γ, from E [III.] ; Δ from
Δ [IV.] ; E, from Γ [V.] ; S, from
B [VI.] ; Z, from A [VII.].

Line 1.—The four points are on
the original.

	ΠΡΟ	ΙΓ	ΚΑ	ΜΑΙ	ΚΥ	[9]	[25]
	ΠΡΟ	Α	Νω	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ		
[SS]	ΠΡΟ	Ζ	ΚΑ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ		
	ΠΡΟ	ΙΖ	ΚΑ	ΜΑΙ	ΚΥ	[12]	[28]
	ΠΡΟ	Α	ΚΑ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ		
	ΠΡΟ	Ι	ΚΑ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ		
[SS]	ΠΡΟ	Γ	ΕΙ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ		
	ΠΡΟ	Σ	ΚΑ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ	[16]	[32]
Γ							
	ΠΡΟ	ΙΣ	ΚΑ	ΜΑΙ	ΚΥ		[33]
	ΠΡΟ	Σ	ΕΙ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ		
[SS]	ΠΡΟ	Ι	ΚΑ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ		
	ΠΡΟ	Α	ΕΙ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ	[4]	[36]
	ΠΡΟ	Α	Νω	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ		
	ΠΡΟ	ΙΓ	ΚΑ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ		
[SS]	ΠΡΟ	Σ	ΕΙ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ		
	ΠΡΟ	Α	ΚΑ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ	[8]	[40]
	ΠΡΟ	ΙΒ	ΚΑ	ΜΑΙ	ΚΥ		
	Νω			ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ		
[SS]	ΠΡΟ	Σ	ΚΑ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ		
	ΠΡΟ	ΙΣ	ΚΑ	ΜΑΙ	ΚΥ	[12]	[44]
	ΚΑ			ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ		
	ΠΡΟ	Θ	ΚΑ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ		
[SS]	ΠΡΟ	Α	ΕΙ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ		
	ΠΡΟ	Ε	ΚΑ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ	[16]	[48]
Δ							
	ΠΡΟ	ΙΕ	ΚΑ	ΜΑΙ	ΚΥ		[49]
	ΠΡΟ	Ε	ΕΙ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ		
[SS]	ΠΡΟ	Θ	ΚΑ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ		
	ΕΙ			ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ	[4]	[52]
	Νω			ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ		
	ΠΡΟ	ΙΒ	ΚΑ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ		
[SS]	ΠΡΟ	Ε	ΕΙ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ		
	ΚΑ			ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ	[8]	[56]
	ΠΡΟ	ΙΑ	ΚΑ	ΜΑΙ	ΚΥ		[1]
	ΠΡΟ	Η	ΕΙ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ		
[SS]	ΠΡΟ	Ε	ΚΑ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ		
	ΠΡΟ	ΙΕ	ΚΑ	ΜΑΙ	ΚΥ	[12]	[4]

B
Line 9, ΜΑΙ.—ΜΑΡ, orig. ;
owing to ΑΠΡ overhead ; am-
ended by Σ Ι.

Line 10, ΠΡΟ Α.—Perhaps a
rendering of *pridie*. Cf note on
[2] of Table, p. clxxiii., *supra*.

[246 D]	13	before	Kal. of May [A. 19]	S.	[9]	[25]
[247 C]	1	"	Nones [4th] of A.	S.		
[B. 248 BA]	7	"	Kal. of A. [M. 26]	S.		
[249 G]	17	"	" of May [A. 15]	S.	[12]	[28]
[250 F]	1	"	" of A. [M. 31]	S.		
[251 E]	10	"	" of A. [M. 23]	S.		
[B. 252 DC]	3	"	Ides [11th] of A.	S.		
[253 B]	6	"	Kal. of A. [M. 27]	S.	[16]	[32]

3

[254 A]	16	before	Kal. of May [A. 16]	S.		[33]
[255 G]	6	"	Ides [8th] of A.	S.		
[B. 256 FE]	10	"	Kal. of A. [M. 23]	S.		
[257 D]	1	"	Ides [12th] of A.	S.	[4]	[36]
[258 C]	1	"	Nones [4th] of A.	S.		
[259 B]	13	"	Kal. of A. [M. 20]	S.		
[B. 260 AG]	6	"	Ides [8th] of A.	S.		
[261 F]	1	"	Kal. of A. [M. 31]	S.	[8]	[40]
[262 E]	12	"	" of May [A. 20]	S.		
[263 D]			Nones [5th] of A.	S.		
[B. 264 CB]	6	before	Kal. of A. [M. 27]	S.		
[265 A]	16	"	" of May [A. 16]	S.	[12]	[44]
[266 G]			Kalends [1st] of A.	S.		
[267 F]	9	before	Kal. of A. [M. 24]	S.		
[B. 268 ED]	1	"	Ides [12th] of A.	S.		
[269 C]	5	"	Kal. of A. [M. 28]	S.	[16]	[48]

4

[270 B]	15	before	Kal. of May [A. 17]	S.		[49]
[271 A]	5	"	Ides [9th] of A.	S.		
[B. 272 GF]	9	"	Kal. of A. [M. 24]	S.		
[273 E]			Ides [13th] of A.	S.	[4]	[52]
[274 D]			Nones [5th] of A.	S.		
[275 C]	12	before	Kal. of A. [M. 21]	S.		
[B. 276 BA]	5	"	Ides [9th] of A.	S.		
[277 G]			Kalends [1st] of A.	S.	[8]	[56]
[278 F]	11	before	Kal. of May [A. 21]	S.		[1]
[279 E]	8	"	Ides [6th] of A.	S.		
[B. 280 DC]	5	"	Kal. of A. [M. 28]	S.		
[281 B]	15	"	" of May [A. 17]	S.	[12]	[4]

Γ

Lines 2, 13, ΑΠΡ.—ΑΠΙ, orig. ;
owing to ΜΑΙ above.

Line 10, Νω.—Most of final stroke
of ω abraded, orig.

Δ

Line 9.—Commencement of se-
cond cycle of 56.

	ΠΡΟ	Δ	Νω	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ	[13]	[5]
	ΠΡΟ	Η	ΚΑ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ		
[SS]	ΕΙ			ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ		
	ΠΡΟ	Δ	ΚΑ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ	[16]	[8]
E							
	ΠΡΟ	ΙΔ	ΚΑ	ΜΑΙ	ΚΥ		[9]
	ΠΡΟ	Δ	ΕΙ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ		
[SS]	ΠΡΟ	Η	ΚΑ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ		
	ΠΡΟ	ΙΗ	ΚΑ	ΜΑΙ	ΚΥ	[4]	[12]
	ΠΡΟ	Η	ΕΙ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ		
	ΠΡΟ	ΙΑ	ΚΑ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ		
[SS]	ΠΡΟ	Δ	ΕΙ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ		
	ΠΡΟ	Δ	Νω	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ	[8]	[16]
	ΠΡΟ	ΙΖ	ΚΑ	ΜΑΙ	ΚΥ		
	ΠΡΟ	Ζ	ΕΙ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ		
[SS]	ΠΡΟ	Δ	ΚΑ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ		
	ΠΡΟ	Γ	ΕΙ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ	[12]	[20]
	ΠΡΟ	Γ	Νω	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ		
	ΠΡΟ	Ζ	ΚΑ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ		
[SS]	ΠΡΟ	Ζ	ΕΙ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ		
	ΠΡΟ	Γ	ΚΑ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ	[16]	[24]
S							
	ΠΡΟ	ΙΓ	ΚΑ	ΜΑΙ	ΚΥ		[25]
	ΠΡΟ	Α	Νω	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ		
[SS]	ΠΡΟ	Ζ	ΚΑ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ		
	ΠΡΟ	ΙΖ	ΚΑ	ΜΑΙ	ΚΥ	[4]	[28]
	ΠΡΟ	Α	ΚΑ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ		
	ΠΡΟ	Ι	ΚΑ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ		
[SS]	ΠΡΟ	Γ	ΕΙ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ		
	ΠΡΟ	Σ	ΚΑ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ	[8]	[32]
	ΠΡΟ	ΙΣ	ΚΑ	ΜΑΙ	ΚΥ		
	ΠΡΟ	Σ	ΕΙ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ		
[SS]	ΠΡΟ	Ι	ΚΑ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ		
	ΠΡΟ	Α	ΕΙ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ	[12]	[36]
	ΠΡΟ	Α	Νω	ΑΠΡ	ΝΥ		
	ΠΡΟ	ΙΓ	ΚΑ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ		
[SS]	ΠΡΟ	Σ	ΕΙ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ		
	[ΠΡΟ	Α	ΚΑ	ΑΠΡ	ΚΥ]	[16]	[40]

E
Line 8.—Begins opposite Γ 9;
ends opposite Γ 8.

Line 9.—Corresponds to Γ 10
(leaving blank above), and so on

to end, making E a line-space
longer than Γ.

S
Line 8, KA.—EI, owing to EI
of line 7, orig.; amended by B 16,

[282 A]	4 before Nones [2nd] of A.	S. [13]	[5]
[283 G]	8 „ Kal. of A. [M. 25]	S.	
[B. 384 FE]	Ides [13th] of A.	S.	
[285 D]	4 before Kal. of A. [M. 29]	S. [16]	[8]

5

[286 C]	14 before Kal. of May [A. 18]	S.	[9]
[287 B]	4 „ Ides [10th] of A.	S.	
[B. 288 AG]	8 „ Kal. of A. [M. 25]	S.	
[289 F]	18 „ „ of May [A. 14]	S. [4]	[12]
[290 E]	8 „ Ides [6th] of A.	S.	
[291 D]	11 „ Kal. of A. [M. 21]	S.	
[B. 292 CB]	4 „ Ides [10th] of A.	S.	
[293 A]	4 „ Nones [2nd] of A.	S. [8]	[16]
[294 G]	17 „ Kal. of May [A. 15]	S.	
[295 F]	7 „ Ides [7th] of A.	S.	
[B. 296 ED]	4 „ Kal. of A. [M. 29]	S.	
[297 C]	3 „ Ides [11th] of A.	S. [12]	[20]
[298 B]	3 „ Nones [3rd] of A.	S.	
[299 A]	7 „ Kal. of A. [M. 26]	S.	
[B. 300 GF]	7 „ Ides [7th] of A.	S.	
[301 E]	3 „ Kal. of A. [M. 30]	S. [16]	[24]

6

[302 D]	13 before Kal. of May [A. 19]	S.	[25]
[303 C]	1 „ Nones [4th] of A.	S.	
[B. 304 BA]	7 „ Kal. of A. [M. 26]	S.	
[305 G]	17 „ „ of May [A. 15]	S. [4]	[28]
[306 F]	1 „ „ of A. [M. 31]	S.	
[307 E]	10 „ „ of A. [M. 23]	S.	
[B. 308 DC]	3 „ Ides [11th] of A.	S.	
[309 B]	6 „ Kal. of A. [M. 27]	S. [8]	[32]
[310 A]	16 „ „ of May [A. 15]	S.	
[311 G]	6 „ Ides [8th] of A.	S.	
[B. 312 FE]	10 „ Kal. of A. [M. 23]	S.	
[313 D]	1 „ Ides [12th] of A.	S. [12]	[36]
[314 C]	1 „ Nones [4th] of A.	S.	
[315 B]	13 „ Kal. of A. [M. 20]	S.	
[B. 316 AG]	6 „ Ides [8th] of A.	S.	
[317 F]	1 „ Kal. of A. (M. 31)	S. 16]	[40]

Line 9, MAL.—MAP, orig., from P of ANP of 8; amended by F 1.

Line 16.—Owing to the faulty alignment in E, S stands opposite

Δ 1; S 1, opposite Δ 2, and so on. Hence, in all probability, the omission of this line; the illiterate graver being unwilling to extend the column below B and Δ.

			Z				
	ΠPO	IB	KA	MAI	KY		[41]
	Nω			ΑΠP	KY		
[SS]	ΠPO	S	KA	ΑΠP	KY		
	ΠPO	IS	KA	MAI	KY	[4]	[44]
	KA			ΑΠP	KY		
	ΠPO	O	KA	ΑΠP	KY		
[SS]	ΠPO	A	EI	ΑΠP	KY		
	ΠPO	E	KA	ΑΠP	KY	[8]	[48]
	ΠPO	IE	KA	MAI	KY		
	ΠPO	E	EI	ΑΠP	KY		
[SS]	ΠPO	Θ	KA	ΑΠP	KY		
	EI			ΑΠP	KY	[12]	[52]
	Nω			ΑΠP	KT		
	ΠPO	IB	KA	ΑΠP	KY		
[SS]	ΠPO	E	EI	ΑΠP	KY		
	KA			ΑΠP	KY	[16]	[56]

Z
Lines 2,3 of the heading and, consequently, A, Γ, E, Z slope downwards to the right, so that this line is opposite the space between E 1, 2. The columns come even at l. 4; opposite the blank between E 8

and 9, ΠPO E of Z 8 is, in larger letter: so that, line and length, from 9 to 16, E and Z correspond.
Line 1, KA.—XA, orig.
Lines 5, 6. ΑΠP.—ΑΠI, orig: owing to l of MAI, overhead.

7

[318 E]	12 before Kal. of May [A. 20]	S.		[41]
[319 D]	Nones [5th] of A.	S.		
[B. 320 CB]	6 before Kal. of A. [M. 27]	S.		
[321 A]	16 „ „ of May [A. 16]	S.	[4]	[44]
[322 G]	Kalends [1st] of A.	S.		
[323 F]	9 before Kal. of A. [M. 24]	S.		
[B. 324 ED]	1 „ Ides [12th] of A.	S.		
[325 C]	5 „ Kal. of A. [M. 28]	S.	[8]	[48]
[326 B]	15 „ „ of May [A. 17]	S.		
[327 A]	5 „ Ides [9th] of A.	S.		
[B. 328 GF]	9 „ Kal. of A. [M. 24]	S.		
[329 E]	Ides [13th] of A.	S.	[12]	[52]
[330 D]	Nones [5th] of A.	S.		
[331 C]	12 before Kal. of A. [M. 21]	S.		
[B. 332 BA]	5 „ Ides [9th] of A.	S.		
[333 G]	Kalends [1st] of A.	S.	[16]	[56]

NOTE

A Syriac tract on the Hippolytan Canon, published in Lagarde's *Analecta Syriaca* (Leipsic, 1858), a work not accessible to the Editor, has been more amply edited* in the *Analecta Sacra* (Vol. IV. *Antenicensis Fathers*, Paris, 1883) of the Solesmes *Spicilegium* by Abbé Martin. The information, supplied by the research of the Librarian of Mount Melleray, arrived opportunely while this sheet was passing through the press.

The Version and Notes relative to the provenance and cyclic technique are as follows. (The bracketted insertions, except [21], [olaf] and [solaris], are derived from the other Notes.)

* Text, p. 56-7; translation and notes, p. 324-5.

COMPUTUS DIEI XIV PASCHATIS
AD MENTEM SANCTI HIPPOLYTI, EPISCOPI.¹

I. Quando cognoscere volumus quota die *Adar* [Martii], aut *Nisan* [Aprilis], cadat dies XIV, juxta mentem Hippolyti, ordinamus annos ab Alexandro per octo et octo. Si supersit unum, XIV dies cadit in diem 13 Nisan, illiusque littera est *vav*⁶. Si duo supersint, dies XIV est 2 mensis Nisan, illiusque littera est *beith*. Si supersint tres, dies XIV cadit in 22 [21] mensis Adar, illiusque littera est *dolath*. Si quatuor supersint, dies XIV cadit in diem 9 mensis Nisan, illiusque littera est *beith*. Si supersint quinque, dies XIV cadit in diem 29 mensis Adar, illiusque littera est *he*. Si supersint sex, dies XIV cadit in diem 18 mensis Adar, illiusque littera est *dolath* [olaf]. Si supersint [p. 325] septem, dies XIV cadit in diem 5 mensis Nisan, illiusque littera est *he*. Si supersint octo, dies XIV cadit in diem 25 mensis Adar, illiusque littera est *olaf*.¹

II. Et quando scire volumus quota die hebdomadis cadat dies XIV, addimus² litteram diei XIV, anno æquali³ [scil. communi], litteræ funda-

¹ . . . Hanc *ἑπικρίσις* suo Chronico inseruit Elias Nisibenus, scriptor Nestorianus, qui vixit xi. post Christum natum sæculo, eamque nobis servavit Cod. Musæi Brit. . . , ex quo . . . Lagarde eam protulit in *Analectis* suis *Syriacis*, p. 89-90.

⁶ Scriptor syrus syriacas litteras loco græcarum, quæ in laterculis marmoreis inveniuntur, usurpat. Conferre hanc notam cum Hippolyteo canone volentibus notum sit *olaf* correspondere A; *beith*, B; *dolath*, D; *he*, E; *vav*, F. Cæteræ litteræ, quæ, ut series esset completa, afferendæ essent, non nominantur in hac *octaeteride*. Duæ sunt, nempe *gomal* cui correspondet C, et *zain* cujus æquipollens est G.

[P. 325.]

¹ Hæc, si ad laterculi formam com-

ponantur, non deprehenduntur consentire cum laterculis an. 1551 repertis ad latum statuæ s. Hippolyti.

² Omnes litteræ præter valorem phoneticum habent etiam valorem numericum. *Olaf*=1; *beith*=2; *gomal*=3; *dolath*=4; *he*=5; *vav*=6; *zain*=7.

³ . . . Quid intelligat per litteram diei XIV *jain* ex præcedenti paragrapho liquet, verum non ita certum est quid intelligendum sit per litteram *fundamentalem* et per *excessum*. Ex contextu tamen apparet hic agi de litteris ordinem *octaeteridum* indicantibus. Si enim assumamus litteram *diei* XIV in prima columna *octaeteridiscanonis* Hippolyteicamque addamus litteræ primæ *octaeteridis*, secundæ, tertiæ, etc., reperimus utique litteram ferialem anno correspondentem. Sic, v. g. annus Christi 248 est annus 26

mentali anni, et, anno subacto [scil. bissextili], excedenti ejus, atque extrahimus e summa hebdomadem, si una existat : quod superest est feria diei XIV correspondens.

III. Composuit Hippolytus canonem in quo indicat quota die Adar, aut Nisan, et quota die hebdomadis adveniat quovis anno dies XIV. Porro, cum hoc utentes canone volumus scire diem XIV, dividimus annos ab Alexandro per xvi., et quod superest extrahimus ex linea xvi. annorum, et invenimus in hoc numero an sit, illo anno, mensis lunaris [solaris] subactus [scil. bissextilis], annon, et quo die, quo mense, sit dies XIV. Deinde redimus ad fundamentum⁵ hujus anni, et reperimus quo die hebdomadis cadat dies XIV hoc anno.

IV. Oportet autem scire illo computo requiri ut xvi. anni Syri efficiant xvi. annos lunares et sex menses. Porro a doctoribus scrutatus ille canon inventus est non esse justus, et proinde rejectus est. Sexdecim anni Syri efficiunt enim 5844 dies, dum xvi. anni et sex menses lunares continent circa 5847 dies. Tres igitur dies inter utrumque [computum] superesse reperiuntur. Porro si excedens illud computetur per decem cyclos, qui efficiunt 160 annos, triginta obtinentur dies : quod utique est gravis error. Propter hanc causam rejecerunt hunc canonem [doctores] ; et insuper, quia, juxta illum, dies paschalis, tempore quo confectus est, incidere poterat ante æquinoctium vernalis.

canonis Hippolytei, seu 2 quartae octaeteridis. Atqui si addas D seu 4, in prima octaeteride et D seu 4, quæ est littera fundamentalis quartæ octaeteridis, habes 8. Unde quum 7, seu hebdomadam, extraxeris, obtinebis 1 seu

A. Igitur, anno 248, dies XIV cadebat in feriam primam hebdomadæ.

⁵ Id est ad numerum ordinalem, non solum in hecaeteride, verum et in ipsarum hecaeteridum serie.

The cyclic explanations, candour compels the avowal, are still more erroneous than those in the *Corpus Inscriptionum*. (I.) As to the alleged correspondence of the Syriac letters with the Greek on the Hippolytan statue, suffice it that *F*, for an obvious reason, is not among the latter. So far from disagreeing, the calculations, as we shall see, are in perfect accord with the original. (II.) The statement that the letters here employed have a phonetic and numerical value needs no refutation. Worst of all is the assertion that the *fundamental letters* denote the consecutive octaeterids. The dictum is completely disproved by the example. A.D. 248 is the 27th (not 26th) of the Canon ; the 3rd (not 2nd) of the fourth octaeterid ; whilst it has the 14th of the moon (March 21) on Tuesday (not Sunday) !

In the light of what has been said in the present Introduction on solar and luni-solar reckonings, the calculations present no difficulty.

I. *Remainders* (written in full in the original) are the Hippolytan Golden Nos. (Tables D, E, F) ; *Letters* (Syriac alphabetical characters = nos.) are the ferials of a Paschal year beginning on April 1,* used partly in retrograde order (as directed in the *Computus* of Maximus†) = the G-column of Table C and the D.L. circuit of Diagram A, commencing with No. 25. Tabulated, the results are the following.

* *Supra*, p. xxiv.

† Part III. c. vi. Pet. III. 188.

Y

FERIALS OF HIPPOLYTAN GOLDEN NO. INCIDENCE
(DOMINICAL LETTER G).

Adar (March). Nisan (April).

Ferials.		D.L.	Days.	G.N.	Days.	G.N.	Days.	G.N.	Days.	G.N.
Olaf	(1)	G	18	VI.	25	VIII.	1		8	
Beith	(2)	A	19		26		2	II.	9	IV.
Gomal	(3)	B	20		27		3		10	
Dolath	(4)	C	21	III.	28		4		11	
He	(5)	D	22		29	V.	5	VII.	12	
Vav	(6)	E	23		30		6		13	I.
Zain	(7)	F	24		31		7		14	

II. The *fundamental letters* (nos.) are the ferials of March 31 (with Dominical Letter G) in common years; *excedent letters*, the ferials of same in leap-years, as in the first *Maximan Rota** and the Concurrent circuit of Diagram A, commencing with no. 25. The following is the synopsis of the calculations for the first octaeterid.

* P. xxiv, *supra*.

Z

WEEK-DAY INCIDENCE OF HIPPOLYTAN MOON 14
(CALCULATED BY GOLDEN NO. FERIALS AND
FUNDAMENTAL LETTERS (CONCURRENTS)).

a		b	c	d	e	f
A.D.		G.N.	Moon 14, Month-days of.	Ferials (Table Y) of c.	Fund. LL. (Concur.) of a.	Week-days of c = d + e.
222	F	I.	A 13	6	1	7 (Sat.)
223	E	II.	A 2	2	2	4 (Wed.)
224	D C	III.	M 21	4	4	(8-7 =) 1 (S.)
225	B	IV.	A 9	2	5	7 (Sat.)
226	A	V.	M 29	5	6	(11-7 =) 4 (W.)
227	G	VI.	M 18	1	7	(8-7 =) 1 (S.)
228	F E	VII.	A 5	5	2	7 (Sat.)
229	D	VIII.	M 25	1	3	4 (Wed.)

The factors are **d** and **e**. How **d** is found appears in I. The rule to find **e** was taken as well known. This was to reduce the given year to the Alexandrine A.M.; divide by 28: opposite the remainder in the first Maximian *Rota* is the Fundamental Letter (or Concurrent) in question. For example, A.D. 222 is Alexandrine A.M. 5714. Divided by 28, this leaves 2; which number in the Maximian *Rota* has 1 attached (i.e. the Concurrent of no. 26 of Diagram A). As March 24 has the same week-day incidence as March 31, here, at length, it may be, we have the origin of Concurrents. (Cf. p. xxix., *supra*.)

III. This section calls for no observation, except that it was manifestly composed by one who was unaware that the hecaeterid was made up of two octaeterids. It was thus very probably older than; certainly, written without cognisance of, I. and II.

IV. Divided by 2, the calculations here given agree with those set forth in the Introduction.* The section proves there was a third writer. Who would be at pains to draw up rules for a system that he had shown was erroneous and stated was rejected?

The dates would seem to have been posterior to the lapse of the Hippolytan 112 years. Had the computists lived before 333, rules to identify the given year in the *Canon* would have sufficed. This is confirmed by the objection of ante-equinoctial Paschal incidence,—an objection not likely to be made until the Anatolian or Alexandrine system prevailed. Furthermore, on the assumption that the Alexandrine A.M., on which **e** of Table **Z** is based, was originated by Panodorus,† the computistic sections (I., II., III.) of the tract cannot have been drawn up before the final decade of the fourth century.

* P. xxxvi.-vii., *supra*.

† P. lxi., *supra*

B

MUNICH COMPUTUS.

1

GRAPHIC FORMS ARISING FROM IRISH
PHONETIC.

(a) VOCALIC.

a for **o**, Pampilius; **u**, revelatione [revolu-]; **metathesis** of, Abarche [Abrahae], Bardoa*, Bardua [Bradua].

ae, æ, e are used indiscriminately to represent the long **e**-sound.

e for **a**, equiperandos, equiperari, Thesserescedecaditæ; **i**, accederit [-ideret], adieciunt. Aprelio, Aprelis; ebdomades, elegunt, exegitur; intellegantur, intellegas, intellegimus, intellegitur, oreretur, possedebant, resedent, -denti: **o**, revelatione [revolu-]; **omitted**, chimaes [hiemales].

i for **e**, accederit [-ideret], angit, censiri, conticiscere, difinitio, -onem, dirivationem, discensionem, dispicientes, fulgit, inciperat, innotescerit [-ceret], Ispesia, luciscibant (second *i* is a correction over *e*), Munitæ [Monetae†], Septimber, -timbrio; **o**, Octimber, -brio; **y**, *passim*; **singled**, Aegypti, isdem, Proteri; **doubled**, hii; **omitted**, abicitur, cheme [hieme].

o for **a**, eloborant [elabor-]; **u**, Bardoa [Bradua], compotus [computus], comulati, fabolis, Grecos [-us], homore, immacolatum, iocundus, moto [motu]; **omitted**, dudecies.

u for **o**, epistulam, geometriæ, Munitæ [Monetae†]; **doubled**, fruguum.

y and **ÿ** = **i**-sound, *passim*.

* It occurs in the first of two calculations (for the second, see p. lxx., *supra*) made in 689, the recurrent Great Paschal year of the Victorian 130th, A.D. 157.

De Bissexto.)

Annus plenus de bissextis in mille cecetislx. continetur. Bissexti totius libri Victorii c. xxx. iii. [sunt]. Ab initio mundi iii. anni de bissextis pleni sunt, usque in praesentem annum, sub consulibus Bero et Bardoa (fol. 23a, l. 8-12).

The (apparently Hibernian) *full year* = 1460 is 365×4 . Next, A.M. 5358 (A.D. 157)–4380 (1460×3) = 978,—a computation that does not err on the side of precision. The

scribe, accordingly, not for the first time, blundered. The multiplier is *iiii*. The total is thus 5840; so that four years were *full*, with 50 over, in 5890, the A.M. of 689.

The Consuls, needless to add, are of 160 (Almeloveen, *Fasti Cons.* 139). As the author's original, the Victorian Cycle, has *Vero*, the question does not arise whether the name was Barus (*op. cit.* 222).

† The original is the first of the prose notanda appended to the Calendar in the Bedan *Dubious & Spurious Didascalics*. Comparison will sufficiently indicate the capacity of the scribe.

(b) CONSONANTAL.

b for **m**, numbi [nummi]; **p**, ebta; **v**, adiubi [adiuvi], Bero* [Vero], replebit [-evit]; **non-assimilated**, subputatio.

c for **g**, Creci [Graeci]; **qu**, relicum; **inserted**, Abarche [Abrahae], auctumnale, -nus; **prefixed**, cheme [hieme], chimales.

d for **t**, Edrusca; **non-assimilated**, adcommodat, adfiguntur, adfirmat, -ant, adlaborant, adnumeratione, adprehendi, adseruit.

f for **ph**, Fetontem, fisici, Foebe, filosofis, Theofilus; **singled**, indiferentur.

g for **c**, Gignus [Cincius]; **metathesis of**, *id.*, signulari.

h, **assimilated**, decennovenalem; **inserted**, Danihel, ethimologia, Iohannis, Israhelite, Thesserescedecaditæ; **omitted**, ebdoma, -mada, -madem, -mades, -madis, -matis, -matibus, ebta, emera, endecas, -ade, -adem, -ades, -adi, -adis, Espero, Isperia, Pampilius, Pasca, pascalis, Pitagoras.

m, **by assimilation**, temptaverunt; **singled**, consumatur, -antur, -avit; **doubled**, Numma; **inserted**, Octimber, -brio.

n, **assimilated**, temptaverunt; **non-assimilated**, conpar, comparatur, conperiat, componatur, compositione, composuit, composuerunt, conprobet, computationem, -atos, -tet, inluminati, inlustrat, -ationem, -atur, immaculati, -colatum, imminentis, inmutatas, inponi, -itur, inposuit, -uerunt; **inserted**, quadragensimum; **metathesis of**, Gignus [Cincius], signulari.

p for **b**, puplice; **doubled**, Iuppiter, repperies, repperiet, repperierunt, repperiri, repperit, repperitur; **inserted**, hiemps, temptaverunt.

qu for **c**, Quirillus, -lli, quur.

r, **metathesis of**, Bardoa, Bardua [Bradua], Abarche [Abrahae].

t for **d**, ebdomatis, ebdomatibus, quot; **doubled**, Scotti.

v for **b**, lavi [labi]; Macrovius [-crobis], monstravimus [-strabimus], savinorum [Sabinorum]; **omitted**, dilu[v]ium, translati[v]us, [V]ulcani, [V]ulculane.

BEDAN CALENDAR JUNE

NOTANDUM.

Junius, a junioribus populi Romani appellatur: sive (ut Cyngius arbitratur) Junonius ante vocabatur a Junone: et post, detritis quibusdam litteris, Junius dictus est. Nam et aedes Junonis Monetæ calendis Junii dedicatæ sunt (Migne, P.L., XC. 772).

MUNICH COMPUTUS.

DE MENSE IUNIO.

Iunius aiuin[i]oribus [a iun-] gignus ait. Quod iunonius prius apud latinos vocatus est. Inde postea detritis aliis litteris iunius vocatur. Inedes [In edes] munitae iunonio deo Kl. iunii dedicate (fol. 14a, l. 4-8).

2

PASSAGES CONTAINING AN IRISH WORD.

The bilingual term, *diei-Cetene*, for Wednesday in the following excerpts (relative to the three *immovable years* of the world, in the Section *De Mundo*) proves that the *Computus* was composed by a native for native readers, most probably resident in Ireland.

Cetene is genitive singular of *cét-ain* (second *e* = *ai*), *first-fast*. Wednesday was called *Dia-cétaine* (*Day of first-fast*), or *Cétain*, to distinguish it from Friday, named *Dia-haine* (*Day of [chief] fast*), or *Ain*. In the Section *De feriis* (fol. 11b, l. 3-17), the planetary and ferial names of the week-days are given and explained. The only apparent reason, accordingly, that presents itself for the use of the native vocable here is that the similarity between (the oblique cases) *Diei-Lunae* and *Dé-Luain*, *Diei-Martis* and *Dé-Mairt* suggested *Diei-Cetene* as the equivalent of *Dé-Cétaine*, the third item of the Irish jingle.

Introduction of the vernacular is a feature of Hiberno-Latin amply authenticated otherwise. The origin of the Wednesday and Friday fasts is immaterial to the present purpose.

[DE MUNDO.]

Prima enim creatio in Vere facta est, in xii. Kl. Apr.: id est, vi. horæ restabant de xii., die Dominico. A vi. hora Dominici usque in vi. horam diei Lunes [sic], xi. Kl. Apr. A vi. hora diei Lunis [sic] usque in vi. horam diei Martis, x. Kl. Apr. A vi. hora [diei] Martis utque in vi. horam diei Cetene, viiii. Kl. Apr. In initio diei sol in caelo positus est (Fol. 23b, l. 16-22.) . . . A vi. hora in iiiii. feria a[d] vi. horam in v. feria, viii. Kl. Apr. et luna xiiii. . . (Fol. 24a, l. 7-8.)

Veni ad annum egressionis de Aegypto: xii. Kl. Apr. usque in vi. horam, ante egressionem populi. A vi. hora diei Dominici in vi. horam diei Lunis, xi. Kl. Apr. A vi. hora diei Lunis in vi. horam diei Martis, x. Kl. Apr. est. A vi. hora diei Martis in vi. horam diei Cetene, viiii[i]. Kl. Apr. est. A vi. hora iiiii. ferie in vi. horam vi. feriae, viii. Kl. Apr. est, et luna xiiii. . . . (Fol. 24a, l. 13-19.)

Veni ad annum resurrectionis Christi: xii. Kl. Apr. usque in vi. horam Dominici. . . A vi. hora diei Dominici in vi. horam diei Lunis, xi. Kl. Apr. est. . A vi. hora diei Lunis in vi. horam diei Martis, x. Kl. Apr. est. . A vi. hora diei Martis in vi. horam diei Cetene, viiii. Kl. Apr. est. A vi. hora iiiii. feriae in vi. horam v. feriae, viii. Kl. Apr. est, et luna xiiii. (Fol. 24b, l. 6-15.)

C

DURATION OF PONTIFICATES.

LIBER PONTIFICALIS,
ed. Duchesne, Paris, 1886.
Table Chron. I. cclxi.—ii.

ANNALS OF ULSTER,
Vol. I.
A.D. 444—608.

	Y.	M.	D.		Y.	M.	D.
Agapitus	0	11	18		0	11	18
Anastasius	1	11	24		2	0	0
Benedict	4	1	28		4	1	29
Boniface (II.)	2	0	26		2	0	26
Felix (III.)	8	11	18		12	0	0) A
Felix (IV.)	4	2	12		13	0	0) B
Gelasius	4	8	18		4	9	14
Gregory	13	6	10		3	0	0
Hilary	6	3	10		13	6	10
Hormisdas	9	0	17		6	3	10) A
John	2	9	16		7	3	10) B
— [II.]	2	4	6		9	0	0
— [III.]	12	11	26		2	9	17) A
Leo	21	1	13		2	9	14) B
Pelagius	4	10	18		2	4	6
— [II.]	10	2	10		12	11	26
Sabinian	2	5	9		21	1	13) A
Silverius	0	9	0		24	1	13) B
Simplicius	15	0	7		11	0	18
Symmachus	15	17	27		10	2	10
Vigilius	18	2	9		1	5	9
Xistus	8	0	19		1	2	11
					12	1	[27) A
					10	2	1) B
					15	0	0) A
					12	0	0) B
					17	6	22
					8	0	27

ADDENDA.

P. xxxiii., l. 3. (A.D. 222).—The inscription relied upon by Vignolius (*Hippolyti Opera*, ed. Fabricio, vol. I. Hamburgi, 1716, p. 157), to prove that Alexander was not emperor on April 13, 222, was manifestly fabricated after the discovery of the Hippolytan statue. (Cf. *ib.*, p. 155.)

P. xxxvi., l. 13, *salit in retro*.—The expression occurs in the section *de origine epactarum* of the *De argumentis lunae* in the *Bedan Dubious & Spurious Didascalics*. In fine xix. anni habebis epactas xviii. Adde xi. super xviii., fiunt xxix. Addesaltum lunae, fiunt xxx. Hi[n]c apparet quod non addit, sed salit in retro, unum diem (P. L. XC. 724).

P. xl., l. 4, defect.—Blanchini's fantastic Dissertation (*Hippolyti Opp.*, I. 93-136), with its twelve portentous Tables (*ib.* 137-40), embodying, inter alia, the *lesser, greater and greatest Periods* of 112, 784 and 3248 years (*ib.* 99), respectively, and the *Nundinals*, to prove the retrospective and prospective accuracy of the Hippolytan Canon, hardly deserved the paragraph of refutation given to it by Ideler (*Handbuch*, II. 223-4). *Ex uno disce*. According to the *second rule* (p. 107), I. 6 of the Table is to be followed by VII. 7 (p. clxiv.)!

P. xliv., l. 22.—See p. xxxiv., n. 2.

„ li., l. 7—Cf. *Todd Lect. Ser. III.* 347.

P. lxi., l. 20.—See p. xxv.-vi.

„ lxxi., l. 1.—For the first calculation, see p. clxxxviii.

P. lxxiii., l. 1.—The 100-year List was known to Ussher (*Brit. Ec. Antiq.* c. xvii. Wks. vi. 497) in the edition of Bucherius (*De doc. tem.* 252-7).

„ l. 9.—After intended insert: A. D. 370 had Easter on the 14th of the moon, and is excluded accordingly.

P. lxxix., ll. 5-7.—For A. U. C. 461 (B. C. 293), Curgis (Gurges) and Scaevola (Scaeva) are given instead of Cursor and Maximus; the Consuls of 462 are omitted. Accordingly, from 461 to the beginning, the (proleptic) week-day names and the epacts of the Fasti are erroneous. By scribal oversight, the two series are left out A. U. C. 706—14 (B. C. 48—40), inclusive.

Partial and necessarily futile attempts to explain the first seven years were made by Petavius (*De doc. tem.* l. X. c. xx. Vol. II. 105-6) and Ussher (*ubi sup.*, p. 495).

P. xc., n. 1.—Cf. p. cxlvi.

„ cviii., l. 15, *Tablets*.—The use of these by clerics is shown in the lines quoted from an old Glossary in Donati (*De Dittici, etc.*, p. 22).

Clerice, diptycha lateri sit semper amica,

Nam sine diptycha non retinebis ea.

CORRIGENDA.

P. 5, l. 1, *read* (A.D. 1528).

„ xix., n. 1, l. 5, *for aliquante, read aliquanto*.

„ xxxv., l. 5, *for episimon read episemon*.

„ l. 1, l. 5, *read* (A.D. 380).

„ lv., n. 3, l. 5, *for dilecticam read dialecticam*.

„ lviii., n. 5, l. 6, *for verteribus read veteribus*.

„ lxii., n. 4, l. 11, *for 813 read 213*.

„ lxvi., n. 6, l. 1, *for 160 read 26*.

„ „ n. 9, l. 6, *for 16 read 17*.

„ lxx., n. 2, l. 1, *for ebdo read ebdo-*.

„ „ „ l. 6, *for ann] read anni*.

„ „ „ l. 7, *for -abimusi read -abimus.]*

„ lxxiv., n. 1, l. 5, *for superflu read superflui*.

„ lxxx., * *, l. 16, *for VII.] read [VII.]*.

„ lxxxii., n. 3, l. 5, *insert 2077 before fol.*

P. lxxxii., n. 3, l. 6, *for I. C. lviii. read Krusch, ubi sup. p. 44; M. G. H. SS. Antiqss. IX. 740.*

„ xci., n. 4, l. 4, *read 3735—7*.

„ xciii., l. 12 is to be read after l. 13.

„ „ l. 22, *insert of Christ after Incarnation*.

„ xcv., l. 15, *read the Codex*.

„ „ l. 29, *for 753 read 743*.

„ cxx., n. 2, l. 2, *for Wictheda read Wichreda*.

„ cxxvii., l. 5, *dele the?* The emendation is rendered certain by *Gallicanos rimarios* in the Letter of St. Columbanus (p. cxxviii., n. 1).

„ cxlviii., n. 4, l. 4, *for xclv. read xclv*.

„ clxxv., ll. 6, 7. Version [should be ordinamus . . . per xvi. et xvi.

INDEX.

REFERENCES ARE TO YEARS.

From 487 to 1013, the verified dates are a year behind the textual : e.g., 487, 1013 of Index = 486, 1012 of Annals.

From 1057 to 1378 (Vol. II.) and from 1379 to end (Vol. III.), the years denoted are the marginal.

INDEX.

CONTRACTIONS.

ab., abbot.
abp., archbishop.
b., brother.
bar., barony.
barr., baronies.
bb., brothers.
btl., battle.
cas., castle.
d., daughter.
f., father.
gf., grandfather.

gs., grandson.
gss., grandsons.
j.-k., joint-king.
k., king.
kk., kings.
k. C., king of Connaught.
k. I., king of Ireland.
k. L., king of Leinster.
k. M., king of Munster.
k. U., king of Ulidia.
m., mother.

mk., monk.
mon., monastery.
ob., died.
par., parish.
q., queen.
r., river.
s., son.
ss., sons.
sl., slain.
v.-ab., vice-abbot,
w., wife.

A.

- Aag (Hay ?), lord, 1490.
Aaron, sage, ob., 783.
Aban, s. of Cinaedh, royal heir of Connaught, burned by Sochlachan, 867.
Abbacy of Armagh taken by Mael-Isu after Dubdaleithi, 1064 ; war respecting, 1060.
— of Assaroc, disputed, 1502.
Abbess of Kildare, house of, seized by Uicennselaigh, 1132.
Abbey of Boyce founded, 1162.
Abbot [of Armagh], Eochaidh, 1030 ; s. of, 1038.
— [Mael-Muire of Armagh] f. of Aillbe, 1077 ; f. of Cathusach, 1070 ; Conaing, s. of, 1061.
— of Assaroc, house of, 1488.
— of Donaghpatrick, Eicnech, sl., 993.
— of Dromiskin, house of ignited, 913.
— [Mael-Ciarain] of Iona, sl. by Danes, 986.
— jun. [Maguire], mother of children of, 1502.
— of Little Island in Suir, ob., 781.
— of Roscarbery, pillaged, 1102.
— of Trim, ob., 1488.

- Abbots, change of in Armagh [Diarmait *rice* Forindan], 839, 848 ; [Dubdalethe *rice* Muiredach] 965 ; [Forindan *rice* Diarmait] 835 ; [Mael-Muire *rice* Muirecan] 1001.
— many, in Cloenad synod, 1162.
— and priors, 800, at Lateran Council, 1215.
Abduction, forcible from (church of) Kildare, 1041.
Abel, ab. of Emlagh, ob., 947.
— [mk.] of Ath-omna, ob., 754.
Aberration, Summer of, 1433.
Aberte (Dunaverty Castle, Cantyre), siege of, by Selbach, 712.
Abhann-mor (Ulster Blackwater), 1505, 1531.
Ablaze, sky, on New Year's eve, 890 ; with comets, 917.
Abnier, ab. of Killeigh, ob., 827.
Abraham, abp. of Armagh, got pallium, 1258.
Abundance, of acorns, *see* Acorn-crop ; of corn and fruit, 1108 ; of fruit, 1249, 1253 ; great in Autumn, 879. *See also* Crop.
Acceptance of proffered abbacy of Iona denied to Flaithbertach O'Brolchain, 1164.
Accused, Anglo-Irish by abp. of Armagh at English Court, 1207.

- Achadh-abla (in Corran bar., co. Sligo),
 Leyny massacred by Tirerrill in, 789.
- Achadh-Aldai (Newgrange, Meath), cave
 of searched by Foreigners, 863.
- -beithi (Aghaveagh, Magheraste-
 phana bar., co. Fermanagh), 1458, 1487;
 herenagh of, 1532.
- Achadh-bo (Aghaboe, Upper Ossory bar.,
 Queen's co.), abbots of :—
 Ailill, 855.
 Cainnech, born, 521, or 527; ob.,
 599, or 600.
 Cellach (coarb of Cainnech), 1108.
 Ciaran, 928.
 Cinaedh, 876.
 Cormac, 935.
 Dubthach (coarb of Cainnech), 1050.
 Feradach, 813.
 Fergil, 789.
 Forbasach, 822.
 Liber, 619.
 Mael-Samna (coarb of Cainnech), 971.
 Minnbairrenn, 695.
 Muiredach (coarb of Cainnech), 968.
 Oengus (coarb of Cainnech), 1004.
 Robartach, 845.
 Scannal, 782.
 Suairlech, 859.
- burned, 1116.
- priest of, Feradhach, 813.
- scribe of, Feradhach, 813.
- Achadh-cille-moire (Aghakilmore, Clon-
 mahon bar., co. Cavan), defeat of,
 1429.
- Achadh-Chrimtain, ab. of, Cellach, 830.
- Achadh-cinn, 555.
- Achadh-Conaire (Achonry), bp. of, ob.
 1344.
- bishops of :—
 Clement, 1219.
 Benedict O'Bragan, 1312.
 Gilla-Isu O'Clery, 1230.
 Thomas O'Macken, 1265.
 Gilla-na-naem O'Rowan, 1214.
 O'Tarpa, 1226.
 Aengus Ua Clumain, 1263.
- Achadh-Conaire.—*cont.*
- one likely to be bp. of, Murchadh
 O'Hara, 1344.
- canon choral of, 1328.
- Achadh-inbhir (Aghinver, Lough Erne,
 co. Fermanagh), 1469.
- Achadh-liag (Achadh-leaga, on the Suck,
 Athlone bar., co. Roscommon), btl. of,
 775.
- Achadh-lurchaire (= Achadh-urchaire, *q.*
v.), parson of, 1518; vicar of, 1394.
- Achadh-mor (Aghamore, Magheraste-
 phana bar., co. Fermanagh), town of
 O'Flanagan, chapel of, 1498; church
 of, 1538.
- Achadh-urchaire (Aghalurcher par., in
 Clogher bar., co. Tyrone and Maghera
 stephana bar., co. Fermanagh), roof
 and gable of erected, 1447; church of,
 1448; parson of, 1423, 1478, 1529;
 parson and herenagh of, 1501.
- other references: 1450, 1483, 1484,
 1486; *see also* Achadh-lurchaire.
- Accidan, f. of Gartnat, 649.
- Achonry, *see* Achadh-Conaire.
- Acithaen, f. of Talorg, 686.
- Acolb, commander of fleet of Foreigners,
 921.
- Acorn-crop, abundant, 769, 773, 806, 836,
 935, 1108; abundant; streams closed
 by, 836.
- Acursius, Friar Minor, 1219, 1220.
- A.D., reckoned from Jan. 1, 1008, 1095;
 not from Jan. 1, 1496; from after Feb.,
 1491; from Lady Day, 1500, 1538.
- Adamnan, ab. of Iona, born 624; brought
 60 captives back to Ireland, 687; came
 to Ireland, 692, 697; gave *Law of*
Innocents, 697; ob., 704.
- coarb of, 938; feast of [Sep. 23],
 1105; *Law* of renewed, 727; relics of
 carried (from Iona) to Ireland, 727;
 carried back from Ireland, 730; shrine
 of carried off from Donaghmoyne by
 Gentiles, 832; well of, 1204.
- bp. of Rath (co. Donegal), ob., 731.

Adjutus, Friar Minor, 1219, 1220.

Adla, gf. of Anmere, 948.

Admoer, d. of Aedh of Leinster, died at great age (90), 811.

Adomnan, s. of Alddailedh, fell in btl. of Drung, 836.

Adulf (Aethelwulf), k. of Saxons, ob., 858.

Advent of Dominicans in England, 1221; in Ireland, 1224.

— of Patrick, 568 years from to 1000; 582 years from to 1014.

— of relics (to I.), 784.

— of Saxons to Ireland, 1171.

Advisers, chief: of Bregia:—Cernach, 992, Muiredach, 924; of N. Cenel-Conaill, Cinaedh, 921.

Aedh, 477.

— ob., 616.

— ob., 621.

— fought Cinaedh in Pictland, 768.

— ab. of Monasterboice, ob., 866.

— anchorite of Sletty, ob., 900.

— bp., ob., 589, or 595.

— of Ard, k. of Dalaraide, sl. in btl. of Fern-magh, 698.

— of *Deceit, the Helper*, 1214.

— the *Furious*, drowned at Limerick, 1083.

— herenagh of Duleek, ob., 1093.

— (k. I.) led hosting into and divided Meath between two sons of Donnchad, 802; led hosting to Rathcore, and divided Leinster between two Muiredachs, 805; led hosting against Cenel-Conaill to avenge killing of Colman, 815; family of Columba went to Tara to curse, 817; Cathalan, j.-k. of Ulidia, sl. by counsel of, 871.

— k. U., made peace with Niall, k. of Ailech, at Tullyhog, Nov. 1, 914.

— (mk.) of Trevet, eminent in wisdom and piety, died in Armagh, 1005.

— of Tara, 1021.

— of the *onsets*, s. of, 1159.

— Aithgin, k. of Ui-Maine, sl., 772.

Aedh.—*cont.*

— Aldain or Allain, s. of Fergal (k. I.), began reign, 734; fought Flaithbertach in Magh-Itha, 734; won btl. of Faughard, co. Louth, 735; conferred with Cathal, 737; slew Aedh, s. of Colgu, k. of (South) Leinster, and was wounded at btl. of Ballyshannon, co. Kildare, 738; fell at btl. of Sered-magh, 743; verse of, 743; slaying of by Domnall avenged in btl. of Drumree, 797; death of avenged by death of Oengus, royal-heir of Tara, 915.

— Aldan, s. of Domnall, k. of Tara, ob., 612.

— — (= A. Uaridnach), f. of Doir, 624; of Maelfithrich, 636.

— Alddan, f. of Maelduin, 787, 788.

— Balb, s. of Indrechtach, k. of Connacht, ob., 742.

— Bec, gs. of Mael-Sechlainn, f. of Domnall, 1023.

— Bedri, sl., 654.

— Bennain, k. of West Munster, ob., 619; f. of Maelduin, 640, 690, 786; of Mor-Mumhan, 632.

— Bolc, Rath of, 623.

— Brecc, 563; gf. of Cennfaeladh, 705.

— Dubh, bp.-ab. of Kildare, ob., 639.

— — k. of Ui-Fidhgente, ob., 715.

— — s. of Cathal, sl., 747.

— — s. of Crimthann, f. of Fingin, 662.

— — s. of Suibhne, 565; sl., 588.

— — s. of Toichlech, fell at btl. of Shrúle, 766.

— Finn, s. of Echaidh, k. of (Irish) Dalriata, ob., 778.

— Fortobol, sl., 550.

— Gustan, slew Aedh Roin, 604.

— Laigen, 611.

— — s. of Fithcellach, k. of Ui-Maine, sl. in btl. of Allen, 722.

— of Leinster, f. of Admoer, 811; of Domnall, 759.

Aedh.—*cont.*

- Ningor defeated and pursued by Donnchad (k. I.) from Teltown to Carn-Mic-Cairthin, 791.
- of Odbha, sl., 701.
- Oirdnidhe (k. I.) exempted clergy of Ireland from war, 804; hosting into Leinster by; submission of Finsnechta, k. L., to, 804; f. of Maelduin, 867; f. of Niall, *see* Aedh (1), f. of Niall.
- Red-neck, f. of Domnall, 779, 784, 787, 804.
- Roan, f. of Fiachna, 789.
- Roen, f. of Ailill, 639.
- — k. of Corco-Baiscinn, ob., 812.
- Roin, 604 (sl.); 611; gf. of Diarmait, 825.
- Roin, k. U., sl. in btl. (of Faughard, co. Louth), 735.
- s. of Maelcobha, ob., 654.
- Ron, f. of Bresal, 750; of Fiachna, 753, 759, 784.
- royal-heir of Ailech, sl., 1021.
- Slaine, began to reign, 598; slew Suibhne, 600; reigned with Colman Rimidh, 604; s. of Diarmaid Derg, sl., 604; bp. of race of (bp. of Inan), 922; clan of, fought Donnchad (k. I.) at Liac-find, 786; descendants of, fought each other, 737; two descendants of, fought btl., 712; f. of Ailill, 695; of Blathmac, 651, 675; of Conall, 612; of Congal, 695, 696; of Congalach, 728, 856; of Diarmait, 635, 649, 662, 664, 665, 724; of Domnall, 663; of Dunchadh, 659, 675; race of, went with Diarmait and gave hostages to Murchadh at Druim-Fergusso, 822; two sons of, sl., 634.
- *of the gapped spear*, 1067.
- Uaridnach, k. of Ui-Neill, won btl., 605; f. of Maelfithrich, 722.
- f. of Anfidh, 864, 882, 883.
- f. of Bruatar, 853.
- f. of Cathal, 737.
- f. of Cellach, 1105

Aedh.—*cont.*

- f. of Cumascach, 597.
- f. of Custantin, 952.
- f. of Domnall, 628, 629, 641, 642; (2) 838; (3) 889, 911, 928, 933; (4) 1024; (5) 1042.
- (3) f. of Domnall and Niall, 905.
- f. of Dubghall, 925.
- f. of Dubslanga, 1004.
- f. of Eiremhon, 886.
- f. of Eochoccan, 883.
- f. of Eruman, 914.
- f. of Flann, 770.
- f. of Geibennach, 973.
- f. of Maelduin, 924.
- f. of Matudhan, 933, 949, 950.
- f. of Murchadh, 840.
- (1) f. of Niall, 814, 823, 827, 835, 840, 845, 846; (2) 910, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919; (3) 971.
- f. of Tigernach, 838.
- f. of Uata, 602.
- gs. of Atedh, k. of Iveagh, sl. by his own sept, 968.
- gs. of Branan, k. of East Leinster, sl., 1119.
- gs. of Fergal, replaced Mac Lochlainn as k. of Tullyhog, 1051; sl. by men of Farney, 1054.
- gs. of Maeldoraidh, k. of Cenel-Conaill, ob., 990.
- gs. of Mael-Sechlainn, slew his b., Domnall, 1068.
- gs. of Mael-Sechnaill, blinded by his b., Donnchad, 918.
- gs. of Mothra, coarb of Da-Sinchill (ab. of Killeigh), ob., 983.
- gs. of Niall, slew Domnall, 1000.
- gs. of Ruarc, sl. in btl. of Slane, 947.
- gs. of Ruarc, royal-heir of Connaught, sl. by Cenel-Eogain, 991.
- gs. of Ualgarg, steward of Ui-Duibinnrecht, ob, 1067.
- s. of ab. Mael-Muire (of Armagh) and of Setach, died in Cork, 1042.

Aedh.—*cont.*

- s. of Aicid, k. of Teflia, sl. with Congalach, k. I., 956.
- s. of Ailill, sl. in btl. of Druim-Coreraín, 728.
- s. of Ailill, ab. of Clonfert, ob., 916.
- s. of Ainmire, won. btl. of Druim-mic-Erea, 580; of Daethe, or Bealach-Dhaithé, 587, or 593; attended Convention of Druim-ceta, 575; began to reign 592; sl., 598; f. of Conall Cu, 602, 604; of Domnall, 628, 666, 703, 710, 732; of Maeleoba, 643.
- s. of Boant, sl. in btl. by Gentiles, 839.
- s. of Brece, bp. (of Kildare, Westmeath), ob., 589.
- s. of Brenan (Brendan), k. of Teflia, 562; gave Durrow to Columba, 589; ob., 589 or 595.
- s. of Cairbre, f. of Cathal, 665.
- s. of Cathrannach, sl. by foreigners, 846.
- s. of Cellach, ab., of Kildare, ob., 829.
- s. of Cellach (k. L.), sl. in btl. of Fennor, 719.
- s. of Cennetigh, steward of Clan of Torlogh, sl. by Connacians, 1054.
- s. of Cinad, k. of Picts, sl. by his associates, 878.
- s. of Coirpre, ab., of Rathlin island, ob., 773.
- s. of Colggene, f. of Etirscel, 778.
- s. of Colgu, (k. of S. Leinster), defeated Munstermen, 732; sl. by Aedh Allain, at btl. of Ballyshannon, co. Kildare, 738; f. of Etirscel, 770.
- s. of Colgu, k. of Oriors, ob., 610.
- s. of Conang, k. of Ir-Luachair, sl., 733.
- s. of Concobar, fell in defeat of Flann (k. I.), 888.
- s. of Cormac, j.-k. of Keenaght, ob., 758.
- s. of Crichan, f. of Mael-Bresail, 792.

Aedh.—*cont.*

- s. of Cumuscach, k. of Oneilland, ob., 863.
- s. of Dall, ob., 608.
- s. of Diarmait, sl. in btl., 714.
- s. of Dluthach, slew Finsnechta and Bresal, 695; ob., 701; f. of Curoi, 711; of Flann, 712, 714; of Gormgal, 718.
- s. of Domnall, regal ordination-rite read over as (k. of Ailech) by coarb of Patrick, 993; defeated Louth, Cremorne, and North Bregia in vale of Newry river, 996; pillaged Iveagh and took large cattle-spoil, 999; led hosting to Teltown and returned in peace; pillaged Connaught; gave pledge to keep peace with Eochaid to Brian and Mael-Sechlaimn at Dundalk, 1002; fell in or sl. by Cenel-Eogain after, btl. of Crew Mount, 1004.
- s. of Dubdabairenn, k. of Ui-Fidh-gente, ob., 860.
- s. of Dubdacrigh, ab. of Terryglass and Clonenagh, sl. by Gentiles in Dunamase, 845.
- s. of Dubdaleithi, deputy-herenagh of Armagh and future coarb of Patrick, ob., 1108.
- s. of Dubgall, v.-ab. of Clonfeacle, died in penance, 1069.
- s. of Dubgal, royal-heir of Ailech, sl., 994.
- s. of Dunchad, sl. in treachery by associates of Conang, s. of Fland, in his presence, 841.
- s. of Eocha Dry-flesh, sl., 577. *See also* Connachta, kings of.
- s. of Echaidh, slew his b., Muiredach, 839.
- s. of Eochocan, k. of Ulidia, defeated at Carnearny; slew some of Niall's men in his retreat, resisting most vigorously with a few, 914; sl. in btl. of Dublin, 919.
- s. of Echtigern, sl. in Ferns oratory, 1003.

Aedh.—*cont.*

- s. of Fedhlimidh, f. of Muiredach, 605.
- s. of Fergal, defeated Flaithbertach, 732; fought Cenel-Conaill in Magh-Itha, 733.
- s. of Fiangus, best scribe, bp.-ab. of Roscommon, ob., 874.
- s. of Flann, royal-heir of Tara, sl., 1021.
- s. of Fogertach, sl. in btl. of Fennor, 824.
- s. of Garbhan, ob., 739.
- s. of Geno, sl., 579.
- s. of Loingsech, k. U., sl. in btl. with Dalaraide, 972.
- s. of Mael-Isu, ob., 1095; f. of Cel-lach, 1105.
- s. of Mael-Patraicc, k. of Tíreragh, sl. by Niall, s. of Aedh, 910.
- s. of Maelruanaigh, ob., 951.
- s. of Mathgamain, royal-heir of Cashel, ob., 1011.
- s. of Niall Frasach, wasted Cremorne, 794; won btl. of Drumree, quatrain respecting his avenging the slaying of Aedh (Allain) thereby, 797; wasted Meath and began reign (as k. I.), 797; promulgated *Law* of Patrick, 806; put Connaughtmen to flight and burned borders of Meath, 808; wasted Ulidia to avenge profanation of Patrick's shrine in killing of Dunchu, 809; went to assembly of Teltown unattended by horse or chariot, 811; went with hostings to Rathcore, and divided Leinster between two gss. of Bran, 818; wasted Leinster to Glendalough, 819; ob. near Ath-da-ferta, in Magh-Conaill, 819.
- s. of Niall (k. I.), led foray to Ulidia and lost Connecan, Flaithbertach and others, 855; defeated Galloway with great slaughter in Glenelly, 856; attacked camp of Mael-Sechnaill in Magh-dumai by night, and slew persons; defeated afterwards with great loss, 860; pillaged Meath with Foreigners, 861;

Aedh.—*cont.*

- began reign (as k. I.); went, with kk. of Foreigners and Flann, to pillage Meath, 862; f. of Domnall, 863; blinded Lorean, k. of Meath; defeated Anfidh and Ulidians, 864; sacked all Foreign forts (on North coast) between Cenel-Eoghain and Dalaraide, took their chattels, flocks and herds to his camp, defeated them at Lough Foyle, with loss of 240, 866; defeated Ui-Neill of Bregia, Leinstermen and Foreigners (300, or more), at Killineer, where fell Flann, k. of all Bregia, Diarmait, k. of Lagore, very many Gentiles, Faichtna, royal-heir of N. of I., and many more, 868; pillaged Leinster from Dublin to Gowran, 870; hosting by to Leinster; Killishy profaned; other churches and their oratories burned, 874; ob., Nov. 20; two quatrains relative thereto, 879.
- s. of Ruaidhri, k. W. C., s. of ob., 1091; ss. of injured k. C., 1115.
- s. of Senach, f. of Crimthann, 633.
- s. of Suibne, King of Maenmagh, ob., 585.
- s. of Tadhg, sole exception to exclusion of race of Tadhg from kingship of Connaught, because of Tadhg violating protection of Jesus-crozier in slaying Aedh O'Rourke, 1015.
- s. of Tomaltach, sl. in Kilclonfert, 789.
- s. of Tomaltach, sl. by Flaithbertach, 1005.
- Aedha-Mic-Bric, Rath-, 859.
- Aedhacan, f. of Flann, 957.
- f. of Morecan, 866.
- f. of Mael-Brighti, 914.
- gf. of Rumann, 980.
- gf. of Seolaighe, 947.
- Aedhaccan, s. of Concobar, f. of Donnchad, 877.
- Aedan and Aedhan, *Law* of, established secondly over all Connaught, 772; promulgated thirdly, 780.

Aedan—*cont.*

- ab. of Clonard, ob., 882.
- ab. of Roscommon, ob., 782.
- ab. of Roscrea, ob., 839.
- ab. of Tallaght, ob., 825.
- anchorite of Bangor, ob., 610.
- bp. of Mayo, ob., 773.
- bp. of Saxons, ob., 651.
- bp.-mk. of Rahan, ob., 792.
- f. of Bran and Domangart, 596.
- f. of Conall, 807.
- f. of Eochaidh Buidhe, 629.
- f. of Fergus, 692, 701.
- gs. of Cucumbu, bp.-mk., ob., 792.
- (mk.) of Tuam, ob., 949.
- s. of Cumuscach, ob., 625.
- s. of Fiachra, ob., 563.
- s. of Gabhran (k. of Scottish Dalriata), 504; invaded Orkneys, 580; won btl. of Manonn, 582, or 583; of Leithreid, 590; defeated by Saxons, 600; ob., 606; f. of Conaing, 622; grandsons of, 629; descendants of, 649.
- s. of Mongan, k. of Dalaraide, ob., 616.
- s. of Oengus, Cell-mor (Kilmore, co. Monaghan) of, 749.
- Aedhgal, f. of Maelfothartaigh, 810.
- f. of Scannlan, 764.
- k. of Owles, ob., 784.
- Aedgen Britt, bp., scribe, anchorite, of Kildare, ob., aged nearly 116 years, 864.
- (mk.) of Fore, ob., 771.
- Aedlug, s. of Caman, ab. of Clonmacnoise, ob., 652.
- Aelchu, ab. of Clonard, ob., 727.
- (mk.) of Monasterboice, ob., 723.
- Aella, *see* Alli.
- Aenach (Enagh, Boyle bar., co. Roscommon), 1291, 1397.
- Aenach-Macha (*Fair[-green] of Macha*: around Navan fort, near Armagh), victory of s. of Aedh in, 1021; Muir-certach went to, 1103.
- Aendruim, *see* Oendruim.

- Aenghus, f. of Conghalach, 800.
- f. of Cumuscach, 635.
- f. of Loingsech, 696.
- Liathdana, won btl. of Cathair-Cinneon, 640.
- s. of Ainalgaid, ob., 593.
- s. of Colman Mor, k. of Southern Ui-Neill, sl., 621.
- s. of Domnall, f. of Loingsech, 732.
- s. of Nadfraech, k. M., sl., 490, or 491; f. of Fedhlimidh, 662.
- Aentruim (= Oendruim, *q.v.*), herenagh of, Flann, 1096.
- Aethelwulf, *see* Adulf.
- Affiath, ab. of Moville, ob., 743.
- bp. of Armagh, ob., 794.
- Affraic, abbess of Kildare, ob., 834.
- Affrica, abbess of Kildare, ob., 743.
- Agapitus, pope, ob., 538.
- Agda, s. of Dubcenn, slew Donnchad Finn, 974.
- f. of Gilla-Enain, 999.
- Age of Moon, *see* Criteria, lunar.
- Aged people, plague of, in I., 825.
- Aghaboe, *see* Achadh-bo.
- Aghakilmore, *see* Achadh-cille-moire.
- Aghalurcher, *see* Achadh-lurchaire and Achadh-urcharaire.
- Aghamore, *see* Achadh-mor.
- Aghavea, *see* Achadh-beithi.
- Aghinver, *see* Achadh-inbhir.
- Agonn (chief of Foreigners), defeated by Cerball, k. of Ossory, 847.
- Ahascragh, *see* Ath-escrach-Cuan.
- Aibhlinne (perhaps = Sliabh-Aiblinne, *q.v.*), btl. of, 535.
- Aicid, f. of Aedh, 956.
- Aichlech, gs. of Cendfiach, ob., 771.
- Aidan, ab. of Lismore, ob., 768.
- Aidedd, s. of Laighne, slew Muiredach, j.-k. of Ulidia, 895; escaped wounded from defeat of Ulidians and Dalaraide, 897; sl. by strategem by his associates, 898.
- Aidhne (Kiltartan bar., co. Galway), btl. of, 533; Broccan, sl. in, 834; Carn-Conaill in, 784; Fergal of, 696.

Aidhne—*cont.*

— kings of :—

Anlon, 810.

Art, 772.

Conchobur, 769.

Maelfabhuill, 891.

Maelruanaidh, 1014.

— Ui-Fiachrach of, 743, 873, 919, 980, 1004, 1048.

Aighle, Flann, 741.

Aighnecha (Lower Dundalk bar., co. Louth), btl. of, 831.

Aignert, s. of Murchadh, with Muircertach in defeating Foreign army, 921.

Ailbe (patron) of Emly, ob., 534, or 542 ; coarb of (bp. of Emly), 1074, 1114 ; feast of (Sep. 12), 1107 ; *Law* of promulgated over Munster, 793 ; protected noble persons in Emly outrage ; Gapped bell of burned ; outraged in his coarb, 1123.

Ailbe (Magh-Ailbe : Moynalvey, Meath), Stone of, 999.

Aillbe, d. of ab. (Mael-Muire of Armagh), w. of k. of Oriors, died in penance, 1077.

Ailbran, gs. of Lugadu, ab. of Clondalkin, ob., 781.

Ailbrenn, s. of Maichtech, ab. of Clonard, died after long suffering, 884.

Ail-Cluath, Al-Cluath (Dumbarton), besieged for four months, razed and pillaged by Amhlaim and Imar, Norse kk., 870 ; burned, 780.

— kings of :—

Bile, 722.

Domnall, 694.

Guret, 658.

Ailce, f. of Cathusach, 947.

Ailche, Carn —, 747.

Aildobur, ab. of Muccert, ob., 757.

— (ab. of Roscommon) promulgated *Law* of (St.) Coman over all Con-naught, 793 ; ob., 800.

Aileb, f. of Uathmaran, 914.

Ailech, s. of, *see* Son of Ailech.

Ailech (Greenan-Ely, co. Donegal : residence of kk. of Northern Ui-Neill), Aedh (k. I.) of, 879.

— cavalry leader of k. of, 1170.

— kings of :—

Aedh, 1004 ; (II.) 1033 ; (III.) 1083.

Ardgar, 1064.

Domnall, 915 ; (II.) 1068 ; (III.)

see Mac Lochlainn, Domnall.

Donnchad, 1083.

Fergal, 988, 1001.

Flaithbertach, 962 ; (II.) 1011, 1013, 1036.

Maelduin, 867.

Muircertach, 938, 943.

Niall, 914, 915 ; (II.) 1044, 1061.

O'Neill, 1215.

— royal-heirs of :—

Aedh, 994 ; (II.) 1021.

Archu, 1019.

Ardgar, 1019 ; (II.) 1124.

Concobar, 935.

Congalach, 1123.

Domnall, 1024.

Dubghall, 980.

Fergal, 1017.

Maelruanaigh, 941.

Mael-Sechlaim, 997 ; (II.) 1063.

Muircertach, 1095 ; (II.) 1114.

Muiredach, 1046.

Niall, 1119.

O'Laverty, 1251.

Ragnall, 1074.

— queen of, Flann, 940.

— razed, 939 ; razed by Muircertach and South of I., 1101.

Ailech-Frigrenn (near Lough Swilly), 676.

Ailen-daberrach, btl. of, 744.

— -daingen, built, 703 ; demolished, 714.

— -Mic Craich, built, 725.

Ailene, f. of Fiachra, 750.

Ailenn (Allen, co. Kildare), btl. of, 728.

Aileran the Wise, ob., 665.

Ail-finn (Elphin, co. Roscommon), 1269, 1416.

Ail-finn.—cont.

- archdeacon of, 1255, 1287.
- bishops of :—
 - Mael-Sechlainn Mac Brien, 1297, 1303.
 - Thomas Mac Dermot, 1265.
 - Malachy Mac Hugh, 1312.
 - Donnchadh O'Connor, 1244.
 - Gilla-Isu O'Connor, 1296.
 - Mael-Sechlainn O'Connor, 1262.
 - Maurice O'Connor, 1284.
 - Tomaltach O'Connor, 1246.
 - Marian O'Donnobuir, 1297.
 - John O'Finaghty, 1326, 1350, 1354.
 - Donnchad O'Flannagan, 1303, 1307.
 - Lawrence O'Laghtnan, 1326.
 - Amlaim O'Tomalty, 1284.
 - John O'Ughroin, 1246.
- bp.-elect of, Cathal O'Connor, 1309.
- canon choral of, 1328, 1343 ; church of, 1342 ; herenagh of, O'Finaghty, 1289.
- Ailgal, anchorite of Cluain-Cornaic, ob., 756.
- aided Murchad, s. of Domnall, and fled at btl of Carn, 765.
- f. of Fergus, 791.
- Ailgenan, s. of Domngal, k. of Cashel, ob., 853.
- Ailgus, f. of Blathmac, 814.
- Ailill, ab. of Aghaboe, ob., 855.
- Banbaine, ab. of Birr, ob., 859.
- bp. of Fore, ob., 871.
- of Brig-leith, burned in banquet house, 739.
- of Cohba, f. of Mael-Bresail, 825.
- Corrach, s. of Flann, k. of Offaly, sl., 741.
- the Harper, s. of Aedh Slaine, sl., 634.
- Flanessa, s. of Domnall, ob., 666.
- herenagh of Glendalough, ob., 973.
- Inbanna, *see* Connachta, kings of.
- Molt, s. of Nathi (Dathi), 463, 543 :

Ailill.—cont.

- held Assembly of Tara, 467, 469, 470 ; defeated, 468, 473, 474, 475, 476, 478 ; slain, 482.
- of Mucknoe, head of Cologne Irish monks, ob., 1042.
- Red-neck, s. of Flaithbertach, k. of North Ulster, ob., 747.
- scribe, bp.-ab. of Clogher, ob., 869.
- f. of Aedh, 728 ; (2) 916.
- f. of Artri, 802.
- f. of Augaire, 917.
- f. of Cathal, 816 ; (2) 846.
- f. of Cathusach, 749.
- f. of Cellach, 865.
- f. of Colman, 825.
- f. of Concobar, 834.
- f. of Condalach, 781.
- f. of Cormac, 713 ; (3) 764.
- of Crunmael, 819.
- f. of Cumaseach, 656.
- f. of Cumuseach, 909.
- f. of Diarmait, 937.
- f. of Echu, 801.
- f. of Gormgal, 768.
- f. of Labraidh, 845.
- f. of Mael-Poil, 922.
- f. of Oengus, 737.
- gs. of Cellach Cualann, sl., 744.
- gs. of Dunchadh (of Muirese), won btl. of Druim-robaigh, 758 ; k. of Con-naught, ob., 764.
- gs. of Tipraite, ob., 783.
- s. of Aedh Roen, ob., 639.
- s. of Aedh Slaine, f. of Dluthach, 695.
- s. of Bodbhachadh of Meath, sl. 726.
- s. of Baetan, sl., 620 ; f. of Cennfaelad, 679.
- s. of Cellach, sl., 622.
- s. of Cennfaeladh, k. of Ciannachta, ob., 702.
- s. of Colgu, captured by Gentiles, 832.
- s. of Colman, k. of Cenel-Loeghaire, sl., 642.

Ailill.—*cont.*

- s. of Cormac, sage and most excellent judge, ab. of Slane, ob., 802.
- s. of Cu-cen-mathair, k. M., ob., 701.
- s. of Cumuscach, k. of Loughgall, ob., 849.
- s. of Donnchad, got moiety of Meath from Aedh (k. I.), 802; fell in btl. of Rathconnell against his b., Concobar, 803.
- s. of Dubdacrich, k. of Ard-Ua-Cinnfaeladh, sl. in btl. of Ard-Cian-nachta, 749.
- s. of Dungal of Eilen (k. of Dalaraide), sl., 690.
- s. of Dunlang, 495.
- s. of Dunlang, k. L., sl. by Norsemen, 871.
- s. of Eughan, ab. of third of Cork, sl. in btl. of Ballaghmoon, 908.
- s. of Feidhmedh, fell in btl. of Athduma, 761.
- s. of Fergus, k. of S. Bregia, died of fall from horse, 800.
- s. of Finsnehta, sl., 718.
- s. of Indrechtach, k. of Ui-Maine of Connaught, ob., 799.
- s. of Robartach, ab. of Lusk, ob., 853.
- s. of Tuathal, k. of Ui-Cremthainn, ob., 739.
- Ailither, ab. of Clonmacnoise, ob., 599.
- Ailmedhair, steward of Clonmacnoise, ob., 797.
- Ailmine = Elfwine, *q.v.*
- Ailngnadh, bp. of Ardbraccan, ob., 781.
- Aimerghin, f. of Muiredach, 805.
- (Aindiarraidh) s. of Mael-mocherghi, k. of Lecale, sl., 897.
- Aine and Aine-Cliach (Small County bar., co. Limerick) btl. of, 667; castle of, 1515; kings of:—Gilla-Ailbe, 1109, s. of Cerball, 1123, Murtagh, 1115.
- O'Kirby of, 1124.
- Ainfhellach, ab. of Connor and Lynally, ob., 778.
- s. of Ferchar the Tall (k. of Scottish

Ainfhellach.—*cont.*

- Dalriata), dethroned and taken in chains to I., 698; sl. in btl. of Finn-glenn, 719; f. of Muiredach, 733; s. of, pursued by Talorgan, 736.
- Ainftech, sl., 693.
- f. of Sneidgus, 770.
- Ainngid, f. Coscrach, 1040.
- Ainmeri, ab. of Armagh for 9 months, ob., 879.
- ab. of Rathnew, ob., 779.
- Ainmire, k. I., 563; began to reign, 566, or 573; sl., 569, or 576; f. of Aedh, 580, 587, 592, 593, 598, 602, 604, 628, 643, 666, 703, 710, 732; f. of Ciaran, 620; s. of Setna, 543, 547, 561, 620, 710.
- Air, quivering of, 1538.
- Airaing (a plague), 1470.
- Airard, s. of Coisse, chief poet of I., ob., 990.
- Airbertach, s. of Cosdubran, herenagh of Roscarbery, ob., 1016.
- Airech (Derrybrusk or Derryvullen), church of, 1413.
- Airech-Brosga (Derrybrusk, in Magherastephana and Tirkennedy barr., co. Fermanagh), 1384, 1482, 1484; herenagh and vicar of, 1487.
- Airech-Maelain (= Daire-Maelain, *q.v.*), herenagh of, 1441, 1447; parson of 1441.
- Airechtach, gs. of Caran, most learned of I., ob., 979.
- gs. of Cathal, sl. in battle of Ard-Maic-Rime, 792.
- gs. of Dunchad, k. of Ui-Fiachrach, ob., 735.
- gs. of Faelan, ab. of Armagh, ob., 794.
- s. of Cuamu, ab. of Ferns, ob., 742.
- Airecul-Docharoic (*Chamber of Docharoc*: Errigal-Kerogue par., Clogher bar., co. Tyrone), ab. of, Maelfothartaigh, 810.
- See also Aricul-Dosenchiaroicc.
- Airennan, f. of Finan, 676.

- Airer-Gaidhel (Argyle, Scotland), k. of,
Mac Donnell, 1318; Men of advised
offer of Iona abbacy to Flaithbertach
O'Brolchain, 1164.
- Airfhinnan, ab. of Tallaght, ob., 803.
- Airghialla (Oriel: Armagh, Louth, and
Monaghan cos., and part of co. Fer-
managh), aided by Muircertach, won btl.
near Ardee, 1159; aided O'Neill, 1522.
- archdeacon of:—*see under* Clochar.
- bishops of:—*see under* Clochar.
- constable of, 1394, 1424.
- Dartry of, 1505; defeated, 1086,
1177, 1358; defeated Cenel-Conaill,
978; defeated Ulidians, 1032; defeated
Muircertach at Ard-Monann, 1075;
defeated and slaughtered at the Fews
by Niall, 1022.
- Foreigners of, 1423, 1430; Gilla-
Crist and many more sl. by, 999.
- hostages of, 1171; on Domnall's
hostings, 1113; with Concobar on host-
ing in Iveagh and Bregia, 1128; with
Muircertach on Ossory hosting, 1156;
with Muircertach on Connaught host-
ing, 1159; on Muircertach's hosting to
Magh-dula, 1160; joined Muircertach's
hosting at Well of Messan, 1161.
- invaded, 1368; invaded, and defeated
in, Louth, 1431; invaded Tyrone, 1166.
- kings of:—
- Caipri Daimargit, 514.
 - Congalach, 827.
 - Cumuscach, 827.
 - Eicnech, 963.
 - Son of Eicnech, 999.
 - Fogartach, 852; (II.) 949.
 - Macleighinn, 1022.
- of MacMahon sept:—1362, 1369.
- Aedh, 1344.
 - Aedh jun., 1485, 1495, 1496, 1497.
 - Aedh the Red, 1453.
 - Ardghal, 1403, 1416.
 - Brian, 1365, 1370, 1372, 1416.
 - Brian, 1419, 1442.
 - Brian, 1497.

Airghialla.—*cont.*

- Eoghan, 1467.
 - Feidhlimid, 1453, 1462, 1466.
 - Maghnus, 1344, 1357.
 - Murchadh, 1344.
 - Niall (j.-k.), 1365.
 - Philip, 1403.
 - Redmond, 1467, 1475, 1484.
 - Rosa, 1497, 1513.
 - Rughraidhe, 1446.
- kings of:—
- Maelcraibi, 919.
 - Maelfothartaigh, 697.
 - Mael-Patraicc, 885.
 - Donnchadh O'Carroll, 1155, 1163,
1165, 1166.
 - Murchadh O'Carroll, 1178, 1189.
 - O'Donnell, 1241.
 - O'Hanlon, 1247.
 - O'Heney, 1201.
 - Gilla-Colum O'Heney (arch-k.),
1048.
 - Gilla-Crist O'Heney (arch-k.),
1127.
 - O'Muldory, 1197.
 - O'Neill, 1212.
 - Lethlobur Ua Laidhgnen (arch-
k.), 1078.
- E., k. of, Ruaidhri, 1099.
- S., k. of, Flann, 1096.
- lord of:—
- Aedh O'Neill the Tawny, 1264.
- Cumuscach, Congalach and many
other kk. of, sl. in btl., 827.
- Mac Ward of, 1488, 1498.
- Men of:—1537; fled from O'Neill,
1476; peace made between, 1496; some
of sl. in btl., 727; Book of Dubdaleithi
omits that force of s. of Aedh was sur-
rounded by, 1021; had skirmish with
Magh-Itha, 1050; slaughtered, 1164;
slew Domnall, 1075.
- nobles of, 1522; Plain of, 1430, 1433,
1434, 1452, 1466, 1475, 1476, 1485, 1486,
1496.
- queen of, 1171; made raid, 1165;

Airghialla.—*cont.*

- raided from, and aided in razing, Slane castle, 1176; raided, 1381, 1476, 1487.
- royal heirs of:—Cu-Uladh, 1096, MacMahon, 1375; war in, 1501.
- other references:—955, 1171, 1201, 1211, 1251, 1252, 1281, 1337, 1341, 1431, 1432, 1439, 1443, 1452, 1502, 1534, 1539.
- Airindan, ab. of Bangor, ob., 849.
- Airlid (mk.) of Clonard, ob., 772.
- Airmedach, ob., 683.
- ab. of Bangor, ob., 800.
- ab. of Coleraine, sl. by Gentiles, 932.
- ab. of Moville, drowned, 831.
- ab. of Moville, ob., 890.
- Blind-eye, f. of Diarmait of Meath, 689, 715, 763, 862; son of Conall Sweet-voice, 763, 862.
- gs. of Guaire, sl. 675.
- s. of Coserach, bp. and scribe of Armagh, ob., 1006.
- s. of Sechnasach, 681.
- s. of Tadhg, 719.
- Airtech (in Tibohine par., Frenchpark bar., co. Roscommon), kings of:—MacDermots, 1297, 1343; Tibohine of, 1201.
- other references:—1340, 1349.
- Airther-Bregh (*E. of Bregia*), Inis-narigh in, 784.
- -Emhna (*E. of Meath*), Donaghmore of, 1105.
- -Liphi (Kildare co. *East of Liffey*), kings of:—
Diarmait, 832.
Maelmordha, 917.
Murecan, 863.
Tuathal, 816.
- -Maighe (Armoy, co. Antrim), burned, 1177; raided, 1247.
- Airthir (Oriors barr., co. Armagh), btl. amongst, 800; chief of, 1181; defeated 1380; by Colgu, 780; with Ruaidhri in defeat of Gilla-Crist, 1057; defeated Iveagh, 1086; devastated to Navan fort, 821; fought Ui-Echach-Cobha, 776; fought Ui-Tuirtri, 745; invaded, 1196.

Airthir.—*cont.*

- kings of:—
Aedh, 610.
Colgu, son of Cluaeth, 520.
Congal, 748.
Cumuseach, 743.
Ceilacan, 933.
Donnghal, 791.
Echmilidh, 989.
Eienech, 722.
Maelodhar Blind-eye, 641.
Muiredhach, 863.
Murchadh, 1159.
O'Hanlons, 1246, 1268, 1297, 1321, 1380, 1484.
Ronan, s. of Tuathal, 625.
- raided by Mael-Sechlainn, 1059; by Ruaidhri: overtook and slaughtered raiders and beheaded Ruaidhri, 1126.
- royal heirs of:—Cernachan, 912; Mael-Muire, 914.
- seized Flann's house, in Saxon Third, Armagh, against Ragnall, and s. of Ragnall, 1127; slew MacQuillin, 1355.
- Ui-Cruinn of the, 807; wives of kk. of:—Aillbe, 1077; Dubesa, 1078; worthies of sl. by Ulidians, 1094.
- Ait-tighi-Mic-Coise (in Boyle bar., co. Roscommon), 1367.
- Aitechde, f. of Artru, 742.
- f. of Flann Cuirrigh, 732.
- Alba (Hill of Allen? co. Kildare), 462.
- Alba (Scotland), Amhlaiph and Imar came to Dublin from 871; chief bp. of, Fothud, 1093; Clan-Donnell of, 1495; coarb of Columba in (ab. of Iona), 980; chief confessor of, Dubthach, 1065; devastations done by Gentiles in, 798; Dunkeld in, 1027; Foreigners of plundered all Pictland and took off its hostages, 866; Franks went to and took s. of k. as hostage, 1072; invaded, 1296, 1301, 1303.

Alba—*cont.*

— kings of :—

- Aedhian, 606.
 Ainfchellach, 719.
 Alexander, 1124 ; (II.) 1215.
 Amlaim, 977.
 Robert Bruce, 1306, 1317.
 Cinaedh, 995, 1005.
 Culen, 971.
 Custantin, 952.
 Domnall, 900 ; (II.) 1085.
 Donnchad, 1040, 1116 ; (II.) 1094.
 Dub, 967.
 Etgair, 1106.
 Finnloech, 1020.
 (James I.), 1425.
 (James III.), 1488.
 James Stewart (James IV.),
 visited by O'Donnell, 1495 ;
 hung Mac Donnells, 1499 ; in-
 vaded England ; defeated and
 sl. ; body of taken to London,
 1513.
 Lulach, 1058.
 Mac-beathadh (arch-k.), 1058.
 Mael-Coluim, 954 ; Mael-Coluim,
 1029, 1034 ; Mael-Coluim (arch-
 k.), 1093, 1118 ; (IV.) 1165.
 William, 1214, 1215.

— Mac Donnell of, 1433, 1490, 1532,
 1536 ; Mar in, 1014.

— Men of :—btl. among, 965, 1045 ; de-
 feated, with great slaughter, on bank
 of Tyne, three battalions of Waterford
 Foreigners ; had their rear defeated by
 ambushed battalion ; lost many, but no
 k. or great steward, till night saved
 them, 918 ; defeated by Foreigners,
 952 ; defeated, and worthies of slaugh-
 tered, by Saxons, 1006 ; 1,000, or 100,
 of fell in btl. with Moray, 1130 ; fought
 Saxons and lost, 3,000, 1054 ; slaughtered
 with Bruce, 1318 ; slew k. Dub., 967.

— nobles of sl. by Balliol, 1332 ; sl.
 1488 ; presidency of Columban Order
 taken by counsel of Men of, 989 ;

Alba—*cont.*

prince of, 1425 ; reliquaries of Columba
 taken to by ab. of Iona, 829 ; schools of
 poetry of, 1448, 1476, 1502 ; ship from,
 1490 ; town of k. of, 1523 ; woman
 cast ashore on, *see* Woman cast ashore.

— other references :—1034, 1218, 1413,
 1451, 1480, 1482, 1523.

Alband (and Albann), chief of Black
 Gentiles, slew Oistin, Norse k., in
 treachery, 875 ; fell in btl. of Strang-
 ford Lough, 877.

Alberic, abp. of Armagh, 1240 ; went to
 England, 1242 ; went to Hungary,
 1246.

Albran, s. of Foidmed, ab. of Trevet, ob.,
 Easter Friday, 774.

Al-Cluathc, *see* Ail-Cluathc.

Alden, anchorite of Rath-oenbo, ob., 787.

Aldchu (mk.) of Duleek, ob., 725.

Alddailedh, f. of Adomnan, 836.

Aldan (= Allain), 738.

Alddan (= Allain), Aedh, 737, 787 ; f. of
 Maelduin, 788.

Aldfrith the Wise, s. of Oswy (k. of
 Northumbria) ob., 704 ; f. of Osrid,
 716.

Aldniadh, f. of Curoi, 871.

Alen, f. of Maelduin, 611.

Alen-daingen, *see* Ailen-daingen.

Alene, f. of Oengus, 779.

— k. of Cremorne and Mughdoirn of
 Bregia, fell in expedition of Congalach
 in Connaught, 955.

— s. of Osene, k. of Cremorne, sl. by
 Morgallion, 1019.

Alexander, s. of Mael-Coluim, k. of Scot-
 land, died in penance, 1124.

— made k. of Scotland, 1215.

— de Villedieu, *Doctrinal* of, 1209.

Alla, cave of, *see* Cave of Alla.

Allacan, s. of, sl. in defeat of Carnearny,
 914.

Allan, Aedh, 915.

Allcellach (mk.) of Telach-Olaind, ob.
 771.

Allegiance made with N. of I. by Ossorians and k. of M. at Rahugh Conference, 859.

Allen, Hill of, *see* Alba, Almhú, and Almuin.

Alli [Ælla] (Eadwin, k. of Northumbria), s. of, sl., 631.

— k. of N. Saxons, sl. in btl. of York by Black Foreigners, 867.

Almhú (= Almuin, *q.v.*), btl. of 533.

Almsgiver, generous, Mael-Muire, 1117.

Almuin (Hill of Allen, co. Kildare), btl. of, 722.

Alp, earthquake at, 1118.

Alphin, s. of Nechtin, ob., 693.

Alpin, Cinaedh Mac, 858, 913.

— Domnall Mac, 862.

Alpthann, s. of Gothbrith, brought Foreign fleet to Annagassan; defeated and sl. with great slaughter by Muircertach at Cluain-na-cruimther, 926.

Alt-na-heillti (*Height of the doe*: in Leitrim), 1256.

Alt-ruadhin (in Termon-Magrath, co. Donegal), 1471.

Altar of Armagh, *see* Gold, 8 oz.

— of Patrick, *see* Gold, 22 oz.

— — — in Armagh, shrine of Peter and Paul dripped blood on, 1033.

Alumnus of Armagh, lector of every Irish church to be, decreed by Cloenad synod, 1162.

Anaili, ab. of Clonmacnoise, ob., 799.

A.M. *see* Mundane Reckonings.

Amalgaid, in coarbship of Patrick by direction of laity and clergy, 1020; great circuit of Munster by for first time, 1021; ab. for 29 years, ob., 1049; f. of Domnall, 1047, 1091, 1092; f. of Dubesa, 1078; f. of Mael-Isu, 1064.

— f. of Aengus, 593.

— f. of Cathal, 1035.

— f. of Conaing, 737, 742,

— f. of Finnachadh, 1082.

Amalgaid.—*cont.*

— gs. of Conang, sl. in btl. of Kells, 718.

— k. of Conaille, ob. 741.

— k. of Ui-Maine, ob., 791.

— s. of Cathal, k. of West Connaught, blinded by Aedh, 1051.

— s. of Congalach, royal-heir of Bregia, beheaded by Louth, 909.

Amand, f. of Paul, 1103.

Amlaibh, gs. of Imar, razed Lagore crannog and, Knowth cave, 935.

— *of the sandal*, slew some people of Ruaidhri, 945; led Dublin Foreigners in btl. of Slane, 947; pillaged Kells, 970; replaced Blacair in Dublin, 945.

— s. of Sitriuc, *i.e.*, s. of k. of Foreigners, f. of Dubgilla, sl. in massacre of Foreigners, 1013.

Amlaim, f. of Aralt, 999.

— f. of Dubgall, 1014.

— f. of Gofraidh, 963.

— f. of Iron-knee, 983.

— k. of Foreigners, f. of Ragnall, 980.

— f. of Sitriuc, 994, 999, 1018, 1021, 1035, 1073.

— fort of, at Clondalkin, burned, 867; pillaged and burned Armagh and its oratories, took or slew 1,000, and did great damage besides, 869.

— gf. of Sitriuc, 1028.

— gs. of Imar, fell in massacre of Foreigners, 896.

— — — pillaged Old Kilcullen, 938.

— gs. of Maelan, k. of Morgallion, sl. by Mael-Sechlainn, 1077.

— Norse k., besieged, razed and pillaged Dumbarton, 870.

— s. of Moville ab., deposed ab. of Saul, expelled Saul Canons Regular, in revenge, 1170; died bp. of Down, 1175.

— s. of Gothfrith, f. of Camman, 960.

— s. of Illulb (Indulf), k. of Scotland, sl. by Cinaedh, 977.

Amlaim.—cont.

- s. of k. of Lathlann, came to I. ; submitted to by Foreigners of I., given tribute by Irish, 853.
 - s. of Lagmann, Foreigner, fell in btl. of Dublin, 1014.
 - s. of Mac Senain, k. of Morgallion, sl. by Brefnians at Slievegorey, 1130.
 - s. of Ragnall, f. of Godfrey, 1075.
 - s. of Sitriuc, slew Congalach and Muircertach, 977; k. of Foreigners, made captive by, and paid ransom (*q.r.*) to Mathgamain, 1029; sl. by Saxons on way to Rome, 1034.
 - won btl. of Kilmona, 970.
- Amlaiph, defeated Caittel Finn and Gallo-way in Munster, 857; great hosting by into Meath, 859; k. of Foreigners, aided by k. of Meath, pillaged land of Flann, 863; drowned Concobar, j.-k. of Meath, at Clonard, 864; with Ausle, and Foreigners of I. and Scotland, went to Pictland, pillaged it all, and took away its hostages, 866; with Imar came again to Dublin from Scotland, with 200 ships and very many captive Angles, Britons (Welsh) and Picts, 871.
- f. of Oistin, 875.
 - k. of Norsemen, escaped with a few from btl. (of Brunanburh), 937.
 - s. of Gothfrith, again in Dublin, 938.

Anastasius, emperor, 491; ob., 518.

— pope, ob., 497.

Anchorite, cell of, 1464.

Anchorites :—

- Aedh of Bangor, 1610.
- Aedh of Sletty, 700.
- Aedgen Britt of Kildare, 864.
- Ailgal of Cluain-Cormaic, 756.
- Aldchu of Rath-oenbo, 787.
- Ceile, ab. of Bangor, 929.
- Cele, 952.
- Cellach of Armagh, 903.
- Cennfaelad of Trim, 821.

Anchorites.—cont.

- Cilleine of Iona, 752.
- Clotheu of Clonard, 796.
- Colgu, 843.
- Colgu, ab. of Cloncurry, 871.
- Colman Finn, 776.
- Comgan of Tallaght, 870.
- Condla of Drumcar, 870.
- Conghus of Clontivrin, 745.
- Cormac, ab. of Dromore, 908.
- Coserach of Tehelly, 867.
- Cuan of Lilcach, 748.
- Cuidghal, 757.
- Cumsuth of Clonard, 858.
- Dathal, 817.
- Diarmait, 825.
- Dimman of Ara, 811.
- Dinertac, 791.
- Dochume of Armagh, 733.
- Docutu of Slane, 838.
- Dodimóc, ab. of Clonard and Kildare, 748.
- Donnacan, 843.
- Drostan of Ardraccan, 719.
- Dublittir of Inishbofin, 736.
- Echaid of Armagh, 731.
- Echaidh of Tallaght, 812.
- Euchu of Louth, 822.
- Elarius of Monahincha, 807.
- Feidilmidh of Kilmoone, 814.
- Feidhlimidh, k. M., 847.
- Ferchair, bp.-mk. of Clonkeen, 881.
- Fidmhuine Ua Suanaigh of Rahan, 757.
- Flann of Finglas, 812.
- Flann, bp.-mk. of Fore, 930.
- Flaithroa of Monasterboice, 837.
- Forbusach of Lusk, 836.
- Gnia of Duleek, 872.
- Joseph, bp.-ab. of Armagh, 936.
- Joseph of Clones, 840.
- Mael-Cannaigh of Louth, 815.
- Mael-Eoin, bp. of Trim, 931.
- Maelodhor, ab. of Devenish, 870.
- Mochta of Armagh, 893.
- Muirges of Armagh, 862.

Anchorites.—*cont.*

- Nindidh, 801.
 Nuadha of Armagh, 812.
 O'Elgiusain, 1230.
 O'Howen of Inishkeen, 1490.
 Osbran of Clooncraft, 752.
 Sechnusach of Lough-Kinn, 823.
 Suairlech of Lismore, 783.
 Suibne of Clonmacnoise, 891.
 Suibne of Lismore, 856.
 Temhnu of Ferrard, 828.
 — *see also* Bishop-anchorites.
 — died, 796.
 — many at Tara assembly of monastic seniors, 780.
 Andiaridh, s. of Mael-muire, k. of Turvey, ob., 903.
 Andola, gf. of Rectabhra, 818.
 Andreae, John, doctor of Canon Law, ob., 1348.
 Andrews, apb. of St., sl., 1513.
 Anfadhan, ab. of Linn-duachail, ob., 763.
 Anfartach Ua Mescain, slew Fergus, 618.
 Anfith, f. of Fiachna, 886.
 — s. of Aedh, k. U., defeated by Aedh and Flann, 864; defeated and sl. by Louth, 882; ss. of slew Eochocan, j.-k. U., 883.
 — s. of Gairbeth, slew Braen; quarrel relative thereto, 883.
 — s. of Mughran, chief of Mughdoin of Bregia, sl., 883.
 Anfrith (k. of Bernicia), sl., 632.
 — (Enfret), f. of Tolargan, 657.
 Anghaile (Annaly, co. Longford), chiefs of O'Farrell sept, 1318, 1322, 1383, 1488.
 Cetach, 1496.
 Conmac, 1494.
 Domnall, 1400; (II.) 1435; (III.) 1467.
 John, 1377, 1400.
 Rughruidhe, 1496.
 William, 1445; (II.) 1496.
 — Mac Egan of, 1487; raided, 1376.
 — other references:—1375, 1430, 1431, 1475.

Angel, Gospel of, 553.

Angles, came to England, 464; brought captive to I., 871.

— (Mercians), Offa, k. of, 796.

Animals, went over frozen lakes and rivers, 822; lungs of, blood became like, round border of Lough Lene, 866; many marine perished in snow, 1047; tame and wild, destroyed by frost and snow, 1111.

Anlon, s. of Concobar, k. of Aidhne, ob., 810.

Anluan, f. of Echu, 957.

— gf. of Flaithbertach, 984.

— f. of Muirgis, 744.

Anmchad, f. of Cinaeth, 790.

— f. of Fergal, 802.

— s. of Maelcraich, f. of Fiangalach, 755.

Anmere, gs. of Adla, coarb of Ciaran, s. of *the wright* (ab. of Clonmacnoise), ob., 948.

Anna (k. of E. Angles), fought btl., 656.

Annagassan, *see* Linn-Duachail.

Annals of Ulster, B copy, 1528.

Annaly, *see* Anghaile.

Annle, s. of Cathan, k. of Owneybeg, sl. by Foreigners of Waterford, 916.

Annseman, f. of Maceitigh, 937.

Annsene, f. of Tipraiti, 931.

Anointing of Domnall at Donaghmore, 1105.

Antiquary, O'Sgingin, 1364.

Anthony, St., body of recovered, 531.

Apple, ripe, size of hail-stone, 1358.

Applecross, *see* Aporcrossan.

Apples, abundant, 1486.

Aporcrossan (Applecross, Ross-shire), church of, founded by Maelruba, 673.

— abbots of:—

 Faelbe, 737.

 Maelruba, 722.

— Macoigi (mk.) of, 802.

Apostolic doctor of all I., 928, 929.

Apostolic See, 1261.

April, great snow-fall in, 780.

Apud = Irish *la*, by, 804.

Ara (and Ara of Enna: Aranmore Island, Galway Bay), abbots of:—
 Flann (coarb of Enna of Ara), 1110.
 Gaimdibail, 760.
 Mael-Coluim (coarb of Enna of Ara), 1114.
 — Enna of, 1110; other references, 1186, 1396.
 Ara-airthir (*Ara of the East*: Inisheer, Galway Bay), in Munster, 858.
 — abbots of:—
 Eicnech, 918.
 Maeltuile, 867.
 Ara (and Aradh, and Aradh-tir: Owney and Arra bar., co. Tipperary), Dimman of, 811.
 — kings of:—
 Ruaidhri, 1014.
 O'Donegans, 1031, 1043.
 Ruaidhri O'Donegan, 1094.
 Arada (Coonagh bar., co. Limerick), 667.
 Aralt, f. of Gofraidh, 989.
 — f. of Imar, 1054.
 — (Harold) k. of Gevissae Saxons, ob., 1040.
 — s. of Amlaim, sl. in defeat of Glenmama, 999.
 — s. of Gofraidh, won btl. of Man, 987.
 Aran, Domnall of, 1494.
 Aranmore, *see* Ara.
 Arascach, ab. of Riagail's island, in Shannon Lough Derg, ob., 748.
 Archaihl, Ui-Briuin of (Lower Dungannon bar., co. Tyrone), 1107.
 Archbishops, 71, at Lateran Council, 1215.
 Archdeacon of Clogher, 1541.
 — — Edmond Maguire, 1471.
 Malachy Maguire, 1439.
 Maurice Maguire, 1423.
 — great, Conor O'Howen, 1416, 1417, 1419.
 Archer of Connaught, slew O'Hanlon, 1243.
 Archu, s. of Mael-Sechlainn, royal-heir of Ailech, sl. by his sept, 1019.

Archu.—*cont.*
 — s. of Niall, sl. in stratagem by ss. of Ardgar, 982.
 Ard, of Iveagh (and of Ulidia: Ards bar., co. Down), 703, 1470.
 — Bangor in, 824.
 — Concobar of, 737.
 — hosting to, pillaged of captives and cattle, by Flaithbertach, 1012; pillaged to East of by Concobar, 1130; raided, 1540.
 — of O'Luinin (and of Muintir-Luinin: in Tirkennedy bar., co. Fermanagh), 1448, 1512, 1540; herenagh of, O'Luinin, 1396, 1477.
 Ard-abla (Lissardowlin, co. Longford), btl. of, 791.
 Ard-achadh (Ardagh): bishops of:—
 John Mac Eoaigh, 1343.
 Mac Craith Magairy, 1230.
 Joseph Mag Theichidhain, 1230.
 Mel (founder), 488.
 Miles, 1289.
 O'Farrell, 1367.
 John O'Farrell, 1497.
 Matthew O'Hoey, 1322.
 O'Tormey, 1237.
 [Robert] the Foreign bp., 1224.
 — defeat of Ulidians at, 1095; monk of, Beochall, 746; Mael-Sechlainn, sl. at, 1087.
 — of the Fewes, hosting to by Concobar (k. I.), 821.
 Ardagh, *see* Ard-achadh.
 Ard-aidhin (Artane, co. Dublin), 1534.
 Ard-ailen (*High Island*: of N.W. of Galway), Gormgal of, 1018.
 Ardbo (in Ardboe par., Longhinsholin and Dungannon barr., co. Tyrone), burned, 1166; herenagh of, Murchadh, 1103.
 Ardbraccan, *see* Ard-Breccain.
 Ard-Breccain (Ardbraccan, Meath), abbots of:—
 Cormac, 782.
 Daniel, 736.

Ardbreccain.—*cont.*

Mael-Finnen (coarb of Ultan),
969.

Maelfuataigh, 849.

Mael-Muire, 920.

Suairlechi, 884.

— anchorite of, Drostan, 719; bp. of, Ailngnadh, 781; 200 burned in church of 1031; church of full of people burned, 1115; 200 made captive in, 1031; herenagh of, Cormac, 1064; hosting by Murchadh to, 822; monk of, Tola, 765; pillaged by Gothfrith, 951; pillaged, 200 burned in church, 200 made captive, by Dublin Foreigners, 1031; pillaged by Sitriuc, 1035.

Ard-in-caillin (Ardakillin, Killukin par., Roscommon bar. and co.), 1388.

Ard-carna (Ardearne, Boyle bar., co. Roscommon), 524, 1225, 1229; dean of, 1271; herenagh of, O'Dreain, 1240.

Ard-cenn (*high-head*), Brann, 795.

Ard-Ciannachta (Ferrard bar. and N.E. part of Ardee-bar., co. Louth), Aedh of, 698; btl. of, 749; chief of, Oengus, 879; Clonmore of (in Ferrard bar.), 828; Drumcar of (in Ardee bar.), 870.

— kings of:—

Cellach, 786.

Cinaedh, 828.

Cumuscach, 822.

Donngal, 817.

Dubhdainbher, 688.

Muiredach, 779; (II.) 855.

Oengus, 737.

— Men of, defeated with great loss by Cumuscach, 822; shower of blood in, 898.

Ard-Corann (probably in Leinster), btl. of, 464, 507 or 508, 511, 627.

Ardee, *see* Ath-Fhirdeidh.

Ard-Eolairg (apparently the northern part of Half Coleraine bar., co. Londonderry), 563.

Ard-esbi (perhaps in Scotland), marine btl. of, 719.

Ardferta (Ardfert, co. Kerry), bishops of:—[Gilla Maic Aiblen, 1166.]

Anmchadh, 1117.

Diarmait (coarb of Brenan), 1074.

Ard-glas (Ardglass, co. Down), burned, 1433.

Ard-Lathrann, k. of, Colgu, 722.

Ard-Macha (Armagh), ab. of presided over Rathcore assembly, 804.

— abbots of:—

Ainmiri, 879.

Airectach, 794.

Amalgaidh (coarb of Patrick), 1049, 1078.

Artri, 833.

Cathasach, 883.

Cele-Petair, 758.

Condmach, 804, 807.

Cudinaise, 791.

Diarmait, 848.

Domnall (coarb of Patrick), (born) 1047; (made coarb) 1091; 1092, 1094, 1097, 1099, 1102; (ob.) 1105.

Dubdaleithi, 793.

Dubdaleithi (coarb of Patrick), 965, 973, 989, (coarb of Patrick and Columba; ob.) 998.

Dubdaleithi, 1049, 1055, 1060; ob., 1064.

Dubtach or Duach, 548.

Eocho, 598.

Eogan of Monasterboice, 827, 831, 834.

Feidilmidh Finn, 578.

Ferdacrich, 768.

Flann Febla, 715.

Faindelach, 793, 795.

Forindan, 836, 845, 846.

Gormgal, 793, 799, 806.

Mac Laisre, 623.

Mael-Brighte, 927.

Maelcoba, 879, 888.

Mael-Isu, 1064, 1068, 1091, (coarb of Patrick) 1095.

Mael-Muire, 1006, 1042.

Ard-Macha.—*cont.*

- Mael-Patraic, 936.
- Muirecan (coarb of Patrick), 993, 1005.
- Muiredach, 965, (coarb of Patrick), 966.
- Gilla-Patraic O'Donnelly, 1540.
- Senach, ob., 610.
- Son of Loingsech, 826.
- Suibne, 830.
- Toichtech, 809.
- Torbach, 808.
- bishop-abbots of, Joseph, 936.
- Nuadha, 811, 812.
- future abbots of:—
- Aedh, 1108.
- Flannacan, 1113.
- vice-abbots of:—
- Cathusach, 897.
- Cennfaelad, 931.
- Gilla-patraic, 1052.
- Maeltuile, 945.
- Muiredhach, 863; (2) 924; (3) 983.
- Gilla-Patraic O'Callaghan, 1089.
- Motadan O'Callaghan, 1063.
- Son of Gilla-Digde O'Lorcan, 1079.
- Trenfer, 1002.
- change of abbots in, *see* Abbots, change of, in Armagh.
- alumnus of, *see* Alumnus of Armagh.
- anchorites of:—
- Dochume Bolggan, 733.
- Echaid, 731.
- Joseph (bp.-ab.), 936.
- Muirges, 862.
- Nnadha, (bp.-ab.), 812.
- bishop-anchorites of:—
- Cellach, 903.
- Mochta, 893.
- archbishops of:—
- Alberic, 1240, 1242, 1246.
- Cellach (coarb of Patrick), 1080, 1103, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1116, 1118, 1120, 1125.

Ard-Macha.—*cont.*

- (Fitz Ralph) primate of, 1360.
- Echdonn Mac Gille-uidhir, 1207, 1216, (coarb of Patrick), 1220.
- Gilla Mac Liach (coarb of Patrick), 1162, 1172.
- Nicholas Mac Mail-Isu, 1293, 1303.
- David Mageraghty, 1346.
- John Mey (coarb of Patrick), 1455.
- Mael-Isu O'Carroll, 1184.
- Abraham O'Conallan, 1257, 1258, 1260.
- Tomaltach O'Conor (coarb of Patrick), 1181, 1184, 1201.
- Mael-Padraig O'Scannell, 1262, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1270.
- Raighned, 1247, 1248, 1251, 1256.
- Octavian de Spinellis, 1486, 1513.
- Ua Carain, 1180.
- vicar of abp. of, 1253.
- bp. of Derry elected abp. of, 1246.
- archiepiscopal court of, 1266.
- attacked, 1539.
- belfry-cover of blown off, 1121; *Bell of Testament* given to, 553; (church) bells of burned, 1074.
- bishops of:—
- Ailill. 526.
- Ailill (second). 536.
- Artri, 823, 825.
- Carlaen, 588.
- Cathusach (coarb of Patrick), 957.
- Congus, 750.
- Cormac, 497.
- David, 553.
- Dubthach, 513.
- Fethgna (coarb of), 874.
- Iarlathi, third bp. of, 481.
- Mael-Ciarain, 915.
- Mael-Muire, 963.
- Muiredach, 960.
- bp.-suffragans of:— Amlaim O'Murray, 1185.
- Cainconirac O'Boyle, 1099, 1106.

Ard-Macha.—*cont.*

- bishop-monks of:—
 - Affiath, 794.
 - Cathusach, 966.
 - Mael-Muire, 994.
 - Mael-Patraic, 1096.
 - Maeltuile, 1032.
 - Mael-Coluim, O'Brolchain, 1107, 1122.
 - Segene, 688.
 - Suibhne, 730
 - Tommene, 661.
 - Aedh Ua Forreidh, 1032.
- brawl at, 789, 986; great brawl at on Pentecost, 781; brawl, with homicide, at on Pentecost, 819; brawl, with great loss of life, between Cenel-Eogain and Ulidians at on Pentecost, 893.
- burned, 672, 690, 775, 783; burned, with oratories and cathedral, 840; part of burned, 1164; much of burned, 1179; 700 carried captive from by Dublin Foreigners, 895.
- canon choral of, 1498.
- Cell-na-conraire in Plain of, 1103.
- Cellach absent 13 months from; church of Paul and Peter of consecrated by Cellach, 1126; cemetery of Friars Minor of, 1266; cemetery of kk. of, 935; chaplain of Brigit's church in, Gormgal, 1085; chariot of abbots of burned by lightning, 1020; Columba's church at, 1011; Patrick's church at, 1266; church of relics and 100 houses burned at, 1090; stone church of, 1125; S. church of, 1196; churches of burned, 1074; Close of burned, 1074; Close and its church burned, 1092, 1112; Close and its churches burned, 1166; great part of Close burned, 1196; W. half of Close burned, 1091; Close and Third = all Armagh, 1074; colic-plague in, 1012; community of Friars Minor of, 1495; royal conference (between k. I. and k. U.) at, 851; confessor of, Cennfaelad, 1012.

Ard-Macha.—*cont.*

- Domnall died at, 980; Domnall's body brought to from Duleek, 1105; Donnchad set free in church of, 1101; Dubthach died at, 1065; Dun-droma close to, 1007.
- all sacred edifices and church-groves of burned by lightning, 996.
- *family* of defeated, and very many made captive, by Gentiles, 831; Fort of, many houses burned in through carelessness, 912.
- founded, 444.
- 8 oz. of gold put on altar of, and 160 cows promised to, by Muircertach O'Brien, 1103.
- S. half of, with Toi, Saball, kitchen, and abbot's house, all burned by lightning Ap. 27, 916; half of burned, 998; head of O'Gormley taken to, 1160; herenagh of, Artri, 818.
- deputy-herenaghs of:—
 - Aedh, 1108.
 - Conaing, 1061.
 - Flannacan, 1069.
 - Mael-Brighte, 1070.
- vice-herenagh of, Muiredach, 1039.
- homicide at doorway of stone oratory of, 789; by the Ui-Cremthainn, 793; man sl. before door of house of Aedh (k. I.) at, 870; O'Connor's hosting at, 1167; house of abbots burned by lightning, 916; great house of abbots and 20 houses around burned, 1116.
- Lachtnan died in, 1022; Laidgнен sl. in, 988; leaguer against, 1103.
- Lectors of:—
 - Bresal, 899.
 - Dubdaleithi, 1049.
 - Dunchad, 1040.
 - Mael-Michil Mac Doithechain, 1167.
 - Mael-Brighte, 1012.
 - Mael-Patraic, 953.
 - Mael-Petair, 1042.
 - Mochta (bp.-anchorite), 879.

Ard-Macha. —*cont.*

- Moenach, 956.
- Muiredach, 984 ; (2) 1011.
- Gilla-Crist Ua Clothecain, 1071.
- Colman Ua Crichain, 1068.
- Mael-Patraic Ua Drucaín, 1107.
- bishop-lector of, Aedh Ua Forreidh (bp.-mk.), 1056.
- chief lectors of :—
 - Mael-Patraic Ua Bileoce, 1046.
 - Ua Brolaigh, 1188.
 - Aedh Ua Forreidh (bp.-mk.), 1049, 1056.
 - Mughron Ua Morghair, 1102.
- lectorship of, 1046.
- Magh-dumai near, 860 ; Ardgar buried in mausoleum of kk. at, 1064.
- monastery of Friars of, 1433 ; monastery of Peter and Paul at, 1174, 1204, 1255, 1264 ; Muircertach sl. at, 1047 ; O'Loughlin (k. I.) buried at, 1166.
- Official of, 1268 ; chief ollam of, Macbeathad, 1041 ; O'Loughlin (k. I.) there, 1165 ; oratory of broken down by Dublin Foreigners ; quatrain relative thereto, 895 ; oratory of, 1009.
- part of burned, 1189 ; part of burned ; Plain and S. church of, 1196 ; Patrick's altar at, *see* Altar of Patrick ; Pentecost without celebration, without elevation of shrine (of Patrick) at, 819 ; persecutors of, 1080 ; dying in pilgrimage at, 1004, 1030, 1043, 1063, 1073, 1103 ; going on pilgrimage to, 1138 ; Plain of, 1432, 1433 ; pillaged, 793 ; pillaged first time thrice in a month by Gentiles, 832 ; pillaged by Magheralin Foreigners, 852 ; pillaged, burned, with its oratories, 1,000 made captive or sl. and much damaged besides, by Amhlaim, 869 ; pillaged by Flann (k. I.), 882 ; pillaged by Dublin Foreigners under Iron-knee ; 710 carried captive ; quatrain relative thereto, 895 ; pillaged, except oratories, Culdees, sick and church enclosure, by Dublin Foreigners, 921 ; pillaged by Foreign-

Ard-Macha.—*cont.*

- ers, 943 ; head of poor of, Colen, 1077 ; lines respecting prices at, 1030.
- priests of :—
 - Cernach, 831.
 - Doilgen, 1053.
 - Dublitr, 923.
 - Gilla-Crist, 1028.
 - Gilla-Crone, 1081.
 - Mael-Michil (lector), 1167.
 - Mochta, 924,
 - Scolaighi, 1012.
- primate of (Fitz Ralph), 1360 ; profanation of, by slaying s. of ab. of, avenged by slaying the slayer in, 1038.
- relics of Peter, Paul and Patrick carried from, 734 ; relics of, swearing by, 1101.
- sages of :—
 - Cernach (priest), 831.
 - Ferdomnach, 846.
 - Joseph (bp.-ab.), 936.
- school at, 1462.
- scribes of :—
 - Cernach (priest), 831.
 - Colman Uamach, 725.
 - Ferdomnach, 732.
 - Ferdomnach (sage), 846.
 - Mochta (bp.-anchorite), 893.
 - Torbach (ab.), 808.
- seat of abbots of, burned by lightning, 823.
- stewards of :—
 - Cumuseach, 817.
 - Cumuseach, 909.
 - Echu, 796.
 - Ferrdalach, 838.
 - Flann, 869.
 - Maelduin, 810.
 - Muiredach, 842.
- street of Great Third, and street of Saxon Third burned, 1092 ; seven streets of Great Third burned, 1112 ; two streets of Masan-Third burned, 1112, 1121 ; four streets of burned, 1166 ; chief of students of, 1042 ; Suibhne of, 719.

Ard-Macha.—*cont.*

- Third, Close and = all Armagh, 1074; Great Third of, 1009, 1170, 1173.
- new tomb at, *see* Tomb, new.
- valuables of churches of burned, 1432.
- other references :—1188, 1252, 1450, 1494, 1505.
- Ard-Maic-Rime (probably in Connaught), btl. of, 792.
- Ard (-Magilligan, co. Londonderry), 1189, 1441.
- Armagh, *see* Ard-Macha.
- Ard-Midhair (Ardmire, a district in Raphoe bar., co. Donegal) chief of, 1252, 1292; chiefs of (O'Donnells), 1342, 1359; chief of (O'Dogherty), 1413.
- Ardmire, *see* Ard-Midhair.
- Ard-Monain (near Ardee, co. Louth), defeat of, 1075.
- Ardneaskan, *see* Ard-Noiscan.
- Ard-Noiscan (Ardneaskan, co. Sligo), btl. of, 754.
- Ard-Patraic (Ardpatrick, co. Limerick), Cellach, died at, 1129.
- Ardpatrick, *see* Ard-Patraic.
- Ardnaree, *see* Ard-na-riag.
- Ard-na-riag (Ardnaree, Tireragh bar., co. Sligo), 1512.
- Ard-Sendaim, btl. of, 596.
- Ard-sratha (Ardstraw, co. Tyrone), abbots of :—
 - Mael-Patraic, 923.
 - Moenghal, 852.
 - Oengus, 881.
- v.-ab. of, Mael-Muire, 1179.
- bishops of :—
 - Coibdenach, 707.
 - Maelfothartaigh, 680.
- bridge of, 1514; burned, 1069; 1095; church of, 1199; church of burned, 1095; church of burned by (Men) of Craib, 1099; church and reliquaries of, 1179; church of burned and profaned by Muircertach and S. of I., 1101.

Ard-sratha.—*cont.*

- herenaghs of :—
 - Dolghen, 1064.
 - Gilla-Domnaigh, 1179.
 - Mael-Brighte, 1127.
- k. of, Ua Aedha, 1069.
- Ui-Fiachrach of, 1069, 1076, 1102, 1118, 1129, 1193; wasted, 1179.
- other reference, 1197.
- Ard-Trea (Artrea par., Dungannon bar., co. Tyrone and Longhinsholin bar., co. Londonderry), herenagh of, Mael-Brighte, 1127.
- Ard-Ua-Cinnfaelad (= Ard-Ciannachta?), k. of, Ailill, 749.
- Ard-Uilinne (in Innishowen), 764.
- Ardgal, s. of Conall Cremthainn, sl., 520, or 524.
- Ardgar, f. of Eochaid, 989; f. of Dub-tuinne and Eochaid, 1004.
- s. of Madadhan, f. of Gilla-Comgaill and Maelruanaidh, 1006.
- Ardstraw, *see* Ard-sratha.
- Aricul-Dosenchiaroicc (*alias* of Airecul-Dochiaroic *q.v.*), ab. of, Cellach, 838.
- Armada of 140 ships of Foreigners came to subdue Foreigners in I., and disturbed I., 849.
- Armarium*, shrine, 811.
- Armenia, k. of, defeated Saracens, 1299.
- Armour, suits of, 1498, 1499.
- Armoy, *see* Airthier-Maighe.
- Army of Barid, almost all lost in naval btl. of Isle of Man, 914.
- Foreign, defeated; half of rescued, after being beset for week near Annagassan, by Gothbrith, 926.
- of Leinstermen with Muiredach wasted to Sliab-Monduirnn, 875.
- of N. of I., led by Niall against ss. of Flann (k. I.), 915.
- Ulidian, slaughtered in btl. of Crew Mount, 1004.
- Arna (Arney river, co. Fermanagh), 1475.
- Arrow, fiery, *see* Fiery arrow.
- Art, herenagh of Mungret, ob., 1028.

Art.—*cont.*

- s. of Diarmait, k. of Teffia, sl. in treachery, 826.
- s. of Flaithniadh, k. of Aidhne, sl., 772.
- Artablar, s. of, fell in btl. against Orkneys, 709.
- Artagan, ab. of Cork, ob. 899.
- Artan, f. of Muircertach, 1012.
- royal heir of Iveagh, fell in defeat of Loughbrickland, 1005.
- Artbran, gs. of Cellach, fell in btl. of Druim-robaigh, 758.
- s. of Maelduin, ob. 716.
- Artane, *see* Ard-aidhin.
- Artgal, ab. of Clogher, ob. 770.
- f. of Cinaedh, 792.
- f. of Connlae, 800.
- f. of Dubinnrecht, 799.
- k. of Strathelyde Britons, sl. by counsel of Constantine (k. of Scots), 872.
- (k. C.) s. of Cathal, massacred Uimaine in Magh-Dairben, 778; took pilgrim's staff, 782; made pilgrimage to Iona, 783; ob. in Iona, 791.
- s. of Cathusach, k. of Inch Island, sl., 803.
- s. of Cathusach, k. of Ui-Cruinn of Oriors, sl., 807.
- Artgar, s. of Matudhan, k. U., led hosting and destroyed Connor, massacring and beheading; fell in btl. of Kilmona, 970.
- Artgus, f. of Tuathal, 865.
- Artrach, s. of Cathal, made k. M., 793.
- Artrea, *see* Ard-Trea.
- Artri, f. of Cathal, 816.
- f. of Cinaedh, 832.
- f. of Donnlochair, 804.
- f. of Maelfothartaich, 791.
- f. of Suibne, 834.
- herenagh of Armagh, went to Connaught with shrine of Patrick, 818.
- s. of Ailill, k. of Cremorne, ob., 802.
- s. of Aitechde, k. of Ui-Cremthainn, sl., 742.
- s. of Concobar, bp. of Armagh, promulgated *Law* of Patrick over Munster,

Artri.—*cont.*

- 823; over Connaught, 825; outraged Eogan in Armagh, 827; ob., 833.
- s. of Faelan, sl., 794.
- s. of Muirghes, k. of Teffia, sl., 826.
- Arttagan, s. of Domnall, sl. in treachery by Ruarc, s. of Bran, 843.
- Atuir, s. of Muiredach, k. of Kildare W. of Liffey, ob., 847.
- Ascall, s. of Torcall, k. of Dublin, sl., 1171.
- Ashes, Defeat of*, 1171.
- Assal (N. of Kells, Meath), 714.
- Assembly, *see* Tara, Assembly of.
- of Carman held by Donnchad, 1033.
- of Ciannachta disturbed by Donnchad, 777.
- of Colman, S. Leinstermen dispersed in by Muiredhach (k. I.), 827.
- of Concobar, Ulidian nobles came into, 1130.
- disturbed by Donnchad (k. L.), 774.
- of Foreigners, 1023.
- of men of I., at Killarvey, 1161.
- of monastic seniors of Ui-Neill, and Leinster, at Tara, 780.
- of monastic seniors of Ui-Neill, in Rathcore, 804.
- of Domnall O'Kelly, 1026.
- of Oristown, 789.
- of Teltown prevented by family of Tallaght, because of violation of their right of asylum by Ui-Neill, 811; Gailenga dispersed in by Concobar (k. I.), 827; disturbed, 831; not held, without just cause—a thing unprecedented, 873; not held, without just cause, 876, 878, 888, 889; held after many years, 916; disturbed without bloodshed, 927; renewed by Mael-Sechnaill; Ferdornach put in presidency of Columban Order by counsel of Men of I. in, 1007.
- tribal, 1181.
- Assid, f. of Mael-Martin, 1055.
- Associates of Conang, s. of Fland, slew Aedh, s. of Dunchad, in his presence, 841.

Associates, the following were slain by their respective :—

Cinad, k. of Piets, 878; Domnall, 884; Fiachna, 886; Finn-guine, k. of Cashel, by stratagem, 902; Mael-Mocherghi, 896; Mael-Patraice, 885; Tigernach, 887; Uathmaran, by stratagem, 897.

Assumption of pilgrim's staff, by Artgal, k. C., 782; by Dunchadh, k. of Ui-Maine, 784.

Asylum, violator of right of cursed, 1162; right of violated and eric therefor, 1413.

Assylyn, *see* Es-mic-nEric.

Atedh, gf. of Aedh, 968.

Ath-abla (Ballyhooly, co. Cork?), btl. of, 632.

Athbo (in Connaught), Torlogh O'Connor attacked and injured at, 1115.

Athboy, *see* Ath-buidhe.

Ath-na-boirne (in Cavan), 1486.

Ath-buidhe (Athboy, Meath), 1504.

Ath-in-chairtinn (*ford of quicken tree*: perhaps on Erkin river, near Durrow, Queen's co.), hosting to, and stay of three months at, by Brian, 1013.

Ath-na-caisberna (near Ardee), btl. of, 1159.

Ath-in-chip (*ford of the beam*: near Carrick-on-Shannon, co. Leitrim), 1270.

Ath-eliath (Dublin city), Amhlaiph and Imar came from Scotland to, 871; abp. of Foreigners of, Dunan, 1074; abp. of (Allen), murdered, 1534; fiery arrow at, 961.

— bishops of:

Cellach, 1121.

Donngus, 1095.

Gilla-Patraic, 1084.

Grene, 1162.

Samuel, 1121.

— left by Blacair, 945; Bran blinded in, 1018.

— devastation from to Mullaghmast, 938; Diarmait buried in, 1070; Dom-

Ath-eliath.—*cont.*

nall went to, to make peace between Muircertach and Domnall, and fell ill at, 1105; entered and pillaged by Brian, 999; fleet of 1100.

— Foreigners of:—encamped at Cluain-andobuir, pillaged and took 710 captives from Armagh, 895; fort of Gentiles expelled from, 902; pillaged Armagh and surrounding country, 921; pillaged Clonmacnoise, 936, 946; pillaged Old Kilcullen, 939; burned belfry, patron's crozier, bell and lector of Slane, 950; great leprosy and bloody flux on, 951; again in, 1000; slew Flann, 1013; defeated at sea, 1022; slaughtered by Munster Iveagh, 1088; other references to, 893, 930, 942, 946, 947, 951, 956, 978, 980, 995, 999, 1031, 1064, 1103, 1115, 1162, 1164, 1165, 1171, 1358, 1431, 1457.

— fort of, 1172; Gentiles of, 942; advent of Black Gentiles to, 851; Goith-brith came to, 921, Green of, 1171, 1356.

— Henry II. came to, 1171; hosting against Foreigners of, 938; hosting to, and defeat of Foreigners at (Clontarf), by Brian and Mael-Sechlainn, 1014; hosting by Muircertach to, 1094; hosting of Torlogh O'Connor against Foreigners of, 1118; Justiciary of, 1356.

— kings of:—

Ascall, 1171.

Brodur, 1160.

Diarmaid, 1052.

Domnall, 1075.

Echmarcach, 1052.

Geoffrey, 1094, 1095.

Godfrey, 1075.

Sitriuc, 1021.

Sitriuc, 1073.

— Leinster pillaged from to Gowran by Aedh (k. I.), 870; Leinster pillaged from Slievemargy to, by Brian, 1013; massacre of Leinstermen at, 770;

Ath-eliath—*cont.*

- O'Connor at, 1166; O'Connor at, fort of burned by lightning, taken, and Foreigners of massacred and expelled by Mac Murrough, 1170; pillaged, 944; Ragnall sl. in, 1035; raid by Torlogh to, 1128; royal progress to and kingship of given to his s. by Torlogh, 1126; Sitriuc, gs. of Imar, came to (from Confey, co. Kildare), 917; left by Sitriuc, 920; Sitriuc expelled from, 994; synod of, 1202; town of, 1503.
- other references:—924, 926, 938, 960, 1117, 1218, 1306, 1368, 1369, 1412, 1457, 1473, 1487, 1495, 1513, 1516, 1525, 1532. *See also* Dub-linn.
- Ath-in-coleir [*Quarry-ford*], near Monaghan [town], defeat of, 1501.
- Ath-in-Chomair, defeat of, 1168.
- Ath-na-croise, in Corran (bar., co. Sligo), defeat of O'Rourke at, 1024.
- Ath-cruithne (near Annagassan, co. Louth) Foreign army beset at for week, 926.
- Ath-cuma-ind-seisir, *read* athcumai ind seisir—*In cutting off (slaying) the six (persons named)*, 627.
- Ath-da-ferta, in Magh-Conaille, death of Aedh (k. I.) near, 819.
- Ath-da-larc (near Boyle town), monastery of, 1197.
- Ath-da-loarc (*Ford of two forks*: on Blackwater, near Kells), defeat of Morgallion and Gailenga-becca at, 939.
- Ath-dara (on river Barrow, co. Kildare), btl. of, 458, or 459; 461.
- Ath na-dairbrighe (Killarvey, Lower Slane bar., Meath), assembly of Men of I. at, 1161.
- Ath-na-darach-caime (*Ford of the crooked Oak*: old name of Ath-na-fadbeun, *q.v.*)
- Ath-duma (*Ford of Mound*: in Ulidia) btl. of 761, 776.
- Athenry, *see* Ath-na-righ.
- Ath-Ergail, near Clogher, btl. of, 1080.
- Ath-esrach-Cuan (Ahascragh, co. Galway), 1307.
- Ath-na-fadbeun (*Ford of the Falcons*, ordnance so called: Mount Falcon, Lower Ormond bar., co. Tipperary), defeat of, 1532.
- Ath-fen (probably in co. Roscommon), btl. of, 796.
- Ath-Fhirdeidh (Ardee, co. Louth), 1540; btl. near, 1159; defeat of Tigernan by Farney at, 1128; hosting of S. of I. to, 1075.
- Ath-foithle (Athol, Perth), k. of, Talorgan, 739.
- Athleague, *see* Ath-liag.
- Ath-lethan (Ballylahan, Gallen bar., co. Mayo), 1316, 1317; defeat of, 1470; 14 sl. at, 1317; town of, 1394.
- Ath-liag (Athleague, co. Roscommon), castle of, 1271, 1499.
- Ath-lighen (in Clanrickard), btl. of, 1419.
- Athlone, *see* Ath-luain.
- Ath-luain (Athlone), castle of, 1129, 1337, 1381; causeway of made by Mael-Sechlaim and Cathal, 1001; hosting by Brian to, 1002; Domnall's hosting passed, 1114; hosting of Domnall to, 1120; passed by O'Connor's host, 1168; synod of Connaught at, 1202; wood of, 1225; other references, 1175, 1368, 1374, 1433, 1512.
- Athol, *see* Ath-foithle.
- Ath-omna, mk. of, Abel, 754.
- Ath-ore (in Leinster), btl. of, 770.
- Ath-na-pucan (near Castlefinn, co. Donegal), 1522.
- Ath-na-riadh, defeat of, 1486.
- Ath-na-righ (Athenry, co. Galway), 1316, 1375; btl. of, 1249.
- Ath-rois (in co. Sligo), btl. of, 790.
- Ath-Senaigh (Ballyshannon, co. Donegal), castle of, 1423, 1435, 1490, 1496.
- See also* Bel-atha-Senaigh.
- (Ballyshannon, co. Kildare), btl. of, 738.
- Ath-sighe (on the Boyne), btl. of, 528, 533.

Ath-slisen (Bellashishen, on r. Uair, near Elphin, co. Roscommon), 1288, 1309.
See also Bel-atha-slisen.
 Ath-truim (Trim, Meath), abbot of, 1466, 1488; abbots of:—
 Cellach, 838.
 Coirpri, 846.
 Suibhne, 796.
 — bp.-ab. of, Cennfaelad, 821.
 — anchorite of, Cennfaelad (bp.-ab.), 821
 — bp.-anchorite of, Mael-Eoin, 931.
 — burned, 784; burned, with its churches and persons in them, by Concobar O'Loughlin, 1128; burned by lightning, 1506.
 — herenaghs of:—
 Domnall, 1059.
 Flann, 1100.
 — monk of, Cormac, 746.
 — scribe of, Cennfaelad (bp.-ab.), 821; other references, 1412, 1447, 1538.
 Ath-Truisten (*Ford of Truist*: on Greese r., near Mullaghmast, co. Kildare), devastation from Dublin to, 938.
 Athelstan, k. of Saxons, ob., 939.
 Attack by night on camp of Cenel-Eogain, 1102.
 Anen (= Hoan, *q.v.*), f. of Domnall, 694.
 Au-inis (*Au-island*), deserted, 750.
 Aughaire, f. of Tuathal, 958.
 — k. L., s. of Ailill, sl. in btl. of Confey, 917.
 Aughrim, *see* Ech-druim.
 Aughris, *see* Ech-ros.
 Augran, s. of Cennetigh, k. of Leix, sl. in btl. of Confey, 917.
 Augustine, ab. of Lisgool, ob., 1329.
 — (mk.) of Bangor, ob., 780.
 — arch-priest of Iona, one of those sent to offer abbacy to Flaithbertach, 1164.
 — St., ob., 440.
 — (St.), came to England, 598.
 Augustus of N.W. of Europe, Brian, 1014; Muircertach O'Loughlin, 1166; Aedh, O'Donnell the Red, 1505.

Auisle, third k. of Foreigners, was with Amhlaim in pillaging land of Flann, 863: went with Amlaiph to Pietland, 866; sl. by his bb. in guile and "parricide," 867.
 Aulium, s. of Crop, besieged, 742.
 Aurchath, s. of Murchadh, k. of West Connaught, ob., 945.
 Aurthuile, gs. of Crunnmael (k. of Cenel-Eogain), dethroned and went to Britain, 700.
 Aurthule, sons of, sl., 676.
 Ausle, s. of, sl. by (Otir) s. of Ierene and (Muirgel) d. of Mael-Sechnaill, 883.
 Authorization, Imperial, 1385.
 Autumn, abundance in, 879; comet during fortnight in, 1018; fruitful, 1010; bright night in, 714; rainy and most destructive to crops, 858.
 Auxilius, sent to Ireland, 439; ob., 459.
 Award, full, of community and coarb of Patrick given by k. of Ossory in Rahugh conference, 859; his own, given to O'Neill, 1222.
 Axes, 1,500, engaged by O'Donnell in Lower Connaught, Tyrconnell and Fermanagh, 1512.

B.

Babylon, Sultan of, defeated, 1299.
 Baccach, a plague in I., 709.
 Bachaill, s. of Tuathal, ob., 791.
 Bachall ([*pilgrim's*] *staff*=pilgrimage), of Becc of Bairche, 707; of Artgal, k. C., 782; of Flann, k. of Ui-Maine, 784.
 Bachall-Isu (*staff*=*crozier*) of *Jesus*, profaned, 789, 1166; protection of violated, 1073, 1157, 1166; punishment therefor, 1015; swearing by, 1101; with Cellach in making peace between Domnall and Muircertach, 1113; reparation to, 1167; burned by Saxons, 1538. *See also* Crozier of Patrick.
 Baeth, f. of Daithgus, 732.
 — f. of Ectgal, 788.

Baeth.—*cont.*

— f. of Ectghus, 777.

— f. of Uarcridhe, 770.

Baethal Bile, slew Aedh Roin, 604.

Baethallach, s. of Colman, ob., 756.

Baetan, ab. of Inishbofin, ob., 713.

— *family* of sl., 620.

— f. of Ailill, 620; (2) 679.

— f. of Fergus, 620.

— f. of Fiachna, 597, 602, 623.

— f. of Fiachra, 573.

— f. of Fiachra Blind-eye, 608.

— f. of Maeluma, 610.

— f. of Ronan, 632.

— gs. of, ab. of Iona, sl., 1070.

— Mac-Ui-Cormaic, ab. of Clonmacnoise, ob., 664.

— (mk.) of Cloontuskert, ob., 809.

— (St.), Clonfad of, 799.

— s. of Cairell, k. U., ob., 581, or 587;
f. of Fiachna, 594; ss. of sl., 606.

— s. of Cenn, defeated (Irish) Picts, 563.

— s. of Muirchertach, sl., 572.

— s. of Ninnidh, sl., 586.

— Brigi, s. of Muirchertach, Mac Erea, f. of Colman Rimidh, 604.

Baethbannach, f. of Laidhggen, 661.

Baethbetri, f. of Bran, 751.

Baile-atha-thid (Malahide, co. Dublin), 1375.

Baile-na-bathlach (in Kilberry par., co. Kildare), castle of, 1493.

Baile-na-braghat (Braid, Omagh bar., co. Tyrone), 1526.

Baile-an-britaigh (Ballybritt, King's co.), castle of, 1452.

Baile-in-clair (Clare-Galway), burned 1469.

Baile-in-chuillin (Ballinkillin, Boyle bar., co. Roscommon), 1482.

Baile-dalat, William of, 1374.

Baile-in-duin (Ballindoon, Tirerrill bar., co. Sligo), razed, 1352.

Baile-an-garrgha (Ballingarry of Connelloe bar., co. Limerick), burned, 1513.

Baile-an-garrgha (Ballingarry, Lower Ormond bar., co. Tipperary), burned, 1532.

Baile-na-gedh (in Rathconrath bar., W. Meath), 1496.

Baile-Meg-Samhradhain (Ballymagauran, co. Cavan), burned, 1431, 1439.

Baile-in-muta (Ballymote, co. Sligo), razed, 1348; castle of, 1476; Mac Donough of, 1516.

Baile-na-serine (Ballynascreen, co. Londerry), 1497.

Baile-tobair-Brighde (Ballintober, co. Roscommon), 1311, 1347; castle of, 1375, 1393.

Baile-Ui-Bogain (Ballyboggan, Meath), Holy Cross of, 1538.

Baile-Ui-Grada (probably in Fermanagh), 1418.

Baile-na-huama (Cavetown, Boyle bar., co. Roscommon), 1512, 1527.

Baili, Becc-, 749.

Bairche (Mourne bar., co. Down), 601, 611, 674, 679; given to O'Carroll, 1165; Becc of, *see* Becc of Bairch; Goll of, 1109; Tigernach of, 1061, 1098; whale cast ashore in, 753.

Bairenn (Burren r., co. Carlow), btl. of, 727.

Baislicc (Baslick, co. Roscommon), abbots of:—Cormac, 805; Fiachra, 764; pillaged by Gentiles, 846.

Baithecede, s. of Blathmacc, f. of Oitechde, 730.

Baithenach, gf. of Tipraití, 851.

Baithene, coarb of Brenan (ab.) of Birr, ob., 928.

Baitheni, ab. of Iona, ob., 598.

Balb (*deaf*), Aedh, 742.

Balinclare, *see* Bel-in-clair.

Balla (and Balne: Balla, co. Mayo), ab. of (coarb of Mochua), 1246; burned 780; mk. of, Cronan, 694.

Ballaghboy, *see* Belach-buidhe.

Ballaghcommon, *see* Belach-an-camain.

Ballaghkeen, *see under* Ui-Feilme.

Ballaghmechin, *see* Belach-Ui-Mithighen.

- Ballaghmoon, *see* Belach-mughna.
 Ballanamallard, *see* Bel-atha-na-marclach.
Ballenio (?) *in*, 751.
 Ballindoon, *see* Baile-in-duin.
 Ballingarry, *see* Baile-in-garrgha.
 Ballinkillin, *see* Baile-in-Chuillin.
 Ballintober, *see* Baile-tobair-Brighde.
 Balliol, slew Scottish nobles, 1332.
 Ballybetagh, 1177.
 Ballyboggan, *see* Baile-Ui-Bogain.
 Ballybritt, *see* Baile-an-britaigh.
 Ballygawley, *see* Fir-Lemhna.
 Ballymagauran, *see* Baile-Meg-Samhradhain.
 Ballymote, *see* Baile-in-muta.
 Ballynascreen, *see* Baile-na-serine.
 Ballyshannon, *see* Ath-Senaigh and Bel-atha-Senaigh.
 Balne, *see* Balla.
 Balrath, *see* Bilratha.
 Balteagh, *see* Belat.
 Baltinglass, *see* Belach-conglais.
Ban (white, fair) ; Domnall, 1052 ; Tip-raiti, 858.
Ban, ab. of Clane, ob., 782.
 — of Slieve-Baune, sage, ob., 977.
 Banada, *see* Ben-fhota.
 Banan, f. of Cellach, 968.
 Banbaine, Ailill, 859.
 Banban, Colman, 725.
 — sage, ob., 686.
 Band of malefactors of Lune and Morgallion, pillaged like Gentiles, 847.
 Bangor, *see* Benn-chor.
 Banishment of Coirpre, 769.
Banishments, Cormac of the, 1372.
 Bann (r.), 921, 1475 ; (Lower), 1472 ; bridge of (near Coleraine), 1248.
 Banner of Muircertach O'Brien taken in Magh-Coba, 1103.
 Baptism of Scoti, object of Patrick's advent, 1000, 1014.
 Bardene Ua, Finnbarr, s. of, 437.
 Barnabas, Apostle, relics of found, 501.
 Barrdaeni, f. of Columban, 628.
 Bardic bands, 1482.
 Bardic professors :—
 O'Daly of Brefny, 1490.
 Flann O'Kenny (chief of Meath), 1100.
 Cellach O'Rooney (chief of I.), 1079.
 Barid, s. of Oitir, lost with almost all his army in naval btl. at Isle of Man, 914.
 Barith. f. of Uathmaran, 921.
 — great Norse tyrant sl. (miraculously) by (St.) Cianan, 881.
Barn (*Saball* : a church in Armagh, commemorative of the *barn* given to Patrick by Dichu in *Saul* [*Saball*], co. Down), 1012 ; burned, 1020.
 Barnwell of Crikstown, sl., 1510.
 Barr-na-Cuille (in Fermanagh), 1447.
 Barre, coarb of (bp. of Cork), 1036.
 Barrett, bp., 1536 : *Black Horse*, 1306 ; Henry, taken, 1413 ; Richard, drowned, 1412 ; William, sl., 1281.
 Barretts, 1281, 1412.
 Barrow r., *see* Berbha.
 Barry, David, archdeacon of Cloyne and Cork, slew his b., Barrymore ; sl. therefor and body disinterred and burned, 1500 ; Thomas, slew David, 1500.
 Barrymore, 1411 ; ob., 1485 ; sl., 1261 ; David Barry, sl., 1500 ; John Barry, sl., 1486.
 Baslick, *see* Baislicc.
 Batchelor's title, *Sir*, 1495.
 Battalion, 3,000 men, 1222 ; of Foreigners joined Muircertach's hosting at Well of Messan, 1161 ; large, of Momonians defeated near Ardee, 1159.
 Battalions, three of five of defeated side, sl. in Kilmacduagh btl., 1201 ; four of Foreigners at btl. of Tyne : three defeated, one victorious, 918 ; four of O'Neill and de Lacy, 1222 ; six defeated, two victorious, at btl. near Ardee, 1159 ; eight of nine, sl. in Knockdoe btl., 1504 ; twenty-four, of Foreigners, 1222.
 Bathallach, sage, of Senchua, ob., 783.

Battle between :—

- Two descendants of Aedh Slaine,
712.
Men of S. Bregia and Ciannachta,
817.
Brian and Maelmhuaidh, 978.
Bruide, s. of Oengus, and Talorg,
s. of Congus, 731.
Cathal and *family* of Ferns, 817.
Aedh, s. of Fergal, and Cenel-
Conaill, in Magh-Itha, 733.
Cellach and Concobar, 818.
Cenel-Conaill and Cenel-Eogain,
787, 819.
Cenel-Loighaire and Cenel Ard-
gail, 800.
Colgu and Oriors, 780.
Concobars, 1180.
Connaughtmen, 824.
Connaught and Corca-Baiscinn,
721.
Family of Cork and *family* of
Clonfert, 807.
Families (communities) of Clon-
macnoise and Birr, 760.
Domnall, s. of Aedh Red-neck
(k. l.), and Cenel-Boghaine, 784.
Arranged between Domnall and
Niall, ss. of Aedh; prevented
by request of Cenel-Eogain, 905.
Donnachad and Muircertach
averted, 938.
Finachta and Leinstermen, 677.
Gentiles and Dunadhach, 834.
Two kk. of Keenaght, 824.
Leinstermen, 814.
Louth and Ulidians, 882.
Midians and Bregians, 766.
Momonians and (S.) Ui-Neill, 775.
Muircertach O'Brien and Dom-
nall O'Loughlin, prevented,
1097.
Murchad and Connaught, 973.
Ossorians, 769, 786.
Ossory and Leinster, 693.
Oswy and Penda, 650.

Battle between.—*cont.*

- Picts (Scottish), 789.
Saxons and Picts, 698.
Saxons and Scots, 1054.
Scots, 965, 1005, 1045.
Sogen and sept of Moenmagh,
803.
Ui-Cennselaigh, 770, 809.
Ui-Cremthainn, 804.
Ui-Fidhgente and Corcomroe and
Corco-Baiscinn, 763.
Ui-Fiachrach of Murreusk and
Diarmait, s. of Tomaltach,
816.
Ui-Maine and Ui-Fiachrach-
Aidhne, 743.
(S.) Ui-Neill and Munstermen,
776.
Ui-Tuirtri, 754.
Ui-Tuirtri and Oriors, 745.
Ulidians, 789, 809, 1127.
Ulidians and Dalaraide, 972.
Ulidians and Iveagh, 801.
Ultonians, 819.
Battles not chronicled, 1040.
Baune, Slieve-, *see* Bodbna.
Bealach-Dhaithe (= Daethe, *q.v.*); btl. of,
593.
Bear, *see* Beirre.
Bebinn, d. of Brian (Boruma), died in
pilgrimage at Armagh, 1073.
— d. of Cennetigh O'Brien, w. of Dom-
nall O'Loughlin, ob., 1110.
Bec (*small* of stature) :—
Aedh, 1023.
Bran, 738.
Cron, 694.
Dunchad, 719, 721.
Faeldobur, 731.
Bec of the Latin, ab. of Clonard, ob., 763.
— f. of Cellach, 943.
— Mac De (or Mac Deiche), ob., 553 or
558.
Bece of Bairche (k. U.), slew Congal,
674; fought btl. against Finachta, 679;
pilgrimage of. 707; ob., 718; f. of

- Becc.—*cont.*
 Dubthach, 712; of Oengus, 730; two sons of, 714.
 — f. of Diarmait, 791.
 — f. Furudran, 662; (2) 964.
 — gf. of Cummene, 752.
 — gf. of Dubhduin, 714.
 — gs. of Lethlabar, k. of Dalaraide, ob., 909.
 — s. of Conla, k. of Teffia, ob., 771.
 — s. of Cuanu, k. of Moygoish, slew Aedh, 598; f. of Furudran, 645.
 — s. of Cumuscach, ob., 783.
 — s. of Dondcuan, k. of Teffia, ob., 951.
 — Baili, s. of Echu, ob., 749.
 — s. of Fiachra, f. of Scannal, 646.
 Beccan, coarb of Finnian (ab. of Clonard), ob., 973.
 — gf. of Dubdabairenn, 746.
 — s. of Cula, feast of (Ap. 5), 1119.
 — (mk.) of Liffechair, ob., 782.
 — Ruimin, ob., 677.
 Becffhola, bp., ob., 694.
 Bede, sage, born, 650, or 654; cited, 566, 584, 606; chronicle of, 432, 440, 460; chronology of, *see under* Mundane Reckonings; composed great book, 712; ob., 735.
 Beef (live), cost one mark, 1497; cost groat, 1532.
 Beer, gallon of, cost 6*d.*, 1497.
 Bees, mortality of, 951; great mortality of, 993.
 Befail, d. of Cathal, q. of Donnchad (k. I.), ob., 807.
 — d. of Sechnasach, ob., 741.
Beginning of Lent, Sun. [Mar. 5] of, 1088; Mon. [Feb. 22] of, 1127; Sat. [Mar. 13] of, 1109.
 Beheading (of Garfith, k. of Conaille), 878; (of Oengus by Dalaraide; quatrain relative thereto) 883; (of many round Kells oratory) 904; 1070, 1101, 1108, 1127.
 — as penalty, 1123.
 — the slain, 926, 933, 953, 970, 1001, 1126.
- Beirre (Bear, co. Cork), Breislen of, 779, 799; O'Sullivan of, 1485, 1498, 1533.
 Beithre (Delbna:—Garrycastle bar., King's co.), burned by Feidhlimidh, k. M., 826; pillaged by Niall (k. I.), 840.
 Bel-atha-Conaill, 1475.
 Bel-atha-daíre (on Leanan r., co. Donegal), defeat of, 1497.
 Bel-atha-na-marelach (Ballanamallard, Magheracross bar., co. Fermanagh), 1500.
 Bel-atha-Senaigh (Ballyshannon, co. Donegal), 1247, 1359, 1398, 1420, 1522; *see also* Ath-Senaigh.
 Bel-atha-slisen (=Ath-slisen, *q.v.*) defeat of, 1342.
 Bel-in-clair (Balinclare, Leyney bar., co. Sligo, cas. of, 1512,
 Bel-feirsdi (Belfast), 1549; cas. of, 1476, 1486, 1489, 1512.
 Bel-leice (Belleek, co. Fermanagh), burned 1522.
 Belach-na-beithighe (*Pass of the birch*: in Leitrim), 1256.
 Belach-buidhe (Ballaghboy, Tirerrill bar., co. Sligo), 1499, 1512, 1527.
 Belach-an-camain (Ballaghcommon, Strabane bar., co. Tyrone), 1526.
 Belach-conglais (Baltinglass, co. Wicklow), ab. of, Mael-Isu, 1163.
 Belach-in-crinaigh (*Pass of withered wood*; from Drumlane to W. Brefny), 1391.
 Balach-curdhit, defeat of, 1444.
 Belach-duin (*Pass of fort*: alias of Castlekieran, Meath). 922; mk. of, Ciaran the Pious, 775; Disert-Ciarain of, 870; reached by Brian (Boruma), 1006.
 Belach-na-fadhbaighe (*Pass of the forest*; near Limerick), 1510.
 Belach-an-gamna (*Pass of the calf*: near Limerick), 1510.
 Belach-grene (in Tyrone), 1167.
 Belach-licce (in Leinster), btl. of, 726.
 Belach-mughna (Ballaghmoon, co. Kildare), btl. of, 908.

Belach-Ui-Mithighen (Ballaghmeehin, co. Leitrim), defeat of, 1480.

Belan, *see* Bith-lann.

Belat (Balteagh, Keenaght, bar., co. Londonderry), defeat of Keenaght at, 1076.

Belat-Gabrain (Gowran Pass, co. Kilkenney), btl. of, 761; in Munster, 858.

Belfast, *see* Bel-feirsdi.

Belfry of Armagh, brnd., 1020; of Emly, burned, 1058; of Kells, slaying in, 1076; of Monasterboice, brnd., 1097; of Slane, brnd. by Dublin Foreigners, 950; of Telach-inmuinn, Ossory, split by thunderbolt, 1121.

— cover, Armagh, blown off, 1121.

Bell, best of bells, of Slane, brnd. by Dublin Foreigners, 920.

Bell, Gapped, of Ailbe, brnd., 1123.

Bell of Patrick, *see* Finnfaidhech.

Bell of Testament, 553, 1356; profanation of, avenged by raid on Ui-Meith and Cuailgne, and raid on Cremorne, 1044.

Belleek, *see* Bel-leice.

Bellew, Richard, s. of knight, town of (Bellewstown, Meath), 1492.

Belliolum, small btl., 882.

Bellisle, *see* Senadh.

Bells of Armagh, brnd., 1020, 1074.

— pledged, 1275.

Benn-Bulbain (Binbulbin Mountain, Carbury bar., co. Sligo), 1309.

Benn-chor (Bangor, co. Down) abbots of:—

Aedan, 610.

Airindan, 849.

Airmedhach, 800.

Beogna, 606.

Berach, 664.

Ceile, 928, 929.

Cellach (coarb of Comgall), 968.

Cennfaeladh, 705.

Colman, 680.

Colman (coarb of Comgall), 1058.

Comgall (founder) born, 516, or 520; ob., 601, or 602.

Benn-chor.—*cont.*

Critan, 669.

Diarmait (coarb of Comgall), 1016.

Ferchair, 881.

Fidbadach, 767.

Finntan of Oentraibh, 613.

Flann, 728.

Indrechtach, 906.

Lerghus (coarb of Comgall), 1097.

Mac-in-Becanaigh (coarb of Comgall), 1068.

Gilla-Domangairt Mac Cormaic, 1170.

Oengus Mac Cormaic, 1212.

Mac Lasre, 646.

Macoigi, 802.

Segan Mac Ui Chuind, 663.

Mael-Brighte (coarb of Comgall), 1025.

Maelcothaid (coarb of Comgall), 953.

Maelgaimrid, 839.

Mael-Isu (coarb of Comgall), 1163.

Mael-Martain (coarb of Comgall), 1055.

Maeltuile, 817, 820.

Moenach, 921.

Moengal, 871.

Oengus (coarb of Comgall), 1030.

Oengus (coarb of Comgall of Bangor), 1123.

Rogaillnech, 884.

Saran, 747.

Sillan, 610.

Sinach (coarb of Comgall), 981.

Sirne, 791.

Thomas, 794.

Tanaide (coarb of), 958.

Sitriuc Ua Laighennain, 1212.

— ab. of (coarb of Comgall), surety for 2 Ulidian hostages to Domnall, 1099; golden tooth of whale placed on altar of, 753; anchorite of, Mailgaimrid (ab.), 839;

Benn-chor.—*cont.*

bp. of, Dubinnsi, 953; burned, 616, 756; church of founded, 555, or 559.

— community of 1170; doctor of, Loithaeach, 806; k. Donnchad sl. in by Brodur, 1065; invaded by Gentiles, 823; mk. of, Augustin, 780; pilgrim of, Moengal (ab.), 871; pillaged, its oratory destroyed; relics of Comgall cast out of shrine by Gentiles; relics of Comgall taken thence to Antrim, 824; slaying in cemetery of, 1121; scribes of:—Cochulodhor, 730, Maelgaimrid (ab.), 839; steward of, Ultan, 782.

— in Britain (Wales), burned, 632, 672.

Benedict, pope, ob., 579.

— St., flor., 529.

Benfhota (Banada, co. Sligo), cas. of, 1527.

Benignus (bp. of Armagh), ob., 467.

Bennachta, bp. of Lusk, ob., 875.

Benn-echlabra (Binaghlon, co. Fermanagh), 1455.

Benn-Edair (Howth Head), 1534. *See also* Etir.

Benn-muilt (a mountain), river with fishes burst from, 759.

Benn-uama (Benvadigan, or Cave Hill, near Belfast), 1468.

Bennan, Aedh, 786.

Benvadigan, *see* Benn-uama.

Beoan, f. of Donnghal, 1003.

Beochall (mk.) of Ardagh, ob., 746.

Beod, bp. of Ardcarne, ob., 524.

Beogna, ab. of Bangor, 606.

Beollan, s. of Ciarmac, k. of Lagore, ob., 969.

Berach, ab. of Bangor, ob., 664.

— (of Kilberry, co. Roscommon), feast of (Feb. 15), 1441, 1447, 1495, 1496.

— f. of Ronan, 801.

Beraldus, Friar Minor, 1219, 1220.

Berbha (Barrow r.), 731, 815, 968, 1343, 1489.

Berna-in-mil (in Connaught), defeat of, 1332

Bernd, f. of Cernd, 915.

Bernith, alias Brectrid (Behrt), sl., 698.

Berodergg, gf. of Ultan, 774.

Besieging of Auliunn, 742.

Bessan, gf. of Cuana, 739.

Betrayal, *Wednesday of*, Spy-Wed., 1122.

— of Maynooth cas., 1535.

Biatach, 1179.

Biatachs, 8, of Cenel-Moen, sl., 1178.

Biceot, s. of 'exactor' of Nectan, sl. in btl. of Monith-carno, 729.

Bile, f. of Bruide, 693.

— s. of Elpin, k. of Dumbarton, ob., 722.

Bile-thened, in Magh-Singittae (Billywood in Moynalty par., Meath), 714.

Bilratha (Balrath, Upr. Kells bar., Meath), cas. of, 1488.

Binaghlon, *see* Benn-ech-labra.

Binbulbin, *see* Benn-Bulbain.

Birds, many, destroyed by snow, cold and frost, 917; many, perished in snow, 1047, 1095, 1115.

Birmingham (Mac Feorais), 1294, 1301; defeated, 1289, 1349; sl., 1356; lord of Athenry, 1316; Richard, his s. and heir, taken, 1372; ob., 1375.

— Andrew, defeated ss. of kk. of Offaly, 1321; Sir John, Earl of Louth, sl., 1328; Sir Pierce, cas. of (Castle-Carbury, co. Kidare), 1305; Richard, baron, ob., 1322; Sifin, 1292; s. of Andrew, ob., 1358; s. of the Parson, sl. 1373; William, sl., 1309; William, elected abp. of Tuam, 1288; became abp. of Tuam, 1290; went to Rome, 1307; ob., 1312.

Birr, *see* Birra.

Birra and Birror (Birr, King's co.), abbots of:—

Ailill Banbaime, 859.

Baithene (coarb of Brenan of Birr), 928.

Brenann (founder), ob., 565, or 572

Caratbran, 804.

Folachtach, 765.

Joseph Ua Foileni, 785.

Mac Nemhnaill, 750.

Moran, 896.

Senchan, 796.

Birra and Birror.—cont.

— bp.-abb. of :—Flathnia, 853 ; Macriaghoil Ua Magleni, 822.

— community of, fought community of Clonmacnoise, 760 ; royal conference at, 827 ; pillaged by Gentiles from Dublin, 842 ; sage of, Joseph Ua Foileni (ab.), 785 ; scribe of, Macriaghoil Ua Magleni (bp.-ab.), 822 ; synod of, 1174.

Birth :—of Brian (Boruma), s. of Cennetigh, 941 ; of Mael-Sechlainn, s. of Donnall, 948.

Bishop, eminent, of N. of I., Mael-Isu O'Cuilen, 1109.

Bishopric of Dublin, taken by Cellach, by choice of Foreigners and Irish, 1121.

Bishops, died, 796 ; 26, in Cloenad synod, 1162 ; of N. of I., at Drogheda synod, 1486 ; 50, at Fiadh-Mic-Oengusa synod, 1111 ; 415, at Lateran Council, 1215 ; 1300, at Lateran Council, 1216 ; of Louth, led captive by Gentiles, 840 ; of I., at consecration of Mellifont church, 1157.

Bishop-abbots :—

Aedh of Roscommon, 874.

Aedh Dubh of Kildare, 639.

Ailill of Clogher, 869.

Caincomrac of Louth, 903.

Cennfaelad of Trim, 821.

Cilleni of Ferns, 715.

Cinaedh of Trillick, 814.

Clemens of Clonard, 826.

Colman of Clonard, 654.

Colman of Clonard and Clonmacnoise, 926.

Colman of Mahee Island, 873.

Cormac of Clonard, 830.

Cormac of Clonard, 885.

Cormac of Seirkieran, 869.

Crunnmael of Kilmore (co. Armagh), 770.

Cumseuth of Castlekieran, 870.

Cumsuth of Clonard, 858.

Dubdatuath of Rahugh, 788.

Dubhduin of Clonard, 718.

Bishop-abbots.—cont.

Echaid of Tallaght, 812.

Euchu of Louth, 822.

Fergil of Inan, 907.

Finn of Newry, 1160.

Flaithroa of Monasterboice, 837.

Flann of Finglas, 812.

Flann of Inishkeen, 784.

Flathnia of Birr, 853.

Gnia of Duleek, 872.

Joseph of Armagh, 936.

Joseph of Clones, 840.

Lachtan of Ferns, 875.

Laidglen of Seirkieran, 744.

Loingsech of Killishy, 872.

Macriaghoil Ua Magleni of Birr, 822.

Mael-Ciarain of Clones, 915.

Mael-Finnien of Fore, 993.

Mael-Ioin of Roscrea, 918.

Mael-Isu of Emly and Baltin-glass, 1163.

Mael-Petair of Terryglass, 895.

Maeltuile of Dulane, 872.

Marcán, ab. of Terryglass and Inishcaltra, and bp. of Kilmaloe, 1010.

Nuadha of Armagh, 812.

Robartach of Killeigh, 875.

Ruidhgel of Emly, 881.

Ruthnel of Clonfert, 826.

Siadal of Roscommon, 817.

Thomas of Annagassan (Linn-duachail), 808.

Tigernach of Dromiskin, 879.

Torpaidh of Tallaght, 874.

Bishop-anchorites :—

Cellach of Armagh, 903.

Clotheu of Clonard, 796.

Cormac of Kilbrew, 838.

Cormac Ua Liathain, 867.

Cumsudh of Castledermot, 843.

Dathal, 817.

Docutu of Slane, 838.

Ferchair of Clonkeen, 881.

Flann of Clonkeen, 862.

Bishop-anchorites.—*cont.*

- Flann of Fore, 930.
- Forbusach of Lusk, 836.
- Forinnan of Armagh, 852.
- Mochta of Armagh, 893.
- Moinach of Castledermot, 843.
- Onchu of Slane, 849.

Bishop-coarb of Patrick, Fethgna, 874.

Bishop-herenagh, Maelduin of Aughrim, 814.

Bishop, learned, of Irish, Mael-Muire O'Dunan, 1117.

Bishop-lector, Aedh of Armagh, 1056.

Bishop-monks :—

- Aedh of Armagh, 1032.
- Aedhan, gs. of Cucumbu, 792.
- Aedhan of Rahen, 792.
- Airmedach of Armagh, 1006.
- Bran of Finglas, 838.
- Caincomrac of Armagh, 1099.
- Cathusach of Armagh, 966.
- Coeddi of Iona, 712.
- Conall of Kilskeer, 867.
- Cormac of Laraghbryan, 856.
- Echuidh of Lynally, 887.
- Feidhlimidh of Kilmore, 842.
- Flaithbertach of Clones, 1011.
- Freccmarc of Lusk, 791.
- Mael-Coluim of Armagh, 1107, 1122.
- Mael-Muire of Armagh, 994.
- Mael-Patraic of Armagh, 1096.
- Maelruain of Tallaght, 792.
- Maeltuile of Armagh, 1032.
- Ronan Ua Lochdeirc, 814.
- Sechnusach of Lough-Kinn, 823.
- Ossene of Taghmon, co. Wexford, 687.
- Robartach of Finglas, 867.
- Segene of Armagh, 688.
- Suibhne of Armagh, 730.
- Tommene of Armagh, 661.

Bishop-scribes :—

- Bran of Finglas, 838.
- Colman of Duleek and Lusk, 907.
- Cormac of Clonard, 830

Bissett (Mac Eoin), cas. of (Larne, co. Antrim), 1512; Jenkin the Fair, s. of John, sl., 1383; John, ob., 1257 (B); John, w. of, 1387.

Bissextile Concurrents, 1064.

Bith, s. of Noah, mountain of (Slieve-Beagh, co. Tyrone), 1532.

Bith-lann (Belan, co. Kildare), btl. of, 978.

Bla-sliabh, btl. of, 681.

Blacair, s. of Gofraid, k. of Black Gentiles, led Gentiles who slew Muircertach, 943; left Dublin; replaced by Amlaibh, 945; sl., and 1,600 of his force sl. or taken, by Maelmithidh, 948.

Black Foreigners, *see* Foreigners, Black.

Black Gentiles, *see* Gentiles, Black.

Black, Oittir the, 1014.

Black Knight, 1369.

Blackwater (Ulster), *see* Neim.

Blathmac, ab. of Clonmacnoise, ended long life, 896.

— f. of Baithecede, 730.

— f. of Eochaidh, 660.

— foster-s. of Colgu, ab. of Inishbofin (Lough Ree), ob., 814.

— gs. of Muirdibur, ab. of Durrow, ob., 811.

— s. of Aedh Slaine, j.-k. I., began reign, 643; f. of Conall and Dunchad, 651; defeated, 662; died of plague, 665, or 668; f. of Cennfaeladh, 672, 674; of Cernach, 664; f. of Sechnusach, 671.

— s. of Ailgus, ab. of Terryglass, ob., 814.

— s. of Flann, martyred by Gentiles in Iona, 825.

— s. of Guair, ab. of Clonfad, sl. by sons of Donnchad, 799.

— s. of Maelcobha, ob., 670.

— s. of Ronan, ob., 658.

— of Teffia, ob., 665.

Blatine (probably in Leinster), 618.

Blefed (pestilence), 545.

Blessing :—of Munster by Cellach, 1120; of Patrick, btl. prevented by, 1167.

Blind Ferdornach the, 1110; Ua Lonain the, 1064.

- Blinding, 864, 997, 1000, 1009, 1010, 1018, 1020, 1027, 1031, 1036, 1037, 1044, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1113, 1118, 1164, 1166, 1194, 1196, 1257, 1259, 1296, 1481.
- Blood, shower of, 718, 878, 898; Lough Lene turned into, became like animals' lungs round border of lake, 866; of two persons in one vessel as pledge of amity, 1275.
- Bloody flux on Dublin Foreigners, 950.
- Boant, f. of Aedh, 839.
- Boar, The*, k. U., slew Matudhan in Brigit's church, Downpatrick; sl. through power of God and Patrick by Muiredach to avenge his f., 1007.
- Bochail, s. of Conchobar, sl. in btl., 745.
- Bochall, f. of Donnghal, 791.
- Bodb, s. of Ronan Ua Congaile, ob., 676.
- Bodhbcaadh, f. of Fergus, 835.
- f. of Finsnechta, 830.
- of Meath, s. of Diarmait, sl. in btl. of Clane, 704; f. of Ailill, 726.
- s. of Ectgus, k. of Cenel-Mic-Ereca, ob., 774.
- Bodbgal, ab. of Mungret, sl. in btl. of Sliabh-Riach, 757.
- Bodbgna, (Slieve Baune, co. Roscommon), btl. of, 680; Ban of, 777.
- Bodbrath, 739.
- Bodbthach, s. of Conall Gabhra, k. of Coirpre, ob., 736.
- Bodoney, *see* Both-Domnaigh.
- Body, of (St.) Dominic, translation of, 1233; of O'Rourke, hung, feet up, in Dublin, 1172.
- Bodies of Brian and Murchad brought from Swords, waked for 12 nights and buired in new tomb at Armagh, 1014.
- Boeth, f. of Niallghus, 758.
- Boghaine, Cenel-, *see* Cenel-Boghaine.
- gf. of Maelanfaith and Maelbresail, 644.
- s. of Finn, gf. of Finnmail, 718.
- Bogsa of Carrickfergus, sl., 1374.
- Bohoe, *see* Botha.
- Boinn (Boyne), crossed dryshod in frost, 818; Norse fleet on, 837, 842; a boundary, 922.
- Bolcan, gf. of Nuada, 781.
- Bole, John, ab. of Navan, 1455.
- Bolegan, (Drumlane par., co. Cavan), 1338; raided, 1340.
- Boleyn, Anne, accused of adultery and beheaded, 1536.
- Bolg-Boinne, massacre of, 770.
- Bolg-luatha, Crunnmael, besieged by Ui-Neill, 626; defeated, 628; f. of Colgu, 647.
- Bolgach* (leprosy) 680, 743.
- Bolggan, Dochume, 733.
- Bologna, 1348; church of St. Dominic at, 1383, 1422.
- Bonaght, 1413, 1505.
- Boniface, pope, 534, 538.
- his request of Phocas, 606.
- VIII., published Jubilee, 1300.
- Book, another, gave obits of Blathmac and Diarmait at 668 (not 665); ob. of Cellach, s. of Maelcobha, at 664 (not 658); birth of Ciaran, s. of *the Wright*, at 517 (not 512); ob. of Donnchad, s. of Brian (Boruma), at 1065 (not 1064); ob. of Guaire Aidhne, at 666 (not 663); ob. of Ultan (of Ardbraccan), at 663 (not 658).
- great, composed by Bede, 712.
- of Cuana, 467, 545, 553, 611, 629.
- of Dubdaleithi, 629, 963, 1004, 1021.
- of Mochod, 528.
- of Monks, 512.
- cited as to mortality during plague, 668.
- Books:—of Durrow, burned, 1095; of Monasterboice, burned, 1097; old, relating to Purgatory of Patrick, 1497.
- Border of Lough Lene, *see under* Blood, shower of.
- Boruma (cattle-cess), 695; exacted from Leinster by Fergal, s. of Maelduin, 721.
- See also under* Brian, s. of Cennetigh.
- Bosworth, btl. of, 1485.

- Both-Conais (*Hut of Conas*: in Culdaff par., Inishowen bar., co. Donegal), sage of, Cennfaelad, 852; herenaghs of:—
 Dubdabairenn, 988.
 Tuathal Ua Uail, 1049.
- Both-Domnaigh (Bodoney, co. Tyrone), Muirecan of, 993, 1001, 1005.
- Botha (Bohoe, Clanawley bar., co. Fermanagh), btl. of, 628; herenagh of, 1483, parson of, 1487; other references, 1498.
- Boy, 2 months old, spoke, 885.
- Boyne, *see* Boinn.
- Braen, s. of Maelmordha, k. L., joined Congalach in plundering Dublin, 944; sl. on foray in Ossory, 947.
 — s. of Tigernach, sl. by Anfith; quattrain relative thereto, 883.
- Bragget, *see* Lightning, 1107.
- Braid, *see* Baile-na-braghat.
- Braigh-uallaighi (in Moylurg), church of profaned, 1487.
- Bran, f. of Cellach, 727, 833, 834.
 — f. of Cennselach, 770.
 — f. of Maelmhuaidh, 976.
 — f. of Murchadh, 715, 721, 722, 727, 728.
 — f. of Muiredach, 805, 818, 870, 875, 885.
 — f. of Ruarc, 843.
 — gf. of Dunchad, 989.
 — gf. of Faelan, 738.
 — gf. of Muiredach, 760.
 — gs. of, sl., 712.
 — gs. of Faelan, k. L., ob., 693.
 — gs. of Maelduin, sl., 712.
 — Leinster divided between 2 gss. of by Aedh (k. I.), 818.
 — (mk.) of Finglas, bp. and scribe, ob., 838.
 — (mk.) of Lynally, ob., 740.
 — the Momonian, ob., 725.
 — s. of, 688.
 — s. of Aedan, sl., 596.
 — s. of Baethbetri, ob., 751.
 — s. of Conall the Little, ob., 695.
- Bran.—*cont.*
 — s. of Domnall, k. of Cenel-Loeghaire of Bregia, sl., 954.
 — s. of Eogan, ob., 730.
 — s. of Faelan, made k. L. by Niall (k. I.), 835; ob. 838.
 — s. of Maelmordha, k. L., blinded by Sitriuc, 1018; died at Cologne, 1052.
 — (Ard-cenn) s. of Muiredach, taken in btl. of Curragh, 782; sl. 795.
 — s. of Murchad, k. L., taken and sl. by Foreigners, 980.
 — s. of Oengus, sl. in btl. by Gentiles, 839.
 — ss. of, defeated Ui-Cennselaigh, 814.
 — the Little, s. of Murchadh, k. L., sl. in btl. of Ballyshannon, co. Kildare, 738.
- Branan, gf. of Aedh, 1119.
 — s. of Gilla-Crist, k. of Corco-Achlann, ob., 1120.
- Brandubh, s. of Eocha, won btl. of Magh-ochtair, 590; slew Cumuscach, 597; slew Aedh, 598; defeated and sl., 605.
 — s. of Maelcobha, sl., 630.
- Brann the Fair, s. of Maelfothartaigh, sl., 670.
 — — s. of Maelochtraich, ob., 671.
- Brawl, great, in Armagh, on Pentecost, 781.
 — in Armagh, in which man was sl. at door of stone oratory, 789.
 — on Pentecost, with homicide, in Armagh, 819.
 — with many sl. (between Cenel-Eogain and Ulidians), in Armagh, on Pentecost, 893.
 — great, in Armagh, 986.
 — (between Ui-Dorthainn and Cenel-Eogain) in *Great Third* of Armagh, 1009.
 — at Clogher, 1493.
- Brawney, *see* Breghmhuine.
- Bread, failure of in I., 536, 539, 765, 773, 825.
- Breaking house, 1030, 1051.
- Brec, f. of Muircertach, 1051.
- Brecan, (St.), miracle of, 1197.
- Brecc (speckled), Domnall, 689.

Brecc, f. of bp. Aedh, 589.

— of Fortrenn, ob., 725.

— of Barrow, ob., 731.

Brecrighe [Magh-] (N.W. of W. Meath); destroyed by Cenel-Coirpri, 752.

Brectrid (Behrt), alias of Bernith, 698.

Bredach (N.E. part of Inishowen bar., co. Donegal), chiefs of, 1122, 1216, 1243; slew Muircertach, 1167.

Brefny, *see* Breifne.

Bregh (*Bregia*, plain in Meath), chief advisers of all:—Cernach, ab. of Dunleer, 922, Muiredach, 924; Bresal of, 768; Cenel-Loeghaire of, 954; Cianachta of, 839; Desi of, 758, 1034; Domnall of, 1169, 1173; Eastern parts of, 784; foray, and Dunleer destroyed, in by Donnchad, 940; foray in, and large cattle-spoil taken from Men of, 1009; some of Concobar's force lost in, 1128; hosting of Leinster by Donnchad into, 777; hosting into, 939, 1025; hosting into, and hostages of got, by Donnchad, 1026; hosting into by Muircertach, 1115; islands E. of, 852.

— kings of:—

Aedh, 1093.

Ailill, 800.

Coirpri, 771.

Conaing, 849.

Congal, 634.

Domnall, 966, 967, 976.

Donnchad, 1023, 1027.

Gairbeidh, 1045.

Gerrgaela, 1025.

Flann, 868.

Flannacan, 1060.

Lorcan, 925, 942.

Mael-Ciarain, 1086.

Maelcron, 1053.

Mael-Finnia, 902, 903.

Maelmithidh, 919.

Maelmordha, 1073.

Mathgamain, 1032.

Muircertach, 1161.

Tigernach (j.-k.), 865.

Bregh.—*cont.*

— Men of:—

fought Midians, 766; defeated Leinstermen at Righe, 781; went secretly and gave hostages to Murchadh, at Druim-Fergusso, 822; Feidhlimidh (k. M.) came to Fennor, to plunder, 831; defeated Foreigners, 837; defeated Morgallion and Carbury, 1060; led by Mael-Finnia in expelling Gentiles from I., 902; *see* Midhe, truce; Mughdoirn of, 812, 837, 869, 883, 955; q. of, Ligach, 923; raided by Muircertach, 1045; raided by Niall, 1047; by Muircertach; Men of overtook and slew M. and raiders, 1125; ravaged by Feidhlimidh, k. M., 840.

— royal-heirs of:—

Amalgaidh, 909.

Cellach, 895.

Cinaedh, 896.

Congalach, 893.

— Ruaidhri, six months warring in, 950; Patrician steward of, Feidilmidh, ab. of Kilmoone, 814; Ui-Mac-Uais (Moygoish bar., W. Meath), of, 838, 839, 1017, 1020; Ui-Neill of, 868.

— N., aid of Gentiles vainly sought by (k.) Maelmithidh in defence of, 918; defeated on foray in vale of Newry r., 996; k. of Ciarchaille, 988.

— S., hosting of Muircertach to, 1156.

— kings of:—

Conall, 815.

Cumusach, 797.

Diarmait, 826.

Fergus, 751.

Focarta (j.-k.), 815.

Fogartach, 913, 916.

Gilla-Mochonna, 1013.

Maelcron Mac Gilla-Sechnaill, 1171.

Mael-Sechnaill (j.-k.), 870.

Niall, 778.

Ruaidhri, 1027.

Tolarg (j.-k.), 888.

Bregb.—*cont.*

— pillaged twice, and many Bregians sl. on second occasion by Concobar, s. of Niall, 822; pillaged the first time, with many sl. and very many made captive, by Gentiles, 836; Men of:—massacred at Bolg-Boinne, 770; fought Ciannachta, 817; royal-heir of, Tigernach, 887; slew Brodur, 1160; slew Cu-Uladh and Mac Assidha, 1072; wasted by Flann (k. I.), 914.

Bregb-magh (*Plain of Bregia*, alias of Bregb), 868, 903.

Bregb-mhuine (Brawney bar., W. Meath), kings of:—

Cinaedh, 840.

O'Brien, 1188.

— O'Mey of, 1186.

Brehon, chief, of MacWilliam of Clanricard, Mac Egan, 1487; of O'Donnell, Mac Elsinan, 1507; of Maguire, O'Breslen, 1440, 1447, 1495; Ua Mincachain, 1230; of the Ui-Briuin, Connmach, 806.

Breifne (*Brefny*: Cavan and Leitrim cos.), Archdeacon of, 1296; bishops of, *see under* Cell-mor; constable of, 1424, 1447; invaded, 1256, 1514.

— kings of:—

Aedh, 1015.

Cernachan, 931.

Cormac, 792.

Maelduin, 822.

Muircertach, 805.

Tigernan, 892.

— Men of:—

defeated by Flann (k. I.) and his ss., 910; defeated by Connacians, 1009; defeated, 1317; massacred, with their k., by Cenel-Feidilmtho, 822; slew Fergus, k. of Lurg, 926; slew Domnall, 1036; slew Amlaim and Niall and many nobles in Slievegorey, 1130; submitted to Domnall, 1114; other references to, 1407, 1537.

— nobles of, sl. in Slane by Cathal, 1161; O'Daly of, 1493, 1496; ollam in

Breifne.—*cont.*

jurisprudence of, 1390; raided, 1256 (D), 1261; night raid in, 1340; septs and chiefs of, 1306; ss. of kk. of sl., 1340; Ui-Briuin of, 1097; great war in, 1369; wasted by Domnall, 955.

— other references to, 1281, 1282, 1338, 1342, 1357, 1407, 1412, 1422, 1480.

— of O'Reilly (E. Brefny: Cavan co.), invaded, 1537.

— kings of (of O'Reilly sept):—1349.

Brian, 1365.

Cathal, 1460, 1467.

Conor, 1436.

Cu-Connacht, 1365.

Eoghan, 1418, 1449; (II.) 1526.

Feidhlimidh, 1367.

Fergal, 1449, 1450; (II.) 1526, 1535.

Gilla-Isu, 1330.

John, 1390, 1391, 1401; (II.) 1449, 1450, 1460.

Maelmordha, 1411.

Maghnus, 1369.

Philip, 1362; (II.) 1365, 1369, 1384, 1390.

Richard, 1418.

Tadhg, 1424.

Thomas, 1390.

Torlogh, 1467.

— lord of, Geoffrey, 1161.

— other references:—1447, 1496.

— of Rourke (W. Brefny: Leitrim co.), invaded, 1263.

— kings of (of O'Rourke sept):—1210, 1272, 1274, 1275, 1311, 1316, 1318, 1330.

Aedh, 1395.

Aedh the Tawny, 1418, 1419.

Amlaim, 1258.

Eoghan, 1500, 1528.

Feidhlimidh, 1500.

Lochlann (j.-k.), 1446, 1457, 1458.

Tadhg, 1376; (II.) 1419, 1421, 1424, 1429, 1433, 1434.

Tigernan, 1172; (II.) 1390, 1418.

Breifne.—cont.

— Men of, pillaged Clooneraff and slew man there, 815 ; raided, 1380, 1476.

Breislen of Bear won domestic btl., 779 ; ob., 799.

Brenann and Brendan (of Ardfert and Birr), 1117 ; coarb of (bp. of Ardfert), 1074.

— — — — (of Clonfert, co. Galway), founds church in Clonfert, 558 ; ob., 577 or 583 ; Clonfert of, 749, 752, 753, 773, 786, 795, 802, 807, 817, 826, 844, 845, 882, 884, 885, 888, 916, 1117, 1166, 1171, 1195, 1319, 1377.

— coarb of (ab. of Clonfert), 981, 992, 1036, 1040 (*see* Cluainferta, abbots of) ; coarbship of, 1205 ; feast of, 1452 ; *Law* of, established by Fergus (k. C.), 744.

Brenann and Brendan, f. of Aedh, 562, 589.

Brend, ss. of, sl., 693.

— f. of Conmach, 770.

— s. of Brian, ob., 576.

— s. of Coirpre, ob., 601.

Brene (alias of Strangford Lough, co. Down), 809.

Bresal, s. of, defeated, 714.

— Conaillech, coarb of Ciaran (ab. of Clonmacnoise), died in Armagh, 1030.

— f. of Cermac, 782.

— f. of Echaidh Cobo, 733.

— of Bregia, f. of Eithne, 768.

— f. of Eochaid, 824.

— f. of Finsnechta, 842.

— f. of Oengus, 1004.

— f. of Robartach, 845.

— lector of Armagh, ob., 899.

— promulgated *Law* of Columba, 778.

— s. of Aedh Ron, sl., 750.

— s. of Colgu, ab. of Ferns, ob., 749.

— s. of Concobar of Ard, sl., 737.

— s. of Cormac, ab. of Kilglinn and other monasteries, ob., 835.

— s. of Fergus (k. of Iveagh, co. Down), ob., 685.

Bresal.—cont.

— Belach, s. of Fiacha Baiccedha, k. L., ob., 435, or 436 ; f. of Enna Cennselach, 483 ; f. of Enna Niadh, 527 ; f. of Labraidh, 605.

— s. of Finsnechta, sl., 695.

— s. of Flaithri, k. of Dalaraide, ob., 792.

— s. of Gormgal, of Cenel-Loeghaire, sl. in treachery by his brothers, 801.

— s. of Murchad, won btl. of Argga-man with community of Clonmacnoise, against community of Durrow ; sl., 764.

— s. of Sechnasach, ob., 644.

— s. of Segene, ab. of Iona, ob., 801.

Brevity, names of worthies sl. in Magh-Coba, omitted for, 1103.

Brian, f. of Brendan, 576.

— f. of Craumthan, 553.

— f. of Duach, s. of Eocha, 577.

— s. of Cennetigh, born, 941 ; defeated and slew Maelmhuaidh, 978 ; joined Mael-Sechlainn against Foreigners ; led hosting to, and wasted Leinster, 998 ; k. of Cashel ; led hosting against, defeated and slaughtered Dublin Foreigners and Leinstermen at Glenmama ; entered and pillaged Dublin, 999 ; Foreigners of Dublin subject to ; led hosting, preceded by Foreign and Leinster cavalry foray-party, to Feartagh ; almost all sl. by Mael-Sechlainn ; forced back without btl. or spoil by the Lord, 1000 ; led hosting and took hostages of Connaught and Meath ; led hosting with Mael-Sechlainn to Dundalk to demand security from Aedh and Eochaid, to keep mutual peace, 1002 ; k. I., 1003 (C.) ; led hosting to Trawohelly, to go to N., — barred by Cenel-Eogain, 1004 ; led hosting, with kk. of I., to Armagh ; laid 22 oz. of gold on altar of Patrick ; returned with hostages of I., 1005 ; led hosting round I., — to Connaught, over Assaroe to Tir-Conaill, through Cenel-Eogain, over Camus Ford to Ulidia, to Oenach-Conaill, to Castlekieran ; gave

Brian.—*cont.*

full demand of congregation and coarb of Patrick, 1006 ; slew Cu-Chonnacht ; led hosting to Cenel-Eogain and took off ab. of Moville, a Ulidian hostage in Cenel-Eogain, 1007 ; led hosting to Cloenloch of Fews and got hostages of N. of I., 1010 ; in fleet at Annaghduff, 1011 ; led hosting to Magh-Corainn and brought k. of Cenel-Conaill, as vassal, to Kincora, 1011 ; led hosting to Louth ; gave full freedom to churches of Patrick, 1012 ; advised avenging profanation of bell and crozier of Patrick, 1013 ; hosting to, and three months' stay at, Ath-in-chairtinn by ; built Kincora, King's Island, and Singland forts ; warred against by Lagenians and Foreigners, encamped with Momonians at Slievemargy and pillaged Leinster to Dublin, 1013 ; k. I. ; led hosting to Dublin ; defeated Foreigners and Lagenians and sl. by Brotor (at Clontarf) ; body of carried to Swords, thence to Armagh, and buried in new tomb, 1014.

— f. of Bebinn, 1073 ; of Donnchad, 1019, 1027, 1031, 1034, 1042, 1057, 1058, 1064, 1065 ; of Muircertach, 1214 ; of Murchad, 1013 ; of Tadhg, 1014, 1023 ; gf. of Derbforgaill, 1080 ; of Domnall the Fair, 1052 ; of Domnall the Red, 1055 ; of Lorean, 1078 ; of Muircertach, 1075 ; of Murchad, 1055, 1068 ; of Torlogh, 1031, 1055, 1067, 1073, 1076, 1077, 1086 ; gs. of, 1072 ; two gss. of sl. in Man, 1073 ; w. of, ob., 1009 ; quatrain in praise of rule of, 1006 ; term *Boruma* (of cattle-cess) applied to, 1224, 1309, 1375, 1505, 1532, 1537.

— s. of Maelruanaigh, sl., 1004.

Bric, Rath-Aedha-Mic-, 859.

Bricceni, ab. of Lorrha, ob., 844.

Bri-dam (*height of oxen* : in Geashill bar., King's co.), 600.

Bridge, of the Erne, burned, 1522 ; of Sligo, 1188.

Brig-leith (Slievegolry Hill, co. Longford), Ailill of, sl., 739.

Brigit, St., born, 452, or 456 ; Canons Regular of, 1179 ; church of, Armagh, 1085, 1089 ; Downpatrick, 1007 ; coarb of (abbess of Kildare), 916, 979, 1016, 1047, 1072, 1171 (*see also* Cell-dara, abbesses of) ; cross of, *see* Masan-Third ; crosses of, Armagh, 1166, 1189 ; dispute respecting coarbship of at Kildare, 1127 ; great house of, Kildare, 964 ; miracle wrought by, 1176 ; relics of carried off by Saxons from Downpatrick, 1538.

Britain, earthquake in, 664 ; Aurthuile went to, 700 ; bp. of Theodore, 691 ; Fogartach went to, 714 ; all islands of wasted by Gentiles, 794 ; k. of Norsemen of, Imar, 873 ; Maelruba went to, 671 ; *Ridge of*, 717.

Briton (Welshman), [g.] s. of (Henry VII.), 1485, 1487.

Britons, Colman of the, 751 ; defeated by (Scottish) Dalriata, 711, 717 ; by Foreigners, 952 ; by Ulidians, 703 ; fought btl. of Rathmore, 682 ; fought Ossa (Oswy), 642 ; fought Picts, 750 ; slew Culen, 971 ; slew Irgalach Ua Conaing, 702 ; wasted Magh-Muirthemhne, 697.

— (Welsh) Bangor of, 672 ; brought captive to I., 871 ; Doccus, ab. of, 473 ; Durrow of, 836 ; expelled from their land by Saxons, and sway held over them in Anglesey, 865 ; Galinne (*q.v.*) of, 823 ; arch-k. of, Brian, 1014.

— kings of :—

Cathloen, 632.

Conan, 816.

Domnall, 975.

Grifin, 1064.

[Grufud] s. of Leobelen (Llewelyn), 1064.

Hoan, 642.

Iaco, 1039.

Iudris, 633.

Britons.—*cont.*

- Oe. (Howel), 950.
 Ruaidhri, 877, 878.
 Solon, 613.
 — sudden mortality of people and cattle among, 987; pilgrim of, 913; sl. in service of Cellach at btl. of Selga, 709; failure of Saxons to subdue, 1165; other ref., 1245.
 — N., k. of, Mael-Coluim, 997.
 — of Strathelyde, k. of, Artgha, 872.
 Britt, Aedgen, 864.
 Brocan, s. of Uathmaran, k. of Aidhne, ob., 873.
 Broccan, s. of, (mk.) of Tehelly, master of Gospel, ob., 725.
 — s. of Cendercan, sl. in Aidhne, 834.
 Brodur, enemy of Comgall, slayer of k. Donnchad in Bangor, sl. by k. of Dalaraide, 1065.
 — s. of Torcall, k. of Dublin, sl. by S. Bregia, 1160.
 Broen, s. of Ruaidhri, sub-k. (*satrapa*) of L., ob., 814.
 — s. of Ruaidhri, k. of Ui-Cremthainn, sl. by his bb., 850.
 — ss. of, premature death of, in punishment of slaying, 950.
 Brogorban, f. of Donnsléibe, 1029.
 Bron, bp., ob., 512.
 Bron-bachal, Oengus, 649.
 Bronach, f. of (St.) Buite, 519, 523, 924.
 Brother, respective, slew :—
 Finn, royal-heir of L., 923.
 Maghnus Mac Dunlevy, 1170.
 Murchadh O'Brien, 1427.
 John O'Hanlon, 1476.
 Sicfrith, Norse k., by stratagem, 888.
 Brothers, respective, slew :—
 Bresal, by stratagem, 801.
 Broen, k. of Ui-Cremthainn, 850.
 Bruatar, 850.
 Coirpri, 876.
 Domnall, 799.
 Domnall, k. of Meath, 950.

Brothers.—*cont.*

- Donnchad O'Hanlon, by stratagem; sl. therefor by Oneilland before twenty nights, 1111.
 Dunchad, by stratagem, 803.
 Dunlang, 1048.
 Flaithbertach, 849.
 Fogertach, 850.
 Garbshith, 937.
 Mac Rannell, 1306.
 Magennis, 1349.
 Brian Maguire, for murder, 1534.
 Gilla-epscoip-Eogain O'Henery, 1121.
 Scannal, 886.
 Tadhg, k. of Ui-Cennselaigh, by stratagem, 865.
 Tuathal, by stratagem, 854.
 Uaisle, by stratagem and "parricide," 867.
 — of Mac Canain, directed him to be sl., 1167.
 — of Oengus, aided him in defeating raiders of Niall, 914.
 — half-, slew Ruaidhri MacSweeney, 1527.
 Brotor, slayer of Brian, leader of Lochlann fleet, fell in btl. of Dublin, 1014.
 Brotudh, s. of Diarmait, sl. by Mael-Sechlainn, 1002.
 Bruatar, b. of Broen, sl. by his bb., 850.
 — s. of Aedh, slew Echtigern, 853.
 — s. of Dubgilla, k. of Ui-Cennselaigh, sl., 937.
 — s. of Tighernach, k. of Ui-Cennselaigh, ob., 982.
 Bruce, Edward, landed in Ulidia, and defeated earl of Ulster, 1315; sl. 1318.
 — Robert, Great Steward, became k. of Scotland, 1306; came to I. to aid Edward, 1317.
 Brude taken from Tory by Dungal, 733.
 — s. of Oengus, ob., 736.
 Brudig, k. of Ui-Failgi, ob., 579.
 Brughaidh, 1489, 1498, 1531.
 Bruide, Orkneys destroyed by, 682; s. of Bile, k. of Fortrenn, ob., 693.

Bruide.—cont.

— s. of Derile (k. of Scottish Picts), ob., 706.

— k. of (Scottish) Picts, ob., 763.

— s. of Foith (Wid), ob., 641.

— s. of Maelchon, k. of (Scottish) Picts, born, 505; expedition by, 560; ob., 584.

— s. of Oengus, defeated Talorg, s. of Congus, 731.

Bualecc (Buolick, Slieveardagh bar., co. Tipperary), 1489.

Buata, s. of Brec, f. of (Faean), 1051.

Buide, gf. of Moran, 896.

Buidhe-Conaill (mortality), 556, 665, 668.

Building:—of church of monastery of Paul and Peter, Armagh, by Imar, 1126; of Coleraine cas., 1228; of Derry church, 1164; of Columban monastery, Kells, 807; of lime-kiln, 60 feet square, in 20 days, 1163.

Buill (Boyle, Co. Roscommon), abbey of, founded, 1162.

— abbots of:—

Muirghis O'Duffy, 1174.

David O'Finn, 1263.

O'Hara, 1344.

— Cistercian church of consecrated, 1219; monastery of, 1230, 1231, 1243, 1272, 1297, 1309, 1331, 1336, 1342, 1343, 1395, 1398.

Buite, s. of Bronach, ob., 519, or 523; coarb of (ab. of Monasterboice), 924, 966, 1117.

Bulby, s. of, lord of Bulby country, ob., 1489; country of, by Barrow (co. Carlow), 1493.

Bun-abhann (Bunowen, Clanawley bar., co. Fermanagh), townland of raided, 1512.

— -Brenoigi (mouth of Drumcliff r., co. Sligo), 1397.

— -Drobaisi (mouth of Drowse r., Bundrowes, co. Leitrim), burned, 1522; cas. of, 1420, 1499.

— duff, *see* Bun-Duibhe.

— -Duibhe (Bunduff, co. Leitrim), 1303.

Bun.—cont.

— -Finne (Buninna, Tireragh bar., co. Sligo), 1308; cas. of, 1310.

— -Gaillbi (mouth of Galway r.), cas. of, 1232, 1233.

Bundle of oats, cost in-calf cow, 1497.

Buninna, *see* Bun-Finne.

Buolick, *see* Bualecc.

Burdens, carried over frozen lakes and rivers, 822.

Burial, Christian, of delinquent, 1166.

Butler, earl of Ormond, 1492, 1494.

— Edmund, 1307.

— Edmund, s. of James, s. of Piers, ob., 1499.

— ss. of Edmond, s. of Thomas, defeated, 1526.

— Joan, d. of Edmond, s. of Richard, w. of Mac Murrough, ob., 1489.

— John, sl., 1270.

— John, s. of Edmond, s. of Richard, 1489.

— Piers the Red, s. of James, s. of Edmond, s. of Rich., earl of Ormond, defeated, 1499; raided Imokilly and Connelloe, 1513; ob., 1539.

— s. of Piers, 1526.

— Richard, s. of Edmond, s. of Richard, sl., 1478.

— Theobald, ob., 1300.

— Thomas the lame, gs. of earl of Ormond, went to French war; ob., 1419.

— Thomas, s. of Richard of Buolick. sl., 1489.

— heir of Thomas, s. of Edmond, taken as hostage by earl of Kildare, 1516.

— Walter, sl., 1272.

C.

Cabhan (Cavan town), cas. of, 1514; Friars of, 1516; mon. of, 1449, 1451, 1468, 1480, 1491, 1502, 1504; other references, 1401, 1495, 1496.

— (in Tyrone), 1188.

Cadan, f. of Conaing, 977.

— gf. of Eogan, 981.

Cadhasach, coarb of Coemghen (ab. of Glendalough), blinded by Domnall, 1031.

Caech (blind-eye), Airmedach, 689, 715, 862; Conghus, 752.

— Gilla-, 1123.

— -scuili, scribe of Derry, ob., 724.

Caelfhinn, *see* Caill[fh]inn.

Cael-uisce (*Narrow water*: between Carlingford Lough and Newry), Gentiles from burned Castledermot, 842.

— — (narrow N.E. part of Lough Erne, near Castle-Caldwell, co. Fermanagh), cas. of, 1212, 1252, 1257.

Caemanach, *see* Mac Murrrough.

Caenachair, lector, burned in Slane belfry by Dublin Foreigners, 950.

Caencomrac, coarb of Tigernach (ab. of Clones), ob., 963.

Caennach (in Bear bar., co. Cork), O'Sullivan of, 1498.

Caer-Ebroc (York), defeat of Saxons at, 867.

Caer-legion (Chester), btl. of, 613.

Cahir, *see* Cathair-duin-hiascaighe.

Caiblein, f. of Fergna, 582, 583.

Caill-na-crann (*Wood of [high] trees*: Kilmore, King's co.), btl. of, 1213.

— -Fintain (in Annally), 1406.

— -an-mu'linn (Killywillin, Tullyhaw bar., co. Cavan), lake of, 1495.

— -tuidbig (Kiltabeg, co. Longford?), btl. of, 762. *See also* Coill.

Caill[fh]inn and Caelfhinn (St.), coarbs of, *see* Fidhnach; miracle of, 1225.

Cailli, Niall, 833.

Caimlinn (perhaps Camlin, co. Roscommon), de Burgh of, 1375.

Caincomrac, bp.-ab. of Louth, ob., 903.

— bp. of Finglas, ob., 791.

— s. of Siadal, steward of Kildare, ob., 835.

Caindelban, f. of Cinaedh, 932.

Cainnech, of Aghaboe, ob., 599, or 600; Achadh-bo of, 845, 876, 1116; coarbs

Cainnech.—*cont.*

of, *see* Achadh-bo, abbots of; coarb of in Keenaght (ab. of Dromachose), 1056, 1090, 1207; Kilkenny of, *see* Cell-Cainnigh; miracle of, 1197.

— f. of Eimhen, 1014.

Cainri, son of Niall, 524.

Caintigernd (of Nuns' Island, Loch Lomond), d. of Cellach Cualann, ob., 934.

Cairbre, s. of Crimthan, f. of Aedh, 665.

— s. of Cu-dinaisc, sl. in btl. of Carnelly, 747.

— s. of Niall (of the Nine Hostages), 494, 499, 501, 535, 539.

— (Carbery bar., co. Cork), kings of:—
Diarmait Mac Carthy, 1453.

Donnchadh Mac Carthy the Swarthy, 1453.

Caircin (Carrigans, co. Donegal), 1490, 1536.

Cairell, f. of Daigh, 587.

— f. of Deman, 572.

— f. of Macleighinn, 1002, 1022.

— s. of Cathal, (k. U.) fell in btl.; his army victorious, 801.

— s. of Fiachna, defeated his b., Echaid, 809; sl. in domestic btl., 819.

— s. of Muiredhach Red-neck, f. of Baetan, 582, 587, 594, 606.

— s. of Ruaidhri, k. of Loughooney, sl. in treachery before Clones oratory door by Conailli of Farney, 851.

Cairgge (*of the Rock*: perhaps Carrickfergus), Cinaedh, 776.

Cairlinn (Carlingford, co. Louth), 1511.

See also Carrlongport.

(Cairne) d. of k. of Saxons, 1403.

Cairnech, coarb of (ab. of Clonleigh), 969.

Cairpre, f. of Cathusach, 1070.

Cairpre or Cairbre and Coirpre and Cairpre-Ua-Ciardhai (Carbury bar., co. Kildare), defeated by Bregians, 1060; kings of:—

Gilla-Patraic, 1077.

Maelruanaidh, 993.

Maelruanaidh O'Bilrin, 1105.

Cairpre.—*cont.*

O'Careys, 1046, 1080, 1087, 1115,
1128, 1174.

— k. of sl., 1070; Mac Marais of,
1098; massacre of, 954; royal heir of,
Muircertach, 1002; slew Sitriuc, 1165;
O'Carey of, 954.

Cairpre, Cairbre, Cairpre of Drumcliff,
Coirpre and Cenel-Coirpri (Carbury
bar., co. Sligo), burned, 1422; churches
of burned, 1517; corn of burned,
1307; defeated in btl. of Moin-mor,
756; defeated Leyny in btl. of Kiltabeg;
fought Ui-Briuin at Ardneaskan,
754; given to MacDonnell the Gallow-
glas, 1397; lordship of, 1496; Men of
1420, 1432; raided, 1306, 1517; slew
Niall Mothlach, 951; won btl. of
Aughris, 603; other references, 703
(note), 1103, 1187, 1257, 1291, 1296,
1329, 1336, 1358.

— Lower (Northern), raided, 1526.

Cairpri Daimargit *see* Airghialla, kings
of.

Cairpri, f. of Eochu, 497.

— s. of Ailill, 495.

Caisel (Cashel), archbishops of:—

David MacKelly, 1253.

Stephen O'Bragan, 1302.

Mael-Muire O'Dunan, 1117.

Mael-Isu O'Foley, 1131.

Dionysius O'Loneragan, 1216.

— burned by Eli, 1102; Eoghanacht
of, 848, 1045, 1052, 1057, 1092, 1093;
hosting of Murchadh to, 715.

— kings of:—

Ailgenan, 853.

Cathal, 742.

Cellachan, 941, 954.

Cennfaelad, 872.

Cormac, 901, 908.

Cu-cen-mathair, 604.

(Donnchadh)s. of Cellachan, 963.

Dubdabairenn, 959.

Dublachtna, 895.

Dunchad, 888.

Caisel.—*cont.*

Failbhe Flann, 627.

Feidhlímidh, 820, 833.

Fergraidh, 961.

Finngúine, 901, 902.

Mael-Sechlainn MacCarthy, 1124.

Mael-Fothartaich, 957.

Mathgamain, 967, 976.

Muircertach O'Brien, 1090.

— *of kings*, 836; change of kk., Cormac
rice Finngúine, 901; pledges of
Munster taken by Mael-Sechnaill (k. I.)
from, 856.

— royal heirs of:—

Aedh, 1011.

Donnchad O'Callaghan, 1053.

Concobar O'Donoghue, 1078.

Cuduiligh O'Donoghue, 1038.

Dunlang, 988.

Caisel-Coseraigh (near Lough Scurl, co.
Leitrim), 1346.

Caislen-in-barraigh (Castlebar, co. Mayo),
1412.

— *-na-damcha*, residence of O'Conor
of Corcomroe, 1422.

— *-maol* (Castle Moyle, co. Tyrone),
defeat of Ford of, 1472, 1498.

— *-na-mallacht*, opposite Roscommon
cas., 1418.

— *-mor* (Castlemore-Costello, co. Mayo),
1247, 1336, 1527.

— *-riabhach* (Castlereagh, co. Roscom-
mon), 1499, 1527.

Caismidhe, steward of Mael-Sechlainn, sl.
by Fir-Cell and Eli in pursuit of
raiders, 1018.

Caiss (in co. Kildare), 462.

Caissel-Finnbair, btl. of, 684.

Caittel Finn and his Galloway men, de-
feated by Imar and Amlaiph in Mun-
ster, 857.

Caladh (Callow, on Lough Gara, co.
Roscommon), cas. of, 1527.

Caladh-na-cairge (Rockingham, on S.
margin of Lough Key, co. Roscommon),
1320.

- Caladruim (Galtrim, Meath), btl. on green of, 777; cas. of razed, 1176; k. of, Maelduin, 842, 846.
- Calathross (perhaps Carse of Falkirk), 678; Cnoc-Coirpri in, 736.
- Calbhach, alias of Torbach, *q.v.*
- Caledon, *see* Cenn-ard.
- Callaidh, defeat of, 1407.
- Callan, *see* Calland.
- Calland (Callan r., co. Armagh), Niall, k. I., drowned in, 846; quatraine relative thereto, 846.
- Callow, *see* Caladh.
- Calraighe of Lurg, and of Magh-Luirg (a sept in Lurg bar., co. Fermanagh), defeated by Ui-Briuin, 752; massacred by Moygoish, 812.
- (Calry par., Carbury bar., co., Sligo), 1329; k. of, Cathmugh, 792; massacred by Ui-Fiachrach, 777.
- (Ballyloughloe par., Clonlunan bar., Westmeath) chiefs of (O'Carrolls), 1265, 1475; pillaged Clonmacnoise, 1050.
- Calry, *see* Calraighe.
- Cam (*squint-eyed*), Cuan, 748; Colman, 1038.
- Caman, f. of Aedlug, 652.
- Cameirghe (in Tyrone), btl. of, 1241.
- Camman, s. of Amlaim, defeated at (r.) Duff, 960.
- Camp, of Cerball (k. of Ossory), attacked without effect by Leinstermen, 870.
- of Mael-Sechnaill in Magli-dumai, attacked at night without effect, 860.
- of Cenel-Eogain, in Magh-Coba, attacked at night by Ulidians, 1102.
- of Murchadh O'Melaghlin, two massacres in, 1109.
- of Tigernan O'Rourke, abandoned to Muircertach O'Loughlin, 1161.
- Ulidian, at Crew Mount, burned by Cenel-Eogain, 1099.
- Camus-Ford (on Bann, near Macosquin, co. Londonderry), 1006; passed by Muircertach O'Brien and S. of I., 1101.
- Canannan, b. of k. of Conailli, carried off by Gentiles, 831.
- gf. of Flaithbertach, 1000.
- gf. of Gilla-Coluim, 977.
- gf. of Mael-Coluim, 957.
- gf. of Mael-Isu, 967.
- gf. of Niall, 950, 978.
- gf. of Ruaidhri, 945, 947, 949, 950.
- 2 gss. of sl., 993; 2 gss. of sl., 1004.
- Cano, f. of Coblaithe, 690.
- f. of Conamal, 673, 705.
- s. of Gartnaid, sl., 688.
- Canon, Fathadh of the: why so called, 804.
- of Patrick (Book of Armagh), 1179, 1196.
- Law, 1384, 1498.
- choral, 1328, 1343, 1479, 1484, 1498, 1501, 1504, 1518.
- of Clogher, 1390, 1444, 1486.
- (Regular) of Lisgool, 1390, 1445, 1466.
- Canonist, O'Coreran, 1522.
- Canonization of Francis (of Assisi), 1228.
- Canonn, f. of Nechtan, 621.
- Canons, of Clones, 1435; of I., 1218; Regular, 1229, 1230.
- Regular, Armagh, houses of burned, 1179; house of, 1195; house of burned, 1196; of Brigit, Armagh, house of saved from burning, 1179; at Kilmore, (co. Roscommon), 1232; of Saul, 1170.
- Canterbury, Thomas of, martyred, 1171.
- Cantred, 7 cows and sheep for (*see* Cess Patrician), 1106; chief of, 1261.
- Cantyre, *see* Cenn-tire.
- Captain of gallowglasses, 1501; of O'Neill's gallowglasses, MacDonnell, 1508.
- Saxon, punished for carrying off image of Catherine from Downpatrick, 1538.
- Captive, many made at Dunseverick, 923; retinue of ab. of Armagh by Conco-bar (k. I.), 831; very many of *family* of Armagh by Gentiles, 831; 200 in

Captive.—*cont.*

Ardbraccan, 1031; many in defeat of N.C., 913; 3,000 by Gothfrith, 951; Taithleach made, 1090; or slain, 200, in Dalaraide raid, 1059; 1,000 made or sl. by Amlaim in pillaging Armagh, 869.

Captives, 60, brought back to I. by Adamnan, 687; many carried by Gentiles from S. Bregia, 836; many in defeat of S. Bregia and Leinster by Donnchad, 913; very many carried from Ards, 1012; 710, from Armagh by Foreigners of Dublin, 805; 300, from Cenel-Conaill, 1011; 1,000 in Connaught raid, 1062; 1,000 from Connaught by Domnall, 1110; 60, in Dalaraide raid, 1056; many from Fingal by Domnall, 1112; innumerable, from Leinster by Murchad, 1013; many, from Thomond, 1115; 1,200, rescued from Niall in Tyrone, 1031; many taken in raid of Ui-Meith, Cuailgne and Cremorne, 1044; 1000, from Ulidia by Concobar, 1130; set free by Mac Wattin, 1413.

Captivity, of Elend, 678; Angles, Welsh and Picts brought to I. in, by Amhlaiph and Imar, 871.

Capture:—of Diarmait O'Brien by Muircertach O'Brien, 1115; of Dunseverick, for first time, by Foreigners and Cenel-Eogain, 871; of Maelcobho, ab., and Mochta, lector, of Armagh by Foreigners, 879; of Talorg, 734; of Talorgan, 734.

Caradh-Chulmaile (Weir of Collooney, co. Sligo), 1291.

—Muintire-Banain (Carryvanan, Tir-kennedy bar., co. Fermanagh), 1512.

Caran, gf., of Airechtach, 979.

Caratbran, ab. of Birr, ob., 804.

Carbery, *see* Cairbre.

Carbury, *see* Cairpre.

Cardinal Vivian, 1177.

Carelessness, many houses burned in Armagh Close through, 912.

Carey bar., *see* Crotraighe.

Carlaen, bp. of Armagh, ob., 588.

Carlingford, *see* Cairlinn and Carrlongport.

Carlus, f. of Cathal, 1009.

—s. of Conn, sl. in Dublin, 960.

—sword of, *see* Ransom of Amlaim.

Carman (in Kildare co.), hosting by Feidhlimidh (k. M.) to, 841; Assembly of held, 1233.

Carn (near Fermoy, co. Cork), 1528.

—ailche (probably, Carnelly, near Clare town), btl. of, 747.

—Conaill in Aidhne, btl. of, 649, 784.

—Erenn (Carnearny, Ahoghill par., Lower Toome bar., co. Antrim,) defeat of Aedh, k. U., and Loingsech, k. of Dalaraide, at, 914.

—Feradhaigh (Seefin Hill, Coshlea bar., co. Limerick), btl. of, 627, 741.

—Fiachach (Carn, Moycashel bar., Westmeath), btl. of, 765.

—fordroma (*Carn of protended ridge*: in Thomond), btl. of, 989.

—fraich (Carnfree, co. Roscommon), 1225.

—Lughdach (*Carn of Lughaid*: apparently, in Coshbride bar., co. Waterford), M. kk. def., and Maelcron, k. of Decies, sl., at, by Mael-Sechnaill, 858.

—Mic-Cairthin (near Teltown, Meath), btl. and pursuit from Teltown to, 791.

—Siadhail (Carnteel, co. Tyrone), btl. of, 1239.

Carna in Termonmagrath (co. Donegal), 1497.

Carnearney, *see* Carn-Erenn.

Carnelly, *see* Carn-ailche.

Carnfree, *see* Carn-fraich.

Carnteel, *see* Carn-Siadhail.

Carra, *see* Cera.

Carpenter (Mac-in-tshair) Michael, bp. of Clogher, 1268; ob., 1288.

Carrach (*Scabidus*), Crimthann, 719.

—f. of Oengus, 1001.

Carrach.—*cont.*

— -calma (Donnchad, gs. of Mael Sechlainn), 1017; f. of Muircertach, 1019; gf. of Concobar, 1023; of Mael-ruanaidh, 1033; of Muircertach, 1022.

Carraic - brachaidhe (Carrickabraghy, Clonmany par., E. Inishowen bar., co. Donegal; alias of N. E. Inishowen).

kings of :—

Fergus, 835.

Maelfabail, 881.

Sechonnan, 859.

Tigernach, 967.

Kings of O'Mulfoyle sept :—

Aedh, 1166.

Cathalan, 1199.

Flaithbertach, 1053.

Gilla Crist, 1082.

Muircertach, 1065.

Sitriuc, 1102.

— -cital (Carrigkettle, co. Limerick), cas. of, 1510.

— -Ferghusa (Carrickfergus, co. Antrim), burned, 1384; cas., mayor and people of, 1507; mon. of, taken from Friars Minor and given to Friars Minor of Stricter Observance, 1497; mon. of Friars Minor of, 1512; other references, 1303, 1376, 1425, 1524.

— -na-fiach (opposite Carrigans, in Tyrone), 1516.

Carrickabraghy, *see* Carraic-brachaidhe.

Carrickfergus, *see* Carraic-Ferghusa.

Carrigans, *see* Caircin.

Carrigkettle, *see* Carraic-cital.

Carrlongport (Carlingford, co. Louth), burned, 1214; *see also* Cairlinn.

Carrying around relics (*commotatio reliquiarum*: to enforce cess or *Law* of Saint), of Coemgen and Mochua, 790; of Ere of Slane, 776; of Finian of Clonard, 776; of Peter, Paul and Patrick to enforce *Law* of Patrick, 734; of Tole, 793; of Trian, 743, 794; of Ultan (of Ardbraccan), 785.

Carryvanan, *see* Caradli-Muintire-Banain. Carthach, flight of from Rahen, 636.

— s. of Saerbrethach, (eponymous head of MacCarthys) k. of Eoghannacht of Cashel, defeated Ossory and Ormond, 1043; burned in ignited house by gs. of Longarcán, 1045.

Carthusians, founded, 1186.

Cashel, *see* Caisel.

Cass, of Cobha, ob., 725.

Cassan, scribe of Lusk, ob., 697.

Cassan-line (perhaps, Annagassan, co. Louth), Muircertach fell at, 1045.

Castile, d. of k. of, 1503.

Castle of Donaghmoyne, roofed with stone, 1244.

Castle, Foreign, at Kells, 1176.

— of Magh-Coba, 1188.

— of MacCostello, *see* Caislen-mor.

— of O'Gara (w. of Lough Conn, co. Sligo), 1538.

— of Domnall O'Neill (Dungannon), 1504.

— of John O'Neill the Tawny (Cal-
edon, co. Tyrone), 1480: of his ss.
(same), 1487.

— of Torlogh O'Reilly (Tullymongan,
co. Cavan), 1387.

— of O'Rourke (Castlecar), *q.v.*

Castlebar, *see* Caislen-in-barraigh.

Castlecar (Killasnet par., Rosclogher bar.,
co. Leitrim), 1452, 1487.

Castle-Credi (Boot-hill, near Scone), btl.
of, 728.

Castlederg, 1497, 1505.

Castledermot, *see* Disert-Diarmada.

Castlefinn (co. Donegal), 1531.

Castle-Forward, *see* Cuil-mic-in-ttrein.

Castlehill, *see* Coerthannan

Castlekieran, *see* Disert-Ciarain.

Castleknock, *see* Cnucha.

Castlemore-Costello, *see* Caislen-mor.

Castle Moyle, *see* Caislen-maol.

Castloreá, *see* Caislen-riabhach.

Cat, Cathal, *the*, 1013.

Cath (in Scotland), btl. of, 750.

- Cathach*, taken from O'Donnell in btl.; steward of, sl., 1497; restored, 1499.
- Cathair-Cinncon* (near Rockbarton, co. Limerick), btl. of, 640.
- *-duin-hiascighe* (Cahir, co. Tipperary), 1516.
- Cathail*, Clann-, of Magh-Ai (O'Flanagans of Roscommon co.), 735.
- Cathair Mor*, 483; f. of *Fiacha Baiceda*, 605.
- Cathal*, ab. of Ferns, fought btl. with steward of Ferns, 783.
- f. of Aedh, the Black, 747.
- f. of Amalgaidh, 1051.
- f. of Artgal, 782, 791.
- f. of Artrach, 793.
- f. of Befail, 801.
- f. of Cairell, 801.
- f. of Cernach, 766, 788, 1015.
- f. of Coblaith, 771.
- f. of Coirpre, 828.
- f. of Congalach and Cumuscach, 827.
- f. of Domnall, 925.
- (*the Cat*), f. of Domnall, 1013.
- f. of Domnall, 1014.
- f. of Dubdibeirgg, 787.
- f. of Dubinnrecht, 766.
- f. of Dunchad, 760.
- f. of Echu, 804.
- f. of Fergus, 770.
- f. of Fiachra, 767, 786, 921.
- f. of Fogartach, 789.
- f. of Lorcan, 863, 864, 901.
- f. of Maelcron, 1053.
- f. of Muircertach, 746.
- f. of Muiredach, 787, 867.
- f. of Scannlan, 1014.
- f. of Tadhc, 956.
- of Tadhg, 925, 1010.
- f. of Tomaltach, 789.
- gf. of Airechtach and Concobar, 792.
- gf. of Oengus, 1033.
- gf. of Soergal, 781.
- gs. of Cellach Cualann, sl., 744.
- of Maenmagh, k. of Ui-Maine, ob., 750; f. of Cuthrannach, 801.
- Cathal*.—*cont.*
- k. of Ui-Cennselaigh, ob., 758.
- s. of Aedh, f. of Cu-cen-mathair, 665.
- s. of Aedh, sl. in btl. of Lec-Ailbhe, 737.
- s. of Ailill, k. of Ui Fiachrach, ob., 816.
- s. of Ailill, k. of Ui-Maine, ob., 846.
- s. of Amalgaidh, k. of W. (E.) L., w. & hound of, sl. by Cellach, 1035.
- s. of Artri, k. of Cremorne, ob., 816.
- s. of Carlus, coarb of Cainnech, (ab. of Aghaboe), ob., 1009.
- s. of Conall Menn, k. of Coirpre-mor, ob., 771.
- s. of Concobar, ob., 843.
- s. of Concobar, k. C., won btl. of Ballaghmoon, 908; died in penance, 925.
- s. of Concobar, k. C., made Athlone causeway, 1001; died in penance, 1010; f. of Tadhg, 1030.
- s. of Coscrach, k. of Forth, co. Carlow, sl. by (S.) Ui-Neill, 847.
- s. of Diarmait, sage, ob., 755.
- s. of Domnall, k. of Cenel-Ennai, sl. by Cenel-Eogain of Inishowen, 1078.
- s. of Domnall, k. of Munster Iveagh, sl. by Donnchad, 1014.
- s. of Duban, k. of Odogh, ob., 852.
- s. of Dubdara, k. of Fermanagh, ob., 1010.
- s. of Donnchad, (k. of Desmond), massacred Foreigners, 1013.
- s. of Dunlang, fought *family* of Ferns, 817; k. of Ui-Cennselaigh and v.-ab. of Ferns, ob., 819.
- s. of Echaidh, k. of Ui-Cremthainn, fell in btl. of Teltown, 791.
- s. of Fiachra, k. of Oristown and Kells barr., Meath, ob., 810.
- s. of Finnguin, k. N., wasted Bregia, 721; routed at (Assembly of) Teltown by Domnall (k. I.); routed

Cathal.—*cont.*

- Fallomun at (Assembly of) Hill of Ward, 733; escaped from btl., 735; conferred with Aedh Allain (k. I.), 737; hosting of into Leinster, hostages and spoils of Ui-Faelain carried off by, 738; k. of Cashel, ob., 742.
- s. of Forindan, ab. of Kildare, ob., 752.
- s. of Labraidh, *erri* of Meath, slew and sl. by Sinach, 1003.
- s. of Maelmuaidh, defeated and sl., Domnall, 1014.
- s. of Muiredach (eponymous head of Clann-Cathail of Magh-Ai), k. C., ob., 735.
- s. of Muirges (k. C.), defeated Munstermen, 837.
- s. of Murchadh, k. of Ui-Maine, sl. in btl. of Forath, 818.
- Core, s. of Niall, sl., 729.
- s. of Ruaidhri, k. W.C., went on pilgrimage to Armagh, 1037; died in pilgrimage at Armagh, 1043; f. of Gormlaith, 1063.
- s. of Tadhe, k. C., fell in btl. against Murchad, 973.
- s. of Tigernan, k. W.C., sl., 1059.
- Martyr, herenagh of Cork, ob., 1034.
- Cathalan, herenagh of Devenish, ob., 1002.
- k. of Morgallion, sl., 1006.
- s. of Cernach, k. of Fir-Cul, ob., 877.
- s. of Etroch, sl. in btl. of Crew Mount, 1004.
- s. of Indrechtach, j.-k. U., sl. in treachery by counsel of Aedh (k. I.), 871.
- Cathan, abbess of Kildare, ob., 855.
- f. of Annle, 916; of Dungal, 944.
- Cathasach, f. of Cinaedh, 776.
- gs. of Domnall Brece, ob., 689.
- s. of Domnall Brece, ob., 650.
- s. of Maelduin, k. of (Irish) Picts, sl., 682.
- s. of Robartach, ab. of Armagh, ob., 883.

- Cathboth, f. of Enna, 456.
- Cathedral of Armagh, burned, 840.
- Catherine (St.), miracle of, 1513; image of; miracles of God and, 1538.
- Cathgen, f. of Cellach, 842.
- Cathina (*recte* Cathnia), ab. of Duleek, ob., 810.
- Cathloen, k. of Britons, won btl., 632.
- Cathmal, s. of Tomaltach, j.-k. U., sl. by Norsemen, 853.
- Cathmogh, herenagh of Lismore, ob., 960.
- Cathmugh, f. of (St.) Cuinnidh, 498.
- gs. of Cellach, fell in btl. of Druim-robaigh, 958.
- k. of Calry, ob., 792.
- s. of Duncothach, slew and sl., by Dubdibeirg, 787.
- s. of Flaithbertach, k. of Coirpre, sl. in btl. of Ard-Maic-Rime, 792.
- Cathnia (*btl.-champion*), gs. of Guaire, ab. of Tomgraney, ob., 794.
- (Cathina, MS.), ab. of Duleek, ob., 810.
- Cathino, s. of Becc, sl. in btl. of Ath-ore, 770.
- Catholicon*, finished, 1286.
- Catholicus, friar, precentor of mon. of Peter and Paul, Armagh, benediction of as ab. of St. Mary, Clogher, 1264.
- Cathracha* (= *civitates*), monasteries, 845.
- Cathrae, k. of Cremorne, sl. in btl. of Cenond, 786.
- Cathrannach, f. of Aedh, 846.
- f. of Fergal, 825.
- gs. of Cellach, fell in btl. of Druim-robaigh, 758.
- s. of Cathal of Moenmagh, ob., 801.
- s. of Tobath, in btl. between (S.) Ui-Neill and Munstermen, 766.
- Cathub, s. of Fergus, bp. of Achadh-cinn, ob., 555.
- Cathusach, f. of Artgal, 803, 807.
- f. of Dunlaing, 836.
- f. of Maelruanaidh, 839.
- s. of ab. (Mael-Muire), f. of Mael-Brighte, 1070.

Cathusach.—*cont.*

- s. of Ailce, bp. of Cenel-Eogain (Derry), ob., 947.
- s. of Ailill, k. of (Irish) Piets, sl. in Rathbeagh, 749.
- s. of Cairpre, herenach of Mungret, ob., 1070.
- s. of Dulgu, coarb of Patrick, eminent bp. of Irish, ob., 957.
- s. of Fergus, v.-ab. of Armagh, religious youth, ob., 897.
- s. of Fergus, coarb (ab.) of Downpatrick, ob., 972.
- s. of Girgarban, coarb of Cainnech in Keenaght (ab. of Drumachose, co. Londonderry), ob., 1056.
- s. of Lurgene, sl., 658.
- s. of Murchadh, bp. (-mk.) of Armagh, ob., 966.

Cattle, destruction of, 1207, 1425, 1496, 1534; great destruction of, in raid of Leinster, 1128; destroyed by snow, 748; many destroyed by snow, cold, and frost, 917; many perished in snow, 1047, 1095, 1107; destroyed by frost and snow, 1115, 1339; plague of, 779, 954, 987, 993; destroyed by storm, 1478; by inclement weather, 1502; went on Lough Neagh in frost, 818; went on frozen lakes, 1434.

- -spoil, very large, from Ards, 1012; from Bregians, 1009; from Cenel-Conaill, 1012; 17 herds, from Cenel-Conaill, 1358; countless, got by Cenel-Eogain after btl. near Ardee, 1159; many thousand, from Connaught, by Domnall, 1110; from Clan-Dermot by Cenel-Conaill, 1207; taken in raid on Cremorne, 1044; large, in Dalaraide raid, 1059; very large, taken on Desmond hosting by Torlogh, 1121; countless, from Desmond, 1126; large, from Fingal, by Domnall, 1112; by Hugh de Lacy, 1207; of Iveagh, 999; large, taken by Domnall from Leinster, 968; of Leinster, 1015; large, taken

Cattle.—*cont.*

- in Louth raid, 1083; large, taken from Thomond, 1115; large, in Ui-Meith raid, 1165; from Ulidians, 1027; large, taken in raid of Ulidia, 1084, 1122.

Causeway of Athlone made, 1001.

- of Moin-Coinnedha (*Togher*, Temple-togher par., Ballymoe bar., co. Galway), 1316.

Cavalry of Concobar defeated cavalry of Tigernan, 1128; of Connaught, 1131; of Domnall, defeated Ulidian cavalry, 1099.

- 40 defeated raiders in Fermanagh, 1538.

- Foreign, defeated Muircertach's cavalry in Magh-Fitharta, 1162; defeated, 1431.

- foray-party of Foreign and Leinstermen defeated at Feartagh, 1000.

- of earl of Kildare, 1514; of Maguire, 1432; of the Black Gillie Maguire, 1522; of O'Connor, 1247; of O'Donnell, 1531; of Maghnus O'Donnell, 1526; of O'Neill, 1538; of Henry O'Neill, 1516; Tyrawley raided by 160, or 180, 1536.

- leader of, 1170.

Cavan, *see* Cabhan.

Cave, smothering (by smoke) in, 1059.

- (alias of Drogheda), 1540.

- of Alla (in Carra bar., co. Mayo) captured by Connacians; 160 smothered in, 1063.

- of Knowth, *see* Cuoghba.

- of Purgatory, of Patrick (in Lough Derg, co. Donegal), broken down, 1497.

Caves, of Newgrange, Knowth, Dowth, and Drogheda searched for first time by Foreigners, 863.

Ceallan, f. of Comarpach, 750.

Ceilacan, s. of Garbshith, k. of Oriors, ob., 933.

Ceile slew his b., Cenneitigh, k. of Moygoish, in treachery, 839.

- coarb of Comgall (ab. of Bangor),

Ceile.—*cont.*

- apostolic doctor of all I., went on pilgrimage, 928; quatrain assigning A.D. 927 to his ob., 928; died at Rome in pilgrimage: styled scribe and anchorite, 929.
- Ceilechair, coarb of Ciaran and Finnian (ab. of Clonmacnoise and Clonard), ob., 954.
- Ceilechar, f. of Flaithbertach, 849.
- s. of Donnchuan, coarb of Colum, s. of Cremthann, alias ab. of Terryglass-ob., 1008.
- Ceili-De (*friends of God*: Culdees), of Armagh, spared by Foreigners, 921; of Iona, head of, Mac Forchellaigh, 1164; parson and prior of, 1479.
- Ceithernach, ab. of Glendalough, ob., 799.
- f. of Cormac, 884.
- f. of Coscarach, 799.
- f. of Domnall, 783.
- f. of Maelumai, 829.
- gs. of Erumon, ab. of Clonfert, ob., 773.
- s. of Cu-dinaise, v.-ab. of Kildare-sl. by Gentiles in Dunamase, 845.
- s. of Dothadh, fell in btl. of Foleng, 760.
- Cele, leper, anchorite, ob., 952.
- f. of, Fogartach, 911.
- s. of Donnacan, head of piety of I., ob., 1076.
- -Crist (bp. of Ui-Dunchadha?), ob., 727.
- -Dulassi (mk.) of Devenish, ob., 751.
- -Isu, ab. of Kilmoone, ob., 815.
- -Petair, ab. of Armagh, ob., 758.
- -Tigernaigh, ab. of Clones, ob., 716.
- Celecan, f. of Trenfher, 936, 1002.
- Celechair, s. of Coman, sl. in btl. of Corcomroe, 705.
- Celestine, pope, Palladius consecrated and sent to I. by, 431.
- Cell, anchorites, 1484.

Cell achaidh of Druim-fota (Killaughey or Killeigh, Geashill bar., King's co.), abbots of:—

- Abnier, 827.
- Aedh (coarb of Da-Sinchill), 983.
- Conbrann, 767.
- Dubdacrich, 823.
- Faelgus, 808.
- Moenach, 829.
- Rechtabra, 833.
- Senchan, 796.
- Siadhal, 799.
- Sinchell, 549.
- Tigernach, 810.
- bp.-ab. of, Robartach, 875; burned with oratory, 805; herenagh of, Rechtabra, 954; mk. of, Maelanfaidh, 746.
- Cell-Aladh (Killala), bishops of:—
- (Rich.) Barrett, 1536.
- William O'Dowda, 1358.
- Donnchadh O'Flaherty, 1306.
- John O'Laitin, 1343.
- Ua Laidhig, 1275.
- John Ua Laidhig, 1280.
- canon choral of, 1328.
- -Athrachta (Killaraght, Coolavin bar., co. Sligo), herenagh of, 1361.
- Ausili (Killishy, near Naas, co. Kildare), ab. of, Maeldoborchon, 829; bp.-ab. of, Loingsech, 872; profaned, 874.
- -Baithine (Taughboyne, Raphoe bar., co. Donegal), 1456.
- -Beccain (Kilbeggan, Westmeath), ab. of, 1298.
- -Biscighe, (Kilbixy, Westmeath), 1430.
- -Biein (apparently near Downpatrick), 584.
- -Britain (Kilbrittain, co. Cork), cas. of, 1430.
- -Cainnigh (Kilkenny town), 1478; sovereign of, 1499.
- -Caisi, *see* Cell-can.
- -can (probably an error for Cell-Caisi: Kilcash, Iffa and Offa E. bar., co. Tipperary), Diarmait (mk.) of, 848.

Cell.—*cont.*

- -Cellaigh (Kilkelly, co. Mayo), 1225.
- -Combair (Comber, co. Down), 1031.
See Niall, s. of Eochaid.
- -Conduibh (Kilconduff, Gallen bar., co. Mayo), 1385.
- -na-conraire, in Armagh Plain, 1103.
- -Craebhnada (Kilreevanty, Dunmore bar., co. Galway), abbess of, 1301.
- -Creidhe (Kilcrea, co. Cork), mon. of, 1495.
- -Cuilinn (Old Kilcullen, co. Kildare), abbots of :—
 - Diarmait, 937.
 - Mac-tail, 549.
 - Maelochtaraigh, 785.
- mon. of, 1496 ; pillaged, 938, 939 ; scribe of, Maelochtaraigh (ab), 785.
- -Chule-dumai (in Leix, Queen's co.), Brann, k. L. and his q. Eithne, sl. in, 795.
- -Dalua (Killaloe), bishops of :—
 - Coserach, 1040.
 - Marcán (coarb of), 1010.
 - O'Brien, 1460.
 - Donnchadh O'Brien, 1164.
 - Torlogh O'Brien, 1525.
 - Conor O'Heney (Ua Enne), 1216.
 - Maurice O'Hogan, 1299.
- burned with church, 1116 ; herenaghs of, Tadhg, 1028 ; Tadhg O'Teig, 1083 ; lector of, Gilla-Patraic Ua Duibhratha, 1110 ; pillaged and burned, 1185.
- -dara (Kildare), abbesses of :—
 - Africa, 834.
 - Afraic, 734.
 - Brigit (foundress), ob., 524, 526, or 528.
 - Cathan, 855.
 - Coblaith, 916.
 - Dubdil (coarb of Brigit), 1072.
 - Eithne (coarb of Brigit), 1016.
 - Fine, 805.
 - Gormlaith (coarb of Brigit), 1112.
 - Lann (coarb of Brigit), 1047.
 - Lerthan, 773.

Cell.—*cont.*

- Marthu, 758.
- Muirenn, 831.
- Muirenn, 918.
- Muirenn (coarb of Brigit), 979.
- Sadhb (coarb of Brigit), 1171.
- Sebdann, 732.
- Tuileflaith, 885.
- abbess of house of seniors of, Condal, 797.
- house of abbess of seized by Ui-Cennselaigh, 1132.
- abbots of :—
 - Aedh, 829.
 - Cathal, 752.
 - Ceithernach, 845.
 - Cellach, 865.
 - Cobthach, 870.
 - Dodimóc, 748.
 - Aedh the Black, 639.
 - Eudus, 798.
 - Faelan, 804.
 - Forannan, 698.
 - Locheni Menn, 696.
 - Muiredach, 787.
 - Muiredhach, 885.
- v.-ab, of, Ceithernach, 845.
- bishops of :—
 - Conlaedh, 520.
 - Ferdomnach, 1101.
 - Lachtan, 875.
 - Lergus, 888.
 - Lomthuili, 787.
 - Maeldoborcon, 709.
 - Maelfindan, 950.
 - Mael-Brighte O'Brolchain, 1097.
 - Finn O'Gorman, 1160.
 - Robartach, 875.
 - Scannal, 885.
 - Sneidbran, 787.
 - Suibne, 881.
 - Tuathear, 834.
- bp.-anchorite of, Aedgen Britt, 864.
- burned, 710, 775, 779, 1040, 1071, 1089 (thrice) ; half of church of, burned by Gentiles from Vartry estuary, 836.

Cell.—*cont.*

- all burned by lightning, 1019 ; burned with its oratory, 1020 ; burned by negligence of bad woman, 1031 ; burned, with its church, 1050, 1067 ; half of burned, 1099 ; co. and town of burned, 1493 ; dispute respecting coarbship of Brigit at, 1127 ; community of defeated in their church with great loss, by Cellach (k. L.), 833 ; constable of gallowglasses of, 1514 ; Curragh near, 782.
- earl of, Justiciary, 1480.
- earls of, 1459, 1471, 1511.
- Elenor, d. of Thomas, earl of, s. of John the Stopped, w. of O'Neill, ob., 1497.
- Gerald, jun., s. of Gerald, earl of, Justiciary, raided Leix ; attacked O'Reilly ; invaded Munster, 1514 ; raided Ely O'Carroll ; took Leap castle ; went to Cahir and Clonmel, thence home, 1516 ; invaded Ulster, 1517, after four years' arrest in London, came home, 1523 ; invaded Tyrconnell, 1524 ; arrested by k. of England, 1528 ; raided Tyrone, 1531 ; made Justiciary for ten years, 1532 ; put in Tower of London, 1534 ; other references, 1525, 1526.
- Gerald, s. of earl Thomas, s. of John the Stopped, earl of, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1488, 1491 ; (Justiciary), 1492, 1493, 1494 ; d. of, w. of Baron of Slane, died of plague, 1505 ; w. of, 1495, 1496 ; taken and sent to England, 1495 ; took Dungannon castle, 1498 ; invaded Connaught, 1499 ; took Caledon castle, 1500 ; summoned to England, returned with English w. and his s. who was hostage eight years in London, 1503 ; defeated MacWilliam of Clanricard, and O'Briens, 1504 ; invaded Tyrone, 1509 ; invaded Munster, 1510 ; invaded Trian-Conghail and Connaught, 1512 ; ob., 1513 ; said to have failed to take Leap cas., 1516.
- gs. of earl of, hanged and drawn, 1431 ; s. of earl of, sl., 1412.

Cell.—*cont.*

- Henry, s. of earl, Gerald, taken to foster by O'Donnell, 1499.
- James, s. of earl Thomas, raided ss. of Glaisne O'Reilly, 1491.
- James, s. of [Gerald] earl of, taken and sent to England by Justiciary, 1536 ; beheaded, 1537.
- John, s. of [Gerald] earl of, taken and sent to England by Justiciary, 1536 ; beheaded, 1537.
- Oliver, s. of [Gerald] earl of, taken and sent to England by Justiciary, 1536 ; beheaded, 1537.
- Redmond, s. of John, s. of the earl of, ob., 1490.
- Richard, s. of [Gerald] earl of, taken and sent to England by Justiciary, 1536 ; beheaded, 1537.
- Thomas [Silken], s. of earl Gerald jun., rebelled and murdered abp. of Dublin, 1534 ; lost Maynooth cas. by treachery, surrendered conditionally and sent to England, 1535 ; beheaded, 1537.
- Thomas, s. of earl Thomas, b. of earl Gerald, sl., 1487.
- Thomas, s. of earl of, ob., 1532 ; ss. of, 1514.
- Thomas, s. of Oliver, s. of earl Thomas, ob., 1564.
- Walter, s. of [Gerald] earl of, taken and sent to England by Justiciary, 1536 ; beheaded 1537.
- Finsnechta (k. L.) died at, 808 ; gallowglasses and cavalry of, 1514 ; house of seniors of, 797 ; lector of, Ferdomnach, 1110 ; mk. of, Ua Cuire, 750 ; bp.-mk. of, Lomthuili, 787 ; secret murder done at, 885 ; Forindan, ab. of Armagh, taken in oratory of by Feidhlimidh, k. M., 836 ; pillaged by Gentiles from Vartry estuary, 836 ; pillaged by Foreigners : clerics, who filled great house of Brigit and oratory, redeemed with his own money by Nial, 964 ; pillaged by Imar of Waterford, 982 ;

Cell.—*cont.*

- pillaged by Dublin Gentiles, 942; priest of, Cobthach, 1069; sage of, Locheni Menn (ab.) 696; scribes of, Aedgen, Britt (bp.-anchorite), 864, Colman Banban, 725, Tuathcar (bp.), 834; bp. sl. by priest in oratory of, 762; Diarmait, k. L., sl. in centre of, 1098; person taken from by force and sl., 1041; steward of, Caincomrac, 835.
- -delga (Kildalkey, Meath), abbots of:—Conghal, 868; Donnchadh, 888; burned, 779.
- monks of:—
 Cuanan, 722.
 Fidhbadhach, 758.
 Suibne, 799.
- -dumai glinn (Kilglinn, Meath), abbots of:—Bresal, 835; Finsnechta, 842.
- -espuic-Broin (Killaspugbrone, co. Sligo), 1306.
- -Foibrigh (Kilbrew, Meath), abbots of:—
 Cellach, 818.
 Maelochtrigh, 742.
 Moenach, 773.
 Orthanach, 814.
 Robartach, 787.
- bp.-anchorite of, Cormac, 838; hosting of Cenel-Eogain to, 1018.
- -fair (Kildare Westmeath), cas. of, 1184.
- -garadh (Kingarth, Bute), cleric of, Teimnen, 732.
- -issel (*Low Church*: Killeeshill, Dungannon bar., co. Tyrone), 1257.
- -Lasre (Killesher, Clanawley bar., co. Fermanagh), vicar of, 1487.
- -Lomat (Killumod, Boyle bar., co. Roscommon), 1330.
- Cell-losnaigh, *see* Cenn-losnado.
- -Maighnen (Kilmainham, co. Dublin), Leinster pillaged from Glendalough to, 1013; mk. and sage of, Lerghus, 787; prior of, 1438, 1534.

Cell.—*cont.*

- -manach (Kilmanagh, Cranagh bar., co. Kilkenny), ab. and scribe of, Maelochlaraigh, 785.
- -Mic-Duach (Kilmacduagh, co. Galway), btl. of., 1201.
- bishops of:—
 Ailill (coarb of Mac Duach), 1093.
 Laurence O'Laghtnan, 1307.
 David Ua Sedechain, 1290.
- -mic-nEnain (*church of s. of Enan*; Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal), 1505; Columba's house in, 1129.
- -Mochelloig (Kilmallock, co. Limerick), 1412.
- -Moinne (Kilmoone, Meath), abbots of:—
 Cele-Isu, 815.
 Feidilmidh, 814.
 Maelfothartaigh, 809.
- anchorite and scribe of, Feidilmidh (ab.), 814.
- -mona (Kilmona, Rahue par., Moycashel bar., Westmeath), btl. of, 970.
- -mor (Kilmore, co. Cavan), 1317.
- bishops of:—
 Nicholas Brady, 1421.
 Fersithi Magiveney, 1464.
 Matthew Magiveney, 1314.
 Conor Mac Kinawe, 1355.
- burned, 749; cas. of, 1226.
- — of Cinnech (probably Kinneigh, co. Cork), ab. of Forbasach, 852.
- — -dithribh (Kilmore, Ballintober N. bar., co. Roscommon), ab. of, Flann, 735; burned by Ui-Cremthainn, 757; church of consecrated, canons established at, 1232; *see also* Cell-mor of Tir-Briuin.
- — -Enir (Kilmore, Oneilland W. bar., co. Armagh), 1251.
- abbots of:—
 Comarpach, 750.
 Crunnmael, 770.
 Flaithbertach, 812.

Cell.—*cont.*

- — — v.-ab. of wounded, whilst under protection of the herenagh, by Leinstermen, 818; herenagh of, 1200; mk. of, Fergil, 770; bp.-mk. of, Feidhlimidh, 842; pillaged by Foreigners, 874; Plain of, 1120.
- — — of Tir-Briuin (= Cell-mor-dith-ribh, *q.v.*), 1330 (prior of), 1381.
- - Naale (Kinawley, Clanawley bar., co. Fermanagh), 1387; burned, 1538; vicar of, 1378.
- -Oa-nDaighri (Killineer, near Drogheda), btl. of, 868.
- -oiridh (Killerry, Tirerrill bar., co. Sligo), herenagh of, 1362.
- -Ronain (Kilronan, Boyle bar., co. Roscommon), 1426; church of, 1347; vicar of, 1357.
- -ruadh (Kilroot, co. Antrim), 1199; Ulidia raided to by Concobar, 1122.
- -Santain (Kilsandle, near Coleraine), cas. of, 1197.
- -Scire (Kilskeer, Meath, abbots of:—
Doelgus, 755.
Dubdaleithi, 750.
- bp.-mk. of, Conall, 867.
- -Sgire (Kilskeery, co. Tyrone), church of burned, 1537; herenagh, parson and vicar of, 1536.
- -sleibhe (Killevy, co. Armagh), 1029; pillaged by Gentiles from Carlingford Lough, 923; by Gothfrith, 951.
- -Srianain, in Muintir-Eolais, church of burned, 1492.
- -Tome (Kiltoom, Westmeath), abbots of:—
Cellach, 813.
Coibdenach, 768.
Colgu, 851.
Robartach, 886.
- mk. of, Echaid, 751.
- Cella-becca (Killybegs, co. Donegal), burned, 1513.
- Cellach, quatrain of, reckoning 533 years from Nice Council (325) to 857.

Cellach.—*cont.*

- ab. of Iona, resigned, 814.
- ab. of Iona, built mon.; deposed, 1204.
- coarb of Patrick, s. of Aedh, s. of Mail-Isu, born, 1080; made coarb and ordained, 1105; on circuit of Cenel-Eogain and Munster, and got full cess (*q.v.*); got grade of abp. by direction of Men of I. on Munster circuit, 1106: made year's peace between Murchad and Domnall, 1107; on Connaught circuit, first time, and got full cess, 1108; made year's peace between O'Brien and O'Loughlin, 1109; on Meath circuit, first time, and got cess, 1110; at Fiadh-Mic-Oengusa synod, 1111; made peace twice between Domnall and Muircertach, 1113; on Connaught circuit secondly and got full cess, 1116; Mass requisites of lost, and himself endangered, in Tall r., co. Armagh, 1118; on Munster circuit, got full cess and gave blessing, 1120; made bp. of Dublin by Foreigners and Irish, 1121; consecrated church of Paul and Peter, Armagh, 1126; was for thirteen months through I., pacifying and exhorting laics and clerics, 1126; died at Ardpatrik, buried in bishop's tomb, Lismore; panegyric of; succeeded by Muircertach, 1129.
- Cualann, k.L. won btl. of Clane, 704; ob., 715; Britons in his service sl., 709; f. of Caintigernd, 734; of Coblaith, 731; of Conchenn, 743; of Crimthann, 726; of Etirscel, 727; of Fiachra and Fiannamhail, 709; of Muirenn, 748; gf. of Ailill and Cathal, 744.
- of Curragh, s. of, 815.
- d. of Caintigernd, 734.
- d. of Dunchad, *q.*, ob., 732.
- Diathraibh, sl. in. btl. of Kells, 718.
- f. of Aedh, 719; (2) 829.
- f. of Ailill, 622.
- f. of Cinaedh, 814.
- f. of Colgu, 780; (2) 851.
- f. of Colggu, 422; (2) 775, 781.

Cellach.—*cont.*

- f. of Conang, 829.
- f. of Cuana, 670.
- f. of Domnall, 728 ; (2) 974.
- f. of Donnchad, 976.
- f. of Etirscel, 814.
- f. of Eogan, 1003.
- f. of Faelan, 804.
- f. of Fergus, 756.
- f. of Finsnechta, 803, 806, 808 ; (2) 939.
- f. of Finsnechta Double-Squint (Cetardere), 795.
- f. of Flaitheman, 881.
- f. of Flann, 812.
- f. of Flannacan, 896.
- f. of Lorcan, 848.
- f. of Macnio, 780.
- f. of Mael-Patraice, 878.
- f. of Mughthigernd, 785.
- f. of Tolarg, 888.
- gf. of Artbran, Cathmugh, and Cathrannach, 758.
- gf. of Domnall, 1022.
- gs. of Banan, coarb of Comgall (ab. of Bangor), ob., 968.
- gs. of Concodach, ob., 810.
- gs. of Nuada, sl. by Foreigners in refectory, 971.
- slew his b., Fallomon, 825.
- s. of Aedh, *see* Cellach, coarb of Patrick.
- s. of Ailill, ab. of Kildare and Iona, ob. in Pictland, 865.
- s. of Bec, k. of Dalaraide, sl. by his people, through envy, 943.
- s. of Bran, (k. L) defeated Kildare community in their church, and slew many, 833 ; ob., 834.
- s. of Cathgen, ab. of Dromore in Iveagh, ob., 842.
- s. of Cerball, k. of Ossory, sl. in btl. of Ballaghmoon, 908.
- s. of Coirpre, sl. by robber, 767.
- s. of Coirpre, ab. of Trim, ob., 838.
- s. of Congal, ab. of Iona, ob., 815.
- s. of Congalach, f. of Flannagan, 956.

Cellach.—*cont.*

- s. of Cormac, k. of Ard of Cian-nachta, ob., 786.
- s. of Coscrach, ab. of Errigal-Kerogue ob., 838.
- s. of Crundmael, f. of Flann, 739.
- s. of Cucathraige, ab. of Achadh-Chrimtain, ob., 830.
- s. of Cumuscach, ab. of Fore, a sage and most talented young man, ob., 868.
- s. of Diarmait, k. of Ossory, sl., 1003.
- s. of Donnchad, k. L., won domestic btl. of Ath-orc ; Ui-Neill led against by Donnchad, k. I., 770 ; ob., 776.
- Tosach, s. of Donngal, k. of S. Leinster, sl. in btl., 809.
- s. of Dunchad, slew Cathal, his w. and hound, 1035.
- s. of Echaidh, ab. of Kiltoom, ob., 813.
- s. of Faelchar, k. of Ossory, sl. in btl., 735 ; ss. of put to flight in btl., 769.
- s. of Flannacan, beheaded Mael-mordha, k. of Louth, 891 ; royal-heir of all Bregia, sl. in stratagem by Fogartach ; quatrain in praise of, 895.
- s. of Fogartach, won btl. over Concobar, s. of Muiredhach, k. L., 818.
- s. of Forbasach, ab. of Ros-cam, fell in btl. of Drung, 836.
- s. of Guaire, ob., 666.
- s. of Maelcoba, k. I., began reign 643 ; won btl. of Dun-Cremtain, 650 ; ob., 658, or 664.
- s. of Mael-Patraic, vice-ab. of Fir-Rois S. of r. [Lagan], ob., 847.
- s. of Maelracha, bp., ob., 701.
- s. of Moinach, ob., 786.
- s. of Muirgis, ab. of Drumcar, sl. by Gertide, 816.
- of Loch-Cime, s. of Raghallach, k. C., slew Loin, sech, 703 ; became cleric, ob., 705.
- s. of Ronan Mor, ob., 693.
- s. of Saran or Ronan, ob., 658.
- s. of Scannlan, ab. of Kilbrew, ob., 818.

Cellach.—*cont.*

- s. of Secnde, ab. of Clonmacnoise, ob., 740.
- s. of Soergus, bp.-anchorite of Armagh, ob., 903.
- s. of Tuathal, k. of Ui-Crimthainn, ob., 732.
- s. of Trien, great-gf. of Dubdacrigh, 738.

Cellachan, f. of Fiachra, 914.

- k. of Cashel (eponymous head of Munster O'Callaghans), brought by Muircertach to do homage to Donnchad (k. I.), 941; defeated Thomond at Gort-Rottachain, 944; ob., 954; gf. of Donnchad, 1053; (Donnchadh) s. of, k. of Cashel, ob., 963.

Cellan, ab. of Clonfert, ob., 753.

- s. of Sechnasach, sage, ob., 706.

Cellbil (nun) of Clonbroney, ob., 765.

Cellcene (mk.) of Lorrha, ob., 657.

- Cemetery, of Aghalurcher, 1486; of Friars Minor, Armagh, 1266; of kk., at Armagh, 935; of Bangor, slaying in, 1121; of (St.) Martin, Derry, 1204.

Cenannas (Kells, Meath), abbots of:—

Ferdomnach (coarb of), 1008.

Loingsech (coarb of Columba), 1055.

Mael-Brighte Mac Ronain, 1117.

Mael-Muire, 1009.

Muiredach (coarb of Columba), 1011.

O'Mulmochery, 1277.

Philip O'Reilly, 1504.

Ferdomnach Ua Cluchain, 1114.

- btl. at, 718, 743; burned, 1016, 1040, 1099, 1111, 1166; burned with its church, 1060; burned with its churches, 1095; canon of Eogan O'Reilly, 1504; Foreign cas. of razed, 1176; church (of Columba) of finished, 814; given peaceably to Columba, 804; community of massacred by O'Rourke, 1117; Donnchadh taken by Tigernan at 1155; Gilla-Crist sl. in, 1017; Gospel of Columba

Cenannas.—*cont.*

stolen from western sacristy of great church of, 1007; hill of Ed near, 1013.

— lectors of:—

Mac Gormain, 1070.

Macnia, 1034.

Maelan, 1050.

- new mon. of Columba built in, 807; bp.-mk. of, Mael-Finnen, 969; pillaged by Gothfrith, 951; by Foreigners, 997; by Amlaim of the Sandal, 970; profaned by Flann (k. I.); many beheaded round oratory of on that occasion, 904; slaying in belfry of 1076; wasted, 1176; other references, 1258; 1296, 1355, 1489.

Cenbuigh (Cambo, co. Roscommon), btl. of, 622.

Cend-Ailbhe (co. Kildare), btl. of, 501.

Cendecan, f. of Broccan, 834.

Cenel-Aedha. (*Kinelea*: a sept in E. of Kilmacduagh diocese, co. Galway), k of, 1222.

- -Ardgail & -Artgail (a Meath sept, fought Cenel-Loeghaire, 800; kings of:—

Dunlang, 747.

Oengus, 812.

Tuathal, 837.

- -Binnigh of Glen (a sept in *Glen* of Foyle, probably on Donegal side), 1181; chief of, Cinaedh, 1075; slew Concobar and his w., 1078; slew Donnall, 1076; slew Maelmithigh, 1081; steward of, Maelduin, 1030; mortally wounded Flaithbertach, 1068.

- -Binnigh of Loch-drochait (a sept in adjacent parts of Loughinsholin and Dunganun bar., co. Tyrone) raided by Mac Lochlainn and Magh-Itha, 1053.

- -Boghaine (Banagh barr., co. Donegal), defeated by Donnall (k. I.), 784; kings of:—Forbasach, 786; Maelgoan, 847.

- -Brenain, a name of Tullyhunco, *q. v.*

Cenel.—*cont.*

— -Cathbotha (*sept of Cathboth*, gs. of Loarn, first k. of Scottish Dalriata), sl., 701.

— -Coirpri and Cenel-Coirpri-moir ; Coirpre-[Gabra] and Coirpri of Teffia (a sept in Granard bar., co. Longford, of which the sept in Carbury bar., co. Sligo, was an offshoot), destroyed the Breerighe, 752 ; kings of :—

Bodbthach, 736.

Cathal, 771.

Cathmugh, 736.

Dunadhach, 873.

Conall Menn, 707, 722.

Conang, 752.

Conchobar, 706.

Cugamhnae, 784.

Dubhduin, 671.

Dubinnrecht, 799.

Fergus, 683.

Flaithbertach, 752.

Loegaire, 813.

Maelduin, 666.

Muirges, 698.

Murchad, 799.

Oengus Bron-bachal, 649.

— Mac Ronchon of, 755 ; sl. in Granard, 742 ; Slogadach of, 759.

— -Colmain (=Clann-Colmain, *q.v.*), 618.

— -Comghaill (*Sept of Comghall*, fourth k. of Scottish Dalriata: *Cowall*, Argyle), btl. fought by, 710.

— -Conaill (*Kinel-Connell*, *Tyrconnell*: Donegal co.), chief of, Dalach, 870 ; defeated by Cenel-Eogain, 789, 967, 1043, 1098, 1281 ; by Clan-Dermot, 1207 ; by Oriel, 978 ; encamped at Drumcliff, 1188 ; fleet of, 1201 ; foray of Murchad into, 974 ; fought Aedh, s. of Fergal, in Magh-Itha, 733 ; fought Cenel-Eogain, 727, 732, 787 ; fought Connachtmen, 703 (note) ; host of, 1532 ; hosting twice into by Flaithbertach, 1012 ; hosting into by, gave hostages

Cenel.—*cont.*

to get 160 cows from, O'Connor, 1166 ; on Domnall's hostings, 1113 ; invaded, 1286.

— kings of :—

Aedh, 990.

Eicnechan, 906.

Flaithbertach, 1000.

Loingsech, 754.

Mael-Coluim, 957.

Mael-Isu, 967.

Murchad, 767.

O'Canannan, 1160.

Aedh O'Canannan, 1093.

Aedh „ 1156.

Domnall „ 1083.

Donnchad „ 1075.

Flaithbertach „ 1045.

Maghnus „ 1165.

Ruaidhri „ 1031.

Ruaidhri „ 1072.

O'Donnell, 1247.

Torlogh O'Donnell, 1290.

O'Heney, 1199.

Niall O'Loughlin, 1113.

O'Muldory, 1181.

Domnal O'Muldory, 1032.

Flaithbertach „ 1197.

Murchad „ 1085.

O'Neill, 1212.

Tigernan, 980.

— two leaders of sl. in btl., 732 ; Men of, 1420, 1487, 1496, 1505, 1526, 1537, muster of, 1349 ; nobles of, 1516, 1522, 1524 ; pillaged by Flaithbertach ; k. of taken by Brian to Kincora, 1011 ; raided, 1479 ; made raid, 1165 ; raided Cenel-Eogain, 1212, 1213 ; royal heir of, Ruaidhri, 1114 ; some of sl. in btl. of Magh-Itha, 734 ; some of sl. ; some taken, 1497 ; slaughtered Inishowen, 1117 ; slew Art, 1046 ; slew Colman, s. of Niall ; hosting led against by Aedh (k. I.) in consequence, 815 ; slew Mael-Sechlainn, 1063 ; slew Niall, 1001 ; slew Trenfher, 1007 ; slew Ua Coinnecan, his w., and people,

Cenel.—*cont.*

1177; submitted to Domnall, 1114; wasted, and slaughtered people of, Inishowen; defeated Cenel-Eogain, 1172; won btl. of Loch-monann, 1522; other references to, 563, 1024, 1191, 1199, 1211, 1232, 1247, 1252, 1524.

— N., chief adviser of. Cinacdh, ab. of Derry, 921.

— -Dobhta (*Doohy-Hanty*: Kilglass, Termonbarry, Clontuskert par., and E. part of Lisonuffy par., Ballintober N., Roscommon, and Ballintober S., barr., co. Roscommon), chiefs of (O'Hanly), 1297, 1358.

— -Duachain and (phonetically) — Lua-chain (Oughtragh par., Carrigallen bar., co. Leitrim), chiefs of MacDoreys, 1284, 1341; raided 1459; other references, 1272, 1357, 1457.

— -Ellanna (a sept in Armagh co.), 1185.

— -Ennai (Raphoe bar., co. Donegal, N. of line drawn from Lifford to Letterkenny), defeat and slaughter of, 1175; k. of, 1036; k. of sl. by Donnchad, 1083; kings of:—

Cathal, 1078.

Niall, 1057.

Niall O'Gormley, 1177.

Oengus Ua Lapain, 1011.

— -Eogain (*Kinelouen*: Tyrone co.), Artgal of, 803; bp. of (of Derry), Cathusach, 947; barred Brian's march to N. of L., 1004; had brawl with Ulidians on Pentecost at Armagh, 893; burned Ulidian Camp at, and uprooted tree of, Crew, 1099; burned Drumquin and its church, 1213; chief champion of, Amlaim, 1155; Patrician circuit and cess of, 1092, 1106, 1162, 1181.

— defeated, 1172, 1177; defeated Cenel-Conaill, 789, 1098, 1281; deposed Murchad (their k.), 823; dissuaded the bb., Domnall and Niall, from fighting each other, 905; donation by to Patrick, *see* Finnfaidhech.

Cenel.—*cont.*

— Flann the Fair of, 700; with Foreigners, took Dunseverick, 871; forts of Foreigners between and Dalaraide, sacked by Aedh (k. I.), 866; made foray on; and took large cattle-spoil from, Ulidians, 1027; made foray to, and took large spoil from Tyrconnell, 1028; fought btl. of Lethirbhe, 630; fought Cenel-Conaill, 727, 732, 787.

— led by Domnall and Niall, ss. of Aedh, in hosting to, and burning, Hill of Ward, 908; hosting of Eochaidh into, 989; hosting to, and Ulidian hostage taken off from, by Brian (Boruma), 1007; with Concobar on hosting in Iveagh and Bregia, 1128; led hosting to, slew many and lost Gilla-Crist at, Kilbrew, 1018; made hosting to and camp in Magh-Coba, 1102; with Muircertach on Ossory hosting, 1156; with Muircertach on Connaught hosting, 1159; on Muircertach's hosting to Magh-dula, 1160; on Domnall's hostings, 1113; broke house of O'Lynch in Antrim, 1030; invaded, 1196, 1238, 1286.

— kings of:—

Aedh, 1065.

Colman Rimidh, 602.

Mael-Sechlainn Mac Loughlin, 1176.

Aedh O'Donnell, 1290.

Ruaidhri O'Laverty, 1186-7.

O'Loughlin, 1232.

Concobar O'Loughlin, 1170.

Domnall O'Loughlin, 1083.

Domnall O'Loughlin, 1186.

Muircertach O'Loughlin, 1196.

Flaithbertach O'Muldory, 1197.

O'Neill, 1212.

Aedh O'Neill, 1177.

Domnall O'Neill, 1234.

Domnall O'Neill, 1290.

Niall Culanach O'Neill, 1290.

— kingship of, 1286; muster of attacked each other by mistake; gave

Cenel.—*cont.*

- hostages to O'Conor, 1167; nobles of, 1164; nobles of, on Muircertach's hosting to aid Oriel, 1159; domestic peace in, 1370; protection of, 1205; with Ardgarr in Dalaraide raid, 1059; on Concobar's Ulidian raid, 1122; made raid, 1165; raided, 1213; razed Inishloughan, 1165.
- few of slain, 1166; slew:—Aedh, 991; Cellech, 1021; Diarmait in Ulidia, 1064; Donnchad, k. of Dalaraide, 1004; Donnchad, k. of Keenaght, 1015; Dubdarach, 991; Fergal, 1017; Echmiledh, 1065; Flannacan, k. of N. Dalaraide, 849; Furudran, k. of Bright, 964; their king, 1166: Maelan, 1009; Niall, 1001; Ruaidhri, unjustly, 1114.
- stated Aedh was sl. by themselves not in btl. of Crew Mount), 1104; great war between and Ulidians: defeated Ulidians, Munster and Leinster, in Magh-Coba, 1103; won btl. of Formail over Cenel-Conaill, 967; Ua Duibhne of, 1168.
- of Island (Inishowen bar., co. Donegal), slaughtered by Cenel-Conaill, 1117; slew Cathal, 1078; slew Oengus, 1011.
- of Tullyhog, 1181, 1186, 1196; defeated, 1166; defeated Fermanagh at Mailderg, 1077; won btl. of Magh-Lughad, 1160; other references to, 563, 637, 1171, 1180, 1182, 1186, 1211, 1220, 1234, 1252, 1261, 1513.
- Feidhlimtho (a sept in Brefny), massacred Brefnians and their k., Maelduin, 822.
- Feradaigh (Clogher bar., co. Tyrone), 629; bishops of, *see under* Clochar; brawl between, 1493; burned, 1516; chiefs of, 1171, 1185, 1216; Echmarcach, 1120; Gilla-Crist, 1129; chiefs of, of Mac Cawell sept, 1238, 1251, 1252, 1261, 1263, 1346, 1370, 1405; chief of, Uidhrin, 1082.

Cenel.—*cont.*

- raided, 1480, 1508, 1511, 1531, 1535.
- -Ferghusa (tribe-name of O'Mulfoyles of Carrigabraghy, *q.v.*), chief of, O'Mulfoyle, 1216; steward of, Mac Craith, 1081.
- -Fergna (alias of Brefny), 1528.
- -Fiachaidh and Fiachaigh-Mic-Neill (Moycashel bar., Westmeath), 1373; chiefs of (Mageoghegans), 1291, 1374, 1382, 1386, 1392; lord of, gs. of Ailill, 740; wasted by Ossory, 742.
- -Fogartaigh (*Kinelarty* bar., co. Down), k. of, Mac Cartan, 1375.
- -Gabraín (*clan of Gabraín*, k. of Scottish Dalriata), won btl. of Ard-esbi, 719.
- -Loairn (*clan of Loarn* Mor, k. of Scottish Dalriata), lost btl. of Ard-esbi, 719; k. of, Muiredach, 733; massacred in Tirinn, 678.
- -Loeghaire (a sept seated around Trim, Meath), Bresal of, 801; chief of, Cinaedh, 932; fought Cenel-Ardgail, 800.
- kings of:—
- Ailill, 642.
 - Bran, 954.
 - Cinaedh, 843
 - Congalach, 834.
 - Cumuscach, 883.
 - Curoi, 797.
 - Domnall, 885.
 - Feradach, 704
 - Maelcron, 901.
 - Maelduin, 784.
 - Oengus, 771.
- slaughter of, 712.
- -Luachain, *see* Cenel-Duachain.
- -Lughdach (tribe-name of O'Donnells of Donegal), kings of:—Maelruan-aidh, 1011; O'Donnells, 1100, 1106.
- -Maelche (a Ulidian sept), chief of, Cerran, 914.
- -Maini (*clan of Maine*, s. of Niall of the Nine Hostages: Kilkenny W. and Clonlonan barr., Westmeath, Kilecoursey bar., King's co., and Shrute

Cenel—*cont.*

bar., co. Longford), k. of, Aedh Buidhe, 604; steward of, Gilla-Crist, 1090.

— -Mic-Erca (*clan of* [Muircertach] s. of Erc [*q. v.*]: a sept adjoining Clogher bar., co. Tyrone, on the N. or E.), 629.

— kings of:—

Bodbechad, 774.

Finsnechta, 830.

Flann Garadh, 763, 797.

— -Moen (O'Gormley's: of Raphoe bar., co. Donegal and Strabane bar., co. Londonderry), bonaght of, 1505; chief of, 1340; chief of, Concobar, 1119; chiefs of (O'Gormley's), 1232, 1261, 1280, 1281; lord of, O'Donnell, 1510; nobles of sl., 1239; raided, 1432, 1516; slew Niall, 1119; with Domnall in slaying Faellan, 1128; tumults in respecting chieftainry, 1178; won to Muircertach, 1159; other references, 1179, 1180, 1183, 1435, 1442, 1452, 1514, 1522.

— -Oengusa (a sept in Cenel-Eogain), chief of, 1200; chief of, Mac Gilla-roid, 1236; stewards of:—Amlaim, 1155; Muircertach, 1095.

Cen-rig in Inishowen, abandoned by Foreigners, 921.

Cenn, f. of Baetan, 563.

Cennalath, k. of Picts, ob., 580.

Cenn-ard (Caledon, co. Tyrone), cas. of, 1500, 1531.

— -caile (Galmoy bar., co. Kilkenny), k. of, Concobar O'Brophy, 1165.

— -con (= Cathair-cinn-con, *q. v.*?), btl. of, 643.

— -coradh (*Head of weir*: Kincora, near Killaloe, residence of Brian Boruma), k. of Cenel-Conaill brought as vassal to by Brian, 1011; fort of built by Brian, 1013; hosting to, fort of razed and well of choked up by Aedh O'Conor, 1061; razed by Domnall and Ruaidhri, 1088; burned by lightning, 1107; razed by

Cenn.—*cont.*

Connacians, 1119; Torlogh O'Brien, k. I., died at, 1086; other reference, 1343.

— -cuilinn, sl., 1182.

— -daire (in Down), Iveagh defeated and slaughtered at, 1118.

— -delgden (apparently in Meath), btl. of, 622, 724.

— -eich (Kinneigh, co. Kildare), btl. of, 528, 533.

— -eitigh (in Roscommon), Curragh of, 1397.

— -etigh (Kinnitty, King's co.), ab. of, Colman, 908.

Cennetigh, f. of Augran, 917.

— f. of Congalach and Gilla-Muire, 1019.

— s. of Congalach, k. of Moygoish, sl. by his b., Ceile, in treachery, 839.

— s. of Donneuan, f. of Aedh, 1054.

— s. of Gaithine, k. of Leix, ob., 903.

— s. of Lorean, k. of Thomond, ob., 951; f. of Brian (Boruma), 941, 1009, 1014; f. of Cuduilig, 1014; f. of Donnucuan, 1008, 1014; f. of Marcan, 1010; f. of Mathgamain, 967, 976.

Cennfaelad of the *Barn* (*q. v.*), choice confessor (of Armagh), died of colic, 1012.

— ab. of Drumeullen, ob., 745.

— ab. of Fore, ob., 711.

— f. of Ailill, 782.

— f. of Dunchad, 717.

— f. of Egan, 890.

— f. of Ferdamal, 759.

— f. of Maelduin, 817.

— f. of Mael-Sechlainn, 1050.

— f. of Mughron, 885.

— f. of Niall, 846.

— f. of Taichlech, 734.

— gs. of Aedh Brecc, ab. of Bangor, ob., 705.

— gs. of Cuilene, sl., 754.

— herenagh of Seirkieran, ob., 953.

— s. of Ailill, ob., 679.

— s. of Blathmac (k. I.), began to reign 672; sl. in btl., 675.

— s. of Colgu, k. C., sl., 682.

Cennfaelad.—*cont.*

- s. of Flaithbertach, herenagh of Devenish, ob., 1025.
- s. of Gerthide, sl., 662.
- s. of Lorcan, ab. of Clones and Clogher, v.-ab. of Armagh, ob., 931.
- gs. of Mochtigern, k. of Cashel, died after long suffering, 872.
- s. of Ruman, scribe, anchorite, bp.-ab., of Trim, ob., 821.
- s. of Suibne, k. of Keenaght, burned, 681 ; f. of Flann, 700.
- s. of Ultan, sage of Both-Conais, ob., 852.
- verses of, 517, 669.
- Cenn-febrat (Ballyhoura Mountain, between Cork and Limerick cos.), btl. of, 757.
- *-fota* (*long-head*), Congal, 674, 718 ; Fergus, 710 ; Nechtan, 635.
- *-fuait* (Confey, co. Kildare), fleet of Sitriuc came to, and defeated Leinster at, 917.
- *-garadh* (Kingarth, Bute), abbots of :—
 - Maelmanach, 776.
 - Noa, 790.
 - Ronan, 737.
- bishops of :—
 - Daniel, 660.
 - Iolan, 689.
- *-gegain* (*goose-head* : a nickname), Finngaine, 901.
- *-losnado* (Kellistown, co. Carlow), btl. of, 490.
- *-maghair* (Kennaweer, co. Donegal), Congal of, 705, 710 ; 20 Foreign ships came to, 921 ; other reference, 1522.
- *-saile* (Kinsale, co. Cork), 1428, 1432, 1498.
- *-selach*, s. of Bran, sl. in btl., 770.
- *-tire* (Cantyre), 576, 681 ; k. of, Dunchad the Little, 721 ; Ruaidhri of, 878 ; Conallsl.in, 807 ; slaughter of, 1164.
- *-tuire* (Kanturk, co. Cork), castle of, 1510.

- Cenond (apparently, on confines of Down and Louth cos.), btl. of between Iveagh and Conaille, 786.
- Cenred (Cuidin), k. of Saxons, ob., 718.
- Cenrighmone (St. Andrews, Scotland), ab. of, Tuathalan, 747.
- Centre of Derry, enclosed by stone wall and right of asylum attached to, 1162.
- Cenwulf, k. of Saxons (Mercians), ob., 821.
- Cera (Carra bar., co. Mayo), 550 ; Alla in, 1063 ; raided, 1385, 1412.
- Cerbhall, descendants of, 651.
 - f. of Cellach, 908.
 - f. of Cerbhall, 587.
 - f. of Diarmait, 928.
 - f. of Illannan, 586, 622.
 - f. of Laidgnen, 988.
- gs. of Faelan, slain by Offaly in disputing coarbship of Brigit at Kildare, 1127.
- gs. of Mael-Sechlainn, f. of Conobar, 993.
 - s. of, k. of Eli, sl., 1022.
- s. of Dungal (k. of Ossory), defeated Agonn, with 1200 sl., 847 ; slew Echtigern, 853 ; gave full award of community and coarb of Patrick in Rahue Conference, 859 ; great hosting by into Meath, 859 ; with his full muster, pillaged Leinster to Dun-bolg ; camp of attacked without effect by Leinstermen, many of whom were massacred, 870 ; died suddenly, 888.
- s. of Faelan, sl. by Foreigners, 1039.
- s. of Finsnehta, k. of Garrycastle, ob., 829.
- s. of Lorcan, royal heir of Leinster, sl. by Domnall, 967.
- s. of Maelodor, ob., 694.
- s. of Murican (k. L.) and Leinstermen with Mael-Finnia in expelling Gentiles from I., 902 ; won battle of Ballaghmoon, 908 ; best k. L., died of grief, 909.
- Cerd, Conaille (alias of Conaille-Muir-theimhne, *q.v.*), 864.

- Cermnai, Dun-, 858.
 Cerna the Just, 868.
 Cernach, f. of Conmal, 800.
 — f. of Conmach, 847.
 — f. of Cumuscach, 781, 817.
 — f. of Echaidh, 829.
 — f. of Echmarcach, 1057.
 — f. of Echu, 796 ; (2) 851.
 — f. of Fergus, 781.
 — f. of Focarta, 815.
 — f. of Fogartach, 714, 761.
 — f. of Mael-Bresail, 849.
 — f. of Muiredach, 842.
 — f. of Rimidh, 786.
 — gf. of Forbasach, 771.
 — gf. of Joseph, 794.
 — s. of Cathal, ob., 766.
 — s. of Cathal, ob., 788.
 — s. of Cathusach, herenagh of Downpatrick, ob., 1015.
 — s. of Congalach, k. of Knowth, ob., 818.
 — s. of Diarmait, ob., 664.
 — Sotal, s. of Diarmait, ob., 664, or 667 ; Cinaedh of the race of, 975 ; f. of Niall, 688, 701, 724 ; gf. of Conall Grant, 718 ; gf. of Cumuscach and Niall, 777 ; gf. of Fogartach, 704, 716.
 — s. of Dunchad, k. of Cremorne, ob., 804.
 — s. of Dunchu, scribe, sage, and bp. of Armagh, ob., 831.
 — s. of Echaidh, chief of Mughdoinn of Bregia, ob., 869.
 — s. of Fergus, k. of Lagore, ob., 805.
 — s. of Flann, ob., 766.
 — s. of Flann, ab. of Dunleer, steward of Armagh community from Castlekieran to sea, and from Boyne to r. Glyde, chief adviser of all Bregia, ob., 922.
 — s. of Flann Foibrthe, slain in massacre of Bolg-Boinne, 770.
 — s. of Flathnia, k. of Mughdoinn of Bregia, ob., 812.
 — s. of Fogartach, defeated (*recte* won

Cerna.—*cont.*

- btl.) at Lœc-Ailbhe, 737 ; sl. by wicked associates, 738.
 — s. of Mael-Bresail, k. of Iveagh, ob., 853.
 — s. of Muiredach, ob., 791.
 — s. of Suibne, steward of Armagh, ob., 784.
 Cernachan Got, sl. by Ua Flannacain, 1037.
 — s. of Cumuscach, k. of Oristown, sl. in treachery by Moracan, 866.
 — s. of Duilgen, royal heir of Oriors, drowned by Niall, 912.
 — s. of Flann, k. of Lune, led foray to Farney and slew Muircertach, 1002 ; sl. in Morgallion defeat, 1013.
 — s. of Tadhg, ss. of, of Lune, slew Maelruanaidh and other nobles by igniting house, 901.
 — s. of Tigernan, k. of Brefny, ob., 931.
 Cernd, s. of Bernd, quatrain in praise of for mortally wounding Oengus (in 914, at battle of Girley), 914.
 Cerpan, bp. of Fert-Cerpain at Tara, ob., 504.
 — (mk.) of Duleek, ob., 754.
 Cerran, s. of Colman, chief of Cenel-Maelche, sl. in defeat of Carnearny, 419.
 Cerrbheoil (*of the wry-mouth*), Fergus, 763.
 Cess (Patrician), got by Cellach in Cenel-Eogain :—cow for 6 (householders) ; incalf heifer for 3 ; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of silver for 4 ; in Munster :—7 cows, 7 sheep, and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of silver for each cantred, 1103 ; in Cenel-Eogain, by Domnall, 1092 ; unprecedentedly large, got by Gilla-Mac Liach in Cenel-Eogain, 1162 ; of Connaught, got by Cellach, 1116 ; of Meath, got by Cellach, 1110 ; of Munster, got by Cellach, 1120 ; of Munster, got by Domnall, 1094 ; of Munster got by Mael-Isu, 1068 ; other reference, 1181.
 — temporal, of Columban churches of

Cess.—*cont.*

- Meath and Leinster given to Flaithbertach O'Brolchain, 1161.
 Cetadbach, ab. of Clonmacnoise, ob., 850.
 Cetardere (*four eyes*: double-squint), Finshnechta, 795.
 Cetfaid, f. of Donnacan, 869.
 Cetfaid, head of Munster clerics, ob., 1056.
 Cetomun, sl. in btl. of Farney, 730.
 Cett, s. of Flaithbertach, k. of Corcomroe, ob., 819.
 Chalice of Patrick, found and given to Downpatrick, 553.
 Chalices, five (*i.e.*, *the gray son, the son of light*, chalice of O'Muldory, *the twisted chalice*, and chalice of O'Dogherty), stolen from Derry church, 1197.
 Champion, chief, of Cenel-Eogain, Amlaim Mac Cann, 1155.
 Championship of N. of I., helmsman of, Aedh O'Connor, k. C., 1067.
 Change of abbots in Armagh, *see* Abbots, change of, in Armagh.
 — of kings, *see* Kings, change of.
 Chanter, 1488.
 Chaplain, of Brigit's church in Armagh, Gormgal, 1085.
 — of Inishkeen, 1393.
 Chapter, General, of Franciscans, 1265.
 — of Friars Minor, at Rome, 1517.
 — of Friars Minor of Stricter Observance, at Donegal, 1488.
 Chariot, abbots', of Armagh, burned, 1020.
 Charles, k. of Franks, or emperor of all Europe, ob., 813.
 — VIII., k. of France, ob., 1498.
 Charm, of druids, 561.
 Charters, of vassalage, 1514.
 Chastity, eminent in, Mael-Patraic, 1046.
 Chattel of Foreigners taken off by Aedh (k. I.), 866.
 Chester, *see* Caer-legion.
 Chief of Armagh students, Mael-Petair, 1042.
 — bardic professor of I., Cellach O'Roonney, 1079; of Meath, Flann, 1100.

Chief.—*cont.*

- young lord of Foreigners of I., Torfind, 1124.
 Chiefs of Cenel-Eogain, sl., 1241.
 — of Connaught, sl. by Mael-Sechnaill, 985.
 — of Foreigners other than the two named, sl. at Glen-mama, 999.
 — 15, sl. in defeat of Murchad, 1055.
 Children, plague of, in I., 825.
 — 3 Innocent, feast of, 1119.
 Choking up well of Kincora, 1061.
 Choral canon, 1479, 1486, 1498, 1501, 1504, 1518.
 — — of Clogher, 1390, 1444.
 — College, 1490.
 Christ Church, Dublin, 1513.
 Christ, soldier of, mk., 792, 1104, 1119.
 Chronicle, of Eusebius, end of, 610; of Isidore, 617; of Marcellinus, 536.
 Church, opposed by Henry VIII., 1533.
 — Donnchadh O'Carroll rescued by favour of, 1155.
 — nobles saved in Emly outrage by favour of, 1123.
 — ignited, 1508, 1537.
 — of Aghavea burned, 1458.
 — of Ardbracean, 200 burned in, 1031; burned full of people by Momonians, 1115.
 — of Ardstraw burned, 1095; burned by Craib, 1099; peace made in, 1179.
 — of Brigit in Armagh, 1085, 1189.
 — of Armagh Close burned, 1092.
 — of Armagh, Donnchad O'Haughey set free in, 1101.
 — of Relics, Armagh, and 100 houses burned, 1090; archpriest of, Dubthach, 1095.
 — stone, Armagh, burned by lightning, 996; burned, 1020; roofed with shingle by Cellach, 130 years after next previous complete shingle roof, 1125.
 — of mon. of Paul and Peter, Armagh, built by Imar; consecrated by Cellach, 1126.

Church.—*cont.*

- S., of Armagh, 1196.
 - of St. Dominic, Bologna, 1348, 1383.
 - of Derry, 1214; door of made by O'Brolchain, 1155; pinnacle of fell, 1250,
 - of Brigit, Downpatrick, 1007.
 - of Patrick, Dublin, 1254.
 - stone, of Dulane, burned, 920.
 - of Drumquin, burned, 1213.
 - stone, of Durrow broken, Mael-mhuaidh taken out and sl. by Muircertach, 1019.
 - of Emlagh, burned, 1237.
 - of Emly, burned, 1058, 1162.
 - of St. Francis, 1230.
 - of Kells, burned, 1060; (of Columba) of Kells, finished, 814; stone, of Kells, broken and many martyred in it by Gentiles, 920.
 - of Kildare, burned, 1050, 1067.
 - of Killaloe, burned, 1116.
 - of Leighlin, slaying at door of, 1045.
 - of Lismore, s. of Buatan sl. in by Mael-Sechlainn, 1051.
 - of Lusk, burned, 1089.
 - of (St.) Fainche, Rossory, founded, 1084.
 - of Rechra, founded, 635.
 - of Sinell, founded, 1100.
 - of Swords, burned 1130.
 - of Telach-inmuinn, Ossory, student killed in by stone that leaped from belfry, 1121.
 - wooden, of Dromahaire, 1512.
 - -groves of Armagh, burned by lightning, 996.
 - -lands, pillaged in Ulidia, to E. of Ards, 1130.
- Churches (beside those named), burned, 1035, 1166.
- of Ardstraw and Fahan, burned and profaned by Muircertach O'Brien and S. of I., 1101.
 - of Ardstraw and Raphoe destroyed, 1199.
 - of Armagh, burned, 1074, 1179.

Churches.—*cont.*

- of Canons Regular Armagh, burned, 1196.
- of Close, Armagh, burned, 1166.
- stone, of Armagh, burned by lightning, 996.
- many in Bregia, burned by Momonians, 1115.
- — of S. Bregia and E. Meath, profaned by Flaun (k. I.), 914.
- of Brigit, Columba, and other saints, destroyed by Strongbow, 1176.
- broken down by storm, 1363, 1373, 1478.
- Columban, of Meath and Leinster, temporal cess of given to Flaithbertach O'Brolchain, 1161.
- of Columba, Finnian and other saints, destroyed by Diarmait Mac Murrough, 1171.
- of Connaught, burned, 1188.
- 70, of Desmond, destroyed by Torlogh O'Conor, 1121.
- of I., desolated by famine-pestilence, 1116.
- of N. of I., despoiled by Foreigners, 839.
- pillaged in Keenaght, 1197.
- of Kells, burned, 1095.
- of Leinster, burned by Donnehad (k. I.), 780.
- all, of Lough-Erne, razed by Gentiles, 837.
- of Magh-Liphi and Magh-Bregh, pillaged by Norse fleets, 837.
- (other than those named) in Meath, pillaged by Gothfrith, 951.
- of Meath, destroyed, 971.
- of Munster, pillaged by Gentiles from Waterford Harbour, 915.
- of W. Munster, burned by Gentiles, 835.
- of Patrick, full freedom given to by Brian (Boruma), 1012.
- of Patrick, Columba, and other saints, destroyed by Cenel-Eogain, 1172,

Churches.—*cont.*

- persecutor of, 1084.
- profanation of, punished, 1484.
- of Teffia, pillaged from Annagassan, 841.
- of Thomond, burned, 1084.
- of Trim, burned by Concobar O'Loughlin, 1128.
- of Tir-Eogain (besides two named), burned and profaned by Muircertach O'Brien and S. of L., 1101; desolated by war and dearth, 1179.
- wasted by Saxons, 685.
- of Ui-Neill (S.), pillaged (by Foreigners) to Slieve Bloom, 841; pillaged by Cinaedh, 850.
- chief, of Ulidia, spared in raid, 1165.
- Ulidian, burned by De Courcy, 1177.
- unroofed by storm, 1487.
- Cialltrogh, ab. of Glasnevin, ob., 746.
- Cian, s. of Maclmuaidh, defeated and sl. by Donnall, 1014.
- f. of Tadhe, 868.
- Cianan (St.), ob., 489; coarb of (ab. of Duleek), 1098; oratory of (at Duleek), pillaged; full of persons who were taken off by Foreigners; Barith, great Norse tyrant, sl. after by, 881; Duleek of, 1093, 1123, 1169; protection of saved Murchadh O'Melaghlin from being sl. or burned, 1123.
- Ciannachta and Ciannachta of Bregb (N. W. part of Balrothery bar., co. Dublin and Duleek barr., Meath), Assembly of disturbed by Donnchad (k. I.), 777; defeated, 535; churches and lands of pillaged by Gentiles, 832; invaded, 1197, 1207.
- kings of:—
 - Aedh (j.-k.), 758.
 - Ailill, 702.
 - Cinaedh, 850.
 - Conaing, 737, 742.
 - Cumuseach, 839.
 - Doir, 674.
 - Dunchad, 831.

Ciannachta.—*cont.*

- Geirtide, 593.
- Flann, 812.
- Indrectach, 748.
- Tadhg, 976.
- Ultan, s. of Ernaine, 662.
- 2 kk. of fought small btl. against each other, 824; massacred Ui-Teig at Dublin; many of drowned in full tide returning on the occasion, 770; Men of defeated by S. Bregia, 817; Rath-Aldain (Rathallon) in, 852; royal-heir of, Conaing, 884; slew Saxolb, chief of Foreigners, 837; s. of k. of, 1206; wasted by Gentiles to Ochtar-Ugan, 827; wasted by Flann (k. I.), 914.
- Ard-(Ferrard) bar., co. Louth), kings of:—
 - Cellach, 786.
 - Cinaedh, 828.
 - Muredach, 779.
- of Glenn-geimhin (*Glengiven*, vale of r. Roe, near Dungiven; *Keenaght* bar., co. Londonderry), coarb of Cainnech in (ab. of Dromachose), 1056, 1090; kings of:—
 - Cennfaelad, 681.
 - Cronan, 572.
 - Donnchad, gs. of Goach, 1015.
 - Donncuan, 884.
 - Goach, 927.
 - Dunchad O'Conor, 1100, 1104.
 - Concobar, O'Henery, 1096.
 - Gilla-epscoip-Eogain O'Henery, 1121.
 - Echri O'Mulmory, 1100.
 - O'Kanes, 1213, 1247, 1264.
 - Suibne, 616.
 - Tomaltach, 757.
- O'Conor of, slew Echri O'Mulmory and became k., 1100.
- Ciaraidhe and Ciaraidhe-Luachra (Kerry, N. of line drawn E. from Tralee), Foreigners massacred by, 917; kings of:—
 - Mac-beathadh, 1014.

Ciaraidhe.—*cont.*

- Muiredach, 1004.
- O'Conors, 1067, 1086, 1103, 1165.
- Son of Mathgamain, s. of Muiredach, 1032.
- Ua Muiredaigh (O'Murray), 1103.
- John (FitzGerald), knight of, 1489.
- Mac Maurice of, 1446.
- (-Ai : Clann Keherney, Kilkeevin par., Castlereagh bar., co. Roscommon), chief of, Duinechaidh, 796 ; king of, Mac Keherney, 1316 ; wasted by Muirgis (k. C.), to avenge slaying of his s., Cormac, ab. of Clonmacnoise, 805.
- of Connaught (most of Clanmorris and Costello barr., co. Mayo and W. parts of Castlereagh and Frenchpark barr., co. Roscommon), k. of, Connmach, 847.
- (-Cuirche : Kerriecurrihy bar., co. Kerry), k. of, Fogartach, 908.
- of Loch-na-nairne (S. half of Costello bar., co. Mayo), kings of, O'Kerins, 1224, 1264 ; raided, 1262.
- Ciaran, ab. of Devenish, ob., 921.
- ab. of Raymoghy and Tech-Mofinnu, ob., 784.
- coarb of Cainnech (ab. of Aghaboe), ob., 928.
- most eminent sage of I., died in penance, 1061.
- the Pious (mk.) of Castlekieran, ob., 975.
- f. of Cormac, 882.
- gf. of Cumene, 743.
- (founder) of Seirkieran, feast of, Sun., Mar. 5, 1088 ; Saigher (Seirkieran) of, 1048.
- s. of Ainmire, f. of Fiachra, 620.
- s. of the Wright (founder of Clonmacnoise), born 512, or 517 ; ob., 549 ; coarbs of, *see* Cluain-Mac-Nois, abbots of ; feast of (Sept. 9), 1038 ; *Law* of, established by Fergus, k. C., 744 ; promulgated over Connaught, 788 ; over Cruachan by Muirgis (k. C.), 814.

- Ciarchaille, s. of Cairellan, k. of N. Bregia, slew, and sl. by, Congalach, 988.
- Ciardha [eponymous head of O'Careys, Carbury bar., co. Kildare], gf. of Maelruanaidh, 993.
- Ciarmac, f. of Beollan, 969.
- f. of Maelduin, 1030.
- [eponymous head of O'Kirbys], k. of Ui-Fidhgente, ob., 906.
- Cilleine, anchorite of Iona, ob., 752.
- Cillene, s. of Congal, ob., in Iona, 752.
- the Tall, succeeded ab. Faelchu in Iona, 724.
- Cillenei Ua Colla, ab. of Fahan, ob., 725.
- Cilleni, ab. of Ferns, ob., 817.
- bp. ab. of Ferns, ob., 715.
- (mk.) of Lough Derg (co. Donegal), ob., 722.
- Cilu, f. of Maeltuile, 888.
- Cinadh, f. of Aedh, 878.
- f. of Oengus, 879.
- Cinadu, f. of Domnall, 749.
- f. of Eithni, 778.
- k. of (Scottish) Picts, ob., 775.
- s. of sl., 730.
- Cinaedh, ab. of Aghaboe, ob., 876.
- ab. of Lismore, ob., 965.
- coarb of Coemghen (bp. of Glendalough), ob., 1068.
- f. of Aban, 867.
- f. of Coirpri, 849.
- f. of Constantine, 872, 876.
- f. of Domnall, 885.
- f. of Dubscuile, 964.
- f. of Flaithnia, 806.
- f. of Gilla-Coemghin, 1035.
- f. of Mac Boete and Mael-Coluim, 1033 ; of Mael-Coluim, 1034.
- f. of Maelmithigh, 844.
- f. of Olcobar, 851.
- f. of Suibne, 1034.
- fought Aedh in Pictland, 768.
- gs. of Odormac, k. of Louth, died in penance, 1066.

Cinaedh.—*cont.*

- sl. in btl. of Druim-Coreraín, 728.
- Mac Alpin, k. of (Scottish) Picts, ob., 858 ; f. of Mael-Muire, 913.
- s. of Anmchad, k. of Ui-Liathain, ob., 790.
- s. of Artgal (k. C.), sl. in btl. of Cloonargid, 792.
- s. of Artri, k. of Cualann, ob., 832.
- s. of Caindelban, chief of Cenel-Loeghaire, sl., 932.
- Cairgge, s. of Cathasach, sl. in btl. of Drung, 776.
- s. of Cellach, bp.-ab. of Trillick, ob., 814.
- s. of Coirpre, chief of Ui-Cennsel-aigh, sl. by Norsemen, 935.
- s. of Conaing, k. of (Leinster) Ciannachta, aided by Foreigners, opposed Mael-Sechnaill, pillaged (S.) Ui-Neill, territory and church, from Shannon to sea, razed (crannog of) Lagore, and burned Trevet oratory with 260 persons therein, 850 ; drowned by Mael-Sechnaill and Tigernach, with the approval of worthy persons and especially the coarb of Patrick, 851.
- s. of Conang, k. of Teffia, ob., 834.
- s. of Conobar, sl. in Magh-Cobha, by (Irish) Picts, 808.
- s. of Coscradh, k. of Brawney, sl. in Teffia, 840.
- s. of Crongall, k. of Louth, fell in btl. of Kilmoone, 970.
- s. of Cumuscach, ab. of Durrow, ob. 793.
- s. of Cumuscach, k. of Ferrard, sl. by Foreigners, 828.
- s. of Curoi, k. of Cenel-Loighaire, sl. by Devlinians, 843.
- s. of Domnall, ab. of Derry and Drumhome, chief adviser of N. Cenel-Conaill, ob., 921.
- s. of Domnall, slew Amlaim, 977.
- s. of Dub, k. of Scotland, sl. in domestic btl., 1005.

Cinaedh.—*cont.*

- s. of Echaid, k. of N. Dalaraide, sl. in treachery by his associates, 832.
- s. of Flann, sl. in btl. of Ath-orc, 770.
- s. of Flannacan, royal heir of Bregia, ob., 896.
- s. of Irgalach (k. I.), won btl. of Cenn-Delgden, 724 ; sl. in btl. of Druim-Coreraín, 728.
- s. of Mael-Coluim, k. of Scotland, sl. by strategem, 995.
- s. of Mughron, k. of Offaly, ob., 829.
- s. of Niall, sl. by Ulidians, 835.
- Cined, s. of Lugtren, k. of (Scottish) Picts, ob., 631.
- Ciniod, s. of Derile, ob., 713.
- Cinneich, Cell-mor-, 852.
- Circistown (Crikstown, Meath), Barnwell of, 1510.
- Circuit, of Ossory, by O'Brolchain, 1162.
- (Patrician), 1181 ; of Cenel-Eogain, 1050, 1092, 1162 ; of C.-E. and all N. of I., 993 ; of Connaught, 960, 1108, 1116, 1172 ; of Munster, 973, 1021, 1068, 1094, 1120.
- Cistercian habit, death in, 1224, 1333, 1342.
- monastery, Boyle, 1219.
- Cities, many shaken by Alp earthquake, 1118.
- Civil Law, *s.r.* Law.
- Civitas* (*cathair*: monastery), 716, 782, 784, 807, 825, 835, 838, 840, 882, 888, 901, 1011.
- Clabach (Clabby, Tirkennedy bar., co. Fermanagh) island (crannog) of, 1518.
- Clabby, *see* Clabach.
- Clain-inis (Cleenish Island, in r. Erne. Clanawley bar., co. Fermanagh), church of Sinell of founded, 1100 ; herenagh of, 1400, 1495 ; parson of, 1518 ; parson and lord of, 1471 ; vicar of, 1441, 1483, 1487, 1534 ; other references, 1423, 1427, 1450, 1515, 1528, 1536.
- Clairchu, f. of Cu-Macha, 1053.

Clanawley, *see* Clann-Amhlaim.
 Clanconoo, *see* Clann-Conmaigh.
 Clan-Conor, *see* Clann-Concobairst.
 Clane, *see* Cloenath.
 Clanelly, *see* Clan-Sneidhgile.
 Clan-Hugh, *see* Clann-Aedha.
 Clankee, *see* Clann-in-caich.
 Clankelly, *see* Clan-Cellaigh.
 Clannaliere, *see* Clann-Mailighra.
 Clairricard, *see* Clann-Ricaird.
 Clann-Aedha of Iveagh (Magennis sept),
 1172, 1173.
 — -Aedha-buidhe (*Clannaboy*: territory
 of O'Neills, E. of Lough Neagh, in
 Antrim and Down cos.), defeated, 1470,
 1533; invaded, 1493; raided, 1515;
 other references, 1319, 1365, 1481, 1517.
 — -Aedha of Clann-Amhlaim (Clan-
 Hugh of Clanawley: a branch of the
 Maguires of Fermanagh), 1454.
 — -Alexandair (Mac Donnells of the
 Isles), 1366.
 — -Amhlaim (Clanawley bar., co. Fer-
 managh), burned, 1538; head of, Philip
 Macawley, 1480; lord of, Brian Mac-
 awley, 1466; other reference, 1502.
 — -Baighill (O'Boyle's), 1540.
 — -Bresail (Oneilland E. bar., co.
 Armagh), chief of, Finnochadh, 1082.
 — -Caba (Mac Cables of Longford),
 1413, 1447.
 — -in-caich (*Clankee* bar., Co. Cavan),
 1377, 1431, 1471, 1500.
 — -Cana (a Tyrone sept), 1491.
 — -Carthaigh (Mac Carthys), 1486.
 — -Cathail of Magh-Ai (O'Flannagans
 of Roscommon), 735; chiefs of, 912, 1189;
 chiefs of, O'Flannagans, 1231, 1293, 1294,
 1377; other references, 1260, 1343.
 — -Cathmhail (Mac Cawells of Clogher
 bar., co. Tyrone), 1358.
 — -Cellaigh (*Clankelly* bar., co. Fer-
 managh), Clan-Donnell, or Mac Don-
 nells, of, 1357, 1379, 1466, 1472, 1486,
 1487, 1499, 1501; raided, 1342; other
 reference, 1468.

Clann.—*cont.*

— -Cellaigh (O'Kellys of Galway and
 Roscommon cos.), ss. of kk. of sl., 1343;
 other references, 1316, 1329.
 — -Cinaith (Mac Kennas) of Trough
 (bar., co. Monaghan), 1436.
 — -Colla of Fermanagh, chief of, Mac
 Cawell, 1185.
 — -Colmain (*Clan of Colman*, sl., 587:
 O'Melaghlines of Meath), descent of,
 593; expelled Domnall from Meath,
 971; other ref., 1475.
 — -Concobairst (*Clan-Conor*: in Baslick
 par., Castlereagh bar., co. Roscommon),
 1165; chiefs of, O'Mulrenins, 1165,
 1325; Lissalway in, 1340.
 — -Conghail, alias of Trian-Conghail,
q. v.
 — -Conghaile (a branch of the Mac
 Cawells), chiefs of:—Mac Cawell, 1238;
 Mac Gille-Michil, 1310.
 — -Conmaigh (*Clanconoo*: W. of r. Suck,
 Ballinroe bar., co. Galway), 1406; lord
 of, Mac David, 1419; Mac David of,
 1496.
 — -Coscraigh (a sept holding Clare
 bar., co. Galway), slew Aedh O'Conor
 by stratagem, 1062.
 — -Cuilen (tribe name of Mac Namaras
 of Clare), 1362, 1369, 1416; chiefs of,
 Mac Namaras, 1379, 1428, 1432, 1444;
 invaded, 1377; raided, 1412.
 — -Cuinn (*Clan of Conn* of 100 btls.),
 bardic name of N. of I., 943, 1343.
 — -Diarmata (*Clondermot* par., Tir-
 keeran bar., co. Londonderry), chiefs
 of, O'Carolans, 1177, 1179, 1197, 1216;
 defeated, 1201; made peace with Derry
 community for slaying O'Gormley,
 1177; raided, 1207; steward of, O'Caro-
 lan, 1090.
 — -Domnall (Mac Donnells of Antrim),
 1365, 1366, 1488.
 — — (O'Laverty's, Tyrone), 1217.
 — — of Clann-Cellaigh, *see under*
 Clann-Cellaigh.

Clann.—*cont.*

- — of Coninis (a sept in Dartree bar., co. Monaghan), 1520.
- — (Mac Donnells, captains of O'Donnell's Gallowglasses), 1290.
- — — — of (O'Neill's) Gallowglasses, 1368, 1493.
- — (Mac Donnells), of Scotland, 1495, 1522.
- -Donnehaidh (Mac Donoughs, Tirerrill bar., co. Sligo), attacked, 1399; burned Moylurg; raided Carra; raided, 1385; at domestic war, 1416; other references, 1336, 1346, 1409, 1526.
- -Duibinnrecht (a branch of the Mac Cawells), 1185.
- -Dunghaile (tribe name of O'Gradys), 1311.
- -Eogain = Cenel-Eogain (*q.v.*), 1099.
- -Feorais (tribe name of the Berminghams), 1343, 1366, 1408, 1488.
- -Fermuighe (Glanfarne, co. Leitrim), 1309, 1349.
- -Finghin (a sept in Raphoe bar., co. Donegal), chiefs of, 1179, 1213.
- -Flaithbertaigh (O'Flahertys of Connaught), slew Concobar O'Gormley, 1119.
- -Fogartaigh (*Kinelarty* bar., co. Down), chief of, Mac Cartan, 1165.
- -Fogurtaigh (a branch of the Mac Cawells), chief of, Mac Cawell, 1185.
- -Gaffraigh (Mac Caffreys), 1468, 1533, 1536.
- -Goisdalb (Mac-Costellos, Costello bar., co. Mayo), 1412; defeated (the adjacent district on the N.) Leyny (bar., co. Sligo), 1365; raided, 1336.
- -Imair (a branch of the Magaurans), 1498.
- -Mailighra (*Clanmaliere*: Philips-town bar., King's co., and Portnahinch bar., Queen's co.), chief of, O'Dempsey, 1193.
- -Mathgamna (*Clonmahon* bar., co. Cavan), lord of, O'Reilly, 1534.

Clann.—*cont.*

- -Maurice and Clann-Maurice of the Brees (*Clanmorris* bar., co. Mayo), 1342, 1412; defeated, 1341, 1412; expelled, 1366; raided, 1335; 70 of sl., 1341.
- -Mebric (Merrick's of Mayo), 1337.
- -Muircertaigh (*clan of Muircertach the Momonian*, s. of Torlogh Mor O'Connor), defeated, 1380; muster of, 1349; raided, 1276, 1294, 1311; raided Carbury, 1306, Connaught, 1311; Mac Dermots, 1310, Tirerrill, 1309; at war with O'Rourkes, 1370; wasted Carbury, Tirerrill, and Corran, 1307; other references:—1272, 1280, 1296, 1298, 1303, 1305, 1308, 1338, 1339, 1342, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1352, 1366, 1367, 1374, 1390, 1391.
- -Murchadha (O'Finaghtys, co. Roscommon), chief of, 1184.
- -Oengusa (sept of the Mac Cawells), chief of, 1185.
- -Reicaird (Clanricard, co. Galway) attacked, 1469; defeated, 1336; invaded, 1265, 1366, 1404, 1419; invaded and defeated by Mac Namaras, 1377; Mac William or Clan-William of, 1386, 1412, 1430, 1431, 1467, 1481, 1509; chief brehon of, 1487; ollam of, 1438; raided, 1335; 126 of sl., 1336; many of taken, 1349; defeated at Knockdoe; 2 ss. and 2 dd. of taken off, by earl of Kildare, 1504; other references, 1342, 1343, 1420, 1475, 1510, *see* Mac William of Clanricard.
- -Ruadhrach, chief of O'Togher, 1171; chief of Mag Madagan 1251.
- -Ruairc (O'Rourkes of Breffny), 1366; at war with Clann-Muircertaigh, 1370.
- -Sinaigh (a sept in Armagh bar., and co.), slew O'Rogan, k. of Iveagh, for profaning Armagh by homicide, 1038; stewards of:—
Gilla-Crist, 1018.
Mageraghty, 1059.
O'Haughey, 1086.

Clann.—*cont.*

— -Sithigh (the Sheehys or Mac Sheehys), 1522.

— -Sneidhgile (*Clanally*: in Raphoe bar., co. Donegal), chiefs of, 1205, 1213.

— -Suibne (the MacSweeneys of Donegal), defeated, 1380; heir of sl., 1305.

— -Toirdhelbaigh (*clan of Torlogh*, gs. of Brian Boruma: Clonderalaw bar., co. Clare), steward of, Aedh, 1054.

— -Tomaltaigh (a sept in co. Roscommon), chief of, O'Radhuibh, 1190.

— -Uadach (the O'Fallons of Camma and Dysart parr., Athlone bar., co. Roscommon), chiefs of, O'Fallons, 1181, 1337, 1425.

— -Uatach (tribe name of O'Neillans of Ballynascreen, Loughinsholin bar., co. Londonderry), chief of, O'Neillan, 1169.

— -William, *see under* Clann-Ricaird.

Clanna-Neill (*clans of Niall* of the Nine Hostages: the O'Neills of Ulster and Ulidia), 1455, 1505.

— -Rughraidhe (*clans of Rughraidhe*: alias of Ulidia; Antrim and Down cos.), 1532.

Clannaboy, *see* Clann-Aedha-buidhe.

Clarainech and his community sl. by Munstermen, 714.

Clay Lake, *see* Cloen-loch.

Cleenish, *see* Clain-inis.

Cleghile, *see* Cnaim-chaille, Ui-Cuanach.

Cleirichen, s. of Conallan, herenagh of Derry, ob., 950.

— s. of Donngal, coarb of Feichen (ab. of Fore), ob., 981.

— s. of Maelduin, k. of Iveagh, slain by his sept, 993.

— s. of Murchad, k. of Clare-Galway, ob., 912.

Cleirech, f. of Eogan, 969.

— f. of Maelfabhuill, 891.

— gf. of Comaltan, 980.

— gf. of Flann, 952.

Clemens, ab. of Annagassan, ob., 828.

— bp.-ab. of Clonard, ob., 826.

— (mk.) of Terryglas, ob., 802.

— s. of Corbbene, ob., 787.

Clement, bp. of Achonry, ob., 1219.

— V., pope, ob., 1313.

Clementines, 1348.

Cleren, f. of Seolaighi, 1012.

— gf. of Tigernach, 919.

Clergy, protection of violated, 1166; of Cenel-Conaill, sl. 1261; of I.:—at consecration of Mellifont church, 1157; exempted from war, 804; head of, Mael-Muire, 1117; hosting of to Iona, 1204; held Synod of Hill of Mac Taidhg; made O'Brolchain mitred ab., 1158; synods of, 1162, 1177; *see* Fastings.

— of N. of I., at Drogheda synod, 1486.

— and laity put Amalgaid in coarbship of Patrick, 1020.

Cleric, Corcran, the, 1040.

— Donnall (k. I.) became, 740; again, 744; Echaid became, 731; Mael-Bresail became, 849; Selbach became, 723.

— Teimnen of Kingarth, 732.

— dying a:—

Cumuscach, k. of S. Bregia, 797.

Donnall, k. of Ui-Carrecon, 783.

Flaithbertach (k. I.), 765.

Gormgal, k. of Knowth, 789.

Clericatus (clerical life), other references to:—867, 869, 880, 885, 912, 1167.

Clerics, of Comber, 4 sl., 30 taken captive, 1031; of all N. W. of Europe, head of Mael-Muire, 1020; to enjoin morality on, object of Fiadh-Mic-Oengusa synod, 1111; of I., exhorted to peace and piety by Cellach, 1126; captive of Kildare, ransomed by Niall, 964; of Meath, with Suarlech at Armagh royal conference, 851, of Munster, head of, Cetfaid, 1056; of S. of I., on Muircertach O'Brien's hosting, 1113; sl. in Maynooth cas., 1535.

Cletech (on the Boyne), 534.

Clew Bay, *see* Cuan Umaill.

Cliach (*of Cliú*; *q.v.*), Greane-(Pallas Grean, Coonagh bar., co. Limerick), 1168.

Cliu (Coonagh and Small County barr., co. Limerick), btl. of, 744.

— btl. of Carn-Feradhaigh (Knock-ainy, Small County bar.) in, 627; *see also* Aine-Cliach.

Clius (in Idrone, co. Carlow, pillaged, 533.

Cloch-an-bodaigh (in Fews bar., co. Armagh), 1452.

— -Chinnfhaelaidh) *Cloghineely*, Kilmacrenan bar., co. Donegal), chief of, 1284.

— -cuir, in Fermanagh, 1454.

Clochar, Clochar-Mac-n Daimen and Clochar-Mac-Doimheni (Clogher, co. Tyrone), abbots of:—

Artgal, 770.

Cennfaelad, 931.

Mac Gowan, 1338.

Moran, 842.

Ua Maeluidhir, 1441.

— bp.-ab of, Ailill, 869; archdeacon of, 1367, 1368, 1423, 1471 (Maguire), 1541 (O'Cassidy), 1369 (O'Farrelly).

— bishops of:—

Michael Carpenter, 1268, 1188.

Edmund Courcey, 1485.

Patrick Culin, 1534.

Gilla-Tigernaigh, 1218.

Mac Cairthinn, 506.

Nicholas Mac Casey, 1356.

Art Mac Cawell, 1432.

Brian Mac Cawell, 1358.

Eogan Mac Cawell, 1515.

Nicholas Maguire, 1450.

Pierce Maguire, 1471.

Ros Maguire, 1449, 1483.

Gelasius O'Banain, 1319.

David O'Bragan, 1267.

Fogartach O'Carolan, 1185.

Odo O'Neill, 1369.

Richard O'Reilly, 1369.

Clochar.—*cont.*

— bp.-designate of, Gilla-Padraig O'Connolly, 1504.

— brawl at, 1493; canon choral of, 1390, 1444, 1479, 1486, 1498, 1501, 1504; Ergal Ford near, 1080; Gilla-Christ died at, 1127; herenaghs of:— Conaing, 961; Muiredach, 1126; mon. of burned, 1507; mk. of, Faeldobha 702; scribe of, Ailill, 869; pillaged 1535.

Cloen, Domnall, 972, 983, 984; Muiredach, 1014.

Cloenad (probably Clane, *q.v.*), synod of Irish clergy at, 1162.

— and Cloenath (Clane, co. Kildare), btl. of, 704; ab. of, Ban, 782.

Cloenfind, 703.

Cloen-loch (perhaps Lough Cooter, co. Galway), btl. of, 538.

— at Fews Mountain (Clay Lake, Armagh, bar. and co.), hosting of Brian Boruma to, 1010.

Clogher, *see* Clochar.

Cloghineely, *see* Cloch-Chinnfhaelaidh.

Cloitech (probably in Ulster), btl. of, 789.

Clonard, *see* Cluain-iraird.

Clonbroney, *see* Cluain-Bronaigh.

Cloncraft, *see* Cluain-Cremha.

Cloncurry, *see* Cluain-Conaire.

Clondalkin, *see* Cluain-dolcain.

Clonderlaw, *see* Clann-Toirdhelbaigh, and Corco-Baiscinn.

Clonenagh, *see* Cluain-eidhnech.

Clones, *see* Cluain-ais.

Clonfad, *see* Cluain-fota.

Clonfeacle, *see* Cluain-Fiachna.

Clonfert, *see* Cluain-ferta.

Clonfertmulloe, *see* Cluain-ferta-Molua.

Clonguffin, *see* Cluain-cuibhtin.

Clonkeen, *see* Cluain-cain.

Clonleigh, *see* Cluain-laegh.

Clonmacnoise, *see* Cluain-Mac-Nois.

Clonmany, *see* Culmaini.

Clonmel, *see* Cluain-mela.

Clonmore (co. Louth), *see* Cluain-mor-Arda.

— (co. Wexford), *see* Cluain-mor of Moedhoec.

Clonróa, *see* Cluain-ramfhada.

Clontarf, *see* Cluain-tarbh.

Clontivrin, *see* Cluain-tibrinne.

Clontuskert, *see* Cluain-tuaisceirt.

Clonyhurk, *see* Cluain-da-thorc.

Cloonburren, *see* Cluain-bairenn.

Cloondara, *see* Cluain-dochre.

Cloone, *see* Cluain-Conmaicne.

Clooneen, *see* Cluain-coninn.

Clooney, *see* Cluain-e.

Cloonties, *see* Cluainte.

Close of Armagh, burned, 1074, 1112 ; west half of burned, 1091 ; burned with its church, 1092 ; burned with its churches, 1166 ; cross of door of, 1166 ; large part of burned, 1196.

See also Masan-Third.

— and Third=all Armagh, 1189.

— of Downpatrick, burned by lightning, 1111.

Clotheu, bp. and anchorite of Clonard, ob., 796.

Clothgne, f. of Diarmait, 778.

Clothgno, s. of Colgu, sl. in btl. of Allen, 722.

Clothna, herenagh of Emly, ob., 1048.

— s. of Aengus, chief poet of I., ob., 1009.

Clothobar, s. of Maeltuile v.-ab. of Clonard, ob., 886.

Cloud, like rainbow, on Friday [March 24] before Easter, 674.

Cloyne, *see* Cluain-uamha.

Cluaeth, f. of Colgu, 520.

Cluain, *see* Cluain-uamha.

— -airthir (Magheracloone, co. Mon.), 625.

— -andobuir (near Killeigh, King's co.), Foreigners of Dublin encamped at, 845.

— -ard (Kilpeacon, small County bar., co. Limerick), mk. of, Dobécocc, 690.

Cluain.—*cont.*

— -auis, and (after 1011) Cluain-cois, (Clones, co. Monaghan) abbots of :—

Caencomrac (coarb of Tigernach), 963.

Ceilechair (coarb of Tigernach), 1039.

Cele-Tigernaigh, 716.

Dicuill, 701.

Dubdabairenn, 746.

Dublitr, 880.

Eochaidh (coarb of Tigernach), 1030.

Finan, 778.

Flaithbertach (coarb of Tigernach), 1011.

Flaun (coarb of Tigernach), 958.

Gormgal, 806.

Aedh Mac Conchailledh, 1247.

James Mac Mahon, (coarb of), 1486, 1502.

Maghnus Mac Mahon, 1536.

Philip Mac Mahon (coarb of Tigernach), 1486.

Macrobius, 1257.

Maeltuile (coarb of Tigernach), 945.

Domnall Maguire, 1497.

John Maguire, 1375.

Nuadhu, 751.

O'Connolly, 1486.

Rumann (coarb of Tigernach), 980.

Ua Cairbri (coarb of Tigernach in Clones), 1353.

— ab., coarb and vicar of, 1504.

— ab., bp.-anchorite, and scribe of, Joseph, 840 ; bp.-ab. of Mael-Ciarain, 915 ; bp. of, Tigernach (founder), died, 549 ; Order of Canons of, 1435 ; cas. of 1212, 1213 ; Confluence of, 1161 ; herenagh of, 1084, 1506 ; Mathgamain, k. of Farney, sl. in centre of, 1022 ; oratory of Tigernach at, 851 ; razed by Gentiles, 837 ; vicar of, 1308 ; other references, 1453, 1474, 1499.

Cluain.—*cont.*

- -bairenn (Cloonburren, Moore par., Moycarn bar., co. Roscommon), abbesses of :—
 - Cocrich (coarb of Samthann), 1109.
 - Ellbrigh, 785.
 - Finbil, 809.
 - Forbflaith, 789.
 - Samthann (foundress), 739.
 - Sithmaith, 778.
- burned, 780 ; female herenagh of, Lerben, 794 ; mk. of, Scannlach, 753 ; nun of, Cellbil, 765.
- -cain and Cluain-cain of Fir-Rois (Clonkeen, co. Louth), bp.-anchorites of :—Ferchair, 881, Finan, 862 ; bp. of, Martan, 837 ; Glas-Liathain beside, 943 ; hosting of Domnall, Mac Loughlin to, 1113.
- -catha (*Battle-meadow* : in Corran bar., co. Sligo), 1237.
- -coirpthe (Kilbarry, Termonbarry par., Ballintober N. bar., co. Roscommon), historian of, Daniel, 918.
- -comarde (Colman's Well, co. Limerick), Forindan, ab. of Armagh, captured by Gentiles at, 845.
- -Conaire of Maeldubh (Cloncurry, E. Offaly bar., co. Kildare), 783.
- — of Tomman (Cloncurry, Ikeathy and Oughteran bar., co. Kildare), ab., anchorite and priest of, Colgu, 871 ; royal conference at, 838.
- -Conmaicne (Cloone, Mohill bar., co. Leitrim), 1378.
- -conninn (Clooneen Beg, Athlone bar., co. Roscommon), raided 1512.
- -Cormaic, anchorite of, Ailgal, 756.
- -cracha, Calbhach of, 808.
- credail (Killeedy, co. Limerick), 552 ; abbess of :—
 - Ita, ob., 552, 570, or 577.
- -cremha (Cloncraff, Roscommon bar. and co.), bp.-anchorite of, Osbran, 752 ; pillaging of and killing of man in

Cluain.—*cont.*

- by Men of W. Brefny and O'Flanagans, 815.
- -na-cruimther (*Meadow of the priests* : near Annagassan, co. Louth), defeat of Foreigners at, 926.
- -cuibhtin and -cuiftin (Clonguffin, Meath), abbess of, Coblaithe, 771 ; mk. of, Condam, 760.
- -da-thore (Clonyhirk, Upr. Philips-town bar., King's co.), church of, 1389.
- -dochre (perhaps Cloondara, co. Longford) ; ab. of Connach, 770.
- -doleain (Clondalkin, co. Dublin), abbots of :—
 - Ailbran, 781.
 - Feidleimid, gs. of Lugadu, 801.
- bp. of, Ferguhaill, 789 ; burned, 1071 ; fort of Amhlain at, burned ; 100 Foreign chiefs sl. near, 867 ; herenagh of, Fiachna, 1086 ; pillaged by Gentiles, 833.
- -e and Cluain-i (Clooney, Clondermot par., Tirkeeran bar., co. Londonderry), pillaged, 1179, 1197.
- -eidhnech (Clonenagh, Queen's co.), abbots of :—
 - Aedh, 845.
 - Maelaichthin, 772.
 - Mael-Ciarain, 903.
- -ferta (Clonfert, co. Galway), abbots of :—
 - Aedh, 916.
 - Brenann or Brendan (founder), 558, 564, 577, 583.
 - Ceithernach, 773.
 - Cellan, 753.
 - Cremtan, 766.
 - Eogan (coarb of Brenann), 981.
 - Fiachna, 752.
 - Mael-Petair (coarb of Brenann), 992.
 - Maeltuile, 888.
 - Mughrón, 885.
 - Muiredach, 802.
 - Oengus (coarb of Brenann), 1036.

Cluain.—*cont.*

- Senach Garbhi, 621.
- Son of Flaithniadh, 783.
- Tipraiti, 786.
- Tipraiti, 817.
- vice-abbots of :—
 - Congaltach, 813.
 - Cormac, 882.
 - Cormac, 884.
- bp.-abbots of :—
 - Croscrach, 1040.
 - Ruthnel, 826.
- bishops of :—
 - Gilla Maic Aiblen [*recte*, bp. of Ardfert], 1166.
 - Moenu, 572.
 - Muiredach, 1117.
 - Gregory O'Brogy, 1319.
 - Domnall O'Finn, 1195.
 - Thomas O'Kelly, 1263.
 - Thomas O'Kelly, 1377.
 - Peter O'More, 1171.
 - Ua Erarain, 1205.
 - Cormac Ua Luimluin, 1259.
- burned, 749, 1016; burned by Gentiles, 844, 845; canon choral of, 1328; church of, founded by Brendan, 558 or 564; *family* of defeated *family* of Cork, 807; mk. of, Tipraiti, 795.
- — -Molua (Clonfertmulloe, Clondonagh, bar., Queen's co.), 573; ab. of, Saerghal, 781.
- — -Mongain (Kilclonfert, Lwr. Philipstown bar., King's co.), destroyed, and oratory of burned, by Oengus (k. of Offaly), 789.
- -Fiachna (Clonfeacle, co. Tyrone), 1252; vice-abbots of :—
 - Aedh, 1069.
 - Dubemna, 1053; herenagh of, Eochaid, 1004.
- -fota of Baetan (Clonfad, Killucan par., Farbill bar., W. Meath), abbots of :—
 - Blathmac, 799.
 - Oengus, 746.
 - Tipraiti, 795.

Cluain.—*cont.*

- bp. of, Etchen, 578.
- -i, *see* Cluain-e.
- -iraird (Clonard, Upr. Moyfenrath bar., Meath), abbots of :—
 - Aedhan, 882.
 - Aelchu, 727.
 - Ailbrenn, 884.
 - Bec of the Latin, 763.
 - Becan (coarb of Finnian), 873.
 - Ceilechair (coarb of Finnian), 954.
 - Cennfaelad, 931.
 - Clothobar, 886.
 - Colman, 654.
 - Concobar, 1117.
 - Crunnmael, 793.
 - Crunnmael, 821.
 - Diarmait, 615.
 - Dodimóc, 748.
 - Dubdabairenn, 787.
 - Eugan, 834.
 - Fachtna (coarb of Finnian of Clonard), 1008.
 - Ferdomnach, 932.
 - Fianamail, 736.
 - Flaithbertach (coarb of Finnian), 1014, 1015.
 - Forannan, 745.
 - Loarnn, 765.
 - Loingsech (coarb of Finnian), 1055.
 - Moenach (coarb of Finnian, 956.
 - Ossene the Tall, 654.
 - Suairlech, 859.
 - Tuathal (coarb of Finnian and Mocholmóc), 993.
 - Ultan, 665.
- bishop-abbots of :—
 - Clemens, 826.
 - Colman, 926.
 - Cormac, 830.
 - Cormac, 885.
 - Cumsuth, 858.
 - Dubhduin, 718.
 - Suairlech, 870.

Cluain.—*cont.*

— bishop-anchorites of:—

Clothen, 796.

Cumsuth (bp.-ab.), 858.

Suairlech (bp.-ab.), 870.

— bishops of:—

Ferdonnach, 1048.

Fulartach, 779.

Etru O'Meehan, 1173.

Ruman, 922.

Senach, 588.

Tole, 738

— burned, 1116; burned Easter Eve (April 18), 789; burning at, 751; third of burned, 1020; community of had conflict with Donnchad (k. I.), 775; Concobar, j.-k. of Meath, drowned (in Boyne) at, by Amlaiph, 864; Finnian (founder) of, 776; herenagh of, Mael-Mochta, 942; monks of:—Airlid, 772, Goidel, 776; pillaged by Foreigners, 997; sage of:—Faelgus, 783; scribes of:—Cormac (bp.-ab.), 830; Ferdonnach (ab.), 932.

— -laegh (Clonleigh, near Lifford, co. Donegal), 1480; abbots of:—

Mael-Finnen (coarb of Cairnech), 969.

Maeltuile (coarb of Cairnech), 945.

— -Mac-Nois (Clonmacnoise, Garrycastle bar., King's co.), abbots of:—

Aedlug, 652.

Ailither, 599.

Anaili, 799.

Anmere (coarb of Ciaran, *s. of the Wright*), 948.

Blathmac, 896.

Coilechair (coarb of Ciaran), 954.

Cellach, 740.

Cetadhach, 849.

Ciaran, *s. of the Wright*, (founder) 512, 549.

Collbrand, 776.

Colman Cas, 665.

Cluain.—*cont.*

Columban, 628.

Condmach, 868.

Connal, 737.

Cormac, 762.

Cron the Little, 694.

Cuinnles, 724.

Cummeni, 665.

Dedime, 752.

Dubdabairenn, 805.

Dunchad (coarb of Ciaran), 989.

Eugan, 877.

Failbhe the Little, 713.

Ferdonnach, 872.

Ferdonnach (coarb of Ciaran), 952.

Flaithbertach (coarb of Ciaran), 1014, 1015.

Flann Fine, 733.

Flann Sinna, 732.

Flannchad (coarb of Ciaran), 1003.

Folachtach, 770.

Forbasach, 771.

Forchellach, 814.

Joseph, 794.

Joseph, 904.

Loingsech (coarb of Ciaran), 1042.

Lucredh, 753.

Mac Nisse, 585.

Cronan, Mac U Loeghde, 637.

Baetan Mac Ui Cormaic, 664.

Mael-Brighte, 892.

Mael-Finnia (coarb of Ciaran), 992.

Maeltuile, 877.

Martan, 869.

Muiredach (coarb of Ciaran), 1025.

Murgal, 789.

Oena, 570, 577.

Eilill O'Herety (coarb of Ciaran), 1070.

Aedh O'Malone (coarb of Ciaran of Clonmacnoise), 1098.

Cluain.—*cont.*

- Mael-Muire O'Malone, 1230.
- Ossene, 706.
- Rechtnia, 784.
- Ronan, 764.
- Ronan, 844.
- Sneidriaghail, 786.
- Soerbergg, 791.
- Suibne, 816.
- Tipraiti (coarb of Ciaran, 931.
- Tolua the Tall, 614.
- Tuathal (coarb of Ciaran), 971.
- Tuathgal, 811.
- Echtigern Ua h-Aghrain (coarb of Ciaran), 1052.
- Mael-Mochta Ua Fiadbra, or O'Melaghlín, 1173.
- Ua Miannaigh, 768.
- vice-abbots of :—
 - Cormac, 891.
 - Cu-Chiarain, 809.
 - Cumusach, 835.
 - Maelachidh, 896.
 - Maelmidhe, 871.
 - Moengal, 875.
- bishop-abbots of :—
 - Ailill (coarb of Ciaran), 1093.
 - Colman, 926.
- bishop-anchorite of :—Suibne, 891.
- bishops of :—
 - Dunchad, 942.
 - William O'Duffy, 1297.
 - William O'Finnen, 1298.
 - Aedh O'Malone, 1220.
 - Tigernach O'Malone (coarb of Ciaran of Clonmacnoise), 1172.
 - Thomas O'Quin, 1278.
 - Ua Muirecain, 1214.
- burned, 723, 755, 778, 1016; burned by Gentiles, 845; greater part of burned, 816, 834; third of burned, 818, 835, 1020; Ciaran (founder) of, 992, 1172; community of defeated community of Durrow, 764; fought community of Birr, 760; defeat of Ui-Maine in centre of, 1038; despoiled by

Cluain.—*cont.*

- Limerick (Foreign) fleet, 922; doctor of, Tuathal, 814; founded, 548; Guest-House of, 1116.
- herenagh of, Tigernach O'Breen, 1088; lector and priest of, Congalach O'Tomaltey, 1169; Official of, 1498; dying in pilgrimage at, 1118; pillaged :—by Dublin Foreigners, who stayed two nights in,—an unprecedented thing, 936; by Dublin Gentiles, 942; by Dublin Foreigners, 946; by Munstermen and Foreigners, 953; by Munstermen, 959, 1092; thrice in quarter :—by (1) O'Maddens; (2, 3) Calry and O'Kearneys, 1050; Conn of the poor of, 1060; head of poor of, Mael-Ciarain, s. of Conn, 1079; priest of, Maelbarrind, 916.
- scribes of :—
 - Condmach, 798.
 - Mac Concumba, 730.
 - Scannal, 920.
 - Suibne, 891.
 - Tuathal (doctor of), 814.
- ships seen in air over, 949; *sruth* (senior monks) of, 768, 811; stewards of :—Ailmedhair, 797, Fergus, 894; vision at, which caused penance to be done throughout Ireland, 786.
- -mela (Clonmel, co. Tipperary), sovereign and others of substance of, taken as hostages by earl of Kildare, 1516.
- -mor-Arda (Clonmore, Ferrard bar., co. Louth), ab. of, Robartach, 828; burned by Foreigners, 828.
- — of Moedhocc (Clonmore, co. Wexford) burned, 779; pillaged by Gentiles, 835.
- -ramfhoda (Clonroad, a suburb of Ennis, co. Clare), 1460.
- -in-tshnaigh, Ferry (at Strabane, co. Tyrone) of, 1462.
- -tarbh (Clontarf, co. Dublin), 1534.
- -tuaisceirt (Clontuskert, S. Ballintober bar., co. Roscommon, mk. of, Baetan, 809.

Cluain.—*cont.*

- -tibrinne (Clontivrin, near Clones, co. Monaghan), anchorite of, Conghus, 745.
- -Ui-Cinaith (Kinnitty, King's co.), cas. of, 1432.
- -U-Aingrighi (in Kilmore par., Oneilland W. bar., co. Armagh), 610.
- -uaniha (*Meadow of cave*: Cloyne, co. Cork), ab. of, Maeleoba, 859; bp. of Uammachan (coarb of Colman, s. of Lenin). 1099: herenagh of, Colman O'Seanlan, 1179.
- Cluainte (*Cloonties*: W. of Strokestown, co. Roscommon), invaded, 1487.
- Cnam-Chaille, Ui-Cuanach (Cleghile near Tipperary town), 1124.
- Cnoc-Bane (in Ballygawley par., Clogher par., co. Tyrone), hosting by Donnchad (k. I.) to, 772.
- -Coirpri, in Calathros (Scotland), btl. of, 736.
- -Muaidhe (Knockmoy, co. Galway), 1295; mon. of, 1224.
- -Nascain (a hill near Londonderry town), 1197.
- -Ninte (Knockninny bar., co. Fermanagh). 1450; raided, 1538.
- -tuagh (Knockdoe, Clare bar., co. Galway), btl. of, described, 1504.
- Cnodhba (Knowth, Meath), cave of searched by Foreigners, 863; cave of razed by Amlaibh, 935.
- kings of:—
 - Cernach, 818.
 - Gormgal, 789.
 - Maelmithidh, 918.
- Cnucha (Castleknock, co. Dublin) Congalach (mk.) of, 732; Niall (k. I.) of, 919.
- Cnut (Canute) s. of Sain, k. of Saxons, ob., 1035.
- Coarb, Maguire, s. r. Mac Uidhir, the Coarb.
- Ua Taichligh, 1390, 1400.
- expelled, *see under* Coarb of Peter.
- of Moninne (abbess of Newry), died in penance, 1077.

Coarb.—*cont.*

- of Patrick, astings of, *see* Fastings; outraged by Tigernan O'Rourke, 1128; outraged by slaying of Cu-Uladh O Quinlan, 1157; protection of, disregarded in drowning of Cinaedh, 851; protection of, violated, 1166; made peace of year and a-half between Connacians and Momonians, 1128; held Synod of Hill of Mac Taidhg; made O'Brolchain mitred ab., 1158; (abp. of Armagh) to be, as of old, in episcopal Order; decreed by Cloenad synod, 1162; refused assent to O'Brolchain accepting proffered Iona abbacy, 1164.
- future, of Patrick, 1108, 1200.
- of Patrick and Columba, 927.
- of Peter, 1049, 1175; with twelve councillors died after drinking poison given by expelled coarb. 1048.
- Coarbs of Patrick, two, Florindan and Diarmait, ob., 852.
- Coarbship of Brigit, dispute respecting at Kildare, 1127.
- of Columba, *see under* Colum-cille.
- of Patrick, Amalgaid put in, 1020; Cellach put in. 1105.
- Cobha and Cobho (Magh: Plain of Iveagh), Ailill of, 825, Cass of, 725; Echaid of, 733.
- Ui-Echach-(Iveagh bar., co. Down), 801, 882.
- kings of:—
 - Cernach, 853.
 - Conall Cruí, 776.
 - Conchad, 735.
 - Echu, 801.
 - Fergus Glutt, 739.
- Coblaith, d. of Cano, ob., 690.
- d. of Cathal, abbess of Clonguffin, ob., 771.
- d. of Cellach Cualann, ob., 931.
- d. of Dubduin, coarb of Brigit (abbess of Kildare), ob., 916.
- Cobthach (k. C.), f. of Colman, 622.

Cobthach.—*cont.*

- f. of Macleron, 838.
- f. of Tuathcar, 848.
- priest of Kildare, ob., 1069.
- s. of Maelduin, k. of Loch-Lein (W. Munster), led Munstermen in massacre of Gentiles, 812; ob., 833.
- s. of Muiredach, ab. of Kildare, ob., 870.
- Cochlan, k. of Garrycastle, sl. in stratagem by his sept, 1053.
- Coerich, coarb of Samthann (*i.e.*, abbess) of Clonbroney, ob., 1109.
- Cochul-odhor (*Dun-cowl*), scribe of Bangor, ob., 730.
- Coeddi, bp. (-mk.) of Iona, ob., 712.
- Coelboth, f. of Coerthenn, 446.
- Coeman, Brecc, born, 529; ob., 615.
- f. of Moenach, 900.
- Coemgen (founder of Glendalough), ob., 618, or 622; relics of carried around (to enforce cess or *Law*), 790.
- Coerthenn, s. of Coelboth, sl., 446.
- Coerthannan (Castlehill, W. of Lough Conn, Co. Mayo), 1526.
- Coibdenach, ab. of Kiltoom, ob., 768.
- bp. of Ardstraw, ob., 707.
- s. of Flann Ua Congaile, sl., 734.
- Coigny, great, by Mac Lochlainn from Glenswilly to r. Moy, 1063.
- Coill-in-clachain (Killacloghan, Kinawley par., Tullyhaw bar., co. Cavan), 1309.
- -na-cuirridin, (Killygordon, co. Donegal), 1527.
- -Follamhain (*Wood of Follamhan*: in Moygoish bar., Westmeath), kings of :—
 - Congalach, 851.
 - Fiachra, 922.
 - Gilla-Crist, 1017.
 - Maelduin, 885.
- -ichtarach (Killeiter, Loughinsholin bar., co. Londonderry), 1470, 1486, 1487, 1517.
- -mor (*Great Wood*: in Leix, Queen's co.), cut down, 1514.

Coill.—*cont.*

- -Ultach (Killultagh, co. Antrim), raided, 1515.
- See also* Caill.
- Coillte-Concobuir (= Cluainte, *q.v.*), 1515.
- Coimhan, s. of Dalach, ab. of Duleek, ob., 868.
- Coinnecan, s. of Muircertach, sl. in foraging party of Niall, 914.
- Coinrighech (*Kenrian*: fostered in Kenry bar., co. Limerick), Mael-Coluim, 1031.
- Coirpre, *see* Cairpre and Cenel-Coirpri.
- Coirpre, f. of Aedh, 773.
- f. of Cellach, 838.
- f. of Cinaedh, 935.
- f. of Flaithbertach, 812.
- s. of Cathal, k. of S. Leinster, defeated Gentiles, 828.
- s. of Feichen, f. of Brendan, 601.
- s. of Fogartach, banished by Donnchad (k. I.), 769; f. of Cellach, 767.
- s. of Murchadh of Meath, ob., 749.
- s. of Niall, won btl. of Granard, 485.
- Crom, race of (alias of Ui-Maine), pillaged by Feidhlimidh (k. M.), 837.
- Coirpri, *see* Cenel-Coirpri.
- s. of Cinaedh, k. of Imail, ob., 849.
- s. of Colman, ab. of Trim, ob., 846.
- s. of Cucoluinn, sl., 709.
- s. of Diarmait, k. of Ui-Cennselaigh, sl. by his bb., 876.
- s. of Dunlang, k. of Kildare W. of Liffey, ob., 884.
- s. of Fogertach, k. of Bregia, ob., 771.
- s. of Laidhghnen (k. of S. Leinster), fled from (btl. of) Ochtar-Ocha, 780; ob., 793.
- s. of Maelduin, k. of Lagore, slew and sl. by Maelcerna, 836.
- s. of Mael-Patraic, k. of Barrymore, sl. by Condons and Clangibbon, 944.
- s. of Suibne, herenagh of Dunleer, ob., 898.
- Cois-Deirgi (the district *along* [r.] *Derg*, on the W., in co. Tyrone), 1522, 1527, 1537.

- Coisenmech, gs. of Predene, k. of Iveagh, ob., 784.
 Coisse, f. of Airard, 990.
 Colam, descendant of Craumthanan, ob., 549.
 Colcu, f. of Robartach, 886.
 Cold, great, with snow and frost, destroyed many cattle, birds and salmon, 917.
 — of 3 days and nights (influenza), 1328.
 Coleraine, *see* Cuil-rathain.
 Colga, f. of Lugaid, 958.
 Colgu, sl. in btl., 714.
 — ab. of Monasterboice, ob., 866.
 — f. of Aedh, 610; (II.) 732, 738.
 — f. of Ailill, 832.
 — f. of Bresal, 749.
 — f. of Cennfaelad, 682.
 — f. of Clothgno, 722.
 — f. of Conchobar, 785.
 — f. of Crunnmael, 936.
 — f. of Eicenech, 722.
 — f. of Moenach, 805.
 — f. of Sechnusach, 746-7.
 — foster-f. of Blathmac, 814.
 — gs. of Duinechad, ob., 796.
 — k. of Ard-Lathrann, sl., 722.
 — s. of Blathmac, sl., 683.
 — s. of Cellach, ab. of Kiltoom, ob., 851.
 — — — defeated Oriors, 780.
 — s. of Crummael, ab. of Lusk, ob., 787.
 — — — k. of Ui-Cennselagh, fought btl., 647.
 — s. of Domnall, sl., 580.
 — — — sl., 663.
 — s. of Fedach, anchorite, ob., 843.
 — s. of Mael-Sempuil, ab. of Slane, ob., 922.
 — s. of Maeltuile, anchorite, presbyter-ab. of Cloncurry, ob., 871.
 — s. of Maenach, ab. of Lusk, ob., 702.
 — two ss. of, sl., 703.
 Colggene, f. of Aedh, 778.
 Colggu, f. of Domnall, 791.
 — f. of Echaid, 731.
 — f. of Flaithnia, 715.
 — s. of Cellach, ob., 622.
 — — k. of Ui-Cremthainn, 775; ob., 781.
 — s. of Failbe Flann, k. M., ob., 678.
 — s. of Suibne, sl., 618.
 Colic, plague of, in Armagh, 1012.
 Colla Daerich, f. of Reochaid, 514.
 Colla, gf. of Derir, 722.
 — gf. of Flann Sinna, 732.
 — herenagh of Scattery Island, ob., 995.
 — Uais, race of, 548.
 Collbrand, ab. of Clonmacnoise, ob., 776.
 College, choral, 1490.
 Collumrach, Galenga- (S.E. part of Clank-kee bar., co. Cavan, adjoining Morgallion bar., Meath), 884.
 Colman, ab. of Bangor, ob., 680.
 — ab. of Clonard and Clonmacnoise, scribe and bp., ob., 926.
 — ab. of Kinnitty, sl. in btl. of Ballaghmoon, 908.
 — the Fair, anchorite, ob., 776.
 — Assembly of (on Curragh?), 827.
 — (and Columban) bp., sailed to, and founded church at, Inishbofin, 668; ob., 676.
 — Banban, scribe of Kildare, ob., 725.
 — bp. of Lissan, sl., 744.
 — Cas. ab. of Clonmacnoise, ob., 665.
 — Elo (of Lynally), ob., 611; coarb of Mac Nisse and (*i.e.*, ab. of Connor), 946, 954. *See also* Colman, s. of Luachan.
 — f. of Ailill, 642.
 — f. of Cerran, 914.
 — f. of Coirpri, 846.
 — f. of Connecan, 855.
 — f. of Cummen, 628.
 — f. of Eugan, 774.
 — f. of Faelan, 628.
 — Cutlach, f. of Fergus, 744.
 — f. of Flannacan, 860.

Colman.—*cont.*

- f. of Maelduin, 641.
- f. of Moenach, 773.
- f. of Oengus, 612.
- f. of Ronan, 624.
- f. of Ruman, 747.
- gs. of Suibne, ob., 707.
- gs. of Suibne, f. of Baethallach, 756.
- Mac Ui Telduibh, bp.-ab. of Clonard, ob., 654.
- the Mild, f. of Daniel, 736.
- (mk.) of Glendalough, ob., 660.
- (mk.) of Telach-Ualand, ob., 731.
- scribe, bp. of Duleek and Lusk, ob., 907.
- bp.-ab. of Mahee Island, ob., 873.
- s. of Ailill, ab. of Slane and other monasteries, Frankish and Irish, ob., 825.
- Righmidh, or Rimidh, began to reign, as j.-k. I., 578 : instigated slaying of Baetan, 586 ; k. of Cenel-Eogain, won btl. of Slemain, 602 ; s. of Baetan Brigi, sl., 604.
- s. of Cobthach, f. of Rimidh, sl., 622.
- s. of Comgellan, ob., 625.
- s. of Congal, coarb of Molaisse (ab. of Devenish), ob., 957.
- the Big, s. of Diarmait the Ruddy, sl., 555, 558, or 563 ; f. of Aengus, 621 ; f. of Fergus, 618 ; f. of Suibhne, 600 ; 763 862.
- the Little, s. of Diarmait the Ruddy, expedition of, 568 ; defeated, 573 ; sl., 587 or 593 ; f. of Cummaene, 586.
- s. of Faelan, ab. of Slane, ob., 751.
- s. of Faelgus, ab. of Lorrha, ob., 788.
- s. of Finnbarr, ab. of Lismore, ob., 703.
- s. of Lenin, coarb of (bp. of Cloyne), 1099.
- s. of Luachan (= Colman Elo, *q.v.*), shrine of, 1122.

Colman.—*cont.*

- s. of Mael-Patraic, ab. of Slane, taken by, and died among, Foreigners, 949.
- s. of Murcu, ab. of Moville, ob., 736.
- s. of Niall, sl. by Cenel-Conaill, 815.
- s. of Robartach, ab. of Slane, ob., 839.
- s. of Sechnasach, ab. of Lorrha, ob., 710.
- Stellain (ab. of Terryglass), ob., 624.
- Ua Littain, master of religious life, ob., 731.
- Ua Oire (ab. of Clonard), ob., 701.
- Uamach, scribe of Armagh, ob., 725.
- Uathach, ob., 613.
- Cologne, Braen, k.L., died (in pilgrimage) at, 1052 ; Donnchad, ab. of Dunshaughlin, died at, 1027 ; Irish monks of, 1042.
- Colum, gs. of Cathal, herenagh of Roscarbery, ob., 1055.
- herenagh of Cork, ob., 988.
- herenagh of Emly, ob., 1002.
- (St. of Inis-celtra, ob., 549.
- s. of Cremthann, coarb of, (ab. of Terryglass), 1008, 1099.
- -cille, born, 519, or 523 ; enshrined Patrick's relics, 553 ; sailed to Iona, 563 ; granted Iona by Conall, 574 ; attended Convention of Druim-ceta, 575 ; granted Durrow by Aedh, k. I., 589 ; ob., 595, or 601.
- abbey of, Derry, 1174, Irish abbeys of, 1158 ; btl. of Cul-dreimne won by his prayers, 561 ; *Cathach* of, 1497, 1499 ; church of, Armagh, 1011 ; churches of in Meath and Leinster freed from temporal cess, 1161 ; coarb of (ab. of Derry), 1215 ; coarb of, *see under* Iona ; coarb of (ab. of Kells), 1011, 1055 ; coarb of (ab. of Derry) made mitred ab., 1158 ; coarb of (head of Columban Order) 1057, 1098 ; coarb of in Drumcliff, 1252 ; coarb of in I. and Scotland (ab. of Columban abbeys in I. and of abbey of Iona), 980, 1062 ; coarb and community

Colum.—*cont.*

of (in Derry), 1163, 1164, 1166; coarb of (Indrechtach, ab. of Iona) martyred, 854; coarb of, and of Patrick (ab. of Derry and Armagh), 927, 998; coarbship of (presidency of Columban Order), 989, 1007; member of community of (in Derry), made ab. of Raphoe, 817; chief confessor of community of, Oengus, 1109; *Culebad* of, *see Culebad*; cross of, Armagh, 1166; Derry of, 1177, 1219.

— Gospel of—chief relic of western world for its cover—stolen from great church of Kells; found—under sod, robbed of gold—that day two months and twenty days, 1007; house of in Kilmacrenan, 1129; I[ona] of, 778; Kells given peaceably to, 804; *Law* of established by Domnall (k.I.), 753; by Sleibene (ab. of Iona), 757; by Donnchad (k.I.) and Bresal (ab. of Iona), 778; miracle of, 1172, 1176, 1180, 1187, 1188, 1197, 1201, 1214, 1215, 1223, 1261; miracle of shrine of (at Ballynascreen), 1204; new mon. of built in Kells, 807; Moone of, 1005; Penitentiary of, Derry, 1173, 1214; relics of carried off by Saxons from monastery of Downpatrick, 1538; reliquaries of taken by ab. of Iona to Scotland, 829; to Ireland, 831, 849; reparation to, 1171, 1180, 1186; Ardgar O'Melaghlin, sl. in reparation to, 1124; head of O'Gormley taken to Armagh in reparation to, 1160; shrine of, 1201; shrine and reliquaries of brought to I., fleeing from Foreigners, 788; Swords of, 1020; number of years since he went to Iona, 1249.

Columb, f. of Ronan, 658.

Columban, *see* Colman (and Columban), bp.

— abbeys in I. ab. of, Mughron (coarb of Columba in I.), 980.

— Order, presidents of :—

Domnall, 1098.

Ferdomnach, 1007.

Gilla-Crist, 1062.

Columban.—*cont.*

Mael-Muire, 1040.

Muiredach, 1007.

Robartach, 1057.

— s. of Barrdaeni, ab. of Clonmacnoise, ob., 628.

Comaltan, f. of Gilla-Cellaigh, 1004.

— gs of Cleirech, k. of Ui-Fiachrach of Aidhne, ob., 980.

Coman, bp. of Ferns, ob., 678.

— coarb of (ab. of Rosecommon), 980; *Law* of, established over all Connaught, 772, 780, 793.

— f. of Celechair, 705.

— f. of Siadhal, 799.

— the Pious, ob., 747.

Comar, (Cumber, co. Down), ab. of, 1222; clerics of—four sl., thirty carried captive, 1031.

Comarpach, s. of Ceallan, ab. of Kilmore (co. Armagh), ob., 750.

Combo, *see* Cenbuih.

Comet, appeared, 614, 677, 912; for fortnight in Autumn, 1018.

Comets, sky ablaze with, 917.

Comgall (St.), Brodur, *enemy of*, 1065; coarb of (ab. of Bangor), 940; feast of (May 10), 782; relics of cast out of shrine by Gentiles at Bangor; taken thence to Antrim; quatrain relative thereto, 824.

— bp., ob., 618.

— f. of Conall, 568, 574, 576.

— f. of Felemaire, 755.

— s. of Domangart, died, 538, or 542.

Comgan, f. of Echaidh, 887.

— the Tall (Fota), anchorite of Tallacht, ob., 870.

— Mac Ui Teimhne, ob., 664.

Comgellan, f. of Colman, 625.

Comman, ab. of Annagassan, wounded and burned by Gentiles and Irish, 842.

— (mk.) of Enach-dathe, ob., 769.

Common Life, Friars of, 1502; subjected to Friars of Stricter Observance, 1517; *see also* under Community.

Commotatio reliquiarum, see Carrying relics
 Communion, death after, 1086, 1177;
 death without, 836, 1171.

— and Contrition, death after, 974.
 — and Sacrifice, hendiadys for Communion, 1512.

Community (*familia*), of Armagh, 1184;
 of Armagh, defeated and many made captive by Gentiles, 831.

— of Birr, fought community of Clonmacnoise, 760.

— of the Claraineach, sl. by Munstermen, 714.

— of Clonard, had conflict with Donnchad (k.I.), 775.

— of Clonmacnoise, fought community of Birr, 760; defeated community of Durrow, 764; sl. and termon of burned to church door by Feidhlimidh, k.M., 833.

— Columban, chief confessor of, Oengus, 1109; of Derry:—1205, 1220; slew Ardgar O'Melaghlin in reparation to Columba, 1124; built lime-kiln, 60 feet square, in twenty days, 1163; outraged by Christian burial of delinquent, 1166.

— Columban (of Raphoe), went to Tara (Assembly) to curse Aedh (k.I.) [because of killing of Maelduin, ab. of same community], 817.

— of Cork, fought community of Clonfert, 807.

— of Donegal, 1497.

— of Drumlane, 1484.

— of Durrow, defeated by community of Clonmacnoise, 764; in btl. between (S.) Ui-Neill and Munstermen, 776; sl. and termon of burned to church door by Feidhlimidh, k.M., 833.

— of Ferns, fought community of Taghmon, 817.

— of Finnian (of Clonard), outraged in Clonfad church, 891.

— of *Friars of Common Life*, conditions of subjection of to Friars of Stricter Observance, 1517.

Community.—*cont.*

— of Inishkeen, 1416.

— of Iona, skiff of wrecked, 641.

— of Iona, dishonoured, 1204; drowned, 749; 68 of sl. by Gentiles, 806; see Members of Iona community.

— of John the Baptist, Rindoon, 1372.

— of Kells, massacred by Aedh, 1117.

— of Kildare, defeated in their church, and many sl. by Cellach (k. L.), 833.

— of Lisgool, 1431.

— of Patrick, council of, 851; mk. of, Cathusach, 1111; steward (to collect cess) of, 888, 894.

— of Rossorry, 1420.

— of Suibhne, sl., 719.

— of Taghmon, fought community of Ferns, 817; with k. of S. Leinster, defeated Gentiles, 828.

— of Tallaght, prevented Teltown Assembly, Sat. (Nov. 1), because Ui-Neill violated their right of asylum; many donations given in reparation, 811.

Companions of Brian (Boruma),—Cuduilig, Eocho and Niall, 1014.

Compensation for life of hostage, see Ransom of Amlaim.

Compostella, pilgrimage to, 1428, 1518.

Comrair of Meath (Conragh or Conry par., Rathconrath bar., Westmeath), ab. of, Ferfio, 762.

Comulf (Cenwulf), k. of Saxons, ob., 821.

Conad Cerr, k. of (Scottish) Dalriata, sl., 629.

Conaen, f. of Solon, 613.

Conaille, Oenach-(in Louth), 1006.

Conaillech (fostered in Conailli, in Louth), Bresal, 1030.

Conailli-Cerd (alias of Conailli-Muirtheimhne, *q.v.*), Ulidians defeated in district of, 864; slew Echmilidh, 989.

— of Farney (co. Monaghan), slew Cairell, their k., before door of Tigernach's oratory, Clones, 851.

— Muirtheimhne (Louth co., except the part, Lower Dundalk bar., between

Conailli.—*cont.*

Carlingford Lough and Dundalk Bay), 688; beheaded Amalgaidh and Indeirghi, 909; defeated Ulidians, 882; defeated and k., Matudan, sl., on foray in vale of Newry r., 996; defeated by Sitriuc, 1032; Dromiskin in District of, 879; fought Iveagh at Cenond, 786; foray by Mael-Sechlain, k. I., in, 1013; hosting of Domnall O'Loughlin to, 1097.

— kings of :—

Amalgaidh, 741.
Cinaedh, 970.
Cinaedh, 1066.
Congalach, 913.
Congalach, 988.
Crinan, 1012
Crongilla, 937.
Foidmenn, 752.
Garfith, 878.
Giblechan, 890.
Maceitigh, 951.
Mac Ingeirree, 1029.
Mac Ingeirree, 1081.
Mael-Brighti, 869.
Mael-Brighte, 914.
Maelmordha, 891.
Sloighedhach, 789.
Spelan, 824.
Spelan, 923.
Son of Ua Treodain, 1078.

— massacre of Foreigners by, 896; pillaged, their k. and his b. carried off in ships, by Gentiles, 831; pillaged by Matudhan and Niall, 949; Plain of, raided, 1178; raided by, and defeated, Oriel, 1041; raided and large cattle-spoil taken from by Domnall, 1083; royal-heir of, Gairbith, 912; some of Ruaidhri's people sl. in 945; slaughter of by Ui-Meith, 1078; slew Maelruanaidh, 1006; slew Mael-Mochta and Donn, 1028. *See also* Conailli-Cerd.

Conaing, f. of Cinaedh, 850, 851.

— f. of Conaing and Dunghal, 781.

Conaing.—*cont.*

— f. of Fergal, 988, 1001, 1015.

— f. of Flann, 735.

— f. of Flann, 854, 860, 862, 863, 864, 868.

— f. of Flannacan, 1016.

— f. of Mael-Ciarain, 880.

— f. of Sechonnán, 859.

— gf. of Conaing and Diarmait, 786.

— gf. of Innrechtach, 743, 748.

— gs. of Conaing, sl. in btl. of Liacfind, 786.

— gs. of Domnallan, herenagh of Clogher, ob., 961.

— gs. of Finan, coarb of Mac Nisse and Colman-Ela (ab. of Connor), ob., 976.

— s. of the ab. (Mael-Muire), deputy-herenagh of Armagh, died in penance, 1061.

— s. of Aedhan, drowned, 622.

— s. of Amalgaidh, k. of Ciannachta of Bregia, defeated Cernach [*recte*, was defeated by Cernach], 737; strangled, 742.

— s. of Cadan, coarb of Moedoc (bp. of Ferns), ob., 977.

— s. of Cellach, 'sl. by Echaidh in treachery, 829.

— s. of Conaing, f. of Diarmait, 781.

— s. of Congal, sl., 662.

— s. of Congal, sl. in btl. of Magh-Itha, 733.

— s. of Congal, k. of Teffia, ob., 823.

— s. of Congalach, f. of Gilla-Crist, 1018.

— Curraigh [of the Curragh of Kildare], s. of Congalach, f. of Congalach, 956.

— s. of Donnucan, royal heir of Munster, fell in btl. of Dublin (Clontarf); head of buried in Armagh, 1014; f. of Mathgamain, 1019.

— s. of Dunchad, sl. in Skye, 701.

— s. of Dungal, won btl. of Righe, 781.

— s. of Ferdornach, ab. of Donaghpatrick, ob., 846.

Conaing.—*cont.*

- (and Conang) s. of Fland, k. of Bregia, associates of slew Aedh, s. of Dunchad, in his presence, 841; ob., 849.
- s. of Fland, slew Donnucan in treachery, 873; royal heir of Cian-nachta (of Bregia), beheaded by Leinstermen, 884.
- s. of Niall, defeated by Fergal and Sichfridh in Magh-Uatha; defeated Ulidians at Ruba-Conchongalt, 933; royal heir of I., ob., 937.
- Conait, ab. of Lismore, ob., 760.
- Conall (Cernach, Ulster hero), 1197.
- ab. of Tomgraney, ob., 749.
- the Little (Becc), f. of Bran, 695.
- the Slender (Cael), s. of Dunchad, sl., 681.
- — s. of Maelcoba, colleague of Domnall (*recte*, of Cernach), won btl. of Saeltire, 637; began reign (as j.-k. I.), 643; won btl. of Dun-Cremtain, 650; sl., 653, or 654.
- Crannamna and Crandamne, ob., 660; f. of Domnall, 696; f. of Maelduin, 689.
- Cremthainn, s. of Niall (of the Nine Hostages), sl., 480 or 485; f. of Ardgall, 520, 523; f. of Fergus Wry-mouth, 483, 545, 555, 600, 604, 643, 664.
- Cruí, f. of Gormgal, 776.
- Cu, s. of Aedh, defeated, 602; ob., 604.
- Fair-hair, scribe, ob., 745.
- Gabra, f. of Bodbthach, 736.
- Grant, gs. of Cernach, won btl. of Kells; sl. two months later, 718.
- Gulban, f. of Duach, 586; f. of Fergus Long-head, 710; s. of Niall (of the Nine Hostages), 547.
- Guthbinn (Sweet-voice), *see* Conall Sweet-voice.
- Laegh-bregh, s. of Aedh Slaine, sl. 612.
- Menn, k. of Cenel-Coirpri, slew Indrechtach, 707; sl. in btl. of Allen,

Conall.—*cont.*

- 722; f. of Cathal, 771; f. of Echaidh, 759; f. of Flaithbertach, 752.
- Oirenech (k. of Cenel-Coirpri), f. of Fergus, 732; sl. in btl., 680.
- f. of Ardgall, 520.
- f. of Congalach, 760.
- f. of Cormac, 839.
- f. of Fiachra, 618.
- f. of Flann, 904.
- f. of Fothad, 552.
- f. of Mael-Cairnigh, 938.
- f. of Maeldeith, 657.
- f. of Maelduin, 842, 846.
- f. of Maelochtaraigh, 785.
- gs. of Ossene, ab. of Letuba, 779.
- (mk.) of Kilskeer, bp., ob., 867.
- (penitent) of Tíree, ob., 775.
- s. of Aedhan, slew Conall, s. of Tadhg, in Cantyre, 807.
- s. of Blathmac, sl., 651.
- s. of Comgall, 568; grantor of Iona to Columcille, 574; ob., 574; f. of Duncath, 576.
- s. of Crummael, ab. of Lusk, ob., 784.
- s. of Cucongalt, k. of Fortuatha, sl. by Gentiles, 827.
- s. of Daimin, ob., 609.
- s. of Daimtech, ab. of Trevet, ob., 813.
- s. of Domnall, sl., 663.
- s. of Donennach, k. of Ui-Fidhgente, ob., 701.
- s. of Feradach, sl., 709.
- s. of Fiannamail, fell in btl. of For-boros, 741.
- s. of Fidhgal, k. of Ui-Maine, ob., 787.
- s. of Iarlaithi, ob., 741.
- s. of Maeldubh, defeated, 627.
- s. of Moudan, martyred, 727.
- s. of Niall, k. of S. Bregia, defeated Fiangelach, 800; ob., 815.
- s. of Suibhne, k. of Decies, sl., 701.
- Sweet-voice, s. of Suibhne, slew

Conall.—*cont.*

- Aedh Slaine, 604; won btl. of Cenn-delgden, 622; slew two sons of Aedh Slaine, 634; sl., 635; f. of Airmedach Blind-eye, 763; 862.
- s. of Tadhg (of the Scottish Picts), defeated in btl. by Constantine of the Scottish Picts, and fled, 789 or 790; sl. by Conall, s. of Aedhan, in Cantyre, 807.
- s. of Tuathal, ob., 695.
- Wood of (in Louth), 1254.
- Conallan, f. of Cleirichen, 950.
- s. of Maelduin, k. of Iveagh, defeated and sl. by Louth, 812.
- s. of Maelteimin, ab. of Inishkeen, ob., 884.
- Conamail, s. of Cano, taken 673; sl., 705.
- s. of Failbhe, ab. of Iona, ob., 710.
- Conamhal, s. of Foreign chief, sl. in btl. of Tara, 980.
- Conan, f. of Coma, 779.
- s. of Ruadhri, k. of Britons (Welsh), ob., 816.
- Conang Cumach, s. of Congalach, f. of Irgalach, 728.
- f. of Aedh, 733.
- f. of Cinaedh, 834.
- f. of Condalach, 717.
- f. of Congalach, 688, 778.
- f. of Duncath, 654.
- f. of Dunchad, 831.
- gf. of Amalgaidh, 718.
- gf. of Dungal, 759.
- gs. of Dubduin, k. of Longford Teffia, ob., 752.
- s. of Congal, sl., 681; f. of Congalach, 695, 696.
- Conasach, f. of Cu-dinaise, 791.
- Conbrann, ab. of Killeigh, ob., 767.
- Conchad, bp., ob., 692.
- s. of Cuanu, k. of [Magh-]Cobha, sl. in btl. (of Faughard, co. Louth), 735.
- Concenn, s. of Ladgnen, sl., 659.
- Conchenn, d. of Cellach Cualann, ob., 743.
- Concobar, *see* Donnchad and Concobar.
- f. of Aedh, 888.
- f. of Aedhaccan, 877.
- f. of Anlon, 810.
- f. of Artri, 823, 825, 833.
- f. of Bochaill, 745.
- of Ard, f. of Bresal, 737.
- f. of Cathal, 843.
- — — 908, 925.
- — — 1001, 1010, 1030.
- f. of Cinaedh, 808.
- f. of Conn, Flaithbertach and Tadhg, 962.
- f. of Cumuseach, 743.
- f. of Domnall, 1017.
- f. of Flaithbertach—f. of Conn.
- f. of Fland, 754.
- f. of Maelcluiche, 913, 923.
- f. of Maelruanaigh, 928.
- f. of Muirghis, 988.
- f. of Tadhg, 900.
- f. of Tadhg = f. of Conn.
- f. of Uathmaran, 897.
- gs. of Cathal, sl. in btl. of Ard-Maic-Rime, 792.
- gs. of Carrach (-calma), sl., 1023.
- gs. of Maelduin, sl., 772.
- gs. of Mael-Sechnaill, royal-heir of Tara, sl. in btl. of Dublin, 919.
- gs. of Muiredach, k. of Kerry, sl., 1033.
- of Maenmagh, 1174.
- s. of Ailill, sl. by his bb., 834.
- s. of Cerball, ob., 993.
- s. of Colgu, ob., 785.
- s. of Cumascach, k. of Aidhne, ob., 769.
- s. of Domnall, k. of Lough Veagh, ob., 1005.
- — — royal-heir of Ailech, died and buried in Armagh cemetery of kk., 935.
- s. of Donnchad, got moiety of Meath from Aedh (k. I), 802; won btl. of Rathconnell over his b., Ailill, 803; went on hosting with Muirgis (k. C.) to

Concobar.—*cont.*

- Teltown, 808; (k. I.) led S. Ui-Neill and Leinstermen against N. Ui-Neill (to Drimnagh), 820; led hosting to Ard-achaidh of Sliab-fuait, 821; pillaged S. Bregia and encamped at Gualat; pillaged it again, slew very many Bregians and forced Ui-Cernaigh to give hostages, 822; dispersed and slew very many of Gailenga in Assembly of Teltown, 827; outraged Eogan, ab. of Armagh, captured his retinue and carried off his horses; pillaged Plain of Liffey (E. part of co. Kildare), 831; k. I., ob., 832, or 833.
- s. of Donnchadh, j.-k. of Meath, drowned (in Boyne) at Clonard by Amlaiph, k. of Foreigners, 864.
- s. of Echaidh, sl., 1028.
- s. of Eicnechan, f. of Conn, 1017.
- s. of Finn, k. of Offaly, ob., 979.
- s. of Flannacan, chief of Muinntir-Birn, wounded by Ui-Cremthainn and died, 1120.
- — — k. of Offaly, burned, community of Finnian outraged, reliquaries of Finnian profaned and burned, in church of Clonfad, 891.
- s. of Maelcen, k. of Offaly, sl. by Leinstermen, 938.
- s. of Maelduin, k. of Cenel-Coirpri, sl., 706.
- of Macha, s. of Maelduin, sl. in btl. of Farney, 698.
- s. of Mael-Sechlainn, k. of Corcomroe, sl., 1003.
- — — royal heir of Tara, ob., 1105.
- s. of Muiredhach, k. L., defeated by Cellach, s. of Fogartach, 818.
- s. of Ness, reckoning from time of, 482; *Fifth of*, see *Fifth of Concobar*; Cormac, s. of, 1372.
- s. of Tadhg, k. of the 3 Connaughts, died in old age, 882.
- — — (k. C.) defeated and slew Ualgarc, 970; ob., 973.

Concobar.—*cont.*

- s. of Tadhg Teimin, ob., 760.
- of Ui-Fidhgente, fell in btl., 744.
- Concobars*, *btl. of*, 1180.
- Concodach, f. of Cellach, 810.
- Concord, sought to be made between Men of I., at Rahue conference, 859.
- Concurrents, bissextile, 1064.
- Condal, d. of Murchadh, abbess of the *House of Seniors*, Kildare, ob., 797.
- Condalach, f. of Donnucan, 884.
- s. of Ailill, sl. in brawl at Armagh, Pentecost Day, 781.
- s. of Conang, k. of Ui-Cremthainn, ob., 717.
- Condam (mk.) of Clonguffin, ob., 760.
- Conde, s. of, sl., 711.
- Condere, Condire and Connire (Connor, co. Antrim), abbots of:—
- Ainfchellach, 778.
- Conaing (coarb of MacNisse and Colman-Ela) 976.
- Cuinniden (coarb of MacNisse and Colman-Ela), 1038.
- Flannacan (coarb of MacNisse and Colman-Ela), 954.
- Ogedchar, 867.
- bp. of [Robert of Flanders] assisted at consecration of cemetery of Friars, Armagh, 1266.
- bishops of:—
- Dimma the Black 659.
- Duchonna the Pious, 726.
- Flann, 1117.
- Aengus MacNisse (founder), 507, 514.
- Mael-Patraic O'Banan, 1174.
- Gilla-Crist O'Kearney, 1210.
- (Robert of Flanders), 1266.
- burned, 617; destroyed by Artgar, 970; herenaghs of:—Eochaidh, 1063; Tipraiti, 901; O'Roarty, 1081; pillaged by Gentiles, 832; pillaged by Flaithbertach, 962.
- Condla, anchorite of Drumcar, ob., 870.

- Condmach, ab., of Armagh, presided over Rathcore Assembly, 804.
 — ab. of Clonmacnoise, died on eve of Jan. 1, 868.
 — f. of Murchad, 799.
 — s. of Donit, ab. of Cork, ob., 800.
 — s. of Dubdaleithi, ab. of Armagh, died suddenly, 807.
 — s. of Muirmedh, scribe of Clonmacnoise, ob., 798.
 Conene, s. of Muircertach, sl. in btl. of Crew Mount, 1004.
 Conference between Aedh Allain (k. I.) and Cathal (k. M.), at Terryglass, 737.
 — royal, in Armagh, between Mael-Sechnaill (k. I.) and Matodhan (k. U.), 851.
 — — (between k. of Cashel and k. I.) at Birr, 827.
 — — in Clonecurry, 838.
 — — of nobles of I., at Rahue, to make peace between Men of I.: full award of community and coarb of Patrick given by Cerball, k. of Ossory; allegiance with N. of I. tendered by Ossorians and Maelguala, k. M., in, 859.
 Confessor (*soul-friend*), chief, Gormgal, 1056; of Columban Community, Oengus, 1109; of I., Domnall, 1060; of I., Gormgal, 1018; of I., Tigernach, 1061; of N. of I., Maelruanaidh, 1062; of I. and Scotland, Dubthach, 1065.
 — select, Mac Marais, 1098.
 Confey, *see* Cenn-fuait.
 Confluence of Clones, Muircertach O'Loughlin's hosting passed by, 1161.
 Congal [Conall of Translation is an error], [k.] of [Ui-Conaill-] Gabra, sl., 703.
 — Blind-eye, s. of Scanlan, slew Suibne Menn, 628; defeated, 629.
 — Long-head, s. of Dunchad, k. U., sl., 674.
 — f. of Cellach, 815.
 — f. of Cillene, 752.
 — f. of Colman, 957.
 Congal.—*cont.*
 — f. of Conaing, 662.
 — f. of Conaing, 823.
 — f. of Conang, 681.
 — f. of Dunchad, 802.
 — f. of Dungalach, 781.
 — f. of Feradach, 687.
 — f. of Fergus, 757.
 — f. of Maelmordha, 924.
 — gf. of Flann, 738, 740, 751.
 — gf. of Forbasach, 714.
 — s. of Aedh Slaine, k. of Bregia, sl., 634; f. of Conang, 695, 696.
 — s. of Bran, sl. in btl. of Burren, 727.
 — s. of Doergart, ob., 712.
 — s. of Dunchad, sl., 639.
 — s. of Eienech, defeated Ui-Tuirtri, 745; k. of Oriors, sl. in Rath-escle, 748.
 — s. of Eoganan, ob., 701.
 — s. of Fedach, scribe, ab. of Kildalkey, ob., 868.
 — of Kennaweer, s. of Fergus of Fanat, began to reign (as k. I.), 705; made hosting into Leinster, 707; died of fit, 710; f. of Conaing, 733; f. of Donngal, 731; f. of Flann Gohan, 732.
 — s. of Guaire, ob., 685; f. of Ecomras, 697.
 — s. of Maelfaith, ob., 725.
 — s. of Maelduin, sl., 676.
 — — — k. of W. Munster, sl., 690.
 — s. of Moenach, ab. of Slane, died a virgin, 806.
 Congalach, f. of Cenneitigh, 839.
 — f. of Amalgaidh, 909.
 — f. of Cernach, 818.
 — — f. of Conaing, 1018.
 — f. of Conn, 994.
 — f. of Cumuscach, 822, 839.
 — f. of Cu-Ulad, 1061.
 — f. of Domnall, (k. of Bregia), 964, 966, 970, 972, 976.
 — f. of Donnchad, 1017.

Congalach.—*cont.*

- f. of Dubhdainbher, 927.
- f. of Ferdacrich, 722.
- f. of Flann, 795, 812.
- f. of Maeloghrai, 908.
- f. of Muircertach, 1026.
- f. of Muirenn, 979.
- f. of Spelan, 923.
- gf. of Donnchad, 991.
- gf. of Muircertach, 995.
- gs. of Cuilennan, k. of Louth, slew and sl. by Ciarchaille, 988.
- (mk.) of Cnucha (Castleknock), ob., 732.
- slew some people of Ruaidhri, 945.
- s. of Aedh Slaine, f. of Conang, 728, 856.
- s. of Aenghus, won btl. over Fiangalach, 800.
- s. of Cathal, defeated in btl. of Leth-cam by Niall, 827.
- s. of Cennetigh, sl., to avenge slaying of Ruaidhri, 1019.
- s. of Conaing Curraigh, f. of Cellach, 956.
- s. of Conall, k. of Diathrabh, sl., 760.
- s. of Conang, defeated, fled, 688; slew Finsnechta (k. I.) and Bresal, his s., 695; ob., 696.
- — — war against Donnchad (k. I.) by, 777, 778; sl. in same at btl. of Forcalad, 778.
- s. of Domnall, royal-heir of I., sl. by Amlaim, 977.
- s. of Echaid, defeated at Loughbrickland, and slain at their ships by Gentiles, 833.
- s. of Fergus, k. of Kells bar., ob., 819.
- s. of Finsnechta, k. of Oriel, ob., 876.
- s. of Flannacan, royal-heir of Bregia, ob., 893.
- s. of Gairbidh, k. of Louth, sl. by his sept, nine months after he ignited the abbot's house (refectory, 912) of

Congalach.—*cont.*

- Dromiskin against Gairbith and Cormac, 913.
- s. of Gilla-Ciarain, herenagh of Guest-House (of Clonmacnoise), died in penance, 1116.
- s. of Irgalach, k. of Coill-Follamhain, ob., 851.
- s. of Mac Conchaille, herenagh of Derry, died in penance, aged 94, 1112.
- s. of Maelmithidh, defeated Morgalion and Gailenga-becca at Ath-daloarc, 939; slew two ss. of Lorcan, 942; (k. I.) pillaged Dublin and took off great spoil, 944; led Irish in btl. of Slane, 947; slew Blacair, k. of Foreigners, 948; led hosting and pillaged Monaghan and Farney barr., co. Monaghan, 949; expedition of into Connaught, 955; k. I., sl. by Dublin Foreigners and Leinstermen, 956; f. of Muircertach, 964.
- s. of Moenach, k. of Moygoish, died suddenly, 838.
- s. of Oengus, k. of Cenel-Loeghaire, ob., 834.
- Congaltach, s. of Eitguine, v.-ab. of Clonfert, ob., 813.
- Congbail of Glenn-Suilleidhi (*Conwal of Glenswilly*; in Kilmacrenan bar., co. Donegal), herenaghs of:—Scannlan, 915; Ua Sruithein, 1205; other reference, 1258 (D).
- Congregation of Patrick, *see* Patrick, Congregation of; *also* Waking.
- Conghus anchorite of Clontivrin, ob., 745.
- bp. of Armagh, ob., 750.
- Blind-eye, scribe, ab. of Leamokevoe, ob., 752.
- f. of Cubretan, 740.
- f. of Dalach, 820.
- f. of Talorg, 731, 734.
- Con-inis, Clann-Donnell of, *see under* Clann-Domnaill, 1520.
- Dartry of (Dartree bar., co. Monaghan), 1432, 1457, 1502.

- Conla, f. of Becc, 771.
 Conlaech, f. of Moenach, 743.
 Conlaedh (first bishop of Kildare), ob., 520; relics of enshrined, 800.
 — f. of Eacha, 553, 558.
 Conle (mk.) of Tefia, ob., 741.
 Conligan, s. of Draighu, chief of Ui-Lomain-Gaela, ob., 916.
 Conmaicene (Longford co.), bishops of; see Ard-achadh, bishops of; chief of (O'Farrell), 1342; future chief of (O'Farrell), 1345; defeated by O'Conors at Ros; defeated O'Conors in Magh-Brengair, 1113; defeated near Ardee, 1159; invaded Tyrone, 1166.
 — Cuile (Kilmaine bar., co. Mayo), defeated with great loss by Ui-Briuin in btl. of Shrule, 766; invaded, 1430; raided, 1412, 1431; other ref., 1475.
 — (of Dunmore: Dunmore bar., co. Galway) defeated, 746.
 — and Conmaicene of Magh-Rein (Leitrim co.), kings of (O'Rourkes):—
 Aedh, 1087.
 Aedh, 1122.
 Domnall, 1102.
 Tigernan, 1172.
 — sub.-k (?) of, Aedh O'Rourke, 1159; nobles of, fell in btl. in Corran, 1087; royal heir of, Aedh O'Rourke, 1171; slew Aedh O'Conor, 1067; slew k., Domnall, 1102; other ref., 1288.
 — (-mara: Connemara) massacred by Gentiles, 812; burned Thomond forte and churches, and took spoil in absence of Momonians, 1084.
 Conmal, gs. of Lochene, ab. of Clonmacnoise, ob., 737.
 — k. of Toaghie, sl. in defeat of Magh-Uatha, 933.
 — s. of Cernach, sl. in btl. of Magh-lingsen, 800.
 — steward of Tallaght, ob., 865.
 Conn (of the Hundred Battles), descendants of (chief septs of Connaught), 1343; (S. Ui-Neill), 738; *Half of*
- Conn.—*cont.*
 (alias of N. of I.), 1067, 1073, 1075, 1162, 1230, 1316, 1364, 1368, 1375, 1488, 1501, 1504, 1532.
 — of the poor, of Clonmacnoise, ob., 1060.
 — b. of Flaithbertach, sl. with him in Dalaraide, 962.
 — f. of Mael-Ciarain, 1079.
 — s. of Concobar, ob., 1017.
 — s. of Congalach, k. of Offaly, sl., 994.
 — s. of Donnchad, sl. by Flann, 795.
 — — — (k. I.), f. of Carlus, 960.
 — s. of Erudan, k. of Moydow, sl., 954.
 — s. of Mael-Patraic, herenagh of Mungret, ob., 1033 or 1034.
 Conna, f. of Rubin, 725.
 — s. of Conan, ob., 779.
 Connachta (Connaught), archbishops of, see Tuaim, archbishops of.
 — archer of, 1243; btl. in, 653, 732; cavalry of defeated by cavalry of Concobar, 1131; Ciaraidhe of, 847; circuit of made by bishop of Armagh, 960; circuit of made, and full (Patrician) cess of got, by Cellach, firstly, 1108; by Cellach, secondly, 1116; fourth Patrician circuit of, 1172; constable of, 1397; defeated near Ardee, 1159; devotee of, O'Fallon, 1092; Dubhablaigh, d. of (Cathal) k. of, 1009; Foreigners of, 1349. 1366, 1412; gallowglasses of, 1397; Garbtrian of, 1263; hostages of:—got by Feidhlimidh, k. M., 840; taken by Brian (Boruma), 1002; taken by O'Muldory and O'Rourke, 1014; returned from England, 1211.
 — hosting, of to N. of I., 860; into, and N. of defeated, by Niall, s. of Aedh, 913; of Congalach into, 955; into, and wasted, by Domnall, 965; into, its crannogs razed and chiefs sl., by Mael-Sechnaill, 985; into, and great spoils taken from, by Mael-Sechlainn,

Connachta.—*cont.*

992; into, and devastation of, by Mael-Sechlainn, 998; into, by Torlogh O'Brien, 1076; into by, and hostages of given to, Domnall O'Loughlin, 1088; through, by Muircertach O'Brien, and S. of I., 1101; of Domnall, home through, 1114; of Domnall against, 1120; into, and pillaging of, by Muircertach, 1159.

— on Muircertach's hostings, 1113; on Torlogh O'Connor's Desmond hosting, 1121; with Torlogh, on Munster hosting, 1131; invaded, 1235, 1262, 1286, 1288, 1442; invaded by O'Neill, 1225; invaded and destroyed by De Burgh, 1230.

— kings of:—

Aedh, 888.
Aedh, s. of Echa Dry-Flesh, 561.
Aedh the Dumb, 742.
Ailill, 764.
Ailill Inbanna, 550.
Art, 1046.
Artgal, 778, 782, 791.
Cathal, 735.
Cathal, 837.
Cathal, 908, 925.
Cathal, 973.
Cathal, 1010.
Cellach of [Loch-]Cime, 703 (note), 705.
Cennfaelad, 682.
Cinaedh, 792.
Concobar, 973.
Diarmait, 833.
Domnall, 728.
Domnall, 1106.
Donnothaidh, 773.
Duach, 502.
Dubdaingen, 1034.
Dubinnrecht, 766, 767.
Eogan Bel, 543, 547.
Fergus, 756.
Ferghus, 843.
Finsnechta, 848.
Flathruae, 777, 779.

Connachta.—*cont.*

Guaire Aidhne, 627, 649, 663, 666.

Indrechtach, 723.

Mughron (j.-k.), 872.

Muiredach, 732.

Muirgis, 792, 793, 799, 805, 808, 812, 814, 815.

Murchadh, 840.

Nainnid, 561.

Aedh, 1228.

Aedh, 1228, 1232, 1233.

Aedh, s. of Cathal the Blind, 1274.

Aedh, s. of Feidhlimidh, 1274.

Aedh, 1280.

Aedh, 1306, 1309.

Aedh, 1342, 1350.

Aedh, 1352 1356.

Aedh, 1368.

Cathal Red-hand, 1190, 1224.

Cathal, 1280, 1288.

Cathal, 1318, 1324.

Conor of Moenmagh, 1188, 1189.

Eogan, 1274.

Feidhlimidh, 1232, 1267.

Feidhlimidh, 1310.

Maghnus, 1288.

Ruaidhri, 1076, 1092, 1118.

Ruaidhri, 1321.

Ruaidhri, 1368, 1384.

Ruaidhri, 1421.

Tadhg, 1015, 1030.

Tadhg (j.-k.), 1464.

Torlogh, 1106, 1156.

Torlogh, 1317, 1324, 1345.

Torlogh, jun. (Brown), 1384, 1406.

Torlogh (Red), 1384.

Muircertach O'Flaherty, 1419.

Raghallach, 649, 650.

Tipraiti, 784, 786.

O'Connor.

— kk. of submitted to Mac Lochlainn, 1063; lands of, 818, *Law* of Ciaran proclaimed over, 788, 814; *Law* of Coman and Aedan promulgated over all of, 772; *Law* of Dare promulgated over,

Connachta.—*cont.*

812, 826; *Law* of Patrick promulgated over by Gormgal, 799; *Law* and shrine of Patrick carried to, 811; *Law* of Patrick promulgated over the three divisions (= whole) of, 825; *Law* and reliquaries of Patrick taken to by Dermot (ab. of Armagh), 836; Loch-Erpsen in, 929; lord of, Walter De Burgh, 1271; Luighni of, 810, 879, 1023; marched through by Brian (Boruma), 1006.

— Men of:—defeated, 533: fought Cenel-Conaill, 703 (note); fought Corco-Baiscinn, 721; defeated at Cuilnechmor, 763; fought domestic btl., 789, 799, 822, 824, 836; led by (k.) Muirgis to Teltown, and fled after three days from Aedh (k. L), 808; defeated with great loss by Men of Meath, 829; defeated with great loss by Gentiles, 838; defeated by Foreigners, 846: fought Murchad, 973; secret foray by to Lough Ennell, when its crannog was burned, and k. of Fir-Cell sl., 985; defeated by Brefnians, 1009; defeated by O'Muldory, 1013; slew Domnall, 1052; slew Aedh, 1054; captured Alla cave from Aedh O'Connor's people and smothered 160 in it, 1063; submitted to Domnall, 1114; slew Domnall, 1115; with Torlogh on Thomond raid, 1115: (k.) with grandsons of Cathal in btl. of Lackan. 1117; razed Kincora, 1119; built Narrow-Water castle, 1212; peace of year and half between and Momonians, 1128; defeated De Cogan, 1177; sl. in btl. of Downpatrick, 1260; invaded Mac Namara, 1334; depredator of, 1374; other references to, 1254, 1270, 1280, 1288, 1291, 1333, 1409, 1466, 1505.

— muster of, 1348; nobles of:—sl. by Tadhg, 925; went with O'Brien to Magh-Coba, 1103; sl., 1249; other references, 1201, 1262; O'Connor's ex-

Connachta.—*cont.*

pelled from and returned to, 1093; ollams of:—O'Donnellan, 1178, 1342; O'Hely, 1309; three parts (=all) of, 882, 900; pillaged by Gentiles, 845; pillaged by Aedh, 1002; Plain of, 1373, 1388, 1397; preceptor of in poetry, 1510; raided, 1062, 1269, 1294, 1311; raided and captives and cattle taken from by Domnall O'Loughlin, 1110.

— royal-heirs of:—

Aedh, 991.

Brian, 1029.

Cathal, 1013.

Maelcluiche, 923.

Muircertach, 967.

Niall, 1025.

Aedh O'Connor, 1093.

Domnall „ 1082.

„ „ 1118.

Tadhg „ 1097.

Son of the Night O'Rourke, 1053.

Ualgare „ 1085.

— shrine of Patrick taken to by Artri, 818; ss. of chiefs of, 1306; ss. of kk. of, 1196, 1247, 1273; ss. of kk. of, defeat and slaughter of, 1181; synod of at Athlone, 1202; tanist of, 1307; 3 tribes (=whole) of, 793; Ui-Maine of, 799, 1171; head of urbanity of, 1377; great war in, 1338, 1368; general war in, 1351; wasted, 1186; wasted by dissension, 1296; all wasted by Gentiles, 836; other references, 1191, 1197, 1229, 1281, 1291, 1365, 1374, 1418, 1426, 1486, 1488, 1497, 1512.

— Lower (northern), some of aided O'Donnell at Lough-monann btl., 1522; invaded, 1245, 1249 (D), 1284, 1458, 1469, 1471, 1536, 1538, 1539; k. of, Aedh O'Dowda, 982; lord of, O'Donnell, 1510; great part of at war with O'Donnell, 1526; other references, 1427, 1475, 1487, 1493, 1495, 1512, 1513, 1528.

— South, devastated by Muirgis, k. C., 812; k. of, Flann, 952.

Connachta.—*cont.*

— West, attacked by sea, 1396 ; half of fell in btl. of Fenagh, 1094 ; Foreigners of, 1285.

— kings of :—

Aurchath, 945.

Amalgaidh, 1051.

Cathal, 1037, 1043.

Cathal, 1059.

Son of Aedh O'Connor, 1091.

Domnall O'Flaherty, 1159.

Flaithbertach ,, 1098.

Muiredach ,, 1121.

Ruaidhri ,, 1062.

— royal-heirs of :—Murchad, 1036 ; Niall, 1036 ; slew Aedh by stratagem, 1062 ; other references, 1258, 1272.

Connadh Cerr, f. of Ferchar, 694.

Connaught, *see* Connachta.

Connecan, s. of Colman, sl. in foray of Aedh (k. I.) in Ulidia, 855.

Connemara, *see* Conmaicne-mara.

Connla, f. of Forbflaith, 780.

Connlae, s. of Artgal, ob., 800.

Connmach, brehon of Ui-Briuin, ob., 806.

— coarb of Ultan (ab. of Ardbraccan), ob., 968.

— s. of Brendan, ab. of Cluain-dochre, ob., 770.

— s. of Cernach, j.-k. of Ciaraidhe of Connaught, ob., 847.

— the Big, won btl. of Drung, 836 ; s. of Coscrach, k. of Ui-Briuin, ob., 846.

Connor, *see* Condere.

Conodor (mk.) of Fore, ob., 707.

Conrach, s. of Eogan, f. of Sitriuc, 1102.

Conragh, *see* Comrair.

Conri, s. of Congal Long-head, sl., 718.

Conry, *see* Comrair.

Consecration, of cemetery of Friars Minor, Armagh, 1266 ; of church of Paul and Peter, Armagh, by Cellach, 1126 ; of Cistercian church, Boyle, 1219 ; of Kilmore (co. Roscommon) church, 1232 ; of Mellifont church, by coarb of Patrick, 1157.

Constable (leader of gallowglasses), 1378, 1394, 1424, 1444, 1455, 1485, 1524, 1526, 1540 ; of Brefny, 1447 : of Connaught, 1397 ; Mac Cabe, 1460.

Constans, sage, of Lough-Erne, ob., 778.

Constantine, emperor, 1492.

— (martyr), became mk., 588.

— (of Scottish Piets) defeated Conall (of same), 789, or 790.

— s. of Cinaedh (k. of Scots), Artgha sl. by counsel of, 872.

— s. of Constantine, reigned 28 years, [from] 643 [642].

— — — reigned 17 years [from] 673 [658].

— s. of Heraclius, reigned six months, 642.

— *see* Custantin.

Constantinople, church of, 606 ; date of foundation of, 527 ; earthquake in, 448.

Consuls, Etius and Valerius, 431 [432].

Contrition and Communion, death after, 974.

Convent of Preachers, first, in England, 1221.

Convention, of Druim-ceta, 595.

Conwal, *see* Congbail.

Coolarn, *see* Cul-corra.

Coolcarney, *see* Cuil-cernu.

Coole, *see* Cuil.

Cooley, *see* Cuailgne.

Corann (Corran bar., co., Sligo), btl. of, 596, 683, 703 ; Ath-na-croise in, 1024 ; btl. in, between Ruaidhri O'Connor and Aedh O'Rourke, 1087.

— chief of, Mac Donough, 1470, 1497 ; corn of burned, 1307 ; Gailenga of, *see* Gailenga of Corann ; raided, 1273.

Corbbene, f. of Clemens, 787.

Corc, Cathal, 729.

— f. of Sebdann, 732.

Coreach (Cork city), called *mor* (great), 687, 792, 800, 836, 839, 868, 978, 1042, 1116, 1118, 1126, 1127 ; of *Munster*, 1116.

— abbots of :—

Artagan, 899.

Condmach, 800.

Coreach—*cont.*

- Dunlaing, 836.
- Flann, 912.
- Rechtabhra, 868.
- Rossene, 687.
- Suibne, 682.
- Ternoc, 792.
- ab. of third of, Ailill, 908.
- bishops of :—
 - Cellach (coarb of Barre), 1036.
 - Domnall, 876.
 - Gilla-Aedha, 1172.
 - Robert, 1302.
- burned by Gentiles, 839 ; burned, 978, 1116, 1126 ; Diarmait O'Brien died at, 1118 ; *family* (community) of fought *family* of Clonfert and lost countless ecclesiastics and nobles, 807.
- herenaghs of :—
 - Cathal, 1034.
 - Cellach, 1007.
 - Colum, 988.
 - Gilla-Patraic Mac Carthy, 1157.
 - Dubdalethe O'Kennedy, 1057.
 - Cleirech O'Selby, 1085.
 - Gilla-Patraic O'Selby, 1109.
- hosting of Torlogh O'Conor to, 1127 ; pillaging of designed by Foreigners, 1088 ; other references :—1042, 1428, 1528.
- Corca-roidhe of (W.) Meath (Corkaree bar., Westmeath), Massacred by Moygoish, 812.
- Corco-Achlann (Kiltrustan, Bumlin and Clonfinlough parr. and W. part of Lisonuffy par., Roscommon bar. and co.), chiefs of (Mac Branans), 1225, 1295, 1319, 1402.
- k. of, Branán, 1120 ; other references, 1416, 1487.
- -Baiscinn (Clonderalaw, Moyarta and Ibrickan barr., co. Clare), fought Connachtmen, 721 ; with Corcomroe fought Ui-Fidhgente, 763 ; kings of :—Aedh Roen, 812 ; Domnall, 1014 ; Mac Mahons, 1359, 1426 ; future k. of, Mac

Corco.—*cont.*

- Mahon, 1432 ; man of abnormal length cast ashore on, 1029 ; great thunderstorm in, 804.
- -duibne (Corkaguiny bar., co. Kerry), k. of, Mahon O'Shea, 1096.
- -Laighdhi (Bantry, Bear and Carbery barr., co. Cork), k. of, Finn, 944.
- -Modruadh (Corcomroe bar., co. Clare), btl. of, 705 ; bishop of, *under* Kilfenora ; half of fell in btl. of Fenagh 1094 ; with Corco-Baiscinn fought Ui-Fidhgente, 763.
- kings of :—
 - Cett, 919.
 - Concobar, 1003.
- kings of (of O'Conor sept) :—
 - Concobar, 1104.
 - Feidhlimidh, 1365.
 - Rughradh, 1422.
- kings of (of O'Loughlin sept) :—
 - Congalach, 1045.
 - Donnchadh, 1361.
 - Irial, 1396.
 - Mael-Sechlainn, 1113.
 - Mael-Sechlainn, 1389.
- O'Conors of, 1168, 1431 ; ollam of, O'Daly, 1405 ; wasted by Decies, 744.
- of O'Loughlin (Burren bar., co. Clare), chief brehon of, O'Davoren, 1364.
- -Ninis (Corcomroe and Burren barr., co. Clare, and Arran Isles, Galway Bay), k. of Flaithbertach, 873.
- -Oche (a sept in Limerick co.), defeated, 552.
- -Sogain (Tiaquin bar., co. Galway), k. of, Irgalach, 816.
- -thri (a sept in Corran bar., co. Sligo), k. of Fogartach, 994.
- Corcomroe, *see* Corco-Modruadh.
- Corcran the Cleric, head of piety and learning of Europe, ob., 1040.
- gf. of Samson, 736.
- Corghais* (*Quadragesima*), second (and more strictly kept) half of Lent, 1116.

Corindu, ob., 669.
 Cork, *see* Corcach.
 Corkaguiny, *see* Corca-duibne.
 Corkaree, *see* Corca-roidhe of (W.) Meath.
 Corlieu Hills, *see* Cor-sliabh.
 Cormac, ab. of Clonard, bp. of Duleek, died after long suffering, 885.
 — ab. of Clonmacnoise, ob., 762.
 — ab. of Cumber, sl., 1222.
 — ab. of Fore, v.-ab. of Clonmacnoise, ob., 891.
 — anchorite, ab. of Dromore, ob., 908.
 — bp. and herenagh of Glendalough, ob., 927.
 — bp. and scribe of Kilbrew, ob., 838.
 — Blind-eye, s. of Cairbre, f. of Tuathal Maelgarb, 535, 539.
 — f. of Aedh, 758.
 — f. of Ailill, 802.
 — f. of Cellach, 786.
 — f. of Dubdainber, 767.
 — f. of Dunacan, 884.
 — f. of Dunchad, 728.
 — f. of Faelan, 966.
 — f. of Fedhach, 789.
 — f. of Feradhach, 880.
 — f. of Moenach, 959.
 — f. of Muirecan, 880.
 — f. of Muiredhach, 758.
 — f. of Muiredhach, 912, 913.
 — foster-s. of Moenach, ab. of Aghaboe, ob., 935.
 — gs. of Congalach, coarb (ab.) of Devenish, ob., 996.
 — herenagh of Ardraccan, ob., 1064.
 — (mk.) of Laraghbryan, scribe and bp., ob., 856.
 — (mk.) of Magheracluone, ob., 625.
 — (mk.) of Trim, ob., 746.
 — s. of Ailill, ab. of Monasterboice, ob., 764.
 — s. of Ailill, k. M., sl. in btl., 713.
 — s. of Art, 482.
 — s. of Bresal, ab. of Ardraccan and other abbeys, ob., 782.

Cormac. — *cont.*

— s. of Ceithernach, v.-ab. of Terryglass and Clonfert, ob., 884.
 — s. of Ciaran, v.-ab. of Clonfert, and ab. of Tuam, ob., 882.
 — s. of Conall, ab. of Trevet, ob., 839.
 — s. of Conall, steward of Lusk, ob., 804.
 — s. of Cuilennan, replaced Finnguin as k. of Cashel, 901; sl. in btl. of Ballagmoon, 908; other ref., 1346.
 — s. of Cuilennan (*recte*, s. of Mothla), k. of Munster Decies, sl., 920.
 — s. of Dubdaerich, k. of Brefny, sl. in btl. of Ard-Maic-Rime, 792.
 — s. of Eladach, scribe, bp.-ab. of Seirkieran, ob., 869.
 — s. of Eogan, f. of Saran, 561.
 — s. of Fergal, ob., 790.
 — s. of Fianamail, ab. of Dromiskin, ob., 891.
 — s. of Lorcan, k. of Iveagh, sl. by Ui-Trena, 1017.
 — s. of Mac Ulcha, herenagh of Coleraine, died in penance, 1110.
 — s. of Mael-Ciarain, coarb of Mochutu (ab. of Lismore), ob., 983.
 — s. of Maelfothartaigh, ob., 673.
 — s. of Muirghis, ab. of Baslick, sl., 805.
 — s. of Muirghis, ab. of Santrey, ob., 829.
 — s. of Suibne, scribe, bp.-ab. of Clonard, ob., 830.
 Cormacan (the Poet), saying of, 914.
 Corn, abundant, 1108; cut on morrow of Brigit's day, 1225; of Foreigners in Mag-Fitharta burned by O'Loughlin, 1162; failed through wet, 1491.
 Corp, f. of Elvin, 673.
 Cor-sliabh (Corlieu Hills, co. Sligo), 1249, 1265, 1309, 1344, 1494, 1495, 1505, 1512, 1516, 1519.
 Corrach, Ailill, *see* Ailill Corrach.
 Corran bar., *see* Corann.
 Coscan, f. of Mael-Patraic, 953.

- Coscarach, s. of Ceithernach, sl. in btl. of Fennor, 799.
- Coscrach, f. of Airmedach, 1006.
- f. of Cathal, 847.
- f. of Cellach, 838.
- f. of Connmhach, 846.
- f. of Lorcan, 822.
- (mk.) of Tehelly, scribe and anchorite, ob., 867.
- s. of Ainngid, coarb of Flannan and Brenann (bp. of Killaloe and bp.-ab. of Clonfert), ob., 1040.
- s. of Donn, sl. in btl. of Dun-ganiba, 799.
- s. of Finsnechta, sl., 815.
- s. of Flandabra, sl. in massacre of Owlee, 813.
- s. of Niallghus, k. of Garbros, ob., 812.
- s. of Oindenach, k. of Gailenga, ob., 738.
- Ua Froich, ab., Louth, ob., 802.
- Coscradh, f. of Cinaedh, 840.
- Cosdibran, f. of Airbertach, 1016.
- Cossan (r. Glyde, co. Louth), 922.
- Cots, broken by storm, 1487.
- Council, of Nice, 533 years reckoned from to 857; General, 1215.
- of Community of Patrick, with Diarmait at Armagh royal conference, 851.
- (of k. of England), Dublin, 1516, 1525, 1532.
- Councillors, 12 Papal, poisoned, 1048.
- Counsel of Irish and Scots, presidency of Columban Order taken in accordance with, 989
- Counselloir, tribal, 1533, 1538.
- Country of O'Rourke (Leitrim co.), 1487.
- Courcey, Edmond, D.D., Friar Minor, made bp. of Clogher, but letters not expedited to, 1485; s. of Patrick, sl., 1486.
- country, in Munster, 1485.
- Court, Papal, *see* Curia.
- Covenant of peace, violated, 1515.
- Cover of Armagh belfry blown off, 1121.
- of Kells Gospel, *see* Colum-cille Gospel of.
- Cow, for six (householders) *See* Cess (Patrician).
- in-calf, price of, bundle of oats, 1497; 10 pails of oats, 1497.
- Cows, many, taken as spoil from Cenel-Conaill, 1011.
- 2 in-calf, price of milch-cow, 1497.
- 7, *see* Cess (Patrician).
- 10, annual grant of O'Conor to Armagh Lector to lecture Irish and Scottish students, 1169.
- 48, *see* Magh-Uatha.
- 60, *see* O'Carolan, Donnchadh.
- donative of 60, 1499.
- 80, *see* Ransom of Amlaim.
- 15 herds of, rested from ss. of Glaisne O'Reilly, 1485.
- 160, promised (and not given) to Armagh by Muircertach O'Brien, 1103.
- 160, given by Muircertach O'Carroll at consecration of Mellifont church, 1157.
- 160, from O'Conor to Cenel-Conaill, 1166.
- 200 or 300, taken in raid on Torlogh O'Neill of the Beeves, 1487.
- 240, eric of Munster, for slaying O'Brien, 1168.
- 280, ransom, 1496.
- 300, taken in Cenel-Binnigh raid, 1053.
- 300, taken in Oriors' raid, 1059.
- 400, taken from ss. of Donnchadh Maguire, 1490.
- 500, taken and left behind in Magh-Itha raid, 1056.
- 1,200, *see* Ransom of Amlaim.
- 1,200, taken in raid of Ui-Meith and Cuailgne, 1044.
- 2,000, taken in Dalaraide raid, 1056.
- 3,000, rescued from Niall in Tyrone, 1031.
- 3,000 (or 1,000), taken by Niall from Ulidia, 1111.
- 6,000, taken in Connaught raid, 1062.
- many thousand, taken in raid in Fir-Li and Ui-Tuirtre, 1181.

- Cows.—*cont.*
 — thousands, taken in Ulidian raid, 1130.
 — great destruction of, 1321, 1324, 1325.
 — plague of, 777, 778.
 Crach-erpais, sage, ob., 702.
 Crachen, f. of Suibne, 616.
 Craebh-Ui-Fhuadachain (Creeve Hill, Tirkennedy bar., co. Fermanagh), 1435.
 Craft carried from Lough Foyle to Lough Erne, 1248; sunk by storm, 1363.
 Craib (alias of O'Kane territory, Keenaght bar., co. Londonderry), defeated, 1295; k. of, O'Kane, 1213; Men of burned Ardstraw church, 1099; other references, 1118, 1156, 1192, 1206, 1214.
See also Fir na Craibe.
 — -telcha (*Branch[ing tree] of hill* :— Crew Mount, co. Antrim), btl. of, 1004; Ulidian camp at left to, and burned, and tree of uprooted by, Cenel-Eogain, 1099.
 Crannach, conflict of, 697.
 Crandamne, *see* Conall Crannamna.
 Crannog of :—
 Clabby, 1518.
 Coole (Fermanagh), 1514.
 Inisloughan, 1170.
 Killywillin, 1495.
 Lagore, 850, 935.
 Lough Barry, 1367.
 Loch-an-drochaid, 1245.
 Lough Ennell, 985.
 Lough Mary, 1436, 1500.
 Lough Meilghi, 1455.
 Loch-nen, 1225.
 Lough-Ooney, 1025.
 Lough Ramor, 847.
 Lough Sewdy, 1131.
 Lough Sheelin, 1155.
 Lough Veagh, 1524.
 Magauran, 1512, 1538.
 Ui-Finntain, 1194.
 Crannogs, of Connaught, burned, 985; destruction of by storm, 857; of Foreigners, seized, 942.
 Craumthan, s. of Brian, ob., 553.
 Craumthanan, ancestor of Colam, 549.
 Creation, *see* Cycle, great Paschal.
 Credran, 1258 (D).
 — -cille (in the Rosses, Drumeliff par., Carbury bar., co. Sligo), 1257.
 Creeve Hill, *see* Craebh-Ui-Fhuadachain.
 Creit (in Leitrim), pillaged, 1235.
 Creic (Creich, in Ross of Mull), burned by Oengus, 736.
 Cremtan, ab. of Clonfert, ob., 766.
 Cremthann, f. of Annud, 1099.
 — f. of Colum, 1008.
 — f. of Feidhlimidh, 820.
 — f. of Feidhlimidh, 823.
 — f. of Tuathal, 778.
 Cresen, f. of Ernaine, 635.
 Crew of Foreign ship sl., 921.
 Crew Mount, *see* Craib-telcha.
 Crews of Ulidian fleet, defeated by Gentiles in Saxon haven, 913.
 Crich-Bresail (a tribe in Oneilland E. bar., co. Armagh); Cele-Petair of, 758.
 — -na-cetach (*Crinagedagh* : Warrenstown bar., King's co.), 1484.
 — -Muiredaigh, in Inishowen, 764.
 — -Oa-nOlcan (*territory of Ui-Olcan* : perhaps in Meath), 795.
 — -ua-nGabla (in co. Kildare), 498.
 Crichan, f. of Aedh, 792.
 — f. of Muiredach, 1007, 1011.
 — k. of Moygoish, sl., 719.
 — s. of Mael-Muire, k. of Ui-Fiachrach (of Ardstraw), ob., 939.
 Cridan, bp., died in Mahee Island, 639.
 Crikstown, *see* Circistown.
 Crime, great : burning of Trim and its churches with persons in them, by Concobar O'Loughlin, 1128.
 Crimthan, won btl. of Ath-dara, 461.
 — f. of Cairbre, 665.
 — f. of Feidlimidh, 831, 847.
 — s. of Aedh, k. L., sl., 633.
 — s. of Cellach, sl. at early age, in btl. of Belach-licce, 726.

Crimthan.—*cont.*

— s. of Fedhlimidh, f. of Aedh the Black, 662.

— s. of Fiag, f. of Eochu, 514.

— Corrach, slew his two bb., 719.

Crinach (apparently on confines of Meath and Dublin cos.), defeat of Mael-Sechlainn at, 1086.

Crinagedagh, *see* Crich-na-cetach.

Crinan, f. of Donnchad, 1040.

— s. of Gormlaidh, k. of Louth, sl. by Cu-Chuailgni, 1012.

Crinna (in Meath), btl. of (3rd cent.), mentioned, 903.

Critan, ab. of Bangor, ob., 669.

— Areni, ob., 616.

Criteria, Lunar (Decemnovennial):—

moon 1, Jan. 9, 1125.

— 2, Sept. 2, 1022.

— 8, Wed. (May 11), 1166.

— 10, Dec. 15, 1119.

— 13, Sept. 13, 908.

— 14, Jan. 10, 1023.

— 14, Oct. 15, 878.

— 18, Feb. 9, 1121.

— — Nov. 13, 1063.

— 27 (*read* 28), Jan. 24, 1023.

— 28, Mar. 13, 1119.

— — Aug. 12, 1105.

— 29, July 14, 1086.

See also Eclipses, lunar.

— Paschal (Alexandrine): — Sun., Mar. 5, Beginning (first day) of Lent, 1088.

Little Easter (Low Sun.), in Summer (May 2), 1014.

Mon., May 30, Mon. next before Pentecost (June 5), 1020.

Spy Wed., Mar. 20; Easter Wed., March 27, 1174.

(Fri.) March 12, before Lent (March 14), 1014.

Fri., June 3, Fri. next before Pentecost (June 5), 1020.

— Solar:—

Sun., Feb. 15 (Feast of Berach), 1495.

Criteria, Sun.—*cont.*

— Feb. 26, 943.

— Mar. 5, 1088.

— Mar. 26, 1503.

— May 3, 1254.

— June 13, 1501.

— Sept. 2, 1022.

— Dec. 8, 1219.

— Dec. 30 (*text*: Sat., Dec. 28), 1011.

Mon., Feb. 27, 943.

— Ap. 1, 1129.

— May 30, 1020.

— Sept. 4, 1038.

— Nov. 2, 1265.

— Dec. 15, 1119.

Tues., Jan. 2, 1498.

— Feb. 7, 915.

— Feb. 7, 1072.

— Mar. 10, 1495.

— July 14, 1086.

— Aug. 19 (xiiii. [Kal.] Sep. die, iii. [*not* ui.] feria), 738.

— Aug. 27, 782.

— Feast of Dagan of Eneriley, Sept. 13, 908.

— Nov. 3, 1265.

— Nov. 30, 862.

— Dec. 18, 921.

Wed., Feb. 8, 730.

— Feb. 9, 1121.

— Mar. 20, 1174.

— Mar. 27, 1174.

— feast of Tigernach (Ap. 4), 1520.

— May 6, 795.

— May 27, 1495.

— July 5, 1497.

— Aug. 5, 1103.

— Sept. 13 (*text*: Thurs.), 719.

— Sept. 15, 919.

— Oct. 15, 878.

— Oct. 29, 878.

— Nov. 4, 1265.

Thurs., Jan. 10, 1023.

— Jan. 24, 1023.

— Mar. 13, 1119.

Criteria, Thurs.—*cont.*

- Ap. 4, 1129.
- Sept. 14, 1004.
- Oct. 19, 1497.
- Nov. 13, 1063.
- Dec. 28, 926.
- Fri., Jan. 9, 1125.
- Feb. 27, 1495.
- May 26, 1497.
- June 3, 1020.
- July 11, 1505.
- Aug. 20, 1484.
- Oct. (Sep. is an error) 6, 719.
- Dec. 11, 722.
- Sat., May 20, 686.
- May 22, 1490.
- May 25, 916.
- July 12, 703.
- Aug. 2, 783.
- Aug. 12, 1105.
- Aug. 29, 716.
- Oct. 28, 713.
- Nov. 10, 921.

Croboy, *see* Crupat.

Croebhand Croebh-Laisre (*branch[ing tree]* of [St.] Lasair: mon. near Clonmacnoise), boy two months old spoke at, 885; monks of:—

Airmedach, 683.

Rotechtach, 797.

Croen, s. of Masot, ob., 708.

Cro-inis (in Lough Ennell), 1446.

Crois-sliabh (in Meath), 1289.

Crom (*stooped*), Coirpre, 837.

Crom-duban, Sunday of (last Sunday of Summer), 1117.

Cron-conaill (mortality), 556.

Cron the Little, ab. of Clonmacnoise, ob., 694.

Cronan, ab. of Dunkeld, sl. in domestic btl., 1045.

— bp. of Mahee Island, ob., 643.

— coarb of (ab. of Roscrea), 1042, 1093.

— Mac Ui Chualne, ab. of Bangor, ob., 691.

Cronan.—*cont.*

— Mac U Loegdhe, ab. of Clonmacnoise, ob., 637.

— (mk.) of Moville, ob., 650.

— (mk.) of Balla, 694.

— s. of Silne, ob., 665.

Crongall, f. of Cinaedh, 970.

Crongilla, s. of Cuilennan, k. of Louth, died of grief, 937.

Crop, f. of Auliun, 742.

Crop, great, 760; great in all I., 1153; acorn-, *see* Acorn-crop; nut-, streams closed by, 836; great of nuts, 1097.

Crops, Autumn most destructive to, 858; destroyed by frost and snow, 1339; by hailstones, 1538; by murder, 1534; by continuous rain in Summer, 1487; by thunder and lightning, 1328, 1539; by wet weather, 1107, 1505.

Crosmacron, *see* Cross of Magh-cron.

Cros-Caidhbenaigh (*Crosscavanagh*: in Dungannon bar., co. Tyrone), defeat of, 1498.

— Mailfhina (*Crossmolina*, Mayo), 1526.

Cross, of Close door, Armagh, 1166.

— of Columba, Armagh, 1166.

— of bp. Eogan, Armagh, 1166.

— of Sechnall, Armagh, 1166.

— of Brigit, *see* Masan-Third.

— of Executions, Derry, 1197.

— Holy, appeared, 1482; inscribed tablet of, hidden by Helena, m. of Emperor Constantine, found at Rome, 1492.

— — of Ballyboggan, burned, 1538.

— — of Raphoe, blood from wrought miraculous cures, 1411.

— of Magh-cron (*Crosmacron*, Athenry bar., co. Galway), defeat of, 1467.

Crossa-cail (*slender crosses*: Crossakeel, Meath), on this side (relative to Ulster: 5 miles N.W.) of Girley, 914.

Crossakeel, *see* Crossa-cail.

Crosscavanagh, *see* Cros-Caidhbenaigh.

Crossmolina, *see* Cros-Mailfhina.

Crosses of Brigit, Armagh, 1166, 1189.

- Crotraighi (Carey bar., co. Antrim), burned Arboe, 1166.
- Crozier of Jesus, *see* Bachall-Isu.
- of Patrick (= Bachall-Isu, *q.v.*), profanation of avenged, 1013.
- of patron (Ere), burned in Slane by Dublin Foreigners, 950.
- Cruach-Patraic (Croaghpatrick, co. Mayo) 1351.
- See also* Cruachan-Aighle.
- Cruachan, and Cruachan-Ai (the Plain in Roscommon containing Ratheroghan, near Belanagare, the seat of kk. of C.), 814, 815, 1110, 1265 (D); k. of (*i.e.* k. C.), Tomaltach, 774.
- of Mac Ternan (in Roslogher bar., co. Leitrim), 1412.
- -Aighle (Croaghpatrick = Cruach-Patraic, *q.v.*), *see* Thunderbolt.
- Cruachne (pl. of Cruachan, Roscommon plain), 783.
- Crui (*of gore*), Conall, 796.
- Cruinneu, f. of Lergus, 888.
- Cruithni (Irish Picts, whose territory was Dalaraide: s. half of Antrim co. and Castlereagh barr., Down co.), 446, 574; defeated, 563; defeated by Dalriata in btl. of Murlough, 731; fought Dalriata, 741; fought btl. of Fertais, 668.
- kings of:—
- Cathasach, 682.
 - Cathusach, 749.
 - Cu-cuarain, 708.
 - Dungal, 681.
 - Dubhdainbher, 727.
 - Eochaid Iarlaithi, 665.
 - Flaithruae, 774.
 - Locheni, 645.
 - Maelcaich, s. of Scannal, 629, 666.
 - Scannal, 646.
- slew Cinaedh, 808; slew Fiachra, 710; slew Fiachra Blind-eye, 608; wasted by Dalriata, 691.
- (Scottish, *see* Picts,
- Crunnmael, bp.-ab. of Kilmore (co. Armagh), ob., 770.
- Crunnmael.—*cont.*
- bp.-anchorite of Clonkeen, ob. 881.
 - Bolg-luath, f. of Colgu, 647.
 - of Dromiskin, ab. of Clonard, ob., 793.
 - Erbuile (= C. Bolg-luath?), k. L., ob., 656.
 - f. of Cellach, 739.
 - f. of Colgu, 787.
 - f. of Eugen, 667.
 - f. of Fergus, 671.
 - f. of Maelcaich, 784.
 - f. of Maelcobho, 879, 888.
 - f. of Moenach, 827.
 - f. of Muiredach, 819.
 - f. of Oengus, 783.
 - f. of Suibhne, 730.
 - gf. of Aurthuile, 700.
 - herenagh of Glendalough, ob., 972.
 - s. of, 688.
 - s. of Ailill, ab. of Duleek, ob., 819.
 - s. of Colgu, ab. of Lusk, ob., 736.
 - s. of Ferdacrich, ob., 797.
 - s. of Fiannamal, steward of Durrow, sl. by Mael-Sechnaill (k. of Meath), 839.
 - s. of Odhran, ab. of Clonard, ob. 821.
 - s. of Suibhne, defeated Cumascach, 656.
 - s. of Suibne, Menn, f. of Maeltuile, 700.
- Crupat (Crobay, Meath), encampment of Mael-Sechnaill (k. I.), in, 849.
- Crusader, 1227.
- Cu-allaidh, sl. in btl. of Magh-Elni, 709.
- -allain, ss. of, 1295.
 - -alta, f. of Focarta, 783; of Nia, 776.
 - -Bretan, f. of Mael-Patraic, 956; of Suibne, 940.
 - s. of Congus, ob., 740.
 - -cairrgi, f. of Ruaidhri, 1062.
 - -carat, f. of Lethaithech, 724.
 - -cathraige, f. of Cellach, 830.

Cu.—*cont.*

- -cen-mathair (*canis sine matre* [notá]), ab. of Emly, ob., 888.
- — — k. M., born (*text*, died), 604 ; ob., 665 ; f. of Ailill, 701 ; f. of Finngine, 696.
- -cherca, k. of Ossory, ob., 713.
- -Chiarain, vice-ab. of Clonmacnoise, ob., 809.
- f. of Suairlech, 744.
- -chiche, s. of Eignechan, k. of Cenel-Enna, ob., 1036.
- -cobha, sl., 697.
- -coirne, f. of Maelruanaidh, 1050 ; f. of Righbardan, 1058.
- -coluim, ob., 684.
- -coluinn, f. of Coirpri, 709.
- -congalt, f. of Conall, 827.
- f. of Echaidh, 835.
- f. of Follomon, 765.
- k. of Rath-inbir, sl. in btl. of Righe, 781.
- priest of Dunleer, paragon of I. in personal accomplishments, ob., 923.
- s. of Ua Cathasaigh, escaped from btl., 745.
- -congelt Ua Conmelde, ob., 724.
- -Connacht, s. of Dunadach, chief of the O'Maddens, sl. in stratagem by Brian (Boruma), 1007.
- -chothaigh, s. of Moinech, ob., 750.
- -cruithne, scribe, ab. of Lynally, ob., 817.
- -Cuailgne, f. of Gilla-Crist, 1052.
- — s. of, k. of Iveagh, ob., 1028.
- — slew Crinan, 1012.
- -cuarain, k. of (Irish) Cruithni, sl., 708.
- -cuimne, sage, ob. ; verses respecting, 747.
- -Culainn, 1197 ; eric of, 1466.
- -cumbu, gf. of Aedhan, 792.
- -dimergo, ob., 719.
- -dinaisc, f. of Cairbre, 747.
- f. of Ceithernach, 845.

Cu-dinaisc.—*cont.*

- gs. of Ciarraige, ob., 781.
- gs. of Fergus, ob., 750.
- sl. in btl. of Magh-Elni, 709.
- s. of Conasach, ab. of Armagh, ob., 791.
- s. of Rothechtach, sl., 721.
- -duilig, s. of Cennetigh, companion of Brian, fell in btl. of Dublin (Clontarf), 1014.
- s. of Eochaid, sl. in btl. of Crew Mount, 1004.
- -gamna, f. of Loegaire, 813.
- -gamhnae, s. of Noennenach, k. of Cenel-Coirpri, ob., 784.
- -Macha, s. of Clairchu, (Patrician) steward of Dal-Cais, l. in Cenel-Binnigh raid, 1053.
- -mara, s. of Mac Liag, chief poet of I., ob., 1030.
- -melde, f. of Laidgnen, 727.
- -Midhe, s. of Lorcan, k. of Farney, ob., 1079.
- -Muman, s. of Ruaidhri Ua Cet-fadha, ob., 1033.
- -Ulad, s. of Congalach, Muiredach and Aiteidh burned in house ignited in Uachtar-tire by, 1046 ; k. of Uachtar-tire, died in penance (for the crime of 1046), 1061.
- -Ulad, s. of Oengus, k. of Lecale, sl. by Flaithbertach, 1007.
- Cualann and Ui-Briuin Cualann (Ballinacor N. and Rathdown barr., co. Wicklow and S. half of Rathdown bar., co. Dublin), Cellach of, *see* Cellach Cualann ; Delginis of (Dalkey Island, co. Dublin), 733.
- kings of :—
 - Aedh, 477.
 - Cinaedh, 832.
 - Guaire, 788.
 - Flaitheman, 881.
 - Tuathal, 778.
- wasted to Glendalough by Aedh (k. I.), 819

- Cuailgne (*Cooly* : Lower Dundalk bar., co. Louth), btl. of, 1178 ; raided by Niall, k. of Ailech, 1044.
- Cuan, anchorite of Lilcach, ob., 748.
- Squint-eye, sage, ob., 748.
- (Strangford Lough), meeting of Domnall O'Loughlin and Donnchad O'Haughey at, 1111.
- -Umaill (Clew Bay, co. Mayo), 1417.
- Cuana (Conrad), succeeded Henry as k. of the world, 1023 ; k. of Foreign Saxons, defeated Otho, 1038.
- Cuana, *see* Cuanu.
- Cuanan of Glenn, ab. of Moville, ob., 747.
- (mk.) of Kildalkey, ob., 722.
- Cuanda, s. of Eoganan, sl., 677.
- Cuanna (mk.) of Rush, ob., 721.
- Cuanu (Cuana in a few instances), ab. of Louth, went to Munster with shrine of Mochta, 818.
- ab. of Monasterboice, ob., 805.
- Book of, 467, 468, 471, 475, 482, 490, 599, 601, 603, 611, 629.
- f. of Airechtach, 742.
- f. of Bec, 598.
- f. of Becc, 645.
- f. of Conchad, 735.
- f. of Dungal, 816.
- f. of Robhartach, 762.
- f. of Suibne, 816.
- gf. of Maeltuile, 877.
- gs. of Bessan, scribe of Trevet, ob., 739.
- (mk.) of Drumeullen, ob., 722.
- (mk) of Louth, sage and bp., ob., 825.
- s. of Cellach, sl., 670.
- s. of Ecned, sl. at btl. of Forcalad, 778.
- Cudgile, scribe and ab. of Louth, ob., 742.
- Cuerne, Mochonno of, 715.
- Cuidghal, anchorite, ob., 757.
- Cuidin = Cenred, *q.v.*
- Cuidine (Cuthwine), f. of Echaid, 731.
- Cuil and Cuil-na-nairther (Coole bar., co. Fermanagh), 1450, 1460, 1486, 1490, 1506, 1514, 1529, 1530 ; Maguire of, 1538.
- -Brighdin (MacBrady's patrimony, co. Cavan), chief of, 1348.
- -Cernu (Coolcarney, Gallen bar., co. Mayo), raided, 1412.
- -Meg-Tighernain (N.E. part of Tirkennedy bar., co. Fermanagh), 1487, 1532, 1536.
- -mic-in-ttrein (Castle Forward, on Lough Swilly, S.W. angle of W. Inishowen bar., co. Donegal), 1456.
- -rathin (*ferny corner*: Coleraine N.E. Liberties, co. Londonderry), ab. of, Airmedach, 932 ; burned, 731, 1177 ; burned and massacre done there by Muircertach O'Brien and S. of I., 1101 ; cas. of, 1214, 1222, 1228, 1248, 1514 ; herenaghs of :—Cormac, 1110 ; Macleighbinn, 989 ; Mac Quillin hung at, 1513 ; pillaged, 1171 ; port of, 1376.
- -in-tuaiscert (*Corner of the North of Antrim*, containing Coleraine), raided 1171.
- -uaine Ford, on the Erne, 1247.
- Cuilen (Cullen, co. Tipperary ?), btl. of, 552.
- -rigi (Inch island, off co. Donegal), invaded by Dungal, 733.
- -tragh (Cullenagh, Queen's co.) cas. of, 1514.
- Cuilene, f. of Cennfaeladh, 754.
- Cuilennan, f. of Congalach, 988.
- f. of Cormac, 901, 908.
- f. of Crongilla, 937.
- f. of Gilla-Crist, 999.
- f. of Maceitigh, 951.
- s. of Dergan, drowned in Magh-Itha raid, 1056.
- s. of Mael-Brighte, died at end of the year, 913.
- Cuilind, Mac, 831.
- Cuilne (perhaps Culleen, Westmeath), 618.

Cuilnech-mor (in Connaught), massacre of, 763.

Cuimnech, ab. of Finglas, ob., 825.

Cuince-Robairgi (probably in N. of co. Louth), Ui-Neill destroyed at, 711.

Cuinnche (Quin, Bunratty bar., co. Clare), church of burned, 1278.

Cuinid, f. of Dolaissi (Molaissi), 639.

Cuinned, f. of Soergus, 836.

Cuinnidh, s. of Cathmugh, *see* Lusca, bishops of.

Cuinniden (ab.) of Connor, coarb of Mac-Nisse and Colman-Ela, ob., 1038.

Cuinnles, ab. of Clonmacnoise, ob., 724.

Cuirene (Kilkenny W. bar., Westmeath), defeated Delvin, 822.

Cuirrech (*Curragh* [of Kildare]), btl. of, 782.

Cuirrigh and Curraigh (*of Curragh* [of Kildare]), Cellach, 815; Conaing, 956; Flann, 732.

Cul-coel, btl. of, 601, or 602.

— -aire, alias for Emain-Macha, *q.v.*

— -Conaire in Cera (Carra bar., co. Mayo), btl. of, 550.

— -corra (Coolarn, near Galtrim, Meath), conflict of, 652.

— -dreimne (near Sligo town), btl. of, 560, 561, or 563.

— [Fir-] (Kells barr., Meath), kings of:—Congalach, 819; Dungal, 743.

— -mail, Cul-maile and Cul-maine (Collooney, co. Sligo), 1346; cas. of, 1516, 1526; church of burned, 1484; parson of, 1439; parson and vicar of, 1536; vicar of, 1455, 1499.

— -Maini (Clonmany, co. Donegal), encounter at, 677.

— uinsen in Teffia, btl. of, 561 or 562.

Cula, m. of Becan, 1119.

Culdees, *see* Ceili-De.

Cule, attack at fort of, 730.

Culebad (altar-veil), of Columba lost at sea, 1034.

— sacred requisites and reliquaries, 1128.

Culen, s. of Etigan, sl. in defeat of Glenmama, 999.

— s. of Illulb (Indulf), k. of Scotland, sl. in btl. by Britons, 971.

Culene, s. of Forindan, (k. of Offaly) sl., 652.

Culin, Patrick, bp. of Clogher, ob., 1534.

Culleen, *see* Cuilne.

Cullen (co. Tipperary) *see* Cuilen.

Cumach, Conang, 728.

Cumber, *see* Cell-combair and Comar.

Cumascach, f. of Conchobur, 769.

— f. of Fogartach, 786.

— s. of Aedh, sl., 597.

— s. of Ailill, sl., 656

— s. of Cernach, f. of Fogartach, 781.

Cumene, gs. of Ciaran, ab. of Rahen, 743.

Cummaene, gs. of Moenach, ab. of Dunleer, ob., 745.

— s. of Colman the Little, slew Baetan, 586.

— s. of Libraen, slew Baetan, 586.

Cummen, sl., 654.

— s. of Colman, sl., 628.

Cummene the Fair, ab. of Iona, ob., 669.

— f. of Ultan, 711.

— gs. of Becc, devout man of Egg, ob., 752.

— (mk.) of Cremorne, ob., 696.

Cummeni, ab. of Clonmacnoise, ob., 665.

— bp. of Mahee Island, ob., 659.

— the Tall, born, 592; sage, ob., 662.

Cummin, f. of Sillan, 610.

Cumascach, s. of Ronan, ob., 672.

Cumsad, f. of Fergail, 879.

Cumscuth, scribe, bp.-ab. of Castlekieran, ob., 870.

Cumsudh, s. of Derer, bp.-anchorite of Castledermot, ob., 843.

— s. of Ruamlus, ab. of Dunshaughlin, ob., 842.

Cumsuth, anchorite, bp.-ab. of Clonard, ob., 858.

Cumuscach, f. of Aedh, 863.

- Cumuseach.—*cont.*
 — f. of Aedhan, 625.
 — f. of Ailill, 849.
 — f. of Becc, 783.
 — f. of Cellach, 868.
 — f. of Cernachan, 866.
 — f. of Cinaedh, 793.
 — f. of Cinaedh, 828.
 — f. of Donn, 757.
 — f. of Maelmidhe, 871.
 — f. of Maelruanaidhe, 914.
 — gs. of Cernach, fought btl. against his b. Niall, at Galtrim, 777.
 — j.-k. of Keenaght, defeated and put to flight by Dunchad, j.-k., 824.
 — s. of Aengus, sl., 635.
 — s. of Ailill, steward of Armagh, ob., 909.
 — s. of Cathal, outraged ab., Euan, in Armagh, 826; j.-k. of Oriel, defeated in btl. of Leth-cam by Niall, 827.
 — s. of Cernach, steward of Armagh, ob., 817.
 — s. of Conchobar, k. of Oriors, fell at btl. of Sered-magh, 743.
 — s. of Congalach, defeated Ferrard, 822; k. of Ciannachta (of Bregia), ob., 839.
 — s. of Domnall, k. of Cenel-Loegaire, ob., 883.
 — s. of Fogartach, k. of S. Bregia, died a cleric, 797.
 — s. of Flathroe, sl. in btl., of Crew Mount, 1004.
 — s. of Mael-mocherghi, sl. in defeat of Ulidian crews, 913.
 — s. of Muiredach, k. of Ferrard, sl. by Ulidians, 896.
 — s. of Muiredach, k. of Ui-Cremthainn, sl. by Ulidians, 878.
 — s. of Oengus, vice-ab. of Clonmacnoise, ob., 835.
 — s. of Tuathal, k. of Ferrard, sl. by Murchadh, 822.
 — ss. of one sl. by the other, 777.
 Cunga, f. of Ultan, 665
 Cunga (Cong, co. Mayo), dying in pilgrimage at, 1168.
 Cures, miraculous, *see* Holy Cross of Raphoe.
 Cureta, f. of Daircill, 678.
 Curia, Roman (Papal), 1258, 1274, 1328, 1377.
 Curoi, f. of Cinaedh, 843.
 — s. of Aedh, sl., 711.
 — s. of Aldniadh, ab. of Incheleraun, Lough Ree, and of Fochlaidh of Meath, sage and most versed in Scotie histories ob., 871.
 — s. of Oenghus, k. of Cenel-Loeghaire, ob., 797.
 Curragh, *see* Cuirrech.
 Curragh of Cenn-eitigh (in Roscommon), 1397.
 Curraigh, *see* Cuirrigh.
 Curse, of Men of I., deserved by outrage on coarb of Patrick, 1128.
 — on violator of right of asylum, 1162.
 Curthri, f. of Suibne, 657.
 Cusac, Adam, 1281, 1282, 1285; ob., 1287.
 — Colin, hostage of his b., Adam, 1285.
 Cusrath Menn, f. of Maelcaich, 784.
 Cusin, Thomas, Master of Law, school-master at Armagh, ob., 1462.
 Cussen, David, s. of Richard, 1256.
 Custantin (Constantine), s. of Aedh, k. of Scotland, ob., 952.
 — s. of Cinaedh, k. of Picts, ob., 876; f. of Domnall, 900.
 — s. of Fergus, k. of Pictland, ob., 820.
 Custody of Domnall, coarb of Patrick, hostages of Men of I., in 1102.
 Cutlach, Colman, 744.
 Cycle, Decemnovennal, 1st year of, 1178
 2nd year of, 1179; 8th year of, 1014.
 — great Paschal (of 532 years), first year of 11th from Creation; of 3rd from Incarnation, 1064.
 Cyril (St., bp. of Alexandria), flourished, 435.

D.

- Da-Sinchill (*Two Sinchells*: sen. and jun.),
coarb. of (ab. of Killeigh), 983.
- Daball (*Tall r.*, co. Armagh), 955, 963;
100 oz. of Mass-requisites of Cellach
abp. of Armagh) lost and Cellach en-
dangered in 1118.
- Dabeoc (St.), avenged pillaging of his
Termon before end of year, 1070; miracle
of, 1196; Termon of (Termonmagrath,
co. Donegal), 1499, 1504, 1528.
- Dachonna (founder) of Daire(-Dachonna),
ob., 706.
- the Pious, bp. of Conor, ob., 726.
- (founder) Assylyn, 1210.
- Daethe, btl. of, 587.
- Dagan of Eneriley, feast of, Sep. 13, fell
on Tues., moon 13, 908.
- Daig [St.], s. of Cairell, ob., 587; Innis-
keen (co. Louth) of, 784, 789, 873, 882,
884, 949, 1022, 1085, 1166.
- Daigre, foster-f. of Diarmait, 814.
- Daile (Inber-: *estuary of Dail*—Redcross-
river: Eneriley, Arklow bar., co. Wick-
low), Dagan (St.) of, *see* Dagan.
- Daimene, gf. of Dunchad, 785.
- Daimen, Clochar-Mac-n- (or Clochar, *q.v.*),
869, 1127.
- Daimin, f. of Conall, 609.
- Daimairgit, died, 565.
- Daintech, f. of Conall, 813.
- Dair-inis (*oak-island*: Molana island in
Blackwater, near Youghal), ab. of,
Ferdacrich, 747; flooded, 786.
- Daircill, s. of Cureta, bp. of Glendalough,
ob., 678.
- Daire, gf. of Duinechaidh, 796.
- Daire and Daire-calgaigh (Derry), ab. of
made mitred ab., 1158.
- abbots of:—
Cinaedh, 921.
Diarmait, 908.
Donnchad (coarb of), 1066.
Finnechta, 939.

Daire.—*cont.*

- Fogartach, 975.
- Mael-Eoin, 1025.
- Muircertach, 882.
- Gilla Mac Liach O'Branan, 1175.
1198.
- Flaithbertach O'Brolchain, 1158,
1163, 1164, 1175.
- Flann O'Brolchain, 1220.
- Fonachtan O'Bronain, 220.
- Ainmire O'Coffey, 1214.
- O'Ferrall, 1204.
- Gilla-Crist O'Kearney, 1198.
- Robartach (coarb of Colum-cille),
954.
- atonement to community of for homi-
cide in, *see* O'Carolan, Donnchadh.
- bishops of:—
James Mac Mahon, 1519.
Henry Mageraghty, 1297.
Florence O'Carolan, 1230.
" " (2) 1293.
Germanus, 1246, [:-] Gilla-in-
Coimded, O'Carolan 1279.
Muiredach O'Coffey (bp. of Cenel-
Eogain), 1173.
Domnall O'Fallon, 1486 1500.
Hugh O'Neill, 1319.
Sir Nicholas Weston, 1484.
- burned, 788; burned with its Peni-
tentiary, 1166; part of burned, 1204;
church of, 1250; church of built in 90
days, 1164; clergy sl. in, 1261; Colum-
ban abbacy of, 1174; community of,
1205, 1214; community of slew Ardgar,
1124; Domnall Mac Loughlin, k. I.,
died at, 1121; door of church of made
by ab., Flaithbertach O'Brolchain, 1155;
Foreigners defeated in, 833; founded,
546.
- herenaghs of:—
Cleirichen, 950.
Congalach Mac Conchaille, 1112.
Geoffrey O'Deery, 1233.
Mac-Craith O'Deery, 1180.
Mael-Isu O'Deery, 1219.

Daire.—*cont.*

- Eogan O'Kearney, 1096.
 Muircertach O'Millugan, 1207, 1220.
 Domnall O'Murray (chief lector), 1207.
 Mael-Isu O'Murray, 1185.
 Mael-Cainnigh Ua Fercomais, 1185, 1189.
 Flann Ua Tachain, 1022.
- Hermitage of, 1122; houses of separated from churches; 80 houses of razed thereby; centre of enclosed and right of asylum given to, with curse on violator, 1162; mon. of, 1213; mon. of Friars of, 1281; penitentiary of, 1195, 1214, 1216; penitentiary of Columba in, 1173; pilgrimage to, 1188, 1212, 1214; pillaged by Danes, 990; port of, 1197; profanation of by abduction, 1223; scribe of, Caech-seuili, 724; slaying in, 1180; great storm at, 1178; head of students of, 1166; other references, 669, 1188, 1192, 1196, 1197, 1199, 1421, 1512, 1514.
- -Brosge (= Airedh-Brosge, *q.v.*), 1536.
- -Cenain (Derrycannon, co. Fermanagh), 1486.
- [-Dachonna], and Daire-Disirt-Dochonna (*Oak-wood of hermitage of Dochonna*: Dysart, Ferrard bar., co. Louth), 706; defeat of Gentiles by Tigernach (k. of Lagore) at, 848.
- -dubain (in Leitrim), 1380.
- -eithnigh (probably Derrynavlan, Graystown, par., Slieveardagh bar., co. Tipperary), ab. of, Maelochtaraich, 800.
- -laegh (Derrylegh, co. Donegal), 1495.
- -Lubraim (Derryloran, co. Tyrone), herenagh of Mael-Muire, 1123.
- -Maelain (Derryvullen par., Lurg and Tirkennedy barr., co. Fermanagh), 1420, 1484; herenagh of, 1495; parson

Daire.—*cont.*

- of, 1495, 1504; vicar and herenagh of, 1500. *See also* Airech-Maelain.
- -Meilli (perhaps on the border of Lough Melvin, co. Leitrim), (St.) Tigernach, founder of, 810.
- -mor (in Ossory), plain of, 1156.
- -murchaisi (Derrybrurchaise or Killyman, co. Armagh), 689.
- -Patraic (Derrypatrick, Meath), castle of razed, 1176.
- Daithgus, s. of Baeth, k. of Desies, sl., 732.
- Dalach of Dysartale, coarb of Feichin and Tola, died old, 1011.
- f. of Coimhan, 868.
- f. of Eicnech, 999; of Eicnech and Murchad, 963.
- f. of Eicnechan, 906.
- s. of Congus, ab. of Duleek, ob., 820.
- s. of Muircertach, chief of Cenel-Conaill, sl. by his sept, 870.
- Dalaraide (*see under* Cruithni), be-headed Oengus, royal-heir of M. of I., 883; bishops of, *see under* Condere; defeated Ulidians at Ardagh, 1095; defeated with great slaughter by Mael-Finnia, 897; defeated by Ulidians, 1014, 1016, 1104; kept by Domnall O'Loughlin, 1113; foray into by Flaithbertach, 962; Foreigners of, 1189; forts of Foreigners between and Cenel-Eoghain sacked by Aedh (k. I.), 866; fought domestic btl. at Duma-achadh, 783; fought 2 domestic btls., 776; fought Ulidians, 972; hosting to by Nial, s. of Aedh, 914; hosting into and hostages of taken by Domnall (k. I.), 960; with Concobar on hosting in Iveagh and Bregia, 1128; invaded, 1177.
- kings of:—
- Aedh, 1130.
- Aedh of Ard, 698.
- Aedhan, 616.
- Bec, 909.

Dalaraide.—cont.

Bresal, 792.
 Cellach, 943.
 Cinaedh, 832.
 Domnall, 1016.
 Donnchad, 1004.
 Fiachna Lurga, 625.
 Flannacan, 849.
 Lethlabar, 828.
 Lethlabar, 979.
 Loingsech, 914, 932.
 Domnall Mac Dunlevy, 1177.
 Mac Etigh 900.
 Maelbresail, 825.
 Muiredach, 897.

— kings of O'Lynch sept :—1077.

Concobar, 1046.
 Domnall, 1065.
 Donnchad, 1114.
 Finnchaise, 1113.

— kings of :—

Tomaltach, 790.
 Ua Eochaiden, 1070.

— massacred Ulidians, 790; pillaged by Muircertach, 1103; raided, 1178; raided by Ardgar and Tyrone, 1059; raided by Niall, 1056; slew Domnall, k. of Fir-Li, 1036; submitted to Domnall O'Loughlin, 1114; other references, 483, 1199, 1216.

Dal-Buinne (Upper Massareene, bar., co. Antrim, and Drumbo and Kilwarlin par., co. Down), k. of, Gilla-Patraic, 1130.

— -Cais (tribe name of the O'Briens and of their territory, Thomond), 1528; O'Deas' castle in, 1114; defeated and slaughtered with Torlogh O'Brien at btl. of Lackan, 1117; k. of, Muircertach O'Brien, 1168; O'Brien of, 1524; O'Gunning of, 1105; stewards (Patrician) of :—Cu-Macha, s. of Clairchu, 1053, Oengus, gs. of Clairchu, 1108.

— -Fiatach (a sept in co. Down), steward of, Assid Ua Amhradhain, 1100.

Dal.—cont.

— -riata (Antrim co., N. of Slemish), Armoy (in Cary bar.) of, 1247; Danes came to, 986; defeated by Cruithni, 629; defeated Cruithni in btl. of Murlough, 731; Dunbo in, 1182.

— kings of :—

Aedh the Fair, 778.
 Donncoirci, 792.
 Fergus, 781.
 Fiannamail, 700.

— raided, 1165; slew Muircertach, s. of Aedh, 1013; wasted Cruithni and Ulidia, 691; won btl. of Ard-Corann, 627.

— Scottish (in Argyle), defeated by (Piets of) Fortrenn, 736; defeated Britons, 711, 717; defeated by Oengus, 741.

— kings of :—

Ainfcellach, 698.
 Conad Cerr, 629.
 Domangart, 673.
 Domnall Brecc, 650.
 Ferchar, 694.
 Selbach, 714, 723, 730.

— slaughtered, 704; slew Gofraidh, k. of Hebrides, 989; wasted by Oengus, 736.

Dalkey Island, *see* Delginis-Cualann.

Dalta (pupil in monastic life), 893.

Dalton, joined O'Farrell in war, 1386.

— Edmund, s. of Piers, the Dalton, ob., 1487.

— Henry, s. of John, gs. of Piers, sl., 1495.

— descendants of Henry, 1495.

— Margaret, d. of Andrew, w. of O'Farrell, ob., 1488.

— Miles, cas. of taken, 1386.

— Nicholas, s. of Edmond, s. of Piers, sl., 1495.

— Philip, ob., 1379.

— Thomas, the Dalton, s. of Edmund, gs. of Piers, w. of eloped with O'Meagher, 1491.

— Thomas, s. of Edmund, s. of Piers,

Dalton.—*cont.*

- taken 1495 ; ransomed for 300 marks and 280 cows, 1496.
- William, 1373 (sl.), 1374 ; s. of, 1386.
- William the Rough, s. of Maurice, gs. of Piers, 1482.
- Daltons, 1452 ; slew O'Melaghlin, 1386.
- Dall, f. of Aedh, 608.
- Damage, much, done to Armagh by Amhlaim, 869.
- Damascus, btl. of, 1299.
- Dam-cluain (*meadow of oxen* : in Leinster), btl. of, 605.
- -derg (*red ox* : in Fir-cul, *q.v.*), btl. of, 742.
- -inis (*ox-island* : Devenish Island, Lough Erne), abbots of :—
- Ciaran, 921.
- Colman (coarb of Molaisse), 957.
- Cormac (coarb of), 996.
- Diarmait (coarb of Molaisse), 974.
- Laisre (Molaisse, founder), 564. 571.
- Flann Mac Clancy (coarb of Molaisse), 1114.
- Maelachidh, 896.
- Maelmordha, 924.
- Maelodhor, 870.
- Martan, 868.
- Colman O'Connolly (coarb of Molaisse), 1038.
- Mael-Cainnigh O'Tully (coarb of Molaisse), 1049.
- Rechtabra, 818.
- burned, 1360 ; burned with its churches, 1157 ; coarb of, 1390.
- herenaghs of :—
- Cathalan, 1002.
- Fogartach, 985.
- Maelbethach, 946.
- O'Scanlan, 1012.
- O'Tully, 1328.
- Molaisse (founder) of, 1107 ; monks of, Cele-Dulassi, 751, Derir, 722 ; parsons of, O'Flanagans, 1450, 1520 ; priors of, 1379, 1419, 1462, 1505, 1521 ; razed

Dam-inis.—*cont.*

- by Gentiles, 837 ; sacristan of, 1479 ; Gilla-Crist, k. of Fermanagh, sl. in, 1076 ; vicar of, 1489 ; other references, 1411, 1538.
- Damliace and Damliace of Ciannan (Duleek, Meath), abbots of :—
- Cathnia (MS., Cathina), 810.
- Coimhan, 868.
- Crunnmael, 819.
- Dalach, 820.
- Eochaidh (coarb of Ciannan), 1098.
- Fedhach, 789.
- Finsnechta, 849.
- Moenach, 900.
- Muiredach, 935.
- Oengus, 783.
- bp.-abbots of :—
- Cormac, 885.
- Gnia, 872.
- anchorite of, Gnía (bp.-ab.), 872.
- bishops of :—
- Colman, 907.
- Fergus, 783.
- Finchar, 920.
- Gilla-Mochua Mac Camchuarta, 1117.
- Tuathal, 929.
- burned, 1169 ; church of pillaged by Gentiles, 832 ; Domnall (coarb of Patrick (brought ill to and died at, 1105 ; herenaghs of :—Aedh, 1093 ; Oengus, 955 ; 81 houses burned, and many sl. in by Morgallion, 1123 ; monks of :—Aldchu, 725 ; Cerpan, 754 ; oratory of Ciannan at, 881 ; pillaged by Fermanagh, 1028.
- scribes of —
- Colman (bp.), 907.
- Finchar (bp.), 920.
- Gnia (bp.-ab.), 872.
- Tuathal (bp.), 929.
- stewards of :—
- Eicnech, 781.
- Loingsech, 922.

Danes, at Dalriata in three ships : 140 of hung, others sold, 986 ; pillaged Derry, 990 ; pillaged Iona Christmas Eve : slew ab. and 15 seniors, 986 ; 360 of same Danes sl., 987 ; won btl. of Man, 987.

Daniel, ab. of Glendalough and Tallaght, ob., 868.

— bp. of Kingarth, ob., 660.

— f. of Noe, 675.

— gs. of Foilene, scribe of Letuba, ob., 773.

— (mk.) of Cluain-coirpthe, eminent historian, ob., 918.

— s. of Colman the Mild, ab. of Ard-braccan, ob., 736.

Darcy, ss. of Edmund, 1484.

Dare(St.), *Law* of, promulgated over Connaught, 812 ; accepted by Ui-Neill, 813 ; promulgated in Connaught again, 826.

Darerca (foundress) of Killery, called Moninne, ob., 517, or 519.

Dargart, s. of Finngwine, sl., 686 ; f. of Nectan, 710.

Dark year, 912, 913.

Darkness, year of, 625.

Dartin, k. of Ui-Bresail, sl. by Ui-Meith and Farney, 1109.

Dartree, *see* Dartraighe of Coninis.

Dartrighe of Coninisand of Oriel (Dartree bar., co. Monaghan), burned, 1432, 1457.

— kings of :—
 Scolaighe, 947.
 Trenfher, 1007.

— lords of, Mac Mahons, 1486, 1492 ; parson of, 1486 ; raided, 1502 ; wasted 1505.

— of Mac Clancy (Roselagher bar., co. Leitrim), chiefs of, Mac Clancys, 1274, 1281, 1301, 1333, 1337, 1349, 1366, 1418.

— kings of :—
 Domnall, 998.
 O'Rourke, 1271.
 Ualgarc, 961.

— other references, 1278, 1330, 1337, 1496, 1499†

Dathal, s. of Dublene, anchorite, bp., scribe, ob., 817.

Dathi, f. of Ailill Molt, 463, 467.

Dating, A. M., (falsely) ascribed to Bede, Dionysius Exiguus, Hebrews and Seventy Interpreters. *See* Mundane Reckonings.

Daughter of *Got*. *See* *Got*, d. of.

— of Lulach, m. of Oenghus, 1130.

— of Mac Dunlevy, hostage to O'Loughlin, 1165.

— of Mael-Sechnaill, *see* Mael-Sechnaill (Muirgel).

— of O'Melaghlin, w. of Tigernan O'Rourke, *see* Gold, 60 oz.

— of Oswy, died in mon. of Hilda, 713.

— sold for food by f. in I., 965.

David, s. of Guaire, gs. of Faranan, bp. of Armagh, (papal) legate of all I., ob., 551, or 553.

De Burgh, sl., 1374.

— of Camlin, sl., 1375.

— Clanricard of, *see* Clann-Ricaird.

— Clan-William of, *see* under Clann-Ricaird.

— Dabug (David) the Brown, Mac William, ob., 1329.

— David, s. of Edmond, s. Hubert, taken, 1385.

— Edmond, 1416.

— — ss. of, 1480.

— — Mac William, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1339, 1342.

— — the Scotsman, Mac William, ob. ; succeeded by his son, 1375.

— — s. of Ricard, Mac William, took off w. of O'Loughlin, 1487 ; lord of Kilmaine, sl., 1513.

— 100 gallowglasses of sl., 1467.

— gs. of earl, made prisoner in Connaught, 1349.

— Henry, s. of Ulick, s. of Ricard, ob., 1359.

— Hubert, s. of David the Brown, Mac William, 1342, 1343 ; s. of sl., 1342.

— Jenkin, sl., 1342.

De Burgh.—*cont.*

- John, s. of Edmond, s. of Hubert, ob., 1369.
- — s. of Edmond, s. of Hubert, sl., 1406 ; ss. of, 1469.
- — of Ricard, ob., 1397.
- — ss. of, 1536.
- Mac David :—
 - John, 1347.
 - William Bimilis, sl., 1347.
- Mac William, 1217, 1235, 1262, 1309, 1328, 1329, 1331, 1332, 1341, 1342, 1349, 1351, 1366, 1368, 1377, 1379, 1420, 1435, 1440, 1486. *See also under* Clann-Ricaird.
- Oliver, w. of, 1537.
- Philpin, s. of, 1351.
- Sir Redmond, ob., 1361.
- Redmond of the Muine, s. of, ob., 1361.
- Ricard, defeated, 1467 ; ss. of, 1480.
- — descendants of, 1526.
- — jun., invaded, and defeated by Mac Namaras, 1377.
- — s. of Ricard, ob., 1397.
- — s. of Thomas, sl., 1469.
- — s. of William, Justiciary of I., 1228 ; took O'Connor prisoner, 1232.
- Richard, sl., 1377.
- — leg of broken, 1409.
- — Red Earl of Ulster, invaded Connaught, 1288 ; invaded Tyrone, Tyrconnell, and Connaught, 1291 ; led hosting to Roscommon, 1292 ; taken prisoner, 1294 ; liberated, 1295 ; on Scottish invasion, 1296 ; w. of, ob., 1304 ; defeated by Edward Bruce, 1315 ; ob., 1326 ; other references, 1297, 1300, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1310.
- — the Fair, s. of, 1289.
- Theobald, 1296 ; ob., 1303.
- — ob., 1336.
- — 1367 ; heir of Mac William, sl., 1374.
- — Mac William, head of kern, sl., 1377.

De Burgh, Theobald.—*cont.*

- — s. of Walter, Mac William, ob., 1503.
- Thomas, sl. 1342.
- — Mac William, 1399.
- — s. of Walter, constable of Buninna, and his b., sl., 1308.
- Ulick, made Upper (Clanricard) Mac William, 1402.
- — s. of Ricard, s. of William the Grey, ob., 1343.
- — s. of Richard, s. of Thomas, taken, 1486 ; ss. of, 1505.
- — s. of Ulick, Mac William of Clanricard, w. of, 1498.
- Walter, 1328, 1329 ; defeated, 1330 ; invaded Moylurg, 1331 ; taken and starved to death in prison, 1332 ; d. of, w. of Aedh O'Connor, ob., 1364.
- — earl of Ulster, invaded Tyrconnell, 1265 ; took custody of Mac Sweeney, 1267 ; defeated, 1270 ; lord of Connaught, ob., 1272.
- — gs. of earl of Ulster, defeated and taken, 1407 ; w. of, 1421 ; ob., 1432.
- — heir of Ricard, ob., 1304.
- — made (Lower) Mac William, 1402.
- — s. of Sir David, ob., 1377.
- — s. of Ricard, aided Conn O'Donnell with fleet, 1497 ; ss. of, 1513.
- William, 1201.
- — invaded Connaught, 1230 ; built Galway cas., 1232.
- — Blind-eye, sl., 1467.
- — earl of Ulster, defeated O'Brien, 1328 ; took and imprisoned Walter de Burgh (*q. v.*), 1332 ; sl., 1333.
- — the Grey, s. of William Mor, ob., 1322 or 1324 ; two ss. of 1311.
- — jun., taken, 1270.
- — Mac William, invaded Munster, defeated De Clare, but was taken, 1311 ; defeated O'Connor ; raided Moylurg, 1316.

De Burgh, William—cont.

— the Rough, s. of David, taken in btl., 1419.

— the Saxon, ob., 1368.

— s. of Sir Edmond, ob., 1384.

— s. of earl Richard, won btl. of Berna-in-mil, 1332; took O'Hara; raided by Edmond Mac William, 1335; made peace with O'Brien, 1337; w. of, d. of O'Brien, taken by O'Connor, k. C., 1339.

De Clare, defeated, 1311.

De Clare, Richard, sl., 1318.

De Cogan, Milo, defeated Irish at Dublin, 1171; defeated in Connaught, 1177; sl., 1182.

— sl., 1316.

De Courcey, John, destroyed Down, built castle at, defeated Ulidia, Cenel-Eogain and Oriel; invaded Dalaraide, Ui-Tuirtre, Fir-Li and burned Coleraine and other churches, 1177; raided, and defeated in, Louth, Dalaraide and Ui-Tuirtre, 1178; invaded Connaught, 1188; pillaged Armagh, 1189; went against Foreigners of Leinster and Munster, 1195; invaded Keenaght, Tyrone and Inishowen, 1197; invaded Inishowen, 1199; aided Cathal Red-hand O'Connor, and defeated, 1201; expelled to Tyrone, 1205.

De Exeter, Clann-Jordan, 1412.

— ss. of John, 1394.

— Jordan, sl., 1258.

— Jordan, invaded Corran, 1273.

— Meyler, sl., 1289.

— lord of Ballylahan, slew O'Hanly, 1131; sl., 1317.

— Mac Jordan, ob., 1336.

— Slevin, sl., 1316.

De Gray, John, bp. of Norwich, 1212.

De Lacy, Hugh, sl.; censure on, 1186.

— Hugh, s. of Hugh, went against Foreigners of Leinster and Munster, 1195; aided Cathal Red-hand O'Connor, and defeated, 1201; expelled De

De Lacy—cont.

Courcy from Ulidia, 1204, 1205; invaded Tullyhog and Keenaght, 1207; came to I., and raided Foreigners, 1222.

— Hugh, sl., 1412.

— Meyler, 1203.

— Walter, 1203.

— William, sl., 1233.

De Marisco, Adam, sl., 1318.

— Geoffrey, 1225.

— Walter, constable of Carrickfergus, 1268.

— William, s. of Justiciary of I., taken, 1227.

De Spinellis, Octavian, abp. of Armagh, held synod in Drogheda, 1486; ob., 1513.

De Valle, Stephen, bp. of Meath, 1374.

De Verdon, s. of, sl., 1271.

Deacon, outrage on bp. by, 1123.

Deagh-duirn, s. of Reochadh, f. of Fiag, 514.

Dean (of Derry Chapter?), 1525.

— (rural) of Lough Erne, 1390, 1414, 1498, 1518.

Dearth, great, 764, 1317, 1496; caused by frost and snow, 1115; Tyrone churches desolated by, 1179.

Deasy, Gerald, ob., 1494.

Death, from:—emeroids, 808; grief, 909; hunger and thirst, 824.

— of Domnall (coarb of Patrick) at Duleek, 1105; premature, 796, 869; sudden, 800 (by fall from horse), 807, 812, 814, 878, 888, 1124; whilst doing penance, 890; without Communion, 836.

— ss. of = malefactors, 847.

Decemnovennal Cycle, *see* Cycle.

Decies, *see* Desi of Munster.

Decision of abp. of Armagh respecting Derry lectorship, 1220.

Deece, *see* Desi of Bregia.

Decrees of Cloenad Synod, *see* (1) Episcopal Order; (2) Alumnus of Armagh.

Dedication of St. Patrick's Church,
Dublin, 1254.

Dedime, gs. of Ligan, sage of Clonmac-
noise, ob., 752.

Deer, wild, hunted on Lough Neagh in
frost, 818.

Defeat of Ashes, 1171.

Defeat of:—Muicertach O'Brien by Oriel,
at Ard-Monain, 1075.

O'Rourke at Ath-na-croise; quatrain
relative thereto, 1024.

Keenaght by O'Melaghlin and Men of
Magh-Itha, at Balteagh, 1076.

Brefnians, with loss of (k.) Flann and
many nobles, by Flann (k. I.) and
his ss., 910.

Brefnians, 1009.

Caman, 960.

Cathal at Moylena, 1078.

Muircertach O'Loughlin's cavalry by
Foreign cavalry in Magh-Fitharta,
1162.

O'Rourke's cavalry by cavalry of Con-
cobar O'Loughlin, 1128.

Cenel-Conaill, 978; by Cenel-Eogain,
1043; by Cenel-Eogain at Fersad-
Suilidhe, 1098.

Cenel-Enna, 1175.

Cenel-Eogain, Oriel and Ulidia by De
Courcy, 1177.

Connaught cavalry by cavalry of Con-
cobar O'Loughlin, 1131.

Connacians, 838 (by Gentiles), 1009,
1018 (by O'Muldory).

Connaught, *i.e.*, Tirawley and Owles,
with many sl. and captive, by Niall,
s. of Aedh, 913.

Craib, 1295.

Crinach, 1086.

Dalaraide by Ulidians, 1041 (with great
slaughter), 1016, 1104.

Dal-Cais by Brian O'Brien and gs. of
Cathal O'Connor, 1117.

N. Decies by Gentiles, 836.

(and death) of Domnall, 965.

Domnall, k. L., 983.

Defeat—*cont.*

Donnchad, s. of Brian (Boruma), by
his b., Tadhg, 1014; Donnchad, at
Sliab-Crot by Diarmait, 1058.

Eochaill, 1086.

Fermanagh by Domnall O'Loughlin,
at Ergal Ford, 1080.

Ui-Cremthainn by Farney, at Fewes,
1078.

Fermanagh by Cenel-Eogain of Tully-
hog, at Mailderg, 1077.

Finvoy, 1054.

Flann (k. I.) by Foreigners, in which
fell Aedh, k. C., Lergus, bp. of Kil-
dare, and Donnchadh, ab. of Kil-
dalkey, 888.

Fogartach, k. of S. Bregia, and Lor-
can, k. L., by Donnchad and Mael-
mithidh, with great loss in slain and
captives, 913.

Black Foreigners by Saxons, with
immense loss, 893.

Foreigners of Dublin by Niall, in
naval btl., with great slaughter and
enslavement of survivors, 1022.

Gentiles by k. of Dalaraide and by
k. of S. Leinster, with *family* of
Taghmon, 828.

Gentiles at Dublin fort, 902.

Gilla-Crist and Iveagh by Ruaidhri,
1057.

Iveagh by Oriors, 1086; by Ui-
Meith and Farney, 1109; at Cenn-
daire, 1118; on Kilmore Plain,
1120.

Clanricard and O'Brien at Knockdoe
(with great slaughter), by Gerald,
earl of Kildare, 1504.

Lagenians and Foreigners at Dublin
(Clontarf), by Brian and Mael-
Sechlainn, 1014.

Lagenians by Domnall O'Brien and
Dublin Foreigners, 1115.

Loch-monan, 1522.

Longford by O'Conors, at Ros; vice
versa, at Magh-Brengair, 1110.

Defeat.—cont.

Louth, Cremorne and N. Bregia in vale of Newry r., 996.
 Louth, Ui-Dorthain, and Ui-Meith, with slaughter, by Sitriuc, 1032.
 Magh-Lughad, 1160.
 Midians, by Foreigners and Lagenians, 1013.
 Donnchad O'Rourke at Moin-cruinneice, by S. of I., 1084.
 Monaghan bar. (with loss of k.), at Sruveel, 997.
 Morgallion and Carbury, by Breghians, 1060.
 Muircertach and Conaing, by Fergal and Sichfridh, in Magh-Uatha, 933.
 Munstermen, by N. of I. and Leinstermen in btl. of Ballaghmoon, 908.
 Niall, s. of Dubthuinné (k. of Iveagh), by Niall, s. of Eochaid (who became k.), 1012.
 Norsemen, by Saxons at Brunanburh, 937.
 Murchad O'Brien by Torlogh, 1055.
 Concobar O'Melaghlín by Murchad, 1033.
 Oriel (with great slaughter), by Niall, 1022; Oriel in Louth, 1041.
 Ossory, 974.
 Ossory and Ormond by Carthach, 1043.
 Otho, k. of Franks, by Conrad, 1038.
 Picts by Black Foreigners, 875.
 N. Saxons by Black Foreigners, at York, 867.
 Scots, Britons and Saxons, by Foreigners, 952.
 Scots (with slaughter), by Saxons, 1006.
 Sithbe, 1068.
 Sitriuc by Ugaire, 1020.
 Thomond by O'Conors, 1094; by Connaught, in btl. of Latteragh, 1117.
 Ualgarc, gs. of Ruarc, (and death), 970.
 Ui-Cennselaigh, 974.

Defeat.—cont.

Ui-Maine by Garrycastle, 1038.
 Ui-Meith (with slaughter), by Ui-Bresail, 1107.
 Ulidians and Dalaraide (with great slaughter), by Mael-Finnia, 897.
 crews of Ulidians fleet (with many sl. around s. of k. of Lecale), in Saxon haven, by Gentiles, 913.
 Ulidians and Iveagh at Loughbrickland, 1005.
 Ulidians by Oriel, 1032; at Ardagh, 1095; by Concobar O'Loughlin, 1130.
Defender, O'Dowda, sl., 1162.
 — of Tara, 1197.
 Deileroth, f. of Finnguire, 711; f. of Garnat, 716.
 Deilgne-Mogoroic (Delgany, co. Wicklow), Sitriuc defeated at, 1021.
 Deirgge (gen. sg. of Deirgg), Flann, 758.
 Delbna (Delvin bar., Westmeath), barons of, 1399, 1429, 1430, 1452, 1458, 1473, 1475, 1478, 1493, 1494, 1530; defeated, 822; raided by, but few of slew, Iarnan and massacred raiders, 1035; treacherous massacre of, 828; slew Cinaedh, k. of Cenel-Loighaire, 843; town of (Castletown-Delvin), burned, 1475.
 — (-Bethra: Garrycastle bar., King's co.), defeated Ui-Maine, 1038; 30 boats of wrecked on Lough Ree, 756.
 — kings of:—
 Cerball, 829.
 Cochlan, 1053.
 Diumasach, 756.
 Gilla-Ossen, 1096.
 Mac Coughlan, 1292.
 Mac Coughlan, 1386.
 — martyred Maelachidh, 896; wasted by Ossory, 742.
 — -Lodot (a district between Shannon and Suck, in S. of co. Roscommon), btl. in 818.
 Delend (Telenn, co. Donegal?) btl. of, 657.

- Delgany, *see* Deilgne-Mogoroic.
- Delginis-Cualann (*thorny island of Cualann*, *q.v.*: Dalkey island), *lusus naturae* in, 733.
- Deluge, wetness like, 1491.
- Delvin, *see* Delbna.
- Dema, gf. of Setna, 976.
- Deman, f. of Fiachna, 602, 627.
- (perhaps same as preceding) s. of Cairell, died, 572.
- Demand (of Patrician cess), of coarb of Patrick given by Munster, 973.
- full, of Patrick's congregation and coarb, given by Brian (Boruma), 1006.
- Deoninne, in Mughdoinn of Bregia, defeat of Foreigners at, 837.
- Deposition of :—
- Donnchad, s. of Brian Boruma, as k. M., 1064.
- Domnall O'Connor, as k. C., 1105.
- Son of Torlogh O'Connor by Lagenians and Foreigners, 1127.
- Depth of grave, *see* Shrine of Colman.
- Deputy, *see* Justiciary.
- Derb[ff]ail, d. of Tadhg, k. C., ob., 1010.
- Derbfail, d. of Mael-Finnia, q. of Tara, ob., 931.
- Derbforgaill, gd. of Brian (Boruma), w. of Diarmait, k. L., died in Emly, 1080.
- Der[b]forgall, ob., 684.
- Dere-bruach (Grange, co. Londonderry), pillaged, 1197.
- Ferna (apparently, a fort *overlooking Ferns*), razed by Foreigners, 930.
- Dercan, f. of Niall, 1015.
- Derer, f. of Cumsudh, 843.
- Derg (*red-complexioned*), Diarmaid, 862; Donnchad, 1039; Snedgus, 727.
- Dergan, f. of Cuilennan, 1056.
- Derile, f. of Bruide, 706; of Ciniod, 713; of Nectan, 726.
- Derir, gs. of Colla, (mk.) of Devenish, ob., 722.
- Derlas (Bright, co. Down), kings of :—
- Domnall, 1000.
- Dubdarach, 984.
- Derlas.—*cont.*
- Furudhran, 964.
- Maelgarb, 933.
- O'Flynn, 1216.
- Cu-maighi O'Flynn, 1121.
- Dermagh and Dairmagh (Durrow, Queen's co.), abbots of :—
- Blathmac, 811.
- Cinaedh, 793.
- Soergus, 836.
- Tuathal, 850.
- and its books burned, 1095; cas. of; date of foundation of church of, 1186; church of, *see* church, stone, of Durrow.
- community (*family*) of, defeated by community of Clonmacnoise and lost 200, 764; community of in btl. between (S.) Ui-Neill and Momonians, 776; "of Britons," Bregia S. despoiled to by Gentiles, 836; given to Columba, 589.
- herenaghs of :—Mael-Muire, 973; Scothine, 950; mk. of, Robartach, 872.
- scribe of, Robartach (mk.), 872; steward of, Crunnmhael, 839; termon of community of burned to church door by Feidhlimidh, k. of Cashel, 833.
- Derrybruchaise, *see* Daire-murchaisi.
- Derrybrusk, *see* Airech-Brosga.
- Derrycannon, *see* Daire-Cenain.
- Derrylegh, *see* Daire-laegh.
- Derryloran, *see* Daire-Lubrain.
- Derrynavlan, *see* Daire-eithnigh.
- Derrypatrick, *see* Daire-Patraic.
- Derryvullen, *see* Airech-Maelain and Daire-Maelain.
- Des-Muman (*South of Munster*: Desmond), 70 churches of destroyed by Torlogh O'Connor, 1121.
- earl of, 1402.
- — disinterred body of David Barry after 20 days and burned it, 1500.
- Gerald, earl of, defeated and taken, 1369; ob., 1398.
- Gerald, s. of James, s. of Thomas, s. of James, s. of Gerald, s. of Maurice, s. of earl Thomas, earl of, ob., 1486.

Des-Muman.—*cont.*

- s. of Gerald, earl of, 1411 ; came to I., 1414 ; at war with Mac Carthy, 1430 ; ob., 1463 ; w. of, 1435.
- James, s. of Thomas, s. of James, s. of Gerald, s. of earl Maurice, earl of, sl., 1487.
- James, earl of, 1510.
- James, s. of earl of, defeated Piers Butler ; defeated by earl of Kildare, 1514 ; took Aney cas. ; besieged and driven off from Lough Gur cas., 1515.
- Joan, d. of earl of, w. of Tadhg Mac Carthy Mor, ob., 1411.
- John, earl of, drowned in Suir, 1399.
- John, s. of earl of, lost Aney cas. to, and besieged in Lough Gur cas. by, James, s. of earl of, 1515.
- John, the Toothless, s. of Thomas, s. of James, s. of Gerald, s. of earl Maurice, slew his b., James, and sl. by his b. Maurice, 1487.
- Maurice, s. of Thomas, s. of James, s. of Gerald, s. of earl Maurice, made earl of, 1487 ; defeated O'Brien, 1488 ; took Murchad Mac Sweeney and slew Diarmait Mac Carthy, 1489.
- Thomas, s. of James, s. of earl Gerald, earl of, beheaded in Drogheda ; eulogium of, 1468.
- Thomas, s. of earl John, expelled from I., 1411.
- Thomas, jun., s. of earl Thomas [g]s. of earl Gerald, defeated and slew some of the Mac Carthys, O'Sullivans, and Mac Sweeneys, 1498.
- given to Mac Carthy by Torlogh O'Connor, 1118 ; hostages of sl. by Torlogh O'Connor, 1124 ; invaded, 1510.
- kings of :—
 - Fergal, 779.
 - Mac Carthy, 1209.
 - „ 1302, 1303.
 - „ 1381.
 - Cormac Mac Carthy, 1359.
 - Diarmait „ 1176, 1229.

Des-Muman.—*cont.*

- Domnall jun. Mac Carthy, 1391.
- Son of Murchad MacCarthy, 1168.
- Tadhg „ 1124.
- Tadhg, s. of Domnall Mac Carthy, 1391.
- Maelmhuidh, 978.
- future k. of, Mac Carthy, 1300 ; Men of, 1204, 1261 ; raided and countless cattle-spoil taken from by Torlogh O'Connor, 1126 ; raided by Torlogh O'Connor, 1127 ; slew Brian O'Brien, 1118 ; laid waste, both church and land, from Magh-Feimen to Tralee by Torlogh O'Connor, 1121.
- Descendants, two of Aedh Slane, fought against each other, 712.
- of Aedan (k. of Scottish Dalriata), war of, 649.
- of Conn [of 100 btlis.] (= Ui-Neill), 738.
- Desertcreaght, *see* Disert-da-crigh.
- Desi (of Bregia : *Deece* bar., Meath), kings of :—
 - Conall, 701.
 - Daithgus, 732.
 - Gilla-Fulartaigh, 1034.
 - Niallghus, 758.
- of Munster (*Decies* barr., co. Waterford, and Iffa and Offa bar., co. Tipperary), kings of :—
 - Cormac, 920.
 - Faelan, 966.
 - Maeleron (j.-k.), 858.
 - Mothla, 1014.
 - Muircertach, 1051.
- royal-heirs of, two O'Bricks, 1103 : slew Flann, 896 ; wasted Corcomroe, 744 ; wasted by Muircertach (k. of Ailech), 941 : by Gentiles, 836.
- Desmond, *see* Des-Muman.
- Desolation, of churches, forts and territories of I. by famine-pestilence, 1116.
- of Tyrone churches, 1179.
- Despoiling of Armagh, 793.
- Destitution, great, throughout I., 1099.

Destruction of :—Ailen-daingen, 714 ;

Ardstraw and Raphoe churches, 1199 ; birds, cattle and people by frost and snow, 1115 ; Breerighe, 752 ; Callraighe of Lurg by Ui-Briuin, 752 ; camp of Lagenians, with heavy loss, by Gentiles, 827 ; Irish cattle in snow, 748 ; large number of cattle, birds and salmon, by great snow, cold and unprecedented frost, 917 ; large number of cattle in raid of Leinster by Torlogh O'Connor, 1128 ; large number of cattle and large amount of crops by frost and snow, 1339 ; cattle, 1524 ; 70 Desmond churches by Torlogh O'Connor, 1121 ; Meath churches and forts, 971 ; Connor, 970 ; large number of cows, 1321, 1324, 1325 ; crops by wet weather, 1107 ; Dunleer in foray on Bregia by Donnchad (k. I.), 940 ; Dun-leithfinn, 734 ; Dunseverick by Foreigners of Strangford Lough, 926 ; very many by famine-pestilence, 1116 ; Kilclonfert, by Oengus (k. of Offaly), 789 ; lake-islands (crannogs) by storm, 857 ; land and seaproduce, fair weather and peace, by murder, 1534 ; island (crannog) of Lough Ramor by Mael-Sechnaill (k. I.), against malefactors of Lune and Morgallion, pillaging like Gentiles, 847 ; (crannog of) Loughrea lake, co. Galway, by Muirghis (k. C.), 802 ; monasteries, churches, houses and cattle by storm, 1478 ; oratory of Bangor by Gentiles, 824 ; many people, 1225, 1262 ; many people and cattle, 1207 ; men and cattle by snow-fall, 799 ; people, cattle and tillage, 1425 ; many trees by storm, 857 ; Trevet, 903 ; tame and wild animals by frost and snow, 1111 ; Ui-Neill at Cuince-Robairgi, 711 ; many woods by storm in I., 1121.

— *snow of*, 1179.

Destructive, Autumn most, to crops, 858.

Detna, in Bregia, btl. of, 520, or 523.

Devastation of :—Armagh by Foreigners

Devastation.—*cont.*

of Annagassan, July 10, 852 ; S. Bregia and E. Meath by Flann (k. I.), 914 ; Brefny by Domnall, 955 ; all islands of Britain by Gentiles, 794 ; Ciannachta by Gentiles, 827 ; Ciaraidhe by Muirghis (k. C.), 805 ; Clonmacnoise by Momonians, 1092 ; all Connaught by Gentiles, 836 ; Connaught by Domnall (k. I.), 965 ; Connaught by Mael-Sechnaill (k. I.), 998 ; Connaught, 1186 ; Connaught, by dissension, 1296 ; S. Connaught by Muirgis, s. of Tomaltach, k. C., 812 ; Cremorne by Aedh, s. of Niall, 794 ; Fore and Kells, 1176 ; Leinster :—by (Aedh) s. of Niall, k. I., twice in one month, 804 ; by same, 819 ; from Dublin to near Mullaghmast, by Donnchad, k. I., and Muircertach, k. of Ailech, 938 ; by Brian (Boruma), 998 ; Louth, 1176 ; Meath to Lough Ree, by ss. of Flann (k. I.), 915 ; Meath, Offaly and Decies by Muircertach, s. of Niall, 941 ; Munster, from Gowran to Limerick, by Flann (k. I.), 906 ; Offaly and Forth bar. (co. Carlow), 971 ; Oriors as far as Navan fort, 821 ; Skye island by Gentiles, 795 ; Westmeath by Domnall O'Loughlin and Donnchad O'Melaghlin, 1106.

Devenish, *see* Dam-inis.

Devlinite (fostered by O'Devlin), Feidhlimid, s. of Art, s. of Conn O'Neill, 1532.

Devotee, of Connaught, O'Fallon, ob., 1092.

Devotional versifier, Philip O'Higgin, 1487.

Diarmait, third ab. of Clonard, ob., 615.

— ab. of Derry, ob., 908.

— ab. of Iona, went to Scotland with reliquaries of Columba, 829 ; came to I. with same, 831.

— f. of Aedh, 714.

— f. of Art, 826.

— f. of Bodbcath, 704.

— f. of Brotudh, 1002.

Diarmait.—*cont.*

- f. of Coirpri, 876.
- f. of Cathal, 755.
- f. of Cellach, 1003.
- f. of Diarmait, 870.
- f. of Domnall, 1014.
- f. of Enna, 1091, 1092, 1098.
- f. of Finsnechta, 849.
- f. of Fogartach, 994.
- f. of Iron-knee, 1070.
- f. of Mael-Moedhoic, 917.
- f. of Maelmorda, 874.
- f. of Moghron, 846.
- f. of Muiredach, 1004.
- f. of Murchad, 1070, 1112.
- f. of Murecan, 863.
- f. of Niall, 826.
- f. of Sochlachan, 867, 912.
- f. of Tadhg, 865.
- f. of Uatha, 828.
- gs. of Aedh Roen, anchorite and religious teacher of all I., ob., 825.
- gs. of Conaing, sl. in btl. of Lagore, 786.
- gs. of Sechnusach, coarb of Sechnaill (ab. of Dunshaughlin, Meath), ob., 1040.
- gs. of Tighernan, or Tigernach, replaced by Forindan as ab. of Armagh, 835; went to Connaught with *Law* and *ensigns (vexillis)* of Patrick, 836; replaced Forindan in abbacy of Armagh, 839, 848; with Fethgna and council of community of Patrick, at Armagh royal conference, 851; coarb of Patrick, sagest of doctors of Europe, ob., 852.
- (mk.) of Cell-can (*recte*, Kilcash, co. Tipperary), ob., 848.
- s. of Aedh Slaine, slew Conall, s. of Suibne, 635; won btl. of Cuil-Caelain, 635; began reign (as k. I.), 643; won btl. of Carn-Conaill, 649; slew Conall, k. I., 654; died of plague, 665, or 668; f. of Cernach Sotal, 664, 667, 724.
- s. of Ailill, ab. of Kilcullen, died old, 937.

Diarmait.—*cont.*

- the Fleet, the Midian, s. of Airmedach Blind-eye, sl., 689; f. of Murchad the Midian, 715, 763, 862.
- s. of Becc, k. of Teffia, sl. in btl. of Ard-abla, 791.
- s. of Cerball, k. of Ossory, ob., 928.
- s. of Clothgne, sl. in btl. of Forcalad, 778.
- s. of Conaing, won btl. of Righe, 781.
- s. of Concobar, defeated Maelruanaidh, s. of Donnchad; sl. same day by Mael-Sechnaill (s. of Maelruanaidh), 841.
- s. of Diarmait, slew a man in Armagh, before door of house of Aedh, k. of Tara, 870.
- s. of Dochartach, coarb of Molaise (ab. of Devenish), ob., 974.
- s. of Domnall, k. of Ui-Cennselaigh, ob., 996.
- the Black, s. of Domnall, fell at btl. of Arggaman, 764.
- the Dun, s. of Domnall, fell in btl. of Drumree, 797.
- s. of Donnchad, sl. in defeat of Ossory, 974.
- s. of Donnchad, ab. of Russagh (Meath), ob., 823.
- s. of Eitirseel, k. of Lagore, sl. in btl. of Killineer, 868.
- s. of Enna, k. L., sl. by ss. of Murchad, 1098.
- s. of Enna, k. L., died in Dublin, 1117.
- the Ruddy, s. of Fergus Wry-mouth, began reign (as k. I.), 544, or 545; defeated, 561, 562; held Assembly of Tara, 558, or 560; murdered, 565, or 572; f. of Aedh Slaine, 604, 643, 664; f. of Colman the Little, 568, 586, 587, 593; f. of Colman the Big, 555, 558, 563, 600, 763, 862.
- s. of Mael-na-mbo, (k. L.) expelled Echmarcach and thereby got kingship of Dublin, 1052; defeated Donnchad,

Diarmait.—*cont.*

- s. of Brian (Boruma), at Sliabh-Crot, 1058 ; k. of L. and Foreigners, sl. in btl. by Concobar O'Melaghlin, 1072 ; Derbforgaill, w. of, 1080.
- s. of Mael-Brenainn, coarb of Brenann (bp. of Ardfert), ob., 1074.
- s. of Niall, (k. of S. Bregia), went secretly and gave hostages to Murchadh, k. of Cenel-Eogain, at Druim-Fergusso, 822 ; ob., 826.
- s. of Ruaidhri, k. of Airther-Liphi, ob., 832.
- s. of Simon of the Strand, sl. 1315.
- s. of Tomaltach, k. C., defeated Ui-Fiachrach of Murrek, burned and pillaged Foibren, 816 ; k. of Ui-Briuin, won btl. of Forath, 818 ; won btl. of Tarbga, 822 ; ob., 833.
- s. of Torpath, herenagh of Lismore, ob., 953.
- foster-s. (in religion) of Daigre, made ab. of Kells, 814.
- Diathrabh, Cellach of, 718 ; Congalach, k. of, 760.
- Dibcheine, ss. of, sl., 711.
- Diccolan, sage, ob., 711.
- Dicholl, f. of Eudus, 798.
- Dieuill and Dichuill, ab. of Clones, ob., 701.
- f. of Ultan, 682.
- s. of Fergus Tuile, sl., 632.
- s. of Menide, ab. of Inishmurray, ob., 752.
- Dighlach, s. of Dubliss, fell at btl. of Arggaman, 764.
- Dillon, Dabug, s. of Ulick of Owle, ob., 1352.
- Edmond, the Dillon, s. of Thomas, s. of Richard, ob., 1490.
- Henry, s. of Hubert, s. of James, slew his f., 1491.
- Hubert, sl. by his s., 1491.
- Dima, bp., ob., 663.
- the Black, bp. of Connor, ob., 659.
- Diman, s. of Saran, f. of Tuatan, 561.

Dimman of Arra (co. Tipperary), Munster anchorite, ob., 811.

Dimensions, of lime-kiln, 60 feet square, 1163.

— of woman cast ashore, *see* Woman cast ashore.

Dindagad (alias of Dindanach, *q.v.*), 806.

Dindanach, f. of Gormgal, 793.

Dindatach (alias of Dindanach, *q.v.*), 799.

Dinertac, s. of Mogadach, anchorite, ob., 791.

Diocletian, 246th [*recte* 248th] year [of Era] of, 532.

Dionysius [Exiguus], wrote [A.D. 525, five 19-year] Paschal Cycles, [beginning with] 532.

Dirath, bp. of Ferns, ob., 693.

Diseases :—

Bloody Flux, 764, 770, 772, 774, 777, 778, 951.

Colic, 1012.

Cutaneous :—

Clam-trusca, 951.

Sam-throse, 554.

Scamach, 783, 786.

Emeroids, 808.

Glandular, 1375.

Influenza, 1328.

Jaundice (Cron- or Buidhe-Co-naill), 556, 664, 665, 668.

King's Game, 1361, 1369, 1504.

Leprosy, 576, 680, 742, 769, 951.

Muscular (Lameness), 709.

Paralysis, 860, 867.

Small-pox, 779, 1327, 1416, 1488, 1497, 1498, 1535, 1536.

Sweating, 1492.

— grievous, 814 ; many prevalent, 777.

Disembowelling, 1525.

Disert-Ciarain and D.-C. of Belach-duin (Castlekieran, Meath), bp. ab. and scribe of, Cumscuth, 870 ; Siadhail (mk.) of, 857.

— -da-crich (Desertcreaght, Dungannon bar., co. Tyrone), btl. of, 1281.

— -Diarmata (Castledermot, co. Kil-

Disert.—*cont.*

- dare), abbots of :—Fedach, 876 ; Maelcallan, 923 ; two bp.-anchorites, Cumsudh and Moinach, of died same night, 843 ; burned with its oratory, 1106 ; pillaged by Gentiles from Narrow Water, 842.
- -Ternoic (probably W. of Barrow), ab. of, Muiredach, 819.
- -Tola (Dysartale, Delvin bar., Westmeath), Dalach, coarb (ab.) of, 1011 ; 3 killed by lightning at, 1056.
- Dishonouring, of Irish clergy and his oaths by O'Gormley, 1160.
- of Eogan, ab. of Armagh, in Armagh, 827.
- of Paul, Peter, and Patrick, 1201.
- Dispersion of Gailenga in Assembly of Teltown by Concobar (k. I.), 827.
- Dispute, respecting abbacy of Derry, 1220.
- respecting Derry lectorship, decided by abp. of Armagh, 1220.
- Distinguished, most, of Irish, Domnall Mac Loughlin, 1121.
- Districts round Lough Erne, pillaged by Foreign Fleet, 924.
- round Lough Neagh, pillaged by Foreign Fleet, 928.
- Disturbance of Teltown Assembly, 717, 831.
- great, in N. of I., 1186.
- Ditch, made round Armagh, 1264.
- Diumasach, chief of Garrycastle, wrecked on Lough Ree, 756.
- Division of Meath between 2 sons of Donnchad, by Aedh (k. I.), 802.
- Dluthach, f. of Indrectach, 755.
- s. of Ailill, f. of Aedh, 695, 701, 711, 712, 718.
- of Fithcellach, burned, 712.
- Doadan, gf. of Encorach, 769.
- Dobécoc (mk.) of Clonard, ob., 690.
- Doccus, bp.-ab. of Britons, ob., 473.
- Dochartach, f. of Diarmait, 974.
- Dochinne, (mk.) of Derrybrughis, ob., 689.
- Dochonna, shrine of broken by Gentiles, 798.

- Dochuma-Conoc, ab. of Glendalough, ob., 687.
- Dochume, sage, ob., 748.
- Bolggan, anchorite of Armagh, ob., 733.
- Dochutu, anchorite of Slane, ob., 838.
- Doctor, 806, 825, 870.
- apostolic of all I., 928, 929.
- of Munster, 1110.
- Doctors of Europe, sagest of, Diarmait, ab. of Armagh, 852.
- Doctrinal* of Alexander de Villedieu, 1209.
- Dodder, *see* Doithre and Dub-Doithre.
- Dodimóc, anchorite, ab. of Clonard and Kildare, ob., 748.
- Doelgus, ab. of Kilskeer, ob., 755.
- Doergart, f. of Congal, 712.
- (= Dargart, *q.v.* ?), s. of Finngüne, ob., 693.
- Dogra, s. of Dunadhach, k. of O'Maddens, sl. on hosting of Donnchad, s. of Brian (Boruma), into Ossory, 1027.
- Dogs (large number of) drowned, 776.
- Doilgen, eminent priest of Armagh, ob., 1053.
- Doimtech, ab. of Trevet, ob., 793.
- Doinennach, f. of Laidgnen, 744.
- Doir, s. of Aedh Aldan, ob., 624.
- s. of Maeldubh, k. of Ciannachta, sl., 674.
- Doire, Brian (O'Connor) of the, 1249.
- -lothair = Moin-daire-lothair, *q. v.*
- Doithre (genitive sing. of Doithair, [r.] Dodder), Dub-, 743.
- Dolaissi (Molaissi), s. of Cuinid, ab. of Leighlin, ob., 639.
- Dolfinn, s. of Finntur, (Saxon) sl. in btl. with Scots, 1054.
- Dolo, (*read* dolo, by stratagem or treachery), 709.
- Domangart, s. of Aedan, sl., 596.
- s. of Domnall Brecc, k. of (Scottish) Dalriata, sl., 672, or 686.
- s. of Ness, began reign (as k. of Scottish Dalriata), 507 ; f. of Comgall,

Domangart.—cont.

538, 545 ; f. of Gabran, 558, 560, 582, 606 ; obit of wrongly given, 466.

Dominicans, in England, 1221 ; in I., 1224.

Dominatrix, abbess, 732, 743, 758, 771, 773, 780.

Dominatus, abbacy, 782.

Dominic, St., died 1221 ; translation of body of, 1233 ; church of, Bologna, 1348, 1383.

Domnach-Maighen (*Church of Plain*: Donaghmoyne, co. Monaghan), shrine of Adamnan carried off from by Gentiles, 832 ; cas. of roofed with stone, 1244.

— -Mor (Donaghmore, Lower Navan bar., Meath), ab. of, Robartach, 845 ; pillaged by Tigernach and Flann, 954.

— — of Airthir-Emhna (Donaghmore, Ratoath bar., Meath), Domnall, coarb of Patrick, brought ill to and anointed at, 1105.

— — of Magh-Imclair (Donaghmore, Dungannon bar., co. Tyrone), 1200 ; burned, 1539.

— — of Magh-Itha (Donaghmore, Raphoe bar., co. Donegal), herenaghs of (O'Deerys), 1064, 1206 ; other references, 1177, 1179.

— -Patraicc (Donaghpatrik, Meath), ab. of, Conaing, 846 ; burned, 750 ; herenagh of, Mael-Finnia, 985 ; pillaged by Gothfrith, 951 ; pillaging of by Dublin Foreigners and Muircertach avenged by God in death of Muircertach at end of same month, 995 ; profanation of, 746 ; Eicnech, k. of Lune, sl. in abbot's house of, 993.

— -Sechnaill (Dunshaughlin, Meath), abbot's of :—

Cumsudh, 842.

Diarmait (coarb of Sechnall), 1040.

Donnchad (coarb of Sechnall), 1027.

Fergil, 879.

Domnach.—cont.

Ruamnus, 801.

Scannal, 851.

Scannal, 886.

Tipraiti, 833.

— herenagh of, Scannal, 952.

Domnall, defeated and sl. by Ui-Canannain, 965.

— of Aran, Scottish leader, sl., 1494.

— of Decies, chief confessor of I., ob. ; quatrain relative thereto, 1060.

— Cloen, k. L., defeated by Mael-Sechnaill and Iron-knee, 983 ; sl. by Ui-Cennselaigh, 984.

— f. of Arttagan, 843.

— f. of Bran, 954.

— f. of Cathal, 1014 ; (2) 1078.

— f. of Concobar, 1005.

— f. of Cumuscach, 883.

— f. of Diarmait, 996 ; of Donnchad, 999.

— the Midian, f. of Donnchadh, 1182, 1183, 1184.

— f. of Dubdabairenn, 959.

— f. of Flaithbertach, 919 ; (2) 1014.

— f. of Flann, 906.

— f. of Flathruae, 777.

— f. of Gartnaidh, 663.

— f. of Gilla-Patraic, 1052.

— f. of Mael-Coluim, 954 ; (2) 997.

— f. of Maelcron, 901.

— f. of Matudhan, 1007.

— f. of Murchad, 799, 802.

— f. of Muiredach, 924.

— f. of Tuathal, 816.

— the Fat, f. of Donnchad, 1089 ; gf. of Murchad, 1091 ; s. of, fettered by O'Brien, 1077.

— maternal gf. of Uathmaran, 933.

— the Red, gs. of Brian (Boruma), sl. by O'Heyne, 1055.

— gs. of Cellach, k. of Forth (co. Carlow), sl., 1022.

— gs. of Domnallan, k. of Bright, sl. by Aedh, 1000.

— gs. of Flann [gs. of Mael-Sechnaill,

Domnall.—*cont.*

- k. I., royal-heir of Tara, sl. by Brefnians, 1036.
- gs. of Loingsech, k. of Dalaraide, sl. in defeat of Dalaraide, 1016.
- [s. of Flann, k. I.] gs. of Mael-Sechlainn, meetly sl. in stratagem by his b., Donchad [k. I.], 921.
- gs. of Ualgarg, chief of Ui-Duibinnrecht, died in penance, 1073.
- herenagh of Louth, ob., 1065.
- best scribe, bp. of Cork, died suddenly, 876.
- s. of Aedh, ab. of Dunmurragehill, ob., 838.
- s. of Aed, slew Muiredhach, vice-ab. of Armagh, 863 ; hosting by, with N. of I. and Foreigners, to S. Ui-Neill, 889 ; dissuaded by Cenel-Eogain from fighting with his b., Niall, 905 ; hosting of Cenel-Eogain, and Hill of Ward burned, by, 908 ; took (palmer's) staff, 911 ; k. of Ailech, died in penance at vernal equinox, 915 ; f. of ab. Cinaedh, 921 ; of Donnchad, 928 ; of Fergal, 921, 933, 938.
- s. of Aedh, defeated : began reign (as k. I.), 628 ; wasted Leinster, 628 ; won btl. of Dun-Ceithirinn, 629 ; encamped in Druim-Nao, 641 ; ob., 642 ; successor of doubtful, 643 ; f. of Ailill Flanessa, 666 ; of Colgu, 663 ; of Conall, 663 ; of Fergal, 658 ; of Fergus of Fanad, 654, 710 ; of Oengus, 650, 703, 732 ; gf. of Echú, 697 ; w. of, Duinsech, 639.
- s. of Aedh, k. of Slievemargy, sl. by Gilla-Patraic and Macraith, 1042.
- s. of Aedh, royal-heir of Ailech, sl. by Gilla-Mura, 1024.
- s. of Aedh of Leinster, ob., 759.
- s. of Aedh the Little, sl. by s. of Senan, 1023.
- s. of Aedh Red-neck, hostages of taken by Donnchad (k. I.), 779 ; won btl. over Cenel-Boghaine, 784 ; defeated and fled, 787 ; escaped from btl.

Domnall.—*cont.*

- of Cloitech, 789 ; k. of N. of I., ob., 804.
- s. of Amalgaidh, coarb of Patrick, born, 1047 ; succeeded Mael-Isu as coarb of Patrick, 1091 ; made circuit of Tyrone, and got cess, 1092 ; on Munster circuit first time and got full cess and donations, 1094 : prevented btl. between Muircertach O'Brien and Domnall O'Loughlin by sort of peace, 1097 ; made year's peace between Munster and N. of I., 1099 ; hostages of Irish in custody of to secure year's peace between Muircertach O'Brien and Domnall O'Loughlin, 1102 ; went to Dublin to make peace between Muircertach and Domnall ; got ill ; taken to and anointed at Donaghmore : taken to and died at Duleek ; body taken to Armagh : succeeded by Cellach, 1105.
- s. of Auen, k. of Dumbarton, ob., 694.
- s. of Cathal, (k. C.), sl., with other nobles, by his b., Tadhg, by stratagem, 925.
- s. of Cathal (k. C.), sl. in hosting to Magh-Ai, 1014.
- s. of Cathal (*the Cat*), royal heir of Connaught, sl. in Connacian defeat, 1013.
- s. of Ceithernach, k. of Ui-Carrcon, died a cleric, 783.
- s. of Cellach, sl. by Ossory, 974.
- s. of Cellach, k. C., ob., 728.
- s. of Cinadu, k., first won, then lost, and fell fighting in, btl. of Ferrard, 749.
- s. of Cinaedh, k. of Cenel-Loeghaire, died a cleric, 885.
- s. of Colgu, fell in btl. of Teltown, 791.
- s. of Concobar, f. of Fergal, 1017.
- s. of Conall Crandamne (k. of Irish Dalriata), sl. 696.
- s. of Congalach, k. of Bregia, slew Muircertach, 964 ; slew Fergal, 966 ;

Domnall.—*cont.*

- slew Cerball, 967; won btl. of Kilmona, 970; slew Fogartach, 972; ob., 976.
- s. of Cusantín, k. of Scotland, ob., 900.
- s. of Diarmaid, k. of Corco-Baiscinn, fell in btl. of Dublin (Clontarf), 1014.
- s. of Donnchad, sl. by his b., Goll of Gowran, 1113.
- s. of Donnchad, sl. in treachery by his brothers, 799.
- s. of Donnchad, f. of Ladhmunn, 1116.
- s. of Donnchad, k. of Ui-Faelain, sl. by Domnall, 1039.
- s. of Donnchad, royal-heir of Tara, ob., 952; f. of Mael-Sechnaill or Mael-Sechlainn, k. I., 948, 980, 983, 985, 1014, 1022.
- s. of Donnchad the Fair, defeated Monaghan bar.; blinded by Mael-Sechlainn, 997.
- s. of Donncothach, k. of Morgallion, sl., 1032.
- s. of Donnucan, k. of Rosclogher, sl. by Gallen, 998.
- s. of Dubdabairenn, defeated and slew Cathal, Cian and Roghallach with slaughter, 1014; sl. in btl. by Donnchad, s. of Brian (Boruma), 1015.
- s. of Dubtuinne, k. U., sl. by Muiredach and Uargaeth, 1007.
- s. of Dunlaing, blinded Cadhasach, 1031.
- s. of Echaidh, fell in domestic btl. between Ui-Cremthainn, 804.
- Brecc, s. of Echu, (k. of Scottish Dalriata) defeated at Calathros, 678, ob., 686; wrongly given as sl., 642; f. of Cathasach, 650; of Domangart, 673; of Drost, 678; gf. of Cathasach, 689.
- Brecc, s. of Eocha, ob., 686.
- s. of Eimhen, Great Steward of Mar, fell in btl. of Dublin (Clontarf), 1014.
- s. of Eochaid, sl. in btl. of Crew Mount, 1004.

Domnall.—*cont.*

- s. of Eogan, k. of Britons, died in pilgrimage, 975.
- s. of Faelan, f. of Mothla, 1014.
- s. of Fergal, k. of Imail, fell in btl. of Dublin (Clontarf), 1014.
- s. of Flaithniadh, k. of Offaly, sl. in Cloncurry, 783.
- s. of Flann Deirgge, ob., 758.
- s. of Flannacan, k. of Fir-Li, ob., 1004.
- s. of Gilla-Crist, sl. by k. of Fir-Rois, 1052.
- s. of Lorcan, k. of Ui-Forga, fell in btl. of Carn-fordroma, 990.
- s. of [Muircertach] s. of Erc, won btl. of Sligo, 543, 547, or 548; won btl. of Cul-Conaire, 550; won btl. of Cul-dreimne, 561; won btl. of Moin-doire-lothair, 563; began reign as j.-k. I., 565; won btl. of Gabair-Liphe and died, 566; or died, 573; f. of Aedh Aldan (or Uaridnech), 612; of Colgu, 580; of Eochaid, 572.
- s. of Maenia, herenagh of Monasterboice, ob., 1005.
- s. of Mael-na-mbo, sl. by Lagenians, 1041.
- s. of Mael-Coluim, k. of Scotland, died by mischance, 1085.
- s. of Mael-Coluim, slew his b. [*recte* nephew], Donnchad, 1094.
- s. of Maelruanaigh, k. of Fermanagh, slew Domnall, 1057.
- s. of Mael-Sechlainn, coarb of Finian and Mocholmóc (ab. of Moville and Dromore), ob., 1019.
- s. of Muircertach, slew Lough Neagh Foreigners and destroyed their fleet, 945; overtook and defeated Muircertach and Ui-Cremthainn in Morgallion, 953; began reign (as k. I.), 956; hosting by with ships from mouth of Bann, on Lough Neagh, on Blackwater, across Oriel, on Lough Erne, on Lough Oughter, so that he wasted Brefny and took off hostages of [Fergal] gs. of Ruarc,

Domnall—*cont.*

- 955; hosting to, and hostages taken from, Dalaraide by, 960; carried ships from Blackwater, across Fews mountains, to Lough-Ennell,—a deed not done from ancient times, 963; k. of Tara, led hosting, wasted Connaught and took hostages of [Fergal] gs. of Ruarc, 965; led hosting to, and pillaged Leinster from Barrow to sea; brought great cattle-spoil; besieged Foreigners and Leinstermen for 2 months, 968; pillaged Monasterboice and Dunleer; lost btl. of Kilmona, 970; led hosting and destroyed churches and forts of Meath and wasted Offaly and Forth bar. (co. Carlow); expelled from Meath by Clann-Colmain, 971; slew Gilla-Coluim, 977; arch-k. of I., died at Armagh, after penance, 980; f. of Aedh, 993, 996, 999, 1002, 1004; of Concobar, 935; of Congalach, 977; of Domnall, 977; of Donnchad, 950; of Mael-Sechnaill, 980; of Muircertach, 977; gs. of Niall (Black-knee), 960, 965, 968, 970, 971, 977, 980, 1004.
- s. of Muirecan, k. L., sl. by his associates, 884.
- s. of Murchad, fortress of attacked, 730; routed Cathal at (Assembly of) Teltown, 733; retinue of burned, 739; became a cleric, 740; won btl. of Sered-Magh, in which fell Aedh Aldan, k. I., and became k. I., 743; became cleric again, 744; established *Law* of Columba, 753; led Leinster hosting against Niall (the Showery), 756; ob., 763; called of *Meath*, 753, 795; f. of Diarmait the Black, 764; of Diarmait the Dun, 797; of Donnchad, 733, 765, 770, 784, 789, 797, 862; of Eithne, 795; of Finsnechta, 797; of Innrechtach, 797; of Murchad, 765; slaying of Aedh (Aldan) by (743) avenged in btl. of Drumree, 797; sons of, in btl. between (S.) Ui-Neill and Momonians, 776.

Domnall—*cont.*

- s. of Murchad, k. of Dublin, ob., 1075.
- s. of Niall, (*Domnall of the Poor*) k. of Ailech, sl. in defeat of Sithbe by his b., Aedh, 1068.
- s. of Senchan, sl. on hosting, of [Donnchad] s. of Brian (Boruma), into Ossory, 1027.
- s. of Suibne, sl. by Ultonians, 679.
- s. of Totholan, ob., 663.
- Domnallan, f. of Dubdarach, 984.
- gf. of Conaing, 961; of Domnall, 1000.
- Donaghmore (co. Donegal), *see* Domnach-mor of Magh-Itha.
- Donaghmore (Lwr. Navan bar., Meath), *see* Domnach-mor.
- Donaghmore (Ratoath bar., Meath), *see* Domnach-mor of Airther-Emhna.
- Donaghmore (co. Tyrone), *see* Domnach-mor of Magh-Imclair.
- Donaghmoyne, *see* Domnach-Maighen.
- Donaghpatrik, *see* Domnach-Patraic.
- Donation to Patrick, *see* Finnfaidhech.
- Donations, of Cenel-Eogain, got by Cellach, coarb of Patrick, 1106.
- of Henry VIII. to O'Donnell, 1511.
- of Munster, got by coarbs of Patrick:—Cellach, 1106; Domnall, 1094; Mael-Isu, 1068.
- Donegal, *see* Dun-na-nGall.
- Donennach, f. of Conall, 701.
- Donit, f. of Condmach, 800.
- Donn, gs. of Donnucan, k. of Teffia, ob., 992.
- s. of Cumuscach, k. of S. Ui-Briuin, sl., 775; f. of Coscrach, 799.
- s. of Oengus, of Oriel, sl. by Ulidians, 1094.
- Donnacan, f. of Cele, 1076.
- f. of Fogartach, 949.
- s. of Cetfad, k. of Ui-Cennselaigh, sl. in treachery by his associate, 869.
- s. of Fogertach, k. of Farney, slew and sl. by Lorcan, k. of Oneilland, 882.

Donnacán—cont.

- s. of Mael-Muire, herenagh, fell in btl. of Kilmona, 970.
- s. of Maeltuile, scribe and anchorite, ob. in Italy, 843.
- Donnan, of Egg, martyred by burning, 617.
- Donnbo, sl. in btl. of Navan fort, 759.
- Donnchad, ab. of Dunkeld, sl. in btl., 965.
- f. of Diarmait, 823 ; (2) 974.
- f. of Domnall, 1039.
- f. of Mael-Coluim, 1058, 1093.
- gs. of Cellachan, royal-heir of Cashel, sl. by Ossorians, 1053.
- gs. of Congalach, royal-heir of Tara, sl. in stratagem by Mael-Sechlainn (k. I.), 991 ; f. of Donnchad, 1017.
- gs. of Erulb, Foreigner, fell in btl. of Dublin (Clontarf), 1014.
- gs. of Gilla-Patraic, k. of Ossory, sl. by his sept, 1089 ; f. of Domnall and Goll, 1113.
- gs. of Loingsech, k. of Dalaraide, sl. in stratagem by Cenel-Eogain, 1004.
- gs. of Mael-na-mbo, k. of Ui-Cennselaigh, fell in defeat of Leinster, 1115.
- the Fair, k. of Meath, sl. by Agda, 974 ; f. of Domnall, 997 ; of Donnchad, 1013.
- s. of Aedhacán, sl. in treachery by Flann, 877.
- s. of Brian (Boruma), slew Cathal, k. of (Munster) Iveagh ; defeated by his b., Tadhg, s. of Brian, 1014 ; slew Domnall in btl., 1015 ; attacked and right hand of cut off by the Mac Namaras, 1019 ; led hosting to and got hostages of Meath, Bregia, Foreigners, Leinster, and Ossory, 1026 ; led hosting to, but lost very many in, Ossory, 1027 ; led hosting to Ossory, but it was slaughtered, 1031 ; pillaged all Ossory, 1034 ; burned Ferns, 1042 ; slew O'Donoghue, k. of Cashel, and O'Fogarty, k. of S. Eli, 1057 ; defeated

Donnchad—cont.

- by Diarmait, s. of Mael-na-mbo, at Slaibh-Crot, 1058 ; arch-k. M., deposed and died at Rome in pilgrimage, 1064, or 1065.
- s. of Cellach, k. of Ossory, ob., 976 ; f. of Gilla-Patraic, 996 ; f. of Tadhg, 991.
- s. of Cellachan, k. of Cashel, ob., 963.
- s. of Crinan, k. of Scotland, sl. by his people, 1040.
- s. of Domnall, (k. I.) born, 733 ; defeated by Fartullagh at Dun-bile, 764 ; aided by Fallomon, defeated his b., Murchad, at Carn, 765 ; banished [his rival] Coirpre, s. of Fogartach [and became k. I., after Niall the Showery], 769 ; led Ui-Neill into Leinster against k., Cellach ; eluded by Lagenians, 770 ; hosting by, into N. of I., 771 ; to Cnoc-Bane, 772 ; Assembly (of Teltown ?) disturbed by, 774, 777 ; with (S.) Ui-Neill defeated and slew many Momonians and wasted their territories ; had conflict with Clonard community, 775 ; hosting of Leinster into Bregia by ; at war with Congalach (k. of Bregia), 777 ; war ended by fall of Congalach in btl. of Forcalad, 778 ; promulgated *Law of Columba*, 778 ; hosting by to N. of Ireland ; brought hostages from k., Domnall, 779 ; defeated Leinster N. and S. in btl. of Ochtar-Ocha ; pursued them and wasted and burned their lands and churches, 780 ; had (abortive) meeting with Fiachna (k. U.), 784 ; avenged slaying of Febordaith, ab. of Dulane, 786 ; fought clan of Aedh Slaine at Liac-find, 786 ; profaned Crozier of Jesus and reliquaries of Patrick at Oristown Assembly, 789 ; defeated and pursued Aedh Ningor from Teltown to Carn-Mic-Cairthin, 791 ; hosting by to aid Leinster against Munster, 794 ; k. of Tara, ob. ; quatrain dating obit of

Donnchad.—*cont.*

- by A.M., 797 ; f. of Ailill, 802, 803 ; of Concobar, 802, 803, 808, 821, 822, 827, 831, 832, 864 ; of Conn, 795 ; of Domnall, 799 ; of Euginis, 802 ; of Follaman, 799, 830 ; of Gormlaith, 861 ; of Mael-runaigh, 799, 841, 843, 862, 944 ; of Oengus, 830 ; q. of, Befail, 801.
- s. of Domnall, sl. by Norsemen, 928.
- s. of Domnall, k. L., taken prisoner, 999.
- s. of Domnall the Fat, k. L., sl. by his sept, 1089.
- s. of Domnall, k. of Meath, sl. by his bb., 950.
- s. of Domnall, the Midian, defeated, 1182 ; sl., 1183, or 1184.
- s. of Donnchad, royal-heir of I., sl. by his sept, 1017.
- s. of Donnchad the Fair, royal-heir of Tara, sl. in Morgallion defeat, 1013.
- s. of Dunlaing, k. L., blinded by Donnchad, and died thereof, 1036.
- s. of Ercadh, k. of Clare-Galway, ob., 961.
- s. of Flann [k. I.], k. of Meath, Kells profaned by his f. attacking him there, 904 ; defeated Fogartach, k. of S. Bregia and Lorcan, k. L. : slew and captured many, 913 ; with Concobar, his b., opposed their f. : wasted Meath to Lough Ree ; met by Niall, k. of Ailech, with army of N., who made them guarantee obedience to Flann, and made truce between Meath and Bregia, 915 ; blinded his [elder?] b. Aedh [and became k. I. after death of Niall in defeat of Dublin], 919 ; defeated and slew very many Gentiles, 920 ; slew his b., Domnall, by stratagem, 921 ; Tel-town Assembly disturbed against by Niall : no blood shed, 927 ; slew Mael-runaigh [his nephew], 928 ; hosting by to Liathdruim against (Muircertach) s. of Niall : quatrain relative thereto, 929 ; averted from btl. with (said) Muircertach,

Donnchad.—*cont.*

- 938 ; k. of Tara, led hosting with Muircertach to besiege Dublin Foreigners : wasted from Dublin to Mullaghmast (co. Kildare), 938 ; hosting by into Bregia, 939 ; hosting by against Laginians and Momonians, and took their hostages ; foray in Bregia and destruction of Dunleer by, 940 ; Cellachan, k. of Cashel, brought to do homage to by Muircertach, 941 ; k. of Tara, reigned 25 years and died, 944 ; f. of Domnall, 952, 1022 ; of Dubgall, 980, 994 ; gs. of Mael-Sechnaill (k. I.), 913, 920, 921, 927, 938.
- s. of Folloman, pillaged by Mael-Sechnaill (k. I.), 845.
- s. of Gilla-Faelain, k. of Offaly, sl. 1050.
- s. of Gilla-Mochonna, ab. of Dunshaughlin, sagest of Scoti, died in Cologne, 1027.
- s. of Gilla-Patraic, slew Donncuan and Tadhg in centre of Leighlin, 1016 ; f. of Gilla-Patraic, 1042.
- s. of Mael-Coluim, k. of Scotland, sl. by his bb. by stratagem, 1094 ; f. of Domnall, 1116.
- s. of Maelduin, ab. of Kildalkey and other monasteries, fell in defeat of Flann (k. I.), 888.
- s. of priest Megdem, sl., 1386.
- s. of Torlogh [s. of Brian Boruma], sl. in Dalaraide, 1103.
- Donnlochair, s. of Artri, won domestic btl. between Ui-Cremthainn, 804.
- Donncorci, k. of (Irish) Dalriata, ob., 792.
- Donncothaidh, k. C., ob., 773.
- Donncothaigh, f. of Domnall, 1032.
- Donncuan, f. of Becc, 951 ; gf. of Donn, 992.
- f. of Domnall, 998.
- f. of Flannacan, 1120.
- s. of Cennetigh, f. of Ceilechair, 1008 ; of Cennetigh, 1054 ; of Conaing, 1014, 1019 ; of Longarcán, 1045.

Donncuan.—*cont.*

— s. of Condalach, k. of Keenaght of Glengiven, ob., 884.

— s. of Dunlang, k. L., sl. by Donnchad, 1016 ; f. of Gilla-Comgaill, 1041.

— s. of Flannacan, sl. in treachery by Conaing, 873.

Donngal, f. of Ailgenan, 853.

— f. of Cellach Tosach, 809.

— f. of Cleircen, 981.

— f. of Maelduin, 810.

— f. of Muircertach, 805.

— f. of Slogadach, 759.

— s. of Beoan, herenagh of Tomgraney, ob., 1003.

— s. of Bochall, k. of Oriors, ob., 791.

— s. of Congal, ob., 731.

— s. of Doret, fell in btl., 766.

— s. of Laithgnen, k. of S. Leinster, fell in btl. of Gowran Pass, 761.

— s. of Nuadha, ab. of Louth, ob., 775.

— s. of Selbach, manacled by Oengus, 736.

— s. of Tuathal, k. of Ferrard, ob., 817.

Donngus, bp. of Dublin, ob., 1095.

Donnsleibe, s. of Brogorban, k. of Offaly, sl. by his sept, 1029.

— s. of Maelmordha, k. of Ui-Faelain, forcibly took house containing, and slew, Ugaire and Maelmordha ; sl. by O'Tooles, 1024.

Donore, *see* Dun-uabhair.

Doohy-Hanly, *see* Cenel-Dobhta.

Doonamurry, *see* Dun-na-mona.

Doon Glady, *see* Dun-cloitighe.

Door, of house of Aedh (k. L.) in Armagh, man sl. before by Diarmait, 870.

— of Close, Armagh, *see* Masan-Third.

— of Oratory, Armagh, man sl. at, 789.

— of Derry church, made by Flaithbertach O'Brolchain, 1155.

— of Penitentiary refectory, Derry, made, 1192.

— Golden, opened at Rome, 1500.

Doorkeeper of Maguire, 1436.

Dorbeni, 5 months ab. of Iona, ob., 713.

— f. of Faelchu, 716, 724.

Doret, f. of Donngal, 766.

Dorraidh, Druim-, 957.

Dorsum Britanniae (Druim-Bretain : the mountain ridge between Perth and Argyle), 717.

Dothadh, f. of Ceithernach, 760.

Doubtast successor of Domnall, k. L., 643.

Down and Downpatrick, *see* Dun-da-lethglaissi.

Dragon, huge, seen (in sky), 735.

Dragons, seen in sky, 746.

Draighnen (*thorny place*: Drinan, co. Dublin), defeat of Midians, with loss of 150, at, 1013.

Draighnu, f. of Conligan, 916.

Drawing to death between steeds, 1275.

Dreich (probably, in Fermanagh), defeat of 1379.

Drew, David, sl. 1249.

— Philip, sl., 1307.

— Drimnagh, *see* Druim-ind-eich.

Drinan, *see* Draighnen.

Drinking, fighting after; dying after, 1013.

Drobhais (Drowse r., from Lough Melvin to Donegal Bay), 1420, 1522, 1536.

Droctech (*bridge-maker*), Cilleine, 752.

Drochait-atha (Drogheda), monks of, 1170; mon. of, 1297; pilgrimage to, 1186; synod of N. of I. held in, by abp. of Armagh, 1486.

— townland at, given to clergy by O'Loughlin, 1157; Thomas, earl of Desmond, beheaded in, 1468; other references, 1175, 1193, 1449, 1484, 1495, 1522, 1532, 1535.

Drogheda, *see* Drochait-atha.

Droma-Breg (*Ridges of Bregia*: the hilly districts in N. of Lower Kells, Morgallion and Lower Slane barr., Meath), Detna in, 520, 523.

Dromachose (a par. in Keenaght bar., co. Londonderry), abbots of:—Cathusach (coarb of Cainnech in Keenaght), 1056, Ua Calmain, 1207.

Dromahaire, *see* Druim-da-ethar.

Dromin, *see* Druim-ing.

Dromiskin, *see* Druim--in-asclaind.

Dromore, *see* Druim-mor.

Drost, dethroned, 672 ; s of Domnal, ob., 678.

Drostan [anchorite] of the oratory, ob. in Ardbraccan, 719.

— f. of Finguine, 729.

— f. of Tolarg, 713 ; of Talorgan, 734, 739.

Drought, great, 714 ; unusual, 748, 773 ; excessive, 764.

Drowning of :—

Airmedhach, ab. of Movice, 831.

Richard Barrett and many of his force, in the Moy, 1412.

Large party of Cavan friars, 1516.

Ciannachta of Meath, after defeat at Dublin, 770.

Cinaedh, s. of Conaing, k. of (Meath) Ciannachta ; quatrain respecting, 851.

Conaing ; quatrain respecting, 621.

Concobar, j.-k. of Meath, by Amlaiph, k. of Foreigners, 864.

Cuilennan and 48 cows, in Magh-Itha raid, 1056.

29 boats' crews of Garrycastle bar., King's co., in Lough Ree, 756.

John, earl of Desmond, in Suir, 1399.

(Large number of) dogs, 776.

Many in defeat of Domnall, (k. L.), 983.

Crews of Dublin fleet, 1100.

Faelbe, ab. of Applecross, with 22 of his sailors, in the sea, 737.

18 persons in Finnloch, 1505.

Skiff's crew of Iona community, 641.

Six of Iona community, 691.

Mac Dermott's w. and 700 persons, in Lough Key, 1187.

Drowning of.—*cont.*

Many in Lough Key, 1402.

Somairle Mac Donnell by Brian Mac Mahon ; quatrain respecting, 1365.

Mac Gilla-Coisgle and his consort, at Ard-Ui-Luinin, 1448.

Edmund Mac Manus at Trory, 1487.

Macnia, lector of Kells, *Culebad* of Columba, 3 reliquaries of Patrick, and 30 men, 1034.

Mael-Muire, herenagh of Durrow, in Assaroe, 973.

The Magauran in Killywillin Lake, 1495.

Niall Maguire in r. Finn, 1462.

14 of the Maguires who raided Shanad, 1492.

100 ozs. of Mass-requisites of Cellach, coarb of Patrick, 1118.

Niall, k. I., in r. Callan ; quatrain respecting, 846.

Niall, s. of Fergal, by Muircertach, s. of Niall, 940.

Ruaidhri O'Connor, 1243, or 1244.

O'Dowda, 1126.

O'Fallon, 1092.

18 of the O'Flahertys in Clew Bay, 1417.

O'Malley and his ship's crew, 1396.

7 ships' crews of O'Malley, off N.W. of I. ; O'Malley, his 2 ss. and their attendants escaped, 1413.

Domnall O'Neill's raiders,—some between Bunowen and Inismore ; 9 at Carryvanan, 1512.

Richard O'Reilly, k. of Brefny, his s., and two priests of the name (his wife escaped by swimming), in Lough Sheelin, 1418.

Ruidhgus, ab. of Monasterboice, 855.

Drowning of.—*cont.*

- Many, in defeat of Slane, 947.
- Talorg, by (Scottish) Picts, 734 ;
Talorgan, k. of Athol, by
Oengus, 739.
- Turges, by Mael-Sechnaill, s. of
Maelruanaigh, (k. I.) in Lough
Owel, 845.

Drowse, *see* Drobhais.

Drucan, s. of Tadhg, k. of Ui-Meith, ob.,
829.

Druids, *erbe* (charm) of, 561.

Druim-benncair (Drumbanagher, co.
Armagh), defeat of Ulidians at, 1032.

— -bo (*Ridge of cow*: Drumbo, co.
Down), 1004.

— (Drumboe, near Stranorlar, co.
Donegal), 1490.

— -cain (Drumquin, co. Tyrone),
burned with its church, 1213.

— -caro, Druim-cara of Ard-Ciannachta
and Druim (*Drumcar*, Ardee bar., co.
Louth), ab. of, Cellach, 816 ; anchorite
of, Condla, 870 ; herenagh of, 1065.

— -Cathail (in Scotland), btl. of, 741.

— -Cepais, btl. of, 671.

— -ceta (on the Roe, near Newtown-
limavady, co. Londonderry), Conven-
tion of, 575.

— -cliabh (Drumcliff, co. Sligo), abbots
of, Mael-Patraic, 923 ; Ua Beollain
(coarb of Columba in Drumcliff), 1252 ;
Carbury of, 703 (note), 1187 ; herenagh
of burned, 1029 ; herenaghs of, Flann,
952 ; Murchad, 1053 ; hosting to, 1012 ;
pillaged ; O'Concannon decoyed from,
1188 ; other references, 1258, 1279,
1296, 1306, 1355.

— -Conaille (in Moylurg), church of,
burned, 1487.

— -Corcain, btl. of, 728.

— -cuilinn (*hazel-ridge*: Drumcullen,
King's co.) ; abbot of, Cennfaeladh,
745 ; mk. of, Cuana, 722.

— -da-ethar and (phonetically) Druim-
da-shiar (*Ridge of two furrows*: Droma-

Druim.—*cont.*

haire, co. Leitrim), burned, 1458 ; mon.
of 1532 ; mon. of burned, 1536 ; Friars
Minor of, 1512.

— -dearbh (perhaps in Armagh co.),
513.

— -derg (near Downpatrick), btl. of,
1260.

— -derg-blathug (*red-blossomed ridge*:
Drumderg, Forfar), btl. of, 729.

— -derge and Druim-dergaidhe (ap-
parently in Leinster), btl. of, 516 or
517.

— -dorraidh (probably in Armagh co.),
Cathusach of, 957.

— -fota (*long ridge*), Cell-achaidh
(Killeigh, King's co.) of, 549, 796, 889.

— -fornocht (*very bare ridge*: near
Newry), btl. of, 727.

— -goise, in Connaught, btl. of, 789.

— -in-asclaind (*Ridge of the underwood*:
Drominisklin, or Dromiskin, Louth
bar. and co.), abbots of :—

Cormac, 891.

Muirchu, 828.

Muiredach, 912, 913.

— bp.-ab. of, Tigernach, 879 ; burned,
833 ; Crunnmael (ab. of Louth) of,
793 ; refectory (abbot's house, 913) of
ignited, and Muiredach, ab., and
Gairbeth, royal-heir of Louth, perished
in ; two quatrains respecting, 912 ;
perpetrator, Congalach, k. of Louth,
sl. by his sept, 9 months after, 913 ;
Niall, k. I., died at, 897 ; pillaged by
Matudhanand Niall, 949 ; by Murchad,
970 ; Ronan (patron) of, 801.

— -ind-eich (*ridge of the horse*: pro-
bably Drimnagh, near Dublin), host-
ings of Murchadh (k. of N. Ui-Neill)
to, 820.

— -ing (Dromin, Meath), monk of,
Maelcorgais, 722.

— -iung (Drumin, co. Limerick, or
Dromin, co. Meath), pillaged by
Foreigners, 835.

Druim.—*cont.*

- -Laidggin, monk of, Sidal, 722.
- -lethan (*broad ridge*: Drumlane, Lower Loughtee bar., co. Cavan), ab. of, O'Farrelly (coarb of Moedhoc), 1368; choral college of, 1490; future coarb (ab.) of, Niall O'Farrelly, 1357; community and church of, 1484; herenaghs of, O'Farrellys, 1025, 1059; other references, 1314, 1391, 1407.
- -lias (Drumlease, co. Leitrim), burned, 1360.
- -Lochmuidhe (apparently, on confines of Leinster and Ulster), btl. of, 503.
- -Mic-Erca (*Ridge of* [*Muircertach*] *s. of Erc*: probably in Meath), btl. of, 580, 581, or 586.
- -Mic-U-Blae (perhaps Drumsnat, Monaghan bar. and co.), church of, pillaged by Gentiles, 832.
- -mor in Iveagh (Dromore, co. Down), abbots of:—
 - Cellach, 842.
 - Domnall (coarb of Mocholmoe), 1019.
 - Maelcothaidh (coarb of Mocholmoe), 953.
- anchorite-ab. of, Cormac, 908; bp. of, Riagan, 1101; two O'Neills hanged in, 1528.
- -nao (probably in Leinster), Domnall, k. I., encamped at, 641.
- -ralach (*Ridge of* [*large*] *oaks*: Drumralla, Coole bar., co. Fermanagh), 1495.
- -ratha (*Ridge of fort*: Drumrat, co. Sligo), ab. of, Flathgel, 793; herenagh of, Cormac, 1017.
- -righ (*Ridge of kings*: Drumree, Meath), btl. of; quatrain respecting, 797.
- -robaigh (in Connaught) btl. of, 758.
- -tairsech (near Coleraine), castle and mansion of built, 1248.
- -tuama (Drumhome, Tirhugh bar.,

Druim.—*cont.*

- co. Donegal), ab. of, Cinaedh, 921; O'Muldory, k. of Cenel-Conaill, buried in, 1197.
- -urchaille (Dunmurghill par., Ikeathy and Oughterany bar., co. Kildare), ab. of, Domnall, 838.
- Drumbanagher, *see* Druim-beunecair.
- Drumbo, *see* Druim-bo.
- Drumboe, *see* „
- Drumcar, *see* Druim-caro.
- Drumcliff, *see* Druim-cliabh.
- Drumcullen, *see* Druim-cuilinn.
- Drumderg, *see* Druim-derg-blahug.
- Drumhome, *see* Druim-tuama.
- Drumin, *see* Druim-iung.
- Drumlane, *see* Druim-lethan.
- Drumlease, *see* Druim-lias.
- Drumquin, *see* Druim-cain.
- Drumralla, *see* Drum-ralach.
- Drumrat, *see* Druim-ratha.
- Drumree, *see* Druim-righ.
- Drumsnat, *see* Druim-Mic-U-Blae.
- Drung (in Connaught) domestic btl. of, 776, 836.
- Drunk, death whilst, 1168.
- Drust, f. of Simul, 725; fettered Nectan, 726; k. of (Scottish) Picts, sl. in btl. of Druim-derg-blahug, 729.
- Duach, alias of Dubtach, *q.v.*
- alias Fergus Long-head, s. of Conall Gulban, 586; f. of Feradach, 583, 584; of Nainnid, 561, 563, 586.
- the Valorous, s. of Brian, f. of Eogan Sreib, 577.
- Dub, s. of Mael-Coluim, k. of Scotland, sl. by Scots, 967; f. of Cinaedh, 1605.
- (Duff r., Leitrim), defeat of Camman at, 960; other reference, 1536.
- Dub-chablaigh, d. of k. C., w. of Brian (Boruma), ob., 1009.
- -calgaidh, s. of Laidgnu, fell in btl. of Ferns, 769.
- -cenn, f. of Agda, 974.
- -combar, f. of Lergus, 772.
- f. of Rechtabra, 787.

Dub.—*cont.*

- -cuile, s. of Bran, sl. in btl. of Emlagh; lamented in verse, 688.
- -cuilind, ab. of Russagh, sl. in ignited house by Lune, 901.
- f. of Gilla-Crist, 1028.
- -dabairenn, ab. of Clonard, visited affiliated monastic houses (*parochia*) of Munster, 787.
- ab. of Fore, ob., 740.
- coarb of Buite (ab. of Monasterboice), ob., 966.
- f. of Aedh, 860.
- f. of Guaire, 867.
- f. of Dunchad, 888.
- gs. of Beccan, ab. of Clones, ob., 746.
- gs. of Duban, ab. of Clonmacnoise, ob., 805.
- herenagh of Both-Conais, ob., 988.
- [eponymous head of O'Davorens] s. of Domnall, k. of Cashel, sl. by his sept, 959; f. of Donnchad, 1013; f. of Domnall, 1014, 1015; f. of Dunlang, 988.
- -da-crich, f. of Aedh, 845.
- f. of Cormac, 792.
- great-gs. of Cellach, sl. in btl. of Ballyshannon, co. Kildare, 738.
- (k. of Ferrard) sl. in btl. of Allen, 722; f. of Ailill, 749.
- s. of Laidhgnen, slew and sl. by Mugron, at btl. of Curragh, 782.
- s. of Maeltoli, ab. of Killeigh, ob., 823.
- -da-doss, s. of Murgail, fell in btl. of Ailen-da-berrach, 744.
- -da-inber, f. of Maenio, 709.
- k. of Ferrard, sl. in btl. of Emlagh; lamented in verse, 688.
- s. of Congalach, k. of (Irish) Picts, sl., 727.
- s. of Cormac, ab. of Monasterboice, ob., 767.
- -daingen, k. C., sl. by his sept, 1034.
- -da-leithi, ab. of Kilskeery, ob., 750.
- Book of, 963, 1004, 1021.

Dub.—*cont.*

- replaced Muiredach as ab. of Armagh, 965; coarb of Patrick, took coarbship of Columba (presidency of Columban Order), 989; on circuit of Munster and got his demand, 973; coarb of Patrick and Columba, ob., 998.
- s. of Dunchu, ob., 732.
- s. of Mael-Muire, took lectorship of Armagh, 1046; from lectorship, took abbacy of Armagh on day Amalgaidh, ab., died, 1049; on circuit of Tyrone and got 300 cows, 1050; defeated ab. of Clonard and Kells in btl. of Martry (Meath), 1055; fought by Cumuscach respecting abbacy, 1060; died in penance; succeeded by Mael-Isu, 1064; f. of Aedh, 1108.
- s. of Sinach, ab. of Armagh, promulgated *Law* of Patrick on Croaghpatrick, 783; ob., 793; f. of Condmach, ab. of Armagh, 807.
- s. of Tomaltach, chief of Namna, ob., 816.
- -da-tuath, bp.-ab. of Rahue, ob., 788.
- f. of Dunchadh, 784.
- f. of Murchadh, 780.
- s. of Flaithgus, chief of the 3 tribes [*i.e.*, all] of Connaught, sl. in btl. of Ath-rois, 790.
- -da-thuille, ab. of Leamokevoige, ob., 870.
- -dara, f. of Cathal, 1010.
- -darach, gs. of Fiachna, sl. by Cenel-Eogain, 991.
- s. of Domnallan, k. of Bright, sl. by his sept, 984.
- -deilge, sage, ob., 764.
- -dibeirg, f. of Flaithgus, 732.
- s. of Cathal, slew, and sl. by, Cathmugh, 787.
- s. of Dungal, sl., 703.
- -dil, coarb of Brigit (abbess of Kildare), ob., 1072.
- -duin, coarb of Columba (ab. of Iona), ob., 959.

Dub.—*cont.*

- f. of Coblaith, 916.
- f. of Conang, 752.
- gs. of Bec, sl. in btl., 714.
- gs. of Faelan, bp.-ab. of Clonard, sl., 718.
- k. of Cenel-Coirpri, slew Sechnusach, 671.
- s. of Irgus, ob., 805.
- -Doithre (*dark [-visaged man] of the [r.] Dodder*), k. of Ui-Briuin [-Cualann, *q.v.*], sl., 743.
- -drumman, ab. of Dulane, ob., 759.
- -emna, s. of Cinaedh, v.-ab. of Clonfeacle, sl. in Cenel-Binnigh raid, 1053.
- -esa, d. of Amalgaidh, coarb of Patrick, w. of k. of Oriors, ob., 1078.
- -gall, f. of Aedh, 1069.
- f. of Ua Maelchothaigh, 1096.
- s. of Aedh, k. of Ulidia, sl. by his sept, 925.
- s. of Amlaim, Foreigner, fell in btl. of Dublin (Clontarf), 1014.
- s. of Donnchad, royal-heir of Ailech, sl. by his b., Muiredach, 980 ; f. of Aedh, 994.
- -gilla, f. of Bruatar, 937.
- s. of Amlaim, f. of Mathgamain, 1013.
- s. of Robucan, chief of Ui-Cormaic, sl. by stratagem, 934.
- -guala, ab. of Glendalough, ob., 712.
- -innrecht, vice-ab. of Kilmore (co. Armagh), wounded whilst under protection of herenagh, by Leinstermen, 818.
- f. of Maelduin, 770.
- s. of Artgal, k. of Cenel-Coirpri, sl. in btl. of Fennor, 799.
- s. of Cathal, k. C., won btl. of Shrule, 766 ; died of bloody flux, 767.
- s. of Dunchad, k. of Ui-Briuin-Ai, ob., 666.
- s. of Fergus, ab. of Ferns, ob., 781.
- -innse, ab. of Inishkeen (co. Louth), ob., 882.

Dub.—*cont.*

- -lachtnai, s. of Maelgualai, k. of Cashel, ob., 895.
- -lene, gf. of Dathal, 817.
- -linn (*Black-pool*: Dublin), abbot of, Siadail, 790 ; Niall Black-knee, k. I., defeated and slain by Foreigners at, 919. *See* Ath-cliath.
- -liss, f. of Dighlach, 764.
- -littir, presided over Tara Assembly of monastic seniors, 780.
- ab. of Clones and Tyfernan, ob. ; quatrain in praise of as historian, 880.
- (mk.) of Finglas, ob., 796.
- priest of Armagh, martyred in Killery by Gentiles from Carlingford Lough, 923.
- sage and anchorite of Inishbofin, ob., 736.
- -loch (*Black lake* : in Stradbally bar., Queen's co), house attacked at, 1024.
- -roa, f. of Goach, 927.
- -rois, sl. in domestic btl. between Ui-Cremthainn, 804.
- -run (in Tyrconell), 1452.
- -scuile, s. of Cinaedh, coarb of Columba (ab. of Iona), ob., 964.
- -sidhe, lector of Iona, one of those sent to offer the abbacy to Flaithbertach O'Brolchain, 1164.
- -sinach, f. of Maelcraibi, 919.
- -sinna, s. of Eilge, k. of Magh-Itha, ob., 907.
- -slanga, s. of Aedh, sl. in btl. of Crew Mount, 1004.
- -sleibhe, f. of Nuadha, 751.
- s. of, sl. at Teltown, 717.
- -sloit, slew Colman the Big, s. of Diarmait the Ruddy, 555, or 558.
- -tholarg, k. of (Scottish) Piets south of Mounth, ob., 782.
- -trian (Dufferin bar., co. Down) 1433, 1470.
- -tuinne, s. of Eochaid, sl. in btl. of Crew Mount, 1004 ; f. of Domnall, 1007 ; of Niall, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1016.

- Dubad, f. of Maelruanaidh, 1006.
 Dubadh (Dowth, Meath), Fert-Beodain over, 863 ; herenagh of slew herenagh of Slane, 1012.
 Duban, f. of Cathal, 852.
 — gf. of Dubdabairenn, 805.
 — gf. of Marthu, 758.
 Dublin, *see* Ath-cliath and Dub-linn.
 Dubtach, alias Duach, of race of Colla Uais, ab. of Armagh, ob., 548.
 — coarb of Columba and Adamnan (ab. of Iona and Raphoe), ob., 938.
 — Scotsman, chief confessor of I. and Scotland, died at Armagh ; quatraine in praise of, 1065.
 — s. of Becc of Mourne, sl. in btl., 712.
 — s. of Maeltuile, most learned Latinist of all Europe, ob., 869.
 — s. of Milidh, coarb of Cainnech (ab. of Aghaboe), ob., 1050.
 Duceta (mk.) of Lorrha, ob., 763.
 Duchua Lochra (*of Lochair*), ab. of Ferns, ob., 654.
 Dudubad, f. of Tuathal, 814.
 Duff, *see* Dub.
 Dufferin, *see* Dub-trian.
 D'Ufford, Robert, Justiciary, built Roscommon cas., 1269.
 Duilgen, f. of Cernachan, 912.
 Duilligu, f. of Fergus, 926.
 Duinechaidh, f. of Tomaltach, 732.
 — gf. of Colggu, 796.
 — gs. of Daire, k. of Ciaraidhe [-Ai], ob., 796.
 — s. of Orcdoith, sl., 690.
 — s. of Tobath, in btl. between (S.) Ui-Neill and Momonians, 776.
 Duinsech, w. of Domnall (k. I.), ob., 639.
 Dulassi [alias of Molassi, gs. of Molasse or Molaisse, *q.v.*], Cele-, 751.
 Duleek, *see* Dam-liacc.
 Dulgu, f. of Cathusach, 957.
 Duma-achadh (perhaps, Dunaghy, co. Antrim), btl. of, 783.
 — -achir (probably in Leinster), btl. of, 468.
 Dun-ached (near Croom, co. Limerick), plain burned from Limerick to by Domnall Mac Loughlin and Ruaidhri O'Connor, 1088.
 — -att (Dunad, Argyle), siege of, 683 ; seized by Oengus, 736.
 — -Baitte (in Scotland ?), siege of, 680.
 — -bile (in Westmeath), btl. of, 964.
 — -bo (Dunboe, Coleraine bar, co. Londonderry), church of, 1532.
 — -bo in Dalriata, btl. of, 1182.
 — -bolg (a fort near Donard, co. Wicklow, btl. of, 598 ; Leinster pillaged to by Cerball (k. of Ossory), 870.
 — -droma and Dun-a-droma (Dundrum, co. Down), cas. of, 1517, 1538.
 — near Armagh (Dundrum townland, Keady par., Armagh bar. and co.), Brian (Boruma) marched to, 1007.
 — -Buchat (Dunboyke, co. Wicklow), 547.
 — -buinne (Dunboyne, Meath), 1306.
 — -Cairbri (Duncarbry, at mouth of r. Duff, co. Leitrim), burned, 1522.
 — -Caillen (Dunkeld), abbots of :—
 Cronan, 1045.
 Donnachad, 965.
 Flaithbertach, 873.
 — bp.-ab. of, Tuathal, 865 ; all burned, 1027.
 — -cal (in Tyrone), 1531.
 — -Ceithirnn (Giant's Sconce, Dunboe par., co. Londonderry), btl. of, 629 ; kings burned in, 681.
 — -Cermnai (*Fort of Cerman* : Old Head of Kinsale, co. Cork), in Munster, 858.
 — -Ciaraidhi (in Connaught), burned by Muircertach O'Loughlin, 1159.
 — -Cloitighe (Doon Glady rath, near Maghera, co. Londonderry), Murchad, k. of Ailech, died in, 974.
 — -Cremtain (probably in Meath), btl. of, 650.
 — Cruithne (Duncrun, Keenaght bar., co. Londonderry), 1185, 1207.
 — cuair (Rathcore, Meath), monastic

Dun.—*cont.*

- Assembly at, 804; hosting by Aedh (k. I.) to, 805; hostings led by Aedh (k. I.) to, 818.
- -chuile, cas. of built, 1251.
- -da-lethglaisi (Downpatrick), abbots of :—
 - Cathusach (coarb of Dun), 972.
 - Dungal, 790.
 - Loingsech, 800.
 - Scanlan, 882.
 - Scanlan, 1010.
- btl. of, 1260.
- bishops of :—
 - Amlaim, 1175.
 - Fergus, 584.
 - Gaithene, 956.
 - Mac Cormaic (bp. of Ulidia), 1175.
 - Mael-Coemghin, 1086.
 - Mael-Isu (bp. of Ulidia), 1175.
 - Mael-Muire, 1117.
- bp. of [Reginald] assisted at consecration of cemetery of Friars, Armagh, 1266; all burned, 1016; burned, 1040, 1069; Close and Third [*i.e.*, all] of burned by lightning, 1111; chalice of Patrick given to, 553; Brigit's church in, 1007; defeat of, 1375; destroyed: cas. built at, 1177; herenagh of, 1067.
- herenaghs of :—
 - Cernach, 1015.
 - Echmarcach, 1057.
 - Cu-Maighi, O'Carroll (Ua Cairill), 1102.
 - Muircertach O'Carroll (Ua Cairill), 1083.
 - Domnall O'Casey, 1068.
 - Diarmait Ua Maelathgen, 1099.
- mon. of burned, 1538; mk. of, Scannlan, 753; pillaged by Gentiles, 825; by Foreigners, 942; pillaged and burned by Foreigners, 989; priest of, Oenacan, 941; right of sanctuary of violated, 1010; O'Mahony, k. U., sl. in, 1081; stormed, 496, or 498; other references, 1170, 1178.

Dun.—*con.*

- -Deavae, seige of, 692.
- -delgan, (Dundalk), Friars Minor of, 1253; hosting of Brian and Mael-Sechlainn to, 1002; other references, 1297, 1318, 1321.
- -Domnain (Dundonnell, Erris bar., co. Mayo), 1386.
- -duirn (Dundurn, Perth), seige of, 683.
- -Echdach (Duneight, Blaris par., Up. Castlereagh bar., co. Down), fighting extended from Crew Mount to, 1004; hosting by Flaithbertach, k. of Ailech, to, 1011.
- -Foither (Dunnottar, Scotland), seige of, 681, 694.
- -Forgo (in Oriel), 677.
- -na-Gall (Donegal town), burned by Muircertach O'Loughlin, 1159; burned, 1496; Chapter of Friars at, 1488; community of got Carrickfergus mon., 1497; Guardian of broke down Purgatory of Patrick, Lough Derg (co. Donegal), 1497; mon. of, 1481, 1503, 1506, 1512; other references, 1494, 1495, 1498, 1513, 1539.
- -ganiba (in Connaught), domestic btl. of, 799.
- -geimhin (Dungiven, co. Londonderry), priors of :—
 - Flaithbertach O'Laverty, 1207.
 - Mael-Pedair O'Murray, 1253.
 - Mael-Poil „ 1216.
- -Gennain (Dungannon, co. Tyrone), cas. of, 1498, 1500, 1509, 1513, 1517, razed, 1532; other references, 1430, 1512, 1517.
- -leithfinn (in Scotland), destroyed, 734.
- -Leodha (Dunlo, near Ballinasloe, co. Galway), hosting of Domnall O'Loughlin to, 1114.
- -libsi (Dunluce, co. Antrim), cas. of, 1513.
- -locha, btl. of, 678.

Dun.—*cont.*

— -Maeletuille (*Fort of Maeltuile*: probably near Cashel), defeat of Gentiles at, 848.

— -masc (Dunamase, Queen's co.), pillaged by Gentiles, 843.

— -na-mona (Doonamurry, Tirerrill bar., co. Sligo), cas. of, 1516.

— -mor (Dunmore, co. Galway), burned by Muircertach O'Loughlin, 1159.

— -Nechtair (Dunnichen, Forfar?), btl. of, 685.

— -ollaigh (Dunolly, Argyle), burned, 686, 698; destroyed by Selbach, 701; [re]built by Selbach, 714; Talorgan taken and manacled near, 734.

— -na-sciath (*Fort of shields*: in Thomond), O'Brien, k. of Dal-Cais, sl. at, 1168.

— -Sobairce (Dunseverick, co. Antrim), capture of for first time by Foreigners and Cenel-Eogain, 871; destroyed, with many sl., and taken, by Foreigners of Strangford Lough, 926.

— -uabhair (Donore, Moycashel bar., Westmeath), 1310.

Dunacan, s. of Cormac, ab. of Monasterboice, ob., 884.

— s. of Tuathcar, chief of Gailenga-Collumrach, sl. by Morgallion, 884.

Dunad, *see* Dun-att.

Dunadhach of Columba's church, Armagh, ob., 1011.

— f. of Dogra, 1027; of Eocho, 1014.

— k. of Owles, sl. in massacre of Owles, 813.

— s. of Rogailnech, k. of Cenel-Coirpri-moir, ob., 873.

— s. of Scannlan, k. of Ui-Fidhgente, defeated Gentiles with heavy loss, 834, ob., 835.

Dunaghy, *see* Duma-achadh.

Dunamase, *see* Dun-masc.

Dunan, abp. of Dublin Foreigners, ob., 1074.

— f. of Maeltuile, 945.

Dunboyke, *see* Dun-Buchat.

Dunboyne, *see* Dun-buinne.

Duncarbry, *see* Dun-Cairbri.

Duncath, gs. of Ronan, sl., 647.

— s. of Conall, sl., 576.

— s. of Conang, sl., 654.

— s. of Eugan (k. of Picts), ob., 621.

Dunchad, became ab. of Iona, 707.

— ab. of Terryglass, ob., 965.

— f. of Aedh, 841.

— f. of Cellach, 1035.

— f. of queen Cellach, 732.

— f. of Cernach, 804.

— f. of Conaing, 701.

— f. of Conall the Slender, 681.

— f. of Congal, 639.

— f. of Dubinnrecht, 666.

— f. of Gormgal, 822.

— (and Donnchad), f. of Lorcan, 913, 925, 942.

— f. of Nuadha, 722.

— gs. of Bran, coarb. of Ciaran (ab. of Clonmacnoise), best scribe and most religious man, died in Armagh in pilgrimage, 989.

— gs. of Daimene [=Dunchad, s. of Dubdatuadh, *q.v.*], k. of Ui-Maine, ob., 785.

— gs. of Ronan, ob., 670.

— the Little (k. of Cantyre), defeated Selbach, 719; ob., 721.

— j.-k. of Keenaght, defeated Cumus-cach, j.k., 824.

— s. of Aedh Slaine, ob., 659; f. of Finachta the Festive, 675.

— s. of Alene, sl. in btl. of Forcalad, 778.

— s. of Blathmac, sl., 651.

— s. of Cathal, sl. in btl. of Foleng, 760.

— s. of Cennfaeladh, ab. of Iona, ob., 717.

— s. of Conang, k. of Ciannachta, ob., 831.

— s. of Conghal, k. of Loughgall, sl. in treachery by his brothers, 803.

Dunchad.—*cont.*

- s. of Cormac, sl. in btl. of Druim-Corcerain, 728.
- (and Donnchad) s. of Dubdabairenn, k. of Cashel, ob., 888 ; gf. of Cathal, 1013 ; gf. of Macraith (O'Donoghue), 1042, 1052.
- s. of Dubdatuadh [= gs. of Daimene, *q.v.*?], k. of Ui-Maine, assumed pilgrim's staff, 784.
- s. of Euganan, sl. 680.
- of Muirisc, s. of Maeldub, sl., 683 ; f. of Innrechtach, 707, 784 ; gf. of Ailill, 758, 764 ; of Airechtach, 735.
- s. of Moenach, sl. in btl. of Tarbga, 822.
- s. of Murchad, won domestic btl. of Lagenians, 727.
- sl. in btl. of Allen by his younger b., Faellan, 728 ; f. of Cellach, 770, 776.
- s. of Suthainen, bp. of Clonmacnoise, ob., 942.
- s. of Ultan, (k. of Oriel) sl., 677.
- Dunchu, ab. of Tullylish, sl. beside shrine of Patrick, in abbot's house, Tullylish, 809.
- f. of Cernach, 831.
- f. of Dubhdaleithe, 732.
- f. of Dunlang, 733.
- f. of Dunlang, 747.
- Duncrun, *see* Dun cruithne.
- Dundalk, *see* Dun-delgan.
- Dundonnell, *see* Dun-Domnain.
- Dundrum, *see* Dun-droma.
- Dundurn, *see* Dun-duirn.
- Duneight, *see* Dun-Echdach.
- Dunflaith, d. of Flaithbertach [k. I.], ob., 799.
- Dungal, burned Tarbert in Cantyre, 731 ; wounded and fled to Ireland, 734.
- ab. of Leighlin, ob., 879.
- bp. -ab. of Glendalough, ended long life, 904.
- f. of Dubdibeirg, 703.
- f. of Dunlang, 1048.
- f. of Fiachra, 710.

Dungal.—*cont.*

- Feille, slew and sl. by Muircertach, 746.
- gs. of Conang, sl. in btl. of Navan fort, 759.
- gs. of Fergus Forcraidh, sl. in btl. of Drung, 776.
- s. of Cathan, ob., 944.
- s. of Conaing, f. of Conaing, 781.
- s. of Cuanu, k. of Magheross (co. Monaghan), ob., 816.
- s. of Fergal, k. of Ossory, ob., 842 ; f. of Cerball, 847, 853, 870, 888 ; of Flann, 890.
- s. of Flaithniadh, k. of Imail, ob., 781.
- s. of Flann, k. of Fir-cul, sl. in btl. of Dam-derg, 743.
- s. of Loegaire (ab. of Downpatrick), ob., 790.
- s. of Maeltuile, fought btl., 672.
- s. of Moenach, ab. of Inishkeen (co. Louth), ob., 873.
- of Eilen, s. of Scannal, k. of (Irish) Picts, burned in Giant's Sconce, 681 ; f. of Ailill, 690.
- s. of Selbach, profaned Tory, took Brude therefrom, invaded island of Inch, 733.
- Dungalach, s. of Congal, ob., 781 ; f. of Guaire, 788.
- s. of Taichlech, chief of Leyny, ob., 771.
- Dungannon, *see* Dun-Gennain.
- Dungiven, *see* Dun-geimhin.
- Dunlaing and Dunlang, f. of Ailill, 871.
- f. of Cathal, 817, 819.
- f. of Fiangelach, 800 ; of Oengus, 812.
- s. of Cathusach, ab. of Cork, died without Communion, 836.
- s. of Dubdabairenn, royal-heir of Cashel, slew and sl., by Muirghis, 988.
- s. of Dunchu, sl., 733.
- s. of Dunchu, k. of Cenel-Arddgail, ob., 747.

Dunlaing.—*cont.*

- s. of Dungal, sl. by his bb., 1048.
- s. of Enna Niadh, 495, 527 ; f. of Ailill, 495 ; of Illand, 527.
- s. of Tuathal, k. L., ob., 1014 ; f. of Domnall, 1031 ; f. of Donnchad, 1036 ; of Donnchuan, 1016, 1041 ; of Gilla-Coemgin, 1019 ; of Murchad, 1042 ; of Ugaire, 1021, 1024.
- Dunlaith, d. of Fogertach, ob., 774.
- Dunleer, *see* Lann-leire.
- Dunlo, *see* Dun-Leodha.
- Dunluce, *see* Dun-libsi.
- Dunmore, *see* Dun-mor.
- Dunmurghill, *see* Druim-urchaille.
- Dunneothach, f. of Cathmugh, 787.
- Dunnichen, *see* Dun-Nechtain.
- Dunnottar, *see* Dun-Foither.
- Dunolly, *see* Dun-ollaigh.
- Dunseverick, *see* Dun-Sobairce.
- Dunshaughlin, *see* Donnach-Sechnaill.
- Durlus (Thurles, co. Tipperary), btl. of, 1174.
- Durrow, *see* Dermagh.
- Dursey Island, *see* Inis-Tarbnai.
- Dux, president of monastic Assembly, 780, 804.
- Dwellings of Gallen burned by Feidhlimidh, k. M., 823.
- Dying (in pilgrimage), at Cologne, 1027, 1052.
- Dysart, *see* Disert-Dachonna.
- Dysartale, *see* Disert-Tola.
- Dysentery in Ireland, 709.

E.

- Earl, d. of, w. of earl of Kildare, 1503.
- Saxon, (Strongbow) ob., 1176.
- Sicfrith, 893.
- (Foreign) Torulb, 932.
- of Ulster, 1301.
- Earls, at war with Edward II., 1322.
- Ottir and Graggabai, took Foreigners of Waterford Harbour to Scotland ;

Earls.—*cont.*

- led and fell in one of the three battalions which were defeated in btl. of Tyne, 918.
- Earthquake, at Alps, shook many cities and killed many persons, 1118.
- in Britain, 664.
- in Gaul, 618.
- in Ireland, 601 (in Mourne, co. Antrim), 685, 721, 730.
- in Italy, 740.
- Earthquakes, two in N. of I., 707.
- East of Ireland, Royal champion of, 869.
- Easter, changed [from being computed according to the Cycle of 84 to being computed according to the Alexandrine Cycle of 19] in Iona, 716.
- on Ap. 24, 451 [*recte*, 455].
- on Ap. 25, 919, [1014] 1109.
- Day [Ap. 24], Ebericht died on, 729.
- Eve. (Ap. 18), Clonard burned on, 789.
- Fri. [Mar. 24] before, cloud like rainbow appeared, and moon became blood-red, on night of, 674.
- Sat. of [*i.e.* before] (Ap. 5), 1119.
- Little (Low Sun.), on 2nd day of Summer (May 2), 919, 1109.
- — in Summer (May 2), 1014.
- house, fell on k. of Tara and his retinue, 1119.
- tide [Eas., Ap. 21], (St.) Carthach fled from Rahen (to Lismore) at, 636.
- Ebdonn, k. of Lochlann, ob., 1263.
- Eblinne (probably in Leinster), btl. of, 533.
- Ebriety, Iron-knee sl. in, 989.
- Ebericht, *soldier of Christ*, ob. Easter Day [Ap. 24], 729.
- Ecclesiastics, countless, slaughtered of the family of Cork, 807.
- 3,000, at Fiadh-Mic-Oengusa synod, 1111.
- Ecgferth [Etfrith, MS.], s. of Oswy, k. of Saxons, sl., 686.

Ech-druim-Mac-Aedho [Ech-druim of ss. of *Aedh*] and Ech-druim of Tir-Briuin (Aughrim par., Rosecommon bar. and co.), burned, 790; church of burned, 1398.

Ech-druim and Ech-druim of Ui-Maine (Aughrim, co. Galway), ab. of, Rechtabra, 787; bishops of:—

Flann Aighle, 746.

Mael-imorchair, 751.

— burned, 1307; bp.-herenagh of, Maelduin, 814.

— -inis (Aughnish par., Kilmacrenan bar., co. Donegal), raided, 1232.

— marcach, s. of Cernach, herenagh of Downpatrick, went on pilgrimage, 1057.

— s. of Ragnall, k. of Dublin Foreigners, expelled by Diarmaid, 1052; ob., 1064.

— -milidh, s. of Ronan, k. of Oriors, sl. by Louth, 989.

— -ros (Aughris, co. Sligo), btl. of, 602, or 603.

— -tigern, f. of Aedh, 1003.

— f. of Eogan, 1117.

— s. of Flann of Monasterboice, herenagh of Monasterboice, ob., 1067.

— s. of Guaire, k. of S. Leinster, sl. in treachery by Bruatar and Cerball, 853.

Echa Dry-flesh (Tirm-carna), f. of Aedh, 561, 577.

— Laibh, f. of Eogan, 611.

— f. of Fergus, 781.

— s. of Muiredach, 605; f. of Brandubh, 590, 597, 598, 605.

Echaidh, bp., anchorite, ab. of Tallaght, ob., 812.

— descendants of sl. in btl. of Magh-Itha, 734.

— f. of Aedh, Oengus and Muiredach, 839.

— f. of Aedh the Fair, 778.

— f. of Cathal, 791.

— f. of Cellach, 813.

Echaidh.—*cont.*

— f. of Cernach, 869.

— f. of Cinaedh, 832.

— f. of Concobar, 1028.

— f. of Congalach, 833.

— f. of Domnall, 804.

— f. of Flannacan, 849.

— f. of Lethlobur, 709.

— f. of Maeigoan, 847.

— f. of Muiredhach, 819, 827.

— (mk.) of Kiltoom, 751.

— s. of, sl. in brawl on Pentecost in Armagh, 819.

— Cobo, s. of Bresal, sl., 733.

— s. of Conall Menn, ab. of Foibran, ob., 759.

— s. of Cuchongalt, k. of Ui-Tuirtri, ob., 835.

— s. of Cuidine, k. of Saxons, became cleric, and put in fetters, 731.

— s. of Cernach, slew Conang in treachery, 829.

— s. of Colggu, anchorite of Armagh, ob., 731.

— s. of Comgan, bp.-mk. of Lynally, ended long life, 887.

— s. of Fiachna, won btl. of Drung, 776; (k. U.) defeated Tomaltach, 789; defeated by his b. Cairill, 809; k. U., ob., 810.

— s. of Fiachra, sage, ob., 759.

— s. of Focartach, ab. of Faughley and Inisclaghan, ob., 785.

— s. of Moinach, k. of Moygoish, 753.

Echt-gal, f. of Maelduin, 822.

— s. of Baeth, ab. of Muccert, 788.

Echtgus, ab. of Tallaght, ob., 827.

— f. of Bodbehad, 774.

— s. of Baeth, fell in btl. of Galtrim, 777.

Echu, f. of Becc Baili, 749.

— gs. of Domnall, sl., 697.

— s. of Ailill, k. of Iveagh, sl. in btl., 801.

— s. of Anluan, k. of Loughgall, ob., 957.

Echu.—*cont.*

— s. of Cathal, sl. in domestic btl. between Ui-Cremthainn, 804.

— s. of Cernach, steward of Armagh, died prematurely, 796.

— s. of Cernach, k. of Fir-Rois, sl. by Gentiles, 851.

Eclipses, Lunar:—

Nov. 11, 692 [*recte* 691].

at full moon [Nov. 12], 718.

Dec 15 [*recte* Dec. 24], 725.

Jan. 22 [*recte* Jan. 24], 734.

[Jan. 15], 762.

Dec. 4, 773.

Feb. 18 [27], 788.

[Feb. 26], 807.

Jan. [15], 865.

Moon 14, vigil 3 [4.30 a.m.],

Wed., Oct. 15, 878.

Dec. 18 [*recte* 17], 921.

Moon 14, Thurs., Jan. 10 [Wed., Jan. 9], 1023.

— Solar:—

[Oct. 22], 496.

[June 29], 512.

in the morning [Sep. 23, 11 a.m.], 591.

in the morning [March 19, 9 a.m.], 592.

May 1, 3 p.m., 664.

689 [July 3], 688.

[Jan. 9], 753.

9 a.m., 763 [June 4, 11 a.m. 764].

Jan. 1, 865.

Moon 28, about 1 p.m., [1.30 p.m.], Wed., Oct. 29, 878.

[June 16, 10 a.m.], 885.

Ecned, f. of Cuanu, 778.

Ecomras, s. of Congal, sl., 697.

Eculp, gf. of Ernaine, 741.

Ed, hill beside Kells, abandoned to Flaithbertach, k. of Ailech, 1013.

Edan-daíre (Edenderry, King's co.), cas. of, 1427.

— -dub-cairgi (*Edenduffcarrick*: Shane's castle, co. Antrim) 1470; cas. of, 1490, 1535.

Edairgne, f. of Saerghal, 781.

Edenderry, *see* Edan-daíre.

Edenduffcarrick, *see* Edan-dub-cairgi.

Edgar, s. of Edmond, k. of Saxons, ob., 975.

Edmond, f. of Edgar, 975.

Edward I., k. of England, invaded France, 1297; invaded Scotland, 1301, 1303; ob., 1307.

— II., crowned, 1307; at war with earls, 1322; with k. of France, 1326; with his q.; deposed by his q.; ob., 1327.

— III., made k. by his mother and English, 1327; ob., 1377.

— IV., made k., 1461; donative of (48 yards of scarlet and collar of gold) to the O'Neill, 1463.

— s. of Scottish k., Mael-Coluim, sl. by Franks, 1093.

Eg (Eigg island, off Inverness), ab. of, Oan, 725; martyrs of, 617; Donnán of, burned, 617; religious of, Cumme, 752.

Eicnech, ab. of Inisheer, ob., 918.

— f. of Congal, 745, 748.

— gs. of Leogan, k. of Lune, sl. by Mael-Sechlainn, k. I., 993.

— s. of Colgu, k. of Oriors, sl. in btl. of Allen, 722.

— s. of Dalach, k. of Oriel, and his s., Dubdara, sl. by his b., Murchad, 963; s. of sl., 999.

— s. Eistenach, steward of Duleek, ob., 781.

Eicnechan, f. of Concobar, 1017.

— f. of Cuchiche, 1036.

— f. of Muiredach, 956.

— s. of Dalach, k. of Cenell-Conaill, ob., 906; f. of Flann, 964.

Eilge, f. of Dubsinna, 907.

Eilne (in Antrim), burned, 563; Dungal of, 690.

Eiluun (Elphin, co. Roscommon?), conflict in, 618.

Eilpin, k. of Saxons, sl., 780.

Eimhen, s. of Cainnech, f. of Domnall, 1014.

Eimer (w. of Cuchulainn), 1528.
 Eiremhon, s. of Aedh, j.-k. U., sl. by Eloir, 886.
 Eirennach, s. of Eichen, ab. of Leighlin, ob., 774.
 Eiriu (a hill, co. Kildare), 462.
 Eirne, Lakes of, 818.
 Eistenach, f. of Eicnech, 781.
 Eitguine, f. of Congaltach, 813.
 Eithigen, s. of Fingin, ab. of Trevet, ended aged life, 911.
 Eitigu, f. of Ruadhacan, 953.
 Eitilbrith = Ethelfrid, *q.v.*
 Eithilfleith (Ethelfled), most famous q. of Saxons, ob., 918.
 Eitirsceal, f. of Diarmait, 868.
 Eithne, d. of Aedh [k. of Bregia], died in true penance at Martinmas, 917.
 — d. of Bresal of Bregia, q. of kk. of Tara, ob., 768.
 — d. of Domnall of Meath, q. of Brann High-head, sl., 795.
 Eithni, d. of Cinadhu [k. of Scottish Piets], ob., 778.
 Eladach, f. of Cormac, 869.
 — f. of Fergal, 779.
 — gs. of Maeluidhir, sl. in btl. of Ballyshannon (co. Kildare), 738; f. of Gormgal, 789.
 Elarius, anchorite and scribe of Monahinch, ob., 807.
 Elchomach, f. of Soerlaidh, 969.
 Elders of community of Patrick, taken with Forindan, ab. of Armagh, 836.
 Election, episcopal, defended at Apostolic See, 1261.
 Elend, captivity of, 678.
 Elfwine [Ailmine, MS.], s. of Oswy (k. of Northumbria), sl., 680.
 Eli and Eli of O'Carroll (*Eliogarty* and *Ikerrin* barr., co. Tipperary and Ballybrit and Clonlisk barr., King's co.), domestic btl. in, 1033; burned Cashel, 1102; invaded, 1432, 1532.
 — kings of:—
 Maelruanaidh, 1050.

Eli—*cont.*

O'Carroll, 1451.
 Amergin O'Carroll, 1033.
 Fer-gan-ainm O'Carroll, 1532.
 John O'Carroll, 1489.
 Maelruanaigh O'Carroll, 1532.
 Tadhg O'Carroll, 1400, 1401.
 O'Fogarty, 1072, 1076.
 Domnall O'Fogarty, 1171.
 Maelruanaidh O'Fogarty, 1057.
 Mael-Sechlainn O'Fogarty, 1115.
 Righbardan, 1058.
 Son of Cerball, 1022.
 — Men of, 1532; slew Domnall O'Quinlan and Caismidhe, steward of Mael-Sechnaill (k. I.), 1018; slew Tadhg, s. of Brian (Boruma), 1023; tanist of, O'Carroll, 1488; other references, 573, 1318.
 Ella (Duhallow bar., co. Cork), invaded 1510.
 Ellbrigh, abbess of Clonbroney, ob., 785.
 Elphin, *see* Ail-finn and Eiluun.
 Eloir, s. of Ergne (Ierne? *q.v.*), slew Eiremhon, 886.
 Elpin, k. (of Scottish Piets), many of his sl. in btl. of Moncrieffe; defeated in btl. of Boot-hill (Perth), 728; f. of Bile, 722.
 — (mk.) of Glasnevin, ob., 758.
 Elvin, s. of Corp, captured, 673.
 Emain, bardic name of Bregia, 903.
 Emain-Macha (*Navan* fort, near Armagh), btl. of; quatrains respecting, 759; Muircertach O'Brien marched to, 1103; Oriors devastated as far as, 821; house built at by O'Neill, to entertain the learned of I., 1387.
 Emasculating, 1194, 1481, 1490, 1496, 1503, 1504.
 Embolism, 1128.
 Emeroids, death from, 808.
 Eminent in history, jurisprudence, and *Order of Patrick*, Mael-Isu Ua Conne, 1126.
 Emlagh, *see* Imlech-Ua-Rochadha.
 Emly, *see* Imlech.

- Emperor of all Europe, Charles [the Great], ob., 813.
 — of Franks, Floriacus [Ludovicus Pius], 840.
 — Roman, Constantine, Helena, m. of, 1492.
 — — Theodosius jun., 9th year of, 432; ob., 449 [450].

Emperors (of the East):—

- Constantine, s. of Constantine, (gs. of Heraclius) reigned 28 years, [beginning with] 643.
 — s. of Constantine, (great gs. of Heraclius), reigned 17 years, [beginning with] 673 [671].
 — s. of Heraclius, reigned 6 months, 642.
 Heraclius, reigned 26 years; [beginning with] 613; fifth year of, 617.
 Heracl[on]as, reigned 2 years with his m., Martina, [beginning with] 639 [640].
 Justin, declared Justinian, his nephew, his successor; ob., 527.
 — jun., reigned 11 years, [beginning with] 566.
 Justinian, succeeded Justin, his uncle, 527.
 — jun., s. of Constantine, reigned [firstly] 10 years, [to his deposition; beginning with] 690 [688]; [secondly] six years with his s., Tiberius, [beginning with] 710 [708].
 Leo [I.], began to reign, 457; ob., 473 [474].
 — [II.], s. of Zeno, began [and ended] his reign, 473 [474].
 Marcian, began to reign, 449, or 452 [450]; ob., 457.
 Mauricius, reigned 21 years, according to Bede and Isidore, [beginning with] 584 [585].
 Phocas, reigned 7 [8] years, [beginning with] 605 [606].

Emperors—*cont.*

- Theodosius [Theodorus, MS.], reigned 1 year, 720.
 Tiberius Cesar, reigned [firstly] 7 years, [beginning with] 702 [701]; [secondly] 6 years with his f., Justinian jun., [beginning with] 710 [708].
 Empress, [Henry II.] s. of, failed to subdue Welsh, 1165; came to I., 1171; left I., 1172; people of, defeated in btl. of Thurles) 1174; ob., 1189.
 — Martina, 639.
 Enach (Enagh, N. of Londonderry town), pillaged, 1197.
 — -dathe, monk of, Comman, 769.
 — -dubh (Annaghduff par., on Leitrim side of Lough Bofin), ab. of, Mac-indsair, 767; fleet of Brian (Boruma) and Mael-Sechlainn, k. I., at, 1011; Soermhugh (mk.) of, 792.
 — -duin (Enaghdune or Annaghdown, Clare bar., co. Galway), bishops of:—
 Murchadh O'Flaherty, 1241.
 O'Mellaigh, 1202.
 Thomas O'Mellaigh, 1250.
 Thomas O'Mellaigh, 1328.
 — canon choral of, 1328.
 — house of John [the Baptist] at, 1491.
 Enagh, *see* Enach.
 Enaghdune, *see* Enach-duin.
 Encampment:—of Dublin Foreigners at Cluainandobuir, 845; of Foreigners in Dublin, whence territories and churches of Leinster and (S.) Ui-Neill were pillaged to Slieve Bloom, 841; of Foreigners on Lough Ree, whence they pillaged Connaught and Meath, burned Clonmacnoise and its oratories, Clonfert, Terryglass, Lorrha and other monasteries, 845; of Foreigners at Annagassan, whence territories and churches of Teffia were pillaged, 841; of Foreigners at mouth of Main r. (co. Antrim), 930; of Mael-Sechnaill (k. I.) in Crobay, 849.

Enclosure of centre of Derry by stone wall, 1162.

Encounter at Clonmany, 677.

Encorach, gs. of Doadan, ab. of Glendalough, ob., 769.

Enda (St.), Aran of, 760; coarbs of (abbots of Aran), Flann O'Hea, 1110; Mael-Coluim Ua Cormacain, 1114.

Enemy, of churches, s. of Radhgann, 703.
— of (St.) Comgall, Brodur, 1065.

England, Angles came to, 464; Preachers (Dominicans) first came to, 1221; k. of, Uter Pendragon, ob., 467; *see under* Saxon-land and Saxons.

English, woman learned in, Margaret w. of Thomas O'Reilly, 1490.

Enna Cennsalech [eponymous head of Ui-Cennselaigh], s. of Bresal Belach (s. of Labraidh, s. of B. B., 605), f. of Crimthann, 483; f. of Fedhlimidh, 605.

— Niadh, s. of Bresal Belach, 527; f. of Dunlang, 495, 527.

— s. of Cathboth, ob., 456.

— s. of Diarmait, k. of Ui-Cennselaigh, sl. by his sept, 1092; f. of Diarmait, 1098, 1117.

Ennai, s. of Mac Murchadha, k. L., ob., 1126.

Ennisboyne, *see* Inis-Baitheni.

Enniskillen, *see* Inis-Ceithlinn.

Enshrining of relics of:—Conlaed (of Kildare), 800; Ronan (of Dromiskin), 801.

Ensigns (*vexilla*), of Patrick taken to Connaught, 836.

Enslavement of Foreigners, 1022.

Envy, slaying through, 915, 943.

Eocha, f. of Domnall Brecc, 886.

— s. of Cairpre, won btl. of Granard, 494.

— s. of Crimthand, f. of Cairpre Daimargit, 514.

Eochaidh, coarb of Ciannan (ab. of Duleek), died after penance, 1098.

— f. of Mael-Muire, 963, 1001, 1006, 1014 1020.

Eochaidh.—*cont.*

— f. of Tadhg, 1028.

— Iarlaithi, k. of (Irish) Piets, ob., 666.

— k. of N. Dalaraide, sl. by his associates, 824.

— (mk.) of Lismore (Scotland), ob., 635.

— Mughmedhoin, f. of Fiachra, 445, 467.

— s. of the Abbot, sl. by the *Orc* by stratagem, 1030; slaying of avenged by slaying the slayer, 1038.

— the Tawny, s. of Aedan, k. of Piets, ob., 629.

— [eponymous head of O'Haugheys] s. of Ardgar, k. U. hosting by to Cenel-Eogain, 989; gave pledge to Brian and Mael-Sechlainn to keep peace with Aedh, k. of Ailech, 1002; sl. in btl. of Crew Mount, 1004; f. of Cu-duilig and Domnall, 1004; f. of Niall, 1012, 1016, 1020, 1022, 1031, 1062, 1063; gf. of Eochaidh, 1062; of Flaithbertach, 1020.

— s. of Blathmac, ob., 660.

— s. of Domnall, sl., 572.

— s. of Niall, royal-heir of Ulidia, died in penance, 1062.

Eochaill (apparently, on confines of Armagh and Down cos.), defeat of Oriel and O'Rogan at, 1086.

Eochocan, s. of Aedh, j.-k. U., sl. by his nephews, ss. of Anfith, s. of Aedh, 883; f. of Aedh, 914; f. of Muiredach, 895.

Eochu, ab. of Armagh, ob., 598.

— s. of Dunadhach, companion of Brian (Boruma), fell in btl. of Dublin (Clontarf), 1014.

Eochu Lamhdoid, s. of Messincorb, f. of Fothach, 495.

— s. of Scannal, herenagh of Emly ob., 941.

Eogain, Gilla-epscoip-, 1121.

Eogan, bp. [of Ardstraw], Cross of, Armagh, 1166.

Eogan.—cont.

- bp of Rashee, ob., 618.
- f. of Conrach, 1102.
- f. of Cormac, 561.
- f. of Domnall, 975.
- gs. of Cadan, coarb of Brenann (ab. of Clonfert), ob., 981.
- and Eugen, k. C., sl. in btl. of Sligo, 543, or 547.
- s. of Cellach, herenagh of Ardbraccan, ob., 1003.
- s. of Cleirech, bp of Connaught [Tuam], ob., 969.
- Srebh, s. of Duach the Valorous, f. of Muiredach, 577.
- s. of Echtigern, coarb of Bute (ab. of Monasterboice), ob., 1117.
- s. of Niall (of the Nine Hostages), ob., 465; f. of Muiredach, 534, 561, 580; blood [*i.e.* descendant] of, 1517.
- Eoganach (apparently, the part of the Lagan r. dividing Monaghan and Louth cos.), 1457, 1475, 1476, 1502.
- Eoghanacht of Cashel (branch of race of Eoghan Mor, seated near Cashel), defeated Gentiles and slew 500, at Dun-Maeletuile, 848; kings of:—
 - Carthach, 1045.
 - Donnchad Mac Carthy, 1093.
 - Muiredach Mac Carthy, 1092.
 - Dungal O'Donoghue, 1057.
 - Macraith O'Donoghue, 1042, 1052.
- massacred by Ossorians, 896.
- of Loch-Lein (a branch of the Cashel Eoghanacht settled to the E. of Lower Lake of Killarney, Magunihiy bar., co. Kerry), massacred Foreigners, 917; kings of:—
 - Maelsuthain, 1010.
 - Aedh O'Donoghue, 1400.
 - Oengus, 1033.
 - Scannlan, 1014.
- Eoganan, f. of Congal, 701.
- f. of Cuanda, 677.
- s. of Maeldithraibh, 692.

- Eothail, Strand of (*Trawohelly*, near Ballysadare, co. Sligo), 1367.
- Epiphany, frost and snow from to Lent, 818.
- Episcopal Order, old rule that coarb of Patrick was to be in, revived by Cloenad synod, 1162.
- Epistle, with *Sunday Law* and other good precepts, came to I. with the pilgrim, 887.
- Equinox, vernal (March 25?), 915.
- Equonimus* = *oeconomus*; *q.v.*
- Era, of Diocletian, 532.
- Ere, bp. of Slane, ob., 513; relics of carried (to enforce cess or *Law*), 776.
- relics of s. of, brought to Teltown, 784.
- f. of Flann, 796.
- m. of Muircertach (*q.v.*).
- Ercadh, (Donnchad, *q.v.*) s. of
- Erell, Tomrair, 848.
- Ergal, Ford of (probably Augher, co. Londonderry), defeat of Fermanagh at; quatrain respecting, 1080.
- Ergne (Ierne? *q.v.*), f. of Eloir, 886.
- Eric, f. of Torstan, 1103.
- Eric, of Cuculain, 1466.
- for:—
 - raids, 1526.
 - slaying, 1430, 1452, 1475, 1513.
 - vassal turning against his Lord, 1452.
 - violation of guarantee, 1514.
 - — right of asylum, 1413.
- Ermadhach, f. of Mael-Patraic, 1096.
- Ernaidhe (Urney, co. Tyrone), herenagh of, 1178; reliquaries of, 1179; wasted, 1179.
- Ernaine, f. of Maelfuataigh, 662.
- f. of Ultan, 662.
- gs. of Eculp., sl., 741.
- (founder of Rathnew, co. Wicklow, and Kildreenagh, co. Carlow) s. of Cresen, ob., 635.
- s. of Fiachna, won battle of Lethirbhe, 629; sl., 636.

Erne, Lakes of, 759.

Erne (r. in Fermanagh co.), 1247, 1397 ;
bridge of (near Belleek) burned, 1522.

Errigal-Keerogue, *see* Airecul-Dochiaroic.

Ertuile, s. of Fergus Goll, sl., 719.

Erudan, f. of Mael-Brighte, 956.

— s. of Gairfidh (Gairbith, 954), chief
of Ui-Bresail-Macha, sl. in foraging
party of Niall, 914 ; f. of Conn, 954.

Erudition, head of in all I., Moenach, ab.
of Bangor, 921.

Erulb, gf. of Niall, 949, 958, 964 ; gf. of
Donnchad, 1014.

Eruman, s. of Aedh, (f. of Maelmordha)
914.

Erumon, gf. of Ceithernach, 773.

Eruption of water, with little black
fishes, from Glencullen Mountain, 868.

Escr-abhan (Inisherone, Tireragh bar.,
co. Sligo) cas. of, 1512.

Ess-craibhe (on Bann, s. of Coleraine),
1197.

— -dara (Ballysadare, co. Sligo), 1188,
1201, 1308 ; monastery of Canons at,
1230.

— -mic-nEirc (Assylyn, near Boyle, co.
Roscommon), ab. of, Flaithbertach
O'Flynn, 1210 ; Furse (mk.) of, 753 ;
O'Flynn of, 1297 ; prior of, Mael-Isu
O'Flynn, 1223.

— -ruadh (*Assaroe*, on r. Erne, at
Ballyshannon), abbacy of disputed,
1502 ; abbots of :—O'Dwyer, 1519 ;
Thomas O'Heraghty, 1298 ; herenagh
of Durrow drowned in, 973 ; hosting
by Muircertach O'Brien to, 1100 ; by
Muircertach and S. of I. past, 1101 ;
marched past by Brian (Boruma), 1006 ;
mon. of, 1241, 1333, 1377, 1380, 1388,
1398, 1488 ; other references, 1167,
1194, 1212, 1262, 1398, 1420, 1478.

Establishing Law (of saint in a terri-
tory), *see under* Law.

Etarlindi (*between lakes*), in Calathros,
736.

Etchen, bp., ob., 578, or 584.

Etfrith = Ecgferth, *q.v.*

Etgair, k. of Scotland, ob., 1106.

Etgal (mk.) of Skellig, carried off by
Gentiles and died of hunger and thirst,
824.

Ethelbald, k. of Saxons, ob., 757.

Ethelfled, *see* Eithilfleith.

Ethelfind, f. of Oswy, 671.

Ethelwald, *see* Etulb.

Etigan, f. of Culen, 999.

Etigh, Mac, 897, 900.

Etin (Carriden, Linlithgowshire), siege
of, 637.

Etir (Benn.: *Head[-land] of Etar*: Howth
peninsula), pillaged, and many women
carried off from, by Gentiles, 821. *See*
also Ben-Edair.

Etirscel, s. of Aedh, won btl., 770 ; k. of
Ui-Cennselaigh, ob., 778.

— s. of Cellach, bp. of Glendalough,
ob., 814.

— s. of Cellach Cualann, sl. in btl. of
Burren, 725.

Etroch, f. of Cathalan, 1004.

Etru, s. of Lobraidh, chief of Manaigh,
tower of glory of Ulidia, died in
penance, 1056.

Etulb (Ethelwald), k. of N. Saxons
(Northumbrians), ob., 913.

— f. of Etulb, 717.

— s. of Etulb, ob., 717.

Euchu, gs. of Tuathal, anchorite, bp.-ab.
of Louth, ob., 822.

Eudon-mor (apparently in Meath), btl.
of, 594.

Eudus, gs. of Dicholl, ab. of Kildare, ob.,
798.

— s. of Tigernach, sl. in btl., 822.

Eufania and Eumania (= Emain [-Ma-
cha], *q.v.* : Navan fort, near Armagh),
577, 578.

Eugan, ab. of Clonmacnoise, ob., 877.

— of Monasterboice, ab. of Armagh
and Clonard, ob., 834.

— f. of Ailill, 908.

— f. of Bran, 730

Eugan.—*cont.*

— s. of Cennfaelad, ab. of Emly, ob. 890.

— s. of Colman, died of bloody flux, 774.

— s. of Echa Laibh, ob., 611.

— s. of Gabran, ob., 595; f. of Duncath, 621.

— s. of Muiredach, champion? of I., sl. by Offaly, 962.

— s. of Roncenn, ab. of Lismore, ob., 776.

Euganan, s. of Oengus, sl. in btl. by Gentiles, 839.

— s. of Tothalan, ob., 660; f. of Dunchad, 680.

Eugen, s. of Crunnmael, sl. 667.

Euginis, d. of Donnchad (k. I.), q. of k. of Tara, ob., 802.

Eumania (= Eufania, *q.v.*), 578.

Europe, Augustus of N. W. of, *see* Augustus.

— eminent bp. of W. of, Domnall O'Heney (of Cashel), 1098.

— head of clerics of all N. W. of, Mael-Muire, 1020.

— sagest of doctors of, Diarmait of Armagh, 852.

— emperor of all, Charles [the Great], 813.

— most learned of the Latinists of all, Dubtach, 869.

— chief lector of W. of, Mughron Ua Morghair, 1102.

— head of piety and learning of, Corcran the Cleric, 1040.

— war in W. of, 1522.

Eusebius, end of Chronicle of, 610.

Eustace, Roland, s. of Sir Edward, founder of Kilcullen mon., ob., 1496.

— d. of Roland, s. of Sir Edward, w. of earl of Kildare, ob., 1495.

Eutighern, bp., sl. by priest in Kildare oratory, 762.

Eve of New Year, sky ablaze on, 890.

Event of rare occurrence: pillaging of Old Kilcullen, 939.

Events, numerous, not chronicled, 1041.

Exactor, tribute collector, 729.

Executions, Cross of, Derry, 1197.

Exhortation of Irish laics and clerics to piety by Cellach, coarb of Patrick, 1126.

Exile, going into, 817, 849.

Exodus, xv. 5, 7, 10, applied to those who raided Bellisle (Shanad), 1492.

Expedition of:—Congalach into Connaught, 955.

— Foreigners on Lough Neagh, 839.

— futile of Saxons and Dublin Foreigners against Britons (Welsh), 1165.

Expulsion of:—Britons (Welsh) from their land by Saxons; held in subjection in Anglesey, 865.

— Dublin Foreigners, 1170.

— Gentiles from I., *i.e.* from Dublin fort, by Mael-Finnia, k. of Bregia and Cerball, k. L., 902.

— Iona community, 717.

— Diarmait Mac Murrough over sea, 1166.

— Donnchad O'Melaghlin from kingship of Westmeath, 1105.

— Murchadh O'Melaghlin from kingship of Meath, 1125.

— O'Conors from Connaught, 1093.

— Saxons from Limerick, 1176.

— Sitriuc from Dublin, 994.

(Extreme) Unction, *see* Unction (Extreme).

F.

Faball (a stream in Kilbride par., Clankee bar., co. Cavan), Seeoran lake went into, 1054.

Fabre, f. of Ferfio, 762.

Fachtna, coarb of Finnian (ab.) of Clonard, ob., 1008.

— s. of Maelduin (k. of Ailech), royal heir of N. of I., slain in btl. of Killineer, 868.

Faction fight, 1527.

- Faelan, f. of Artri, 794.
 — f. of Bran, 835, 838.
 — f. of Cerball, 1039.
 — f. of Colman, 751.
 — f. of Domnall, 1014.
 — f. of Lorcan, 943.
 — f. of Ruaidhri, 782, 785.
 — f. of Tadhg, 922.
 — gf. of Airetach, 794.
 — gf. of Dubhduin, 718.
 — gf. of Maelcoba, 859.
 — gs. of Silne, ob., 711.
 — k. L. ob., 966.
 — (mk.) of Martry, ob., 722.
 — s. of Buata, sl. by Mael-Sechlainn, 1051.
 — s. of Cellach, ab. of Kildare, ob., 804.
 — s. of Colman, won btl. of Bolgluatha, 628.
 — s. of Cormac, k. of Munster Decies, ob., 966.
 — s. of Forbasach, sl. in domestic btl. in Ossory, 786; defeated his uncle, Congal, 727.
 — younger s. of Murchad, won btl. of Allen against his elder b., Dunchad, and became k. L., 728.
 — gs. of Bran, died at untimely age, 738.
 Faelbe, b. of Fiangelach, s. of Dunlaing, slaying of, cause of btl., 800.
 — s. of Guaire, ab. of Applecross, drowned with 22 of his sailors, 737.
 Faelchar, gs. of Maelodar (k. of Ossory), sl. in btl., 693; f. of Cellach, 735, 769.
 Faelchu, gf. of Tuathal, 718.
 — (mk.) of Finglas, ob., 763.
 — s. of Dorbene, became ab. of Iona, 716; ob., 724.
 Faeldobhor (mk.) of Clogher, ob., 702.
 Faeldobur the Little, sage (mk.) of Fore, ob., 731.
 Faelgus, ab. of Killeigh, ob., 808.
 — ab. of Roscrea, ob., 859.
 — f. of Colum, 788.
 — s. of Tnuthgal, sage, of Clonard, ob., 783.
 Faethgi-mic-Meccnaen (*plain of son of Macnaen: Lough-Sewdy, Westmeath*), 604.
 Fahan, *see* Fathan.
 Faichte-Ciarain (*Faheeran, Kilcumreagh par., Kilcoursey bar., King's co.*), defeat of, 1483.
 Failbhe, ab. of Iona, sailed to I., 673; returned from I., 676; ob., 679; 14th year after his obit = 692.
 — the Little, ab. of Clonmacnoise, ob., 713.
 — f. of Conamail, 710.
 — f. of Tadhgg, 695.
 — gs. of Aedan, sl., 629.
 — Flann, won btl. of Carn-Feradhaigh, 627; k. M., ob., 637; f. of Colggú, 678.
 Failghi Berraide, won btl. of Frum Hill, 510; lost btl. of Druim-derge, 516, or 517.
 Failure of bread (in I.), 765, 825.
 Fainche(St.), church of, Rossory, founded, 1084.
 Faindelach, outraged (by expulsion from abbacy of Armagh) by Gormghal; brought back, 793.
 Fair Nuts, year of, 1097.
 Faith, opposed by Henry VIII., 1533.
 Fal, bardic name of I., 915.
 Falcons, ordnance, 1532.
 Fallach, f. of Foidmenn, 752.
 Fallomon, routed by Cathal at (Assembly of) Hill of Ward, 733; aided Donnchad, s. of Domnall, (k. I.) in btl. of Carn, 765.
 — s. of Fogertach, sl. by his b., 825.
 False peace, 1120.
 Familia, monastic community, *see* Community.
 Famine (in I.), 670; 700 (for three years), 760, 764, 769, great in I.; 825, 1270, 1492, great in I., so that f. sold s. and d. for food, 965, destructive, 1262 in all I., 1497.
 Famine-pestilence, *see* Pestilence, famine.

Fanad, and Fanat (*Fanad*, Kilmacrenan bar., co. Donegal), burned, 1462 ; chief of, O'Breslin, 1251, 1261 ; chief of, O'Donnell, 1281 ; Fergus of, 705, 710 ; MacSweeneys of, 1400, 1435, 1456, 1472, 1497, 1513, 1515, 1518 ; pillaged, 1158, 1232, 1497.

Farannan, ancestor of David and Guaire, 551.

Farmer, *see* Mac Sgoloigi.

Farragh, *see* Forach.

Fathadh, of the Canon [= Fothud, (mk.) of Fahan, *q.v.*], decided that clergy of Ireland should be exempt from taking part in war [hence called *F. of the Canon*], 804.

Fathan, Fathan of [St. Muru], Fothan and Othan (*Fahan*, co. Donegal) abbots of :—
Lergal, 852.

Cucarrce O'Kelly (coarb of Muru), 1074.

Mael-Martain O'Kelly (coarb of Muru of [F]othan), 1098.

Robartach, 762.

— burned and profaned by Muircertach O'Brien and S. of I., 1101 ; Fothud (mk.) of, 819 ; herenaghs of :—Fergal O'Lynam, 1070, Ruaidhri O'Toner, 1119.

Father, sold s. and d., for food in I., 964.

Faughalstown, }
Faughley, } *see* Fochlaidh.

Favour of church and Patrick, Donnchadh O'Carroll, rescued by, 1155.

Fear, great, on Men of I. before feast of John (the Baptist, Aug. 29), 1096 ; at Michaelmas, 772, 799.

Fears, throughout Ireland, 826.

Feartagh, *see* Ferta-nime.

Feast of :—

Adamnan, (Sep. 23), 1105.

Becan, s. of Cula (Ap. 5), 1119.

Berach (Feb. 15), 1441, 1447.

Brenann [May 16, or Nov. 29], 1452.

Ciaran of Seirkieran, Mar. 5, 1088.

Feast of.—*cont.*

Dagan, *see* Dagan of Eneriley.

Fursa, Jan. 16, 1086.

Gregory, *see* Gregory, feast of.

3 Innocent Children (Dec. 15), 1119.

James, July 14, 1086.

John, *see* Fear, great.

Lasrian, Aug. 12, 1105.

Michael, *see* Fear, great.

Mochuaroc of the Wisdom, Feb. 9, 1121.

Molaisse (Sep. 12), 1538.

Febla, and Feblae, Flann, 715, 740.

Febordaith, ab. of Dulane, sl., 786.

Feb. 1, year reckoned from before, 848.

Fechtach, ab. of Fore, ob., 781.

Fechtnach, ab. of Glendalough, ob., 875.

— f. of Maeltuile, 885.

Fedaro, *see* Fidh-Dorudha.

Fedha (*Woods : Fews*, Athlone bar., co. Roscommon), 1329.

— (*Fews* barr., co. Armagh), 1078, 1452, 1482.

Fedhach, ab. of Castledermot, ob., 876.

— ab. of Slane, ob., 937.

— f. of Colgu, 843.

— f. of Conghal, 868.

— s. of Cormac, ab. of Louth, Slane, and Duleek, ob., 789.

Fedelmith, s. of Tigernach, k. M., ob., 590.

Feichen, f. of Coirpre, 601.

Feichin, founder of Fore, died of plague, 665, or 668 ; coarb of (ab. of Ballysadare), 993, 1230 ; coarb of (ab. of Fore), 932, 956, 981, 1001, 1011, 1014, 1015, 1117.

Feidelmith, s. of Fergus, (k. U. ?) ob., 701.

Feidilmith the Fair, ab. of Armagh, ob., 578.

— ab. of Kilmoone, Patrician steward of Bregia, anchorite and scribe, ob., 814.

— f. of Ailill, 761.

Feidhlim[idh], s. of Enna Cennsalach, f. of Aedh, 605.

Feidhlimidh, became ab. of Iona, 722.
 — (mk.) of Kilmore, bp., ob., 842.
 — s. of Aengus, f. of Crimthann, 662.
 — s. of Cremthan, became k. of Cashel, 820; (k. M.) promulgated Law of Patrick over Munster; burned Gallen, 823; with Army of Munster burned Garrycastle bar., King's co., 826; conferred with Concobar (k. I.) at Birr, 827; burned Fore; defeated S. Ui-Briuin, 830; went, with host of M. and L., to Fennor to plunder Bregia, 831; slew community of Clonmacnoise and burned termens of Clonmacnoise and Durrow to church doors, 833; captured Forindan, ab. of Armagh, and elders of community of Patrick in Kildare oratory, 836; pillaged race of Coirpre Crom, 837; conferred with Niall (k. I.) at Cloncurry, 838; ravaged Meath and Bregia, and got hostages of Connaught in one day; quatrain relative thereto, 840; occupied Tara; hosting by to Carman; quatrain respecting his flight before Niall (k. I.) on the occasion, 841; k. M., best of Scoti, scribe and anchorite, ob., 847.
 — s. of Flann of Monasterboice, most worthy soldier of Christ, ob., 1104.
 Feille (*of the hospitality*), Dungall, 746.
 Feirgil, s. of Tadhg, scribe of Lusk, ob., 800.
 Felemaire, s. of Comgall, ob., 755.
 Felix [II.], made Pope, 481 [483].
 — [III.] ob., 528, or 533 [530].
 Fella (a district W. of Lough-Ree), defeated Delvin, 822.
 Femhin [Magh-:—a plain of Iffa and Offa bar., co. Tipperary], btls. of, 446, 573; quatrain respecting slaying of Ainmire (k. I.) in, 576; other references, 627, 637, 764, 917, 1121.
 Fennor, *see* Findubar-abae.
 Feradhach, f. of Murchadh, 795.
 — f. of Tuathal, 832, 850.
 — s. of Congal, sl., 687.

Feradhach—*cont.*

— s. of Cormac, ab. of Iona, ob., 880.
 — s. of Duach, k. of Ossory, ob., 583, or 584.
 — s. of Maeldoith, sl. in Crannach, 697.
 — s. of Maelduin, k. of Cenel-Loeghaire, sl., 704; f. of Conall, 709; f. of Maelduin, 728; 2 ss. of sl., 712.
 — s. of Muiredach, f. of Fiachna, 628.
 — the Fat, s. of Nechtlecc., ob., 690.
 — s. of Scaunall, scribe, priest, ab. of Aghaboe, ob., 813.
 — s. of Segene, ab. of Rathlin, ob., 799.
 — s. of Selbach, manacled by Oengus, 736.
 — s. of Tuathalan, ob., 689.
 Ferble, s. of Nargus, sage, ob., 753.
 Ferchair, ab. of Bangor, ob., 881.
 Ferchar, f. of Flann, 869.
 — f. of Tipraiti, 786, 795.
 — the Tall (k. of Scottish Dalriata), ob., 697; f. of Ainfeallach, 698; f. of Selbach, 730; ss. of, 719; Tomnat, w. of, 695.
 — s. of Connadh Cerr (k. of Scottish Dalriata), ob., 694.
 — s. of Muiredhach, ab. of Dunleer, ob., 850.
 Fer-da-erich (*man of two districts*), ab. of Molana, ob., 747.
 — f. of Crunmael, 797.
 — s. of Congalach, ob., 722.
 — s. of Suibne, ab. of Armagh, ob., 768.
 Ferdalach, bp. of Clonmacnoise, ob., 922.
 — herenagh of Rathlin, sl. by Gentiles, 975.
 Ferdamal, s. of Cennfaelad, ob., 759.
 Ferdornach, ab. of Clonmacnoise, ob., 872.
 — bp. of Kildare, ob., 1101.
 — coarb of Ciaran (ab. of Clonmacnoise), ob., 952.
 — coarb (ab.) of Kells, ob., 1008.
 — f. of Conaing, 846.
 — f. of Robartach, 1057.

Ferdomnach.—cont.

- the Blind, lector of Kildare, master of harping, ob., 1110.
- (mk.) of Tuam, ob., 782.
- sage and scribe of Armagh, ob., 846.
- scribe of Armagh, ob., 732.
- s. of Flannacan, ab. of Clonard, best scribe, ob., 932.
- Ferfio, s. of Fabre, sage, ab. of Conry, ob., 762.
- Ferfughaill, bp. of Clondalkin, ob., 789.
- Ferghail, of Island of Loch-Cre, senior and select monk, ob., 1119.
- Fergal of Aidhne (k. C.), ob., 696.
- f. of Cormac, 790.
- f. of Niall, gf. of Gormgal, 814.
- f. of Scannal, 886.
- gs. of Ruarc, hostages of taken by Domnall, k. of Ailech, 965; sl. by Domnall, 966.
- gs. of Conang, sl. in btl. of Kells, 718.
- s. of Anmcadh, k. of Ossory, ob., 802.
- f. of Dungal, 842.
- s. of Cathrannach, k. of Loughrea, ob., 825.
- s. of Conaing, k. of Ailech, slew Laidgнен, k. of Farney, 988; ob., 1001; f. of Domnall, 1014; f. of Gilla-Patraic, 1012, f. of Niall, 1015; gf. of Aedh, 1051, 1054; gf. of Flaithbertach, 1068;
- s. of Domnall, ob., 658.
- s. of Domnall, k. of N. of I. (Ailech), broke Foreign ship, and slew crew, 921; defeated Muircertach and Conaing, 933; k. of Ailech, ob., 938; f. of Niall, 940.
- s. of Domnall, royal-heir of Ailech, sl. by Cenel-Eogain, 1017.
- s. of Eladach, k. of Desmond, sl. in domestic btl., 779.
- s. of Loingsech, slew Indrechtach, 707.
- s. of Maelduin, slew Indrechtach, 707; began reign (as k. I.), 710; slew Cons'l Grant, 718; wasted and

Fergal.—cont.

- exacted cow-tribute and hostages from Leinster, 721; sl. in btl. of Allen, 722; f. of Aedh Allain, 732, 733, 734, 743; f. of Murchadh, 741; f. of Niall the Showery [Frossach], 764, 778, 797.
- s. of Oengus, sl. in raiding party of Niall (royal-heir of I.), 914.
- Fergil, ab. of Aghaboe, ob., 789.
- bp. of Fennor, ab. of Inan, ended long life, 907.
- (mk.) of Kilmore (co. Armagh), ob., 770.
- s. of Cumsad, ab. of Dunshaughlin, murdered secretly, 879.
- Fergna, ab. of Iona, ob., 623.
- s. of Caiblein, ob., 582, or 583.
- or Fiacha, gs. of Ibdach, k. U., ob., 557.
- Fergraidh, k. of Cashel, sl. by his sept., 961.
- Fergus, bp. of Downpatrick, ob., 584, or 590.
- bp. of Duleek, ob., 783.
- f. of Ailill, 800.
- f. of Cathub, 555.
- f. of Cathusach, 897.
- f. of Cathusach, 972.
- f. of Cernach, 805.
- f. of Congalach, 819.
- f. of Custantin, 820.
- Tuile, f. of Dichuil, 632.
- f. of Dubinnrecht, 781.
- Goll, f. of Ertuile, 719.
- f. of Maelduin, 641.
- f. of Maelduin, 785.
- Forcraith, sl. 793; f. of Muiredach, 702, 743; f. of Muirgis, 737; gf. of Dungal, 776.
- f. of Muiredach, 960, 966.
- f. of Niall, 824.
- f. of Oengus, 736, 741, 761, 834; f. of Talorgan, 736, 750.
- f. of Rigan, 846.
- bp. of Downpatrick, founder of Cell-Bien, ob., 584.

Fergus.—*cont.*

- gf. of Cudinaisc, 750.
- Glutt, k. of Cobba, killed by spells, 739.
- (mk.) of Magh-Duma, ob., 780.
- (mk.) of Maghera, ab. of Finglas, ob., 817.
- s. of, k. of Ui-Briuin, ob., 796.
- s. of Aedan, k. U., ob., 692; f. of Feidelmídh, 701.
- s. of Ailghal, won btl. of Ard-abla, 791; s. of Algal, sl. in btl. of Fennor, 799.
- s. of Baetan, f. of Maelduin, 620.
- s. of Bodhbcaadh, k. of Carrigabracky, sl. by Munstermen, 835.
- s. of Cathal, bp., ob., 770.
- s. of Cellach, (k. C.), established *Law* of Ciaran and *Law* of Brendan, 744; escaped from btl., 746; slaughtered Ui-Briuin, 746; s. of Cellach, or of Fothadh Red-spear, k. C., ob., 756.
- s. of Cernach, f. of Maelduin, 781.
- s. of Colman the Big, sl., 618.
- the Wise, s. of Colman Cutlach, ob., 744.
- Wry-mouth, s. of Conall Crimthainn, won btl. of Ocha, 483; f. of Diarmait the Ruddy, k. I., 545, 555, 600, 604, 643, 664, 763, 862.
- s. of Conghal, ob., 757.
- s. of Crimthainn, sl., 738.
- Long-head, s. of Conall Gulban, f. of Duach, 586; f. of Sedna, 549, 586, 710.
- s. of Conall Oircnech, ob., 732.
- s. of Crunnmael, ob., 671.
- of Fanat, s. of Domnall, sl., 654; f. of Congal of Kennaweir, k. I., 705, 707, 710, 731, 732, 733.
- s. of Duligu, k. of Lurg, sl. by Brefnians, 926.
- s. of Echa, k. of (Irish) Dalriata, ob., 781.
- s. of Fogartach, k. of S. Bregia, ob., 751.

Fergus.—*cont.*

- s. of Fothach, k. C., ob., 843.
- s. of Muircertach Mac Erca, won btl. of Sligo, 543, or 547; won btl. of Cuil-Conaire, 550; won btl. of Cuil-dreimne, 561; won btl. of Moin-daire-lothair, 563; became j.-k. I., 565; won btl. of Gabair-Liphe, 565, or 566.
- s. of Maelduin, k. of Cenel-Coirpri, sl., 683.
- s. of Maelmithil, steward of Clonmacnoise, ob., 894.
- s. of Moenach, lord of Forth (barr.), sl. in btl. of Ballyshannon, co. Kildare, 738.
- s. of Muccid, ob., 668.
- s. of Muiredach the Bald, f. of Eocha Dry-flesh, 577.
- s. of Nellen, slew Ainmire, k. I., 570, or 576; sl., 577.
- s. of Ostech, sl. in btl. of Dam-derr, 743.
- s. of Rogailnech, sl., 654.
- Fergusson, s. of Maelcu, ob., 703.
- Feria*, festival, 756, 782.
- Ferith, s. of Totholan, ob., 653.
- Fermanagh, *see* Fir-Manach.
- Fermoy, *see* Fir-Maighe-Feine.
- Fern-magh (*Farney* bar., co. Monaghan), btl. of, 698, 730; Conailli of, 851; foray into by Cernachan, k. of Lune, 1002; invaded, 1475.
- kings of:—
 - Cathalan, 1025, 1027.
 - Cu-Midhe, 1079.
 - Donnacán, 882.
 - Donnachad, gs. of Donnacán, 1029.
 - Laidgnen, 988.
 - Macleighinn, 1002.
 - Mathgamain, s. of Laidgnen, 1022.
 - Murchadh, 887.
 - Aedh O'Boylan, 1093.
 - O'Carroll, 1043.
 - Cu-Caisil O'Carroll, 1123.

Fern-magh.—*cont.*

- Muircertach O'Carroll (k. of S. Farney), 1125.
 Donn O'Lawler, 1080.
 Flaithbertach O'Lynam, 1049, 1119.
 Ruaidhri, 1030.
 Lochlann Ua Duibhdara, 1097.
 Eochaidh Ua Merligh, 1080.
- Men of :—slew k. of Iveagh, 1019 ; vainly opposed Flaithbertach, s. of Aedh, 1021 ; slew lector of Armagh, 1042 ; slew k. of Tullyhog and k. of Ui-Bresail, 1054 ; defeated Ui-Cremthainn on Fews, 1078 ; slew Mac Ingeirree, k. of Louth, 1081 ; paid for military service by Domnall O'Loughlin, 1083 ; slew Amalgaidh O'Rogan, 1086 ; slew Concobar O'Haughey, royal-heir of Ulidia, 1107 ; massacred Ui-Bresail and defeated Iveagh ; some of fell by Ui-Bresail and Iveagh, 1109 ; defeated Tir-Briuín and Tigernán O'Rourke at Ardee, 1128 ; defeated at Dublin, 1171.
- nobles and many others of sl., 1089 ; pillaged, 949, 1101, 1471, 1506.
- royal heirs of :—
 O'Donogan, 1113.
 Ruaidhri, 1062.
 Ua Cricain, 1113.
- other references, 1496, 1540.
- Ferna and Ferna-mor (Ferns, co. Wexford), abbots of :—
 Airechtach, 742.
 Bresal, 749.
 Cathal, 783.
 Cilleni, 817.
 Duchua, 654.
 Dubinnrecht, 781.
 Fiannachtach, 799.
 Lachtnan, 875.
 Lachtnan, 905.
 Reothaide, 763.
 Tuenog, 663.
- bp.-ab. of, Cilleni, 715 ; vice-ab. of, Cathal, 819.

Ferna.—*cont.*

- btl. of, 769, 783.
- bishops of :—
 Coman, 678.
 Conaing (coarb of Moedoc), 977.
 Dirath, 693.
 Cellach O'Colman, 1117.
 Cairpre O'Kearney, 1095.
 Ailbin O'Molloy, 1223.
- burned by Gentiles, 839 ; burned by Donnchad, s. of Brian (Boruma) ; Killeslin burned in retaliation, 1042 ; *family* of fought *family* of Taghmon, 817 ; herenaghs of :—Finachta, 958 ; Cairpri O'Lynam, 1043 ; Maedhocc [Moedhocc] (founder) of, 626 ; oratory of, 1003 ; pillaged, by gentiles, 835 ; steward of, Fiannachtach, 783.
- Fernach-na-mebhla (in Tyrone), 1167.
- Fernbeand, sl. in btl. of Inis, 938.
- Ferns, *see* Ferna.
- Feroth, s. of Finguine, "*exactor*" of Nectan, sl. in btl. of Monith-carno, 729.
- Ferrard, *see* Ard-Ciannachta and Fir-Ard-Ciannachta.
- Ferrdalach, steward of Armagh, ob., 838.
- Ferry of Cluain-in-tshnaigh, or of the lime-kiln (on E. bank of Finn, opposite Lifford), 1462.
- of Rock ; (of Lough Key : Rockingham), cas. of, 1235.
- Fersad-Suilidhe (narrowest part between Loughs Swilly and Foyle : from Londonderry to opposite Inch Island), defeat of Cenel-Conaill in, 1098.
- Fert-Beodain (*Grave of Beodan*), over Dowth, cave of searched by Foreigners, 863.
- Cerpain (near Tara), 504.
- Ferta-nime (Feartagh, Meath), fruitless hosting of Brian (Boruma) to, 1000.
- Fertais (Belfast), btl. of 668. *See* Bel-fairsdi.
- Fertas-Camsa (*Ford of Camus* : near Camus Macosquin, Coleraine bar., co. Londonderry), passed by Brian (Boruma), 1006.

Fertas.—cont.

— *-Rughraighe* (Pass between Dundum Bays), 924.

Fethgna, was with Diarmait at Armagh royal conference, 851; coarb of Patrick, at Rahue conference, 859; bp., coarb of Patrick, religious head of all I., ob., 874; Mochta, pupil of (in monastic life), 893.

Fetter-oz. (personal ransom-price), 1029.

Fettering of Domnall the Fat by Torlogh O'Brien, 1077.

Fews, *see* Fedha.

Fiacha, alias of Fergna (gs. of Ibdach), *q.v.*

— f. of Ernaine, 636.

— f. of Illann, 625.

— Baiceda, s. of Cathair Mor, f. of Bresal Belach, 483, 605.

— s. of Niall, lost btl. of Frum Hill, 510; won btl. of Druim-derge, 516, 517.

Fiachna, gs. of Macniadh, ab. of Clonfert (co. Galway), ob., 752.

— s. of Aedh Ron, k. U., whale cast ashore in his time, 753; won btl. of Navan fort, 759; had (abortive) meeting with Donnchad (k. I.), 784; ob., 789; f. of Cairill, 809, 819; f. of Echaidh, 776, 809, 810, 819; f. of Loingsech, 800.

— s. of Anfith, k. U., sl. by his associates, 886; gf. of Dubdarach, 991; gf. of Lethlabar, 979.

— and *Fiachna Lurgan*, s. of Baetan, k. of Dalaraide, won btl. of Eudon-mor, 594; won btl. of Sliabh-Cua, 597; won btl. of Cul-coil, 602; destroyed Rath-Guali, 623; sl., 626; f. of Mongan, 625.

— s. of Deman, defeated, 602; won btl. of Lethet-Midind, 626; sl., 627; f. of Maelcobha, 647.

— s. of Feradach, f. of Ernaine, 629; f. of Suibne Menn, 628.

— s. of Mael-Bresail, ab. of Fennor, ob., 845.

Fiachra, f. of Aedan, 563.

— f. of Becc, 646.

Fiachra.—cont.

— f. of Cathal, 810.

— f. of Echaidh, 759.

— f. of Fingin, 619.

— herenagh of Iona, ob., 978.

— (mk.) of Granard, ob., 770.

— (mk.) of Martry, ob., 755.

— s. of Ailene, k. of Cremorne, sl., 750.

— Blind-eye, s. of Baetan, won btl. of Tola and Fortola, 573; sl. 608.

— s. of Cathal, fell in btl. of Liac-find, 786; f. of Flathgus, 767.

— s. of Cathalan, k. of Coill-Follamhain, ob., 921.

— s. of Cellach Cualann, sl. in btl. of Selga, 709.

— s. of Cellachan, sl. in raiding party of Niall, s. of Aedh, 914.

— s. of Ciaran, ob., 620.

— Lon, s. of [Coelbad] k. of Dalaraide, won btl. of Ocha, 483.

— s. of Conall, ob., 618.

— s. of Dungal, sl. by (Irish) Picts, 710.

— s. of Eochaidh Muidhemhoin, f. of Dathi, 467.

— s. of Fothad, ab. of Baslick, ob., 764.

— s. of Tuathal, k. of Ui-Teig, ob., 804.

— Telnan, ob., 658.

Fiadh-Mic-Oengusa (in Westmeath), synod at, 1111.

Fiag, s. of Deagh-duirn, f. of Crimthann, 514.

Fiamber, alias of Findubar, *q.v.*

Fiangalach, s. of Anmchadh, ab. of Lough-Ree, Inishbofin, ob., 755.

— s. of Dunlang, [k. of Cenel-Ardgail] sl. in btl., 800; f. of Tuathal, 837.

— s. of Murchadh, k. of Imail, ob., 737.

Fiangus, f. of Aedh, 874.

Fiannachtach, [mk. : perhaps = F., the steward], of Ferns, ob., 799.

— steward of Ferns, fought btl. with ab. of Ferns, 783.

Fianamail, f. of Cormac, 891.

- Fiannamhal, f. of Crunnmhael, 839.
 Fiannamail, s. of Cellach Cualann, sl. in
 btl. of Selga, 709; f. of Conall and
 Indrechtach, 741.
 — gs. of Boghaine, ab. of Inishmacsaint,
 sl., 718.
 — s. of Gerthinne, ab. of Clonard, ob.,
 736.
 — s. of Maeltuile, k. L., sl., 680.
 — s. of Mennach, ob., 696.
 — s. of Ossene, ob., 699.
 Fidh-in-atha (*Finea*, Fore bar., between
 Loughs Sheelin and Kinale, West-
 meath), defeat of O'Rourke at, 1330.
 — -Dorudha (Fedaro, Mohill bar., co.
 Leitrim), 1345.
 — -eoin, btl. of, 629.
 — -Ua-Echach (in Tyrone), Muircertach
 O'Loughlin, sl. at, 1166.
 Fidhbadh, (in S. part of Upr. Toome bar.,
 co. Antrim), 1470.
 Fidbadach, ab. of Bangor, ob., 767.
 — (mk.) of Kildalkey, ob., 758.
 Fidhcan, gf. Lerghus, 787.
 Fidhgal, f. of Conall, 787.
 Fidmhuine, Ua Suanaigh, anchorite of
 Rahen, ob., 757.
 Fidhnacha (*Fenagh*, co. Leitrim), btl. of,
 615, 1094; burned, 1360; abbots
 of:—O'Rogan (coarb of Caillin), 1377;
 Robert O'Rogan (coarb of Caillin),
 1428; coarb of, ob., 1447; coarb of,
 O'Rogan, 1532.
 Fiery arrow throughout Leinster from
 S.-W. to Dublin, killing 100,000, men
 and beasts, 961.
Fifth (province):—Connaught, 1121,
 1131, 1161, 1172, 1229, 1316, 1368,
 1369, 1378.
 — Leinster, 1097, 1103, 1156.
 — (par excellence) Ulidia, 873, 914,
 924, 933, 972, 1062, 1067, 1096, 1101,
 1358, 1364, 1368, 1370, 1383, 1392, 1410,
 1413, 1419, 1420, 1422, 1425, 1430, 1432,
 1434, 1450, 1452, 1470, 1478, 1500,
 1517, 1519, 1521, 1524.
- Fifth.*—*cont.*
 — of *Concobar* (s. of Ness: bardic
 name of Ulidia), 839, 851, 919.
 — of Medhbh (Connaught), 1532.
 Fight, faction-, 1527.
 Fighting of btl. of Crew Mount extended
 to Duneight and Drumbo, 1004.
 Finachta, s. of Lachtna, herenagh of
 Ferns, 958.
 Final year, *see* Year, final.
 Finan, ab. of Clones, ob., 778.
 — bp.-anchorite of Clonkeen, ob., 862.
 — gf. of Conaing, 976.
 — s. of Airennan, ob., 676.
 Finbil, abbess of Clonbroney, ob., 809.
 Finchar, best scribe, bp. of Duleek, ob., 920.
 Finchu, ab. of Lismore, ob., 757.
 Findubar-abae (*Fennor*, Westmeath), ab-
 bots of:—
 Fiachna, 845.
 Maelfothartaigh, 809.
 Tignernach, 838.
 — btl. of, 719, 799, 824; bp. of, Fergil,
 907; Feidhlimidh (k. M.) came to, to
 pillage Bregia, 831; pillaged by Gen-
 tiles, 834; pillaged, priest sl. on floor
 of church of, by hosting of Donnchad,
 k. I., 939; steward of, Maelumai, 829;
 ab. of Downpatrick taken forcibly (from
 church of) and blinded in, 1010; located
 in Teffia, 799.
 Fine, abbess of Kildare, ob., 805.
 — Flann, 733.
 Fine-Gall (*district of Foreigners: Fingal*:
 the coast part of Dublin, from city to r.
 Delvin), Foreigners of, 1025; raided and
 wasted by Domnall O'Loughlin, 1100;
 raided and many captives and cattle
 taken from by said Domnall, 1112.
 Finea, *see* Fidh-in-atha.
 Fingal, (mk.) of Lismore, ob., 746.
 Fingal, *see* Fine-Gall.
 Fingin, f. of Eithigen, 911.
 — f. of Locheni, 645.
 — f. of Scannlan, 674, 675.
 — s. of Aedh the Black, f. of Maenach, 662.

- Fingin.—*cont.*
 — s. of Fiachra, ob., 619.
 Finglas, *see* Finn-glais.
 Finn (*Fair*), Caittel, 857.
 — Colman, 776.
 — Donnchad, 974, 997.
 — f. of Boghaine, 718.
 — f. of Concobar, 979.
 — s. of Maelmordha, royal-heir of Leinster, sl. by his b., 923; f. of Murchad, 972.
 — s. of Mutan, k. of Corco-Laighdhi, sl. by Condons and Clangibbon, 944.
 — (r. in Donegal), cas. of (Castlefinn), 1442, 1452, 1480; glen of, burned, 1511; other references, 1522, 1524, 1531.
 Finnabair-na-ningen, Drogheda town-land, given to clergy by Muircertach O'Loughlin, at consecration of Mellifont church, 1157.
 Finnachta = Finsnechta, *q.v.*
 Finnan, s. of Rimid, (bp. of Lindisfarne) ob., 660.
 Finnbarr, f. of Colman, 703.
 — s. of Ua Bardene, ob., 437.
 Finnochadh, s. of Amhalgaidh, chief of Clann-Bresail, sl., 1082.
 — s. of Garrechu, f. of Fraech, 495, 497.
 Finn-faidhech (*sweet-toned [bell]*), Patrick's, full of, of pure silver given to (coarb of) Patrick by Cenel-Eogain, 947; profanation of avenged, 1013.
 Finn-glais (Finglas, co. Dublin), abbots of :—
 Cuimnech, 825.
 Dublittir, 796.
 Fergus, 817.
 — bp.-ab. of, Flann, 812; anchorite of : Flann (bp.-ab.), 812; bp. of Caincom-racc, 791; mk. of, Faelchu, 763; bp.-mks. of :—Bran, 838, Robartach, 867; scribes of :—Bran (bp.-mk.), 838; Flann (bp.-ab.), 812, Robartach (bp.-mk.), 867.
 — -glenn, (*Fair glen*: in Stirling or Argyll), btl. of., 719.
- Finnguine, ab. of Roscrea, ob., 1006.
 — f. of Finntan, 687.
 — s. of Cu-cen-mathair, k. M., ob., 696; f. of Cathal, 721, 735, 738, 742.
 — s. of Drostan, "*exactor*" of Nectan, sl. in btl. of Monith-carno, 729; f. of Feroth, 729; f. of Dargairt or Doergairt, 686, 693; f. Rothachtach, 686.
 — s. of Deileroth, sl., 711.
 — [s. of Dublachtna] replaced by Cormac as k. of Cashel, 901; sl. in strata-gem by his associates, 902.
 — the Tall, ob., 690.
 Finnian and Finnio, Mac U[i] Teldaib (founder of Clonard), ob., 549; coarb of (ab. of Clonard), 859, 973, 1014, 1015; coarb of and of Columba (ab. of Clonard and Kells), 1055; community of (at Clonfad) outraged in Clonfad church; reliquaries of profaned and burned in Clonfad church, 891; relics of carried around (to enforce *Law* or *cess*), 776; reparation to, 1171.
 — s. of Ua Fiatach, bp. of Moville, ob., 579; coarb of (ab. of Moville), 944, 1007, 1019, 1043, 1061, 1098; s. of coarb of 1170, 1175; coarb of and of Mocholmoe (ab. of Moville and of Dromore), 993.
 Finn-loech, s. of Ruaidhri, k. of Scotland, sl. by his own people, 1020; f. of Mac-beathadh, 1058.
 — -loch (Lower Lough Erne, co. Fermanagh), 18 persons drowned in, 1505.
 — -magh, (*Smooth plain*; *Finvoy*: in Kilconway bar., co Antrim), defeat of Ui-Meith and Uachtar-tire in, 1054.
 Finntan of Antrim, ab. of Bangor, ob., 613.
 — f. of Tuenog, 663.
 — s. of Finnguine, (Clonenagh) mon. of, 687.
 — s. of Telchan (founder of Taghmon, co. Wexford), ob., 635.
 — s. of Ua Ehdach, ob, 603.
 Finntracht-dromabairr (in Fermanagh), 1395.

- Finntur, f. of Dolfinn, 1054.
 Finsnechta, f. of Ailill, 718.
 — f. of Cerball, 829.
 — f. of Congalach, 876.
 — f. of Coserach, 815.
 — f. of Riacan, 837.
 — ex-k. C., anchorite of Limerick (co. Wexford), ob., 848.
 — s. of Bodhbcoadh, k. of Cenel-Mic-Era, ob., 830.
 — s. of Bresal, ab. of Kilglinn, ob., 842.
 — s. of Cellach, coarb (ab.) of Derry, ob., 939.
 — Double-squint (Cetardere), s. of Cellach, slew Brann, k. L., and his q., Eithne (and became k. L.), 795; associates of slew Oengus, k. of Offaly, at his suggestion, 803; k. L., submitted to Aedh Oirdnidhe, k. I., 804; [again] obtained his kingdom (of L.), 806; died of emeroids in Kildare, 808.
 — s. of Diarmait, ab. of Duleek, ob., 849.
 — s. of Domnall, fell in btl. of Drumree, 797.
 — the Festive, s. of Dunchad, defeated Cennfaeladh (k. I.), 675; began to reign ask. I., 675; destroyed Ailech-Frigrenn, 676; defeated Lagenians, 677; fought btl. against Becc of Mourne, 679; entered religion, 688; returned to throne, 689; k. of Tara, sl., 695.
 — s. of Fogartach, ob., 761.
 — s. of Follaman, fell in btl. of Drumree, 797.
 — s. of Mael-Brighti, sl. in treachery, 855.
 — s. of Maelcorcraí, k. of Leyny, ob., 879.
 Fintamhnach (Fintona, co. Tyrone), 1488.
 Fintona, *see* Fintamhnach.
 Fir-Arda-Ciannachta (*Men of Height of Ciannachta* : Ferrard bar., co. Louth), k. of, Cumuscach, 896; pillaged, 923.
See Ard-Ciannachta.
 — Bregh (alias of Bregia, *q.v.*), hosting

Fir.—*cont.*

- to by Concobar O'Loughlin, 1128; raided and wasted by Domnall O'Loughlin, 1100.
 — -Cell (*Fircal* : Eglish, Ballyboy and Ballycowan barr., King's co.), k. of burned in crannog of Lough Ennell, 985.
 — kings of :—
 Maelmuaidh, 1019.
 Aedh O'Molloy, 1401.
 Domnall „ 1171.
 Fergal „ 1048.
 Gilla-Coluim „ 1110.
 Gilla-Coluim „ 1175.
 Ruaidhri „ 1384.
 — pillaged by Niall (k. I.), 840; slew Domnall O'Quinlan and Caismidhe, steward of Mael-Sechnaill (k. I.), 1018; other reference, 1382.
 — -na-Craibe (alias of Craib, *q.v.*), k. of O'Kane, 1247.
 — -Cul (Kells bar., Meath), kings of :—
 Cathal, 810.
 Maelduin, 837.
See also Cul[Fir-].
 — -Darcacha (apparently in Ulster), chief of, Mac Gowan, 1171.
 — -droma (Donaghmore par., Dunganon bar., co. Tyrone), chiefs of :—
 O'Donnelly, 1177; O'Garve, 1188.
 — -Leamhna (Ballygawley par., Clogherbar., co. Tyrone), k. of, Garbith, 951.
 — -Li (a sept on W. of Bann, from Moyola Water to Camus r., co. Londonderry), defeated and raided, 1181; invaded, 1177; kings of :—
 Domnall, 1004.
 Flaithbertach, 949.
 Cui-Maighi O'Flynn, 1176 }
 Cu-Midhe „ 1178 } Same?
 Cu-duilig O'Teig, 1063.
 Murtagh O'Teig, 1115.
 Ua hUathmarain, 1081.
 Domnall Ua hUathmarain, 1036.
 — pillaged by (Ruaidhri) gs. of Canannan, 949.

Fir.—*cont.*

- Maighi-Feine (*Men of Magh-Feine, Fermoy*: Condons and Clangibbon bar., co. Cork), k. of, Geibennach, 1014; slew Coirpri and Finn, 944.
- Managh (Fermanagh), aided O'Neill, 1470; wonderful birth in, 1432; chief brehon of, O'Breslen, 1447; chief of, John Maguire, 1540; Clan-Colla of, 1185; Cloch-cuir in, 1454; constable of, 1424; corn failed in through wet, 1491; crops destroyed in by wet weather, 1505; crops injured by inclement weather, 1496; defeated at Mailderg by Kinelowen of Tullyhog, 1077; defeated at Ergal Ford by Domnall O'Loughlin, 1080; defeated, 1358, 1432, 1512; doorkeeper of, 1436; invaded, 1256, 1263, 1435, 1475, 1495, 1538.
- kings of:—
- Cathal, 1010.
- Domnall, 1057.
- Oengus Mac Lennan, 1234.
- Aed Maguire, 1363.
- Coarb ,, 1527.
- Conor ,, 1527, 1529.
- Cu-Con-nacht ,, 1537.
- Donn ,, (first of name), 1302.
- Edmond ,, 1471, 1472.
- Edmund ,, 1488.
- Flaithbertach ,, 1327.
- Flaithbertach ,, 1385.
- Gilla-Padraig ,, 1540.
- John ,, 1488, 1503.
- Philip of the battle-axe Maguire, 1369, 1379, 1395, 1442.
- Ruaidhri Maguire, 1338.
- Thomas, jun. ,, 1430, 1436, 1442, 1444, 1445, 1447, 1449, 1457, 1462, 1466, 1471, 1474.

Fir.—*cont.*

- Thomas sen., Black Gillie, Maguire, 1394, 1395, 1419, 1430.
- O'Donnell, 1241.
- O'Mulrony, 1126.
- Sun of the night* O'Mulrony, 1189.
- Ua Daimin, 1278.
- Faelan-Ua Duibhdara, 1128.
- Gilla-Crist ,, 1076.
- Laidhgnen ,, 1118.
- Ua Eienigh, 1095.
- Gilla-Crist Ua Eienigh, 1127.
- Niall ,, 1053.
- future k. of, Brian Maguire, 1378; lord of, O'Donnell, 1510; Mac Carmaic of, 1431; many nobles of sl. with Faelan Ua Duibhdara, 1128; ollam of, O'Breslen, 1440; chief physician of, O'Casidy, 1450, 1490; pillaged Antrim, 1018; pillaged Duleek, 1028; plague in, 1431, 1471, 1478; great plague in, 1520; quivering in air in, 1538; raided by Cathalan, k. of Farney; made raid to, burned and slew 17 on border of, Lough Ooney, 1025; raided, 1208, 1256, (D), 1367; razed (crannog of) Inis-Ua-Labradha, 1108; rent of, 1527; royal-heir of, Maguire, 1310; domestic skirmish in, in which 2 royal-heirs of fell, 1113; slaughtered Foreigners, 1212; slew:—Echmarcach MacUidhreoin, 1120; Concobar O'Carolan, 1117; O'Cullen, herenagh of Clogher, 1126; Donnchad O'Rourke, 1101; their k., Gilla-Crist Ua Duibhdara, 1076.
- tanists of:—
- Aedh Maguire, 1407.
- Donnchad ,, 1471.
- Philip ,, 1447.
- Thomas ,, 1498.
- at war with O'Rourkes, 1416; other references, 1281, 1337, 1366, 1405, 1412; 1429, 1455, 1470, 1476, 1487, 1498, 1512, 1514, 1532.
- rois (part of Farney bar., co. Monaghan and of Ardee bar., co. Louth),

Fir.—*cont.*

vice-ab. of, Moenach, 827 ; Clonkeen of, 943, 1113 ; defeated Monaghan bar., 997 ; k. of, slew Domnall, 1052.

— kings of :—

Echu, 851.

Garbshith, 937.

Mael-Mochta, 1028.

Cuchaille O'Finn, 1073.

— slew Gilla-Ciarain, k. of Cremorne, 1020 ; pillaged, 923.

— S. of River [Lagan : *i.e.* Louth portion], vice-ab. of, Cellach, 847.

— Tulach (*Fartullagh* bar., Westmeath), defeated by Donnchad at Dunbille, 764 ; chief of, Tyrrell, 1366.

“Fire from Heaven,” alias of, “Assembly of hand-clapping,” 772, 799.

First year, of 11th great Paschal Cycle from Creation ; of 3rd from Incarnation, 1064.

Fishermen, mermaid taken by, in Listerlin, Ossory, 1118.

Fishes, little black, in water that burst from Glencullen Mountain, 868.

Fit, Conall of Kennaweer, k. I., died of, 710.

Fita, island of (Mutton-Island, off Clare), divided in three, and land of to extent of [*i.e.* sufficient to graze] 12 cows, covered with sand by sea, 804.

Fithcellach, f. of Dluthach, 712.

— s. of Flann, k. of Ui-Maine, ob., 691 ; f. of Aedh of Leinster, 722.

Fitton, Roitsel, 1197.

Fitz Geoffrey, John, Justiciary, 1246.

Fitz Gerald, 1288 ; took De Burgh prisoner, 1294 ; liberated De Burgh, 1295.

— John, knight of Kerry, Patrikin, s. of, sl., 1489.

— Maurice, Justiciary, 1247 ; invaded Tyrconnell, 1250 ; built cass. of Magh-cobha and Narrow-water, 1252 ; built Sligo cas., 1269 ; invaded Connaught, 1249 ; invaded Tyrone, 1253, ob., 1257.

— Maurice the Bald, ob., 1286.

Fitz Maurice.—*cont.*

— Johnikin, jun., sl., 1300.

— Thomas, the crooked heir, ob., 1298.

Fitz Patrick, *see* Mac Gilla-Patraic.

Fitz Ralph, primate of Armagh, ob., 1360.

Fitz Simon, sl., 1503.

— Edmund the Dark, of family of knight, prior of Fore, ob., 1505.

Fitz Stephen, Robert, fleet of, came to I., to aid Mac Murrough, 1169.

Fitz Thomas (Fitz Gerald), Gerald, s. of John, heir of Offaly Fitz Gerald, 1303.

— — John, sl. 1261.

— — John, 1293.

— — John, on Scottish invasion, 1296 ; other reference, 1301.

— — Maurice, earl of Desmond, Justiciary, ob., 1355.

Flagstone of O'Muldory (at Narrow-water), 1258.

Flaithbertach, f. of Aedh-Red-neck, 747.

— f. of Cathmugh, 792.

— f. of Cennfaelad, 1025.

— f. of Cett, 919.

— f. of Loingsech, 754 ; f. of Murchad, 767 ; gf. of Murchad, 973, 974.

— f. of Ualgarg, 879.

— gs. of Anluan, of Oneilland, sl. in stratagem by Oneilland E., 984.

— gs. of Canannan, k. of Cenel-Conaill, sl. by his sept, 1000.

— gs. of Eochaidh, blinded by Niall, s. of Eochaid, 1020.

— [s. of Muircertach] joined his b., Domnall, against Lough Neagh Foreigners, 945 ; gs. of Niall (Black-knee), sl. by (Ruaidhri) gs. of Canannan, 949.

— s. of Ceilechar, sl. by his bb., 849.

— s. of Coirpre, ab. of Kilmore, ob., 812.

— s. of Concobar, k. of Ailech, made raid in Dalaraide and pillaged Connor ; overtaken and sl. with many by Ulidians, 962.

— s. of Conall Menn, k. of Cenel-Coirpri, ob., 752.

Flaithbertach.—*cont.*

- s. of Domnall, coarb of Ciaran and Finnian (ab. of Clonmacnoise and Clonard), ob., 1014, or 1015.
- s. of Domnall, royal-heir of N. of I., sl. in btl. of Dublin, 919.
- s. of Dubrop, k. of Corcomroe and Burren, ob., 873.
- s. of Flann, sl. in massacre of Bolg-Boinne, 770.
- s. of Inmhainu, (k. M.) ob., 944.
- s. of Loingsech, k. I., fought btl. of Druim-Corcain, 728; defeated by Aedh Allain, 732; fought Aedh in Magh-Itha, 734; k. of Tara, died a cleric, 765; f. of Dunflaith, 799.
- s. of Muircertach, ab. of Clonmore, ob.; quatrain in praise of, 921.
- s. of Muircertach, ab. of Dunkeld, ob., 873.
- s. of Muircertach, born, 977; gs. of Niall, slew Aedh, pillaged Lecale; defeated Uilidians and Iveagh at Loughbrickland, 1005; led hosting to Ulidia, brought seven hostages and slew Cu-Ulad, the k., 1007; blinded Donnchad Ua Ceile in Inishowen, 1009; raided Cenel-Conaill with Murchad, s. of Brian (Boruma), took 300 captives and many cows, 1011; k. of Ailech, led hosting into Cenel-Conaill: first, to Magh-Cetne, took large cow-spoil and came safe; next, to Drumcliff and Trawohelly, slew Niall, defeated O'Muldory and lost no one; raided Ards (co. Down) and took unprecedented numbers of prisoners and cattle, 1012; led hosting to Ed, near Kells; which Mael-Sechlainn abandoned to him, 1013; went to Meath to aid Mael-Sechlainn, 1015; pillaged Tir-Enna and Tir-Lughdach, 1019; led hosting against, and took Irish hostages from, Foreigners of Bregia, 1025; led hosting to Meath, went on the ice to, and pillaged, Inishmot, 1026; went to Rome, 1030; re-

Flaithbertach.—*cont.*

- turned, 1031; arch-k. of Ailech, died after most excellent penance, 1036.
- s. of Muiredach, k. of Iveagh, ob., 968.
- s. of Niall, sl. in Ulidia, 855.
- s. of Tigernach of Mourne, coarb of Finnian (ab. of Moville), ob., 1098.
- Flaitheman, s. of Cellach, k. of Ui-Briuin of Cualann, ob., 881.
- Flathgal, s. of Flannabra, k. of Ui-Briuin of Owles, sl., 787.
- Flaithgel, s. of Taichlech, ab. of Drumrat, ob., 793.
- Flaithgus, f. of Dubdatuath, 790.
- f. of Rogailnech, 815.
- s. of Dubhdiberg, Cenell-Conaill leader, sl. in btl., 732.
- s. of Fiachra, sl. in treachery, 767.
- Flaithlem, herenagh of Seirkieran, ob., 985.
- Flathnia and Flaithniadh, bp-ab. of Birr, ob., 853.
- f. of Art, 772.
- f. of Dungal, 781.
- f. of Cernach, 812.
- s. of, ab. of Clonfert, 783.
- s. of Cinaedh, k. of Offaly, sl. in Rathangan, 806.
- s. of Colgu, sage, ob., 715.
- s. of Flann, k. of Offaly, ob., 755; f. of Domnall, 783.
- s. of Maelduin, sl. at btl. of Forcalad, 778.
- s. of Muirgis, sl. by Leyny, 810.
- s. of Tnuthach, k. of Ui-Meith, ob., 755.
- Flaithri, f. of Bresal, 792.
- Flaithroa, ab. of Monasterboice, bp. and anchorite, ob., 837.
- Flaithruae, k. C., 777; ob., 779.
- Fland, *see* Flann.
- Flanessa, Ailill, 666.
- Flann and Fland, ab. of Finglas, scribe, anchorite, and bp., died suddenly, 811.
- Aenaigh, sl., 644.
- Aighle, bp. of Aughrim, ob., 741.

Flann.—*cont.*

- of Antrim, ab. of Bangor, ob., 728.
- sage, bp., and ab. of Iniskeen (co. Louth), poisoned, 784.
- d. of Donnchad, q. of Ailech, ob., 940.
- d. of Dungal, q. of k. of Tara (Mael-Sechnaill), died in penance, 890.
- f. of Blathmacc, 825.
- f. of Cellach and Cinaedh, 770.
- f. of Cernach, 766.
- f. of Cernach, 922.
- f. of Cernachan, 1002, 1013.
- f. of Conaing, 849, 873.
- Deirge, f. of Domnall, 758.
- f. of Dungal, 743.
- f. of Fithchellach, 691.
- f. of Fogartach, 902.
- Sinna, f. of Ligach, 923.
- f. of Maelfothartaigh, 809.
- f. of Toimsnama, 770.
- f. of Muiredach, 846.
- f. of Muiredach, 1016.
- f. of Murchad, 807; of Scannlan, 786.
- f. of Oengus, 1017.
- f. of Oengus, 1036.
- f. of Robartach, 845.
- Feblae, ab. of Gort-chonaich, ob., 740.
- Fine, ab. of Clonmacnoise, ob., 733.
- (mk.) of Fore, bp. and anchorite, died old, 930.
- Garadh, k. of Cenel-Mic-Ereca, ob., 763; f. of Muiredach, 797.
- gs. of Aedhacan, herenagh of Glendalough, ob., 957.
- gs. of Cleirech, k. S. C., ob., 952.
- Sinna, gs. of Colla, ab. of Clonmacnoise, ob., 732.
- gs. of Congal, ob., 740; four ss. of, 738.
- gs. of Congal, k. of Offaly, ob., 751; f. of Ailill Corrach, 741; f. of Flaithnia, 755; f. of Mughron, 782.
- gs. of Tacan, herenagh of Durrow, ob., 1022.

Flann.—*cont.*

- herenagh of Drumcliff, ob., 952.
- of Monasterboice, chief lector and historian of I., ob., 1056; f. of Echtigern, 1067; f. of Flann, 1104.
- s. of Aedh, won btl. 712; sl. in btl., 714; f. of Gorman, 770.
- Cuirrigh, s. of Aithechde, ob., 732.
- s. of Cellach, bp. of Lambay, ob., 739.
- s. of Cennfaeladh, (k. of Cenel-Eogain) sl., 700.
- s. of Conaing, ab. of Kilmore (co. Roscommon), sl., 735.
- s. of Conaing, pillaged Donaghmore with, and defeated, Tigernach, 854; joined Aedh in attack on Magh-duma camp, 860; went with Aedh to pillage Meath, 862; land of, pillaged by 3 kk. of Foreigners, 863; defeated Anfidh and Ulidians in Conaille-Cerd, 864; k. of all Bregia, sl. in btl. of Killineer; quatrain relative thereto, 868.
- s. of Conall, ab. of Emly, ob., 904.
- s. of Conchobar, k. of Magh-Ai, ob., 754.
- Gohan, s. of Congal, Cenel-Conaill leader, sl. in btl., 732.
- s. of Congalach, slew Conn, s. of Donnchad, 795; k. of Keenaght, ob., 812; f. of Conaing, 884.
- s. of Domnall, royal-heir of N. of I., ob., 906; f. of Maelruanaigh, 941.
- s. of Eicnechan, f. of Maelruanaidh, 964.
- s. of Erc, f. of Flann, 796.
- s. of Ferchar, steward of Armagh and ab. of Dunleer, died prematurely, 869.
- Fairbthe, s. of Fogartach, ob. [*recte*, born], 716; ob., 748; f. of Cernach, 770.
- s. of Forcellach, ab. of Lismore, ob., 825.
- s. of Lonan, sl. by Munster Decies, 896.

Flann.—*cont.*

- s. of Macluíghe, ab. of Cork, ob., 912.
- s. of Maelduin, ab. of Iona, ob., 891.
- s. of Mael-Fiachrach, herenagh of Magheraglass, ob., 952.
- s. of Maelruanaidh, raided by Mael-Sechnaill, 845.
- s. of Mael-Sechnaill, slew Donnchad, s. of Aedhacan, in treachery, 877; began to reign (as k. I.), 879; led hosting, with Foreigners and Irish, to N. of I., encamped at Magheraglas, and pillaged Armagh, 882; defeated by Foreigners, 888; advised destruction of Trevet, 903; profaned Kells, by attacking his s., Donnchad, there; when many were sl. round oratory, 904; led hosting to Ossory, 905; led hosting to Munster, wasted from Gowran to Limerick, 906; k. of Tara, won btl. of Ballaghmoon, 908, and with his ss. defeated Brefnians, 910; wasted S. Bregia and E. Meath, and profaned many churches, 914: opposed by his ss., Donnchad and Conobar, 915; k. of Tara, reigned 36 y., 6 m., 5 d., ob. aet. 68, Sat., May 25, circa 1 p.m., 916; f. of Donnchad, 904, 938, 944; f. of Gormlaidh, 948; f. of Maelruanaidh, 901; f. of Aedh, 1021; gf. of Domnall, 1036.
- s. of Mael-Sechlainn, sl. in defeat of Drinan, 1013.
- s. of Mael-Sechlainn (k. I), royal heir of I., sl. by stratagem, 1042.
- the Fair, s. of Maeltuile, ob., 700.
- s. of Mochloingsi, coarb of Tigernach and Maeldoid (ab. of Clones and Mucknoe), ob., 958.
- s. of Narghal, died after 16 years in pain, 803.
- s. of Rechtabra, ab. of Lemanaghan, ob., 853.
- s. of Rogellnach, sl. in btl. of Allen, 722; f. of Flaithbertach, 770.

Flann.—*cont.*

- Febla, s. of Scannlan, ab. of Armagh, ob., 715.
- s. of Tigernan, (k. of Brefny) fell in defeat of Brefnians, 910.
- s. of Urthaile, sl. in btl., 727.
- Ua Dochue, ab. of Inishkeen (co. Louth), ob., 771.
- Ua Congaile, f. of Coibdenach, 734.
- Flannabra, ab. of Moville, ob., 825.
- coarb (ab.) of Iona, ob., 1025.
- f. of Coscrach, 1813.
- k. of Imaile, ob., 778.
- f. of Flathgal, 787.
- Flannacan, f. of Concobar, 891.
- f. of Domnall, 1004.
- f. of Donncuan, 873.
- f. of Mael-Muire, 914; gf. of Maelruanaidh, 1006.
- f. of Muiredach, 1039.
- gf. of Muiredach, 984.
- the Red, herenagh of Roscommon, ob., 1097.
- s. of Aedh, deputy-herenagh of Armagh, died in penance, 1069.
- s. of Allehu, coarb of Mac Nisse and Colman-Ela (ab. of Connor and Dro-more), ob., 954.
- s. of Cellach, k. of Bregia, sl. by Norsemen, 896; f. of Congalach, 893; of Cellach, 891, 895; of Cinaedh, 896; of Mael-Finnia, 897, 902, 903; of Mael-mithidh, 913, 918, 919, 956; gf. of Derbfail, 931.
- s. of Colman, ob., 360.
- s. of Conaing, v.-herenagh of Armagh, ob., 1016.
- s. of Donncuan, f. of Concobar, 1120.
- s. of Echaidh, k. of N. Dalaraide, sl. by Cenel-Eogain, 849.
- s. of Fogertach, k. of Farney, slew Murchadh, royal-heir of N. of I., 887.
- s. of Mael-Isu, future ab. of Armagh, died after Uction and penance, 1113.

Flannan, coarb of (bp. of Killaloe), 1040.
 Flathrua, gs. of Lethlabar, sl. in defeat
 of Ravel Water, 914 ; f. of Cuniuscach,
 1004.

Flathruae, s. of Fiachra, k. of (Irish)
 Piets, ob., 774.

Flaying alive, 1525.

Fleet of :—

Brian (Boruma) and Mael-Sech-
 lainn at Annaghduff, 1011.

Cenel-Conaill, 1201.

De Burgh, 1497.

Dublin, sailed to Inishowen ;
 crews drowned or massacred,
 1100.

Fitz-Stephen, 1169.

— Foreign :—at Annagassan ; defeated
 at Cluain-na-cruimther, 926 ; retired
 from Annagassan, 927 ; in Kinnaweer,
 921 ; of Limerick, pillaged Clonmac-
 noise and all islands of Lough Ree, 922 ;
 leader of, at btl. of Dublin (Clontarf),
 Brotor, 1014 ; on Lough Corrib, 929 ;
 on Lough Foyle, 921 ; on Lough Neagh,
 928 ; of Lough Neagh, destroyed by
 Domnall and Flaithbertach, 945 ; on
 Lough Ree, 932 ; new, in Waterford
 Harbour, 914.

— of gss. of Ragnall and s. of k. U.,
 sailed to Man, 1087.

— of Magnus, k. of Lochlann, sailed to
 Man, 1102

— of Maguire, 1432.

— Norse, of 60 ships on Boyne ;
 another of 60 on Liffey, 837 ; another
 at Linn-sailech, in Ulster, 842 ; on
 Boyne, at Rosnaree, 842.

— of O'Donnell on Lough Erne, 1508,
 1574.

— of Orknies, 1170.

— of Saxons came to I., 1487.

— of Sitriuc came (on Liffey) to Con-
 fey, 917.

— Ulidian, crews of defeated, with
 many sl., by Gentiles in Saxon haven,
 913.

Fleets of Foreigners, 924.

Fleming, Adam, sl., 1281.

— James, baron of Slane, died of
 sweating plague, 1492.

— Ricard, 1176.

Flight of Lagenians, with k. Muiredhach,
 after attack on camp of Cerball,
 870.

Flocks of Foreigners taken off by Aedh,
 (k. I.), 866.

Flodden, btl. of, 1513.

Flodubur (Clovis II. ?), k. of Franks, ob.,
 659.

Floriacus (Ludovicus Pius), emperor of
 Franks, ob., 840.

Flux, bloody, 764 (in all I.), 770, 772, 774,
 777, 778 ; on Dublin Foreigners, 951.

Fobhar (Fore, Westmeath), abbots of :—
 Cellach, 868.

Cennfaeladh, 711.

Cleircen (coarb of Feichin), 981.

Cormac, 891.

Dubdubaireen, 740.

Fechtach, 781.

Feichin (founder), 668. *See*
 Feichin.

Mael-Girice (coarb of Feichin
 of), 932.

Maelruanaigh, 1117.

Moengal, 857.

Oengus (coarb of Feichin), 956.

Ronan (coarb of Feichin), 1014,
 1015.

Ronan (coarb of Feichin), 1098,
 Ua Becce, 770.

— bp.-anchorite of, Flann, 930.

— bishops of :—

Ailill, 871.

Suairlech, 750.

— burned, 750, 1412 ; burned by Feid-
 limidh (k. M.), 830 ; Forchellach of,
 ab. of Clonmacnoise, 814 ; monks of :—
 Aedgen, 771.

Conodor, 707.

— bp.-mk. of, Flann, 930 ; oratory of
 burned, 816 ; prior of, 1505.

Fobhar.—*cont.*

— sages of :—

Faeldobur, 731.

Reetlaiten, 783.

— wasted, 1176.

Focarta, f. of Tigernach, 865.

— gs. of Cualta, fell in btl. of Duma-achadh, 783.

— s. of Cernach, j.-k. of S. Bregia, ob., 815.

— s. of Lachtan, k. of Teffia, sl. in stratagem by his household, 927.

Focartach, f. of Echaidh, 785.

Fochla (bardic name of the part of N. of I. held by N. Ui-Neill), army of, led by k. Niall against ss. of Flann (k. I.), 915; coast of, 866; k. of Maelduin, 788; hosting into by Donnchad (k. I.), 771, 779; hosting of to Meath, 914; royal heirs of :—Fachtna, 868; Flaithbertach, 919; Ui-Mac-Uais of, 872; warriors of with Flaithbertach in Cenel-Conaill, 1011; other references, 887, 921.

Fochlaidh and Fochlaidh of Meath (*Faughley*, or *Faughalstown*, Fore bar., Westmeath), abbots of :—

Curoi, 871.

Echaidh, 785.

Fodder, great scarcity of, 900; want of, in Spring, 879.

Foe'an, s. of Muiredach, k. L., ob., 942.

Foelgus, gs. of Roiclech, sage, ob., 785.

Fogartach and Fogertach, ab. of Derry, ob., 975.

— b. of Broen, sl. by his bb., 850.

— f. of Aedh, 824.

— f. of Cellach, 818, 825; f. of Fallo-mon, 825.

— f. of Coirpre, 767, 769, 771.

— f. of Cumuscach, 797; f. of Fergus, 751.

— f. of Donnacan, 882.

— f. of Dunlaith, 774; f. of Oengus, 771.

— f. of Flann Foirbthe, 747.

Fogartach.—*cont.*

— f. of Flannacan, 887.

— f. of Gilla-Mochonna, 1013.

— f. of Loingsech, 981.

— f. of Maelcothaigh, 818.

— f. of Ruaidhri, 1027.

— s. of Cathal, defeated at, and fled from, btl. of Druim-goise, 789.

— s. of Cele, k. of Moygoish, ob. 911.

— s. of Cumascach, won btl. of Righe, 781; k. of Lagore, sl. in btl. of Liac-find, 786.

— s. of Diarmaid, k. of Corcothri, sl. by Gallen, 994.

— s. of Donnacan, k. of Oriel, died in penance, 949.

— s. of Fland, ab. of Laraghbryan, ob., 902.

— s. of Mael-Bresail, k. of Oriel, ob., 852.

— [s. of Niall] gs. of Cernach (Sotal), defeated in btl. of Clane, 704; banished and went to Britain, 714; reigned again (as k. I.), 716; s. of Niall, sl. in btl. of Cenn-Delgden, 724; f. of Cernach, 738; f. of Finsnechta, 761.

— s. of Niall, sl. by stratagem by Donnall, 972.

— s. of Suibne, k. of Kerriurrihy, sl. in btl. of Ballagmoon, 908.

— s. of Tolarg, slew Cellach, royal heir of Bregia, by stratagem, 895; slew Maeloghrai, k. of Lagore, by stratagem, 908; k. of S. Bregia, defeated, with many sl. and captured, by Donnchad (s. of Flann), 913; ob., 916.

Foibran and Foibren, Graieraige (*q.v.*), ab. of, Echaidh, 759.

— burned and pillaged and many peasants (*ignobiles*), sl., 816.

Foidmed, f. of Albran, 774.

Foidmenn, s. of Fallach, k. of Conaille-Muirteimhne, ob., 752.

Foilene, gf. of Daniel, 773.

— gf. of Joseph, 785.

Foillen, f. of Loingsech, 872.

- Foindelach, s. of Meanach, ab. of Armagh, died suddenly, 795.
- Foir (alias of Fobhar, *q.v.*), 830.
- Foirbthe, Flann, 716, 748, 770.
- Foith (Wid), f. of Bruide, 641; f. of Gartnaith, 635; of Gartnan, 635; of Tolarg, 653.
- Folaechtach, ab. of Birr, ob., 765.
- ab. of Clonmacnoise, ob. 770.
- Foleng, btl. of, 760.
- Folt-chain (*fair hair*), Conall, 745.
- Follaman, Folloman and Follomon, s. of Donnchad, slew Blathmac, ab. of Clonfad, 799.
- s. of Cucongalt, k. of Meath, sl. in treachery, 765; f. of Finsnechta, 797.
- s. of Donnchad, sl. by Munstermen, 830; f. of Donnchadh, 845.
- Forach, (*Farragh*, near Skreen, Meath), defeat of Foreigners at, 848.
- Fonn-iartharach (*Western slope*: O'Mahonys' Country, S.W. part of W. Carbery bar., co. Cork), k. of, O'Mahony, 1427; O'Mahonys of, 1381.
- Forath, in Delbna-Lodot (*q.v.*), btl. of, 818.
- Forannan, ab. of Clonard, ob., 745.
- ab. of Kildare, ob., 698.
- f. of Suibne, 830, 843.
- gf. of Guaire, 951.
- Forbasach and Forbusach, ab. of Aghaboe, ob., 822.
- ab. of Rahue, ob., 776.
- bp.-anchorite of Lusk, ob., 836.
- f. of Cellach, 836.
- f. of Faelan, 786.
- f. of Maelodhar, 894.
- gs. of Cernach, ab. of Clonmacnoise, ob., 771.
- gs. of Congal, k. of Offaly, sl. by Midians, 714.
- s. of Maeltolles, ab. of Roscam, ob., 779.
- s. of Maeluidhir, ab. of Kinneigh, ob., 852.
- Forbasach.—*cont.*
- s. of Sechnusach, k. of Cenel-Boghaine, ob., 786.
- Forbflaith, d. of Connla, abbess of Clonbroney, ob., 780.
- Forboros (in Scotland), btl. of, 741.
- Furbusach, *see* Forbasach.
- Forealad (probably in Meath), btl. of; quatrain respecting, 778.
- Force (besides Leitrim) with Tigernan O'Rourke at btl. of Ardee, 1128.
- Forchellach of Fore, ab. of Clonmacnoise, led hosting to S. Ui-Maine; ob., 814.
- Foreraidh, Muiredach, 743.
- Foreraith, Fergus, 703, 737, 776.
- Ford, *see* Mac Consnamha.
- Ford of:—
- Camus, *see* Camus Ford.
- Culuaine on the Erne, 1247.
- Daire-dubain (in Leitrim), 1390.
- Eastersnow, 1330.
- Ergal, 1080,
- At head of Lough Gara, 1328.
- Fordruim (alias of Inishowen), k. of, Muircertach Ua Duibhdirma, 1167.
- Forduban (mk.) of Liphechair, ob., 759.
- Fore, *see* Fobhar.
- Foreigners (Danes, Norsemen), *see* Gentiles and Norsemen.
- (English) built Clones castle, 1212; invaded Cenel-Eogain, 1238; invaded Connaught, 1188.
- of Connaught, 1334, 1349, 1366, 1412; of W. Connaught, 1285, 1316; of Dalaraide, 1189, 1199.
- defeated, 1211, 1213, 1257, 1270, 1318, 1346, 1385, 1466, 1494; defeated O'Loughlin; took off Gospel of Martin, 1182; of Dublin, 1358, 1369; of Dublin, Louth and Meath, with earl of Kildare against O'Brien, 1510; heads of impaled, 1432; chose ab. of Iona, 1204; hung O'Melaghlin, took Limerick, 1175; of Leinster, 1195; of Limerick, 1196, 1369; of Louth, 1516; of Magh-Line, 1199; of Meath, 1186,

Foreigners.—*cont.*

1196, 1200, 1289, 1315, 1369, 1370, 1373, 1412, 1418, 1516, 1522; of Munster, 1195, 1249, 1494, 1516; nobles of, 1526; of N. of I., 1316; of Oriel, 1430, 1452, 1486, 1496; raided Oriel, pillaged Armagh, 1189; raided and sl., 1262; ships of, 1185; 100 sl., 1176; 100 of sl. in Slane castle, 1176; slaughtered, 1178; 160 of sl. by Mac Carthy, 1204; sl., 1196, 1261, 1289, 1303; 300 of sl. by Mac Mahon, 1346; slew Bruce, 1318; slew Marechal, 1234; of Tirerrill and Leyny, defeated, 1308; raided Tyrone, 1188.

— of Ulidia, 1197, 1200, 1202, 1214, 1215, 1333, 1374, 1419, 1470; at war with Irish, 1503, 1506; wasted Fore and Kells, 1176; of Westmeath, submitted to O'Neill, 1430; of Wexford, 1416; other references—1184, 1185, 1194, 1196, 1201, 1202, 1204, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1219, 1225, 1226, 1228, 1230, 1232, 1233, 1243, 1247, 1250, 1252, 1253, 1264, 1269, 1282, 1291, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1307, 1317, 1321, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1337, 1338, 1342, 1347, 1352, 1354, 1356, 1357, 1371, 1372, 1373, 1374, 1375, 1376, 1380, 1381, 1388, 1389, 1392, 1399, 1407, 1414, 1419, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1432, 1442, 1449, 1459, 1460, 1464, 1468, 1471, 1475, 1476, 1478, 1480, 1482, 1483, 1485, 1491, 1492, 1497, 1498, 1513, 1525, 1528, 1531, 1532, 1534, 1538, 1564.

Forfeiture of hostages of Munster and Leinster to Torlogh O'Connor, 1127.

Forindan, of Rackwallace, *vice* Dermait as ab. of Armagh, 835; taken in oratory of Kildare by Feidhlimidh (k. M.) 836; replaced by Dermait in abbacy of Armagh, 839; captured, with reliquaries and retinue, at Colman's Well by Gentiles and carried off by their ships at Limerick, 845; ab. of

Forindan.—*cont.*

Armagh, came from Munster with reliquaries of Patrick, 846; coarb of Patrick, scribe, bp., anchorite, ob., 852.
— bp. of Methus-tuirm, ob., 756.

— f. of Cathal, 752.

— f. of Culene, 652.

— f. of Guaire, 629.

Forinnan (mk.) of Emlagh, ob., 798.

— scribe and bp. of Trevet, ob., 774.

Formail, btl. of won by Cenel-Eogain, 967.

Fort of:—

Amhlaim at Clondalkin, burned by (Cenneidigh) s. of Gaithin and Mael-Ciarain, 867.

Dublin, Gentiles expelled from, 902; burned by lightning, 1170.

Dumbarton, besieged razed and pillaged by Amhlaim and Imar, 870.

Duneight, burned by Flaithbertach, 1011.

Kincora, razed, 1061.

Fortchern, f. of Mael-Ciarain, 905.

Forth, *see* Fotharta.

Fortnight, comet during, 1018.

Fortola (Ballybritt bar., King's co.), btl. of, 573 or 574.

Fortrenn (Pictland in Scotland), 664; chief bp. of Tuathal, 865; btl. of, 768; defeated Dalriata, 736; Brecc of, 725.

— kings of:—

Bruide, 693.

Bruide, 763.

Custantin, 820.

Oengus, 834.

— Men of: defeated with very great loss, by Gentiles, 839; slew Imar and many with him, 904; all pillaged and hostages of taken off by Amlaiph and Auisle, with Foreigners of I. and Scotland, 866.

Fortress of:—

Domnall, future k. I., attacked, 730.

Fortress of.—*cont.*

Mac Dermot (near Rockingham, co. Roscommon), burned, 1348.

Mac Mahon, 1354.

Maguire, 1355.

Forts of :—

Foreigners (on N. coast of I.) between Cenel-Eogain and Dalaraide sacked by Aedh (k. I.) 866.

I., desolated by famine-pestilence, 1116.

Kincora, King's Island and Singland, built by Brian, 1013.

Magh-Liphi and Magh-Bregh, pillaged by Norse fleets 837.

Meath, destroyed, 971.

Thomond, burned, 1084.

Fortuatha and F. of Leinster (Imail and Glendalough, co. Wicklow), kings of :—

Conall, 827.

Domnall, 1014.

Domnall, 1043.

Foster-b., of Donnchad O'Haughey, k. U., given as hostage for liberation of Donnchad to Domnall O'Loughlin, 1101.

— sl. by foster-b. in treachery, in house of slayer, 1179.

Fosterage, 1499, 1531.

Fota (*Tall*), Comgan, 870; Cummeni, 592 662; Ferchar, 719.

Fothach, f. of Ferghus, 843.

Fothad, s. of Conall, ob., 552.

— s. of Echu Lamhdoid, f. of Garrechu, 495.

— Red-spear, s. of Muiredach f. (according to some) of Fergus, 756; f. of Fiachra, 964.

Fothan, *see* Fathan.

Fotharta (*Forth* barr. cos. Carlow and Wexford), kings of :—

Cathal, 847.

Domnall O'Kelly, 1022.

— lords of :—

Dubhdacrich, 738.

Fergus, 738.

Fotharta.—*cont.*

— wasted by Domnall, k. I., 971; Magh-Itho of, 664.

— -Fea (Forth bar., co. Carlow), wasted by Ossorians, 754.

Fothud, chief bp. of Scotland, ob., 1093.

— (mk.) of Fahan [=Fathadh of the Canon, *q.v.*], ob., 819.

Fothuth, ab. of Monasterboice, ob., 891.

Foundation of :—

Boyle Abbey, 1162.

Church of Sinell of Cleenish, 1100.

Church of Fainche of Rossory, 1084.

Fount of generosity, *see* Ua Enna, Domnall.

Four, miraculously worsted fifteen, 1537.

Fowl, destruction of by frost, 1434.

"Fox," O'Kearney, De Lacy sl. by direction of, 1186; Cairpre, chief of Kilcoursey, sl., 1500.

"Foxes" (O'Kearneys), pillaged Clonmacnoise, 1050; priest of, O'Duigenan, 1357.

Fraech, s. of Finnehad, k. S. L., sl., 497.

Fraechan, s. of Temnan, made druids' spell for k. Diarmait at btl. of Culdreimne, 561.

France, mon. of Fursa (Peronne) in, 779; invaded, 1297; k. of (Philip le Bel), ob., 1313; k. of (Francis I.) at war, 1522; monasteries of, 825; Henry V. (of England) at war with, 1419; other reference, 1425.

Francis, St., sent 6 friars to Morocco, 1219; death of, 1220; canonized, 1228; body of removed to church built in his honour, 1230; habit of, 1528.

Franciscans, General Chapter of, 1265.

Franks, emperor of, Floriacus, 840; invaded by k. of England, 1243.

— kings of :—

Charles [the Great], 813.

Flodubur (Clothair), 659.

Otho, 1038.

Franks.—*cont.*

— went to Scotland and took s. of k. as hostage, 1072; slew Mael-Coluim and Edward, 1093. *See* French.

Fratricide of :—Concobar by his bb., 834.
Suibne by his bb., 834.

— hanging for, 1513; other reference, 1531.

Freemarc, bp. (-mk.) of Lusk, ob., 791.

Freedom, full, given to Patrick's churches by Brian (Boruma), 1012.

Fregabal (*Ravel* Water r., co. Antrim), defeat of Loingsech, k. of Dalaraide, at, 914.

Fremhon (*Frum* Hill, Portloman par., Corkaree bar., Westmeath), btl. of, 510, 517; 2 ss. of Aedh Slaine sl. near, 634; other reference, 1430.

French, k. of, at war with Saxon k., 1295; k. of, at war with Edward II., 1326; k. of, Charles VIII., 1498.

— pilgrim to Purgatory of Patrick, 1516; roof, 1447. *See* Franks.

Freyne, s. of Libined, 1419.

Friar Minor, 1495; O'Fihelly, 1513.

Friars, mon. of, Armagh, 1433.

— of Cavan, party of drowned, 1516.

— of Derry, monastery of, 1281.

— of Roscommon, mon. of, 1274.

— mon. of, Scotland, 1296.

— of Trim, 1447.

— of Common Life, deprived of Cavan mon., 1502.

— Minor, confirmed, 1215; at Armagh, 1264; cemetery of, Armagh, 1266; deprived of Carrickfergus mon., 1497; Chapter of, 1517; of Dromahaire, 1532, 1536; of Dundalk, 1253; mon. of, Monaghan, 1462; 6 sent to Morocco, 1219; five of them martyred, 1220.

— — of Stricter Observance, got Carrickfergus mon., 1497, 1512; Chapter of 1488, 1505.

Frossach (*showery*), why applied to Niall, s. of Fergal, k. I., 718, 764.

Frost, destructive, 1339; great, 941,

Frost.—*cont.*

1234, 1281, 1282; unusually great, 945; from Epiphany to Lent, results of, 818; and snow, great, from Jan. 8 to Easter (Mar. 28), 1008; unusual: animals went, and burdens were carried, over frozen lakes and rivers, 822; unprecedented: made chief lakes and rivers of I. passable, and, with snow and cold, destroyed many cattle, birds, and salmon, 917; year of great, 1434; and snow, which destroyed tame and wild animals, 1111; and snow, which destroyed birds, cattle and people and caused dearth, chiefly in Leinster, 1115.

Fruit abundant, 672, 1108, 1249, 1253; destroyed by murder, 1534; by thunder and lightning, 1328, 1539.

Fruitful, Autumn, 1010; year, 1108.

Fuirectach, ab. of Inishkeel, ob., 741.

Fulartach, bp. of Clonard, ob., 779.

Furious, Aedh the. 1083; Geoffrey the, 1094, 1095.

Furnival, lord, came to I., 1415; Justiciary, 1419, 1447.

Fursa, ob., 648, 649, 656, or 661; mon. of in France, (Peronne), ab. of, Moinan, 779; feast of, Jan. 16, 1086; bp. (*recte* ab.), vision of, 627.

Furse (mk.) of Assylin, ob., 753.

Fursu, ab. of Leekin, ob., 751.

Furudhran, s. of Becc, k. of Bright, sl. in stratagem by Cenel-Eogain, through envy, 964.

— s. of Becc, k. of Moygoish, ob., 645; f. of Maelduin, 662.

G

Gabail-liuin (*Fork of Pool: Galloon*, in Upper Lough Erne, Coole bar., co. Fermanagh), 1450.

Gabhair-Life (part of Wicklow co. traversed by the *Liffey*), btl. of, 563, 565, 566, or 573.

- Gable, eastern, of Aghalurcher church, erected by Thomas Maguire, k. of Fer-managh, 1447.
- Gabra (of Gabhair [-Life], *q.v.*), Conall, 703, 736.
- Gabrain (of Gowran), Goll, 1113; Belat (Pass of Gowran), 858, 1401.
- Gabran, s. of Domangart, ob., 558, or 560; f. of Aedhan, 580, 582, 590, 606; f. of Eugan, 595; many allies of ss. of sl. in btl. of Teloch, 576.
- Gabran (*Gowran*, co. Kilkenny), Leinster pillaged from Dublin to by Aedh (k. I.), 870; to Limerick from, wasted by Flann (k. I.), 906.
- Gaeth-in-cairgin (Carrigans, on r. Foyle, Raphoe bar., co. Donegal), camp at, 1201.
- Gaidhil (Scots), best of, Mael-Coluim, 1165.
- Gaidelic (Irish) literature, learned in 1501.
- Gaillbe (Galway), 1265, 1500, 1513.
- Gailenga-becca (*Little Gailenga*: a sept in E. Meath and W. Dublin, along the Liffey), defeated at Ath-da-loarc, 939.
- -Collumrach (S. E. part of Clankee bar., co. Cavan, adjoining Morgallion bar., Meath), chief of, Dunacan, 884.
- and Gailenga of Corran (*Gallen* bar., co. Mayo, and *Corran* bar., co. Sligo), fought Tirerrill, 743; raided, 1412, 1514; slew Domnall, k. of Rosclogher, 998; slew Fogartach, k. of Corcothri, 994; other references, 1487, 1493, 1512, 1514.
- -mora (*Morgallion* bar., Meath), burned house of Murchadh O'Melaghlin, k. of Tara, and 80 other houses, and slew many, in Duleek, 1123; defeated at Ath-da-loarc, 939; defeated by Bregians, 1060; dispersed, with heavy loss, by Concobar (k. I) from Assembly of Teltown, 827; great raid in by O'Carey, k. of Carbury (Meath), 1013.
- Gailenga-mora.—*cont.*
- kings of:—
- Amlaim, 1130.
- Cathalan, 1006.
- Coserach, 738.
- Domnall, 1032.
- Laidhgnen, 1051.
- Leochan, 1060, 1065.
- Maelan 1018.
- Merlechan, 1002.
- Echri O'Loughan, 1116.
- Laidhgnen O'Loughan, 1051.
- Son of Senan O'Loughan, 1066.
- Ruadhacan (k. of E. Gailenga), 953.
- Senan, 1013.
- malefactors of, 847; pillaged by Ui-Cremthainn, 953; countless spoil taken from in Torlogh O'Brien's hosting, 1073; slew Alene, k. of Cremorne and Ossene, k. of Balrothery, 1019; slew Dunacan, chief of Gailenga-Collumrach 884; slew two of Ua-Machainen sept (of Cremorne), 1023.
- Gaimdibail, ab. of Aranmore Island, ob., 760.
- Gaimide (mk.) of Louth, ob., 695.
- Gairbidh, Gairbith, and Gairfidh, f. of Congalach, 913; f. of Maelmordha [gf. of Gairbith], 891; f. of Erudan, 914; f. of Maelduin, 945.
- k. of Iveagh, sl. in btl. of Crew Mount, 1004.
- s. of Mael-Mordha, sl. in ignited refectory of Dromiskin, 912; said to have been sl. in abbot's house, 913.
- s. of Muiredach, royal heir of Ui-Cremthainn, sl. in btl. of Slane, 947.
- Gaiscedhach (Connaught chief), sl. in btl. of Dunganiba, 799.
- Gaithene, eminent bp. of Downpatrick, ob., 956.
- Gaithin (Cennedigh, k. of Leix), s. of, burned fort of Amhlaim at, and slew 100 Foreign chiefs same day near, Clondalkin, 867; sl. by Leinstermen in

Gaithin.—*con*

attack on camp of Cerball (k. of Ossory), 870.

Galinne of the Britons (*Gallen*, King's co.), both dwellings and oratory, burned by Feidhlimidh (k. M.), 823.

Gall (*Foreigner*), of Lilcach, ob., 730.

Gall-Goidhil (*Foreign Gaels*: Galloway), aided Mael-Sechnaill against Gentiles, 856; defeated and massacred by Aedh (k. I) in Glenelly, 856; defeated with Caittel the Fair, 857.

— kings of:—

Aillin MacUchtry, 1234.

Roland MacUchtry, 1200.

Suibne, 1034.

Gallen, King's co., *see* Galinne of the Britons.

Gallen bar., co. Mayo, *see* Gailenga of Corran.

Gallon of beer, cost 6*d.*, 1497.

Galloon, *see* Gabail-liuin.

Gallowglasses, of Connaught, 1397; of earl of Kildare, 1514; of Silken Thomas, 1335; of Foreigners, 1475; of Mac Donnells and Mac Sheehys, aided O'Neill, 1522; of Mac Sweeney, 1397, 1494; of Mac Sweeney of Bannagh, 1522; of O'Connor the Brown, 1405; of O'Neill, 1485, 1487; of O'Rourke, 1346.

— other references, 1290, 1316, 1367, 1372, 1419, 1433, 1444, 1452, 1457, 1467, 1494, 1501, 1504, 1526.

Gallust, f. of Ossene, 705.

Galmoy bar., co. Kilkenny, *see* Cenn-caile.

Galtrim (Caladtruim, *q. v.*), baron of, sl., 1460.

Galway, *see* Gaillbe.

Game, King's, (disease) 1361, 1369, 1504.

Gapped bell, *see* Bell, Gapped.

Gapped Spear, Aedh (O'Connor) of the, 1067.

Garadh, Flann, 763, 797.

Garb-egir (Ballynagarbry, Clonlonan bar., Westmeath), 1475.

— -ros (*rough promontory or wood*), k. of, Coscrach, 812.

Garb.—*cont.*

— -salach (*rough salweeny [place]*), in Meath, slaughter at, 714.

— -trian (*Rough Third*), of Connaught, countries of O'Reilly and O'Rourke (Cavan and Leitrim cos.), invaded, 1220 (D), 1263 (D); O'Reilly of, 1508.

Garbhan, f. of Sechnasach, 609.

— of Meath, ob., 702; f. of Aedh, 739.

Garbith, s. of Loreau, k. of Ballygawley (Fir-Lemhna), ob., 951.

Garbhraidhe, Goll, 1108.

Garbshith, f. of Ceilacan, 933.

— s. of Maeleitigh, k. of Fir-Rois, sl. by his bb., 937.

Gardens, injured by storm, 1487.

Garfidh, s. of Mael-Brigte, slew Oengus, k. of Cremorne, 850; k. of Louth, beheaded by Iveagh, 878.

Garnat, s. of Deileroth, ob., 716.

Garrchu, s. of Fothadh, f. of Finchad, 495.

Garrycastle bar., King's co., *see* Delbna-Bethrach.

Gart, Master, 1492.

Gartnaidh, s. of Domnall, (k. of Piets) ob., 663; f. of Cano, 688.

Gartnaith, s. of Foith (Wid), sl. in btl. of Corlieu, 635; f. of Iarnbodb, 643.

Gartnan, s. of Foith (Wid), ob., 635.

Gartnat, s. of Accidan, war of, 649; ss. of, sailed to L., 668; returned from L., 670.

Gaul, earthquake in, 618.

Geibennach, s. of Aedh, k. of Ui-Maine, fell in btl. against Murchad, 973.

Geirtide, k. of Ciannachta, defeated at Eudon-mor, 594.

Geislinne, 783.

Gelasius, pope, 493.

General, Chapter of Franciscans, 1265.

— Council of Lateran, 1215.

Generosity of world, *see* Ua Enna, Domnall.

Generous almsgiver, O'Dunan, abp. of Cashel, 1117.

Geno, f. of Aedh, 579; gss. of, ob., 588.

Genoa, John of, finished *Catholicon*, 1286.

Gentiles (Danes, Norsemen), devastated all islands of Britain, 794; burned Rathlin, wasted Skye Island, 795; burned St. Patrick's Island, carried off spoils; broke shrine of Dochonna and did other devastations in I. and Scotland, 798.

— burned Iona, 801; slew 68 of community of Iona, 806; burned Inishmurray and invaded Roscommon, 807; massacred by Ulidians, 811; massacred Connemara; massacred by Owles and Munster, 812; massacred Owles, 813; pillaged and carried off many women from Howth, 821; invaded Bangor, 823; pillaged Bangor, broke down oratory, cast relics of Comgall out of shrine; quatrain respecting the last; carried off Etgal (mk.) of Skellig, 824; burned Moville and its oratories; defeated Ossorians; defeated by Ulidians; martyred Blathmacc; pillaged Downpatrick and Little Island, 825; devastated Ciannachta to Ochta-Ugan; destroyed camp of, and slew innumerable, Leinstermen; burned and pillaged Lusk; pillaged E. Meath Foreigners, 827; burned Clonmore and Dunleer; killed many sea-hogs in Ferrard and martyred Temhnu, anchorite; defeated by Lethlabhar, k. of Dalaraide; defeated by Coirpre, k. of S. Leinster and *family* of Taghmon, 828.

— pillaged level part of Louth, carried off the k. and his b. in ships; defeated and took very many of *family* of Armagh in Lower Dundalk bar., co. Louth, 831; pillaged Armagh, for the first time, thrice in a month; the churches of Mucknoe, Louth, Monaghan (bar., co. Mon.), Druim-Mic-U-Blae and other places; Duleek and Cianachta with its churches; captured Ailill; carried off Tuathal and shrine

Gentiles.—*cont.*

of Adamnan from Donaghmoyne, 432; defeated by Niall (k. I.) and Murchad in Derry; pillaged Clondalkin; burned Lismore and Dromiskin; pillaged Loughbrickland against Congalach, whom they slew at their ships, 833; defeated by Dunadhach, k. of Ui-Fidhgente; burned Fennor, Glendalough, and Slane, 834; burned Mungret and churches in W. Munster; pillaged Clonmore and Ferns; pillaged Drumin, 835; pillaged Kildare and burned half the church; despoiled S. Bregia for the first time, slew many and carried off very many; wasted all Connaught; defeated N. Decies, 836; defeated, with 120 sl., by Bregians at Deoninne; defeated (S.) Ui-Neill from Shannon to sea, with heavy loss, at Inber-na-bare; burned Iniscaltra; razed all Lough Erne churches, including Clones and Devenish; Saxolb, chief of, sl. by Ciannachta (of Bregia), 837; defeated Connacians, with great loss, 838; led expedition to, and despoiled territories and churches of N. of I., from, Lough Neagh; defeated Men of Pietland; burned Cork and Ferns, 839.

— pillaged Louth from Lough Neagh, led some bishops, priests, and sages captive and slew others, 840; on Lough Neagh still; erected fortress at Annagassan, whence Teffia, land and church, was pillaged; erected fortress at Dublin, whence Leinster and (S.) Ui Neill, lands and churches were pillaged to Slieve Bloom, 841; still in Dublin; captured Maelduin, k. of Galtrim; pillaged Clonmacnoise from Annagassan: Birr, and Seirkieran from Dublin; captured Moran, ab. of Clogher, from Rosnaree; wounded and burned Comman, ab. of Annagassan; pillaged Castledermot from Narrow-water, 842

Gentiles.—*cont.*

slew Maelmithigh ; burne Clonfert from Lough Ree, 844 ; captured Forindan, ab. of Armagh, with reliquaries and retinue, at Colman's Well ; pillaged Dunamase and slew there Aedh, ab. of Terryglass and Clonenagh, Ceithernach, vice-ab. of Kildare, and others ; encamped under Turges at Lough Ree, whence they pillaged Connaught and Meath, burned Clonmacnoise and its oratories, Clonfert, Terryglass, Lorrha and other monasteries ; defeated by Niall, s. of Aedh, (k. I.), 845 ; pillaged Baslick ; defeated Connacians, and slew Rigan, Moghron, Aedh, and many more, 846 ; 700 of sl. at Forragh (Meath) ; defeated by Mael-Sechnaill ; Olchobar and Lorean ; Tigernach, and Eoghanacht of Cashel ; 1200 of fell in defeat by Tigernach, 848 ; people of k. of, came to subdue Foreigners in I. and disturbed I. ; slew Mael-Bresail, k. of Cremorne, 849.

— aided Cinaedh, k. of Ciannachta, against Mael-Sechnaill, k. I., 850 ; slew Echu, k. of Fir-Rois, 851 ; of Annagassan, wasted Armagh ; massacre of, at Islands E. of Bregia ; another in same month at Rathallon, 852 ; submitted to Amhlain, 853 ; had great war with Mael-Sechnaill and Galloway, 856 ; aided Aedh, k. I., in pillaging Meath, 861 ; searched for first time cave of Newgrange, Knowth, Dowth, and Drogheda ; Amhlaim, Imar, and Auisle kk., of, aided by Lorean, k. of Meath, plundered land of Flann, s. of Conaing, on the occasion, 863 ; went with Amlaiph and Auisle, and pillaged Pictland and took hostages ; fortresses of between Cenel-Eogain and Dalaraide razed, defeated and despoiled of chattel, flocks and herds, by Aedh, k. I. ; defeated, with 240 sl., at Lough Foyle, 866 ; 100 chiefs of, sl. near Clondalkin,

Gentiles.—*cont.*

857 ; 300, or more, of defeated in btl. of Killincer, 868 ; with Amlaim, burned and pillaged Armagh, 869 ; with Cenel-Eogain, took Dunseverick, 871 ; pillaged Kilmore (co. Armagh), 874 ; shrine and reliquaries of Columba brought to I., fleeing from, 878 ; captured ab. and lector of Armagh, 879 ; pillaged Duleek oratory and took off its full of persons, 881 ; led by Flann (k. I.) to N. of I. and pillage of Armagh, 882 ; defeated Flann (k. I.) 888 ; on hosting of Domnall (k. of Ailech) against S. Ui-Neill, 889.

— expulsion of, from I., *i.e.* from Dublin fort, leaving many ships in defeat, 902 ; defeated crews of Ulidian fleet and slew many around s. of k. of Lecale, in Saxon haven, 913 ; came in frequent great increase to Waterford Harbour and pillaged territories and churches of Munster, 915 ; massacred at Great Island by Munster ; massacred by Eoghanacht (of Lough-Lein) and Kerry ; went to Tubrid, attacked by Irish (of 100 sl., greater number belonged to Gentiles) ; reinforced by Ragnall, with Gentile army, but withstood by Niall (k. I.) who stayed 20 nights in camp against, 917 ; aid of, refused to Maelmithidh, k. of Knowth, to defend N. Bregia, 918 ; defeated Irish at Dublin and slew Niall, k. I. and slew 3 other kk. and two royal-heirs named, with many other nobles, 919.

— defeat and great slaughter of, by Donuchad ; stone church of Kells broken by, 920 ; 32 ships of, with Acolb, in Lough Foyle ; abandoned Cen-rig, ship of broken and crew sl. by Fergal, k. of Ailech ; fleet of, at Kinnaweir, 921 ; fleet of, pillaged islands of, and districts round, Lough Erne ; left Lough the Summer following ; another fleet of on Strangford

Gentiles.—*cont.*

- Lough; a third, of same Lough, wrecked, with 900 drowned, between Dundrum Bays, 924; fleet of, on Lough Neagh; islands and confines of Lough, pillaged by, under s. of Ailche, 928; fleet of, on Lough Corrib, 929.
- fleet of, on Lough Neagh, and encamped at mouth of Main r.; on Loch-Bethrach in Ossory, 930; slew Airmedach, ab. of Coleraine; fleet of, on Lough Ree, 932; defeated with great loss by Muircertach, s. of Niall, on raid of Matudhan, k. U., to Slieve Beagh and Mucknoe, 933.
- slew Suibne, 940; pillaged Downpatrick: punished by God and Patrick bringing Foreigners over sea to seize their islands (crannogs) and having their k. sl. by Irish, 942; slew Muircertach, k. of Ailech, Sun., Feb. 26; pillaged Armagh, Mon., Feb. 27; slew Lorcan, k. L., 943; of Lough Neagh, sl. by Domnall and Flaithbertach and their fleet destroyed, 945; captured Colman, ab. of Slane, 948.
- slew Ruaidhri, royal heir of I., after 2,000 or more of were sl. by him, 950; defeated Scots, Britons, and Saxons, 952; with Momonians pillaged Clonmacnoise, 953; slew Tanaide, ab. of Bangor, 958; pillaged Kildare, 964; besieged 2 months by Domnall, k. of Tara, 968; slew Cellach (probably in Armagh), 971; slew Ferdalach, here-nagh of Lambay, 975; took and slew Bran, k. L., 980; pillaged and burned Downpatrick, 989; pillaged Kells and Clonard, 997; hostages got from by Mael-Sechlainn and Brian (Boruma), for peace towards Irish, 998; chiefs of sl. at Glen-mama, 999.
- cavalry foray-party of defeated at Feartagh, 1000; inactive, 1006 (note): said to have been yoked to plough and harrow by Gilla-Mochonna, k. of S.

Gentiles.—*cont.*

- Bregia, 1013; defeated Midians at Drinnan; massacred by Cathal, k. of Desmond; warred against Brian (Boruma), 1013; annihilated, with 6000 sl. or drowned, by Brian (Boruma) and Mael-Sechlainn in btl. of Dublin (Clontarf), 1014; massacred in Odba by Mael-Sechlainn, 1017; O'Dunne, k. of Bregia, taken in Assembly of and carried over sea by, 1023; hosting against (into Fingal) and Irish hostages of rescued by Flaithbertach, 1025; hosting to and hostages of got by Donnchad, s. of Brian (Boruma); hosting to, country of burned and spoil of taken by Niall, k. U., 1026; (of Ossory) slew Cerball, 1039; slaughter of in btl. of Odhbha, 1072; defeated Mael-Sechlainn, 1086.
- pillaged Scattery Island, 1101; made Cellach bp. of Dublin, 1121; submitted to Torlogh O'Conor, k. C., 1122; deposed s. of Torlogh: Domnall put as k. over by Torlogh, 1127; battalion of, 1161; corn and towns of in Magh-Fitharta burned by Muircertach O'Loughlin, 1162.
- hero-plunder of (*i.e.*, against), 869.
- k. of escaped from Crannog, but sl. by Irish on mainland, 942.
- kings of:—
- Amlaiph, 864.
 - Amlaim, 1029.
 - Auile (3rd k. of), 867.
 - Blacair, 948.
 - Brian (Boruma), arch-k. of, 1014.
 - Diarmait, 1072.
 - Gothbrith, 926.
 - Horm, 856.
 - Imar, 1054.
 - Iron-knee, 989.
 - Murchad, 1070.
 - Ragnall, 980.
 - Sitriuc, 999, 1013, 1028.
- kk. of, went with Aedh, k. I., to pillage Meath, 862.

Gentiles.—*cont.*

- chief young lord of, Torfind, 1124.
- plunderers likened to, 847.
- royal-heir of, Gilla-Ciarain, 1014.
- Black, came to Dublin; massacred White Gentiles and sacked the fort; made depredation at Annagassan, and massacred White Gentiles, 851; 160 ships of White Gentiles came against to Carlingford Lough; left with, after defeat of crews in fight of 3 days and 3 nights, 852; defeated N. Saxons, 867; defeated and massacred Picts, 875; Ruaidhri, k. of Britons, fled to I. from, 877; fought White Gentiles at Strangford Lough, 877; defeated, with immense loss, by Saxons, 893; chief of, Albann, 877.
- — kings of :—
 - Blacair, 943.
 - Horm, 856.
 - Ragnall, 917, 918, 921.
 - Sitriuc, 927.
- — Ulf of, slew Mael-Sechnaill, j.-k. of S. Bregia, 870.
- of Carlingford Lough (Snam-aigh-nech), *supra*, Gentiles, Black, 852; pillaged Killevy and martyred Dublithir, 923; defeat of at by Muircertach, k. of Ailech, 926.
- of Dublin, great confusion among : one part with s. of Imar, the other, with earl Sicfrith, 893; pillaged Armagh and surrounding country, but defeated with great loss, 921; under Gothfrith, razed Derc-Ferna, 929; pillaged Clonmacnoise and stayed 2 nights in it,—a thing unprecedented, 936; hosting against, 938; defeated by Ossory, 941; pillaged Clonmacnoise and Kil-dare, 942; pillaged Clonmacnoise and Meath churches, 946; defeated at Slane by Ruaidhri, gs. of Canannan, 947; with Gothfrith on raid in Meath, 951; slew Congalach, k. I., k. of Teffia and many more, 956; defeated Lagen-

Gentiles¹—*cont.*

- ians in btl. of Bithlan, 978; defeated at Tara, 980; pillaged Donaghpatrick, 995; defeated at Glen-mama, 999.
- again in Dublin, subject to Brian (Boruma), 1000; with Gentiles of Lochlann in btl. of Dublin (Clontarf), 1014; defeated, slaughtered and enslaved by Niall, 1022; pillaged Ardbraccan, burned 200 in church, and made 200 captive, 1031; abp. of, Dunan, 1074; kk. of Echmarcach, 1064; Geoffrey the Furious, 1095; kingship of, 1094; massacred on the day they intended to pillage Cork, 1088; went with Muircertach O'Brien to, and were slaughtered in, Magh-Coba, 1103; defeated Lagenians, 1115; gave hostages to Torlogh O'Connor, 1118; pillaged and great sway got over by Diarmait Mac Murrough, 1162; slaughter of, with Mac Gilleownan (in Scotland), 1164; went with Henry II. to subdue Welsh, 1165; gave hostages to Ruaidhri O'Connor, k. C., 1166. *See also* Ath-eliath, Foreigners of.
- of Islands, defeated at Tara, 980; 3 ships of wrecked, 120 of sl., by Ulidians, 1098.
- of Lough Neagh (Loch-Echach), *supra*, Gentiles, 839, 840, 841, 928, 930.
- of Strangford Lough (Loch Cuan), *supra*, 924; destroyed Dunseverick, and slew and took many; defeated at by Muircertach, k. of Ailech, with 200 be-headed; fleet of went to Annagassan, Sep. 4, defeated at Cluain-na-cruimther bridge, Thurs., Dec. 28, by Muircertach; half of force rescued after a week by Gothfrith at Ath-cruithne, 926; almost exterminated by Lecale, 943.
- of Waterford Harbour (Loch-da-chaeach), new fleet of in, 914; great and frequent increase of to; churches and lands of Munster pillaged by, 915; Annle, k. of Oweybeg, sl. by; still

Gentiles.—*cont.*

pillaging Munster and Leinster, 916 ; reinforced by fleet of Ragnall, 917 ; left I. for Scotland, and met Scotsmen on Tyne : 3 battalions went into action and were defeated with great loss ; 4th battalion fell on Scottish rere and slew many common soldiers, but no k. or Great Steward, until night made them desist, 918 ; massacred by Munster Iveagh on the day they intended to pillage Cork, 1088.

— of Wexford, massacred by Munster Iveagh on the day they intended to pillage Cork, 1088.

— White, massacred by Black Gentiles at Dublin and Annagassan ; Dublin fort of sacked by same, 851 ; 160 ships of came to Carlingford Lough against, and were left to, Black Gentiles, after defeat of crews in fight of 3 days and 3 nights, 852 ; fought Black Gentiles at Strangford Lough, 877.

— kings of :—

Ragnall, 921.

Sitriuc, 927.

See also Norsemen.

Geoffrey the furious, expelled from kingship of Dublin Foreigners by Muircertach O'Brien, 1094 ; ob., 1095.

Gerald, bp. of Mayo, ob., 732.

Geraldines, of Munster, 1510.

Germans, at war, 1522.

Gerrgaela, k. of Bregia, sl., 1025.

Gerthide, f. of Cennfaeladh, 662.

— s. of Tuathal, slew Cellach, ab. of Drumcar, 816.

Gerthinne, f. of Fianamail, 736.

Gevissae Saxons, k. of, Aralt (Harold), 1040.

Giblechan, s. of Mael-Brighte, k. of Louth, ob., 890 ; f. of Mael-Brighte, 914.

Gildas, ob., 570, or 577.

Gilla-Aedha, bp. of Cork, ob., 1172.

— -na-naingel, ab. of Lisgool, ob., 1275.

Gilla.—*cont.*

— -Cellaigh, s. of Comaltan, k. of Ui-Fiachrach of Aidhne, sl., 1004.

— -Ciarain, s. of Iron-knee, royal-heir of Foreigners, fell in btl. of Dublin (Clontarf), 1014.

— s. of Osene, k. of Cremorne, sl. by Fir-Rois, 1020.

— s. of Ualgarc, chief of Ui-Duibinnrecht, ob., 1026.

— -Coemghin, s. of Cinaedh, gf. of w. of Cathal, k. E. L., 1035.

— s. of Dunlaing, royal-heir of L., sl. by his sept, 1019.

— s. of Gilla-Comgaill, royal-heir of L., sl., 1059.

— -Coluim, gs. of Canannan, sl. by Domnall, k. of Ailech, 977.

— -Comgaill, s. of Ardgar, k. U., sl. by his b., Maelruanaidh, 1005, or 1006.

— s. of Donneuan, taken by force from Kildare and sl., 1041 ; f. of Gilla-Coemghin, 1059.

— -Comgain, s. of Mael-Brighte, Great Steward of Moray, burned, 1032 ; f. of Lulach, 1058.

— -Crist, f. of Branan, 1120.

— gs. of Cuilennan, sl. by Oriel, 999.

— s. of coarb of Ciaran (ab.) of Clonmacnoise, ob., 1172.

— s. of Conaing, steward of O'Melaghlins, sl. in Kilbrew hosting, 1018.

— s. of Cu-Cuailgne, f. of Domnall, 1052.

— s. of Dubcuilinn, eminent priest of Armagh, died in Roscommon, 1028.

— -Crone, eminent priest of Armagh, died in penance, 1081.

— -Cumain, f. of Mael-Muire, 1179.

— -Enain, s. of Agda, sl. by Sil-Ronain by stratagem, 999.

— -Erain, f. of Mael-Isu, 1200.

— -Faelain, f. of Donnchad, k. of Offaly, 1050.

Gilla.—*cont.*

- -Finnein (tribe name of Mac Lenans), 1446.
- -Fulartaigh, k. of Deece, sl., 1034.
- -Mac Aiblen, coarb of Brenann (bp.) of Clonfert, ob., 1166.
- -Mac Liach, s. of Ruaidhri, coarb of Patrick, held synod of Irish clergy at Cloenad, 1162; made circuit of and got unprecedently large cess in Cenel-Eogain; consecrated Lorcan O'Toole, ab. of Glendalough, bp. of Dublin, 1162; primate of I., made 4th circuit of C., 1172; bp. and primate of Armagh and I., Columban ab. of Derry for 16 years before he became coarb of Patrick, ob., 1174.
- -Mochaidbeo, ab. of Monastery of Peter and Paul, Armagh, 1174.
- -Mocholmoic, f. of Muircertach, 1103.
- -Mochonna, s. of Fogartach, k. of S. Bregia, died in his sleep in Mael-Sechlainn's house after drinking; Foreigners yoked to plough and harrow by, 1013.
- f. of Donnchad, 1027.
- f. of Gilla-Sechnaill, 1034.
- -Moninne, herenagh of Louth, ob., 1083.
- -Muire, s. of Cennetigh, sl. to avenge slaying of Ruadhri, k. of Iveagh, 1019.
- -Mura, s. of Ocan or Oca, slew Donnall, royal-heir of Ailech, 1024; steward of Tullyhog, ob., 1056.
- -Ossen, s. of Mac Corten, k. of Delbna, sl., 1096.
- -Patraic, bp. of Dublin, drowned, 1084.
- k. of Carbury (Meath), died in penance, 1077.
- the Red, k. of Ossory, sl. in Magh-Coba, 1103.
- s. of Donnall, v.-ab. of Armagh, sl. by s. of Archu, 1052.

Gilla-Patraic —*cont.*

- s. of Donnchad, k. of Ossory, ob., 996; f. of Donnchad, 1016.
- s. of Donnchad, k. of Ossory, slew Murchad, k. L., and Donnall, k. of Slievemargy, 1042; ob., 1055; f. of Donnall, 1087; gf. of Donnchad, 1089, 1113.
- s. of Fergal, f. of Niall, 1012.
- s. of Imar, sl. in defeat of Donnall, k. L., 983.
- s. of Tomaltach, sl. in btl. of Crew Mount, 1004.
- -Sechnaill, s. of Gilla-Mochonna, sl., 1034.
- -Tigernaigh, s. of Gilla-Ronain, bp. of Clogher, head of Canons of I., ob., 1218.
- Girdles of men, snow up to, April 23, 855.
- Glaindibur, ab. of Laraghbryan, ob., 767.
- Glais-liathain, beside Clonkeen (co. Louth), Muircertach, k. of Ailech, sl. at, 943.
- -noiden (*stream of youths: Glasnevin*, co. Dublin), abbots of:—
Cialltrogh, 746
Maeltuile, 885.
- mk. of, Elpin, 758.
- Glenfarne, *see* Clann-Fermuighe.
- Glanmire, *see* Glenn-maighair.
- Glasdrummond, *see* Glass-drumainn.
- Glasnevin, *see* Glais-noiden.
- Glastonbury, d. of ab. of, w. of Earl of Kildare, 1496.
- Glass-drumainn (*Glasdrummond*, co. Tyrone), 1493.
- Glen, Eveleen, d. of Knight of, w. of O'Conor Kerry, ob., 1524.
- of [r.] Finn [co. Donegal], burned 1511.
- of [r.] Foyle [co. Londonderry] Cenel-Binnigh of, 1030, 1076, 1078, 1181.
- Glenarm barr., co. Antrim, *see* Glens.
- Glenconkeine, *see* Glenn-Concadhain.
- Glendalough, *see* Glenn-da-locha.
- Glenelly, *see* Glenn-Foichle.
- Glenflesk, *see* Glenn-Flesgi.

Glengevin, *see* Glenn-gaimhin.

Glenn, Cuanan of, 747.

Glenn-cirtighe (perhaps *vale of* [r.] *Clody*, co. Wexford), anchorite of, Inraithech, 774.

— -Concadhain (*Glenconkeine* : vale of Moyola Water, co. Londonderry), 1526.

— -da-locha (*vale of two lakes* : *Glendalough*, co. Wicklow), abbots of :—

Cadhasach (coarb of Coemghen), 1031 [= Cathasach O'Cahill, 1045 ?].

Ceithernach, 799.

Cinaedh (coarb of Coemghen), 1068.

Conn, 1014.

Daniel, 868.

Dochuma, 687.

Dubhguala, 712.

Dunchad (coarb of Coemghen), 1003.

Encorach, 769.

Fechtnach, 875.

Guaire, 810.

Maelcombair, 790.

Martain (coarb of Coemghen), 959.

Mimtenacha, 800.

Cathasach O'Cahill (coarb of Coemghen), 1045.

Gilla-Patraic O'Toole (coarb of Coemghen), 1128.

Lorcan O'Toole (coarb of Coemghen), 1162.

Suibne, 836.

Tuathal (coarb of Coemghen), 1106.

— -bp.-ab. of, Dungal, 904.

— bishops of :—

Cormac, 927.

Daircill, 678.

Etirscel, 814.

Cinaeth O'Ronan, 1173.

— burned, 775, 1061, 1071; burned with its churches, 1084; with its oratories, 1020; greater part of burned, 1017.

Glenn-da-locha.—*cont.*

— herenaghs of :—

Ailill, 973.

Cormac (bp.) 927.

Crunnmael, 972.

— located in Cualann, 819; mk.

Colman 660; dying in pilgrimage in 1030; pillaged by Gentiles, 834; Leinsterpillaged from to Kilmainham, 1013.

— -Eilidhe, and Glenn-Eile [Glen-Dhaile] (Glen of Culdaff r., co. Donegal), burned, 1462; raided, 1522, 1527.

— -Flesgi (*Glenflesk*, co. Kerry), 1524.

— -Foichle (*Glenelly*, co. Tyrone), defeat and great massacre of Galloway by Aedh (k. I.) in, 856.

— -gaimhin (*Glengerin* : Glen of r. Roe, co. Londonderry), 616, 695; Keenaght of, 757, 884, 927.

— -Limna (*Glen of Levin* Water, between Loch Lomond and Dumbarton), 704.

— -maighair (*Glanmire*, co. Cork), hosting by Torlogh O'Connor to, 1118; raid by same to, 1126.

— -mama (near Dunlavin, co. Wicklow), defeat of Dublin Gentiles and Leinstermen at, 999.

— -Mureson (in W. Lothian) btl. of 638.

— -rige (Glen of Newry r., co. Down), 759; defeat of Louth, Cremorne and N. Bregia by Aedh in, 996; hosting of Domnall O'Loughlin to, 1113; John de Courey encamped in, 1178.

— -Suilidhi (*Glen of* [r.] *Swilly* : *Glen-swilly*, Kilmacrenan bar., co. Donegal), Conwal of, 915; other reference, 1063.

— -Uissen (*Killeshin* par., Slievemargy bar., Queen's co.), burned, oratory of razed, 100 sl., 400 taken, by s. of Mael-na-mbo, in revenge of burning of Ferns, 1042.

Glens (Glenarm barr., co. Antrim), O'Neili of, 1540; raided, 1512, 1513.

Glenswilly, *see* Glenn-Suilidhi.

- Glory of Munster; Domnall, Ua Cetfadha, 1045.
 — of Ulidia, tower of, Etru, chief of Manaigh, 1056.
 Glutt, Fergus, 739.
 Gnia, anchorite, best scribe, bp.-ab. of Duleek, ob., 872.
 Goat, gave birth to white lamb, 1431, 1432.
 Goach, s. of Dubroa, k. of Keenaght, sl. by Muircertach, k. of Ailech, 927.
 God, miracle of, 1534; miracles of, 1538; avenged pillaging of Donaghpatrick, 995; avenged pillaging of Termon-Magrath, 1070; avenged slaying of Matudhan of Iveagh by death of slayers, 950.
 God and Patrick, punishment of, 1007.
 Godfrey, s. of Amlaim, k. of Dublin, ob., 1075.
 Gofraidh and Gofrith, s. of Amlaim, ob., 963; f. of Blacair, 943, 948.
 Gofraidh, s. of Aralt, k. of Hebrides, sl. in (Scottish) Dalriata, 989.
 Gohan, Flann, 732.
 Goidel, (mk.) of Clonard, ob., 776.
 Going on pilgrimage, *s.v.* Pilgrimage.
 Gold, 8 oz. of put on Armagh altar by Muircertach O'Brien, 1103.
 — 22 oz. of put on Patrick's altar (Armagh) by Brian (Boruma), 1005.
 — 60 oz. of, *see* Ransom of Amlaim.
 — 60 oz. of given by Muircertach O'Loughlin and 60 by Donnchadh O'Carroll and 60 by w. of Tigernan O'Rourke at consecration of Mellifont church, 1157.
 Gold-wright, 1479.
 Golden Door (of St. Peter's, Rome), opened, 1450, 1500.
 Golden Number, 1452.
 Goli (probably in Connaught), btl. of, 787.
 Goll-claraigh of the Ui-Cremthainn, fell in defeat of Fews, 1078.
 Goll Fergus, 719.
 Goll.—*cont.*
 — Garbhraidhe, Eochaidh O'Haughey, 1108.
 — of Gowran, slew his b., Domnall, k. of Ossory, 1113.
 — of Mourne (Bairche), k. of Ui-Meith, sl. by Ui-Bresail and Iveagh, 1109.
 Gore, lumps of, like animals' lungs, round Lough Lene (Westmeath), 866.
 — blood found in lumps of, 878.
 Gormacan, f. of Mochta, 957.
 Gorman, d. of Flann, s. of Aedh, ob., 770.
 Gormgal, of High Island (off Galway co.), chief confessor of I., ob., 1018.
 — of Leix, coarb (chaplain) of Brigit's church in Armagh, master of wisdom and piety, ob., 1085.
 — chief confessor of Ram's Island (Lough Neagh), died aged, in penance, 1056.
 — f. of Bresal, 801.
 — f. of Maelduin, 826.
 — f. of Muircertach, 835.
 — s. of Aedh, sl. in btl. of Kells, 718.
 — s. of Ailill, ob., 768.
 — s. of Conall Cruí, k. of Cobha, fell in btl. of Ath-duma, 976.
 — s. of Dindanach, Dindatach (799), or Dindagad (806), outraged Faindelach, ab. of Armagh, 793; promulgated Law of Patrick over Connaught, 799; ab. of Armagh and Clones, ob., 806.
 — s. of Dunchad, noble of Ui-Briuin, sl. in btl. of Tarbga, 822.
 — s. of Eladhach, k. of Knowth, died a cleric, 789.
 — s. of Muiredach, bp.-anchorite of Dunleer, ob., 845.
 — s. of Niall, ob., 814.
 Gormlaidh, d. of Flann, (q. of Niall Black-Knee, k. I.) died in penance, 948.
 — f. of Crinan, 1012.
 Gormlaith, d. of Donnchadh, most courteous q. of Scots, died after penance, 861.

Gormlaith.—*cont.*

— d. of Murchad, coarb of Brigit (abbess of Kildare), died in penance, 1112.

Gort-chonaich (*Field of brush-wood*: Connabury, near Castleblaney, co. Monaghan), ab. of Flann Febla, 740.

— -an-feadan (*Gortineddan*, Tomregan par., Knockninny bar., co. Fermanagh), 1450, 1457.

— -Rottachain (apparently in Thomond) btl. of, 944.

Gospel of Angel, 553.

— of Kells, *see* Colum-cille, Gospel of.

— of (St.) Martin, protection of violated, 1166; taken off by Foreigners, 1182.

Gossipred, 1275, 1509, 1514, 1536, 1537, 1539.

Got (*Stammerer*), Cernachan, 1037.

— Mael-Sechlainn, 1022, 1025; k. of Meath, sl., 1030; d. of, q. of Laidhgnen, k. of Morgallion, went on pilgrimage with k. to Rome, 1051.

— Conor O'Hara, k. of Leyney (co. Sligo), 1202, 1231.

— Gilla-Ua Cormaic, 1103.

Gothbrith and Gothfrith, f. of Alphan, went from Dublin and rescued half of defeated army of his s., at Ath-cruithne, 926.

— f. of Amlaim, 960.

— f. of Amlaiph, 938.

— f. of Ragnall, 1005.

— gs. of Imar, led battalion of Gentiles at btl. of Tyne, 918; came to Dublin, 921; led Foreign army in pillaging Armagh and surrounding country, 921; hosting by from Dublin to Limerick: very many of sl. by s. of Ailche, 924; retired from Dublin; returned before six months, 927; razed Dere-Ferna, 930; gs. of Imar, most cruel k. of Norsemen, died of grief, 934.

— s. of Sitriuc, with Dublin Foreigners, pillaged Kells, Donaghpatrick, Ardbraccan, Dulane, Kilskeer and other

Gothbrith.—*cont.*

churches from Kells, took 3000 or more captive, and took off great spoil, 951.

Grace, Year of, (Jubilee) 1300.

Graggabai, *see* Earls, Ottir and Graggabai.

Graicraige (= Greccraighe, *q.v.*, Coolavin bar., co. Sligo, and adjacent part of N.W. of co. Roscommon), 816.

Graine (= Granaerad, *q.v.*), 487.

Graine, r. between Fermanagh and Brefny (Woodford r. between Fermanagh and Cavan cos.), 1457.

Grainsech (*Grange*, Carbery bar., co. Sligo), cas. of, 1526.

Graiphnech, ab. of Emlagh, ob., 737.

Grammarian, O'Corcoran, 1522.

Granaerad, Granairret, Graine and Grane (*Graney*, co. Kildare), first btl. of, 485, or 487; second btl. of, 493 or 495.

Granairret and Granard (*Granard*, co. Longford), Cenel-Coirpri massacred at, 742; mk. of, Fiachre, 770; Murchadh O'Farrell sl. at, 1223.

Granard, *see* Granairret.

Granase, Murdobur (mk. ?) of, 724.

Grand-daughter of Gilla-Coemghin, w. of Cathal, k. E. L., sl. with k., 1035.

Grandson of Baethan, ab. of Iona, sl. by s. of ab. O'Muldory, 1070.

— (Ruaidhri) of Canannan, some people of sl. by Congalach and Amlaibh in Louth, 945.

— of Longarean, Carthach, k. of Eogh-anacht of Cashel, burned in house ignited by, 1045.

— of Maelan, k. of Morgallion, slew Murchad O'Melaghlin, k. of Tara, in Kells belfry, 1076.

— of Ruarc, hostages of taken by Domnall, k. of Tara, 955; slew s. of Eicnech, k. of Oriel, 999.

Grandsons, 2, of Bran, Leinster divided between by Aedh (k. I.), 818.

— of Brian (Boruma), 2, sl. in Man, 1073.

Grandsons.—*cont.*

— of Canannan, 2, sl. by O'Muldory, 1004.

— of Geno, ob., 588.

— of Ragnall, took fleet to Man; fell there, 1087.

Grane (= Granaerad, *q.v.*), 497.

Graney, *see* Granaerad.

Grange, *see* Grainsech,

Granger, 1431.

Grant (*grey*), Conall, 718, 778.

Grave-depth, *see* Shrine of Colman.

Greallach-allta (= Grellach-eilte, *q.v.*), 544.

— -gaifil and Greomach-daphil (between Dunmurry and Allen Hills, co. Kildare), Laeghaire, s. of Niall, killed at, 462.

Greane, *see* Grian.

Great stone-church, *see* Church, great stone-, of Armagh.

— Council (of English k.), 1532.

— destruction of people, 1262.

— -head, Mael-Coluim, 1165.

— house of abbots, *see* Armagh, great house.

— Steward of Leven, 1216.

— *Third* of Armagh, homicide in, 1009, 1170; pillaged, 1173; street of, burned, 1092, 1112.

Greecraighe and Graicraighi (Coolavin bar, co. Sligo, and adjacent part of Roscommon co.), massacred Tirerrill, 753; Foibren in pillaged and burned, 815.

Green of Dublin, O'Rourke defeated on, by Saxons, 1171; Tyrrell drawn asunder on, by Saxons, 1356.

— of Limerick, reached by Muircertach O'Loughlin's hosting, 1157.

Gregory, pope, born, 540, or 545; ob., 593, 606, or 607; feast of (Mar. 12), before Beginning of Lent (Mar. 14), 1014.

— IX., canonized St. Francis, 1228.

Grellach-Dollaigh (Girley, Meath?), Finsnechta, k. I., sl. at, 695.

— -eilte, Grellach-eilte and Greallach-

Grellach.—*cont.*

allta (*Girley*, Upr. Kells bar., Meath), Tuathal Maelgarb sl. at, 544 or 549; beyond Croossakeel (relative to Ulster), Niall, k. of Ailech, encamped at, 914.

Grene and Grenne, at consecration of Melifont church, 1157; bp. of Dublin, abp. of L., ob.; succeeded by Lorean O'Toole, 1162.

Greomach-daphil, *see* Greallach-gaifil.

Grey (Cistercian), mk., 1302, 1307.

— — monks, MacDermot, k. of Moylurg, took habit of, 1331; O'Donnell, k. of Tyrconell, died in habit of, 1333.

— — Order, 1270.

Grey, Cormac the, 1176.

Grey Son, a chalice, 1177.

Grey, lord, came to I., 1427.

— lord Leonard, Justiciary, 1536, 1538.

Grian (*Greane*, Coonagh bar., co. Limerick), O'Conor at, 1168.

Grief, death from, 909, 937.

Griffin, s. of Llywelyn, k. of Britons, sl. by s. of James, 1064.

Grisine, Gentile, fell in btl. of Dublin (Clontarf), 1014.

Groat, price of live beef, 1532.

Groves, church-, of Armagh, burned by lightning, 996.

Grúelach, sl., 1311.

Guaire, ab. of Glendalough, ob., 810.

— Aidhne, k. C., defeated, 627, 649; ob., 663, or 666; f. of Cellach, 666; f. of Conghal, 685, 697; gf. of Airmedach, 675; gf. of Cathnia, 794; gf. of Muir-medh, 798; gf. of Rechtabru, 752; type of generosity, 1197.

— f. of Blathmac, 799.

— f. of David, 551.

— f. of Echtigern, 853.

— f. of Faelbe, 737.

— gf. of Lonan, 896.

— gs. of Forannan, herenagh of Ardstraw, ob., 951.

— gs. of Tipraití, ab. of Clonfad, ab., 795.

Guaire.—*cont.*

- s. of Dubdabairenn, ob., 867.
- s. of Dungalach, k. of Ui-Briuin of Cualann, ob., 788.
- s. of Forindan, sl., 629.
- Gualat (in Meath), Concobar, k. of Cenel-Eogain, encamped at, 822.
- Guarantee of obedience to their f., Flann. k. I., extorted from Donnchad and Concobar by Niall, k. of Ailech, 915.
- Guards of Donnchadh O'Carroll, sl. and himself rescued, 1155.
- Guest-house (of Armagh), herenaghs of :—
 - Eochaid, 1004.
 - Muirhis, 1016.
- of Clonmacnoise, herenagh of :—
 - Congalach Mac Gilla Ciarain, 1116.
- Guile and envy, slaying in, 915.
- Guit (pl. of *Got*, *q.v.*, *stammerers*), nickname of O'Melaghlins, *q.v.*
- Guns (*falcons*), 1532.
- Guns (siege-), 1498, 1516.
- Gunshot, 1487, 1498, 1523, 1538.
- Guret, k. of Dumbarton, ob., 658.
- Guthbinn (*Sweet-voice*), Conall, 862 : Diarmaid, 763.

H.

- Habit, Cistercian, taken, 1331 : dying in 1224, 1333, 1342.
- of St. Francis, 1528.
- monastic, dying in, 1295.
- Hag's Castle (in Lough Mask), 1233.
- Hailstone, large as apple, 1358.
- Hailstones, shower of, destroyed crops, 1538.
- Half, of Armagh, burned, 998.
- (S.) of Armagh, burned by lightning, 916.
- (W.) of Armagh Close, burned, 1091.
- of West Connaught and Corcomroe, fell in btl. of Fenagh, 1094.
- of Conn, *see* Conn, Half of.

Half.—*contd.*

- of Mogh, *see* Mogh, Half of.
- Thirds (in Fermanagh), lord of, Maguire, 1538.
- Hand-clapping, Assembly of*, at Michaelmas, 772, 799.
- Handwriting of St. Peter, found in tomb of Petronilla, 741.
- Hanging, 1493, 1504, 1513, 1528, 1540 ; for fratricide, 1513 ; for homicide, 1493 ; for sacrilegious robbery, 1197.
- Harmony, master of, Aedh O'Finn, 1269.
- Harper, Ailill, the, 634 ; O'Carbry, 1490 ; O'Coreran, 1433 ; O'Coreran, 1496.
- Harping, Master of, Ferdomnach, lector of Kildare, 1110.
- Harrow, Foreigners yoked to, by Gilla-Mochonna, 1013.
- Harsh year, 856.
- Harvest, of abundant nuts, 1419 or 1421 ; wet, 1491.
- Haven of Ferrard, slaughter of sea-hogs in, 828.
- Saxon, Ulidian crews defeated by Gentiles in, 913.
- Hay, s. of the lord, sl., 1501.
- Head of :—O'Gormley, taken to Armagh, 1160.
- Donnchad O'Rourke, taken from Limerick, 1088.
- Tigernan O'Rourke, put over door of Dublin fort, 1172.
- Head of :—clergy of I., Mael-Muire O'Dunan, 1117.
- clerics of all N. W. of Europe, Mael-Muire, coarb of Patrick, 1020.
- Munster clerics, Cetfaid, 1056.
- Iona Culdees, MacForcellaigh, 1164.
- N. of I. hospitality, Ua Duibhirma, 1122.
- Columban Order, Gilla-Crist, 1062.
- piety of I., Cele, 1076.
- Ulidian piety, O'Coreran, 1163.
- Armagh poor, Coleu, 1077.
- poor of Clonmacnoise, Mael-Ciarain, 1079.

Head of.—*con.*

— poor of I., Cumuscach, 1074.

— Derry students, fasted against outrage, 1166.

— religious of all I., bp. Fethgna, coarb of Patrick, 874.

✓ *Head*, by synecdoche sl. person, 866, 867.

Head of Longinus' spear, sent to Rome by Sultan, 1492.

Heads of:—Conaing and Mothla, brought from Swords and buried in new tomb at Armagh, 1014.

— Foreigners, impaled at Lurgan, 1432.

— 16 nobles of Rourke, impaled by Maguire, 1457.

— sl., 1346.

— sl., impaled, 1457.

Heat, unnatural, 773

Hebrews (chronology of), *see* Mundane Reckonings.

Hebrides, *see* Insi-Gall.

Hector of W. of World, Muircertach, 943.

Heifer, in-calf, for 3 (households), *see* Cess (Patrician).

Heights of Uana (*Owenagh*, Athlone bar., co. Roscommon), 1225.

Heirs, Royal, *see* Royal-heirs.

Helena, m. of Constantine, 1492.

Helmman of championship, 1067.

Helper, the, 1214.

Hendiadys: Communion and sacrifice, for Communion, 1512; elder and senior, for senior, 1088.

Henry, f. of Mael-Coluim, 1165.

— k. of Saxons, husband of Maria, 1118.

— k. of World, ob., 1023.

— [II.] s. of Empress, k. E., duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, count of Anjou, came to I., 1171; left I., 1172; ob., 1189.

— V., at war with France, 1419.

— VI., 1425; defeated duke of York; expelled, 1461.

— VIII., 1511, 1532, 1533, 1536.

Heraclius, } s. v. Emperors.
Heracl[on]as, }

Herberts, submitted to O'Neill, 1430.

Hereditary member of religious community, 1420.

Herenagh of:—

Downpatrick, 1067.

Dowth, 1012.

Drumcar, 1065.

Drumcliff, 1029.

Kilmore (Oneilland), 818.

Leighlin, 1045.

Urney, 1178.

— deputy:—

Conaing of Armagh, 1061.

Flannacan of Armagh, 1069

Mael-Brighte of Armagh, 1070.

— vice-, Flannacan of Armagh, 1016.

— — Muiredach of Armagh, 1039.

— female, Lerben, abbess of Cloonburren, 794.

Herenaghs:—

Aedh of Duleek, 1093.

Ailill of Glendalough, 973.

Airbertach of Roscarbery, 1016.

Art of Mungret, 1028.

Artri of Armagh, 818.

Cathal Martyr of Cork, 1034.

Cathalan of Devenish, 1002.

Cathmogh of Lismore, 960.

Cellach of Cork, 1007

Cennfaelad of Devenish, 1025.

Cennfaelad of Seirkieran, 253.

Cernach of Downpatrick, 1315.

Cinaeth of Derry, 969.

Cleirichen of Derry, 950.

Clothna of Emly, 1048.

Coencomrac of Devenish, 1012.

Coirpri of Dunleer, 898.

Colla of Scattery Island, 995.

Colum of Cork, 988.

Colum of Emly, 1002.

Conaing of Clogher, 961.

Conn of Mungret, 1033, 1034.

Cormac of Ardbraccan, 1064.

Cormac of Drumrat, 1017.

Cormac, bp. of Glendalough, 927.

Crunnmael of Glendalough, 972.

Herenaghs.—*cont.*

Diarmait of Lismore, 953.
 Donnall of Louth, 1065.
 Donnacan of Kilmona, 970.
 Donngal of Terryglas, 1015.
 Donnghal of Tomgraney, 1003.
 Dubdabairenn of Both-Conais, 988.
 Dubinnsi of Drumlane, 1025.
 Dubslane of Emly, 1004.
 Echmarcach of Downpatrick, 1057.
 Echtigern of Monasterboice, 1067.
 Eochaid of (Armagh) Guest-house and Clonfeacle, 1004.
 Eochu of Emly, 941.
 Ferdalach of Rathlin, 975.
 Fiachra of Iona, 978.
 Finachta of Ferns, 958.
 Flaithlem of Seirkieran, 985.
 Flann of Drumcliff, 952.
 Flann of Durrow, 1022.
 Flann of Glendalough, 957.
 Flannacan of Roscommon, 1097.
 Fogartach of Devenish, 985.
 Gilla-Moninne of Louth, 1083.
 Iugaid of Slane, 958.
 Mac Aichir of Lismore, 1063.
 Mac Carthy of Cork, 1157.
 Mac Conchaille of Derry, 1112.
 Mac Coscrey of Clones, 1506.
 Mac Eodosa of Monasterboice, 1059.
 Mac Gilla-carraigh of Tibohine, 1229.
 Mac Gilla-Ciarain of Clonmacnoise Guest-house, 1116.
 Mac Gilla-Coisgli of Derrybrusk, 1384; (2) 1487.
 Macleighbinn of Coleraine, 989.
 Mac Lonain of Roscrea, 1012.
 Mac Nogley of Killerry, 1362.
 Mac Rory of Magheracross, 1509.
 Mac Sgoloigi of Rossorry, 1411.
 Mac Soillig of Inishkeen, 1085.

Herenaghs.—*cont.*

Mac Uaid of Kilskeery, 1536.
 Mac Uleha of Coleraine, 1110.
 Maelbethach of Devenish, 946.
 Maelduin of Aughrim, 814.
 Mael-Fiachrach of Magheraglass, 952.
 Mael-Finnia of Donaghpatrick, 985.
 Mael-Mochta of Clonard, 942.
 Mael-Muire of Durrow, 973.
 Mael-Muire of Tech-Fethgnai, 953.
 Mael-Patraic of Slane, 956.
 Maguire of Aghalurcher, 1501.
 — of Cleenish, 1495.
 — of Lusk, 1059.
 Moenach of Lismore, 959.
 Muircertach of Lorrha, 1015.
 Muiredach of Duleek, 1045.
 — of Mucknoe, 1010.
 — of Roscrea, 1053.
 Muirghis of (Armagh) Guest-house, 1016.
 Niall of Mungret, 1015.
 O'Banan of Derryvullen, 1420 ; (2) 1500.
 O'Boland of Drumcliff, 1053.
 Tigernach O'Brien of Clonmacnoise, 1088.
 O'Brien of Roscommon, 1234.
 O'Breslen of Derryvullen, 1447.
 — of third of Derryvullen, 1495.
 O'Cahill of Roscarbery, 1055.
 — of Tomgraney, 1096.
 O'Carroll of Downpatrick, 1083.
 — of Downpatrick, 1102.
 O'Casey of Devenish, 1411.
 O'Connolly of Rossorry, 1277 ; (2) 1434.
 O'Cullen of Clogher, 1226.
 O'Deery of Derry, 1180 ; (2) 1219 ; (3) 1233.
 — of Donaghmore (co. Donegal), 1064 ; (2) 1206.

Herenaghs.—*cont.*

O'Dreen of Ardearne, 1240.
 Oengus of Dunleer, 1017.
 Oengus of Slane, 1012.
 O'Farrelly of Drumlane, 1059.
 O'Finaghty of Elphin, 1289.
 O'Hanrahan of Roscarbery, 1096.
 O'Hanretty of Mucknoe, 1161.
 O'Hegarty of Lorrha, 1050.
 O'Howen of Inishkeen, 1352 ; (2) 1394 (parson) ; (3) 1462.
 O'Kearney of Derry, 1096.
 O'Keenan of Cleenish, 1400.
 O'Kenny of Artrea, 1127.
 — of Cork, 1057.
 — of Trim, 1059 ; (2) 1100.
 O'Kirwan of Louth, 1045 ; (2) 1102.
 O'Leddy of Emly, 1058.
 O'Luinin of Ard, 1396 ; (2) 1477.
 — of Ard and Derryvullen, 1441.
 O'Lynam of Ferns, 1085.
 — of Ferns and St. Mullins, 1043.
 O'Malcolm of Derry, 1061.
 O'Malone of Clonmacnoise, 1127.
 O'Mangan of Rossorry, 1379.
 O'Mulkerin of Ardearne, 1225.
 O'Murray of Lusk, 1055.
 O'Phelan of Bohoe, 1483.
 O'Roarty of Connor, 1081.
 O'Ronan of Clondalkin, 1086.
 O'Rowan of Lismore, 1129.
 O'Scully of Scattery Island, 1050.
 O'Selby of Cork, 1085 ; (2) 1100.
 O'Teig of Killaloe, 1083.
 O'Toner of Fahan, 1119.
 Rechtabra of Killeigh, 954.
 Saran of Senboth-sine, 605.
 Scannal of Dunshaughlin, 952.
 Scannlan of Conwal of Glen-swilly, 915.
 Scoilaighi of Mucknoe, 1067.
 Scothine of Durrow, 950.
 Setna of Mahee Island, 976.

Herenaghs.—*cont.*

Tadhg of Killaloe, 1028.
 Tipraití of Connor, Lynally and Laraghbryan, 901.
 Ua Bronain of Tory, 1203.
 Ua Cele of Slane, 1053.
 — of Tullow, 1050.
 Ua Cethnen of Clones, 1084.
 Ua Condubhain of Derrylaur, 1123.
 Ua Cormacain of Inishcoursey, 1061.
 Ua Dallain of Connor, 1063.
 Ua Duibhinnsi of Louth, 1123.
 Ua Forannain of Ardstraw, 1127 ; (2) 1179.
 Ua Flaithechain of Ard-bo, 1103.
 Ua Flannchua of Emly, 1058.
 Ua Maelathgen of Downpatrick, 1099.
 Ua Mochain of Killaraght, 1361.
 Ua Muirecain of Antrim, 1096.
 — of Tynan, 1072.
 Ua Nioic of Tuam, 1128.
 Ua Robochain of Swords, 1060.
 Ua Ruadrach of Termonfeckin, 1053.
 Ua Sonai of Ardstraw, 1064.
 Ua Taichligh of Devenish, 1328.
 Ua Touaid of Clann-Finghin, 1179.
 Ua-Uail of Both-Conais, 1049
Heres (=comarba), successor in office, 737.
 Hermit, Mac Forcellaigh of Iona, 1164.
 Hermitage of Derry, 1122.
 Hero of Connaught Leyny, quatrain by, 810.
 Hero-plunderer of Foreigners, 869.
 Hilary, pope, 461, 465.
 Hilda, mon. of (at Whitby), 713.
 Hill (Knockninny Hill, Knockninny bar., co. Fermanagh), 1538.
 — of Mac Taidhg, Synod of, 1158.
 Historians :—
 Daniel of Kilbarry, 918.

Historians.—cont.

Dublittir of Clones, 880.
 Mac Curtin, 1405.
 Mac Firis, 1376 : (2) 1379.
 O'Behan, 1376.
 O'Clery, 1522.
 O'Cuinnlis, 1342.
 O'Curnin, 1438.
 O'Duigenan, 1440 : (2) 1534.
 O'Keenan, 1387 : (2) 1400 : (3) 1469 : (4) 1520.
 O'Luinin, 1396 : (2) 1441 : (3) 1477 : (4) 1478.
 O'Mulconry, 1482 : (2) 1506.
 O'Sgingin, 1364.
 Ua Cleircen, 1467

— chief, of I :—

Flann, 1056.
 O'Dugan, 1372.
 O'Sgingin, 1289.

History, eminent in, Ua Conne, 1126.

— ollams in :—

Mac Curtin, 1376 : (2) 1434.
 O'Clery, 1527.
 O'Duigenan, 1398.
 O'Keenan, 1483.
 O'Luinin, 1528.

— ollam O'Conors of Corcomroe in, O'Mulconry, 1441 : (2) 1487.

— ollam of O'Rourke in, O'Curnin, 1459.

— professors of :—

Eochaidh, 1004.
 Flann, lector of Monasterboice, 1056.
 O'Carroll, 1083.
 O'Duigenan, 1432.

— future professor of, O'Keenan, 1459.

— of Knight, 1497.

Histories, Scotie, most versed in, Curoi, ab. of Incheleraun, 871.

Hoan, k. of Britons, slew Domnall Brecc : reigned 15 years, 642.

Hoirenach, cas. of, 1497.

Holding of Teltown Assembly, after long intermission, 916.

Holy Cross, *see* Cross, Holy.

— — of Ballyboggan, burned by Saxons, 1538.

— — of Raphoe, *see* Cross, Holy, of Raphoe.

Homicide, in Armagh, at doorway of stone oratory, 789 ; by Ui-Cremthaim, 793.

— of s. of Eohaidh, s. of Fiachna, in brawl on Pentecost in Armagh, 819.

— in Clooneraff, 815.

— punished by burning, 1490 ; by hanging, 1493.

Honey, shower of, at Fahan, 718.

Honorius, Pope, 1216.

Honour paid to Brian (Boruma) :— bodies of self, and son waked 12 nights and buried in new tomb at Armagh, 1014.

Hormisdas, Pope, 515.

Horm, chief of Black Gentiles, sl. by Ruadhri, k. of Britons, 856.

Horrid signs, *see* Signs, horrid.

Horses, of ab. of Armagh carried off by Concobar (k. I.), 831.

— went on frozen lakes, 1434.

— 54, taken from descendants of Henry O'Neill, 1509.

— 80, wrested from O'Conor Faly, 1493.

— 100 armoured, left after btl. of Ath-in-chip, 1270.

— 110, abandoned by Maguire, 1496.

— 120 Welsh, *see* Ransom of Amlaim.

— 200, wrested from O'Reilly, 1485.

— thousands, taken in Ulidian raid, 1130.

— pack-, rivers and lakes passable for, on ice, 1234.

Horsemen, chief lakes and rivers of I. passable for, on ice, 855, 856.

— two, of Andrew Tuite, sl., 1485.

Hospitality of malignity, 1407.

Hospitality of N. of I., head of, 1122.

Hospitallers, confirmed, 1183.

Hostage, ab. of Merville, of Ulidians with Cenel-Eogain, 1007.

Hostage.—*cont.*

- compensation for life of, *see* Ransom of Amlaim.
- for reparation of church profanation, 1487.
- s. of k. of Scotland, taken by Franks, 1072.
- Hostages, Niall of the Nine, 1403.
- proportion of for captor, *see* Ransom of Amlaim.
- of :—Meath, Bregia, Foreigners, Leinster and Ossory got by Donnchad; of Meath got by Flaithbertach, 1026.
- Cenel-Eogain got by O'Conor, 1167.
- Cenel-Conaill taken by O'Neill, 1358.
- Connaught got by Feidhlimidh, k. M., 840; taken by Ua Maeldoraidh and Ua Ruairc, 1014; got by Mac Loughlin, 1088; came from England, 1211; not given to O'Loughlin, on his hosting to Connaught, 1159.
- Dalaraide taken by Domnall (k. I.), 960.
- Desmond, Mac Carthy, O'Kirby and O'Colley, sl. by Torlogh O'Conor, 1124.
- Domnall, k. of N. I., taken by Donnchad (k. I.), 779.
- Fitzpatrick given to Ruaidhri O'Conor, 1168.
- Foreigners for peace towards Irish, 998.
- Dublin Foreigners, Leinster and Ossory got by Turlogh O'Conor, 1118.
- Dublin Foreigners, Leinster and Mac Murrugh given to Ruaidhri O'Conor, 1166.
- gs. of Ruarc taken by Domnall (k. of Ailech), 955; by same (as k. I.), 965.
- I., brought by Brian (Boruma), from Armagh, 1005; rescued from Foreigners of Fingal, 1025; with Domnall, coarb of Patrick, to secure year's peace between O'Brien and O'Loughlin, 1102; got by O'Loughlin at Killarvey, 1161.

Hostages.—*cont.*

- Iveagh taken by Mac Loughlin, 1128.
- Leinster and N. of I., *see* Ransom of Carlus.
- Leinster exacted by Fergal, s. of Maelduin, 721; got by Donnchad, k. I., and Muircertach, k. of Ailech, 940; by Mael-Sechlainn, k. I., 1015; by Torlogh O'Conor, 1126; forfeited to same, 1127; by O'Brien, 1131; by O'Loughlin, 1156; by Henry II., 1171.
- the Mac Carthy and ss. of Diarmait Mac Carthy got by Torlogh O'Conor, 1118.
- 9, of Mac Carthy to O'Conor, 1168.
- 3, of Mac Murrugh sl., 1170.
- Meath to O'Conor, 1166; to Henry II., 1171.
- Munster taken by Mael-Sechnaill (k. I.), 856, 858; got by Donnchad, k. I., and Muircertach, k. of Ailech, 940; by O'Conor, 1126; forfeited to same, 1127; given to Henry II., 1171.
- Munster Nobles got by O'Loughlin, 1175.
- Niall (k. of Iveagh) taken by Flaithbertach, k. of Ailech, 1011.
- N. of I. got by Brian (Boruma), 1010.
- O'Boyle and Ua Tairchert, taken by O'Loughlin, 1232.
- O'Brien given to O'Loughlin, 1090; to the Justiciary and Mac William, 1235.
- O'Conor given to O'Loughlin, 1161.
- O'Donnell given to Justiciary and O'Conor, 1242.
- O'Heney given to O'Neill, 1199.
- s. of O'Melaghlin given to Mac Loughlin, 1090.
- Oriel given to Henry II., 1171.
- O'Rourke and O'Reilly given to O'Donnell, 1220.
- all Pietland taken off by Foreigners of I. and Scotland, 866.

Hostages.—*cont.*

- Ui-Briuin, given to Henry II., 1171 ; to Brian O'Neill, 1258 ; blinded by Aedh O'Connor, 1259.
- Ui-Briuin, Oriel and Ulidia given to Henry II., 1171.
- Ui-Faelain carried off by Cathal (k. M.), 738.
- Ulidia, 7, got by Flaithbertach, k. of Ailech, 1007 ; given to Henry II., 1171 ; to Muircertach O'Brien, 1101 ; to Donnell O'Loughlin, 1099, 1104, 1111 ; to same and N. of I., 1109 ; to Muircertach O'Loughlin, 1156 (chosen by himself), 1165.
- Ulidian nobles, got by Conobar O'Loughlin, 1130.
- Hot Summer, 1252, 1263, 1419 or 1421, 1471.
- Hound of Cathal, k. E. L., sl. with him, 1035.
- Hound* (persecutor) of the saints and faithful, Iarnan O'Clancy, 1035.
- House, Easter-, *see* Easter-House.
- House of :—ab. of Armagh, burned by lightning, 916.
- abbots, great, *s.v.*, Ard-Macha.
- Aedh (k. I.), in Armagh, man sl. before door of, 870.
- Canons Regular, Armagh, 1195 ; burned, 1196.
- abbot of Donaghpatrick (Meath), k. of Lune, sl. in, 993.
- St. John (Annaghdawn), prior of, 1491.
- Mary, Mullingar, 1306.
- O'Lynch, Antrim, broken, 1030.
- *Seniors*, Kildare, 797.
- House, ignited to kill occupants, 913, 1045, 1046, 1123 (bis), 1160, 1226, *see s.v.* Ignition.
- seized, to capture or kill occupants, 1108, 1123, 1127, 1132, 1161, 1288, 1432.
- Houses, 20, *s.v.* Ard-Macha.
- 30, of Armagh community pillaged, 1184.

Houses.—*cont.*

- 100, burned in Armagh, 1090.
- many, burned in Armagh Close through carelessness, 912.
- separated from churches of Derry ; 80 razed thereby, 1162.
- 81, of Duleek burned by Morgallion, 1123.
- of Magh-Liphi and Magh-Bregh pillaged by Norse fleets, 837.
- blown from sites in storm, 892.
- broken down by storm, 1363, 1373, 1478.
- unroofed by storm, 1487.
- Howel, *see* Oel.
- Howth, *see* Ben-Edair and Etir.
- Huarcridhe, gs. of Mailtoile, ob., 782.
- Huargal, f. of Muiredach, 782.
- Huidreni (mk.) of Moville, ob., 694.
- Hungary, 1246.
- Hurdle-ford of the Weir (Ballymote, co. Sligo), cas. of, 1300, 1317.
- Husbandry, impeded by inclemency, 1496 ; injured by wet, 1500.

I.

- I, I of Colum-cille, Ia [latinized form], and Eoa [latinized adjective] (Iona), abbacy of offered and acceptance of same denied to Flaithbertach O'Brolchain, 1164.
- ab. of, Diarmait, went to Scotland with reliquaries of Columba, 829.
- ab. of Indrechtach, came to I. with reliquaries of Columba, 849 ; martyred, 854.
- ab. of [Mail-Ciarain], sl. by Danes, 986.
- ab. of Sleibene, came to I., 754 ; established *Law* of Columba in I., 757.
- abbots of :—
 - Adamnan, 624, 692, 704.
 - Baitheni, 598.
 - Bresal, 807.
 - Cellach, 814, 815.
 - Cellach, 865.

I.—*cont.*

- Cellach, 1204.
 Cillene the Tall, 724.
 Colum-cille (founder), 519, 523, 595.
 Conamail, 710.
 Cummene the Fair, 669.
 Diarmait, 814.
 Diarmait, 829, 831.
 Donnchad, 1099.
 Dorbeni, 713.
 Dubduin (coarb of Columba), 959.
 Dubscuile (coarb of Columba), 964.
 Dubtach, 938.
 Dunchad, 707, 717.
 Dunchad (coarb of Columba and Adamnan), 989.
 Faelchu, 716, 724.
 Failbhe, 673, 679, 692.
 Fedhlimidh, 722.
 Feradhach, 880.
 Fergna, 623.
 Flannabra, 1025.
 Gs. of Baethan, 1080.
 Indrechtach, 849; 854.
 Laisren, ob., 605.
 Mael-Brighte, 1005.
 [Mael-Ciarain] 986.
 Mughron (coarb of Columba in Scotland), 980.
 Amalgaidh O'Freel, 1204.
 Segene, 652.
 Sleibene, 767.
 Suibne, 657.
 Suibne, 766, 772.
 — anchorite of, Cilleine Droctech, 752; burned by Gentiles, 802; community of:—dishonoured, 1204; drowned in storm, 691; drowned, 749; expelled, 717; 68 of sl. by Gentiles, 806; wrecked, 641; head of Culdees of, Mac Forcel-laigh, 1164; Cathal, k. C., died in, 791; Cillene died in, 752; Niall Frossach died in, 778; Easter changed [from computation by Cycle of **84** to com-

I. — *cont.*

- putation by Alexandrine Cycle of **19**] in, 716; grantor of to Colum-cille, Conall, s. of Comgall, ob., 574; herenagh of, Fiachra, 978; hermit of, Mac Gill-duff, 1164; lector of, Dubsidhe, 1164; martyrdom of Blathmacc in, 825; new mon. of razed, 1204; bp.-mk. of, Coeddi, 712; pilgrimage to, 783, 1188; pillaged by Danes, 986; archpriest of, 1195; Augustin, 1164; prior of, O'Brolchain, 1203; 15, seniors of church of sl. by Danes, 986; steward of, Muiradach, 782; other references, 1174, 1200, 1249.
 Iaco, k. of Britons, sl. by his people, 1039.
 Iardoman, expedition to, 567 or 568.
 Iar-Mumhan (West Munster), king of, Congal, 690.
 Iarbodb, s. of Gartnat, burned, 643.
 Iarlaith, f. of Conall, 741.
 Iarlaithi, Eochaid, 666.
 Iarnlach, ab. of Lismore, ob., 700.
 Iarthar-Life (*West of Liffey*; part of Kildare co., lying west of r. Liffey), Athgoan in, 633.
 — kings of, Artuir, 847; Coirpri, 884.
 Ibar, bp., died, 500, 501, or 504.
 Ibhar-Cinntrachta (Newry, co. Down), bp.-ab. of, Finn, 1160.
 Ibdach, ancestor of Fergna, 557.
 Ibrickan, *see* Corco-Baiscinn.
 Ichtar-tire (Lwr. Loughtee bar., co. Cavan), raided, 1520.
 Ice, so that chief lakes and rivers of I. were passable from Nov. 23 to Jan. 8, 856.
 Ierene, lay beheaded in defeat of Carlingford Lough, 852.
 Igerree, s. of, k. of Louth, slew and slain by Donnchad, k. of Farney, 1029.
 Ignition of Church, 1508, 1537; of house, 867, 891, 902, 912, 1160, 1177; of Columba's house at Kilmacrenan, 1129; of Dromiskin refectory, 912. *See* House, ignited.

Ignobiles, peasants, 780, 816.

Ild = Hilda *q.v.*

Ile (*Islay*, Scotland), earthquake in, 740.

Illand, son of Dunlaing, ob., 527.

Illandan, *see* Illannan.

Illann, s. of Fiacha, ob., 625

Illannan and Illandan, s. of Cerbhall, f. of Libraen, 586, 587, 622.

Illness of Domnall, coarb of Patrick, at Dublin and Donaghmore, 1105.

— of Muircertach O'Brien, 1114.

Illulb (Indulf), f. of Amlaim, 977; f. of Culen, 971.

Image of Catherine, carried off by Saxons from Downpatrick, 1538.

— of Mary, at Kilmore (co. Roscommon), spoke, 1381; at Trim, wrought miracles, 1412; burned by Saxons, 1538.

Imaidh (*Omey* island, off Connemara), car of, 1362.

Imar, defeated Caittel the Fair and Galloway in Munster, 857; great hosting by into Meath, 859; k. of Foreigners, was with Amhlaim in plundering Bregia, 863; Norse k., besieged, razed, and pillaged Dumbarton, with Amhlaim, 870; came with Amhlaim to Dublin, 871; k. of Norsemen of all I. and Britain, ob., 873; f. of Sicfrith, 888, 896; gf. of Amlaim, 935; of Gothfrith, 896, 918, 921, 924, 930, 934; of Ragnall, 914, 917, 921; of Sitriuc 917, 918, 920, 927; one part of Dublin Foreigners joined with s. of, 893; s. of came again to I., 894.

— gs. of Imar, with many, sl. by Piets, 904.

— s. of Aralt, k. of Foreigners, ob., 1054.

— and Imur, of Waterford, pillaged Kildare, 982; defeated by Mael-Sechnaill and Iron-knee, 983; ob. 1000; f. of Gilla-Patraic, 983; of Ragnall 994; gf. of Ragnall, 1035.

Imesech (*alternating*), applied to btl., 714.

Imlech-fea and Imlech-fia (*Emlagh*, Meath) abbots of:—

Abel, 747.

Graiphnech, 737.

Suibne, 843.

— mk. of, Forinnan, 798.

See Imlech-pich.

— -ibair, (*Emly*, co. Tipperary), abbots of:—

Conainn Ua Daint, 661.

Cu-cen-mathair, 888

Eugan, 890.

Flann, 904.

Mescell, 899.

Senchan, 781.

Tipraiti, 913.

— bp.-abbots of:—Mael-Isu Ua Laighe-nain, 1163; Ruidhgél, 881.

— bp. of, Maelmordha, outraged by murderous attack at, 1123.

— bishops of:—

Maelmordha (coarb of Ailbe), 1074.

Maelmordha (coarb of Ailbe), 1123.

Mael-Isu Ua hArrachtain (coarb of Ailbe), 1092.

Diarmait Ua Flannchua (coarb of Ailbe of Emly), 1114.

— burned, 1116; burned with its church, 1162; church and belfry of burned, 1058; community of slew O'Gunning, royal heir of Munster, 1032; Debfor-gaill, d. of Brian (Boruma), w. of Diarmait, k. L., died at, 1080; Cathalan Ua Forreidh died at, 1088.

— Ailbe, founder of, 527, 534, 542; herenaghs of:—

Clothna, 1048.

Colum, 1002.

Dubslane, 1004.

Eochu, 941.

Cairbri O'Leddy, 1058.

Ua Flannchua, 1058.

— lector of, Diarmait Ua Flannchua (bp.), 1114; outrage at, 7 killed in, 1123.

— -pich (alias of Imlech-fea, *q.v.*), btl. of, 688.

- Imlech.—*cont.*
 — -Senaich, fortress in, 730.
 — -Ua-Rochadha (*Emlagh*, co. Roscommon), church of burned, 1237.
 Immense loss in defeat of Black Foreigners by Saxons, 893.
 Impaling heads of sl., 1457.
 Imperial authorization, 1385.
 Impounding letters of episcopal appointment, 1486.
 Imraithech, anchorite of Glenn-cloitighe, ob., 774.
 Inan, *see* Indeithnen.
 Inber (= Inber-Boinne, *q.v.*), 868.
 Inber-na-barc (*Estuary of barks*; probably on Shannon), defeat of Ui-Neill by Gentiles at, 837.
 — -Boinne (*Estuary of Boyne*), victory of Sitriuc at, over Louth, Ui-Dorthain, and Omeath, 1032.
 — Dee (Vartry Estuary, co. Wicklow), Gentiles from pillaged Kildare and burned half the church, 836.
 In-calf, heifer, *see* Cess (Patrician).
 Incarnation, *see* Cycle, great Paschal.
 Incarnation Reckonings (according to Tigernach :—
 Pseudo-Bedan (A.D.—1), 432.
 — -Dionysian (A.D.), 432, 481, 492.
 — -Hebrew (A.D.1 + 252), 432, 481, 492.
 Inch, *see* Inis.
 — Island, *see* Cuilen-rigi.
 Inchaguile, *see* Inis-in-Ghoill.
 Inchcleraun, *see* Inis-Clothrann.
 Inchmore, *see* Inis-mor.
 Inclemency, great, 975, 1502, 1523, 1524; destroyed cattle, 1496.
 Increase, great and frequent, of Gentiles to Waterford Harbour, 915.
 Indeirghi, s. of Maelteimin, religious laic, beheaded by Louth, 909.
 Indeithnen (*Inan*, Killyon, par., Upper Moyfenrath bar., Westmeath), bp.-ab. of, Fergil, 907; bp. of, Mael-Poil, 922; Suairlech (mk.) of, 870.
 Indeon-na-Desi (*Anvil of the Decies*; Mullaghmoney, co. Tipperary), Mael-Sechnaill went to, 854.
 Indercach, bp., ob., 663.
 Indergi, s. of Mochan, fell in expedition of Congalach in Connaught, 955.
 Indiction, 2nd year of, 1064.
Indimin [read *indmin* (gen. sing.), *the mild*], Colman, 736.
 Indrechtach, Inrechtach and Innrechtach, ab. of Bangor, ob., 906.
 — ab. of Iona, came to I. with reliquaries of Columba, 849.
 — btl. of Druim-Cathail fought against, 741.
 — f. of Cathalan, 871; f. of Mael-mocherghi, 896, 897.
 — f. of Moran, 842.
 — f. of Murchadh, 764.
 — f. of Tomaltach, 776, 790.
 — gs. of Conaing, won btl. of Damderg, 743; k. of Keenaght, ob., 748.
 — s. Dluthach, k. of Ui-Maine, ob., 755; f. of Ailill, 799.
 — s. of Domnall, ob., 797.
 — s. of Dunnchad, ob., 784.
 — s. of Dunchad of Murrisk, sl., 707.
 — s. of Fianniamail, fell in btl. of Forboros, 741.
 — s. of Muiredach, k. C., ob., 723; f. of Aedh the Dumb, 742; f. of Muiredach, 732.
 — s. of Muiredach Memm, ob., 752.
 Indulf, *see* Illulb.
 Indulgence, 100 days of, 1306.
 — plenary, 1511; at Navan, 1455; for hearing Mass, 1513.
 Indulgences, year of, 1450; at Rome, 1500; at Santiago (Compostella), 1428, 1518.
 Inebriety, 1451.
 Infirm people, plague of, 825.
 Influenza, 1328.
 Inhabitants of Ui-Loeghaire spared by Domnall, 1104.
 Inis, btl. of, 738.
 — (Inch, Lough Swilly) cas. of, 1454.

Inis.—*cont.*

- -Baitheni (*Ennisboyne*, co. Wicklow), burned, 775.
- -bo-finde (*Inishbofin*, off co. Mayo), bp. Colman sailed to and founded church in, 668 ; died in, 676 ; abbots of :—
Baetan, 713.
Blathmac, 814.
- anchorite and sage of, Dublittir, 736.
- — in Lough Ree, ab. of, Fianga-lach, 755.
- -Bregainn (an islet in Burren, co. Carlow), btl. of, 727.
- -cain of [St.] Daig (*Inishkeen* par., Louth and Monaghan cos.), abbots of :—
Conallan, 884.
Dubinnse, 882.
Dungal, 873.
Flann, 784.
Flann Ua Dochue, 771.
Lachtnan (coarb of), 1022.
Robartach, 855.
- burned, 789, 1166 ; Maelduin burned in, 641 ; parson of, Niall Mac Mahon, 1467 ; pillaged by Matudhan and Niall, 949 ; scribe of, Robartach, 855.
- in Lough Erne (*Inishkeen*, co. Fer-managh), anchorite of, Fergus O'Howen, 1490 ; chaplain of, Matthew O'Howen, 1393 ; community of, 1416.
- herenaghs of :—
Mac Soillig, 1085.
David O'Howen, 1352.
Matthew O'Howen, 1462.
- parson of, Cathal Mac Manus, 1498 ; parson and herenagh of, Gilla-Dom-naigh O'Howen, 1394.
- vicars of :—
Mac Gille-Coisgli, 1394.
Domnall O'Howen, 1414.
Maurice „ 1369.
Nehemias „ 1389.
- ss. of Art Maguire sl. in, 1419, 1420, or 1421.
- -Cathaigh (Scattery Island, in the Shannon), herenaghs of, Colla, 995 ;

Inis.—*cont.*

- O'Scully, 1050 ; pillaged by Foreigners, 1101.
- -Ceithlenn, Inis-Ceithlinn and Inis-Sceillin (*Enniskillen*), cas. of, 1439, 1442, 1508, 1538 ; other references, 1493, 1503, 1514, 1522.
- celtra (*Iniscaltra*, in Shannon Lough Derg), abbots of :—
Marcan (coarb of), 1010.
Mughtigernd, 785.
- Columba (mk.), of, 549 ; burned by Gentiles, 837 ; sage of, Mughtigernd (ab.), 785.
- -Clothran and Inis-Crothran (*Inch-clerann*, Lough Ree), abbots of, Curoi, 871 ; Echaidh, 785 ; mk. of, Sinach, 720.
- -coil (*Inishkeel* island, co. Donegal), ab. of, Fuirectach, 741.
- -Cumscraigh (*Inishcoursey*, co. Down), herenagh of, Ocan, 1061.
- -Daighri and -Doighre (*Inishterry*, an island in r. Boyle, co. Roscommon), 1343, 1393.
- Daimle (Little Island, in Suir, near Waterford), ab. of, ob., 782 ; pillaged by Gentiles, 825.
- -Darcarcrenn and -Darcairgrenn (Ram's Island, Lough Neagh), chief confessor of, Gormgal, 1056 ; taken by Iveagh from O'Flynn, k. of Bright, 1121.
- -eidnech, monk of :—
Martan, 773.
- -Eogain (*Inishowen* bar., co. Donegal), cas. of, 1305, 1332 ; Cen-rig in, 921 ; Cenel-Eogain of, 1011, 1078, 1117 ; Dublin fleets sailed to, but was destroyed, 1100 ; invaded by De Courcy, 1199 ; invaded, 1456 ; lord of, Aedh O'Donnell, 1510 ; lords of (O'Dohertys), 1413, 1586, 1526 ; lordship of, 1342 ; raided and people of slaughtered, 1172 ; raided, 1166, 1209, 1212 ; rent of, 1505 ; other references, 764, 1009, 1178, 1189, 1343, 1433, 1442, 1496, 1511, 1514, *See* Cenel-Eogain of Island.

Inis.—*cont.*

- -Fail (bardic name of I.), 1343.
- -finnrach (in Fermanagh), 1486.
- -in-Ghoill (*Inchaguile*, Lough Corrib, co. Galway), Muirghis Ua Nioic died in, 1128.
- -Gaill-duibh (*Isle of Black Foreigner*: King's Island, Limerick), fort of built by Brian (Boruma), 1013.
- -itir-da-Dabul (*Island between two (rr.) Tall*: between Blackwater and Tall, near Charlemont, co. Armagh), btl. of, 745.
- -lachain (*Inisloughan*, on confines of Antrim and Down), razed, 1165.
- -na-lainne (an island off Donegal or Sligo), 123 persons burned on, 1029.
- -Locha-sainglenn (*Singland*, co. Limerick), fort of built by Brian (Boruma), 1013.
- -Mac-nErin (Church Island, Lough Key), prior of Monastery of, 1229; prior of, O'Gormally, 1234.
- -mac-Nesan (Ireland's Eye, co. Dublin), 702.
- -Maighe-samh (*Inishmacsaint*, co. Fermanagh), ab. of, Finnamail, 718; parsons of, 1521, 1530, 1531, 1549, 1551.
- -Medgoeth (Lindisfarne), founded, 632; bishops of, Aedan, 651; Finnan, s. of Rimid, 660.
- -mic-an-duirn (*Inishmacaduirn*, in Loughros More Bay, co. Donegal), 1510.
- -Mochta (*Island of [St.] Mochta*: *Inishmot*, Meath), pillaged, 1026.
- -mor (*Inismore*, Tirkennedy bar., co. Fermanagh), 1367, 1512.
- -mor (*Inchmore*, in Lough Gowna, co. Longford), 1406, 1500.
- -Muiredaigh (*Inishmurray* island, off Sligo co.): ab. of, Dichuill, 752; burned by Gentiles, 807; [St.] Lasrian (patron) of, 1105.
- -ochta (in Lower Lough Macnean), 1499.

Inis.—*cont.*

- -Patraice (St. Patrick's Island, co. Dublin), burned by Gentiles, 798.
- -na-righ (*Island of kings*: off N.E. of Dublin co.), royal meeting at, 784.
- -Saimer (isle in Erne at Ballyshan-non), 1197.
- -Taiti (Church Island, Lough Beg, co. Londonderry), 1129.
- -tarbnai (Durse Island, co. Cork), 858.
- -Ua-Labradha (W. of Armagh), 921, 1108.
- Iniscaltra, *see* Inis-celtra.
- Inishbofin, *see* — -bo-finde.
- Inishcourcey, *see* — -Cumscraigh.
- Inishkeel, *see* — -coil.
- Inishkeen (co. Fermanagh), *see* — -cain of Lough Erne.
- (cos. Louth and Monaghan), *see* — of [St.] Daig.
- Inishmacaduirn, *see* — -mic-an-duirn.
- Inishmacsaint, *see* — -Maighe-Samh.
- Inishmot, *see* — -Mochta.
- Inishmurray, *see* — -Muiredaigh.
- Inishowen, *see* — -Eogain and Cenel-Eogain of Island.
- Inishterry, *see* — Daighri.
- Inismore, *see* — -mor.
- Init (*beginning* [of Lent], Mar. 14), fell after feast of Gregory (Mar. 12), 1014; Sat. of, March 13, 1109.
- Injury, serious, done to Torlogh O'Conor, 1115.
- Inmhainu, f. of Flaithbertach, 944.
- Inmesach, the Devout, Law (of truce) of established in I., 721.
- Inne-mor, in Crich-Oa-nGabla (in Kildare), btl. of, 498.
- Innocent III., Pope, 1214, 1215, 1216 (ob.), 1220.
- IV., 1253; ob., 1255.
- Children, feast of 3, Dec. 15, 1119.
- Innocents (women and children), *Law* (of exemption from btl.) of, given by Adamnan, 697; sl., 814.

Inmrachtach, f. of Seolaighi, 1067.

Insci [? in Sci, in Skye], 710.

Insi-Gall (*Islands of Foreigners*: Hebrides), Foreigners of, 980, 1098 ; Men of advised offer of Iona abbacy to O'Brolchain, 1164.

— kings of :—

Gofraidh, 989.

Mac Donnell, 1387.

Mac Rory, 1318.

Ragnall, 1005.

— slaughter of, 1164 ; other references, 1365, 1366.

— -Ore (Orkney Islands), k. of, Siu-craid, 1014.

Instrumentalists, stringed, Mac Gilroy, 1497 ; O'Corcran, 1496 ; O'Hosey, 1489 ; O'Keenan, 1537.

Intercession of Coarb and community of Patrick, O'Haughey, k. U., set free through, 1101.

Interpreters, seventy, chronology of, *see* Mundane Reckonings.

Interval, 15 solar days, between eclipses, 878.

Intoxicated men, gave battle through pride and were defeated, 1013.

Inundation of Molana Island, in Black-water, co. Waterford, 786.

Invasion of Bangor by Gentiles, 823.

Invasion of Inch Island (off Inishowen) by Dungal, 733.

Inverary, 1490.

Inverness, 1490

Iolan, bp. of Kingarth (Bute), ob., 689.

Iona, *see* I.

Ir-Luachair (*East* Luachair, N.E. of Kerry with adjacent parts of Limerick and Cork) ; kings of :—

Aedh, 733.

Maelduin, 786.

Ir-Muma (*Ormond*), def. by Carthach, 1043.

Ireland, acorns abundant in, 769 ; Adamnan came to, 692 ; Ainfcellach (k. of Scottish Dalriata) taken in chains to, 698 ; Amhlaim, son of k. of

Ireland.—*cont.*

Lathlann, came to, 853 ; abp. of, coarb of Patrick, 1157 ; learned bp. of, O'Dunan, 1117 ; bps. and clergy of N. of, at Drogheda Synod, 1486 ; Canons of, 1218 ; 60 captives brought back to by Adamnan, 687 ; cattle of destroyed in snow, 748, 1107 ; champion [? *erri*] of, Euan, 962 ; churches, forts, and territories of desolated by famine-pestilence, 1116 ; clergy of :— dishonoured by O'Gormley, 1160 ; exempted from war, 804 ; head of, O'Dunan, abp. of Cashel, 1117 ; coarb of Columba in, O'Muldory, 1062 ; royal conference of nobles of, at Rahue, 859 ; left by foreigners of Waterford Harbour, 918 ; chief confessors of, Domnall Deisech, 1060, Dubthach the Scot, 1065, Gormgal, 1018, Tigernach of Mourne, 1061 ; chief confessor of N. of, Maelruanaigh O'Deery, 1062 ; crop in, *see* Crop ; crops abundant in, 760.

— dearth in, 764 ; devastation done by Gentiles in, 798 ; great destitution through all, 1099 ; disturbance in, by Foreigners who came to subdue the Foreigners in, 849 ; religious doctor of all, 825 ; Dungal fled to, from Oengus, 734 ; earthquake in, 685, 769 ; earthquake in N. of, 707 ; royal champion of E. of, 869 ; failure of bread in, 765, 825 ; famine in, 760, 764, 769, 825, 965 ; fears throughout, 826 ; great fear on Men of, 1096 ; Fitz Stephen's fleet at, 1169 ; bloody flux in all, 764 ; chief young lord of Foreigners of, Torfind, 1124 ; Foreigners of pillaged all Pictland, and took off its hostages, 866 ; power of Foreigners driven from, 980 ; Foreigners of, submitted to Amhlaim, 853 ; hostages of, *s. v.* Hostages ; hosting round by Brian (Boruma), 1006 ; Muircertach O'Brien ceased to be k. of, 1114.

Ireland.—*cont.*

— kings of :—

- Aedh Aldan, ob., 612.
 — Allain, sl., 743.
 — Slaine, sl., 604.
 — s. of Ainmire, sl., 598.
 — s. of Niall, ob., 819.
 — Fair-Grey, s. of Niall Cailli, ob., 879.
 Ailill Molt, sl., 482.
 Ainmire, began to reign, 573 [sl., 575].
 Baetan, s. of Muircertach, sl., 572.
 — s. of Ninnidh, sl., 586.
 Blathmac, ob., 665.
 Brian (Boruma), sl., 1014.
 Cellach (j.-k.), ob., 658.
 Cennfaeladh, ob., 675.
 Cinaeth, sl., 728.
 Conall the Slender, sl., 654.
 Concobar, ob., 833.
 Congal of Kinnaweer, ob., 710.
 Congalach, sl., 956.
 Diarmait, s. of Aedh Slaine, ob., 665.
 — s. of Fergus Wry-mouth, sl., 565.
 Domnall, s. of Aedh, ob., 642.
 — s. of Muircertach, (j.-k.) ob., 566.
 — s. Muircertach, ob., 980.
 — s. of Murchadh, ob., 763.
 Donnchad, s. of Domnall, sl., 797.
 — s. of Flann, ob., 944.
 Eochaidh (j.-k.), sl., 572.
 Fergus (j.-k.), began to reign, 565 [ob., 567].
 Fergal, sl., 722.
 Finsnechta, s., 695.
 Flaithbertach, ob., 765.
 Flann, ob., 915.
 Fogartach, sl., 724.
 Loingsech, sl., 703.
 Lugaid, ob., 507.

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- Maelcoba, sl., 615.
 Mael-Sechlainn, s. of Domnall, ob., 1022.
 — s. of Maelruanaigh, ob., 862.
 Niall Black-Knee, sl., 919.
 — Cailli, drowned, 846.
 — the Showery, began to reign, 763 [ob., 769].
 Muircertach O'Brien, ob., 1119.
 Ruaidhri O'Connor, ob., 1199.
 Torlogh O'Connor, 1131 [ob., 1156].
 Domnall O Loughlin, ob., 1121.
 Muircertach O'Loughlin, ob., 1166.
 Sechnusach, sl., 671.
 Suibne Menn, sl., 628.
 Tuathal Bald-rough, sl., 544.
 — kk. of, went with Brian (Boruma) to Armagh, 1005 ; chief lakes of, *s. v.* Lakes ; promulgation in of *Law* of Columba, 757 ; of Inmesach, 921 ; of Patrick, 737, 767 ; eminent learned man of, Mac Gorman, 1070 ; most learned of, Airechtach, 979 ; Legates Apostolic, of, *see* Legates, Apostolic, of, I. ; leprosy in, *see* Leprosy, 554, 576, 680, 742, 743, 769, 951.
 — Men of :—led by Murchad (k. of Cinel-Eogain) to Ardraccan, 822 ; Assembly of, 1161 ; chose ab. of Iona, 1204 ; put Cellach in coarbship of Patrick, 1105 ; instituted him bp. of Armagh, 1106 ; made him bp. of Dublin, 1121 ; coarbship of Columba given by counsel of, 1007 ; presidency of Columban Order taken by counsel of, 989 ; conference of, at Rahue, to make peace between, 859 ; curse of, deserved by outrage on coarb of Patrick, 1128 ; spared through fastings of coarb of Patrick, and clergy of I., 1096 ; hostages of, brought by Brian (Boruma) from Armagh, 1005 ; went with Mael-

Ireland.—*cont.*

Sechnaill, k. I., to Munster, 858 ; year's peace between and Maghnus, k. of Lochlann, 1102 ; met O'Connor in Magh-Lena, 1168.

— nobles of, 1167 ; nobles of S. of, at Fiadh-Mic-Oengusa synod, 1111 ; monasteries of, 825 ; great mortality of men, cattle and bees throughout, 993.

— N. of :—eminent bp. of, O'Culen, 1109 ; Brian (Boruma) barred from marching to, 1004 ; lands and churches of despoiled by Foreigners, 839 ; circuit of, 993 ; defeated, 1201 ; great disturbance in, 1186 ; head of hospitality of, Ua Duibdirma, 1122 ; hostages of, *see* Ransom of Amlaim ; hosting to by Donnchad (k. I.), 771 ; hosting to of Connaught, Leinster, and S. Ui-Neill, led by Mael-Sechnaill, k. I., 860 ; hosting to by Flann (k. I.), 882 ; hosting of by Niall (k. I.) to Munster against Foreigners, 917 ; hosting to by S. of I., 1075 ; k. of., *see* Domnall, s. of Aed ; kk. of, *see* Ailech, kk. of ; Men of :—led by Murchad (k. of Cenel-Eogain) to Ardraccan, 822 ; on hosting of Domnall, k. of Ailech, to S. Ui-Neill, 889 ; with Concobar O'Loughlin, on hosting to Ulidia, 1130 ; with Domnall O'Loughlin :—on hosting to Louth, 1097 ; to Ulidia, 1099 ; to Fews and Oneilland E., 1109 ; with Muircertach O'Loughlin :—on hosting to Munster, 1157 ; to Magh-Fitharta, 1162 ; nobles of :—at royal conference, at Armagh, 851 ; on hosting of O'Loughlin to Clonkeen against O'Brien and S. of I., 1118 ; at Fiadh-Mic-Oengusa Synod, 1111 ; chief ollams of, Ua Coinneen, the Timpanist, 1177 ; O'Donnellan, 1375 ; year's peace made between and Munster by Domnall, coarb of Patrick, 1099 ; royal heir of, Fachtna, 868 ; royal-heirs of, *see* Ailech, royal-heirs of ;

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treasures of, 1214 ; other reff., 1113, 1157.

— k. of Norsemen of all, Imar, 873 ; great nutcrop in, 1066 ; chief ollam of, Macbeathad, 1041 ; paragon of, 923, 1119 ; date of advent of Patrick to, computed by Great Paschal Cycle of 532 years, 964 ; peace in, 1016 ; penance done through all, in consequence of vision at Clonmacnoise, 786 ; chief physician of, Donnchadh Ulltach, 1586 ; head of piety of, Cele, 1076 ; pilgrim came to with letter, 887 ; plague in, 806 ; plague and dysentery in, 709 ; plague of aged, children, and infirm in, 825 ; chief poets of, Airard, 990 ; Cinaedh Ua Artugain, 975 ; Clothna, 1009 ; Cumara, 1030 ; Mac Liag, 1016 ; Ua Maelghiric, 1088 ; schools of poetry of, 1476, 1502 ; head of poor of, Ua hEroduin, 1074 ; small-pox in all, 779 ; Friars Preachers came to, 1224 ; primate of, Gilla Mac Liach, 1172.

— relics of Adamnan brought to, 727 ; carried back (to Iona), 730 ; reliquaries of Columba brought to, 831, 849 ; chief rivers of, passable on ice from Nov. 23 [855] to Jan. 8, 856 ; passable on ice, 917 ; royal heirs of, *s.v.* Royal-heirs ; k. of Britons, Ruaidhri, fled to, 877 ; advent of Saxons to, 1171 ; sage of, Ua Mithrebotha, 732 ; most eminent sage of, Ciaran, 1061 ; chief sages of :—Eochaidh, 1030 ; Maelsuthain, 1010 ; O'Broly, 1118 ; sagest of, Maelan, 1050 ; chief senior of, Mac Mael-Molua, 1095 ; eminent seniors of, O'Dunan, 1111 ; O'Leddy, 1111 ; Sleibene, ab. of Iona, came to, 754 ; s. of Imar came again to, 894.

— S. of :—hosting by to N. of I., 1075 ; defeated Donnchad O'Rourke at Moincruinneoice, 1084 ; very many of, with earl of Kildare against Dungannon cas., 1498.

— great destruction by storm in, 1211 ; great snow in, 764 ; Suibne, ab.

Ireland.—*cont.*

of Iona, came to, 766; synod of clergy of, 1162.

— best religious teacher of all, Suairlech, 870; Tarain, k. of (Scottish) Piets, came to, 699; great storm of war in, 1126; wasted by Saxons, 434, 471; worthies of, *see* Worthies of I.; chief wright of, Mael-Brighte O'Brolaghan, 1029.

— thunderbolt passed over from W. to E., thence over sea, 917; tower of piety of, Cleirichen Ua Muineóic, 1050.

Ireland's Eye, *see* Inis-Mac-Nesan.

Irgalach, s. of Conang, f. of Cinaeth, 724, 728; Muirenn, q. of, ob., 748.

— s. of Maelhumhe, k. of Corco-Sogain, ob., 816; f. of Congalach, 851.

Irish, eminent bp. of, Cathusach, coarb of Patrick, 957; most esteemed in his time by, Ua Beollain, ab. of Drumcliff, 1252; defeated with loss of 4 kk., 2 royal-heirs and other nobles, 919; defeated at Slane, 947; most distinguished of, Domnall O'Loughlin, 1121; fasted two consecutive tridiums through fear of *fire from heaven*, 772; led by Flann, k. I., to N. of I., 882; sudden mortality of people and cattle among, 987; Tadhg O'Conor mutilated by direction of, 1243; slew k. of Foreigners, 942; gave tribute to Amhlaim, 853; at war with Foreigners, 1503, 1506.

— (language) learned in, Domnall O'Kane, the Cleric, 1522; Margaret, w. of Glaisne O'Reilly, 1490.

— Law, doctor of, Domnall O'Heney, abp. of Cashel, 1098.

— monks, of Cologne, 1042.

— poetry, master of, Mael-Isu O'Brolaghan, 1386.

Iron-knee, Armagh pillaged, and 710 carried off captive, by Foreigners of Dublin under, 895.

Iron-knee.—*cont.*

— s. of Amlaim, defeated Domnall and Imar, 983; k. of Foreigners, sl. in ebriety by his thrall, 989; f. of Gilla-Ciarain, 1014.

— s. of Diarmait, sl. by Lune, 1070.

Irras (*Erris*, co. Mayo), 1278, 1283, 1317.

Isabella, d. of French k. (Philip), w. of Edward II., deposed Edward and made her s. k. 1327.

Isibel, w. of k. Edward (IV.), ob., 1503.

Iserninus, bp., ob., 468.

Isidore (Chronicle of), 432, 617; cited, 584.

Island, *see* Crannog.

— of Clonroad, 1460.

— of Culen-rigi (Inch, co. Donegal).

k. of, Artgal, 803; invaded, 733.

— of Fita (Mutton Island, off Clare), divided in three by sea, 804.

— of Lough Arrow, *see* Loch-arbach.

— of Loch-Cre, 1119.

— of Loch-Iamrugian (in Lough Erne), 1450.

— of O'Malley (Clare Island, Clew Bay, off W. of Mayo), 1415.

— of the Trinity (Lough Key), 1369.

Islands, *see* Crannogs.

— E. of Bregia, massacre of Foreigners at, 852.

— all of Britain, devastated by Gentiles 794.

— of Cargin's Lough (co. Roscommon), 1388.

— of Lough Erne, pillaged, 924.

— of Lough Neagh, pillaged by Foreign fleet, 928.

Islay, *see* Ile.

Ita, [St.] of Killeedy, 552; ob., 577.

Italians, at war, 1522.

Italy, Donnacan scribe and anchorite, died in, 843; other references, 1466, 1503.

Itarnan, ob., 669.

Iudris, k. of Britons, fought btl., 633.

J.

- James, gs. of Farannan, greatest preacher of his time, 747.
 — I., of Scotland, 1425.
 — Papal Penitentiary and Legate, came to I., 1221.
 — St., (Compostella) city of, pilgrimage to, 1428, 1480, 1518; feast of, July 14, 1086.
 — s. of, slew Griffin, 1064.
 Jan. 1, plague began on in I., 806; year reckoned from, 780, 786, 1008, 1095.
Jerome (St.), Praises of, 1348.
 Jesus, Crozier of, *see* Crozier of Jesus.
 John the Baptist, community of, Rindoon, 1372; feast of, *see* Fear, great; house of (Annaghdown), 1491.
 — Cardinal priest of Monte Celio, Legate Apostolic, came to I. and held 2 synods, 1202.
 — of Genoa, O.P., finished *Catholicon*, 1286.
 — Lackland, s. of Saxon k., came to I. 1185; k. E., came, with 700 ships, to I., 1210; grant of E. and I. to Pope by; tribute by in lieu of, 1214; ob., 1216.
 — of Lignano, ob., 1383.
 — the Mad, sl., 1171.
 — of Platea, doctor of Law, ob., 1422.
 — pope, ob., 525; other ref., 528.
 — — ob., 567.
 Joseph, ab. of Clonmacnoise, ob., 904.
 — ab. of Terryglas, ob., 965.
 — of Ros-mor, bp., most excellent scribe, anchorite, and ab. of Clones and other monasteries, ob., 840.
 — f. of Suibne, 836.
 — gs. of Cerna, ab. of Clonmacnoise, ob., 794.
 — gs. of Foilene, sage, ab. of Birr, ob., 785.
 — scribe of Roscommon, ob., 816.
 — s. of Nechtan, ab. of Roscommon, ob., 830.

Jubilee, published by Bóniface VIII., 1300.

Judex = brehon, 802, 806.

Judgment of Fathadh of the Canon, 804.

Jurisprudence, ollams in :—

Tadhg O'Breslen, 1478.

William O'Doran, 1405.

Brian Mac Egan, 1390.

Defender Mac Egan, 1432.

— professors of —

Aedh Mac Egan, 1359.

Concobar Mac Egan, 1438.

Muicertach O'Carroll, 1083.

Mael-Isu Ua Conne, 1126.

Justiciaries of Ireland :—

James Butler, earl of Ormonde, 1423, 1452.

Richard de Burgh, 1227.

Stephen (de Foleburne) 1228, 1288.

(De Rokeby), 1356.

Robert D'Ufford, 1269.

(William de Vesey), 1293.

Maurice Fitz Gerald, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1242, 1245, 1246, 1248, 1249, 1252.

Lord Furnival, 1419, 1447.

Lord Leonard Grey, 1536, 1538, 1539, 1540.

Kildare, Gerald,	} s. v. Cell-dara.
junr., s. of	
Earl Gerald,	
— — s. of	
Earl Thomas,	

Poyning, 1494, 1495, 1496.

William Skeffington, 1531, 1532, 1535, 1537.

Talbot of Malahide, 1375.

Justiciate of Ireland, 1492.

Justin,

— jun.,

Justinian,

— jun.,

} s. v. Emperors.

K.

Kanturk *see* Cenn-tuirc.
 Kavanagh, *s.v.* Mac Murchadha.
 Keenaght, *see* Ciannachta of Glenn-geimhin.
 Kellistown, *see* Cenn-losnado.
 Kells, *see* Cenannus.
 Kells bar. (Meath), *see* Fir-Cul.
 Kenrian, *see* Coinrighech.
 Kent, baron, sl., 1510.
 Kern 1367, 1378, 1457, 1488, 1490, 1494;
 head (leader) of, 1352, 1377.
 Kerr, *see* Mac-an-ghirr.
 Kerry, *see* Ciaraidhe.
 Kerriourihy, *see* Ciaraidhe-Cuirche.
 Kilbarry, *see* Cluain-coirpthe.
 Kilbeacon, *see* Cluain-ard.
 Kilbeggan, *see* Cell-Beccain.
 Kilbixy, *see* Cell-Biesighe.
 Kilbrew, *see* Cell-Foibrigh.
 Kilbrittain, *see* Cell-Britain.
 Kilcash, *see* Cell-Caisi.
 Kileloghan, *see* Coill-in-clachain.
 Kilclonfert, *see* Cluain-ferta-Mongain.
 Kilconduff, *see* Cell-Conduibh.
 Kilcoursey bar., King's co., *s.v.* Cenel-Maini, Muintir-Tadhgain.
 Kilcrea, *see* Cell-Creidhe.
 Kilcreevanty, *see* Cell-Craebhnada.
 Kilcullen, *see* Cell-Cuillinn.
 Kildalkey, *see* Cell-delga.
 Kildare, *see* Cell-dara.
 Kilfenora, bp. of (bp. of Coreomroe, *q.v.*),
 Congalach O'Loughlin, 1300.
 Kilglass, *see* Cenel-Dobhta.
 Kilglinn, *see* Cell-dumai-glinn.
 Kilkeevin, *see* Ciaraidhe-Maighe.
 Kilkelly, *see* Cell-Cellaigh.
 Kilkenny, *see* Cell-Cainnigh.
 — (W. bar., Westmeath) *s.v.* Cenel-Maini, Cuirene.
 Kilkevan, *see* Luibnech.
 Killala, *see* Cell-aladh.
 Killaloe, *see* Cell-Dalua.

Killaraght, *see* Cell-Athrachta.
 Killare, *see* Cell-fair.
 Killarvey, *see* Ath-na-dairbrighe.
 Killasnet, *see* Castlecar.
 Killaspugbrone, *see* Cell-espuic-Broin.
 Killaughey, *see* Cell-achaidh of Druim-fota.
 Killeedy, *see* Cluain-Credail.
 Killeeshill, *see* Cell-issel.
 Killeigh, *see* Cell-achaidh of Druim-fota.
 Killeitir, *see* Coill-ichtarach.
 Killerry, *see* Cell-oiridh.
 Killesher, *see* Cell-Lasre.
 Killeshin, *see* Glenn-Uissen.
 Killevy, *see* Cell-sleibhe.
 Killineer, *see* Cell-Oa-nDaighri.
 Killing of student by stone that leaped
 from Tullamaine belfry, 1121.
 Killishy, Cell-Ausili.
 Killultagh, *see* Coill-Ultach.
 Killumod, *see* Cell-Lomat.
 Killybegs, *see* Cella-becca.
 Killygordon, *see* Coill-na-cuirridin.
 Killywillin, *see* Caill-an-muilinn.
 Kilmacduagh, *see* Cell-Mic-Duach.
 Kilmacrenan, *see* Cell-mic-nEnain.
 Kilmaine, *see* Conmaicne-Cuile.
 Kilmainham, *see* Cell-Maighnen.
 Kilmallock, *see* Cell-Mochelloig.
 Kilmanagh, *see* Cell-manach.
 Kilmona, *see* Cell-mona.
 Kilmoone, *see* Cell-Moine.
 Kilmore (co. Armagh), *see* Cell-mor-Enir.
 — (co. Cavan), *see* Cell-mor.
 — (King's co.), *see* Caill-na-Cramn.
 — (co. Roscommon), *see* cell-mor-dithribh.
 Kilronan, *see* Cell-Ronain.
 Kilroot, *see* Cell-ruadh.
 Kilsandle, *see* Cell-Santain.
 Kilskeer, *see* Cell-Scire.
 Kilskeery, *see* Cell-Sgire.
 Kiltabeg, *see* Caill-tuidbig.
 Kiltoom, *see* Cell-Tome.
 Kiltrustan, *see* Corco-Achlann.
 Kinawley, *see* Cell-Naale.

Kincora, *see* Cenn-coradh.
 Kinelarty, *s.vv.* Cenel-Fogartaigh, Clann-Fogartaigh.
 Kinel-Connell, *see* Cenel-Conaill.
 Kinelea, *see* Cenel-Aedha.
 Kineliagh, Cenel-Fiachaidh.
 Kinelowen, *see* Cenel-Eogain.
King, game of the, (disease) 1361, 1369, 1504,
 — of E., people of, 1288.
 — of I., Muircertach O'Brien ceased to be, 1114.
 — put over Leinster by Niall (k. I.), 835.
 — of M., Diarmait O'Brien became, 1114.
 — no Scottish, fell in defeat of rear at btl. of Tyne, 918.
 — of Tara, liberation of s. of by Torlogh O'Connor, 1118.
 Kingarth, *s.vv.* Cell-garadh, Cenn-garadh.
 King's Island, *see* Inis-Gaill-duibh.
 King's, burned in Dun-ceithirnn, 681.
 — Cashel of, 836.
 — cemetery of, in Armagh, 935.
 — change of, Cormac, *vice* Finnguine, at Cashel, 901.
 — of Foreigners went with Aedh to plunder Meath, 862.
 — of I., *s.v.* Ireland.
 — mausoleum of, Armagh, 1064.
 — 3, put over Meath by Torlogh O'Connor, 1125.
 — of Munster, defeated at Carn-Lughdach by Mael-Sechnaill, 858.
 — nameless, fell in btl. of Gowran Pass, 761.
 Kingship, of Cenel-Conaill, O'Canannan expelled from, 1103.
 — of Connaught, cut off from race of Tadhg (k. C.), except one, for violating protection of Jesus-crozier, 1015.
 — of Dublin, given to s. of Torlogh O'Connor, 1126.
 — of W. of Meath, expulsion of Donnchad O'Melaghlin from, 1105; given to Donnchadh (s. of Domnall O'Melaghlin), 1159.

Kingship.—*cont.*

— of Tullyhog, 1051.
 — of Ulidia, 1165.
 Kinnaweer, *see* Cenn-maighair.
 Kinneigh, *see* Cell-mor of Cinnech.
 — (co. Kildare) *see* Cenn-eich.
 Kinnitty, *s. vv.* Cenn-etigh, Cluain-Ui-Cinaith.
 Kinsale, *see* Cenn-saile.
 Kirby, *see* Ua Ciarmhaic.
 Kitchen of Armagh, burned by lightning, 916.
 Knight (Roche), sl. 1374.
 — French, pilgrim to Purgatory of Patrick, well received by, and sent ordnance and siege guns to, O'Donnell, 1516.
 — History of, 1497.
 Knights, many sl., 1270.
 — of De Cogan, 1177.
 — of John De Courcey, 1177, 1178.
 Knockainy, *s. vv.* Aine-Cliach, Cliu.
 Knockdoe, *see* Cnoc-tuagh.
 Knockmoy, *see* Cnoc-Muaidhe.
 Knocknimy, *see* Cnoc-Ninte.
 Knowth, *see* Cnodhba.

L.

Labraidh, f. of Cathal, 1003.
 — s. of Ailill, ab. of Slane, ob., 845.
 — s. of Bresal Belach, f. of Enna Cennsalach, 605.
 Lacan (*Lagan*, co. Donegal), burned, 1511.
 Lachtna, f. of Finachta, 958.
 Lachtnan, ab. of Ferns, ob., 905.
 — bp. of Kildare and ab. of Ferns, ob., 875.
 — coarb (ab.) of Inishkeen, died in Armagh, 1022.
 — s. of Mael-Ciarain, k. of Teffia, ob., 894; f. of Focarta, 927.
 — s. of Mochtigern, bp. of Kildare, ab. of Ferns, ob., 875.
 Lackan (co. Sligo), *see* Lecan.
 Lackland, John, 1185.

Ladders, scaling, 1501.

Lagan, *see* Lacan.

Ladgnen, f. of Concenn, 659.

Ladgnu, f. of Dubcalgaidh, 769.

Ladhminn, s. of Domnall, sl. by Moray, 1116.

Laegaire, s. of Niall, k. I., Patrick came to I. in 14th or 15th [4th or 5th] year of reign of, 432; defeated by Lagenians, 453; held Assembly of Tara, 454; defeated and liberated by Lagenians, 458 or 461; lived 7 y., 7 m., 7 d. after Assembly of Tara, 461; ob., 461 or 462; death of ascribed to sun and wind, guarantees of violated promise, 462; f. of Lugaid, 482.

Laeghbregh, Conall, 612.

Lagmann, f. of Amlaim, 1014.

Lagore, *see* Loch-gabor.

Laibh, Echa, 611.

Laichis (*Leix*: Cullenagh, E. and W. Maryborough and Stradbally barr., Queen's co.), Gormgal of, 1085; kings of:

Augran, 917.

Cennetigh, 903.

Aimergin O'More, 1026.

Ruaidhri O'More, 1354.

— tanist of, O'More, 1489; other references, 1165, 1514.

Laichtechn, f. of Allacan, 914.

Laidggin, Druim-, 722.

Laidhggen the Wise, s. of Baethbannach, ob., 661.

Laidgnen, s. of Cerball, k. of Farney, sl. by Fergal, 988; f. of Mathgamain, 1022.

— s. of Cumelde (k. of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh), sl. in btl. of Moin, 727; f. of Coirpri, 780, 793; of Dubdacrich, 782.

— s. of Doinennach, bp. ab. of Seirkieran, sl., 744.

— s. of Maelan, k. of Morgallion, went on pilgrimage to, and died at, Rome, 1051; f. of Leocan, 1065.

Laighin (Leinster), Aedh of, 722, 759, 811; abp. of, Grene, 1162; btl. of Fennor

Laighin.—*cont.*

in, 719; destructive fiery arrow in, 961; bps. of:—Mael-Moedhoice, 917; Mael-Brighte O'Brolaghan, 1097; cattle-cess (*boruma*) exacted from by Fergal, s. of Maelduin, 721; Columban churches of freed from temporal cess, 1161; Confeiy (Cennfuat) in, 917; Congalach, k. I., sl. in, 956; Cualann of, wasted to Glendalough by Aedh (k. I.), 819; dearth chiefly in, 1115; divided between two Muiredachs by Aedh (k. I.), 805; divided between two gss. of Bran by Aedh (k. I.), 818; earl of, 1302.

— Foreigners (English, Anglo-Irish) of, 1195, 1207, 1222, 1376, 1510, 1516; Fortuatha of, 1043.

— hostages of:—*see* Ransom of Amlaim; exacted by Fergal, s. of Maelduin, 721; got by Henry II., 1171; by Concobar O'Brien, 1131; by Muircertach O'Loughlin, 1156; by Ruaidhri O'Conor, 1166; by Torlogh O'Conor, 1118, 1126.

— hosting of, by Domnall against Niall, 756; of to N. of I., 860; by Aedh (k. I.) to; Killishy profaned, other churches and their oratories burned on, 874; of into Bregia, led by Donnchad (k. I.), 777; into by, and submission of kk. of to, Aedh Oirdnidhe, 804; to and devastation of by Brian (Boruma), 998; to by Congal, 707; to, spoil and hostages of taken, by Mael-Sechlainn, 1015; to by Concobar O'Brien, 1131; by Muircertach O'Brien, 1115; by Torlogh O'Conor into and around, 1128; invaded, 1166.

— kings of:—

Aedh, 719.

— (j.-k.), 738.

Ailill, 871.

Augaire, 917.

Braen, 944, 947.

— 1052.

Bran, 693.

— 835, 838.

Laighlin.—*cont.*

- 980.
- the Little (j.-k.), 738.
- (Broen, A, B) 1018.
- Brandubh, 605.
- Brann Ardcenn, 795.
- Bressal, 435, 436.
- Broen (sub-k. : *satrapa*), 814.
- Cellach, 726.
- 776.
- 834.
- Cualann, 704, 715.
- Cerball, 902, 908, 909.
- Crimthann, 483.
- 633.
- Crunnmael, 656.
- Diarmait, s. of Enna, 1098, 1117.
- s. of Mael-na-mbo, 1052 (note), 1072.
- Domnall, 884.
- Cloen, 983, 984.
- Donnchad, 999.
- 1036.
- Donneuan, 1015.
- Dunlang, 1014.
- Faelan (and Foelan), 628.
- 738.
- 942.
- 966.
- Fianamail, 680.
- Finsnehta, 804, 806, 808.
- Donnchad Fitz Patrick, 1033, 1036, 1039.
- Fraech, 495.
- Art Mac Murrough Kavanagh, 1417.
- Domnall Mac Murrough Kavanagh, 1175.
- Donnchad Mac Murrough Kavanagh, 1375.
- Donnchad Mac Murrough Kavanagh, 1419.
- Lorcan, 913.
- 943.
- Mac Murrough, 1386.
- Art Mac Murrough, 1361.

Laighin.—*cont.*

- Diarmait Mac Murrough, 1166, 1167, 1170, 1171, 1175.
- Diarmait Mac Murrough, 1369.
- Enna Mac Murrough, 1122, 1126.
- Muircertach Mac Murrough, 1282.
- Murchad Mac Murrough, 1489.
- Maelmordha, 999, 1009, 1014.
- Muiredach, 760.
- (j.-k.) 818.
- 827, 829.
- 870, 885.
- Murchad, 715, 727.
- 1042.
- 1070.
- Murecan, 863.
- Riacan (j.-k.), 837.
- Ronan, 624.
- Ruaidhri, 785.
- Tuathal, 958.
- Ugaire, 978.
- 1021, 1024.
- future kings of : - Gerald Kavanagh, 1369 ; (2) 1431 ; sub-k. [?] of sl. in Magh-Coba, 1103 ; ss. of kk. of, 1289, 1311.
- Men of :—aided against Munster by Donnchad (k. I.), 794 ; army of, 875 ; army of with Muredach wasted to Sliab-Monduirnn, 875 ; battle of Ard-Corann fought by, 464 ; won btl. of Ballaghmoon, 908 ; Teltown, 494 ; and Tortan, 543, or 548 ; beheaded Conaing, royal-heir of Ciannachta, 884 ; besieged for 2 months by Domnall, 968 ; camp of destroyed by Gentiles, 827 ; cavalry foray-party of defeated at Feartagh, 1000 ; defeated at Bri-Eile, 473, 475, or 478 ; elsewhere, 498, 499, 501, 528, 533, 535, 573, 781 ; defeated in btl. of Killineer, 868 ; in btl. of Ochtar-Ocha, by Donnchad (k. I.), 780 ; with great slaughter by Brian (Boruma), 999 ; by Finsnehta (k. I.), 677 ; by Dublin Foreigners in btl. of Bithlann, 978 ; by Domnall O'Brien and Dublin

Laighin.—cont.

Foreigners, 1115; under k., Lorcán, 913; dispersed with heavy loss by Muiredhach (k. L.) from Assembly of Colman, 827; defeated:—Ailill Molt at Duma-Aichir, 474, or 476; Laeghaire, 458; Mael-Sechlainn, 1086; Midians at Drinan, 1013; famine-pestilence among, 1116; fought:—domestic btl., 770, 814; Munster, with heavy loss, 735; Ossory, 693; exacted guarantees from Laeghaire not to exact cow-cess, 458, 462; hosting to and hostages of carried off by Donnchad, k. I., and Muircertach, k. of Ailech, 940; hosting to and hostages of got by Donnchad, s. of Brian (Boruma), 1026; hosting to and k. put over, by Niall (k. I.), 835; on Muircertach O'Brien's hostings, 1113; joined Muircertach O'Loughlin's hosting at Well of Messan, 1161; led by k., Cerball, in expelling Gentiles from I., 902; led by Concobar (k. I.), against N. Ui-Neill (to Drimnagh), no conflict ensuing, 820; led by Lorcán in defeat of Foreigners, 848.

- Massacred in Dublin, 770; monastic seniors of 780; with Murchad, s. of Brian (Boruma), in Cenel-Conaill, 1011; with Muircertach, O'Brien to Magh-Coba, 1103; outraged herenagh of Kilmore and wounded vice-ab., whilst under his protection, 818; war made against, and pillaged from Slievemargy to Dublin, by Brian (Boruma), 1013; pillaged by Aedh (k. I.) from Dublin to Gowran; by Cerball (k. of Ossory) to Dun-bolg; attacked camp of Cerball, slew s. of Gaithin and others; fled, with k., Muiredhach, some being massacred, 870; pillaged by Domnall (k. I.), 968; still pillaged by Waterford Foreigners, 916; pillaged by Mael-Sechlainn (k. I.), 999.
- pillaged and burned from Glendalough to Kilmainham by Murchad, s. of Brian Boruma, 1013; plain of Meath

Laighin.—cont.

- taken from, 516, or 517; raided, 1009, 1070; slaughter of, 453; slaughter of in Odba by Mael-Sechlainn, 1017; in btl. of Odba by O'Melaghlin, k. of Meath, 1072; slew:—Concobar, k. of Offaly, 938; Congalach, k. I., 956; Domnall, s. of Mael-na-mbo, 1041; Mac Gilla-Mocholmoic, 1166; Maelduin, k. of Galtrim, 846; Maelfothartaigh, 736; Donnchadh O'Kelly, 1170; turned against, forfeited their hostages to, and deposed s. of, Torlogh O'Conor, 1127.
- Moin in, 727; O'Byrne of, 1376; 1378, 1434; O'Lynch, k. of Dalaraide, sl. in, 1046; ollam in jurisprudence of, O'Doran, 1405; royal heirs of:—
 - Cerball, 967.
 - Diarmait, gs. of Lorcán, 1064.
 - Finn, 923.
 - Gilla-Coemgin, 1019 (2) 1059.
- Sciach-Nechtín in, 770; Selga, on border of, 709; territories of pillaged by Foreigners to Slieve Bloom, 841; Ui-Neill led into, and borders of burned by them, 770; shower of blood in vale of, 718; wasted by Domnall (k. I.), 628; by Fergal, 727; by (Aedh) s. of Niall twice in one month, 804; by Donnchad (k. I.), 770.
- E., k. of, Mac Branán, 1119.
- S., *see* Ui-Cennselaigh.
- W. [E.], k. of, Cathal, 1035.
- Laigne, f. of Aedded, 895, 896, 897; (Aedded) s. of, massacred Foreigners, 896.
- Laisreand Molasse, (founder) of Devenish, ob., 564, or 571.
- Laisren, ab. of Iona, ob., 605.
- Laithgnen, f. of Donngal, 761.
- Laity, and clergy, put Amalgaid in coarbship of Patrick, 1020.
- many of I., at consecration of Mellifont church, 1157.
- to enjoin morality on, object of Fiadh-Mic-Oengusa synod, 1111.

- Laity.**—*cont.*
 — of I., exhorted to peace and piety by Cellach, coarb of Patrick, 1126.
 — of S. of I., on Muircertach O'Brien's hosting, 1113.
Lake of Seoran, *see* Suidhe-Odrain.
Lake-islands, *see* Crannogs.
Lakes, of Erne, 759.
 — of I., frozen, 822 ; passable on ice, 818, 856, 917, 941, 945, 1434 ; passable for persons and pack-horses on ice, 1234.
 — of Killarney, *see* Loch-Lone.
Lamb, *s. v.* Lusus naturae.
Lamhdoid, Eochu, 495.
Lammas, Sunday (July 25) before, great brawl in Armagh on, 986 ; other ref., 1006.
Land of Munster, *see* Munster, land of.
 — of Tadhé, *s.* of Cian, bardic name of Ferrard, 688 ; of Bregia, 868.
 — secular and church, pillaged in Ulidia Ards by Concobar O'Loughlin, 1130.
 — -abae (in Scotland), many Picts drowned in, 676.
Lann, gd. of Selbachan, coarb of Brigit (abbess of Kildare), ob., 1047.
Lann-Ela (*Lynally*, King's co.), Bran (mk.) of, 740.
 — abbots of :—
 Ainfchellach, 778.
 Cucruthne, 817.
 Ogedchar, 867.
 — herenagh of, Tipraiti, 901 ; bp.-mk. of, Echuidh, 887 ; scribe of, Cucruthne (ab.), 817 ; tomb of, 1122.
 — -leire and -leri (Dunleer, co. Louth), abbots of :—
 Cernach, 922.
 Cummaene, 745.
 Ferchar, 850.
 Fiachna, 845.
 Flann, 869.
 Maenach, 721.
 Moenach, 781.
 — bp.-anchorite of, Gormgal, 845.
- Lann-leire.**—*cont.*
 — bp. of, Mael-Ciarain, 905 ; burned by Foreigners, 828 ; destroyed in foray on Bregia, 940 ; herenaghs of, Coirpri, 898 ; Oengus, 1017 ; pillaged, 923, 970 ; priest of, Cucongalt, 923.
Lapa, gf. of Oengus, 959.
Lapan, gf. of Oengus, 1011 ; of Uissine, 984.
Laraghbryan, *see* Lathrach-Briuin.
Largan (in Tullyhunco bar., co. Cavan), 1530.
Larne, *see* Latharna.
Lasrian, of Inishmurray, feast of, Aug. 12, 1105.
Lasyndaylle (= Lis-in-doill, *q. v.*), 1217(D).
Lateran (fourth) Council of, 1215, 1216.
Latharna (*Larne*, co. Antrim), invaded by Aedh O'Neill, 1199.
Lathlann (= Lochlann, *q. v.*) Amhlaim, *s.* of k. of, came to I., got submission from Foreigners and tribute from I., 853.
Lathrach Briuin (*Laraghbryan*, co. Kildare), abbots of, Fogartach, 902 ; Glaindibur, 767 ; cow calved four calves at, 657 ; herenagh of, Tipraiti, 901 ; bp.- (mk.) and scribe of, Cormac, 853.
Latin, Bec of the, 763.
 — accomplished in, Domnall O'Kane, the Cleric, 1522.
 — woman learned in, w. of Glaisne O'Reilly, 1490.
 — poetry, master of, Mael-Isu O'Brolaghan, 1086.
Latinists, of all Europe, most learned of, Dubtach, 869.
Latteragh, *see* Lattracha.
Law, of Adamnan (= Law of Innocents, *q. v.*), renewed, 727.
 — of Aedan, *see* Law of Coman and Aedan.
 — of Ailbhe (of Emly), proclaimed over Munster, 793.
 — of Brendan (of Clonfert), established (in Connaught), 744.

Law.—*cont.*

- of Ciaran (of Clonmacnoise), established (in Connaught), 744, 788 ; proclaimed over (Cruachan) by Muirgis (k. C), 814.
- of Columba, established by Domnall (k. I.), 753 ; in I., by Sleibene (ab. of Iona), 757 ; in I., by Donnchad (k. I.) and Bresal (ab. of Iona), 778.
- of Coman, established over Connaught, 793.
- of Coman and Aedan, established over Connaught, 772, 780.
- of Dare, promulgated over Connaught, 812, 826 ; by Ui-Neill, 813.
- of Innocents (*q.v.*), given (in I.) by Adamnan, 697 ; renewed, 727.
- of Patrick, enforced (as to payment of tribute) by carrying the relics of Peter, Paul, and Patrick (on circuit), 734 ; recognised throughout I., 737, 767 ; promulgated over Connaught :— by Dubdaleithi (ab. of Armagh and Tipraiti (k. C).)—on Croaghpatrick, 783 ; by Gormgal (ab. of Armagh), 799 ; promulgated by Aedh, s. of Niall (k. I.), 806 ; carried to Connaught, 811, 836 ; promulgated over the three Connaughts (=all Connaught), 825 ; promulgated over Munster by Feidhlimidh, k. M., and Artri, bp. of Armagh, 823.
- of peace (truce), established in I. by Inmesach, 721.
- Sunday-, brought in Epistle to I., 887.
- of Ua Suanaigh, established, 743 ; established over N. of I., 748.
- Canon-, eminent in, Feidhlimidh O'Corcraín, 1522 ; professor of, John of Lignano, 1383.
- Canon and Civil, eminent in, Cormac Mac Coseraidh, 1498.
- — — — lecturer in, John Mac Gilla Coisgli, 1384.
- — — — masters of, Maurice O'Gibillain, 1328 ; Trinity O'Naain, 1336.

Law.—*cont.*

- Civil, doctors of, John Andreae, 1348 ; Thomas Cusin, 1462.
- Irish and Roman, doctor of, Domnall O'Heney, 1098.
- Lay-brother, Echtigern O'Farrell, 1110 ; Mael-Sechlainn O'Phelan, 1086.
- Lazy youth* (by antiphrasis), Aedh O'Neill, 1177.
- Leaden roof, of Armagh church burned, 1020 ; put on Armagh oratory, 1009.
- Leader of cavalry, 1170.
- Leaders (besides those named), sl. in btl. of Confey, 917.
- Leaguer of week against Armagh, 1103.
- Leamokevoge, *see* Liath.
- Leap of O'Banan (Leap, King's co.), cas. of, 1516.
- Learned bp. of I., Mael-Muire O Dunan, 1117.
- most, of I., Airechtach, 979 ; Dunchad, lector of Armagh, 1040.
- in history, Finghin O'Mahony, 1496.
- man, eminent, of I., Mac Gorman, 1070.
- woman, Margaret, w. of Glaisne O'Reilly, 1490.
- men of I., entertained by O'Kelly, 1351.
- Learning, Sigraídh O'Cuirnin's death detriment to, 1388.
- head of in Europe, Corcraín the Cleric, 1040.
- master of, Cormac O'Muldoon, 1074 ; Murchad Ua Flaithecaín, 1103.
- Leáther Cows*, Muircertach of *the*, 943.
- Lecale, *see* Leth-Cathail.
- Lecan (*Lackan*, co. Sligo), defeat of Dal-Cais at, 1117.
- Lecan of Meath (*Leckin*, Westmeath), ab. of, Fursu, 751.
- Leckin, *see* Lecan of Meath.
- Lector, of every Irish church, to be alumnus of Armagh, according to decree of Cloenad synod, 1162.

Lector.—*cont.*

—— chief, of Armagh and all W. of Europe, Mughron O'Morghair, 1102.

Lectors :—

Caenechair of Slane, 950.
 Dubsidhe of Iona, 1164.
 Ferdornach of Kildare, 1110.
 Mael-Michil Mac Doithechain of Armagh, 1167.
 Mac Gorman of Kells, 1070.
 Mael-Brighte of Armagh, 1012.
 Mael-Patraic of Armagh, 953.
 Maclan of Kells, 1050.
 Moenach of Armagh, 956.
 Muiredach of Armagh, 1011.
 Colman O'Creaghan of Armagh, 1068.
 Geoffrey O'Deery of Derry, 1220.
 Flann O'Gorman of Armagh, 1174.
 Mael-Petair O'Halligan of Armagh, 1042.
 John O'Millugan of Derry, 1220.
 Muircertach O'Millugan of Derry, 1207, 1220.
 Congalach O'Tomalty of Clonmacnoise, 1169.
 Dunchad Ua Canege of Armagh, 1040.
 Gilla-Crist Ua Clothocain of Armagh, 1071.
 Mael-Patraic Ua Druchain, 1107.
 Gilla-Patraic Ua Duibhratha of Killaloe, 1110.
 Muiredach Ua Flannacain of Armagh, 984.
 Diarmait Ua Flannchua, bp. of Emly, 1114.

—— chief :—

Flann of Monasterboice, 1056.
 Martin O'Broly of Armagh, 1188.
 Domnall O'Murray of Derry, 1207.
 Mael-Patraic Ua Bileoce of Armagh, 1046.

Lectors.—*cont.*

Aedh Ua Forreidh of Armagh, 1056.

Lectorship of Armagh, taken by Dubdaleithi, 1046; of Derry, dispute respecting, 1220.

Lecturer at Oxford, Matthew O'Howen, 1382.

Lectures, for Irish and Scottish students, founded by O'Connor at Armagh, 1169.

Lee (in Coleraine bar., co. Londonderry), 563.

Legates, Apostolic, of I. :—

[Christian O'Conarchy, bp. of Lismore], at consecration of Mellifont church, 1157; held synod of Hill of Mac Taidhg, 1158.

David, bp. of Armagh, 551.

James, 1221.

John, Cardinal, 1202.

Mael-Moedhoic O'Morghair (bp. of Down), 1170.

Legg-in-riaddai (*Flag of execution*: near Feenagh, co. Leitrim), btl. at, 615.

Leighe (*Ley*, Portnahinch bar., Queen's co.), 1389.

Leighlin, *see* Leth-glenn.

Leim-ind-eich (*Leap of the horse*: in Leinster), 586.

—— Mic-Neill (near Dungannon), 1188.

Leinne, Mac-, 780.

Leinster, *see* Laighin.

Leith, Brig-, 739.

Leithfinn, Dun-, 734.

Leithreid, btl. of, 590.

Leitrim, *see* Liath-druim.

Leix, *see* Laichis.

Lemanaghan, *see* Liath-Manchain.

Lemhain (*Leven*), Great Steward of, 1216, 1425.

Lene Lake, *see* Loch-Leibhinn.

Lenin, f. of Colman (of Cloyne), 1090.

Lent, Sat. of beginning of, March 13, 1109;
 Sun. of beginning of, Mar. 5, 1088; beginning of second half of [Sun., Mar.

Lent.—*cont.*

- 12; Eas. Ap. 2], 1116; frost and snow from Epiphany to [Feb. 14], 818.
- Leo I., } *see* Emperors (of the East)
— II., }
- made Pope, 441; ob., 460.
- X., permitted General Chapter of Friars Minor at Rome, 1517.
- Leobelein (Llewelyn), k. of Britons, ob., 1023; f. of Griffin, 1064.
- Leochan and Leogan [Lorcan, in error, 1018], gf. of Eicnech, 993, 1018; of Senan, 1013.
- gs. of Maelan, (k.) defeated with Morgallion, 1060; s. of Laidgnen, k. of Morgallion, sl. by Concobar, 1065.
- Leper, Cele, 952.
- Leprosy, 554 (Samthrose), 576, 680 (Bolgach), 742, 743 (Bolgach), 769; great on Dublin Foreigners, 951 (Clamtrusca).
- Leran, f. of Clerchen, 995.
- Lergal, ab. of Fahan, ob., 852.
- Lerghus, gs. of Fidhcan, sage of Kilmainham, ob., 787
- s. of Cruinnen, bp. of Kildare, fell in defeat of Flann, (k. I.), 888.
- Ua Cruimthir, coarb of Comgall, (ab. of Bangor), died after penance, 1097.
- s. of Dubcombar, ob., 772.
- Lerthan, abbess of Kildare, ob., 773.
- Lessan (*Lissan*, co. Tyrone), bp. of, Colman, 744.
- Leth-airle?, 751.
- Leth-cam (in Kilmore par., Oneilland W. bar., co. Armagh), btl. of, 827.
- Cathail (*Half of Cathal: Lecale* bar., co. Down), almost exterminated Foreigners of Strangford Lough, 943; invaded, 1493, 1538.
- kings of, Aindiarraidh, 897; Cu-Ulad, 1007; s. of Maelmocherghi, k. of Cumuscach, 913; pillaged by Flaithbertach, k. of Ailech 1005; raided, 1485; lords of, Savage, 1469; White, 1469; other reference, 1470.
- Chuinn (*Half of Conn [of the 100*

Leth-chuinn.—*cont.*

- bills.*: N. half of I.), 748, 851, 859, 908, 1010, 1029; *see* Conn, Half of.
- -glenn (*Leighlin*, co. Carlow), abbots of:—
- Dolaissi (= Molaissi), 639.
- Dungal, 879.
- Eirennach, 774
- Muiredach, 805.
- Scannel (coarb of Lasserian, C), 957.
- bp. of, Connla O'Flynn (coarb of Molaise of Leighlin) 1113; bp of [O'Doran] murdered, 1525; burned, except oratory, 1060; herenagh of sl. at church door, 1045; mk. of Manchlein, 726; Donnucan, k. L., and Tadhg, k. of Idrone, sl. in centre of, 1016.
- -innsi (*Lehinch*, co. Mayo), 1412.
- -ratha (*Abbeylaragh*, co. Longford), vicar of, 1490.
- -tuaith (alias of Doohy-Hanly, *q.v.*), 1487.
- Lethaithech, s. of Cu-carat, sl., 724.
- Lethderg, sl. in Ui-Dorthain by forayers of s. of Aedh, 1021.
- Lethet Midind, btl. of, 626.
- Lethirbhe, btl. of, 629, or 630; reference to btl. of, 636.
- Lethlabar, gs. of Fiachna, k. of Dalaraide, sl. by stratagem, 979.
- s. of Echaidh, sl. in btl. of Magh-Elni, 709.
- s. of Loingsech, k. of Dalaraide, defeated Gentiles, 828; k. U., died old, 873; gf. of Bec, 909; of Flathrua, 914; of Loingsech, 914, 932; of Mac-Etigh, 900.
- Lethrenna (apparently, in Donegal or Tyrone), slew Muiredach, s. of Flaithbertach, k. of Ailech, 1039.
- Letters of Episcopal appointment, delayed in transit, 1485; impounded, 1486.
- Lettracha (*Latteragh*, co. Tipperary), btl. of (won by Connaught over Thomond), 1117.

- Letuba, ab. of, Conall, 779; scribe of, Daniel, 773.
- Leven, *see* Lemhain.
- Ley, *see* Leighe.
- Leyny bar., co. Sligo, *see* Luighni of Con-naught.
- Lia-Ailbhe (a stone which stood in Lr. Deece bar., Meath), conflict at, 737; chief monument of Moynalvy, fell: made into 4 millstones, 999.
- Liac-find (*white flag-stone*: probably near Lagore, *q.v.*), btl. of, 786.
- Liace-Moelain, btl. of, 678.
- Liath, Liath-mor and Liath-mor of Mochoemoc (*Leamokevogue*, in Glankeen par., Upr. Kilmanagh bar., co. Tipperary), abbots of:—Conghus Blind-eye, 752; Dubdathuile, 870; Mochoemoc (founder) of, 656, 1109, 1119; scribe of, Conghus (ab.), 752.
- Liath-dana, Oengus, 640.
- Liath-druim (*Leitrim*), cas. of, 1491, 1499; 300, or 400, of sl. in defeat of Ardee, 1128.
- Liath-druim (*grey ridge*: in Ulster), hosting of Donnchad (k. I.) to, 929.
- Manchain (*Lemanaghan*, Garrycastle bar., King's co.), ab. of, Flann, 853; Manchán (founder) of, 665.
- Liber, ab. of Aghaboe, ob., 619.
- ab. of Moville, ob., 749.
- Liberality, master of, Murchad Ua Flaithechain, 1103.
- Liberation of:—Donnchad O'Haughey, k. U., by Domnall O'Loughlin, 1101; pilgrim of Britons, Mael-Brighte went to Munster to effect, 913; s. of k. of Tara, by Torlogh O'Connor, 1118.
- Libraen, s. of Illannan, f. of Cummaene, 586; sl., 587; two ss. of sl., 622.
- Life, Friars of Common, 1502.
- Life, *see* Liphe.
- Liffechair [=Liphecair, *q.v.* ?], Beccan [mk.] of, 782.
- Liffey, *see* Liphe.
- Lifi, *see* Liphi.
- Ligach, d. of [Flann] s. of Mael-Sechlainn, q. of Bregia, ob., 923.
- Ligan, gf. of Dedime, 752.
- Lightning, struck and burned seat of abbot at Armagh, 823; S. half of Armagh burned by, Ap. 27, 916; burned oratories, churches, and church-groves of Armagh, 996; burned Downpatrick, Close and Third, 1111; burned Dublin fort, 1170; in June, destroyed crops and fruit, 1539; killed 3 at Dysartale; killed student and broke the (sacred) tree at Swords, 1056; killed man in Eastersnow, 809; excessive, 1328; great, 878; ignited house and killed 9, 1254; burned all Kildare, 1019; burned Kincora and 60 vats of mead and braggot, 1107; burned Limerick, 1108; burned 3 persons in Teltown, 857; terrible, 783; burned Trim, 1506.
- Lignano, John of, 1383.
- Lilach, f. of m. of Oengus, 1130.
- Lilcach, anchorite of, Cuan, 748; Foreigner of, ob., 730.
- Lime kiln, 60 feet square, made in 20 days by coarb and community of Columba, at Derry, 1163.
- Ferry of, *see* Ferry of Cluain-intshnaigh.
- Limerick, *see* Luimnech.
- Little, *see* Luibnech.
- Lindair, btl. of, 622.
- Lindisfarne, *see* Inis-Medgoeth.
- Lines, 6, on prices at Armagh, 1031 (note).
- giving A.M. 5012 as date of Domnall Deisech's obit, 1060.
- Linn and Linn-Duachaill (*pool* at confluence of rr. Dee and Glyde, near Annagassan, co. Louth), abbots of:—
- Anfadhan, 763.
- Clemens, 828.
- Comman, 842.
- Suairlech, 775.
- bp.-ab of, Thomas, 808; encampment (of Foreigners) at, 841; Gentiles

Linn.—*cont.*

- from pillaged Clonmacnoise, 842; Foreigners of captured Moran, ab. of Clogher; wounded and burned Comman, ab. of Annagassan, 842; spoiling and massacre of White Foreigners at, by Black Gentiles, 851; Armagh wasted by Foreigners of, 852; Foreign fleet at, 926; retired from, 927; mk. of, Siadhal, 757; scribe of, Thomas (bp.-ab.), 808.
- -Neill (*Pool of Niall*: in Callan r., co. Armagh), Niall, k. I., drowned in, 846.
- -rois [Rosnaree], on Boyne (in Lower Duleek bar., Meath), Norse fleet at, 842.
- -sailech, in Ulster, Norse fleet at, 842.
- [Lionel] s. of k. of Saxons [Edward III.], came to I., 1360.
- Liphe and Life (*Liffey*), Norse fleet of 60 ships on, 837.
- (Plain of *Liffey*, co. Kildare) pillaged by Concobar (k. I.), 831.
- Liphi and Lifi, Abaind- (*r. Liffey*), 837,
- Airthir- (*Eastern part of Liffey*: Plain of Liffey), 832, 863. *see* Airthir-Liphi.
- Iarthar-, *see* Iarthar-Lifi.
- Magh-, *see* Magh-Liphi.
- Liphechair [= Liffechair, *q.v.* ?], Forduban of, ob., 759.
- Lis-aird-abla (*Lissardowlan*, Ardagh bar., co. Longford), cas. of, 1377.
- -arglinn (*Iisterlin*: a district traversed by r. Nore, co. Kilkenny), Weir of, 1118.
- -in-doill (*Lissadill*, Carbury bar., co. Sligo), 1397; 1217 (D).
- -gabail (*Lisgool*, Clanawley bar., co. Fermanagh), ab. of, 1383; abbots of :—
- Augustine, 1329.
 - Gilla-na-naingel, 1275.
 - Laurence, 1527.
 - Aengus Mac Lennan, 1443.
 - William Maguire, 1504.
 - Thomas O'Howen, 1419.
 - Gilla-na-naem O'Keenan, 1348.
 - Christian O Lennan, 1351.

Lis-gabail.—*cont.*

- canons of, 1373; mon. of, 1360, 1390, 1430, 1487.
- priors of :—
- Redmond Maguire, 1522.
 - Domnall O'Lennan, 1380.
 - Luke O'Lennan, 1434.
- other references, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1425, 1431, 1445, 1446, 1447, 1450, 1456, 1465, 1466, 1477, 1487.
- -mor and Lis-mor of Mochutu (*Lis-mor*, co. Waterford), abbots of :—
- Aidan, 768.
 - Cinaedh, 965.
 - Colman, 703.
 - Conait, 760.
 - Cormac (coarb of Mochutu), 983.
 - Cronan Ua hEoain, 718.
 - Eugan, 776.
 - Finchu, 757.
 - Fland, 825.
 - Iarnlach, 700.
 - Maccoigu, 753.
 - Mael-Brighte, 912.
 - Orach, 781.
 - Suibne, 856.
 - Suairleach, 774.
 - Tipraiti, 851.
- anchorites of :—
- Suairleach, 783.
 - Suibne (ab.), 856.
- bishops of :—
- [Christian O'Conarchy] Papal Legate, 1157, 1158.
 - Mael-Muire O'Lynch, 1159.
 - Maelduin Ua Rebechain (coarb of Mochutu), 1090.
- burned, 833, 1116 (in part); church of, Mael-Sechlainn sl. in, 1051.
- herenaghs of :
- Cathmogh, 960.
 - Dermaid, 953.
 - Cinaedh Mac Aichir, 1063.
 - Mac Marais, 1219.
 - Moenach, 959.

Lis-mor.—*cont.*—

- Fingal (mk.) of, 746 ; dying in pilgrimage at, 1123 ; pillaged and burned, 978 ; scribe of, Suibne (ab.), 856 ; termion of, 1121 ; tomb of bishops of, Cellach, coarb of Patrick, buried in, 1129.
- (in Scotland), monks of, Eochaidh, 635 ; Lugaid, 592.
- -oiged (*Guest-house*, in Armagh), herenaghs of, Eochaid, 1004 ; Muirghis, 1016 ; Clonmacnoise, 1116.
- -na-ngabur (*Lisnagore*, Dartree bar., co. Monaghan), burned, 1457.
- -selbaigh (*Lissalway*, Baslick par., Ballintober bar., co. Roscommon), 1340.
- Lisaigy (= Lis-oiged, *q.v.*), 1116.
- Lisgool, *see* Lis-gabail.
- Lismore, *see* Lis-mor.
- Lisnagore, *see* Lis-na-ngabur.
- Lisonuffy, *see* Cenel-Dobtha.
- Lissadill, *see* Lis-in-doill.
- Lissalway, *see* Lis-selbaigh.
- Lissan, *see* Lessan.
- Lissardowlan, *see* Lis-aird-abla.
- Listerlin, *see* Lis-arglinn.
- Literate, Mac Curtin, 1405.
- Literati of I., entertained, 1387, 1433 ; saddened by death of Magauran, 1393.
- Literature, master of, Mac Fireidheinn, of Boyle mon., 1230.
- Little Easter, [Low] Sat. of [Ap. 5], 1119 ; [Low Sun.] *see* Easter, Little.
- Little-Island, *see* Inis-daimle.
- Little Limerick, *see* Luibnech.
- Loarnn, ab. of Clonard, ob., 765.
- Lobraidh, f. of Etru, 1056.
- Loch-Aindenne, -Ainninn, and -Ainninne (*Lough Ennell*, Westmeath), 963, 985, 1021, 1446.
- -Allinne (*Lough Allen*, co. Leitrim), Gilla-braiti drowned in, 1125.
- -arbach (*Lough Arrow*, co. Sligo), *Son of the night sl.* on Island of, 1053.
- -an-tairb (*Lough Ateriff*, co. Fermanagh), cas. of, 1500.

Loch.—*cont.*

- -Berraigh (*Lough Barry*, co. Fermanagh), crannog of pillaged, 1367.
- -betha, -beithech, and -bethach (*Lough Veagh*, co. Donegal), crannog of, 1258 (D), 1524 ; k. of, Concohar, 1005.
- -bethrach, in Ossory, Foreigners on, 930.
- -bradain (*Lough Bran*, Leitrim, bar. and co.), 1488.
- -Bricerna and -Bricrenn (*Loughbrickland*, co. Down), pillaged by Gentiles, 833 ; defeat of Ulidians and Iveagh at, 1005.
- -cal (*Lough Gall*, co. Armagh), kk. of, Ailill, 849 ; Dunchad, 803 ; Echu, 957.
- -Cargin (Cargin's Lough, near Tulsk, co. Roscommon), 1388.
- -Carman (Wexford Harbour), Foreigners of slaughtered by Munster Iveagh, 1088.
- -cendin (*Lough Killeen*, co. Longford), bp. -anchorite of, Sechnusach, 823.
- -Che (*Lough Key*, co. Roscommon), Trinity abbey of, 1287 ; 700 burned and drowned in, 1187 ; Inishterry in, 1393 ; Rock [cas.] of, 1187, 1321, 1342, 1398, 1402.
- -Cime (Lough Hackett, co. Galway), 703, 1067.
- -Crea (Monahincha, S.E. of Roscrea, co. Tipperary), anchorite and scribe of, Elarius, 807 ; island (crannog) of, 1119.
- -Cuan (Strangford Lough), btl. of, 877 ; Gentiles of, *s. v.* Gentiles.
- -da-caech (*Lake of two blind-eyed persons* : Waterford Harbour), Gentiles of, *s. v.* Gentiles.
- -derg (*Lough Derg*, co. Donegal), 1462 ; Purgatory of Patrick in, 1497.
- -dergain, cas. of (Castledergan, near Collooney, co. Sligo), 1516 ; fort of, 1422.
- -an-drochaid and Loch-drochait (*Lake of the bridge*, in Ulster), Cenel-Binnigh of, 1053 ; island (crannog) of, 1245.

Loch.—*cont.*

- -Echach (*Lough Neagh*), became blood-red, 684; expedition of Domnall, k. of Ailech, against Leitrim soiled from, 955; Gentiles of, *s. v.* Gentiles; men and cattle went, and deer were hunted, on in frost, 818; O'Flynn, k. of Bright, drowned in, 1121.
- -Erne (*Lough Erne*, co. Fermanagh), all churches of razed by Gentiles, 837; Constans, sage of, 778; islands of and districts round pillaged by Foreign fleet; left by fleet next Summer, 924; roof of oratory carried over frozen surface of, 818; dean of, 1390, 1465, 1497; official of, 1479; passable on ice, 1435; other references, 905, 1007, 1121, 1248, 1275, 1329, 1338, 1342, 1352, 1365, 1369, 1389, 1394, 1400, 1414, 1416, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1431, 1443, 1447, 1448, 1450, 1462, 1467, 1489, 1495, 1498, 1508, 1514, 1516, 1518, 1527.
- -Erpsen (*Lough Corrib*), in Connaught, Foreign fleet on, 929. *See* Loch-Oirbsen.
- -febail (*Lough Foyle*), defeat of Foreigners at by Aedh (k. I.), 866; Foreign fleet on, 921; other reference, 1248.
- gabor (*Lagore*, Ratoath bar., Meath), island (crannog) of, razed by Amlaibh, 935, razed in treachery by Cineadh, 850.
- kings of:—
 - Beollan, 969.
 - Cernach, 805.
 - Coirpri, 836.
 - Diarmait, 868.
 - Fogartach, 786.
 - Maelduin, 785.
 - Maeloghrai, 908.
 - Oenghus, 825.
 - Tignernach, 848, 854, 865.
- Lagenians defeated by Finsnechta, k. I., near, 677.

Loch.—*cont.*

- -gamma (*Lough Gowra*, co. Longford), 1406; Inis-mor (Inchmore, co. Longford) of, 1500.
- -gar (*Lough Gur*, co. Limerick), cas. of 1515.
- -gerg (= derg: *Lough-Derg*, co. Donegal), mk. of:
 - Cilleni, 722.
- -Iamrugain (in *Lough Erne*), island (crannog) of, 1450.
- -Laeghairi (*Lough Mary*, Catherine Lake, co. Tyrone), cas. of, 1431; crannog of, 1436, 1500; other reference, 1509.
- -leibhinn (*Lough Lene*, Westmeath), turned into blood, which became like animals' lungs round its border, 866.
- -Lein (Lake[s] of Killarney), Eoghanacht of, 1010, 1014, 1033, 1400; kings of:—
 - Cobthach, 812.
 - Maeleron, 838.
 - Oengus, 1033.
- -loegdae (in Scotland), 729.
- -Meilghi (*Lough Melvin*), crannog of, 1455.
- -Mesca (*Lough Mask*), crannog of, 1412.
- -mic-nen (*Lough Macnean*, Lwr., between Cavan and Fermanagh cos.), 1499.
- -monan (Maghera Lake, co. Tyrone), description of defeat of O'Neill by O'Donnell at, 1522.
- -muinremair (*Loch Ramor*, co. Cavan) demolition (of crannog) of, 847.
- -na-nairne (Mannin Lough, co. Mayo), Ciaraidhe of, 1224.
- -Neill, in Magh-Ai, k. of Brefny, Aedh (*q. v.*), sl. at, 1015.
- -nen (near Roscommon town), 1225.
- -Oirbsen (*Lough Corrib*, co. Galway), 1338. *See* Loch Erpsen.
- -Oirinn (*Lough Rinn*, Mohill bar., co. Leitrim), 1345.

Loch.—*cont.*

- -Ri (*Lough Ree*), bounded (ancient) Meath on West, 915; encampment of, Foreigners at, 845; Foreign fleet on, 932; Inishbofin in, 755; islands of despoiled by Limerick Foreign fleet, 922; wreck on, 756; 36 drowned in, 1190.
- -riach (*Loughrea*, co. Galway), demolished, 802; k. of, Fergal, 825.
- -ruidhe, Inisloughan in, 1170.
- -sailcedain, 743.
- -sailech (*Lough Sallagh*, Meath), 1122.
- -in-senir, (*Loughseur*, Leitrim bar. and co.), 1346, 1390.
- -Semdidhe (*Lough Seirdy*, Westmeath), 604.
- -serchaidh (perhaps Lough More, Trough bar., co. Monaghan), 1535.
- -Sighlen (*Lough Sheelin*, co. Cavan), Donnchadh O'Carroll put on crannog of, 1155.
- -teiched (Lough Gara, co. Sligo), Ford of head of, 1328; other reference, 1334.
- -Treithni (*Lough Drin*, Westmeath), 634.
- -uachtair (*Lough Oughter*, co. Cavan), 955, 1275; Rock (cas.) of, 1369, 1370, 1390, 1487.
- -uair (*Lough Owel*, Westmeath), drowning of Turges in, 845.
- -Uaithne (*Lough Ooney*, co. Monaghan), 719; raid to, crannog of, burned, 17 sl. on border of, by Fermanagh, 1025; by synecdoche, Dartree bar., in which it lies: k. of, Cairell, 851.
- -uame (*Caretown Lough*, co. Roscommon), Nuadha of, 812.
- Lochair, (St.) Moling of, 695, 697; *see* Lochra.
- Locan Dilmana (*al.* Dithnada), slew Colman Rimidh, 604.
- Lochdere, gf. of Ronan, 814.
- Lochene, gf. of Connal, 737.
- s. of Nechtan Long-head, sl. 635.

Locheni, s. of Fingin, k. of (Irish) Cruithni, ob., 645.

— Menn, ab. of Kildare, ob., 696.

Lochlaimn, s. of Mael-Sechlaimn, sl. by his sept, 1023.

Lochlann (Denmark), fleet and men of, at btl. of Dublin (Clontarf), 1014.

— d. of k. of, 1367; kings of, Ebdonn, 1263; Maghnus, 1102, 1103; Margaret, d. of k. of, w. of k. of Scotland, poisoned, 1488; s. of k. of, 853; tanist of k. of, 848.

Lochmuidhe, Druim-, 503.

Lochra (g.s. of local name, Lochair, *q.v.*), Duchua, 654

Lodot (alias of Nodot = Nuadat), Delbna-, 818.

Lodur, f. of Siueraidh, 1014.

Loegaire, f. of Dungal, 790.

— s. of Cugamna, k. of Cenel-Coirpri, ob., 813.

Loingsech, f. of Lethlabar, 873.

— f. of Maelfabail, 881.

— gs. of Lethlabar, k. of Dalaraide, defeated by Niall, s. of Aedh. at Ravel Water and Carneary, 914; ob., 932; f. of Aedh, 972; gf. of Donnall, 1004; 1016; of Donnchad, 1004.

— s. of, ab. of Armagh, 826.

— s. of Aengus, began to reign, 696; k. I., sl. in btl. of Corann, 703; three ss. of sl., 703; f. of Fergal, 707; f. of Flaithbertach, 728, 732, 734, 765.

— s. of Fiachna, ab. of Downpatrick, ob., 800.

— s. of Flaithbertach, k. of Cenel-Conaill, ob., 754.

— s. of Fogartach, k. of Oneilland, slew and sl. by Donnall, 981.

— s. of Foillen, bp.-ab. of Killishy, ob., 872.

— s. of Oenacan, steward of Duleek, ob., 922.

— Ua Flaithen, coarb of Ciaran and Cronan (ab. of Clonmacnoise and Roscrea), ob., 1042.

Loithech, doctor of Bangor, ob., 806.
 Lomthuili, bp. of Kildare, ob., 787.
 Lon, Fiachra, 483.
 Lonan, gs. of Guaire, f. of Flann, 896.
 London, 1513, 1523, 1534.
 Longarean, s. of Donneuan, gs. of, 1045.
 Longevity, instances of :—

Aedgen Britt, bp. of Kildare,
 (nearly 116 years) 864.

Blathmac, ab. of Clonmacnoise,
 896.

Concobar, k. C., 882.

Diarmait, ab. of Kilcullen, 937.

Dungal, bp.-ab. of Glendalough,
 904.

Echuidh, bp.-mk. of Lynally, 887.

Eithigen, ab. of Ferns, 911.

Fergil, bp.-ab. of Inan, 907.

Flann, bp.-mk. of Fore, 930.

Gormgal, of Ram's Island, Lough
 Neagh, 1056.

Joseph, ab. of Armagh, 936.

Lethlabar, k. U., 873.

Lorean, k. of Bregia, 925.

Congalach Mac Conchaille, here-
 nagh of Derry, (94 years) 1112.

Macnia, ab. of Monasterboice,
 1039.

Mael-Brighte, coarb of Patrick
 and Columba, 927.

Mael-Ciarain, k. of Teffia, 880.

Maelcoba, ab. of Armagh, 888.

Mael-Patraic, ab. of Armagh, 936.

Moengal, ab. of Bangor, 871.

Moran, ab. of Birr, 896.

Murgel, d. of Mael-Sechlainn
 (k. I.), 928.

Soerlaidh, d. of Elchomach, (100
 years) 969.

Suairlech, ab. of Ardbraccan,
 884.

Tolarg, j.-k. of S. Bregia, 888.

Longinus, head of spear of, 1492.

Lorean, f. of Cennetigh, 951 ; gf. of
 Brian (Boruma), 1014.

— f. of Cennfaelad, 931.

Lorean.—*cont.*

— f. of Cormac, 1017.

— f. of Cu-Midhe, 1079.

— f. of Domnall, 990

— f. of Tadhg, 1030, 1036.

— gf. of Dubslane, 1004.

— gf. of Muircertach, 1015.

— gs. of, 1021.

— gs. of Brian (Boruma), ob., 1078.

— s. of Cathal, aided 3 kk. of Foreigners
 in pillaging land of Flann, 863 ; blinded
 by Aedh, k. of Tara, 864 ; s. of, was with
 ss. of Cernachan in slaying Maelrua-
 naidh by igniting a house, 901.

— s. of Cellach, defeated Foreigners
 with Olchobar, 848.

— s. of Coscrach, k. of Oneilland, E. and
 W., slew and sl. by Donnacan, k. of
 Farney, 882 ; f. of Garbith, 951 ; gf. of
 Ruaidhri, 1037.

— s. of Donnchad, k. L., and Leinster-
 men, defeated, with many sl. and cap-
 tured, by Donnchad, 913 ; f. of Cerball,
 967.

— s. of Dunchad, k. of Bregia, died in
 old age, 925 ; 2 ss. of sl., 942 ; gf. of
 Gilla-Crist, 1017.

— s. of Faelan, k. L., sl. by Foreigners,
 943 ; f. of Maelmordha, 1024.

Lord, outrage on avenged, 1123.

Lord, chief young, of Foreigners of I.,
 Torfind, 1124.

Lords, young, led one of the four batta-
 lions of Foreigners at btl. of Tyne, 918.

Lorg (probably in Mayo), btl. of, 743.

Lorgg-eclat, Britons defeated by (Scot-
 tish) Dalriata at, 711.

Loss, of life, great, by burning in Tehelly,
 672 ; of Cellach's Mass-requisites in
 Tall r., co. Armagh, 1118.

Lothra (*Lorrha*, co. Tipperary), abbots
 of :—

Bricceni, 844.

Colman, 710.

Colum, 788.

Maelcorgis, 892.

Lothra, *—cont.*

- burned by Foreigners from Lough Ree, 845.
- herenaghs of, Muircertach, 1015 ; O'Hegarty, 1050 ; monks of :—
Celleen, 657 ; Duceta, 763.
- Lough Allen, *see* Loch-Allinne.
- Arrow, *see* — -arbach.
- Ateriff, *see* — -an-tairb.
- Barry, *see* — -Berraigh.
- Bran, *see* — -bradain.
- brickland, *see* — -Bricerna.
- Catherine, *see* — -Laeghairi.
- of Cavetown, *see* — -uame.
- Corrib, *see* — -Erpsen and — -Oirbsen.
- Derg, *see* — -derg and — -gerg.
- Dargan, *see* — -dergain.
- Drin, *see* — -Treithni.
- Ennell, *see* — -Aindenne.
- Erne, *see* — -Erne.
- of Finn-Magh (Garadice Lake, co. Leitrim), 1418.
- Foyle, *see* Loch -febail.
- Gall, *see* — -cal.
- Gara, *see* — -teighed.
- Garadice, *see* Lough of Finn-Magh.
- Gowna, *see* Loch -Gamna.
- Gur, *see* — -gar.
- Hackett, *see* — -Cime.
- Key, *see* — -Ce.
- Killeen, *see* — -cendin.
- Lene, *see* — -leibhinn.
- Macnean, — -mic-nen.
- of Maghera, *see* — -monan.
- Mannin, *see* — -na-nairne.
- Mary, *see* — -Laeghairi.
- Mask, *see* — -Mesca.
- Melvin, *see* — -Meilghi.
- More, *see* — -serchaidhe.
- Neagh, *see* — -Echach.
- Ooney, *see* — -uaithne.
- Oughter, *see* — -uachtair.
- Ovel, *see* — -uair.
- Ramor, *see* — -muinremainr.
- Ree, *see* — -ri.

Lough. *—cont.*

- Binn, *see* — -oirinn.
- Sallagh, *see* — -sailech.
- Seur, *see* — -in-seuir.
- Sewdy, *see* — -Semdidhe.
- Sheelin, *see* — -Sighlen.
- Veagh, *see* — -Betha.
- Loughrea, *see* — -riach.
- Loughty, *see* Lucht-tighi.
- Louis IX., St., s. of Louis VIII., k. of French, ob., 1270.
- Louth, *see* Lughmadh.
- earl of, Bermingham, 1328.
- Low Sun, May 2, 919, 1014, 1109.
- Luach-dubh, f. of Scannal, 957.
- Luachair, and Luachair-mor (Clonalvy, Meath ?), btl. of, 535, or 539.
- Luachan, f. of (St.) Colman (of Lynally), 1122.
- Luath, f. of Siadail, 759.
- Luath-foigde, sage, ob., 702.
- Lucht-tighi and Lucht-tighi, of Mac Mahon (*Loughty* : in Monaghan bar. and co.), raided 1478, 1504 ; possession of disputed, 1496, 1497, 1501.
- of O'Neill, (in Tyrone), wasted, 1536.
- Lueredh, ab. of Clonmacnoise, ob., 753.
- Ludovicius, *see* Floriaicus.
- Lugadu, gf. of Ailbran, 781 ; of Feidle-mid, 801.
- Lugaid, Mac Ui Ochaë, born, 534 ; died, 609.
- (mk.) of Lismore (Scotland), ob., 592.
- s. of Colga, herenagh of Slane, died in penance, 958.
- s. of Laeghaire, k. I., 482, 484 ; ob., 507, 508 or 512.
- Lugedu, ggf. of Mochua, 790.
- Lughbadh, *see* Lughmadh.
- Lughdach, Carn-, 858.
- Lughmadh and Lughbadh (*Louth*), abbots of :—
Coscrach, 802.

Lughmadh.—*cont.*

Cuanu, 818.
Cuidgile, 742.
Donngal, 775.
Fedach, 789.
Fianchu, 775.
Mael-Martain, 908.
Mochta, 535, 537.
Muiredach, 758.
Muiredach, 864.
Scannlan, 662.

— bp.-abbots of, Caincomrac, 903 ;
Euchu, 822 ; anchorites of, Euchu (bp.-
ab.), 822 ; Mael-Canaigh, 815 ; bishops
of, led captive by Gentiles, 840 ;
burned, 1111, 1166 ; church of pillaged
by Gentiles, 832.

— herenaghs of :—

Domnall, 1065.
Gilla-Moninne, 1083.
Maenach O'Kirwan, 1045.
Muiredach O'Kirwan, 1102.
Flann Ua Duibhinnsi, 1123.

— mon. of, 1371 ; mk. of, Gaimide, 695 ;
bp.-mk. of, Cuanu, 825 ; pillaged, 832 ;
pillaged by Gentiles from Lough Neagh,
bishops, priests, and sages of, some sl.;
others made captive, 840 ; pillaged by
Murchad, k. of Ailech, 970 ; priest of
Flann O'Larkin, 1081 ; priests of, led
captive by Gentiles, 840 ; sage of
Cuanu (bp.-mk.), 825 ; sages of, led
captive by Gentiles, 840 ; scribe of
Cuidgile (ab.), 742 ; shrine of Mochta
taken from to Munster, 818 ; wasted,
1176 ; other references, 1423, 1522.

Lugtren, f. of Cined, 631.

Luibnech (Little *Limerick* or Kilkevan
par., Gorey bar., co. Wexford), anchorite
of, Finsnechta, 848.

Luighni (*Lune* bar., Meath), kings of
Cernachan, 1002, 1013, Eicnech, 993 ;
Maelan, 1018 ; Tuathcar, 848 ; male-
factors of, 847 ; slew Maelruanaidh,
royal-heir of I., Maelcron, k. of
Cenel-Loegairi, Dubcuilind, ab. of

Luighni.—*cont.*

Russagh, and many other nobles, by
igniting house in which they were,
901.

— Luighni of Connaught and Tuath-
Luighne (*Leyny* bar., co. Sligo), bishops
of s.r. Achadh-Conaire ; chiefs of,
Dungalach, 771 ; Mac Alarry, 1342 ;
defeated by Cenel-Coirpri in btl. of
Kiltabeg, 762 ; defeated, 790, 1365 ;
Foreigners (Anglo-Irish) of, defeated,
1308.

— kings of ;—

Finsnechta, 879.

Aedh, 1234.

Art, 1316.

Conor the Stammerer, 1202, 1231.

Dominall, 1023.

Domnall, 1264.

Domnall, 1294.

Domnall, 1358.

Duarcan, 1059.

Duarcan, 1225.

Ferghal, 1390.

Taichlech, 734.

— future k of, Ruaidhri O'Hara, 1302 ;
massacred, 789 ; Ruidgal (mk ?) of, 747 ;
slew sons of Muirgis (k. C.) ; wasted
by Muirgis in consequence ; quatrain
by hero of, 810 ; other references,
1063, 1283.

Luimne, Foreigner, fell in btl. of Dublin
(Clontarf), 1014.

Luimnech (*Limerick*), Forindan, ab. of Ar-
magh, carried off by ships of Gentiles
at, 845 ; Aedh the Furious drowned
at, 1083 ; bp. of, Miles, 1302 ; burned,
1088, 1369 ; nearly all burned, 1124 ;
burned by lightning, 1108 ; burned by
Domnall O'Loughlin and Ruaidhri
O'Conor, 1088 ; earl of Kildare and his
allies marched through co. of, going
against and returning from Duhallow
and Kerry ; retreated before O'Brien
from near town of, 1510 ; taken by
English, 1175 ; English expelled from

Luimnech.—*cont.*

- 1176; English of, 1196, 1200, 1201; Foreign fleet of, 922; Green of, 1157; hosting by Gothbrith to, 224; pillaged and burned by Mathgamain, 967; Munster from Gowran to pillaged by Flann (k. I.), 906; Thomond raided to, 1115; other reference, 1217 (D).
- Luirgg, sl. in btl. of Selga, 709.
- Luke x. 14, applied to outrage on coarb of Patrick, 1128.
- Lulach, s. of Gilla-Comgain, k. of Scotland, sl. in btl. by Mael-Coluim, 1058; f. of Maelsnechtai, 1085.
- Lumps of gore, shower of blood became, around Lough Lene, 1866 (like animals' lungs); elsewhere, 878.
- Lune, *see* Luighni.
- Lungs of animals, blood became like, round border of Lough Lene Westmeath), 866.
- Lurg (*Lurg* bar., co. Fermanagh), Calraighe of (*q.v.*), 752, 812.
- kings of;—
- Fergus, 926.
- Aedh O'Flanagan, 1039.
- O'Muldoon, 1369.
- Domnall O'Muldoon, 1395.
- Flaithbertach O'Muldoon, 1082.
- Gilla-in-Coimdedh O'Muldoon, 1281.
- Men of;—skirmish between and Toorah, 1103; slew MacFothaigh, k. of Ui-Fiachrach of Ardstraw, 1102; with Toorah, slew the ollam, O'Boylan, his household and guests, 35 in all, 1119; slew O'Heyney, k. of Fermanagh, 1053; slew Donnchad O'Mulrony, 1084.
- raided, 1248, 1369, 1469, 1536; rent of, 1527; other reference, 1540.
- Lurgan (co. Monaghan), residence of Mac Mahon, 1453; heads of Foreigners impaled at, 1432.
- Fiachna, 625, 626.

Lurgene, f. of Cathusach, 668.

Lusca (*Lusk*, co. Dublin), abbots of;—

Ailill, 853.

Colgu, 702.

Colgu, 786.

Conall, 784.

Crunmael, 736.

Moenach, 805.

Muiredach, 791.

Oenacan, 881.

— vice-abbots of;—

Maelruanaidh, 839.

Moenach, 796.

— bp.-anchorite of, Forbusach, 836;

bishops of;—

Bennachta, 875.

Colman, 907.

Cuinnidh, s. of Cathmugh, *i.e.*,

Mac Cuilinn, 496, 498, 800.

Freccmarc, 791.

Maelruain, 882.

Petran, 616.

Sechnusach, 891.

Tuathal, 929.

— burned, 1069; burned by Momonians, with 180 in its church, 1089; herenagh of, O'Murray, 1055; lector of, Moenach (ab.), 805; oratory of burned by Norsemen, 856; pillaged and burned by Gentiles, 827.

— scribes of;—

Cassan, 697.

Colman (bp.), 907.

Feirgil, 800.

Tuathal (bp.), 929.

— steward of, Cormac, 804.

Lusus naturae:—boy 2 months old spoke, 885; cow calved four calves, 657; cow of 6 legs,—2 hind parts 1 head; milked thrice a day, 733; goat brought forth lamb, 1431, 1432; man cast ashore in Corco-Baiseinn, 1029; whale cast ashore in Mourne (co. Down). 753; woman cast ashore in Scotland, 891.

Luth-feirnn in Fortrenn, btl. of, 664.

Lynally, *see* Lann-Ela.

M

- Mac Aedha (Mac Hugh) Malachy, bp. of Elphin, elected abp. of Tuam, 1312.
 — wright, ob., 1393.
 Mac-Aedho (*of sons of Aedh or Hugh*), Ech-druim- (*q.v.*), 790.
 Mac Aedhagain (Mac Egan), Aedh, s. of Conor, future professor of jurisprudence, ob., 1359.
 — Brian, ollam in jurisprudence of Brefny, ob., 1390.
 — Conor, ollam of Clanricard, ob., 1438.
 — The Defender, ollam in jurisprudence of O'Conor Faly, sl., 1422.
 — Gilla-na-naem, ollam of Connaught, sl., 1309.
 — John, s. of Conor, ollam of Mac William of Clanricard in jurisprudence, ob., 1487.
 — Mael-Isu the Brown, and s. taken, 1320 ; ob., 1330.
 — Mael-Isu the Red, ob., 1317.
 — Oirechtach, sl., 1273.
 — Tadhg, ob., 1355.
 — of Annaly, John, ob., 1369.
 — — Tadhg, s. of Gilla-na-naem, sl., 1487.
 — of Ormond, professor of history, 1432.
 Mac Aenghusa (Mac Guinness, Magennis, Guinness), 1374.
 — aided O'Neill, 1522.
 — defeated, 1470.
 — 160 people of, sl., 1470.
 — the, taken, 1536 ; set free, 1537 ; sl., 1540.
 — ss. of the, 1501.
 — Aedh, 1172 ; pillaged Great Third, Armagh ; sl. before 3 months, 1173.
 — — s. of Art, defeated Foreigners, 1418.

Mac Aenghusa.—*cont.*

- — — tanist of Iveagh, taken, 1484.
 — — — the Mac Guinness, s. of Art, s. of Aedh, 1488, 1493, 1495, 1497.
 — Art, k. of Iveagh, defeated Foreigners and Oriors, taken by Mortimer, 1380 ; other reference, 1381.
 — — — the Mac Guinness, 1497.
 — — — jun., s. of the Prior, sl., 1537.
 — Brian, s. of Aedh jun., w. of, 1580.
 — — — s. of Art, ob., 1488 ; s. of, taken, 1470.
 — — — s. of Muircertach, 1493.
 — Cathbarr, s. of Art, 1401.
 — Conn, s. of, taken, 1470.
 — Domnall, the Mac Guinness, s. of Aedh, ob., 1521.
 — Echmiledh, s. of the, sl., 1491.
 — Edmond the Tawny, s. of Aedh, ob., 1527.
 — Feidhlimidh, s. of Art, s. of Aedh, 1495 ; w. & s. of, taken off by earl of Kildare, 1517 ; ob., 1521.
 — Muircertach Riaganach, sl. by his bb., 1349.
 — O'Rooney, ollam of, 1376.
 — Prior (of Down), ob., 1526.
 — Ruaidhri, s. of Aedh, sl., 1426.
 — — — s. of Art, k. of Iveagh, sl., 1401.
 Mac Aichir, Cinaedh, herenagh of Lis-
 more, ob., 1063.
 Mac Airechtaigh and Mac Oirechtaigh
 (Mageraghty), David, abp. of Armagh,
 ob., 1346.
 — Donn jun., sl., 1230.
 — Flann, sl., 1256.
 — Gilla-Muire, steward of Clann-
 Sinnaigh, sl. in Oriors' raid, 1059.
 — Henry, bp. of Derry, Grey mk., ob.,
 1297.
 — Mael-Sechlainn, chief of Muintir-
 Radhuibh, ob., 1348.

Mac Airechtaigh.—*cont.*

— Mael-Sechlaimh, s. of Tomaltach, sl., 1287.

— Maghnus, ob., 1307.

— Tomaltach, 1274 : chief of Sil-Muiredaigh, sl., 1278.

Mac Alarry, *see* Mac Gilla-arraigh.

Mac Alexandair (Mac Alexander), John, s. of John, ob., 1495.

Mac Almunain, Cormac, ss. of, hung, 1540.

Mac Alpin, Cinaedh, 856, 913.

— Domnall, k. of Piets, ob., 862.

Mac Amhalgadh (Magawley), s. of : town of (Ballyloughloe, Westmeath), 1475.

Mac Amhlaimh (Mac Awley), Brian, s. of Amhlamb, lord of Clanawley, ob., 1466.

— Domnall, s. of bp. John, s. of Brian, lord of Clanawley, sl., 1497.

— Edmond, s. of Philip the Swarthy, sl., 1502.

— Eogan the Black, ob., 1505.

— Garret, s. of Cormac, sl., 1497.

— Gilla-Patraic the Swarthy, b. of John the Tawny, sl., 1454.

— John the Tawny, s. of Brian, s. of Amhlamb, s. of Philip, s. of Amhlamb, s. of Donn Carrach Maguire, sl., 1454.

— Lochlann Mor, s. of Aedh, s. of Philip, ob., 1466.

— Maghnus, s. of Brian, s. of Amhlamb Maguire, ob., 1506.

— Niall, s. of Cormac, s. of the Black Gillie, s. of Aedh, s. of Philip, s. of Amhlamb, s. of Donn Carrach Maguire, 1454.

— Philip the Swarthy, head of ilk, ob., 1480.

— Tadhg, s. of Brian, parson of Bohoe, vicar of Killesher, 1487.

— Thomas, s. of Cormac, ob., 1532.

Mac Artain and Mac Cartain (Mac Artan, Mac Cartan), k. of Kinelarty, sl., 1375.

Mac Artain.—*cont.*

— Diarmait, chief of Kinelarty, ob., 1165.

— Domnall, jun., ob., 1486.

— Dubrailbe, sl. in Ulidian defeat, 1130.

— s. of Gilla-termainn, 1375.

— Patrick, s. of Aedh the Red, ob., 1493.

— Thomas, k. of Iveagh, hung, 1347.

Mac Artan, *see* Mac Artain.

Mac Assidha, k. of Ui-Gobla, sl. by S. Bregia, 1072.

Mac Awley, *see* Mac Amhlaimh.

Mac Balronta, s. of, taken, 1491.

— John, s. of James, sl., 1495.

— Margaret, d. of James, s. of the Mac Balronta w. of O'Reilly, learned in Latin, English, and Irish, 1490.

— Redmond the Swarthy, s. of James, sl., 1495.

Mac-beathadh, s. of Ainmire, chief ollam of Armagh and I., ob., 1041.

— s. of Finnlaech, arch-k. of Scotland, sl. by Mael-Coluim, in btl., 1058.

— s. of Muiredach Cloen, k. of N. Kerry, fell in btl. of Dublin (Clontarf), 1014.

Mac-bethach, sage of Munster, ob., 728.

Mac Boete, s. of, sl. by Mael-Coluim, 1033.

Mac Bradaigh (Mac Brady), c. of Cuil-Brighdin, ob., 1348.

— s. of bp. [Andrew], Friar Minor, ob., 1490.

— Domnall, c. of Tellach-Cerbaill, ob., 1378.

— Feidhlimidh, s. of Murchadh, the Mac Brady, ob., 1495.

— Joan, d. of bp. [Andrew], w. of the Mac Manus, ob., 1515.

— Nicholas, bp. of Kilmore, ob., 1421.

— Ragnailt, d. of the Mac Brady, w. of Mac Dorcey, ob., 1381.

- Mac Bradaigh.—*cont.*
 — Torlogh the Red, s. of Cormac, s. of Donchadh, ob., 1480.
 Mac Brady, *see* Mac Bradaigh.
 Mac Branain (Mac Branan), c. of Corco-Achlann, sl., 1319.
 — Branan, s. of Gilla-Crist, k. of Corco-Achlann, sl., 1159.
 — Conn, chief of Corco-Achlann, sl., 1295.
 — Cormac, chief of Corco-Achlann, sl., 1402.
 — Cormac the Black, future chief of Corco-Achlann, sl., 1416.
 — Echmarcach, chief of Corco-Achlann, sl., 1225.
 — — the lame, ob. 1377.
 — Tomaltach, chief of Corco-Achlann, sl., 1295.
 Mac Branan, *see* Mac Branain.
 Mac Briain Mic Maghnusa (Mac Brien Mac Manus), Art, ob., 1440.
 — the Black Gillie, *see* Murchadh.
 — Edmond Carrach, 1502.
 — Lasairfina, d. of Thomas Mor., w. of O'Keohan, ob., 1457.
 — Mael-Sechlainn, ab. of Boyle, elected bp. of Elphin, 1297; bp. of Elphin, ob., 1303.
 — Murchadh, the Black Gillie, s. of Thomas jun., s. of Thomas sen., s. of Philip, s. of Brian, made Mac Brien, Mac Manus, 1488; ob., 1506.
 — Thomas jun., s. of Thomas, s. of Philip, s. of Brian, s. of Mael-Sechlainn, s. of Maghnus, s. of Ruaidhri, s. of Donn Mor Maguire, ob., 1475.
 — w. of, 1439.
 Mac Brien, *see* Mac Briain Mic Maghnusa.
 Mac Caba (Mac Cabe), 1369.
 — ss. of, 1403.
 — the, taken, 1485.
 — Aedh, sl., 1358.
 — Aedh, s. of Glaisne, s. of Aedh Colach, sl., 1489.
 — Aine, d. of Henry, m. of children of ab., Thomas O'Howen, ob., 1419.
- Mac Caba.—*cont.*
 — Alexander, s. of Coula, s. of Lochlann, sl., 1485.
 — Alun, s. of Gilla-Eoin, sl. 1486.
 — Brian, constable of Oriel, ob., 1394.
 — — s. of Alexander, 1504.
 — — s. of Mahon, sl., 1433.
 — — s. of Somairle, ob., 1495.
 — Conor the Red, ob., 1460.
 — Cormac the Brefnian, s. of Gilla-Crist, constable of Brefny, ob., 1447.
 — Cu-mara, the Gloomy Gillie, s. of Alexander, s. of Somairle, sl., 1466.
 — Donnchadh, s. of Mael-Sechlainn, sl., 1433.
 — Dundara, s. of the Black Gillie; constable of descendants of Philip Maguire, ob., 1540.
 — Eogan, s. of Mael-Sechlainn, taken 1433.
 — — Blind-eye, s. of Mahon, sl., 1460.
 — Failghe, s. of Glaisne, s. of Aedh, sl. 1485.
 — — s. of Maine the Tawny, sl., 1489.
 — Fergus Mor., sl., 1505.
 — Flaithbertach, s. of Failghe, s. of Brian, sl., 1504.
 — Gilla-Crist, s. of John the Fair, sl., 1500.
 — — s. of Torlogh, the Freckled, sl., 1485.
 — Henry, taken, 1429.
 — — constable, ob., 1460.
 — — s. of Brian, ob., 1508.
 — — s. of Gilla-Crist, made constable of Brefny, 1447.
 — Lochlainn, sl. 1413.
 — Mael-Sechlainn, constable of the 2 Brefnys, and Fermanagh and Oriel died of plague, 1424.
 — — jun., sl., 1486.
 — — s. of Torlogh the Freckled, taken 1485.
 — — Mahon, sl., 1271.

Mac Caba.—*cont.*

- Mahon, sl., 1413.
- s. of Henry, ob., 1464.
- — s. of Mael-Sechlainn, sl., 1496.
- — s. of Torlogh the Freckled, s. of Matthew, sl., 1464.
- Maine, s. of Mael-Sechlainn, future constable of the 2 Brefs, Oriel and Fermanagh, ob., 1455.
- — s. of Mahon, sl., 1514.
- Niall, s. of Alexander, ob. 1508.
- Redmund, s. of Torlogh the Freckled, taken, 1485.
- Rossa, s. of Mael-Sechlainn, sl., 1433.
- Ruaidhri, s. of Gilla-Eoin, sl., 1486.
- — s. of Henry, ob., 1501.
- Somairle, s. of Alexander jun., s. of Alexander sen., ob. 1501.
- Torlogh the Freckled, s. of Mael-Sechlainn, 1433; ss. of, 1489.
- Torlogh, s. of Maine the Tawny, sl., 1489.

Mac Cabe, *see* Mac Caba.

Mac Caelridocair, Muircertach, sl., 1366.

— Gilla-na-nóc, sl., 1181.

Mac Caffrey, *see* Mac Gaffraigh.

Mac Cahalan, *see* MacCathalain.

Mac Caille, bp., ob., 490.

Mac Calin (Mac Callum, Campbell), sl., 1513.

— Knight, s. of 1523.

Mac Callum. *see* Mac Calin.

Mac Camchuarta, Gilla-Mochua, bp. of Duleek, ob., 1117.

Mac Cana and Mac Canai (Mac Cann), chief of Cenel-Oenghusa, sl. by his sept., 1216.

— Aedh the Little, slew Conobar O'Loughlin, 1170.

— Amlaim, steward of Cenel-Oenghusa, chief champion of Cenel-Eogain, ob., 1155.

Mac Cana.—*cont.*

- Donnchadh, chief of Cenel-Oenghusa, ob., 1213.
 - — s. of Torlogh the Freckled, taken, 1485.
 - Donnsleibhe, sl., 1260.
 - Echmiledh, s. of, of Tyrone, ob., 1189.
 - Lachlainn, sl. outside archiepiscopal court, Armagh, 1266.
 - Muiredach, died in penance, 1105.
 - — sl., 1167.
 - Ruaidhri s. of the Mac Cann, burned Arboe, 1166.
- Mac Cann, *see* Mac Cana.
- Mac Canrubha, Donn, sl., 1369.
- Mac Carmaic (Mac Cormack), Donnchadh, 1431.
- Gilla-Patraic, sl., 1431.
 - Mael-Sechlainn, ob., 1330.
 - Muircertach, s. of Philip, sl., 1431.
- Mac Carnaigh (Mac Carnegie), Cu-Uladh, sl., 1485.
- Mac Carnegie, *see* Mac Carnaighi.
- Mac Cargamna (Mac Carroon), Gilla-Crist, chief of Muintir-Mailshinna, sl., 1180.
- Imar, chief of Muintir-Mailshinna, ob., 1173.
 - Imar, Ua Gilla-Ultain, chief of Muintir-Mailshinna, ob., 1174.
- Mac Carroll, *see* Mac Cerbhaill.
- Mac Carroon, *see* Mac Cargamna.
- Mac Carthaigh (Mac Carthy), Cathal the Swarthy, sl., 1193.
- Cormac, s. of the Mac Carthy, 1124; ss. of, got half of Munster from O'Connor, 1168.
 - — k. of Desmond, ob., 1359.
 - — jun. the Swarthy, s. of Cormac, s. of Tadhg, 1498, 1510.
 - — the Swarthy, s. of Diarmait, captured his f., 1176.
 - — s. of Donnall the Stammerer, sl., 1262.
 - — s. of Eogan, 1446.

Mac Carthaigh.—*cont.*

- Cormac, s. of Tadhg, s. of Cormac, 1478 ; founder of Kilcrea mon., sl. by his b., 1495.
- — of the Wood, sl., 1421.
- Diarmait of the Keep, made k. of Carbery, 1453 ; ss. of, 1478.
- — k. of Desmond, ob., 1229.
- — heir of k. of Desmond, sl., 1381.
- — s. of Carthach, k. of Desmond, captured 1176.
- — s. of Diarmait, sl., 1356.
- — s. of Tadhg, the Mac Carthy Mor, s. of Domnall jun., sl. by earl of Desmond, 1489.
- Domnall the Carbrian, ob., 1414.
- — jun. the Red, k. of Desmond, ob., 1302, or 1303.
- — jun., k. of Desmond, ob., 1391.
- — s. of Diarmait, thrice defeated Foreigners of Munster and Limerick, 1196 ; s. of, defeated Foreigners, 1204.
- — s. of Diarmait, s. of Finghin, 1510.
- — s. of Eogan, sl., 1435.
- — the Swarthy, s. of Finghin, taken, 1524 ; lord from Carn to Cork, ob., 1523.
- Donnchad, k. of Eoghanacht of Cashel, sl., 1093.
- — b. of the Mac Carthy, 1430.
- — gs. of, head of clan, 1486.
- — s. of Diarmait, sl., 1356.
- — the Swarthy, ob., 1453.
- Eogan, s. of Tadhg, s. of Cormac, slew his b., Cormac, 1495 ; sl., 1498 ; 2 ss. of, sl., 1498.
- — s. of Mac Carthy the Swarthy, sl., 1432 ; ss. of, 1421.
- Etain, d. of Finghin Mor, w. of Cormac Mac Dermot, m. of Tadhg O'Connor, given by her s. to O'Reilly, 1243.

Mac Carthaigh.—*cont.*

- Feidhlimidh, future k. of Desmond, ob., 1300.
 - Finghin, sl., 1261.
 - — the Swarthy, ob., 1505.
 - — s. of Diarmait, s. of Cormac, k. of Desmond, sl., 1209.
 - — the Lagenian, s. of Diarmait, s. of Domnall, ob., 1533.
 - — s. of Eogan, ob., 1405.
 - Gilla-Patraic, herenagh of Cork, ob., 1157.
 - Joan, the Stopped, w. of Mac Namara, ob., 1371.
 - Mael-Sechlainn, s. of Cormac, s. of the Mac Carthy, k. of Cashel, Desmond, hostage, sl. by Torlogh O'Connor, 1124.
 - Muiredach, k. of Eoghanacht of Cashel, ob., 1092.
 - — the Swarthy, at war with earl of Desmond, 1430.
 - Murchad, k. of Desmond, gave hostages to O'Connor ; s. of, erroneously stated to have sl. Muircertach O'Brien, 1168.
 - Tadhg, slew Brian O'Brien, 1118 ; got Desmond from, and gave hostages to, Torlogh O'Connor, 1118 ; ob., 1124.
 - — the Mac Carthy Mor, w. of, 1411.
 - — s. of Cormac, s. of Diarmait, 1435 ; ob., 1461.
 - — s. of Domnall jun., made k. of Desmond, 1391.
 - — the Mac Carthy Mor, s. of Domnall jun., slew s. of Knight of Kerry, 1489.
- Mac Carthy, *see* Mac Carthaigh.
 Mac Caserley, *see* Mac Casurlaigh.
 Mac Casey, *see* Mac Cathusaigh.
 Mac Casurlaigh (Mac Caserley), poet, sl., 1497.
 Mac Cathalain (Mac Cahalan), Donn-sleibhe, ob., 1123.

Mac.—*cont.*

- Mac Cathusaigh (Mac Casey), Nicholas, bp. of Clogher, ob., 1356.
- Mac Cathmhail (Mac Cawell), chief of Clogher, 1261, 1405, 1480.
- defeated, 1434.
- expelled, 1366.
- ss. of, 1508.
- Aedh, ob., 1252.
- Aedh, ss. of, 1370.
- — s. of bp., sl., 1434.
- — s. of Edmond, the Mac Cawell, s. of Brian, sl., 1493.
- Art, bp. of Clogher, ob., 1432.
- Brian, elected bp. of Clogher, 1356 ; bp. of Clogher, ob., 1358.
- — the Mac Cawell, ob., 1461.
- — s. of Gilla-Patraic, sl., 1519.
- — s. of Torlogh, s. of Aenghus, s. of the Dwarf, sl., 1493.
- Conor, chief of Clogher, sl., 1252.
- Cu-Uladh, chief of Clogher, sl., 1346.
- — s. of the Dwarf, ob., 1368.
- — the Mac Cawell, s. of Edmond, sl., 1519.
- — jun., s. of Gilla-Patraic, and his w., sl., 1370.
- Donnchadh, sl. in slaying, 1180.
- — 1238.
- — chief of Clogher, sl., 1251.
- — s. of the Mac Cawell, Brian, s. of Cumuidhe, sl., 1493.
- Donnsleibe, chief of Clogher, sl., 1263.
- Edmund, the Mac Cawell, sl., 1492.
- — s. of Gilla-Padraig, sl., 1519.
- Eogan, made the Mac Cawell, 1461 ; ob., 1467 ; w. of, 1444, 1465.
- — s. of Art, s. of Edmund, s. of Art bp. of Clogher, ob., 1515.
- Flaithbertach, chief of Clogher, Clann-Conghaile and Ui-Cennfhoda in Fermanagh, sl., 1238.

Mac Cathmhail.—*cont.*

- Gilla-Crist, chief of Clogher, Clann-Oenghusa, Clann-Duibinnrecht, Clann-Fogurtaigh, Ui-Cennfhoda and Clann-Colla of Fermanagh, sl., 1185.
- Gilla-Patraic, chief of Clogher, sl., 1370.
- — taken, escaped, and made Mac Cawell, 1492 ; sl., 1498 ; s. of, sl., 1481.
- — s. of bp. Art, ob., 1404.
- James, s. of the Mac Cawell, sl., 1480.
- Joan, d. of bp., w. of archdeacon Maguire, ob., 1427.
- Mael-Sechlainn, s. of the Dwarf, 1365.
- Muircertach, 1220.
- Murchadh, chief of Clogher, ob., 1216.
- — chief of Clogher, 1370.
- Philip, sl., 1379.
- s. of Richard, 1474.
- Thomas, s. of Edmond, sl., 1519.
- Mac Cawell, *see* Mac Cathmhail.
- Mac Ceithernaigh (Mac Keherny), taken 1382.
- Cathal, sl., 1341.
- Cormac, k. of Kilkeevin, sl., 1316.
- Mac Cellaigh (Mac Kelly), David, abp. of Cashel, ob., 1253.
- s. of the, taken, 1522.
- Mac Ceothach (Mac Keogh), ss. of, 1350 ; *see* Mac Eoaigh and Mac Eochadha.
- Mac Cerbhaill (Mac Carroll), Donnsleibhe, master of melody, ob., 1357.
- Maelruanaigh the Blind, timpanist, and his b., sl., 1328.
- Mac Cinaith (Mac Kenna), of Trough, sl., 1403.
- Mac Cinetha (Mac Kenny), Philip, chief of the Cantred, sl., 1261.
- Mac Clancy, *see* Mac Flanchadha.
- Mac Clothna, Maelmordha, 1123.
- Mac Cochlain (Mac Coghlan), 1290.

Mac Cochlain.—*cont.*

- k. of Delbna (Garrycastle, King's co.), sl., 1292.
- Cormac, s. of Eogan, s. of bp. [Cormac], cleric, official of Clonmacnoise, ob., 1498.
- Domnall, k. of Garrycastle, ob., 1386.
- Ferghal, ob., 1371.
- Mac Coghlan, *see* Mac Cochlain.
- Mac Colmain (Mac Colman), Mael-Finne, select senior, ob., 1203.
- Mac Colman, *see* Mac Colmain.
- Mac Conaing (Gunning), Matthew, vicar of Lara, ob., 1490.
- Mac Conchaille and Mac Conchailledh, Aedh, ab. of Clones, ob., 1247.
- Concobar, ab. of Monastery of Paul and Peter (Armagh), coarb of Patrick, ob., 1175.
- Congalach, 1112.
- Mac Concumba, scribe of Clonmacnoise, ob., 730.
- Mac Confebla, Concobar, chief of Clogher, sl., 1171.
- Mael-Mochta, chief of Clogher, sl., 1171.
- Mac Confraich, w. of, 1441.
- Mac Congalaigh, Inghantach, ob., 1218.
- Mac Conisky, *see* Mac Conuisgi.
- Mac Conlega, Matthew, sl., 1387.
- Mac Conmara (Mac Namara), 1510.
- 140 burned in church of country of, 1334.
- invaded, 1334.
- w. of, 1371.
- Cu, s. of (*read* Mac-con), chief of Clann-Cuilen, ob., 1428.
- Cu-mara, chief of Clann-Cuilen, sl., 1379.
- Cu-Medha, future k. of Clann-Cuilen, ob., 1416.
- the Mac Namara, s. of John, ob., 1492.
- Donnchadh, sl., 1311.
- — sl., 1356.
- Mac-con, *see* Cu.

Mac Conmara.—*cont.*

- Mael-Sechlainn the Ui-Manian, chief of Clann-Cuilen, ob., 1432.
- Mahon, s. of d. of O'Daly, ob., 1377.
- Sida the Stopped, chief of Clann-Cuilen, ob., 1444.
- Slaine, d. of Sida the Stopped, the Mac Namara, w. of Mac William of Clanricard, ob., 1498.
- Mac Conmidhe and (phonetically) Mac Namighi (Mac Namee), Brian jun., the Mac Namee, s. of Brian the Red, and his w., ob., 1516.
- Cerball, s. of the Dean, ob., 1525.
- Conor the Red, poet, ob., 1481.
- d. of w. of O'Donnell, aided the Deputy, Skeffington, 1535.
- the [rural] Dean, s. of Brian the Red, ob., 1525.
- Flann, sl., 1536.
- Mael-Sechlainn, poet and preceptor, ob., 1523.
- Solomon, poet, ob., 1507.
- Tadhg, the Mac Namee, s. of Conor the Red, s. of Echmarcach poet and preceptor, sl., 1493.
- Mac Consnamha (Mac Kinawe, or Ford), taken, 1340.
- s., and many people of sl. at Mass, 1465.
- 2 ss. of sl., 1513.
- Aedh, ob., 1333.
- Aine, w. of, ob., 1319.
- Cathal, blinded. 1259.
- Conor, bp. of Kilmore, ob., 1355.
- Domnall, chief of Muintir-Kenny, ob., 1333.
- Donnchadh, chief of Muintir-Kenny, ob., 1294.
- ss. of Donnchadh, 1351.
- Mahon, sl., 1351.
- Muircertach, future chief of Muintir-Kenny, sl., 1303.
- Tadhg, chief of Muintir-Kenny, died in prison, 1363.

- Mac Consnamiha.—*cont.*
 ——— the Mac Kinawe, ob., 1537.
 Mac Conuisgi (Mac Conisky), Ragnall, ob., 1386.
 Mac Cormack, *see* Mac Carmaic and Mac Cormaic.
 Mac Cormaic (Mac Cormack), Adam, sl., 1521.
 ——— bp. of Down, ob., 1175.
 ——— Fergal, sl., 1347.
 ——— s. of Gilla-Crist the Fair, sl., 1342.
 ——— Gilla-Domangairt, coarb of Comgall (ab. of Bangor), 1170.
 ——— Menma, bp. of Raphoe, ob., 1515.
 ——— Oengus, ab. of Bangor, 1212.
 ——— Ruaidhri the Green, poet in Og-lachas, ob., 1475.
 Mac Corten, Gilla-Ossen, 1096.
 Mac Costello, *see* Mac Goisdeilb.
 Mac Cuilind and Mac Cuilinn, (patron) of Lusk, feast of (May 6), 800 ; shrine of, at Teltown Assembly, 831.
 Mac Cuinn (Mac Quinn), Maghnus, sl., 1281
 Mac Cruitin (Mac Curtin), Cellach, ollam of Thomond in history, ob., 1376.
 ——— Gilla-Duibin, ollam of O'Brien, musician, historian, literate, ob., 1405.
 ——— Sencha, ollam of O'Brien in history, ob., 1434.
 Mac Curtin, *see* Mac Cruitin.
 Mac-nDaimen, and Mac Daimin, Clochar- (*Clogher of the sons of Daimen* = Clochar, *q.v.*), 869, 1127.
 Mac David de Burgh of Clanconoo, ob., 1496.
 ——— ——— sl., 1496.
 ——— ——— William the Rough, Mac David, lord of Clanconoo, 1419.
 Mac[e]raith, gs. of Donnchad [or O'Donoghue], k. of Eoghannacht of Cashel, ob., 1052.
 Mac Craith and Magraith (Magrath), of Termon-Magrath, fasted against ss. of Aedh O'Neill ; raided by them in consequence, 1536.
 Mac Craith.—*cont.*
 ——— Aedh jun., despoiled, 1415.
 ——— ——— s. of Domnall, s. of Aedh jun., s. of Aedh, s. of Ragnall, s. of Donnchadh the Comely, ob., 1491.
 ——— Aedru, ab. of Trinity abbey, Lough Key, ob., 1287.
 ——— Aenghus, poet, ob., 1461.
 ——— ——— s. of Edmond, ob., 1535.
 ——— Annabel, d. of the Magrath w. of Mac Gilson, ob., 1538.
 ——— Art, s. of John Mor, s. of Maurice, [rural] dean of Lough Erne, ob., 1465.
 ——— Cormac jun., s. of Cormac, s. of Tadhg, ob., 1536.
 ——— The Dark Damsel, d. of the Magrath, w. of Mac Donnell, ob., 1532.
 ——— Diarmait, s. of John, ob., 1536.
 ——— ——— s. of Mark, s. of Maurice, s. of Nicholas, s. of Andrew, made coarb of Termon-Magaath, 1469 ; ob., 1492 ; w. of, 1470 ; other reference, 1471.
 ——— Finnghuala, d. of the Magrath, w. of O'Higgin, ob., 1531.
 ——— Gilla-Adomnain, coarb of Termon-Magrath, ob., 1290.
 ——— Henry, coarb of Termon-Magrath, w. of, ob., 1492.
 ——— James the Tawney, s. of the Magrath sl., 1536.
 ——— John, s. of Brian, s. of Torlogh, ob., 1536.
 ——— ——— Mor, s. of Maurice, made coarb of Termon-Magrath, 1423 ; ob., 1435.
 ——— ——— the Tawny, s. of the termoner, Andrew, ob., 1524.
 ——— ——— the Tawny, s. of John Mor, made coarb of Termon-Magrath, 1440 ; ob., 1469.
 ——— ——— s. of Thomas Carrach, Friar Minor of Stricter Observance of Cavan, drowned, 1516.
 ——— Margaret, d. of the Magrath, w. of O'Morrissy, ob., 1529.

Mac Craith.—*cont.*

- Mark, s. of Maurice, coarb of Termon-Magrath, ob., 1423.
 - Matthew, s. of Mark, coarb of Termon-Magrath, ob., 1440.
 - Maurice, coarb of Termon-Magrath, w. of, 1384.
 - Murchadh, s. of Eoghan, ob., 1491.
 - Nicholas, coarb of Termon-Magrath, ob., 1340, or 1341.
 - — s. of the Prior, sl., 1536.
 - Ruaidhri, s. of Diarmait, s. of Mark, s. of Maurice, made coarb (of Termon-Magrath) and tribe-head, 1491: for whom B copy was written, ob., 1528; other reference, 1496.
 - — s. of Domnall, s. of Aedh jun., s. of Aedh, s. of Ragnall, s. of Donnchadh the Comely, ob., 1491.
 - Simon, [rural] dean of Ardcarne, ob., 1271.
 - Tadhg the Tawny, s. of Ruaidhri, s. of Diarmait, s. of Mark, w. of, 1530.
 - Thomas, poet, ob., 1507.
 - — the Freckled, s. of Andrew, ob., 1536.
 - Torlogh, s. of Mark, ob., 1463.
 - William, s. of Andrew, and his w., ob., 1527.
- Mac Dermot, *see* Mac Diarmata.
- Mac Diarmata (Mac Dermot), 1377, 1378, 1388.
- Aedh, raided Muintir-Eolais, and taken prisoner, 1365; wounded, 1367; ss. of, 1393, 1397, 1398, 1414.
 - — the Blind, 1458.
 - — s. of Conor, k. of Moylurg, ob., 1393.
 - — s. of Conor, made k. of Moylurg, 1458.
 - — s. of Cormac, sl. 1311.
 - Aine, d. of the Mac Dermot, w. of Mac Kinawe, ob., 1319.
 - Aine O'Reilly, w. of, ob. 1328.
 - Brian, sl., 1350.

Mac Diarmata.—*cont.*

- Brien, s. of Conor, s. of Ruaidhri, 1492.
- Cathal, ss. of, 1278.
- — sl., 1340.
- — the Foreigner, 1333.
- — s. of Aedh, drowned, 1393.
- — s. of Gilla-Crist, sl., 1342.
- — s. of Tadhg, became k. of Moylurg, 1288; taken and escaped, 1289 [1293]; ob., 1294.
- — s. of Tomaltach, future k. of Moylurg, ob., 1458.
- Conor, sl., 1309.
- — taken, 1393.
- — Carrach, 1313.
- — k. of Moylurg, w. of, 1187.
- — k. of Moylurg, at war with O'Conor, k. C., 1340; defeated and protected O'Conor, 1342; ob.; 3 quat-rains in praise of, 1343.
- — s. of Aedh, sl., 1398.
- — s. of Cormac, 1233, 1237, 1240.
- — s. of Cormac, s. of Tomaltach, chief of Moylurg, sl., 1497.
- — jun., s. of Donnchadh, taken, 1385.
- — s. of Taichlech, s. of Diarmait, s. of Conor, s. of Tadhg, k. of Moylurg, raided Clann-Muircertaigh, 1296; ob., 1297.
- — s. of Tomaltach, made k. of Moylurg; raided Tireragh, 1336.
- Cormac the Deaf, 1349.
- — jun., ob., 1368.
- — — ob., 1427.
- — k. of Moylurg, 1219.
- — s. of Diarmait, and s. sl., 1492.
- — s. of Diarmait the Red, sl., 1365.
- — s. of Ruaidhri, made Mac Dermot; submitted and restored *Cath-ach* (*q.v.*) and other pledges to O'Donnell, 1499; sl., 1504.
- — s. of Tomaltach, 1225, 1227, 1233; deposed, 1240; made prisoner; Etain, w. of, 1243; ob., 1244.

Mac Diarmata.—*cont.*

- Derbail, d. of Maelruanaigh, w. of O'Rourke Mor, sl., 1367.
- Diarmait, 1159.
- — ss. of, raided Clann-Costello, 1336.
- — the Foreign, raided ; w. of, 1315 ; sl. 1316.
- — of the Hospitality, at war with O'Donnell, 1516, 1522 ; chief of Moylurg, sl. by his nephews, 1533.
- — s. of Cathal Carrach, sl., 1309.
- — s. of Conor, 1211 ; k. of Moylurg, ob., 1219.
- — s. of Conor, future k. of Moylurg, ob., 1383.
- — s. of Cormac, ob., 1263.
- — the Red, S. of Cormac jun., ob., 1342.
- — the Midian, s. of Diarmait, s. of Cathal, k. of Muintir-Mailruanaigh, ob., 1287 ; w. of, 1270.
- — s. of Donnchadh the Grey, sl., 1360.
- — s. of Tadhg, 1159.
- Domnall the Black, 1378 ; sl., 1393.
- Donnchadh, 1233.
- — raided ; w. of sl., 1310.
- — s. of Art, sl., 1446.
- — s. of Conor of the Goblet, s. of Fergal, s. of Donnchadh, s. Muircertach, sl., 1306.
- — s. of Donnchadh, ob., 1322.
- — the Swarthy, s. of Mael-Sechlainn Carrach, 1334, 1340 ; sl., 1349.
- — s. of Muircertach, made k. (of Moylurg), 1240.
- — s. of Tomaltach, ob., 1232.
- — s. of Tomaltach, sl., 1311.
- Dubhablaigh, d. of the Mac Dermot, ob., 1231.
- — d. of the Mac Dermot, w. of Mac Rannell the Red, ob., 1381.
- — d. of Conor, w. of O'Beirne, ob., 1343.

Mac Diarmata.—*cont.*

- Dubessa, w. of the Mac Dermot, 1229.
- [Eoghan] chief of Moylurg, defeated, 1533.
- Ferghal, made k. of Moylurg, 1343 ; at war with Maghnus Mac Dermot the Foreign, 1346 ; razed Ballymote, 1348 ; defeated, 1349, 1367 ; ob., 1368 ; ss. of 1402 ; other reference, 1351.
- — s. of Donnchadh the Swarthy, taken, 1393.
- — s. of Mael-Sechlainn Carrach, sl., 1331.
- — s. of Tomaltach, made chief of Tirerrill, 1342.
- Fethfolighi, d. of the Mac Dermot, w. of Muircertach O'Conor, ob., 1231.
- Gilla-Crist, the Cleric, ob., 1325.
- — s. of Diarmait, sl. in btl. near Ardee, 1159.
- — s. of Donnchadh, sl., 1232.
- — s. of Maurice, s. of Donnchadh, sl., 1311.
- Gormlaith, d. of, ob., 1327.
- Maelruanaidh, Maelruanaigh, and Mailruanaidh, 1308, 1310, 1315, 1316, 1318, 1320, 1328 ; abdicated and took monastic habit, 1331 ; Graine, w. of, 1320, 1321.
- — jun., 1393.
- — s. of Donnchadh the Swarthy, taken, 1365.
- — s. of Ferghal, 1240.
- — s. of Ferghal, 1398, 1399 ; k. of Moylurg, deposed and expelled, 1414.
- — s. of Gilla-Crist, k. of Moylurg, 1294.
- — s. of Tomaltach, 1504
- Maghnus the Foreign, sl., 1346.
- Matthew, s. of Gilla-Crist the Cleric, sl., 1344.
- — s. of Maurice, ob., 1287.
- Maurice, sl., 1347.
- Muircertach, 1159.
- — 1233.

Mac Diarmata.—cont.

- — s. of Ruaidhri, sl., 1237.
 - — s. of Tadhg, sl. in btl. near Ardee, 1159.
 - Muirghis, sl., 1226.
 - Nualaith, d. of the Mac Dermot, ob., 1352.
 - Ruaidhri, 1407.
 - — the Black, taken, 1393.
 - — s. of Aedh, k. of Moylurg, ob., 1421; w. of, 1416.
 - — of the Oak-wood, s. of Muirghis, s. of Aedh, profaned church, 1487.
 - — s. of Ruaidhri, Blind-eye, k. of Moylurg, ob., 1486; ss. of, 1487, 1492, 1493, 1496, 1497.
 - Tadhg, 1159.
 - — of Moylurg, defeated and sl., 1405.
 - — s. of Cathal, raided, 1275; k. of Moylurg, ob., 1281.
 - — the Red, s. of Mac Dermot the Foreigner, 1347.
 - — s. of Ruaidhri, 1496; made Mac Dermot, 1497; ob., 1499; other references, 1489, 1498.
 - Thomas, archdeacon of Elphin, ob., 1255.
 - — s. of Ferghal, bp. of Elphin, ob., 1265.
 - Tomaltach, k. of Moylurg, ob., 1336.
 - — s. of Conor, k. of Moylurg, ob., 1458; other references, 1419, 1433.
 - — s. of Donnchad, defeated, 1332; ob., 1333.
 - — s. of Ferghal, tanist of Moylurg, ob., 1368.
 - — s. of Mailruanaigh, 1328; became k. of Moylurg, 1331.
 - — s. of Tomaltach, 1491; sl., 1493.
 - the Red, s. of, 1487, 1491; clan of raided, 1515; Una, d. of, w. of O'Crean, ob., eulogium of, 1529.
- Mac Doithechain, Mael-Michel, priest and lector of Armagh, ob., 1167.
- Mac Domhnaill (Mac Donnell), of Alba (Scotland), aided O'Neill, 1433.

Mac Domhnaill.—cont.

- (of Scotland) with O'Donnell in Connaught, 1532.
- ss. of the ab., s. of Alexander, 1488.
- Aedh, ob., 1549.
- (of Scotland) Aenghus, lord Aag, s. of, sl., 1490.
- — s. of Domnall the Blue, 1495.
- — s. of Domnall the Freckled, sl., 1465.
- — Alexander, sl., 1299.
- — expelled Mac Mahon, 1365.
- — (of Scotland) the Mac Donnell, s. of John Cathanach, ob., 1536.
- — Carrach (of Scotland), captain of Scots, aided O'Neill, 1522; defeated, 1533.
- — s. of Gilla-espuic, deputy of Mac Donnell, sl., 1494.
- — s. of the Heir, sl., 1484.
- — s. of Ragnall, 1366.
- — s. of the Mac Donnell, Rugh-raidhe, ob., 1537.
- Art, s. of, 1539.
- Brian, gs. of Edmund, and s., sl., 1492.
- Colla, s. of the Mac Donnell, 1488.
- — s. of Cormac, killed by thunder-bolt, 1492.
- — s. of Ruaidhri, s. of Aedh the Freckled, sl., 1493.
- — s. of Somairle sen., sl., 1493.
- — Domnall the Freckled, hung, 1499.
- — jun., s. of, sl., 1388.
- — the Blue, s. of the Mac Donnell, Alexander, sl., 1488.
- — s. of bp., 1465.
- — jun., s. of Domnall, sl., 1367.
- — s. of Somairle sen., sl., 1367.
- — Donnchadh (of Scotland), s. of Colla, s. of Alexander, sl., 1501.
- — jun., s. of Donnchadh, sl., 1493.
- — Dubhaltach, w. of, 1532.
- — Dubgall, s. of Donnchadh, sl., 1493.
- — Edmund, s. of Colla, the Mac Donnell Mor, s. of Torlogh, s. of Gilla-espuic, sl., 1493.
- — Etain, d. of Mac Donnell, ob., 1225.

Mac Domhnaill.—cont.

- Feradach, s. of Domnall, sl., 1493.
- Gilla-espuic, made Mac Donnell, 1534.
- — s. of the Mac Donnell, sl., 1495.
- — (of Scotland) s. of the, raided, and sl. in, Trian-Conghail, 1536.
- the Heir, taken, 1484.
- John, k. of the Isles, ob., 1387.
- — sen., k. of the Isles, hung, 1499.
- — s. of Alexander, s. of John Mor, sl., 1465.
- — the Black, sl., 1349.
- — Cathanach, s. of John, sen., s. of Domnall the Freckled, 1484, 1494, hung, 1499.
- — jun., s. of Somairle, expelled Mac Mahon, 1365.
- k. of Argyle, sl., 1318.
- Ludar, s. of Colla, s. of Alexander, sl., 1501.
- Mark, sl., 1397.
- Mary, d. of Domnall, w. of O'Neill, died of small-pox, 1488.
- Ragnall, s. of Alexander (of the Isles), 1366.
- — the Red, hung, 1499.
- Raibhilin, 1532.
- Redmond, s. of Colla, s. of Ruaidhri, s. of Aedh the Freckled, ob., 1538.
- Ruaidhri, s. of Ragnall, sl., 1493.
- Rughraidhe, the Mac Donnell, ob., 1534.
- Somairle Aneloigh, s. of Aenghus, captain of Maguire's Scots, 1504, 1506.
- — the Tawny, sl., 1399.
- — s. of Ragnall, sl., 1493.
- Torlogh, 1366.
- — Mor expelled Mac Mahon, 1365.
- — s. of Colla, s. of Alexander, 1501.
- Tuathal, s. of Ragnall, sl., 1493.
- 40 or 60 of force of, sl., 1536.
- Mac Domhnaill of Clan-Kelly, 1466.
- — Aedh, sl., 1441.
- — Annadh, ss. of, 1441.
- — Art, s. of Cormac, s. of Art, taken, 1484; sl., 1486.

Mac Domhnaill.—cont.

- — Cormac, the Mac Donnell, s. of Art, taken, 1484; ob., 1499; s. of, 1487.
- — Edmond, gs. of, sl., 1441.
- — Gilla-na-naem, the Mac Donnell, s. of Cormac, s. of Art, sl., 1501.
- — Gilla-Padraig, the Mac Donnell, 1499.
- — s. of Mac Donnell, 1487.
- — Mael-Sechlainn, chief of Clan-Kelly, ob., 1357.
- Mac Domhnaill the Gallowglas, sl., 1419; 2 ss. of sl., 1419.
- — 1435.
- — 1539.
- — Aenghus, s. of Somairle the lame, sl., 1508.
- — Alexander jun., s. of Torlogh, constable of gallowglasses, sl., 1368.
- — Colla, constable of gallowglasses of O'Neill, ob., 1484, or 1485.
- — s. of Colla, made Mac Donnell, 1503; constable of O'Neill, sl., 1505; ss. of, 1503.
- — Dubgall, s. of Mark, sl., 1397.
- — Feradach, s. of Ragnall, sl., 1488.
- — Gilla-espuic, s. of Somairle the Red, ss. of, 1505.
- — John, s. of the Mac Donnell, Colla, sl., 1501.
- — s. of Somairle, sl., 1503.
- — Ragnall, constable of O'Neill's gallowglasses, 1485; sl., 1493.
- — Ruaidhri, s. of Aedh the Freckled, constable of O'Neill's gallowglasses, ob., 1501.
- Somairle, s. of John the Black, s. of Alexander, constable of U., taken by treachery and drowned; quatrain respecting, 1365.
- — the lame, s. of Somairle, constable of O'Neill's gallowglasses, ob., 1508.
- — Somairle Mor, sl., 1452.

Mac Donnchadha.—*cont.*
 — — — jun., sl., 1416.
 — — — descendants of, at war with
 O'Donnell, 1526.
 — — — s. of Ruaidhri, raided, 1397.
 — — — s. of Tadhg, s. of Brian, lord of
 Tirerrill, ob., 1527.
 — Diarmait, future k. of Tirerrill, sl.
 1397.
 — Donnall the Stooped, ss. of, 1486.
 — Eogan, s. of Donnchadh, s. of Mur-
 chadh, made Mac Donough, 1527.
 — Ferghal, ss. of, 1350.
 — — s. of Cormac, future k. of
 Tirerrill, ob., 1406.
 — — s. of John, sl., 1495.
 — Gilla Crist jun., sl., 1324.
 — John, s. of Conor, k. of Tirerrill, ob.,
 1452.
 — Maelruanaigh, slew O'Rourke, 1346.
 — — s. Tadhg, became k. of Tir-
 errill, 1397; ob., 1405.
 — Mael-Sechlainn, sl., 1486.
 — Maurice, taken, 1309.
 — Muircertach, s. of Mailruanaigh, sl.,
 1416.
 — Nualaith, d. of Tadhg, ob., 1377.
 — Ruaidhri, sl., 1486.
 — — k. of Tirerril, ob., 1468.
 — — s. of Brian, s. of Tadhg, sl., 1493.
 — — s. of Maelruanaigh, 2 ss. of,
 sl., 1397.
 — Tadhg, k. of Tirerrill, taken, 1340;
 expelled, 1342; ob., 1383.
 — — k. of Tirerrill, ob., 1463.
 — — s. of Brian, 1470.
 — — s. of Brian, s. of Conor, lord of
 Tirerrill, sl., 1495.
 — — s. of Donnall the Stooped,
 made Mac Donough, 1495.
 — Tomaltach, 1416.
 — — — k. of Tirerrill, 1309, 1318,
 1320, 1328, 1332.
 — — — k. of Tirerrill, sl., 1445.
 — — — jun., descendants of, 1476.
 — — — k. of Tirerrill, 1309, 1318,

Mac Donnchadha.—*cont.*

- Tomaltach, s. of Brian, sl., 1489.
- of Ballymote and his s. sl., 1516.
- of Corran, Brian, s. of Maelruanaigh, s. of Tomaltach, chief of Corran, ob., 1497.
- ——— Brian, s. of Tadhg, sl., 1470.
- ——— John, s. of Tadhg, 1476.
- ——— Muircertach, s. of Tadhg, 1470.
- Mac Donnell, *see* Mac Domhnaill.
- Mac Donough, *see* Mac Donnchadha.
- Mac Dorchaidh (Mac Dorcey), Aedh, 1360.
- Ben-Muman, d. of, w. of Mac Confraich, ob., 1441.
- Domnall, chief of Cenel-Duachain, ob., 1341.
- Ferghal, ob., 1310.
- Gilla-Isu, sl., 1313.
- *Son of the night*, chief of Cenel-Duachain, ob., 1284.
- Thomas, sl., 1380 ; w. of, 1381.
- Mac Dorcey, *see* Mac Dorchaidh.
- Mac Dowell, *see* Mac Dubgaill.
- Mac Duach, coarb of (bp. of Kilmacduagh, 1093).
- Mac Duarcain, Borgaill, d. of, ob., 1447.
- Mac Dubain, sl., 1197.
- Mac Dubghaill (Mac Dowell), sl., 1377.
- (of Scotland), Alexander, 1299.
- Colla, s. of the Mac Dowell (of Scotland), sl., 1480.
- Mac Duinnsleibhe (Mac Dunlevy), k. U., defeated de Courcy, 1178.
- Aedh [Ua hEochadha], widow of (w. of O'Flynn), taken by his b., Magnus, 1171.
- Aine, q. of Oriel, ob., 1171.
- Domnall [Ua hEochadha], gs. of Cathusach, k. of Dalaraide, sl., 1177.
- Donnsluibhe [Ua hEochadha], made k. U., 1165 ; slew Magnus, k. U., his b., and became (sole) k. U., 1171 ; other ref., 1166.
- Eochaidh [Ua hEochadha], expelled from U., attempted to return as k., fettered ; got kingship, 1165 ; blinded, 1166 ; w. of said to have been violated by his b., Magnus, 1171.

Mac Duinnsleibhe.—*cont.*

- Magnus [Ua hEochadha], k. U., expelled Canons Regular of Saul, 1170 ; raided, and defeated in, N. Antrim ; sl. in Downpatrick, 1171.
- Magnus [Ua hEochadha], 1195.
- Ruaidhri [Ua hEochadha], defeated Foreigners, 1178 ; defeated, 1181 ; invaded Cenel-Eogain and Oriors and defeated, 1196 ; pillaged mon. of Paul and Peter, Armagh, 1200 ; k. U., sl., 1201.
- ——— s. of Ruadhri, 1227.
- See* Ua hEochadha.
- Mac Dunlevy, *see* Mac Duinnsleibhe.
- Mac Egan, *see* Mac Aedhagain.
- Mac Eitigh, *see* Mac-Etigh.
- Mac Elsinan, *see* Mag Uinsennain.
- Mac Eoaigh (phonetic form of Mac Eochadha, *q. r.*), John, bp. of Ardagh, ob., 1343.
- Mac Eochadha (Mac Keogh), Dubthach, poet, 1415.
- Ferghal, poet, ob., 1480.
- See* Mac Ceothach and Mac Eoaigh.
- Mac Eogain (Mac Owen), John, s. of Eogan, 1485.
- Mac Eochagain (Mageoghegan), Ainc, d. of, w. of Maguire, 1439 ; ob., 1466, s. of, 1474.
- Conobar the Red, sl., 1342.
- Congalach, chief of Cenel-Fiachaidh, ob., 1291.
- Cu-coierichi jun., chief of Cenel-Fiachaidh, sl., 1374.
- Diarmait, chief of Cenel-Fiachaidh, ob., 1392.
- Fergal, chief of Cenel-Fiachaidh, ob., 1354.
- ——— s. of Donnchadh, chief of Cenel-Fiachaidh, sl., 1382.
- ——— the Red, s. of Fergal, sl., 1452.
- Finghin, s. of Ruaidhri, sl., 1386.
- James, the Mageoghegan, s. of Conla, s. of Aedh the Tawny, 1493.
- Muircertach, ss. of, 1488.
- Niall, future chief of Cenel-Fiachaidh, sl., 1386.

Mac Eochagain.—*cont.*

— Ruaidhri, s. of Johnceek, ob., 1368.

— submitted to O'Neill, 1430.

Mac Eoin (Bissett), 1291.

— cas. of (Larne, co. Antrim), 1512.

Mac Eodhosa, Domnall, herenagh of Monasterboice, ob., 1059.

Mac Erc, s. [*of Erc* and] of Ailill Molt, sl., 543, or 548.

— Muircertach, *see* Muircertach Mac Erc.

Mac-Etigh and Mac-Eitigh, s. of Annseman, k. of Cremorne, ob., 937.

— s. of Cuilennan, k. of Louth, ob., 951.

— s. of Lethlabar, k. of Dalaraide, ob., 900; f. of Muiredach, 897.

Mac Fächtna, Concobar, ob., 1195.

Mac Faelain, Cerball, s. of, 1127.

— Domnall, s. of, put as k. over Leinster and Foreigners by Torlogh O'Connor, 1127.

Mac Fheorais (Birmingham), 1285, 1406, 1416, 1522.

— Andrew, } *see* Birmingham.

— s. of } *see* Birmingham.

— Edmond Blind-eye, s. of Walter, s. of William, foster-son of O'Higgin, ob., 1489.

— John, lord of Clann-Feorais, ob., 1488.

— Sir John, *see* Birmingham.

— Maude, d. of John, w. of O'Farrell, ob., 1488.

— Meyler, s. of, died of plague, 1439.

— Parson,

— Pierce, } *see* Birmingham.

— Richard, } *see* Birmingham.

— Sifin,

— Walter, ob., 1431.

— William, abp., *see* Birmingham.

— of the Wood, s. of John, ob., 1488.

See also Birmingham.

Mac Ferghail, sl., 1197.

Mac Fiaich, Diarmait, ab. of Tuam Monastery, ob., 1229.

Mac.—*cont.*

Mac Finghin (Mac Fineen), Cormac Blind-eye, sl., 1346.

— Eogan, w. of, 1340.

— Finnghuala, d. of, w. of O'Duigenan, ob., 1347.

Mac Fineen; *see* Mac Finghin.

Mac Firbis, *see* Mac Firbisigh.

Mac Firbisigh (MacFirbis), historian, ob., 1376.

— historian, ob., 1379.

Mac Fireidhinn, Mael-Sechlainn, priest and master of literature, died a novice in Boyle monastery, 1230.

Mac Flaind and Mac Floind (Mac Flynn), Florence, elected abp. of Tuam, 1251; ob., 1256.

Mac Flanchaa, k. of Muskerry, sl., 1115.

Mac Fhlanchadha (Mac Clancy), chief of Rosclogher, ob., 1274.

— sl., 1349.

— crannog of, 1455.

— Dartraighe (Rosclogher bar., co. Leitrim) of, 1496, 1499.

— ss. of the, 1535.

— Aedh, s. of Tadhg, 1341.

— Brian, s. of the Mac Clancy, 1497; ss. of, 1538.

— Cathal, chief of Rosclogher, sl., 1366.

— Cathair, s. of the Mac Clancy, Feradhach, ob., 1538.

— Donnchadh, s. of *Son of the Night*, sl., 1341.

— Feradach, the Mac Clancy, died of small-pox, 1536.

— Flann, s. of the Mac Clancy, coarb of Molaise (ab.) of Devenish, ob., 1114.

— Gilla-Crist, chief of Rosclogher, 1278; sl., 1281.

— sl., 1349.

— Mael-Sechlainn, s. of the Mac Clancy, sl., 1488.

— Maurice, s. of, sl., 1337.

— Muircertach, sl., 1303.

— son of the Blind-eye, rescued, 1499.

— *Son of the Night*, future chief of Rosclogher, sl., 1333.

MacFhlanchadha.—*cont.*

— Tadhg, chief of Roselagher, sl., 1337.

— — sl., 1416.

— — s. of Cathal, s. of Tadhg, c. of Roselagher, ob., 1418.

— — s. of the Mac Claney, Feradhach, sl., 1538.

— William, chief of Roselagher, sl., 1301.

Mac Floind, } *see* Mac Flaind.
Mac Flynn, }

Mac Forcellaigh, head of Iona Culdees, one of those sent to offer abbacy to O'Brolaghan, 1164.

Mac Fothaigh, Flaithbertach, k. of Ui-Fiachrach of Ardstraw, sl. by Lurg, 1102.

Mac Gaffraidh (Mac Caffrey), Aedh, s. of, set free, 1518.

— Cormac, s. of Donnchadh, s. of Redmond, sl., 1535; w. of, 1533.

— Diarmait, s. of John, sl., 1468.

— Donnchadh, s. of Donnchadh, sl., 1468.

— — s. of Redmond, s. of Mael-Sechlainn, tribal counsellor of Maguire, ob., 1533.

— Eogan, s. of Diarmait, s. of Cormac, taken, 1532.

— Feidhlimidh, the Mac Caffrey, s. of Brian, s. of William, wounded, 1532; sl., 1535.

— — s. of Donnchadh, sl., 1468.

— The Freckled Gillie, s. of Cu-Connacht, 1495.

— — s. of Henry the Tawny, sl., 1532.

— Gilla-na-naem, s. of Art, ob., 1532.

— Gilla-Padraig, s. of Donnchadh, ob., 1535.

— John, s. of Donnchadh, sl., 1468.

— Mael-Sechlainn, s. of Donnchadh, ob., 1468.

— Maghnus, s. of Godfrey, w. of, 1497.

— Sadhb, d. of the Mac Caffrey, w. of Cathal Mor Mac Manus, ob., 1452.

Mac Gaffraidh.—*cont.*

— Tadhg, 2 ss. of, drowned, 1505.

— William, ob., 1474.

— — s. of Diarmait, s. of Cormac, sl., 1532

MacGaithneand Mag Aithne, Cathal, ob., 1193.

— Mahon, sl., 1214.

Mac Gaillghaile, Tadhg, w. of, 1502.

— — jun., drowned, 1505.

Mac Gall-Gaidhil (Mac Gallgoyle), prior of Trinity (Lough Key), ob., 1355.

— Toiberd, 1211.

Mac Gallgoyle, *see* Mac Gall-Gaidhil.

Mac Geibennaigh (Mac Geveney), Imar, ob., 1308.

— Mael-Sechlainn, sl., 1485.

Mac Geveney, *see* Mac Geibennaigh.

Mac Gilla-Adhamhnain (Mac Gilleownan; Mac Lennan of Scotland); Somarlidh and his s., sl., 1164.

Mac Gilla-arraigh and -arraith (Mac Alarry), Concobar, sl., 1260.

— David, sl. 1294.

— Simon, s. of Concobar, Leyny chief, ob., 1342.

— William, sl., 1311.

Mac Gilla Beraigh, Diarmait, sl., 1366.

Mac Gillbride, *see* Mac Gilla-Brighde.

Mac Gilla Brighde (Mac Gillbride, Kilbride), s. of, sl., with his foster-brother, Redmond Mac Mahon jun., 1508.

Mac Gilla-chalma, Concobar, s. of Nicholas, s. of the Great Master, Murchadh, vicar of the Collooney, ob., 1455.

— Lochlainn, vicar of Collooney, ob., 1499.

Mac Gilla-carraigh (Mac Gillacarry), Gilla-in-Coimdedh, priest and parson of Tibohine, ob., 1225.

— Diarmait, herenagh and priest of Tibohine, ob.; eulogium of, 1229.

Mac Gillacarry, *see* Mac Gilla-Carraigh.

Mac Gilla-Coisgle, and w., drowned, 1448.

— Denis, herenagh and vicar of Derry-brusk, ob., 1487.

Mac Gilla-Coisgle.—cont.

- Master Denis, canon choral of Clogher, ob., 1434; wife of, 1444.
- Eogan, clerical student of Cathal Mac Manus, ob., 1483.
- John, herenagh and parson of Derrybrusk, lecturer in Canon and Civil Law, ob., 1384.
- Lasairghina, d. of Master Thomas, ob., 1373.
- Mathew, vicar of Cleenish, ob., 1394.
- Tadhg the Black, s. of Brian, ob., 1463, or 1466.
- Thomas, sage, ob., 1342.
- Mac Gilla-eua, The Black Gillie, ob., 1347.
- sage, drowned, 1370.
- Mac Gilduff, *see* Mac Gilla-duibh.
- Mac Gilla-duibh (Mac Gilduff), sl., 1378.
- hermit of Iona, one of those sent to offer abbacy to O'Brolaghan, 1164.
- Kathleen, d. of Gilla-Isu jun., w. of O'Daly, ob., 1471.
- Mac Gilla-Eain (Mac Lean), Lachlann, s. of Echann, sl., 1523.
- Mac Gilla-Eidich, robbed Derry church, 1197.
- Mac Gillespick, *see* Mac Gilla-espuic.
- Mac Gilla-espuic (Mac Gillespick), Cucuach, sl., 1166.
- Echmarcach, s. of the, sl., 1165.
- Gilla-Oenghusa, lawgiver of Monagh, slew Mac Dunlevy, 1171.
- Mac Gilla-Finnein (Mac Lennan), 1428.
- Aedh, s. of ab. Aenghus, ob., 1438.
- — s. of Tadhg, sl., 1426.
- Aenghus, ab. of Lisgool, ob., 1443.
- Brian, chief of Muintir-Peodachain, ob., 1445; ss. of, 1446.
- — the Swarthy, ob., 1441.
- — s. of Brian, ob., 1488.
- Cathal the Black, s. of Concobar, sl., 1438.
- — the Rough, ob., 1414.

Mac Gilla-Finnein.—cont.

- Concobar, chief of Muintir-Peodachain, ob., 1452
- Domnall, chief of Muintir-Peodachain, sl., 1281.
- Donnchadh, ob., 1429.
- — s. of Domnall, ob., 1412.
- Eogan, s. of Concobar, sl., 1451.
- Feidhlimidh the Red, s. of Donnchadh, ob., 1492.
- Gilla-Crist, chief of Muintir-Peodachain, ob., 1385.
- Gilla-Patraic, gs. of Cathal the Tawny, sl., 1451.
- — s. of ab. Aenghus, sl., 1438.
- Henry, sl., 1285.
- — chief of Muintir-Peodachain, 1310; sl., 1322.
- — chief of Muintir-Peodachain, ob., 1404.
- — the Mac Lennan, taken, 1499.
- — the Red, s. of Brian, chief of Muintir-Peodachain, ob., 1439.
- John, s. of Brian, sl., 1480.
- Medhb, d. of ab. Aenghus, ob., 1441.
- Niall, ob., 1303.
- Oengus, k. of Fermanagh, sl., 1234.
- Tadhg jun., sl., 1426.
- — s. of Brian, ob., 1480; w. of, 1469.
- Torlogh, s. of Brian, s. of Henry the Scarred, ob., 1492; w. of, 1480.
- Mac Gilla-Lassair, Matthew, the Red Cleric, ob., 1444.
- Mac Gilla-Martain (Mac Gillmartin), John, doorkeeper of Maguire, sl., 1436.
- Mac Gilla-Michil, Domnall, Chief of Clann-Conghaile, raided, 1310.
- Mac Gilla-Mocholmoic, Domnall, sl., 1166.
- Mac Gilla-Muire (Mac Gilmurry), k. of Upper Castlereagh, sl., 1391.
- Mac Gilla-Patraic (Fitz Patrick), k. of Ossory, gave hostages to O'Connor, k. C., 1168.
- Cerball, k. of S. Ossory, ob., 1163.

Mac Gilla-Patraic.—*cont.*

- Domnall, k. of Ossory, ob., 1087.
- — k. of North Ossory, sl., 1165.
- — the Red, k. of Ossory, sl. by youth in play, 1109.
- — s. of k. of Ossory, ob., 1431.
- Donnchad, held Assembly of Carman, after becoming k., 1033; fatally blinded Tadhg Fitz Patrick, 1027; blinded Donnchad (k. L.), 1036; arch-k. L. and Ossory, ob., 1039.
- — the Red, k. of Ossory, sl. by his sept, 1123: s. of, royal-heir of Ossory, sl. by Ossorians, 1119.
- Geoffrey, s. of Finghin, k. of Ossory, ob., 1489.
- Muircertach, sl. by O'Kealys by stratagem, 1041.
- Muiredach, s. of the Fitz Patrick, fell in defeat of Eli, 1033.
- Tadhg, blinded by Donnchad Fitz Patrick, k. of Ossory, 1027.
- Mac Gilla-roid, Gilla-Patraic, chief of Cenel Oengusa, ob., 1236.
- Mac Gilla-ruaidh (Mac Gillroy), 1219.
- town of Ballymackilroy, Magherastephana bar., co. Fermanagh), 1495, 1500.
- Brian, s. of Domnall, s. of Mael-Sechlainn, made Mac Gillroy, 1476; taken, 1484; sl., 1485.
- — Domnall, the Mac Gillroy, s. of Mael-Sechlainn, s. of the Freckled Gillie, ob., 1476; w. of, 1493.
- — Blind-eye and his s., sl., 1500.
- Gilla-Patraic, s. of John, sl., 1485.
- Godfrey, 1500.
- — s. of Domnall, sl., 1487.
- Ruaidhri, s. of Domnall the Short, sl., 1500.
- William jun., s. of William, stringed-instrumentalist, ob., 1497.
- Mac Gilla-Sechnaill, Maeleron, k. of S. Bregia, ob., 1171.
- Mac Gilla-uidhir, Echdonn, coarb of Patrick, primate of I., died in Rome, 1216.

Mac.—*cont.*

- Mac-girr-an-adhasdair (Nestor), 1396.
- Mac Gillroy, *see* Mac Gilla-ruaidh.
- Mac Gilmartin, *see* Mac-Gilla-Martain.
- Mac Gilmurry, *see* Mac Gilla-Muire.
- Mac Gilson, *see* Mag Uinsemain.
- Mac Goisdeib (Mac Costello), cas. of, razed, 1247.
- d. of, w. of O'Neill, 1263.
- taken, 1496.
- David, made prisoner, 1291.
- — the Mac Costello of the Plain, s. of Meyler, s. of Edmond, sl., 1493.
- Edmond, the Mac Costello of the Plain, 1416.
- Gilbert, 1194, 1212; sl., 1213.
- — 1315, 1328, 1330; sl., 1333.
- — s. of Meyler, ob., 1361.
- Ining, d. of, w. of Mac Fineen, ob., 1340.
- John, sl., 1416.
- — ob., 1487.
- Jordan the Red, sl., 1340.
- Maiug, s. of Waltrin, sl., 1336.
- Milidh, ob., 1259.
- Philip, 1285.
- Thomas, sl., 1291.
- Waltrin, ss. of, 1346.
- William, s. of Gilbert, sl., 1340.
- Mac Golrick, *see* Mac Ualghairg.
- Mac Gormain (Mac Gorman), Ferdorcha, sl., 1486.
- lector of Kells, eminent learned man of I., ob., 1070.
- Mael-Sechlainn, the Mac Gorman, cleric of Thomond, ob., 1522.
- Muircertach, s. of the Mac Gorman, sl. in Magh-Coba, 1103.
- Mac Gorman, *see* Mac Gormain.
- Gowan, *see* Mac-in-ghabhann.
- Mac Griffin, knight, sl., 1257.
- Mac Herbert, Edmund, s. of Ferdorcha, s. of Meyler, 1487.
- Garret, s. of Edmund Snub-nose, 1481; sl., 1487.
- James, s. of Meyler, sl., 1481.
- John, s. of James, s. of Meyler, 1487.

Mac Herbert.—*cont.*

— Meyler, s. of Ferdorcha, s. of Meyler, 1487.

Mac -hI, ancestor of Maelmor, 549.

Mac Iellaen, prophesied plague in Ireland, 826.

Mac-in-baird (*Son of the bard* : Mac Ward and Ward), Mael-Isu, bp. of Clonfert, ob., 1173.

— of Oriel, Aedh, s. of Nuadha, made Mac Ward, 1488.

— — Aedh, died of plague, 1498.

— — Nuadha, ob., 1488.

— of Tyrconell, Aedh, ob., 1495 ; town of (Ballymacward, Tirhugh bar., co. Donegal), 1485.

— — Aedh, s. of the Mac Ward, sl., 1522.

— — Eogan the Red, ob., 1510.

Mac-in-Becanaigh, coarb of Comgall (ab. of Bangor), ob., 1068.

Mac-in-crosain, Henry, bp. of Raphoe, ob., 1319.

Mac-in-decanaigh (Mac Digany, Deane), s. of Brian Blind-eye, s. of Donnall, sl., 1527.

Mac-ind-ferthaigse (*Son of the steward*), ab. of Tehelly, ob., 745.

Mac-in-ghabhann (Mac Gowan), Gilla-geimridh, chief of Fir-Darcacha, ob., 1171.

Mac Mael-Brighte, lector of Armagh, died of colic, 1012.

— Muircertac h, ab. of Clogher, ob., 1338.

Mac Ingeirree, k. of Louth, sl. by Farney, 1081.

Mac-in-girr (Kerr), Art, s. of the Kerr, sl., 1487.

— Gilla-Padraig, s. of Gilla-Padraig, s. of Cu-Uladh, ob., 1495.

Mac-in-maighistir (Mac Master, Master-son), Nicholas, sl., 1317.

— Sitriuc, sl., 1369.

Mac-in-milidh (Mac Evilly), s. of, taken, 1336 ; 2 ss. of taken, 1315.

Mac.—*cont.*

Mac-in-oglaich (Mac Nogley), Aenghus, herenagh of Killerry, ob., 1362.

Mac-in-oirchinnigh (Mac Nerheny), David, sl., 1480.

Mac-ind-sair (*Son of the wright*), ab. of Annaduff, ob., 767.

Mac-in-tshair (Carpenter), Michael, official of Armagh, consecrated bp. of Clogher by abp. of Armagh, 1268 ; ob., 1288.

Mac-in-taisigh (Mackintosh), 1457.

— Clan of (branch of Magaurans), 1498.

Mac-in-Ulltaigh (Mac Nulty) Aenghus, Friar Minor of Strieter Observance, reputable preacher, ob., 1492.

— Muircertach, sl., 1281.

Mac Jordan, lord of Ballylahan, sl., 1394.

— John, s. of the Mac Jordan, 1486.

— Jordan, sen., ss. of sl., 1497.

— Thomas, the Mac Jordan and his ss., 1497.

Mackintosh, *see* Mac-in-taisigh.

Mac Keherny, *see* Mac Ceithernaigh.

Mac Kelly, *see* Mac Cellaigh.

Mac Kenna, *see* Mac Cinaith.

Mac Kenny, *see* Mac Cinaetha.

Mac Keogh, *see* Mac Ceothach, Mac Eoaigh, and Mac Eochadha.

Mac Kinawe, *see* Mac Consnamha.

Mac Laisre, ab. of Armagh, ob., 623.

Mac Lasre, ab. of Bangor, ob., 646.

Mac-leighinn, gs. of Murchadan, herenagh of Coleraine, ob., 989.

— — s. of Cairell, k. of Farney, slew Trenfer, 1002 ; k. of Oriel, ob., 1022.

Mac Lennan, *see* Mac Gilla-Adhamhnain, and Mac Gilla-Finnen.

Mac Liag, f. of Cumara, 1030.

— chief poet of I., ob., 1016.

Mac Lochlainn (Mac Loughlin), ss. of slew Mac Cann, 1167.

— expelled from kingship of Tullyhog, 1051.

— made k. of Cenel-Eogain ; raided Tir-Ennai, 1201.

— slew O'Neill, 1234.

Mac Lochlainn.—*cont.*

- won btl. of Carnteel, and became k. again, 1239.
- Aedh, s. of Mael-Sechlainn, raided ab. of Derry; sl., 1215.
- Ardgall, s. of Mael-Sechlainn, slew and sl. by Aedh O'Neill, 1177.
- Ardgall, made raid in Cenel-Binnigh of Loch-drochait, took 300 cows, and slew Dubemna, vice-ab. of Clonfeakle and Cu-Macha, steward of Dal-Cais, 1053; raided Dalaraide, took large spoil and slew or captured 200 persons, 1059; raided Connaught, took 6,000 cows and 1,000 persons, 1062; levied great coigny from Glenswilly to W. of Leyny and r. Moy of Tyrawley, and got kk. of Connaught to submit, 1063; k. of Ailech, died in Tullyhog, buried in mausoleum of kk., Armagh, 1064.
- Cecily, d. of Mac Loughlin, q. of N. of I., ob., 1250.
- Concobar, cavalry of defeated cavalry of Tigernan O'Rourke, 1128.
- — the Little, sl., 1201.
- Diarmait, sl., 1260.
- Domnall, k. of Cenel-Eogain, sl., 1241; ss. of, 1213, 1214.
- — s. of Ardgall, k. of Ailech, slew Domnall Ua Laithein, 1087; k. of Ailech, made hosting to Connaught, and got its hostages from Ruaidhri O'Connor: both kk. went to Munster, burned Limerick, took off head of Donnchad O'Rourke, and razed Kincora, 1088; met and got hostages of O'Brien and O'Melaghlin, 1090; slew O'Haughey, k. U., 1091; arch-k. I., ob.; eulogium of, 1121.
- Mael-Sechlainn, k. of Cenel-Eogain, 1176, 1177.
- Niall, s. of Muircertach, taken by Ui-Maine, 1163; mustered Cenel-Eogain, 1167; sl., 1176.
- Sitrec, s. of Cairnech, 1302.

Mac.—*cont.*

- Mac Loughlin, *see* Mac Lochlainn.
- Mac Loughlins, 10 of sl., 1241.
- Mac Lonain, herenagh of Roscrea, ob., 1012.
- Mac Lughach, 1197.
- Mac-luighe, f. of Flann, 912.
- Mac Madagain (Mac Madagan), Imar, chief of Clann-Ruadhrach, sl., 1251.
- Mac Madigan, *see* Mac Madagain.
- Mac Maelruanaigh (Mac Mulrony), Maghnus, s. of Amlam, s. of Tadhg, ob., 1232.
- Mac Maeleraibhe (Mac Mulreevy), Gilla-Padraig, sl., 1540.
- Mac Mael-Martain, John, ob., 1489.
- Mac Mael-Molua, chief senior of I., ob., 1095.
- Mac Maenaigh, Donnchad, s. of, ab. of Iona, ob., 1099.
- Mac Maghnusa (Mac Manus), the Freckled, s. of Aedh, s. of Aedh, s. of Donn, ob., 1440.
- Aine, d. of Echmarcach, w. of Matthew O'Howen, ob., 1382.
- Ben-Midhe, d. of Mac Manus, nun, ob., 1382.
- Brian, s. of Tadhg, s. of David, s. of the Tawny Gillie, sl., 1501.
- Cathal, s. of the Mac Manus, Cathal jun., s. of Cathal jun. (middle), s. of Cathal sen., s. of Gilla-Padraig, born, 1476; ob., 1494.
- — jun., s. of Cathal jun. (middle), s. of Cathal sen., s. of Gilla-Padraig, s. of Matthew, born, 1438; made Mac Manus, 1488; brughaidh of Bellisle (Shanad), canon choral of Armagh and Clogher, (rural) dean of Lough Erne, parson of Inishkeen, vicar forane, compiler of A, died of small-pox; eulogium of, 1498; d. of, born; clerical student of, 1483.
- — jun. (middle), s. of Cathal sen., s. of Gilla-Padraig, the Tawny Gillie, born, 1413; made Mac Manus by O'Neill and Maguire, 1433; raided, 1470; seized

Mac Maghnusa.—*cont.*

- with illness, 1478; brughaidh, ob., 1480; w. of, 1462, 1486.
- — jun., s. of Gilla-Baetain, i.e., of Thomas, born, 1492.
- — sen., s. of Gilla-Padraig, the Tawny Gillie, [s. of Matthew] s. of Maghnus, s. of Art, s. of Amlaim, born, 1367; ob., 1433; w. of, 1452.
- Catherine, d. of Cathal, jun., born, 1475, or 1477.
- 5 of clan of sl., 1501.
- Concobar, s. of Gilla-Padraig [the Tawny Gillie], s. of Matthew, s. of Maghnus, taken, 1407; ob., 1422.
- — and w., ob., 1487.
- Cormac, s. of Cathal jun., s. of middle [jun.] Cathal, born, 1482; ob., 1531.
- Cu-Connacht, s. of Brian the Black, ob., 1475.
- — s. of Cathal jun., born, quatrain respecting, 1485.
- Diarmait the Poor, s. of Donn Cathanach, ob., 1469.
- Domnall the Grey, s. of Brian, ob., 1431.
- — Donnchadh, s. of Tadhg, s. of David, s. of the Tawny Gillie, sl., 1501.
- Echmarcach, s. of Maghnus, s. of Ruaidhri, s. of Donn Mor, brughaidh ob., 1371.
- Edmond, s. of Maghnus, s. of Cormac, 1494.
- — Carrach, s. of the archdeacon [Muircertach], s. of Cathal sen., sl., 1496.
- Edward, s. of Cathal jun., born, 1479; drowned, 1487.
- Eogan, s. of Feidhlimidh, and w., ob., 1529.
- — Carrach, s. of Concobar, ob., 1490.
- Eveleen, d. of Cathal jun. (middle), w. of Maguire, ob., 1498.
- Feidhlimidh, s. of Cathal jun. (middle), s. of Cathal sen., ob., 1487; w. of, 1483.

Mac Maghnusa.—*cont.*

- Gilla-Baetain, alias Thomas the Official [*q.v.*], s. of Cathal jun.
- Gilla-Padraig, the Tawny Gillie, brughaidh, ob., 1401.
- — s. of Art, ob., 1478.
- — s. of Cathal jun. (middle), s. of Cathal sen., taken, 1484; ob., 1494.
- Graine, d. of the Mac Manus, w. of Mac Dermot, taken, 1320; ob., 1321.
- — d. of Cathal jun., s. of Cathal jun. (middle), w. of Mac Caffrey, ob., 1497.
- — d. of Concobar, ob., 1454.
- — d. of Thomas, alias Gilla-Baetain, born, 1500.
- Isabel, d. of archdeacon Muircertach, ob., 1441.
- James, s. of the Mac Manus, sl., 1494.
- Lasartina, d. of Cathal jun. (middle), s. of Cathal sen., w. of John O'Phelan, ob., 1454.
- Maghnus, s. of the Mac Manus, Cathal jun., ob., 1489.
- — the Tawny, s. of Gilla-Padraig, s. of Matthew, ob., 1449.
- — (Magonius) s. of Cathal jun., s. of Cathal jun. (middle), born, 1486; ob., 1497.
- Magonius *see* Mac Maghnusa, Maghnus (Magonius).
- Maine, s. of Mael-Sechlaimn, s. of Matthew, sl., 1498.
- Matthew, brughaidh, ob., 1342.
- Mor, d. of Cathal jun. (middle), s. of Cathal sen., w. of Fergal O'Phelan, ob., 1501.
- Muircertach, archdeacon s. of Cathal, archdeacon of Clogher, parson of Derryvullen, ob., 1441.
- Nualaith, d. of Cathal sen., ob., 1455.
- Rosa, d. of Concobar, s. of Concobar w. of Maguire, ob., 1472.
- Senad of (*Shanad*: Bellisle, Lough Erne), plague in, 1478; raided, 1479.

Mac Maghnusa.—cont.

- Tadhg, s. of Cathal the Black, s. of Aedh, ob., 1478.
- [Thomas] eminent cleric, versed in Latin and Irish, ob., 1527.
- Thomas the Official, s. of Cathal jun., s. of Cathal jun. (middle), s. of Cathal sen., made Mac Manus, 1498; ob., 1540.
- — — s. of Concobar, w. of, 1490.
- — — s. of Maurice, s. of Matthew, ab. of Lisgool, ob., 1465.
- — — w. of, 1440.
- — — w. of, 1515.
- Mac Mahon, *see* Mac Mathgamna.
- Mac Mail-Isu, Nicholas, coarb of Patrick, revelation to that relics of Patrick, Columba and Brigit were in Saul; placed them in shrine, 1293; abp. of Armagh, ob., 1303.
- Mac Manus, *see* Mac Maghnusa.
- Mac Master, *see* Mac-in-maighistir.
- Mac Marais of Carbury (Meath), select confessor, ob., 1098.
- Mac Martain (Mac Martin), 1281, 1291.
- Mac Gilla-Tigernaigh, w. of, 1415.
- Mac Mathgamna (Mac Mahon), 1181, 1369, 1449, 1455, 1531.
- aided O'Neil, 1522.
- with Justiciary against Clanricard, 1504.
- descendants of, 1498.
- Loughy of, raided, 1504.
- the, at war with descendants of Aedh Mac Mahon the Red, 1535.
- k. of Oriel, sl., 1342.
- turned against his lord, O'Neill: eric in consequence, 1452.
- raided Foreigners, 1471.
- sl., 1239.
- ss. of, at war with Maguire, 1457.
- town of (Monaghan), 1524.
- invaded Tyrone, 1532.
- w. and d. of taken, 1365.
- Aedh, descendants of, 1497, 1535.

Mac Mathgamna.—cont.

- — Aedh jun., s. of Aedh the Red, s. of Rughraidhe, s. of Ardgall, made k. of Oriel, 1485; deposed and died, 1496; ss. of, 1495; w. of, 1496; other references, 1466, 1478, 1486, 1494, 1495.
- — — s. of Brian, the Mac Mahon, s. of Redmond, taken, 1498.
- — — the Red s. of Glaisne, sl., 1506.
- — — s. of John the Tawny, s. of Eogan, 1500, 1504; sl., 1505.
- — — s. of Ralph, 1342; k. of Oriel, ob., 1344.
- — — the Red, s. of Rughraidhe, k. of Oriel, ob., 1453; ss. of, 1475, 1480.
- — Aenghus, sl., 1297.
- — Ardgall, s. of Brian Mor, made k. of Oriel, 1403; ob., 1416.
- — — s. of Rughraidhe, s. of Aedh jun., sl., 1524.
- — Ardgar, 1196.
- — Art, s. of Rughraidhe, sl., 1480.
- — Brian, 1283.
- — — 1410.
- — — of the Early Rising, 1524, 1531; took his gossip from mon. and slew him, 1539.
- — — Mor, s. of Aedh, became k. of Oriel; expelled for treachery towards Mac Donnell, 1365; sl., 1371, or 1372; d. of, w. of Mac Donnell, 1365; other references, 1346, 1368, 1374.
- — — s. of Ardgall, made k. of Oriel, 1416; ob., 1442; other references, 1419, 1432.
- — — jun., s. of Brian, s. of Ardgar, sl., 1463.
- — — s. of Gilla-Padraig, s. of Aedh jun., sl., 1524; ss. of, 1531.
- — — s. of John the Tawny, taken, 1508.
- — — s. of Redmond, s. of Rughraidhe, made Mac Mahon, 1496; sl., 1497; ss. of, 1501; other references, 1477, 1478, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1491, 1492.

Mac Mathgamna. —cont.

- Brian, s. of Rughraidhe, s. of Ardgall, 1475, 1476; lord of Dartree, sl., 1486; other reference, 1488.
- Cathair, s. of Irial, s. of Philip, s. of Eogan, s. of James, 1485.
- Cathal, s. of Brian, s. of Rughraidhe, sl., 1488.
- Catherine, d. of Aedh the Red, w. of O'Reilly, ob., 1493.
- — d. of Ardgall, w. of O'Neill, ob., 1427.
- Colla, s. of Rughraidhe, s. of Ardgall, sl., 1490.
- Conn, s. of John the Tawny, sl., 1531.
- Cu-Connacht, s. of Philip, w. of, 1361.
- Cu-Uladh, royal-heir of Oriel, ob., 1375.
- Diarmait, ob., 1470.
- Donnchadh, s. of Maghnus, sl., 1381.
- — s. of parson of Clones, 1486.
- Echaidh, 1349.
- — sen., s. of, 1475.
- — s. of Eogan, 1477.
- Edmund, s. of Glaisne, 1486.
- — Emer, sl., 1443.
- — s. of Aedh, jun., s. of Aedh the Red, s. of Rughraidhe, taken, 1496; sl., 1497.
- Eochaidh, k. of Oriel, ob., 1273.
- Eoghan, s. of the bp. [John], canon of Kells, died of King's Game, 1504.
- — the Red, s. of Conn, s. of Maghnus, sl., 1504.
- — s. of John the Tawny, sl., 1492.
- — s. of Rughraidhe, k. of Oriel, ob., 1467; ss. of, got lordship of Dartree, 1486; other references, 1457, 1485.
- Feidhlimidh, s. of Brian Mor, s. of Ardgall, made k. of Oriel, 1453; ob., 1466; other reference, 1462.
- — s. of Redmund, sl., 1498.

Mac Mathgamna. —cont.

- Flaithbertach, s. of Philip, s. of Torlogh, 1534.
- Gilla-Patraic, s. of Aedh jun., s. of Aedh the Red, s. of Rughraidhe, 1492, 1495; sl., 1496.
- Glaisne, s. of Redmund, s. of Rughraidhe, 1485, 1487, 1488, 1492; ss. of, 1496, 1501; w. of, 1491.
- — jun., s. of Redmund, made Mac Mahon, 1521.
- James, s. of Echaidh sen., sl., 1498.
- — s. of Philip, s. of Coarb James s. of Rughraidhe, cleric of Clones, 1486; bp. of Derry, ob., 1519.
- — s. of Rughraidhe, Coarb of Clones, ob., act. 90, 1502.
- Joan, d. of Brian, w. of Maguire, ob., 1525.
- John, expelled from Oriel, 1341; ss. of, 1355.
- — s. of Cu-Uladh, s. of the Blind-eye, sl., 1493.
- — the Tawny, s. of Eoghan, s. of Rughraidhe, s. of Ardgall, lord of Dartree, ob., 1492; s. of, raided and town of burned, 1502; ss. of, 1472, 1492, 1508.
- — s. of Torlogh, s. of Ardgall, sl., 1496.
- — Mael-Sechlainn future k. of Oriel, ob., 1369.
- — s. of Feidhlimidh the Red, s. of Conn, sl., 1498.
- Maghnus, ab. of Clones, ob., 1536.
- — s. of Aedh the Red, s. of Rughraidhe, ob., 1489; ss. of, 1486, 1496; 2 ss. of sl., 1530.
- — s. of Ardgall, 1431, 1432; ob., 1443.
- — s. of Echaidh, s. of Ralph, made k. of Oriel, 1344; ob. 1357; d. of, w. of Mac Cawell, sl., 1370.
- Margaret, d. of Aedh the Red w. of Maguire, ob., 1474.

Mac Mathgamna.—*cont.*

- Mary, d. of Rughraidhe, s. of Ardgall, w. of Maguire, ob., 1487.
- Murchadh jun., made k. of Oriel, 1344.
- Nualaith, ob., 1342.
- Niall, sl., 1355.
- — s. of the coarb [James], ob., 1484.
- — s. of Murchadh, s. of Murchadh Mor, j.-k. of Oriel, expelled Brian Mac Mahon, 1365; sl., 1368.
- Philip, s. of the bp. [John], ab. of Kells, died of King's Game, 1504.
- — s. of Brian, k. of Oriel, ob., 1403.
- — s. of the Coarb James, s. of Rughraidhe, s. of Ardgall, canon choral of Clogher, coarb of Tigernach in Clones. parson of Dartree, farmer of Fourths of Clogher bishopric and of tithes of priors of Louth and Farney, ob., 1486.
- — s. of John the Tawny, ob., 1517.
- — s. of Ralph Mor, k. of Oriel, ob., 1362.
- Ralph, 1310; sl. by his sept, 1314.
- Redmund, the Mac Mahon, s. of Glaisne, s. of Redmund, s. of Rughraidhe, 1485; ob., 1521.
- — jun., s. of Redmund, sl., 1508.
- — s. of Rughraidhe, made k. of Oriel, 1467; at war with ss. of Aedh, 1475; died captive, 1484; descendants of, 1476, 1480, 1487, 1495.
- Ros, s. of Magnus, s. of Aedh the Red, s. of Rughraidhe, 1496; made Mac Mahon, 1497; lord of Oriel, ob., 1513; other reference, 1501.
- Ruaidhri, s. of John, sl., 1354.
- Rughraidhe [= Rughraidhe, s. of Ardgall?], 1429, 1432; ss. of, 1459.
- — s. of Aedh jun., s. of Aedh the Red, s. of Rughraidhe, 1496; ob., 1522,
- — s. of Ardgall, k. of Oriel, ob., 1446 [See Rughraidhe].
- Rughraidhe, s. of Brian, s. of Redmund, sl., 1501.
- — s. of [James] the senior Coarb, vicar of Clones, ob., 1504.

Mac Mathgamna.—*cont.*

- — s. of Redmund jun., taken out of mon. and sl. by his gossip, Brian Mac Mahon of the Early Rising, 1539.
- Sile, d. of Rughraidhe, ob., 1473.
- Sorchá, d. of Cu-Connacht, s. of Donnchadh, w. of Mac Lennan, ob., 1480.
- Tadhg, s. of Torlogh, ob., 1329.
- Torlogh, s. of Cathal jun., ob., 1469.
- Tuathal, s. of Aedh jun., s. of Aedh the Red, s. of Rughraidhe, sl., 1497.
- — s. of Edward, s. of Rughraidhe, 1496.
- of Clare, Murchadh jun., future k. of Corco-Baiscinn, sl., 1359.
- — Tadhg, future k. of Corco-Baiscinn, ob., 1432.
- — Torlogh the Deaf, k. of Corco-Baiscinn, sl., 1426.
- Mac Maurice, taken, 1420, 1452.
- Concobar, s. of Conlach, sl., 1452.
- Edmond, sl., 1420.
- John, s. of Richard, sl., 1420.
- (Fitz Gerald) Justiciary, built Sligo cas., 1245; superseded as Justiciary, 1246.
- (of Brees) at war with O'Donnell, 1522.
- of Kerry, Edmond, s. of, sl., 1446.
- Mac Mebric (Merrick), Hoidsí, sl., 1272.
- Mac Menmain, Aedh, sl., 1303.
- Mac Donnchadh, sl., 1303.
- Mac Morrissy, *see* Mac Muirghisa.
- Mac Muirghisa (Mac Morrissy), great dean, ob., 1377.
- Mac Murchadha (Mac Murrough) of Cenel-Eogain, Domnall, sl., 1209.
- of Leinster, 1380.
- — 1493.
- — drawn to death, 1354.
- — ss. of, raided Connelloe, 1513.
- — k. L., submitted to Torlogh O'Connor, k. C., 1122.
- — k. L., 1380, 1386.
- — Art, sl., 1282.
- — — ob., 1380.

Mac Murchadha.—cont.

- — — Art, k. L., made prisoner at English court and died, 1361.
- — — — defeated Wexford Foreigners, 1416 ; k. L., ob., 1417.
- — — — s. of Gerald, s. of Thomas the Fair, sl., 1380.
- — — — Concobar, s. of, hostage, sl. by O'Connor, 1170.
- — — — Diarmait, gave hostages to Muircertach O'Loughlin in return for L., 1156 ; joined O'Loughlin's hosting at Well of Messan, 1161 ; pillaged, and got great sway over, Dublin Foreigners, 1162 ; gave hostages to, driven over sea by, O'Connor, 1166 ; returned from over sea, 1167 ; aided by Fitz Stephen, 1169 ; O'Connor fled from ; took Dublin and Waterford and massacred Foreigners of ; pillaged churches and lands of Leinster and Meath, 1170 ; k. L., ob. ; censured, 1171.
- — — — Red-hand, arch-k.-L., drawn to death, 1369.
- — — — s. of Enna, k. L., ob., 1119.
- — — — s. of Enna, s. of Diarmait, k. L., sl., 1098.
- — — — Domnall the Swarthy, future k. L., made prisoner at English court, and died, 1361.
- — — — Kavanagh, hostage, sl. by O'Connor, 1170.
- — — — — [eponymous head of Kavanaghs] s. of Diarmait Mac Murrough, k. L., sl., 1175.
- — — — s. of Murchad, k. of Dublin, ob., 1075.
- — — — Donn, 1355.
- — — — Donnchadh Kavanagh, k. L., sl., 1375.
- — — — — k. L., at war with Wexford Foreigners, 1414 ; taken and carried into England, 1419 ; brought back and set free, 1427.
- — — — s. of Art, s. of Donnchadh, tanist of Ui-Cennselaigh, 1488.

Mac Murchadha.—cont.

- — — — Enna, *see* Enna, s. of Diarmait.
- — — — Ennai, k. L., ob., 1126.
- — — — Gormlaith, d. of Murchadh, coarb of Brigit (abbess of Kildare), ob., 1112.
- — — — descendants of (Gormlaith) d. of (w. of Henry O'Neill), 1509.
- — — — Iron-knee, f. of Sadhb, 1171.
- — — — [Maurice] s. of ab., murdered bp. of Leighlin, 1525.
- — — — Muircertach, k. L., sl., 1282.
- — — — s. of Murchadh, k. of Ui-Cennselaigh, ob., 1193.
- — — — Murchadh, *see* Murchadh, s. of Diarmait [Mac Murchadha].
- — — — sl., 1172.
- — — — the Freekled, s. of Art Kavanagh, k. L., w. of, 1489.
- — — — Sadhb, d. of Iron-knee, coarb of Brigit (abbess of Kildare), ob., 1171.
- Mac Murchadha Caemanach (Mac Murrough Kavanagh, Kavanagh), Art, 1417.
- — — — Art, s. of Gerald, sl., 1380.
- — — — the Tawny, s. of Gerald, s. of Domnall the Swarthy, slew his b., Crimthann, 1533.
- — — — Cathair, s. of Mac Murrough, sl., 1481.
- — — — Crimthann, s. of Gerald, s. of Domnall the Swarthy, sl. by his b., Art, 1533.
- — — — Diarmait Red-hand, s. of Art, ob., 1417.
- — — — Domnall [eponymous head], *s.v.* Mac Murchadha.
- — — — Donnchadh, } adha.
- — — — Gerald, ob., 1431.
- — — — future k. L., sl., 1369.
- — — — Gormlaith, d. of Mac Murrough, w. of O'Neill, ob., 1465 ; descendants of, 1509.
- — — — of Muintir-Birn, Aedh, chief of Muintir-Birn, Oriors and Lecale, sl., 1181.
- — — — Diarmait, chief of Muintir-Birn, sl., 1166.

Mac Murchadha.—cont.

- — — Mael-Muire, chief of Muintir-Birn, k. of Iveagh, sl., 1172.
- — — chief of Muintir-Birn, sl., 1257.
- Mac Murchaidh, sl., 1506.
- ss. of, 1463.
- Adam, sl., 1536.
- Derbail, d. of Cathal, w. of Maguire, ob., 1338.
- Muireertach the Red, taken, 1512.
- of the Mountain, Concobar, s. of the Mac Murchaidh, 1486.
- — — Domnall, s. of Maurice, s. of the Mac Murchaidh, sl., 1186.
- — — Feradaeh, s. of Maurice, s. of the Mac Murchaidh, sl., 1486.
- — — Maurice, s. of Maurice, s. of the Mac Murchaidh, sl., 1486.
- Mac Muiredhaigh (Mac Murray), Tadhg, s. of Niall, sl., 1269.
- William the Black, s. of Brian, s. of John, counsellor of ss. of O'Rourke, sl., 1486.
- Mac Neill, s. of Niall the Stooped, sl., 1377.
- Tomaltach, sl., 1361.
- Mac Mulreevy, *see* Mac Mael-erabhe.
- Mac Mulrony, *see* Mac Maelruanaigh.
- Mac Murray, *see* Mac Muiredhaigh.
- Mac Murrough, *see* Mac Murchadha.
- Mac Namara, *see* Mac Connara.
- Mac Namee, *see* Mac Connidhe.
- Mac Nemhnaill, ab. of Birr, ob., 750.
- Mac Nerheny, *see* Mac-in-oirehinnigh.
- Mac-niadh and Mace-nia, coarb of Buite (ab. of Monasterboice), bp., died aged, 1039.
- f. of Domnall, 1005.
- f. of Ruidhgus, 855.
- gf. of Fiachna, 752.
- k. of Ulidian Iveagh, ob., 702.
- Mac-nio, s. of Cellach, ab. of Downpatrick, ob., 780.
- s. of Dubh-da-inber, ob., 709.
- Mac Nisse, ab. of Clonmacnoise, ob., 585, or 591.

Mac.—cont.

- Mac Nogley, *see* Mac-in-oglaich.
- Mac Nulty, *see* Mac-in-Ulltaigh.
- Mac-oac, ab. of Seirkieran, ob., 788.
- Mac-oigi and Mace-oigi, ab. of Tallaght, ob., 875.
- of Applecross, ab. of Bangor, ob., 802.
- Mace-oign, ab. of Lismore, ob., 753.
- Mac-oirbb, s. of Neuter, ob., 810.
- Mac Oirechtaigh, *see* Mac Airechtaigh.
- Mac Oirghiallaigh, ss. of, 1447.
- Mac Onchon, scribe of Kildare, ob., 730.
- Mac Owen, *see* Mac Eogain.
- Mac Raedig, Radub, chief of Cenel-Oengusa, sl., 1200.
- Mac Raghnaill and Mag Raghnaill (Mac Rannell and Reynolds), joined Aedh O'Conor, 1296.
- chief of Muintir-Eolais, sl., 1328.
- chief of Muintir-Eolais, 1345, 1347.
- 1370, 1378.
- Amlaim, s. of Geoffrey, sl., 1360.
- Brian, s. of the Mac Rannell, Tadhg, s. of Cathal, sl., 1491.
- Cathal, chief of Muintir-Eolais, ob., 1265.
- — — chief of Muintir-Eolais, sl., 1337; ss. of, 1344.
- — — chief of Muintir-Eolais, 1433; ob., 1468; town of (Ballinamore, co. Leitrim), 1433.
- — — the Red, defeated and slew the Mac Rannell, 1378.
- — — s. of the Blind-eye, sl., 1360; ss. of sl., 1346.
- — — jun., the Mac Rannell, s. of Cathal, sl., 1524, or 1525.
- — — s. of Mael-Sechlaim, s. of Cathal, sl., 1491.
- Catherine, d. of Concobar, s. of Cathal, w. of Maguire, ob., 1490.
- Concobar, 1346.
- — — s. of Imar, 1337.
- — — s. of the Mac Rannell, sl., 1472.
- — — s. of Murchadh, made Mac Rannell, 1486; ob., 1488.

Mac Raghnaill—cont.

- Conn, s. of Tomaltach, sl., 1355.
- Cormac, chief of Muintir-Eolais, sl., 1355.
- Cumsgrach, made chief of Muintir-Eolais, ob., 1410.
- Diarmait, chief of Muintir-Eolais, 1367.
- — s. of Mael-Sechlainn, chief of Muintir-Eolais, sl., 1384 ; w. of, 1378.
- Donnchadh, s. of Tadhg, s. of Conobar of the Cup, sl., 1375.
- Dubcabhlaich, d. of Mac Rannell, w. of O'Molloy, ob., 1378.
- Edmund, ob., 1393.
- Eoghan, sl., 1340.
- — s. of Ir, taken and escaped, 1486 ; sl. by his bb., 1488.
- Ferghal, chief of Muintir-Eolais, sl., 1378.
- — chief of Muintir-Eolais, sl. by his b. and sept, 1306.
- — s. of Geoffrey, sl., 1360.
- — s. of Ragnall, s. of Robert, s. of the Prior, Prior of Mohill, ob., 1486.
- Finnghuala, d. of Mac Rannell, w. of O'Reilly, 1418.
- Geoffrey, made chief, 1317.
- — 1353 ; ob., 1354.
- — ob., 1431 ; w. of, 1427.
- Hubert, s. of Maelruanaigh, s. of Conobar, s. of Cathal the Red, sl., 1492.
- Imar, ss. of, 1355.
- Ir, ob., 1465 ; ss. of, 1486.
- Maelruanaigh, ss. of, 1486.
- Mael-Sechlainn, chief of Muintir-Eolais, ob., 1366.
- — s. of Imar, 1377 ; descendants of, 1472 1473, 1486, 1488.
- — s. of Mac Rannell, sl., 1472 ; 14 nobles of sl., 1473 ; ss. of, 1430, 1433, 1486.
- — s. of Murchadh, taken and rescued, 1499.
- — s. of William, made Mac Rannell, 1488 ; ss. of, 1491.

Mac Raghnaill—cont.

- Maghnus, s. of Fergal, sl., 1337.
 - — s. of Ir, 1488.
 - Mahon, chief of Muintir-Eolais, sl., 1315.
 - Margaret, d. of Conor, jun., w. of Mac Manus, ob., 1483.
 - Muircertach, s. of Ragnall, s. of Ragnall Mor, sl., 1366.
 - Murchadh, s. of Tadhg, the Mac Rannell, sl., 1482.
 - Ragnall, chief of Muintir-Eolais, sl., 1179.
 - — chief of Muintir-Eolais, sl., 1288.
 - — chief of Muintir-Eolais, ob., 1410 ; ss. of, 1384.
 - — jun., chief of Muintir-Eolais, taken, 1317 ; sl., 1324.
 - Tadhg, chief of Muintir-Eolais, sl., 1353.
 - — jun., sl., 1374.
 - — s. of Cathal, s. of Cathal the Red, made k. of Muintir-Eolais, 1468 ; ob. 1486 ; Leitrim, cas. of ss. of, 1491 ; other references, 1473, 1491.
 - — s. of Conor, 1491.
 - — s. of Mael-Sechlainn, made chief of Muintir-Eolais, 1337.
 - Thomas, ob., 1352.
 - Tomaltach, 1346.
 - — s. of Imar, 1337.
 - William, s. of Ir, 1488.
 - — s. of Mahon, 1337 ; sl., 1344.
 - the Black, w. of, 1381.
 - of the Moy, Conor, 1433.
 - the Red, w. of, 1381.
- Mac Rannell, *see* Mac Raghnaill.
- Mac Reodain, Gilla-Crist, s. of Cormac, sl., 1179.
- Mac Riabaigh, Eoghan, s. of, sl., 1107.
- Ragnall, s. of Mac Riabaigh, defeated and slaughtered Iveagh on Plain of Kilmore-Oneilland, 1120 ; seized and beheaded in Mac Sinaigh's house, Saxon-Third, Armagh, by Oriors, 1127

Mac.—*cont.*

- Mac-riaghoil, *gs.* of Maglene, scribe, bp.-ab., of Birr, ob., 822.
- Mac Rifferty, *see* Mac Rithbertaigh.
- Mac Rithbertaigh (Mac Rifferty) Cithruadh, ob., 1432.
- — ollam of Maguire in poetry, ob., 1478.
- Cu-Connacht, ollam of Maguire in poetry, ob., 1465.
- — *s.* of Cu-Connacht, ob., 1524.
- Mael-Sechlainn, *s.* of the Mac Rifferty, Cu-Connacht, *i.e.*, *s.* of Maguire's ollam in poetry, sl., 1502.
- Mac Roarty, *see* Mac Robhartaigh.
- Mac Robert, *see* Mac Roiberd.
- Mac Roiberd, (Mac Robert), of Dundonnell, sl., 1386.
- Mac Robhartaigh (Mac Roarty), Donnall, coarb of Columba (ab. of Kells), ob., 1098.
- Mac Ronain (Mac Ronan), Mael-Brighte, coarb (ab.) of Kells, sl., 1117.
- Mac Ronan, *see* Mac Ronain.
- Mac Rory, *see* Mac Ruaidhri.
- Mac Ruaidhri (Mac Rory), constable of gallowglasses, sl., 1342.
- Donnchadh, died of small-pox, 1536.
- — herenagh of Magheraceros, ob., 1509.
- — *k.* of Hebrides, sl., 1318.
- Niall, died of small-pox, 1536.
- of the Route, 1525.
- Mac Ronchon, of Cenel-Coirpri, ob., 755.
- Mac Rusteil, *s.* of, 1502.
- Mac Shamhradhain (Magauran), crannog of, 1512.
- 12 of name sl., 1538.
- *ss.* of, 1397.
- town of (Ballymagauran, co. Cavan), burned, 1455, 1498.
- at war with Maguire, 1455.
- made ab. of monastery of Peter and Paul, Armagh, 1264.
- Aedh, mortally wounded, 1354.

Mac Shamhradhain —*cont.*

- Aedh, *s.* of Eoghan, *s.* of Thomas, *s.* of Fergal, *ss.* of, 1496.
- Aine, d. of Edmund, ob., 1441.
- Aithne, *s.* of Maghnus, *s.* of Thomas, 1532; made the Magauran, 1540.
- Brian Blind-eye, *s.* of the Magauran, sl., 1431; *ss.* of, 1502.
- — the Bregian, chief of Tullyhaw, sl., 1298.
- — *jun.*, sl. by Tallyhunco, 1340.
- — *s.* of Ferghal, *s.* of chief of Tullyhaw, ob., 1427.
- Cathal, *s.* of Mael-Sechlainn the Black, sl., 1502.
- Cobhtach, 1539.
- Cormac, *ss.* of, 1450, 1494; *w.* of, 1467.
- Donnall Gapped-tooth, *s.* of Thomas, *s.* of Ferghal, 1487, 1494; made the Magauran, 1495; sl., 1496.
- — *jun.*, *s.* of Donnall Gapped-tooth, 1521; sl., 1532.
- Donnchadh, ob., 1271.
- — the Freckled, future chief of Tullyhaw, ob., 1445; *ss.* of, 1428.
- — *s.* of Thomas, *s.* of Ferghal, town of burned, 1485; tanist of Tullyhaw, ob., 1486.
- Edmund, the Magauran, ob., 1504.
- Eoghan, the Magauran, *s.* of Thomas, ob., 1460; descendants of, 1497; *s.* of, sl., 1455; *ss.* of, 1494.
- Feidhlimidh, *s.* of Ferghal, sl., 1486.
- — *s.* of Thomas, *s.* of Ferghal, *s.* of Thomas, *s.* of Brian the Bregian, the Magauran, town of (Ballymagauran), burned, 1485; taken and set free, 1494; chief of Tullyhaw, drowned, 1495.
- Fer-dorcha the Bald, *s.* of Aedh, *s.* of Thomas, sl., 1540.
- Feradach the Tawny, sl., 1512.
- Ferghal, chief of Tullyhaw, ob., 1393.
- — *s.* of Thomas, sl., 1494.
- Mael-Sechlainn the Black, *s.* of, sl., 1455.
- — Friar of Dromahaire, burned, 1536.

Mac Shamhradhain.—cont.

- *Maghnus*, chief of Tullyhaw, ob., 1303.
- — the Cleric, s. of Aedh, s. of Eoghan, 1498.
- — the Tawny, sl., 1357.
- — s. of Thomas, s. of Thomas, s. of Ferghal, 1496 ; sl., 1497.
- *Matthew*, future chief of Tullyhaw, mortally wounded, 1359.
- *Mor*, d. of Aedh, w. of Mac Brien Mac Manus, ob., 1439.
- *Niall*, chief of Tullyhaw, ob., 1362.
- *Philip*, s. of Feidhlimidh, s. of Brian of Tullyhaw, 1496.
- *Ruaidhri* of the Largan, 3 ss. of sl., 1530.
- *Sitric*, ob., 1354.
- *Tadhg*, s. of Aedh, s. of Eoghan, 1498.
- — s. of Feidhlimidh, s. of Brian of Tullyhaw, 1496 ; descendants of, 1538.
- *Thomas*, sl., 1272.
- — taken, 1338 ; liberated, 1339 ; ob., 1343 ; 2 ss. of escaped, 1339.
- — s. of Ferghal, ob., 1458.
- — the Magauran, s. of Maghnus, raided and defeated in Tullyhaw, 1512 ; ob., 1532.
- *Torlogh*, s. of Aedh, tanist of Tullyhaw, sl., 1512.
- — *Galped-tooth*, s. of Cathal, s. of Art, sl., 1512.
- — s. of Donnchadh, s. of Thomas, sl., 1494.
- — the Freckled, s. of Thomas the Bald, s. of Feidhlimidh, 1538 ; sl., 1540.
- *Uaithne*, s. of Maghnus, 1521.
- *Una*, d. of the Magauran, w. of O'Reilly, ob., 1505.
- Mac Senaigh*, Andrew, master of melody, died of plague, 1371.
- Mac Senain*, Amlaim, 1130.
- *Cathalan*, sl. by Carbury (Sligo), 1103.
- Mac Sencha*, of O'Gara sept, 1359.

Mac.—cont.

- Mac Sennlaich* (Mac Shanley), sl., 1378.
- Mac Serrairigh* (Mac Sherry), s. of, sl., 1177.
- *Mac Craith*, bp. of Ardagh, ob., 1230.
- Mac Sgoloigi* (Farmer), Donnchadh, s. of Gilla-na-naem, schoolmaster of Lisgool, ob., 1456.
- *Gille-na-naem*, vicar of Cleenish, ob., 1441.
- *John*, herenagh of Rossory, ob., 1411.
- *Joseph*, ob., 1384.
- *Luke*, vicar of Aghalurcher, ob., 1394.
- *Thomas*, ob., 1469.
- Mac Shanley*, *see* *Mac Sennlaich*.
- Mac Sheehy*, *see* *Mac Sithigh*.
- Mac Sherry*, *see* *Mac Serrairigh*.
- Mac Simoin*, (Mac Simon), sl., 1366.
- Mac Simon*, *see* *Mac Simoin*.
- Mac Sinaigh*, Flann, house of, in Saxon-Third, Armagh, seized, 1127.
- Mac Sithigh* (Mac Sheehy), John, sl., 1397.
- *William*, sl., 1367.
- Mac Sitriug*, Edmond, 1494.
- Mac Soillig*, herenagh of Iniskeen, ob., 1085.
- Mac Somairlidh* (Mac Sorley), 1258.
- sl., 1247.
- *Edmond*, s. of Gilla-Padraig, sl., 1538.
- *Eoghan*, s. of Edmond, sl., 1538.
- *Jenkin*, s. of Emer the Freckled, taken and sl., 1487.
- *parson*, ob., 1536.
- Mac Sorley*, *see* *Mac Somairlidh*.
- Mac Suibhne* (Mac Sweeney), constable of North Connaught, sl., 1397.
- 3 of the name aided O'Donnell, 1522, 1540.
- sl., 1474.
- 2 ss. of, sl., 1367.
- and his s. taken, 1388.
- *Brian*, 1513.

Mac Suibhne.—*cont.*

- Conor, sl., 1397.
- Domnall, 1397, 1419.
- — the Freckled, s. of Suibhne the Dwarf, drowned, 1413.
- Donnchadh, sl., 1397.
- — s. of Eoghan the Connacian, drowned, 1413.
- Donnsleibhe, sl., 1397.
- Dubgall, sl., 1356.
- Eoghan, sl., 1351.
- — the Connacian, taken, 1359.
- — Gapped-tooth, s. of Mael-Muire, sl., 1494.
- — the Red, taken, 1470.
- John, b. of the Mac Sweeny, taken, 1380.
- Mael-Muire, s. of Eoghan the Red, sl., 1540.
- Murchadh, taken prisoner and died, 1267.
- — b. of the Mac Sweeny, taken, 1389.
- Torlogh, taken, 1359.
- — chief constable of Connaught, ob., 1378.
- of Bannagh (Tir-Baghaine), sl. by his b., Niall, 1535.
- — Brian of the Fleet, s. of the Mac Sweeney, sl., 1522.
- — Eoghan the Red, s. of the Mac Sweeney, Eoghan, 1497; taken, 1509; sl., 1513.
- — Mael-Muire, chief of Bannagh, ob., 1496.
- — Niall, slew his b., the Mac Sweeney, 1535.
- — s. of the Mac Sweeney, Eoghan, 1497.
- — — the Mac Sweeney, s. of Eoghan, constable, ob., 1524.
- Na Doe (=na-dtuath: *of the territories*), Murchadh, ss. of, 1540.
- of Fanad, 1435.
- — taken, 1456.
- — 1515.

Mac Suibhne of Fanad.—*cont.*

- — Conor, s. of Murchadh, sl., 1497.
- — Domnall jun., s. of Domnall, 1497.
- — Eoghan, s. of Domnall, 1497.
- — Mael-Muire, sl., 1472.
- — Niall, s. of Erimon, sl., 1513.
- — Ruaidhri, the Mac Sweeney, 1497.
- — — s. of Mael-Muire, ob., 1418.
- — Torlogh, s. of Mael-Muire, lord of Fanad, ob., 1400.
- of Munster, Brian, jun., s. of Brian, sl., 1498.
- — Edmond, s. of Dubdara and his b., sl., 1498.
- — Moelmore, taken, 1489.
- — Murchadh, s. of Ruaidhri, sl., 1489.
- — Ruaidhri, s. of Murchadh, sl. by his half-bb., 1527.
- of the Wood, taken, 1470.
- Mac Sweeney, *see* Mac Suibhne.
- Mac Taidhg, Hill of, 1158.
- mk., ob., 1362.
- Niall, s. of Concobar, sl., 1336.
- Mac-tail, *see* Cell-cuilind, abbots of.
- Mac Teighedhan, Adam, ob., 1340.
- Mac Ternan, *see* Mac Tighernain.
- Mac Tighernain (Mac Ternan), driven to Mac William, 1370.
- town of (in Tullyhunco), 1412.
- Brian, s. of Matthew, ob.; quatrain in praise of, 1365; w. of, 1364.
- Cairbri, s. of, sl., 1375.
- canon of Drumlane (choral) College, ob., 1490.
- Carrach-in-cairn, chief of Tullyhunco, ob., 1294.
- Cathal, s. of Imar, ob., 1367.
- Conor, the Mac Ternan, chief of Tullyhunco, sl., 1317.
- Cu-Connacht, chief of Tullyhunco, sl., 1412.

Mac Tighernain—cont.

- Eoghan, s. of, sl., 1375.
- s. of Cu-Connaecht, future chief of Tullyhunco, ob., 1418.
- Domnall, 1258.
- k. of Conmaicni, sl., 1078.
- Duarcán, chief of Tullyhunco, ob., 1294.
- Ferghal, chief of Tullyhunco, 1367.
- future chief of Tullyhunco, ob., 1427.
- Gilla-Isu, chief of Cenel-Brenainn, ob., 1281.
- s. of Brian, future chief of Tullyhunco, ob., 1424.
- Mor, chief of Tullyhunco, ob., 1282.
- The Red Gillie, s. of the Herenagh, sl., 1317.
- Gormgal, s. of Brian, the Lower Mac Ternan, ob., 1495.
- John, chief of Tullyhunco, ob., 1499.
- Mac Craith, chief of Tullyhunco, sl., 1258.
- Mael-Sechlainn, s. of Brian, future chief of Tullyhunco, ob., 1411.
- Mahon, sl., 1317.
- Matthew, sl., 1314.
- Sitriuc, s. of the Herenagh, ob., 1367.
- Tadhg, chief of Tullyhunco, ob., 1474.
- Tighernan, s. of Brian, ob., 1374.
- Thomas, chief of Tullyhunco, ob., 1361.
- Torlogh, s. of Brian, ob., 1374.
- of Buannaid, s. of, 1487.
- Mac Ternans, 25 of force of sl., 1375.
- Mac Thomais (Mac Thomas), Finemain, nun, d. of the Mac Thomas, ob., 1446.
- Gerald the Lamé, s. of John, s. of the Mac Thomas, sl., 1493.
- Mac Thomas, *see* Mac Thomais.
- Mac Traynor, *see* Mac Treinfher.
- Mac Treinfher (Mac Traynor), William jun., ob., 1505.

Mac—cont.

- Mac Quillin, *see* Mac Uibhilin.
- Mac Uaid, Hugo, parson and vicar of Collooney, parson, vicar, and herenagh of Kilskerry, ob.; quatrain in praise of, 1536.
- Mac Ualann, sl., 1382.
- Mac Ualghairg (Mac Golrick), ss. of, raided, 1485.
- Catherine, d. of Conor Mor, w. of Magrath, ob., 1470.
- Feidhlimidh, s. of Gilla-Padraig the Tawny, counsellor, sl., 1538.
- Gilla-Ciarain, s. of Mac Golrick, steward of Sil-Duibinnrecht, sl. by his sept, 1095.
- Mac Uchtraigh (Mac Uchtry), k. of Galloway, ob., 1234.
- Roland, k. of Galloway, ob., 1200.
- Thomas, raided Inishowen, 1212; pillaged Derry; built Coleraine castle, 1214.
- Mac Uchtry, *see* Mac Uchtraigh.
- Mac Ughosai and his s., and b., sl., 1303.
- Mac Ui Birn, Nem, 655.
- Mac Ui Conchobair, Ultan, 657, 663.
- Mac Ui Cormaic, Baetan, 664.
- Mac Ui Chualne, Cronan, 691.
- Mac Ui Chuind, Segan, 663.
- Mac Ui Loeghde, Cronan, 637.
- Mac-Ui-Neill-buidhe, defeated Foreigners, 1418.
- at war with O'Donnell, 1432.
- ss. of, blinded Henry Mac Ui-Neill-buidhe, 1426.
- ss. of, defeated Eoghan, s. of Niall jun. O'Neill, 1444.
- Brian the Freckled, sl., 1424, or 1425.
- Henry, blinded, 1426.
- Muircertach, raided, 1450.
- Mac Ui Teimhne, Comgan, 664.
- Mac Uibhilin (Mac Quillin), 1425, 1431, 1433, 1450, 1454, 1469, 1470, 1471, 1483, 1489, 1533, 1536.
- Adug, sl., 1355.
- Alexander, s. of Walter, hung, 1513.
- Conor, s. of Henry, sl., 1532.
- Cormac of the Route, sl., 1472.

Mac Uibhilin.—*cont.*

- Feidhlimidh, s. of Rughraidhe, s. of Jenkin, sl., 1490.
 - Garret, the Mac Quillin, s. of Richard, sl., 1493; ss. of, 1513, 1514.
 - Gerald, s. of Walter, sl., 1532.
 - Jenkin, ob., 1358.
 - — Carrach, 1470, 1472, 1493.
 - — the Red, s. of Richard., sl, 1489.
 - — the Red, s. of Tibbot, taken, 1470.
 - John, s. of Simug, sl., 1360.
 - Johnock, bonaght, 1310; sl., 1311.
 - Richard, s. of Rughraidhe, sl., 1513.
 - Route (in co. Antrim) of, 1357.
 - Rughraidhe, made chief of Route, and sl., 1472.
 - — the Mac Quillin, 1540.
 - Walter, s. of Cormac, s. of Jenkin, 1489, 1492; made Mac Quillin, 1493; sl., 1506; ss. of, 1513, 1514; other reference, 1495.
- Mac Uidhir (Maguire), chief brehon of, 1513.
- tribal counsellor of, 1533.
 - ollam of in history, 1483, 1528.
 - ollam of in jurisprudence, 1478.
 - medical ollam of, 1504.
 - ollam of in poetry, 1465, 1478, 1502.
 - master-wright of, 1479.
 - Aedh, 1419, 1421; ss. of, 1429, 1432, 1445.
 - — w. of, 1395.
 - — jun., sl., 1428.
 - — the Red, k. of Fermanagh, ob., 1363; w. of, 1364.
 - — s. of Aedh the Little, s. of Aedh, s. of Philip of the battle-axe, sl., 1452.
 - — s. of Amlaim, ob., 1350.
 - — s. of Brian, s. of Philip of the battle-axe, ob., 1471; ss. of, 1469.
 - — s. of the Maguire, Cu-Connacht, s. of Cu-Connacht, s. of Cu-Connacht, 1588.

Mac Uidhir.—*cont.*

- Aedh, s. of Donn, s. of Edmund, sl., with 7 of his people; 5 or 6 of his people taken, 1487; ss. of, 1496.
- — s. of Donnchadh, s. of Thomas, ob., 1477.
- — s. of Edmund, s. of Thomas jun., 1484, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1495; sl., 1506.
- — s. of Gilla-Patraic, s. of the Archdeacon, ob., 1463.
- — s. of Philip, 1395, 1421; ob., 1428; descendants of, 1539.
- — s. of Philip, s. of Thomas, sl., 1468; ss. of, 1468.
- — s. of Philip of the battle-axe, tanist of Fermanagh, 1407, 1468.
- — s. of Redmond, 1494.
- — s. of Thomas jun., ob., 1447.
- — jun., s. of Thomas, s. of Thomas, s. of the Black Gillie, ob., 1531.
- Aiffric, d. of Edmund, s. of Thomas, w. of O'Neill, ob., 1479.
- Ailbe, d. of Aedh, ob., 1477.
- — d. of the Black Gillie, w. of Mac Manus, ob., 1487.
- Amlaim, s. of Donn Carrach, chief of Muintir-Peodachain, ob., 1310; ss. of, 1322.
- — s. of Philip, s. of Amlaim, s. of Donn Carrach, chief of Muintir-Peodachain, ob., 1400.
- Aneslis, herenagh of Lusk, ob., 1059.
- Ardgall jun., s. of Donn, s. of Flaithbertach, 1359.
- — s. of Godfrey the Red, ob., 1445.
- Art, ob., 1375; ss. of, 1378, 1395, 1419, 1421, 1447.
- — s. of Amlaim, ob., 1371.
- — s. of Cormac, s. of Art of Coole, gs. of, sl., 1538.
- — s. of Domnall the Freckled, ob., 1473.
- — s. of Donnchadh, ob., 1482.
- — Carrach, s. of Edmund, 1484, 1485, 1486.

Mac Uidhir—cont.

- Art, s. of Edmund, s. of Thomas jun., 1487.
- — s. of Flaithbertach, 1359.
- — the Red, s. of Gilla-Padraig, s. of Edmund, sl., 1486.
- — of Coole, s. of Philip, sl., 1397.
- — s. of Tadhg the Black-eyed, s. of Mac Craith, sl., 1496.
- Brian, descendants of raided, 1515.
- — 13 of people of ss. of, sl., 1480.
- — future k. of Fermanagh, sl., 1378.
- — s. of Aedh, ob., 1503; s. of sl., 1503; ss. of, 1499, 1503, 1505.
- — Carrach, s. of Aedh, s. of Brian, sl., 1487.
- — jun., s. of Brian, s. of Philip, 1494; sl., 1496.
- — s. of Conor jun., ob., 1477; ss. of, 1490.
- — s. of Cu-Connacht (the Maguire), at war with his f., 1536.
- — s. of Donnchadh, ob., 1584.
- — the Ui-Manian, s. of Donnchadh, s. of Aedh, 1452; sl., 1469.
- — s. of Edmund, 1484.
- — s. of Edmund, s. of Thomas jun., 1487.
- — s. of Feidhlimidh, s. of Donn, s. of Cu-Connacht, sl., 1472.
- — the Scarred, s. of Flaithbertach, s. of Thomas jun., 1486, 1502.
- — s. of Gilla-Padraig, s. of the Great Archdeacon, ab. of Lisgool, ob., 1466; nurse of, 1456.
- — s. of John, s. of Domnall the Freckled, sl., 1500.
- — s. of John, s. of Philip, taken, 1499; ob., 1504.
- — — the Red, s. of John, s. of bp. Ros, parson of Aghalurcher, 1529.
- — — s. of Mac Craith, sl., 1379.
- — — s. of Maghnus, ob., 1356.
- — — the Deaf, s. of Oscar, ob., 1451.

Mac Uidhir—cont.

- Brian, s. of Philip, s. of Thomas, 1455, 1457, 1459; sl., 1462; ss. of, 1465, 1480; w. of, 1487.
- — s. of Philip of the battle-axe, ob., 1457.
- — s. of bp. Ros, s. of Thomas jun., canon choral of Clogher, parson of Aghalurcher and Cleenish, (rural) dean of Lough Erne, ob., 1518.
- — s. of Ruaidhri, ob., 1341.
- — s. of Torlogh, sl. for murder of O'Duigenan, 1534.
- Cathal, ss. of, 1473.
- — s. of Aedh, s. of Philip, ob., 1419.
- — s. of Brian, s. of Philip, sl., 1484.
- — s. of Donn s. of Edmund, sl., 1518.
- — the Swarthy, s. of Donn Cathanach, s. of Maghnus, ob., 1473.
- — s. of Donnchadh, s. of Aedh, 1497.
- — s. of Eoghan, s. of Aedh, 1497; ob., 1529.
- — s. of James, s. of Philip, ob., 1527.
- — s. of Ruaidhri, sl., 1399.
- — s. of Ruaidhri Blind-eye, ob., 1487.
- — s. of Thomas jun., sl., 1450.
- Catherine, d. of Donn, s. of Cu-Connacht, w. of Mac Manus, ob., 1440.
- — d. of John, s. of bp. (Ros), ob., 1498.
- — d. of Torlogh, ob., 1492.
- Colla, s. of Aedh, sl., 1471; s. of sl., 1471; ss. of 1471.
- — s. of Cu-Connacht, s. of John, s. of Cu-Connacht, sl., 1446.
- Conor, the Maguire, Scots in service of, 1504; submitted to O'Donnell, 1508; ob., 1527; town of (Enniskillen?) 1538.
- — jun., ob., 1441.

Mac Uidhir—*cont.*

- Conor the Red, s. of Aedh the Red, 1395, 1429; descendants of, 1489.
- — s. of Gilla-Padraig, s. of Edmund, ob., 1490.
- — s. of John, s. of Philip, sl., 1524.
- — s. of Maghnus, taken, 1407.
- — s. of Thomas jun., 1486, 1487.
- Cormac, s. of Aedh, s. of Philip, ob., 1492; s. of, sl., 1503; ss. of, 1470.
- — of Coole, gs. of Art, ob., 1480.
- — s. of Art., sl., 1383.
- — s. of Cu-Connacht (the Maguire), 1531, 1532, 1533; at war with his f., 1536; sl., 1539.
- — s. of the Black Gillie, s. of Aedh, s. of Philip, s. of Amlaim, s. of Donn Carrach, ob., 1453.
- — s. of John, s. of Edmund, sl., 1501.
- — s. of ab. Thomas, s. of Archdeacon Maurice, ob., 1481.
- Cu-Connacht, s. of Brian, s. of Philip, sl., 1484; ss. of, 1441.
- — the Coarb, s. of Cu-Connacht, s. of Brian [s. of Philip], 1513, 1519; s. of and b. of, given as hostages to O'Neill, 1522; made the Maguire, 1527; raided Maghnus O'Donnell, 1531; met Justiciary; invaded Tyrone, 1532; hung murderess of husband; burned two of her accomplices, 1534; aided Justiciary, Skeffington; raided Clogher bar., 1535; aided O'Donnell; at war with his ss.; hung John O'Neill, 1536; sl., 1537; d. of, w. of Brian Magennis, ob.; eulogium of, 1580; m. of, 1521; ss. of raided, 1538; other reference, 1533.
- — s. of Flaithbertach, s. of Thomas jun., 1486.
- — s. of the Black Gillie, s. of Torlogh, 1521.
- — s. of John, s. of Cu-Connacht, 1451; ob., 1481.

Mac Uidhir—*cont.*

- — s. of Mac Craith, ob., 1416.
- Cu-Connacht, s. of Philip, sl., 1379.
- — s. of Philip, ob., 1448.
- — s. of Redmund the Swarthy, s. of Donn, s. of Cu-Connacht, 1477.
- David, gss. of, 1447.
- Domnall, Lord of Clann-Fergaile, ob., 1364.
- — Carrach, s. of Aedh, sl., 1419.
- — — s. of Aedh, sl., 1421.
- — s. of Brian, s. of Philip, s. of the Black Gillie, sl., 1469.
- — s. of the Maguire, Cu-Connacht, the Coarb, s. of Cu-Connacht, s. of Brian, s. of Philip, 1532; at war with his f., 1536; taken, 1538.
- — s. of Domnall, s. of Art, ob., 1521.
- — s. of Donn, sl., 1464.
- — s. of Donn, s. of Domnall, s. of Art, sl., 1487.
- — s. of Donnchadh, 1383; sl., 1387.
- — s. of Gilla-Padraig, s. of Edmund, raided and sl., 1485.
- — s. of John, s. of Philip, taken, 1513; hung, 1518.
- — the Freckled, s. of Philip, 1438, 1439; sl., 1447.
- — s. of bp. Ros, s. of Thomas jun., s. of Thomas, ab. of Clones, ob., 1497.
- Donn, first k. of Fermanagh of the name of Maguire, ob., 1301, or 1302; descendants of, 1495.
- — Cathanach, ob., 1434.
- — s. of Cairpre, ob., 1467.
- — s. of Conor, s. of Aedh, sl., 1499.
- — s. of Conor, s. of Cu-Connacht, sl., 1513.
- — s. of Cu-Connacht, ob., 1435; descendants of, 1500.
- — the Red, s. of Cu-Connacht, sl., 1473.

Mac Uidhir—cont.

- Donn, s. of Domnall the Freckled, ob., 1488.
- — jun., s. of Donn, s. of Philip, ob., 1487.
- — s. of Edmund, s. of Thomas, 1484 ; sl., 1486.
- — s. of Eoghan, s. of Aedh, sl., 1477.
- — s. of k. Flaithbertach, ob., 1385.
- — s. of Philip, ob., 1442.
- — s. of Philip, ob., 1502.
- — s. of Philip of the battle-axe, 1447.
- — s. of Redmond, s. of Brian, s. of Henry, taken, 1504.
- Donnchadh, sl., 1359 ; descendants, of, 1502.
- — gs. of Tadhg, ob., 1442.
- — s. of Aedh, w. of, 1338.
- — s. of Aedh, ob., 1473 ; ss. of, 1470, 1485, 1490.
- — Blind-eye, s. of Brian, s. of Philip, ob., 1508.
- — s. of Conor, s. of Thomas, died of wound, 1502.
- — s. of Donn, s. of Philip, sl., 1496.
- — jun., s. of Donnchadh, s. of Aedh, 1467, 1471, 1477, 1481 ; sl., 1482.
- — s. of Maghnus, ob., 1402.
- — s. of Redmond, s. of Philip, 1494 ; sl., 1512.
- — s. of Ruaidhri, s. of Brian, sl., 1521.
- — s. of Thomas, 1450, 1468.
- — s. of Thomas, jun., s. of Philip, 1463 ; tanist of Fermanagh, 1471 ; taken and set free, 1472 ; ob., 1476 ; w. of, 1474.
- Dubaltach, s. of Eoghan the Red, sl., 1538.
- Dubchablaigh, d. of Thomas, k. of Fermanagh, w. of Mac Cawell, ob., 1444.

Mac-Uidhir—cont.

- Dubog, d. of Aedh, w. of Cu-Connacht Mac Mahon, ob., 1361.
- Edain, d. of Philip, w. of Magauran, ob., 1467.
- — jun., d. of Master John, w. of O'Breslen, ob., 1475.
- Edmund mutilated, 1450 ; ss. of, 1484, 1498, 1502.
- — s. of Aedh, s. of Brian, sl., 1501.
- — s. of Brian, s. of Philip, sl., 1484.
- — s. of Brian the Deaf, s. of Oscar, ob., 1449.
- — jun., s. of Edmund, 1484 ; sl., 1486.
- — s. of Eoghan, s. of Aedh, 1497 ; sl., 1503.
- — s. of Gilla-Padraig, slew his b., Eoghan, 1531.
- — s. of the Black Gillie, s. of Donnchadh, taken, 1492.
- — the Red, s. of John, sl., 1462.
- — s. of Philip, s. of Brian, 1506 ; sl. in eric of slaying, 1513.
- — s. of Philip, s. of Torlogh, sl., 1520.
- — s. of bp. Pierce, archdeacon of Clogher, parson and lord of Cleenish, ob., 1471.
- — s. of Thomas, hostage for his f., 1439 ; ss. of, 1486.
- — s. of Thomas jun., 1442, 1469, made k. of Fermanagh, 1471, or 1472 ; 2 chiefs made in opposition to, 1484 ; raided ; abdicated, 1486 ; ob., 1488.
- — s. of Thomas jun., s. of Thomas, ob., 1507.
- — s. of Thomas the Long-bearded, s. of Donn, s. of Philip of the battle-axe, ob., 1486.
- — s. of ab. William, s. of bp. Pierce, s. of archdeacon Maurice, ob., 1478.
- Eoghan, s. of Aedh, sl., 1469.

Mac Uidhir—*cont.*

- Eoghan the Tawny, s. of Aedh, s. of Gilla-Padraig, s. of Flaithbertach, sl., 1536.
- — the Stooped, s. of Art, sl., 1421.
- — s. of Domnall the Freckled, ob., 1494.
- — s. of Donnchadh, s. of Aedh, 1500.
- — s. of Edmund, sl., 1505.
- — the Red, s. of Eoghan the Red, sl. ; s. of, taken, 1538.
- — s. of Feradach the Stammerer, s. of Feradach, s. of Donn, s. of Cu-Connacht, sl., 1500.
- — s. of Gilla-Padraig jun., sl. by his b., Edmund, 1531.
- — s. of Thomas the Long-bearded, sl., 1486.
- — s. of Torlogh, s. of Philip of the battle-axe, sl., 1484.
- Feidhlimidh, s. of Brian of Tullyhaw, ob., 1506.
- — s. of Brian, s. of Conor jun., ob., 1518.
- — s. of Donn, s. of Cu-Connacht, s. of Philip of the battle-axe, s. of Aedh the Red, ob., 1481.
- — s. of Donnchadh, s. of Thomas, 1484, 1485, 1486, 1501 ; sl., 1508 ; s. of sl., 1484.
- — the Red, s. of Donnchadh the Red, sl., 1440.
- — the Black, s. of Gilla-Padraig, s. of Edmund, ob., 1533 ; ss. of, 1537.
- — s. of Ruaidhri, s. of Philip, sl., 1452.
- Feradach, s. of Donn, s. of Cu-Connacht, sl., 1439.
- — s. of Donn jun., s. of Donn sen., sl., 1500.
- — s. of Edmund jun., s. of Edmund, sl., 1487.
- — s. of Torlogh, sen., sl., 1487.
- Fergus, s. of Edmund, s. of Laisech, s. of Ros, 1497.

Mac Uidhir—*cont.*

- Finnghuala, d. of Art, ob., 1383.
- — d. of archdeacon Edmond, s. of bp. [Pierce], w. of O'Breslen, ob., 1479.
- — d. of Thomas jun., s. of Thomas sen., w. of Mac Mahon, ob., 1496.
- Flaithbertach, k. of Fermanagh, ob., 1327 ; descendants of, 1512, 1536 ; ss. of, 1500, 1502.
- — s. of Donn, s. of Edmund, sl., 1498.
- — s. of Eoghan, sl., 1469.
- — s. of Philip, s. of Torlogh, 1537, 1538.
- — s. of Ruaidhri, s. of Philip, sl., 1527.
- — s. of Thomas jun., ob., 1474.
- — s. of Thomas, s. of Philip, sl., 1484.
- Gilla-Isu, chief of Muintir-Peodachain, ob., 1389.
- — s. of Edmund, 1485, 1495 ; sl., 1501.
- Gilla-Padraig, ss. of, 1498, 1505.
- — the Maguire, 1538, 1540 ; s. of, 1537.
- — s. of Cormac, s. of Art of Coole, ob., 1530.
- — s. of Edmund, s. of Thomas jun., sl., 1484.
- — s. of Flaithbertach, s. of Thomas jun., 1486 ; sl., 1500.
- — s. of the Great Archdeacon, Maurice, s. of Matthew, ob., 1450 ; descendants of, 1538.
- — s. of Philip, s. of Cu-Connacht, 1484 ; ob., 1493.
- — s. of Philip, s. of Edmund, ob., 1535.
- — s. of Philip, s. of Torlogh, raided and sl., in Loughtee, 1520 ; ss. of, 1512.
- — s. of Redmond the Brefnian, sl., 1588.
- — s. of Thomas, s. of Donnchadh, sl., 1484.

Mac Uidhir—cont.

- The Black Gillie, drowned, 1342.
- — s. of Cathal, s. of Eoghan, 1539.
- — s. of Conor, s. of Thomas, jun., sl., 1500.
- — s. of Cu-Connacht, taken, 1522.
- — s. of Donnchadh, 1492.
- — s. of John, s. of Philip, sl. by bullet, 1588.
- — s. of Philip, s. of Cu-Connacht, sl., 1467.
- — s. of Torlogh, 1485; s. of sl., 1538.
- Glaisne, s. of Conor, jun., ob., 1457.
- Godfrey jun., s. of Godfrey the Red, ob., 1500.
- Gormlaith, d. of Aedh the Red, 1355.
- Graine, d. of Aedh, s. of Ardgall, nurse of ab. of Lisgool, ob., 1456.
- — the Freckled, d. of Aedh, ob., 1493.
- — d. of Conor, k. of Fermanagh, w. of Mac Manus, ob., 1529.
- — d. of Edmund, w. of Philip Maguire, ob., 1507.
- — d. of Thomas jun., w. of Cathal Mac Manus, ob., 1462.
- — d. of William, s. of bp. [Pierce], ob., 1476.
- Henry, s. of Brian, s. of sl., 1530.
- James, descendants of, 1536.
- — s. of Domnall, sl. with 3 of his people, 1539.
- — s. of Donnchadh jun., s. of Donnchadh sen., s. of Aedh, sl., 1500.
- — s. of Philip, s. of Brian, 1535; sl., 1538.
- — s. of Philip, s. of the Black Gillie, 1487; ob., 1506.
- — s. of Thomas, s. of Cormac, sl., 1539.
- — s. of Thomas the Red, s. of ab. William, sl., 1515.

Mac Uidhir—cont.

- John, descendants of, 1495, 1536.
- — ab. of Clones, ob., 1375.
- — s. of Art, sl., 1395.
- — s. of Cathal, sl., 1419.
- — s. of Cu-Connacht, made the Maguire by O'Neill, 1540.
- — s. of Cu-Connacht, s. of Philip, sl., 1431.
- — s. of Domnall the Freckled, sl., 1470.
- — s. of Domnall, s. of Art, lord of the Half Thirds, ob., 1538.
- — the Black, s. of Donnchadh, s. of Aedh, sl., 1465.
- — s. of Donnchadh, s. of Redmond, sl., 1540.
- — s. of Edmund, 1484.
- — s. of Henry Blind-eye, ob., 1491.
- — the Stooped, s. of Master John, s. of the Great Archdeacon [Maurice], parson of Collooney, ob., 1439.
- — s. of Oscar, sl., 1373.
- — s. of Philip, 1442 (ob.), 1465.
- — s. of Philip of the battle-axe, 1418.
- — s. of Philip, s. of the Black Gillie, Thomas sen., made the Maguire against Edmund, s. of Thomas jun., 1484; made k. of Fermanagh, 1486; taken, in violation of right of asylum, in Termon-Magrath; set free, 1496; hung thief, 1500; ob., eulogium of 1503; other references, 1483; 1485, 1487, 1488, 1493, 1498, 1499, 1502.
- — s. of Philip, s. of Torlogh, sl., 1532.
- — s. of bp. Pierce, s. of archdeacon Maurice, parson of Derryvullen, herenagh of Cleenish, ob., 1495.
- — s. of bp. Ros, s. of Thomas, canon choral of Clogher, parson and herenagh of Aghalurcher, ob., eulogium of, 1501; w. of, 1525.
- — s. of Ruaidhri, sl., 1506.

Mac Uidhir—*cont.*

- Kathleen, d. of Brian, s. of Conor, w. of Mac Manus, ob., 1490.
- Laurence, ab. of Lisgool, ob., 1527.
- Mac Craith, ob., 1376.
- — royal-heir of Fermanagh, raided, 1310.
- s. of Maghnus, ob., 1402.
- Maghnus, 2 ss. of sl., 1379.
- — town of ss. of, 1516.
- — s. of Aedh the Red, sl., 1358.
- — the Eoganian, s. of Aedh, s. of Brian, sl., 1501.
- — s. of Brian, s. of Conor, jun., s. of sl., 1512; w. of, 1472.
- — the Tawny, s. of Cairpre, s. of Donn, ob., 1449.
- — the Tawny, s. of Cathal the Swarthy, s. of Donn Cathanach, ob., 1487.
- — s. of Godfrey jun., s. of Godfrey the Red, sl., 1499.
- — s. of Godfrey the Red, ob., 1506.
- — s. of Maelduin, sl., 1486.
- — the Tawny, s. of Maghnus, s. of Cairbre the Tawny, ob., 1487.
- — the Eoganian, s. of Philip of the battle-axe, ob., 1440.
- — the Bald, s. of Redmund the Swarthy, s. of Donn, s. of Cu-Connacht, sl., 1495.
- Malachy, archdeacon of Clogher, ob., 1367.
- Margaret, d. of Domnall the Freckled, w. of O'Flannagan, ob., 1498.
- — d. of Philip, s. of the Black Gillie, w. of Mac Lennan, ob., 1469.
- — d. of Thomas sen., the Black Gillie, w. of Mac Gillroy, ob., 1493.
- Mathgamain, the Foreigner, ob., 1360.
- Matthew, s. of Oscar, ob., 1373.
- Maurice, s. of Matthew, s. of Oscar, archdeacon of Clogher, parson of Aghalurcher, lord of Cleenish and Rossorry, ob., 1423; w. of, 1427.

Mac Uidhir—*cont.*

- Medhb, d. of Ruaidhri Blind-eye, w. of Mac Gaillghile and mother of children of jun. abbot, ob., 1502.
- Mor, d. of Aedh, s. of Philip of the battle-axe, w. of O'Neill, ob., 1449.
- Muircertach, s. of Milchu, sl., 1379.
- Murchadh, s. of Eoghan the Red, s. of, taken, 1538.
- Niall, s. of Cormac, s. of the Black Gillie, s. of Aedh, drowned, 1462.
- — s. of Mac Craith, s. of Mathgamain, Official, 1458; Official of Lough Erne [deanery], parson of Inishkeen, ob., 1467.
- Oscar, s. of Art, s. of Flaithbertach, ob., 1375.
- Philip, chief of Muintir-Peodachain, ob., 1351.
- — chief of Muintir-Peodachain, ob., 1354.
- — of the battle-axe. k. of Fermanagh, 1356; *k. of the seven territories*; naval expedition by to, and capture of Rock of, Lough Oughter, 1369; defeated, 1379; ob., 1395; descendants of, 1494, 1506, 1508; constable and ollam of descendants of, 1540; physician of descendants of, 1520; ollam in poetry of ss. of, 1483; physician of ss. of, 1520; w. of, 1370.
- — s. of Brian, s. of Philip, 1484, 1500, 1506, 1508; ob., 1509; ss. of, 1512.
- — the Stammerer, s. of Cathal, s. of Eoghan, sl., 1536.
- — s. of Cu-Connacht, and his s., sl., 1468.
- — s. of Donnchadh, s. of Thomas, 1484, 1492, 1508.
- — s. of the Maguire, Edmund, 1486, 1495, 1504, 1508, 1518; sl., with 31 sl. or drowned, in Loughtee, 1520.
- — s. of Eoghan, s. of Domnall the Freckled, taken, 1512.
- — s. of Gilla-Isu, sl., 1389.

Mac Uidhir—*cont.*

- Philip, s. of Gilla-Padraig, 1506.
- — jun., s. of Philip, s. of Brian, 1535; raided Muintir-Peodachain, hung some and slew others, 1540.
- — — s. of the Black Gillie, Thomas sen., s. of Philip, s. of Aedh the Red, 1395 (born), 1419, 1421, 1438, 1439, 1442, 1445, 1455, 1457; ob., 1470; ss. of, 1457, 1469, 1474; w. of, 1468.
- — — s. of Torlogh, s. of Philip, 1484, 1485, 1486, 1494, 1498, 1499, 1502, 1506, 1508, 1512; ob., 1517; ss. of, 1512, 1538; w. of, 1507.
- — — s. of William, s. of bp., Ros, sl., 1492.
- — — tanist of Fermanagh, 1447.
- — — Pierce, ab., s. of, 1459.
- — — s. of Oscar, s. of Lochlann, bp. of Clogher, ob., 1450.
- — — Redmond the Red, s. of the junior ab., prior of Lisgool, ob., 1522.
- — — s. of the archdeacon, vicar of Cleenish, ob., 1534.
- — — the Swarthy, s. of Donn, s. of Cu-Connacht, ob., 1480.
- — — s. of Donnchadh jun., s. of Donnchadh sen., s. of Aedh, sl., 1500.
- — — s. of James, s. of Philip, sl., 1533.
- — — s. of Philip, ob., 1488; w. of, 1498.
- — — s. of Philip, s. of Brian, sl. in eric of slaying, 1513.
- — — s. of Ruaidhri, s. of Brian, sl., 1516.
- — — Ros and Rosa, s. of John, sl., 1440.
- — — s. of Ruaidhri, s. of Brian, taken, 1519; ob., 1523.
- — — s. of k. of Fermanagh, Thomas jun., consecrated bp. of Clogher, 1449; ob., 1483; other reference, 1471.
- — — s. of Torlogh, s. of Philip, ob., 1527.
- — — Rosa, d. of John, s. of Philip, ob., 1525.

Mac Uidhir—*cont.*

- — — Ruaidhri, 1438.
- — — s. of Aedh, ob., 1398.
- — — s. of Art, sl., 1383.
- — — the Tawny, s. of Art, sl., 1421.
- — — s. of Brian, s. of Philip, 1470, 1494, 1508; ob., 1524; ss. of, 1506.
- — — Carrach, s. of Cormac, s. of Aedh, 1523; ob., 1534.
- — — the Green, s. of Donn, slew his bb., Domnall and Thomas, 1464; ob., 1487.
- — — s. of Donnchadh, s. of Aedh, sl., 1471.
- — — s. of Edmund, sl., 1477.
- — — the Tawny, s. of Edmund jun., sl., 1501.
- — — s. of the Maguire, Edmund, s. of Thomas, 1476.
- — — s. of Edmund, s. of Thomas the Bearded, sl., 1501.
- — — of the Hospitality, s. of Flaithbertach, s. of Donn Carrach, k. of Fermanagh, ob., 1338.
- — — s. of Godfrey the Red, ob., 1468.
- — — s. of Godfrey the Red, ob., 1525.
- — — s. of Philip, s. of Cu-Connacht, sl., 1490.
- — — Blind-eye, s. of Thomas, ob., 1445; ss. of, 1536; w. of, 1451.
- — — s. of Rughruidhe, 1539.
- — — s. of Thomas jun., s. of the Black Gillie, Thomas sen., 1486; sl., 1495.
- — — Rughruidhe, s. of Conor, s. of Donn, sl., 1486.
- — — s. of Donnchadh, s. of Aedh, 1497; died of plague, 1520.
- — — s. of Torlogh, 1499, 1506.
- — — Sile, d. of bp. Ros, ob., 1499.
- — — Sorecha, d. of Philip, s. of the Black Gillie, Thomas sen., ob., 1500.
- — — Tadhg, sl., 1379.

Mac Uidhir—*cont.*

- Tadhg Blind-eye, s. of Aedh, s. of Philip of the battle axe, ob., 1439.
- — the Grey, s. of Art, sl., 1421.
- — s. of the Maguire, Edmund, s. of Thomas, sl., 1476.
- — the Black-eyed, s. of Mac Craith, sl., 1469.
- — s. of Philip, s. of Thomas, sl., 1450.
- — s. of Ruaidhri, s. of Brian, taken, 1519.
- — s. of Ruaidhri, s. of Philip, sl., 1452.
- — s. of Thomas, s. of Thomas jun., 1500.
- — s. of Torlogh, s. of Philip, 1485, 1486; emasculated, 1490; ob., 1515; w. of, 1490.
- Thomas, s. of Aedh, s. of Brian, s. of Philip of the battle-axe, sl., 1500.
- — the Bearded, s. of Donn, sl., 1464.
- — s. of Donn, s. of Edmund, sl., 1501.
- — s. of Donnchadh, 1508.
- — s. of Edmund, s. of Thomas, sl., 1473.
- — of the Rock, s. of Edmund, s. of Thomas, sl., 1530; ss. of, 1536.
- — s. of Philip, sl., 1467.
- — sen., the Black Gillie, s. of Philip, s. of Aedh the Red, made k. of Fermanagh, 1395; ob., 1430.
- — s. of Philip, s. of Edmund, sl., 1520.
- — s. of Redmund, sl., 1509.
- — jun., s. of [Thomas] the Black Gillie, s. of Philip, s. of Aedh the Red, born, 1394; taken, 1418; defeated, 1419, 1421; made k. of Fermanagh, 1430; raided Tullyhaw and Route, 1431; aided O'Connor Sligo, at war with O'Donnell, 1432; made peace with O'Neill, 1435; raided Tir-Hugh, 1436; cas. of, 1438, 1439; taken and set free, 1439;

Mac Uidhir—*cont.*

- raided Mac Donnells, 1441; went on pilgrimage to Rome, 1450; returned 1451; aided O'Neill, 1452; wars of, 1457, invaded Connaught, 1458; despoiled Magh Slecht and burned Ballymagauran; 1459; aided O'Neill, 1462; abdicated, 1471; ob.; panegyric of, 1480; w. of, 1439, 1466; other references, 1428, 1433, 1442, 1447, 1455, 1456.
- — s. of Thomas jun., s. of Thomas sen., the Black Gillie, taken, 1487; made Maguire against Edmund, 1484; defeated invaders, 1495; ransomed, 1496; tanist of Fermanagh, 1498; sl., 1501; brehon of, 1495; ss. of, 1536; other reference, 1486.
- — the Red, s. of ab. William of Lisgool, s. of bp. Pierce, ob., 1504.
- Torlogh, s. of Donnchadh, sl., 1379.
- — s. of Donnchadh, s. of Brian, s. of Philip, 1527; sl., 1531.
- — s. of Eoghan, s. of Torlogh, s. of Philip of the battle-axe, sl., 1484.
- — s. of Feradach, s. of Donn, s. of Cu-Connacht, sl., 1487.
- — s. of Flaithbertach, 1502.
- — s. of the Maguire, John, s. of, Philip, drowned, 1505.
- — s. of Oscar, s. of Tadhg, sl., 1536.
- — s. of Philip, s. of Thomas, 1446, 1455, 1475; sl., 1481; slayer of sl., 1482; ss. of, 1486; w. of, 1446; (2) 1487.
- — s. of bp. Pierce, prior of Lough Derg, canon choral of Clogher, parson of Derryvullen, ob., 1504.
- — Uaithne, s. of Maghnus, 1527.
- — Una, d. of Aedh, w. of O'Rourke, ob., 1427.
- — d. of the Maguire (Thomas jun.), ob., 1458.
- William, s. of the bp. (Ros), ab. of Lisgool, ob., 1483.

Mac.—*cont.*

- Mac Uidhrin, Echmarcach, chief of Clogher, sl. by Fermanagh, 1120.
 — Gilla-Crist, s. of, chief of Clogher, burned by stratagem in house of his fosterer in Tir-Manach, 1129.
 Mac Ulcha, Cormac, 1110.
 Mac Wattin (tribe name of the Barretts), country of (Tirawley), invaded, 1386.
 — Robert, eric of, 1413.
 Mac Uilliam (Mac William), 1370.
 — 1486.
 — (Lower) d. of, w. of O'Farrell, 1386.
 — — defeated gs. of earl, 1349.
 — — expelled Clann-Maurice, and invaded Clanricarde, 1366; at war with O'Connor, 1368.
 — — Edmund, ob., 1458.
 — — — s. of Ricard, defeated, 1512; ob., 1527.
 — — John of the Termon, made Mac William, 1527.
 — — — s. of Ricard, sl. by his sept, 1514.
 — — Meyler, s. of the Mac William, killed, 1384.
 — — Ricard, s. of Edmund, 1469; killed, 1479.
 — — Thomas, invaded Tirerrill, 1398.
 — — Ulick, s. of Edmund, 1512.
 — — Walter, made Mac William; submitted to by Upper Mac William, 1402.
 — — William, s. of Ricard, s. of Edmund, s. of Thomas, sl., 1494.
 See De Burgh.
 — (Upper) of Clanricard, Ricard, s. of Ulick, s. of Ulick, at war with O'Donnell, 1522.
 — — Richard jun., ob., 1387.
 — — Ulick, made Mac William, submitted to Lower Mac William, 1402; other references, 1403, 1404, 1407.
 — — — invaded Kilmaine, 1430; raided Kilmaine, 1431; defeated

Mac Uilliam.—*cont.*

- Richard de Burgh, 1467; town of (Clare-Galway) burned, 1469; invaded N. Connaught, 1471; ob., 1485; w. of, 1481.
 — — — s. of Ulick, made Mac William, 1485; invaded country of O'Connor the Red, 1487; at war with O'Donnell, 1495; ob., 1509.
 See Clann-Ricaird.
 Mac William, *see* Mac Uilliam.
 Mac Williams, Lower and Upper, at war with O'Donnell, 1522.
 Macha, Aenach-, 1021, 1103.
 — (Armagh?), devastated, 618.
 — alias of Conaille (*q.v.*), 878.
 — Conchobar of, 698.
 — Ui-Bresail-, *see* Ui-Bresail-Macha.
 Machair-Ua-Damain (in Fermanagh), defeat of, 1419, or 1421.
 Machaire (*Magherastephana* bar., co. Fermanagh), 1529; raided, 1530.
 — -na-croissi (*Magheracross*, in Omagh par., co. Tyrone, and Lurg and Tirkenedy barr., co. Fermanagh); church of burned, 1537; herenagh of, 1509.
 — -Gaileng (*Gallen* bar., co. Mayo), k. of, Aedh O'Rourke, 1171. *See* Gailenga.
 — -riabhach (Clare bar., co. Galway), burned, 1469.
 Macosquin, *see* Magh-Cosgain.
 Macrobius, ab. of Clones, ob., 1257.
 Mael-achidh, v.-ab. of Clonmacnoise, ab. of Devenish, martyred by Garrycastle bar., 896.
 — -aichdin, two ss. of, sl., 677.
 — -aichthen, of Terryglass, ob., 656.
 — -aichtin, ab. of Clonenagh, ob., 772.
 — -anfaidh, f. of Oengus, 710.
 — (mk.) of Killeigh, ob., 746.
 — -anfaith, f. of Congal, 725.
 — gs. of Boghaine, sl., 644.
 — -barrfind, priest of Clonmacnoise, ob., 916.
 — -bethach, herenagh of Devenish, ob., 946.

Mael.—*cont.*

- -na-mbo, k. of Ui-Cennselaigh, sl. by his sept, 1006 ; f. of Diarmaid, 1052, 1058, 1072, 1080 ; f. of Domnall, 1041 : gf. of Donnchad, 1115 ; s. of, 1042.
- -bracha, s. of Rimidh, ob., 622.
- -Brenainn, f. of Diarmait, 1074.
- -Bresail of Connaught, sl., 627.
- f. of Fogertach, 852.
- f. of Fiachna, 845.
- gs. of Boghaine, sl., 644.
- s. of Aedh, k. of Ui-Fiachrach, ob., 792.
- s. of Ailill of Cobha, k. of Dalaraide, ob., 825 ; f. of Cernach, 853.
- s. of Cernach, k. of Cremorne, sl. by Gentiles, after becoming monk, 849.
- s. of Maelduin, died of plague, 665.
- s. of Murchadh, k. of Cenel-Conaill, sl. in btl. by Cenel-Eoghain, 819.
- -Brichte and Mael-Brichti, ab. of Monasterboice, ob., 935.
- ab. of Clonmacnoise, ob., 892.
- bp. of Slane, ob., 877.
- f. of Cuilennan, 913.
- f. of Finsnechta, 855.
- f. of Muiredach, 935.
- f. of Oengus, 955.
- f. of Ruarc, 915.
- f. of Tuathal, 854.
- s. of Aedhacan, sl. in foraging party of Niall, k. of Ailech, 914.
- s. of Cathusach, deputy-herenagh of Armagh, sl., 1070.
- s. of Erudhan, coarb of Mac Nisse and Colman-Ela (ab. of Connor and Dromore), ob., 956.
- s. of Giblechan, k. of Louth, sl. by Iveagh, in 4th month of his reign, 914.
- s. of Mael-Domnaigh, ab. of Lismore, ob., 912.
- s. of Ruaidhri, f. of Mael-Coluim, 1029 ; f. of Gilla-Comgain, 1032.
- s. of Spelan, k. of Louth, carried off by Gentiles, 831 ; died a cleric, 869 ; f. of Garfith, 878 ; f. of Giblechan, 890.

Mael-Brichte.—*cont.*

- s. of Torman, went to Munster, to liberate pilgrim of Britons, 913 ; coarb of Patrick and Columba (ab. of Armagh and Kells), died aged, 927.
- -caich, s. of Cuserath Menn, ob., 784.
- s. of Seannal, won btl. of Fidh-coin, 629 ; k. of (Irish) Picts, ob., 666.
- -Cairnigh, s. of Conall, ab. of Dulane, ob., 938.
- -calcaigh of Connaught, sl., 627.
- -callan, ab. of Castledermot, ob., 923.
- -can, f. of Concobar, 938.
- -Canaigh, anchorite of Louth, ob., 815.
- -Caurarda, f. of Oengus, 881 ; f. of Mael-Patraice, 885 ; f. of Maelruanaidh, 872.
- -cere, chief of Ui-Cremthainn, ob., 879.
- -cerna, slew and sl. by Coirpri, 836.
- -Ciarain, ab. of Terryglass and Clonenagh, ob., 903.
- f. of Cormac, 983.
- s. of Conaing, k. of Tethia, died in old age as cleric, 880 ; f. of Lachtan, 894.
- s. of Conn, head of poor of Clonmacnoise, ob., 1079.
- s. of Eochacan, ab. of Clones, bp. of Armagh, ob., aet. 70, 915.
- s. of Fortchern, bp. of Dunleer, ob., 905.
- s. of Ronan, with s. of Gaithin in burning fort of Amhlaim and slaying Foreign chiefs, at Clondalkin, 867 ; royal champion of E. of I. and hero-plunderer of Foreigners, sl., 869.
- -cluiche, s. of Concobar, sl. in defeat of N. Connaught, 913.
- s. of Concobar, royal-heir of Connaught, sl. by stratagem, 923.
- -coba and Mael-cobo, gs. of Faolan, ab. of Cloyne, ob., 859.
- s. of Aedh, began to reign, as k. I., 612 ; sl., 614 ; f. of Aedh Roin, 654 ; f.

Mael-coba.—cont.

- of Blathmac, 670 ; f. of Brandubh, 630 ;
- f. of Cellach, 643, 650, 658, 664 ;
- of Conall the Slender, 637, 643, 650, 654.
- s. of Crummmael, ab. of Armagh, captured by Foreigners, 879 ; ended long life, 888.
- s. of Fiachna, k. of Ulidians, sl., 647.
- -coennach (r. Multeen, co. Tipperary), defeat of Ossory and Ormond at, 1043.
- -Coemghin, abp. of Ulidia (Down), ob., 1086.
- -Coluim, gs. of Canannan, k. of Cenel-Conaill, ob., 957.
- of Kenry, sl. in hosting of Donnchad, s. of Brian (Boruma), 1031.
- k. of Scotland, f. of Alexander, 1124 ; f. of Maria, 1118.
- s. of Cinaedh, k. of Scotland, slew s. of Mac Boete, 1033 ; ob., 1034.
- s. of Domnall, k. of N. Britons, ob., 997.
- s. of Domnall, k. of Scotland, sl., 954 ; f. of Cinaedh, 995 ; f. of Dub, 967.
- s. of Donnchad, slew Macbeathadh, and Gilla-Comgain in btl., 1058 ; arch-k. of Scotland, sl. by Franks, 1093 ; f. of Domnall, 1085 ; f. of Donnchad, 1094 ; Margaret, w. of, 1093.
- Great-head, s. of Henry, k. of Scotland, ob., 1165.
- s. of Mael-Brighte, k. of Scotland, ob., 1029 ; f. of Edward, 1093.
- -combair, ab. of Glendalough, ob., 790.
- -chon, f. of Bruide, 505, 560, 584 ; (Bruide) s. of, 558.
- -con, f. of Fergussan, 703.
- -corerai, f. of Finsnechta, 879.
- -corg[a]is, ab. of Lorrha, ob., 892.
- -corgais, (mk.) of Dromin, ob., 722.
- -cothaidh and Mael-cothaigh, coarb of Comgall and Mocholmoe (ab. of Bangor and Dromore, co. Down), ob., 953.
- k. of Ui-Fiachrach, defeated, 603.

Mael-cothaidh.—cont.

- s. of Fogertach, k. of Ui-Briuin, won btl. of Forath, 818 ; f. of Mughron, 872.
- -craibi, s. of Dubsinach, k. of Oriel, sl. in btl. of Dublin, 919.
- -cron, s. of Cathal, k. of Bregia, sl. by O'Regan, 1053.
- s. of Cobtach, k. of Loch-Lein, ob., 838.
- s. of Domnall, k. of Cenel-Loegaire, sl. in ignited house by Lune, 901.
- s. of Muiredach, j.-k. of (Munster) Decies, sl. at Carn-Lughdach by Mael-Sechlainn (k. I.), 858.
- -deich, s. of Conall, won conflict of Cul-corra, 652 ; won btl. of Delenn, 657.
- -dithraibh, s. of Eoganan, ob., 692.
- -doborchon, ab. of Killashee, ob., 829.
- bp. of Kildare, ob., 709.
- -doid, coarb of (ab. of Mucknoe), 958.
- -doith, f. of Feradach, 697.
- -Domnaigh, f. of Mael-Brighte, 912.
- vigil-keeper, ob., 1377.
- (cow-plague) 1324.
- -Doraidh [eponymous head of O'Muldorys], ancestor of Aedh, 990.
- gf. of Oengus, 962.
- gf. of Tigernan, 980.
- -dubh, of Connaught, sl. ; f. of Conall, 627.
- f. of Doir, 674.
- f. of Dunchad of Murresek, 683.
- f. of Maelfothartaigh, 697.
- (St.) Cloncurry of, 783.
- -duin, bp., herenagh of Aughrim, ob., 814.
- of Connaught, sl., 627.
- error of Translation ; *recte*, Mael-umai (*q.v.*), 682.
- f. of Artbran, 716.
- f. of Cleirchen, 993.
- f. of Cobthach, 812, 833.
- f. of Conallan, 882.
- f. of Conchobar of Macha, 698.
- f. of Congal, 676.

Mael-duin.—cont.

- f. of Donnchadh, 888.
- f. of Fergus, 683.
- f. of Feradach, 704, 712.
- f. of Flann, 891.
- f. of Flathnia, 778.
- f. of Mael-Bresail, 665.
- f. of Muiredhach, 863.
- f. of Murchadh, 819, 822, 823.
- f. of Murchadh, 887.
- f. of Oengus, 883.
- gf. of Bran, 712.
- gf. of Concobar, 772.
- k. of Magheross, ob., 817.
- s. of Aedh, k. of Ailech, died a cleric, after long suffering, 867; f. of Fachtna, 868.
- s. of Aedh, royal-heir of Ulidia, sl. by Foreigners on Strangford Lough, 924.
- s. of Aedh Alddan, won btl., 787; k. of N. of I., ob., 788.
- s. of Aedh Bennan, defeated, 640; burned, 641; f. of Congal, 690.
- s. of Aedh Bennan, k. of E. Luachair, ob., 786.
- s. of Alen, k. of Cremorne, ob., 611.
- s. of Cennfaeladh, Columban ab. of Raphoe, sl., 817.
- s. of Ciarmac, steward of Cenel-Binnigh, sl. by Conor O'Lynch, 1030.
- s. of Colman, sl., 641.
- s. of Conall, k. of Galtrim, captured by Gentiles, 842; sl. by Lagenians, 846.
- s. of Conall Crannamha, (k. of Scottish Dalriada) ob., 689.
- s. of Donngal, steward of Armagh, ob., 810.
- s. of Dubinnrecht, sl., 770.
- s. of Echtgal, k. of Brefny, sl. by Cenel-Feidhilmtho, 822.
- s. of Feradach, sl. in btl. of Druim-Corcerain, 728.
- s. of Fergus, sl., 620.
- s. of Fergus, sl., 641.

Mael-duin.—cont.

- s. of Fergus, won btl. of Righe, 781; k. of Lagore, ob., 785; f. of Coirpri, 836; f. of Oenghus, 825.
- s. of Furudran, ob., 662.
- s. of Gairbith, v.-ab. of Armagh, ob., 945.
- s. of Gormghal, k. of Ui-Meith, died a monk, 826.
- s. of Maelfitrich, burned kk. and sl., 681; f. of Fergal, 707, 710, 718, 721, 722, 741.
- s. of Maenach, sl., 669.
- s. of Mongan, ob., 698.
- s. of Muirges, fell in defeat of Connaughtmen by Gentiles, 838.
- s. of Oengus, k. of Cenel-Loeghaire, ob., 784.
- s. of Oengus, k. of Coill-Follamain, ob., 885.
- s. of Rigullan (k. of Scottish Dalriata), sl., 676.
- s. of Seannal, k. of Cenel-Coirpri, ob., 666; f. of Conchobar, 706; f. of Muirges, 698.
- s. of Sechnusach, k. of Fir-Cul, ob., 837.
- Ua-Ronain, sl., 670.
- -citigh, f. of Garbshith, 937.
- -Eoin, bp. and anchorite of Trim, ob., 931.
- -fabail, and Mael-fabhuill; s. of Cleirech, k. of Aidhne, ob., 891.
- s. of Loingsech, k. of Carricka-braghy, ob., 881.
- -Fecheni, coarb of Finnian (ab. of Moville), ob., 944.
- -Fiachrach, f. of Flann, 952.
- -find, f. of Tiprait, 913.
- -findan, bp. of Kildare, ob., 950.
- -Finnia, gs. of Maenach, coarb of Ciaran (ab. of Clonmacnoise), ob., 992.
- herenagh of Donaghpatrik, ob., 985.
- s. of Flannacan, defeated Ulidians and Dalaraide with great slaughter, 897; with Bregians and Cerball, with

Mael-Finnia.—cont.

- Leinstermen, expelled Gentiles from I., *i.e.*, from Dublin fort, 902; religious laic, k. of Bregia, ob.; 3 quatrains in praise of, 903; f. of Derbail, 931.
- -Finnen, gs. of Oenach, coarb of Fechin (ab. of Fore), bp. of Lame, ob., 993.
- s. of Uchta, bp.[-mk.] of Kells, coarb of Ultan and Cairnech (ab. of Ardbraccan and Clonleigh), ob., 969.
- -fithrich, s. of Aedh Uaridhnaich, sl., 629, or 630; f. of Maelduin, 681, 722; said to have been defeated and sl. by Ernaine, 636.
- -Fothartaich, k. of Cashel, ob., 957.
- -Fothartaigh, bp. of Ardstraw, ob., 680.
- f. of Brann the Fair, 670.
- f. of Cormac, 673.
- f. of Ruaidhri, 833.
- s. of Aedhgal, ab. of Errigal-Keerogue, scribe, ob., 810.
- s. of Artri, fell in btl. of Teltown, 791.
- s. of Fland, ab. of Fennor and Kilmoone, ob., 809.
- s. of Maeldubh, k. of Oriel, ob., 697; 2 ss. of sl., 719.
- s. of Maeltuile, sl. by Lagenians, 736.
- s. of Suibhne, k. of Ui-Tuirtri, ob., 669.
- -fuataigh, ab. of Ardbraccan, ob., 849.
- s. of Ernain, sl., 662.
- -gaimrid, most excellent scribe, anchorite, and bp. of Bangor, ob., 839.
- -garb, k. of Bright, sl. in defeat of Magh-Uatha, 933.
- -Girice, coarb of Feichin of Fore (ab. of Fore), ob., 932.
- -goan, s. of Echaidh, k. of Banagh, ob., 847.
- -guala, k.M., made allegiance with N. of I., at Rahue conference; sl. by Norsemen, 859; f. of Dublachtna, 895.

Mael.—cont.

- -imorehair, bp. of Aughrim, ob., 751.
- -Ioin, bp.-ab. of Roscrea, ob., 918.
- -Isu, gs. of Canannan, k. of Cenel-Conaill, sl. in btl. of Formail, 967.
- s. of Amalgaidh, took abbacy of Armagh after Dubdaleithi, 1064; coarb of Patrick, made circuit of Munster for the first time, and got full cess and donations, 1068; died in penance; succeeded by Domnall, 1091; f. of Aedh, 1095, 1105; f. of Flannacan, 1113.
- s. of Stopped Cleric, bp. of Ulidia (Down), ob., 1175.
- s. of Gilla-Brain, herenagh of Kilmore (-Oneilland), future coarb of Patrick, ob., 1200.
- -Martain, ab. of Louth, died in Magh-Ailbe, on feast of Dagan of Eneriley, Tues., Sep. 13, moon 13, 908.
- coarb of Cainnech (ab. of Aghaboe), ob., 889.
- coarb of Finnian (ab. of Moville), opposed expulsion of Saul Canons, 1175.
- s. of Assid, coarb of Comgall (ab. of Bangor), ob., 1055.
- s. of Moenach, ob., 953.
- -midhe, s. of Cumuscach, v.-ab. of Clonmacnoise, ob., 871.
- -mithich, f. of Dubindrecht, ob., 880.
- -mithidh, s. of Flannacan, destroyed Trevet by counsel of Flann (k. I.), 903; aided Donnchad in defeat of Fogartach and Lorean, 913; k. of Knowth, went in vain to ask aid of Gentiles to defend N. Bregia, 918; k. of Bregia, sl. in btl. of Dublin, 919; f. of Congalach, 939, 942, 944, 947, 948, 949, 956, 964.
- -mithigh, s. of Cinaedh, sl. by Gentiles, 844.
- -mithil, f. of Fergus, 894.
- -mocherghi, k. of Lecale, f. of Cumuscach, 913.

Mael-mocherghi.—*cont.*

- s. of Indrechtach, j.-k. U., sl. by his associates, 896; f. of Aindiarraidh, 897.
- -Mochta, herenagh of Clonard, ob., 942.
- k. of Fir-Rois, sl. by Louth, 1028.
- -Moedhoic, s. of Diarmait, sage, bp. of Leinster, sl. in btl. of Confey, 917.
- -mor Ua Mic hI (= Mael-mordha, *q.v.*), feat of (to slay and be sl. forthwith), 549.
- -mordha, slew Tuathal Mael-garb, 544, or 549. See Mael-mor Ua Mic hI.
- coarb of Ailbe (bp. of Emly), ob., 1074.
- f. of Braen, 944, 947.
- f. of Donnsluibhe, 1024
- 2 ss. of sl. in Magh-Coba, 1103.
- s. of Conghal, ab. of Devenish, ob., 924.
- s. of Diarmait, bp. and scribe, ob., 874.
- [—] s. of Eruman, sl. in raiding party of Niall, (k. I.), 914.
- s. of Gairbith, k. of Louth, beheaded by Cellach, royal-heir of Bregia, 891; f. of Gairbith, 912, 913.
- s. of Lorcan, k. of Ui-Cennselaigh, attacked and sl. in house, 1024.
- s. of Mac Clothna, coarb of Ailbe (bp. of Emly), outraged: house seized on in Emly, 7 sl., self escaped by favour of Ailbe and church, 1123.
- s. of Murchad, captured, and became k. L. in place of, Donnchad, 999; leg of broken by fall, 1009; fell in btl. of Dublin (Clontarf), 1014; f. of Bran, 1018, 1052.
- s. of Muirecan, k. of E. Kildare, sl. in btl. of Confey, 917; f. of Finn, 923.
- -muaidh, f. of Mathgamain, 1115.
- k. of Fir-Cell, had Durrow church broken upon him, was taken from it and sl., 1019.

Mael-muaidh.—*cont.*

- s. of Bran, slew Mathgamain, 976; k. of Desmond, defeated and sl. in btl. against Brian (Boruma), 978; f. of Cathal, Cian and Roghallach, 1014.
- s. of Osene, k. of Cremorne for one day, sl. by Ui-Mac-Uais of Bregia, 1020.
- -Muire, bp. of Downpatrick, ob., 1117.
- coarb of Cainnech (ab. of Aghaboe), ob., 1008.
- d. of Cinaedh Mac Alpin, ob., 913.
- d. of Niall, ob., 966.
- f. of Andiairedh, 903.
- f. of Crichan, 939.
- f. of Donnacan, 970.
- f. of Uidhrin, 1082.
- herenagh of Durrow, drowned in Assaroe, 973.
- herenagh of Tech-Fethgnai, ob., 953.
- s. of Eochaidh, coarb of Patrick, born, 963; replaced Muirecan as ab. of Armagh, 1001; full demand of given by Brian (Boruma), 1066; advised avenging profanation of Bell and Crozier of Patrick, 1013; with seniors and relics, brought bodies of Brian (Boruma) and Murchad and heads of Conaing and Mothla from Swords, and buired them in new tomb at Armagh, 1014; head of clerics of all N.W. of Europe, ob., 1020; f. of Aedh, 1042; f. of Aillbe, 1077; f. of Dubdaleithi, 1046, 1064.
- s. of Flannacan, royal heir of Oriel, sl. in raiding party of Niall (Black-knee), 914.
- s. of Gilla-Cumain, v.-ab. of Ard-straw, ob., 1179.
- s. of Scanlann, bp. (-mk.) of Armagh, ob., 994.
- -Mura, royal poet of I., ob.; quatrain in praise of as historian, 887.
- -ochtaraigh, ab. of Daire-eithnigh, sl. in btl. of Magh-lingsen, 800.

Mael-ochtaraigh.—*cont.*

- s. of Conall, ab. of Kilcullen and Kilnarnaghan, ob., 785.
- -ochtraich, f. of Bran the Fair, 671.
- -ochtrigh, ab. of Kilbrew, ob., 742.
- -odar, f. of Cerbhall, 694.
- gf. of Faelchar, 693.
- Blind-eye, k. of Oriors, ob., 641.
- s. of Forbusach, steward of community of Patrick for parts S. of Mountain (Slieve Breh, Meath), ob., 894.
- -odhor, anchorite, ab. of Devenish, ob., 870.
- gs. of Tindred, most learned physician of the Goidhil, ob., 862.
- -odran, verses of; mill of (near Mullingar), 651.
- -oghrai, s. of Congalach, k. of Lagore, sl. in stratagem by Fogartach, 908.
- -Patraice, f. of Aedh, 910.
- f. of Cellach, 847.
- f. of Coirpri, 944.
- f. of Colman, 948.
- f. of Conn, 1033, 1034.
- best scribe and sage, ab. of Trevet, steward of community of Patrick for parts S. of Mountain (Slieve Breh, Meath), 888.
- s. of Cellach, ab. of Monasterboice, died suddenly, 878.
- s. of Coscan, lector of Armagh, ob., 953.
- s. of Cubretan, herenagh of Slane, ob., 956.
- s. of Ermadhach, bp. of Armagh, ob., 1006.
- s. of Mael-Caurarda, k. of Oriel, sl. by his associates, 885.
- s. of Maeltuile, ab. of Armagh, died old, 936.
- s. of Morand, ab. of Drumcliff and Ardstraw, ob., 923.
- s. of Niall, ab. of Slane, ob., 890.

Mael.—*cont.*

- -Petair, bp.-ab. of Terryglass, ob., 895.
- gs. of Tolach, coarb of Brenand (ab. of Clonfert), ob., 992.
- -Poil, coarb of Feichin (ab. of Fore), ob., 1001.
- s. of Ailill, sage, bp. of race of Aedh Slane (bp. of Inan), ob., 922.
- -racho, f. of Cellach, 701.
- -ruain of Connacht, sl., 627.
- bp. of Lusk, ob., 883.
- bp. [*recte*, mk.] (founder) of Tallaght, ob., 792; Tallaght of, 803, 870.
- -ruanaidh, and Mael-ruanaigh, descendant of Donnall, k. of Cenel-Lughdach, sl. by men of Magh-Itha, 1011.
- descendant of Maeldoraidh, k. of Cenel-Conaill, brought by Brian (Boruma), in submission, to Kincora, 1011; defeated by Flaithbertach, 1012; defeated Connacians, 1013.
- f. of Aedh, 951.
- f. of Brian, 1004.
- f. of Donnall, 1057.
- f. of Flann, 845.
- gf. of Mael-Sechlainn, 1030.
- gs. of Carrach Calma, sl. in defeat of Conor O'Melaghlin, 1033.
- gs. of Ciardha, k. of Carbury (Meath), sl. by Teffians, 993.
- gs. of Dubad, ob.; f. of Mael-Sechlainn, 1006.
- s. of Ardgar, slew his b., Gilla-Comgaill, k. U., 1005, or 1006; sl. by Matudhan, 1007.
- s. of Cathusach, vice-ab. of Lusk, ob., 839.
- s. of Concobar, sl. by Donnchad (k. I.), 928.
- s. of Cuchoirne, k. of Eli, sl., 1050.
- s. of Cumuscach, chief of Sil-Duibhthire, sl. in raiding party of Niall (Black-knee), 914.

Mael-ruanaidh.—cont.

- s. of Donnchad, slew Blathmac, ab. of Clonfad, 799; defeated by Diarmaid, s. of Concobar, but escaped, 841; k. of Meath, ob., 843; f. of Mael-Sechnaill, 839, 843, 845, 847, 856, 858, 862, 916, 941, 944, 997, 1019.
- s. of Flann, royal-heir of Ailech, sl. by Cenel-Conaill, 941.
- s. of Flann, royal-heir of I., sl., with many nobles, in ignited house, by Lune, 901.
- s. of Flann, and his s., sl. by Clann-Fiangusa, 964.
- s. of Flannacan, sl. by Louth, 1006.
- s. of Maelchaurarda, chief of Ui-Mac-Uais of the N., ob., 872.
- -ruba went to Britain, 671; founded Applecross church, 673; ob., aet. 80, in Applecross, 722; coarb of, 737.
- gs. of Moinach, ob., 776.
- -Samna, coarb of Cainnech (ab. of Aghaboe), ob., 971.
- -Sechlainn, and (by metathesis), Mael-Sechnaill, f. of Concobar, 1003.
- f. of Concobar, 1105.
- f. of Lochlainn, 1023.
- descendant of Brec., slew [Faetan] s. of Buata in Lismore, 1051.
- gs. of Flann, royal heir of Tara, ob., 921.
- gs. of Maelruanaidh, k. of Ui-Cremthainn, slew Tadhg [O'Connor of the White Steed, k. C.], 1030.
- *Got*, k. of Meath, ob., 1025.
- s. of Cennfaelad, ob., 1050.
- s. of Domnall, born, 948; [k. I.] defeated Foreigners at Tara, 980; defeated Domnall, k. L., and Imar, 983; led hosting to Connaught and laid Magh-Ai in ashes; plundered Connaught, razed its crannogs and slew its chiefs, 985; won btl. of Carn-fordroma, 989; slew Donnchad, 991; hosting to, and great spoils taken from, Connaught by, 992; slew Eicnech, k. of Lune, in

Mael-Sechlainn.—cont.

- abbot's house, Donaghpatrik, 993; burned Swords, 994; blinded Dominall, 997; with Brian (Boruma), led hosting against, and got hostages of, Foreigners for peace towards Irish, 998; led hosting to and wasted Connaught, 998; made millstones of Moynalvy Stone; took spoil from Leinster, 999; defeated and slew almost all the Foreign and Leinster foray-party at Feartagh, 1000; made Athlone causeway, 1001; slew Merlechan and Brotnudh; with Brian (Boruma) on Dundalk hosting, 1002; k. of Tara, near death by fall from horse, 1004; made great avenging foray on Leinstermen, 1009; with Brian (Boruma) at Annaghduff, 1011; led hosting, in absence of (k.) Flaithbertach, into Tir-Eogain, to Magh-da-gabhul, burned Tullyhog and took spoil, 1012; made foray in Louth, by direction of Mael-Muire and Brian, to avenge profanation of *Finnfaidhech* (*q.v.*) and breaking of Crozier of Patrick (*q.v.*); few of his household defeated by forayers of Ualgarg; himself defeated same and slew Ualgarg; abandoned Ed hill to Flaithbertach; house of; f. of Flann, 1013; joined Brian (Boruma) in hosting to, and btl. of, Dublin (Clontarf), 1014; aided by Flaithbertach, went from Meath on hosting into Leinster, which he pillaged and took spoil and hostages, 1015; massacred Foreigners and Lagenians at Odba, 1017; arch-k. I., ob., 1022; f. of Domnall, 1019; f. of Aedh the Little, 1023; f. of Flann, 1013, 1042; f. of Muircertach, 1049; f. of Niall, 1044, 1047, 1056; gf. of Concho-bar, 1049; steward of, Caismidhe, 1018.
- s. of Donnchadh, one of 3 j.-kk. of Meath, sl. by Domnall (O'Melaghlin), 1125.
- s. of Maelruanaidh (k. of Meath), slew Crunnmael, steward of Durrow.

Mael-Sechlaimn.—*cont.*

- 839; slew Diarmaid, s. of Concobar, 841; captured Turges and drowned him in Lough Owel; pillaged Donnchadh and Flann, 845; defeated with great loss, by Tigernach, 846; began to reign (as k. I.), 847; defeated Foreigners, with 700 sl., in Forragh, 848; encampment of, in Croboy, 849; opposed by Cinaedh, 850; drowned, Cinaedh, 851; conference of with Matodhan (k. U.) at Armagh, 851; k. of Tara, went to Mullaghmoney and brought pledges of Munstermen, 854; war between and Gentiles aided by Galloway; took hostages of Munster from Cashel, 856; with Men of I., went to Munster, stayed 10 nights at Blackwater, pillaged S. to sea, after defeat of Munster kk. at Carn-Lughdach, where Maelcron, j.-k. of Decies, was sl., took off hostages of Munster from Gowran Pass to Dursey Island, and from Kinsale to Inisheer, 858; at Rahue Conference, 859; hosting by into N. of I.; army of defeated night attack on camp, slew many and kept position, 860; k. of all I., ob., Tues., Nov. 30, in 16th year of reign, 862; (Muirgel) d. of, slew (Otir), s. of Ausle, 883; f. of Flann, 877, 879, 882, 888, 901, 903, 904, 906, 908, 910, 914, 916, 944, 948; gf. of Aedh, 919; gf. of Cerball, 993; gf. of Concobar, 919; gf. of Domnall, 921; gf. of Donnchad, 913, 919, 920, 927, 938; gf. of Ligach, 923; [g]f. of Murgel, 928; gf. of Oengus, 903, 914, 916.
- s. of Maelruanaidh, ob., 1006; f. of Archu and Ardgar, 1019.
- s. of Maelruanaidh, royal-heir of Ailech, died from sorcery, 997; f. of Niall, 1061, 1068.
- s. of Niall, j.-k. of S. Bregia, sl. in treachery by Ulf, a Black Foreigner, 870.

Mael.—*cont.*

- -Sempuil (*Derotee of Old Paul*, the first hermit), f. of Colgu, 922.
- -Sinchill, s. of Mughron, lord of Offaly, ob., 881.
- -snechtai, s. of Lulach, k. of Moray, ob., 1085.
- -suthain, descendant of Cerball, chief sage of I., k. of Eoghanacht of Lough Lein, ob., 1010.
- -teimin, f. of Indeirghi, 909.
- -tole, f. of Forbogach, 774.
- gf. of Huareridhe, 782.
- -toli, f. of Dubdaerich, 823.
- -tuile and — -tuili, ab. of Bangor, went in exile, 817; ob., 820.
- -uidhir, f. of Forbasach, 852.
- gf. of Eladach, 738.
- -uma, s. of Baetan, ob., 610.
- -umai, ab. of Inisheer, ob., 867.
- ab. of Terryglass, ob., 752.
- bp. of Armagh, ob., 1032.
- bp.-ab. of Dulane, ob., 872.
- f. of Clothobar, 886.
- f. of Donnacan, 843.
- f. of Dungal, 672.
- f. of Dubtach, 869.
- f. of Fianamail, 680.
- f. of Mael-Fothartaigh, 736.
- f. of Mael-Patraic, 936.
- (Maelduin in Translation by oversight) f. of Suibne, 682.
- gf. of Sotheathach, 738.
- gs. of Cuanu, ab. of Clonmacnoise, ob., 877.
- s. of Ceithernach, steward of Fennor, ob., 829.
- s. of Cilu, ab. of Clonfert, ob., 888.
- s. of Crunnmael, f. of Flann the Fair, 700.
- s. of Duncan, coarb of Tigernach and Cairnech (ab. of Clones and Clonleigh), ob., 945.
- s. of Fechnach, ab. of Glasnevin, ob., 885.

Mael-umai.—*cont.*

— s. of Oengus, sl., 635.

— s. of Oengus, ob., 790.

— -umhai, s. of Tothal, fell in btl., 766.

Maelan, k. of Ui-Dorthain, sl. by Cenel-Eogain, in brawl at Armagh, 1009.

— lector of Kells, sages of Irish, ob., 1050.

— s. of Eicnech Ua Leochain, k. of Morgallion and Lune, sl., 1018; f. of Laidhgnen, 1051; gf. of Amlaim, 1076, 1077; gf. of Leochan, 1060.

Maeligain, Muintir-, 1485.

Maen (*Moone*, co. Kildare), herenagh of, Aedh, 1005.

Maenchonain (Anglesey Island), Welsh held in subjection in, 865.

Maen-magh, *see* Moen-magh.

Maenach, ab. of Dunleer, ob., 721.

— gf. of Mael-Finnia, 992.

— s. of Fingin, k. of Munster, ob., 662.

— f. of Maelduin, 669.

Maer (*Steward*), *s.rr.* Steward; Steward, Great; Stewards.

Maethal (*Mohill*, co. Leitrim), mon. of, 1430; prior of, 1486.

Mag Arachain, Nicholas, ob., 1456.

— Simon, canon and granger of Lisgool community, ob., 1431.

Mag Buidechain, Donnehadh, sl., 1306.

— Flaithbertach, sl., 1281.

Mag Buirree, gallowglas, sl., 1346.

— leader of gallowglasses, sl., 1305.

Mag Coscraídh (Mac Coscrey), Cormac, cleric eminent in Canon and Civil Law, ob., 1498.

— Thomas the Tawny, herenagh of Clones, ob., 1506.

Mag Dhuibne and Mag Uibne (Magiveney), Fersithi, bp. of Kilmore, ob., 1464.

— Matthew, bp. of Kilmore, ob., 1314.

Mag Fiachrach, d. of, w. of O'Reilly, 1231.

Mag Uinsennain (Mac Elsinan, Mac Gilson, Gilson), Feidhlimidh, brehon of O'Donnell, Official of Raphoe, eminent cleric, ob., 1507.

— Tomaltach, w. of, 1538.

Magauran, *see* Mac-Shamhradhain.

Magawley, *see* Mac Amhalgadha.

Magennis, *see* Mac Aenghusa.

Mageoghegan, *see* Mac Eochagain.

Magh (*Muff*, co. Cavan), 1502.

Magh-Ai (the plain in Roscommon co. between Belanagare and Roscommon town, Castlereagh and Strokestown), 702; Clann-Cathail of, 735; hosting into and pillaging of by Ua Mael-doraidh and Ua Ruairc, 1014; kk. of, Fland, 754; O'Mulrony, 1197; Loch-Neill in, 1015; reduced to ashes by Mael-Sechnaill, 985.

— -Ailbe (N. E. part of Carlow bar., co. Carlow, and Kilkea and Moone bar., co. Kildare), 903; Mael-Martain, ab. of Louth, died in (mon. of), 908; btl. of, 533.

— -Ainir (-Enir: the plain in Oneilland W. and Lower Orior barr., co. Armagh, in which Kilmore par. lies), 874.

— -bile (*Morille*, co. Down), abbots of:—
Affiath, 743.

Airmadhach, 831.

Airmedach, 890.

Colman, 736.

Cuanan of Glenni, 747.

Domnall (coarb of Finnian), 1019.

Flaithbertach (coarb of Finnian), 1098.

Flannabra, 825.

Liber, 949.

Mael-Fecheni (coarb of Finnian), 944.

Mael-Martain (coarb of Finnian), 1170.

Sillan, 619.

Mael-Brighte Ua Crichiden (coarb of Finnian), 1007, 1025.

Magh-bile.—*cont.*

- bishops of, Finnian (founder), 570, Sinell, 603; burned by Gentiles, 825; coarb of Finnian (ab.) of, 1170, 1175; community of, 1170: herenagh of, Culoingsi, 955; monks of:—Cronan, 650; Huidreni, 694; oratories of burned by Gentiles, 825; slaying in, 1167.
- -Brecraidlie (*Moybreckrie*: Moygoish bar., Westmeath), cas. of, 1295.
- Bregh (*Plain of Bregia*: part of S. Meath washed by Boyne), churches, forts, and houses of pillaged by 2 Norse fleets, 837; Feartagh in, 1000; k. of, Niall Black-knee (k. I.), 919; snow on, 635; Stone of Moynalvy, chief monument of, 999; wasted, 721; wasted by Saxons, 685.
- -Bregmuine (*Moybraune*: Brawney bar., Westmeath), 1463, 1489.
- -Bregair (probably in Longford), defeat of O'Conors by Leinster in, 1110.
- -Cetne (plain between rr. Erne and Drowse, co. Donegal), 1012, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1307, 1310, 1311.
- -clair and — -imclair (the plain in which Dungannon stands), 1200; Donaghmore (in Dungannon bar., co. Tyrone) of, 1539.
- -Coba and — -Cobo (plain of Iveagh, co. Down), cas. of, 1188, 1252, 1253; Cinaedh sl. in, 808; hosting to, and camp in, by Cenel-Eogain, 1102; hosting by Muircertach O'Brien to, 1113; hosting by Conor O'Loughlin to, 1128; hosting by Domnall O'Loughlin to, 1104, 1113; raid in; defeat of Munster and Leinster in, 1103; Ulidian force in, 1109.
- -Conaille (*see* Conailli-Cerd), Ath-da-ferta in, 819.
- -Corainn, hosting of Brian (Boruma) to, 1011.
- -Cosgain (*Macosquin*: Coleraine bar., co. Londonderry), mon. of, 1505.

Magh.—*cont.*

- -Culind (in Iveagh, co. Down), 703.
- -dachainnech (in Louth), defeat of Oriel in, 1041.
- -da-claine (*plain of two slopes*: Donagh par., co. Monaghan), church of ignited, 1508.
- -da-gabhul (*plain of two forked streams*: most probably, an alias of Magheraglass, *q.v.*), hosting to, 1012.
- -Dairben, massacre of Ui-Maine in, 778.
- -dula, hosting of Muircertach O'Loughlin to, to expel O'Gormley from Cenel-Moen, 1160.
- -duma (*Moydow* bar., co. Longford), cas. of, 1295; k. of, Conn, 954.
- -dumai (plain near Armagh), army of Mael-Sechnaill, k. I., attacked without effect in camp at, 860.
- Eine, — -Ene, and — -Eni (alias of Magh-Cetne [*q.v.*]), 1420, 1432, 1522, 1535.
- -Elni (a plain near Coleraine), btl. of, 709.
- -Enghaide (*Moy*: a plain S. of Garadice Lake, co. Leitrim), 1350, 1433.
- -Eo and Magh-Eo of the Saxons (*Mayo* par., co. Mayo), bishops of:—
Aedan, 773.
Gerald (founder), 732.
Ceile O'Duffy, 1210.
Ua Mailin, 1183, 1184.
- burned, 783.
- -Fea (in co. Carlow), 490.
- -Femhin, *see* Femhin [Magh-].
- -Fitharta (in N. Meath, or N. Louth), hosting of Muircertach O'Loughlin to, 1162.
- -imclair, *see* Magh-clair.
- -inis (Lecale bar., co. Down), Gentiles defeated by Ulidians in, 825.
- -Itha (S. half of Raphoe bar., co. Donegal), conflict in, 734; Donagh-

Magh-Itha.—*cont.*

more of, 1064; Gentiles defeated by Niall (k. I.) in, 845; kings of:—

Dubsinna, 907.

Niall O'Gormley, 1177.

Son of Muiredach, 1016.

— Men of:—defeated Fermanagh at Ergal Ford, 1080; defeated Keenaght at Balteagh, 1076; had skirmish with Oriol, 1050; slew:—Maelruanaidh, k. of Cenel-Lughdach, 1011; O'Hogan, lawgiver of Tullyhog, 1103; Ua Duibhdara, k. of Fermanagh, 1128; with Mac Loughlin in Cenel-Binnigh raid, 1053; raided, 1056; wasted Ardstraw, Clooney, Donaghmore, and Nurney, 1179; other references, 1178, 1181, 1199, 1201, 1248.

— -Itho of Fotharta (perhaps = Magh-Fea, *q.v.*), pestilence broke out in, 664.

— -itir-da-glais and Magh-etir-di-glais (*Magheraglass*, Kildress par., Dungannon bar., co. Tyrone), Flann (k. I.) encamped in, 882; herenagh of, Flann, 952.

— -Lena and -Leine (*Moylena*, King's co.), defeat of Cathal (k. of Cenel-Emai) in, 1078; meeting of O'Conor and Men of I. in, 1168.

— -Life and Magh-Liphi (*the plain* in Kildare, traversed by the *Liffey*), 462; churches, forts and houses of, pillaged by 2 Norse fleets, 837.

— -Line (*Moylinny*: Upper Antrim bar., co. Antrim), 682, 1199, 1513.

— -Lingsen (in Oriors), btl. of, 800.

— -Liphe, *see* Magh-Life.

— -Lughad (in Lr. Toome bar., co. Antrim), chief of, 1219; defeat of, 1160.

— -luinge (in Tíree Island), burned, 673; penitent of, Conall, 775.

— -Luirg (*Moylurg*: Boyle bar., co. Roscommon), burned, 1331, 1385, 1526.

— chiefs or kings of (Mac Dermots), 1218, 1281, 1288, 1293, 1294, 1297, 1316, 1383, 1486.

Magh-Luirg, kk. of.—*cont.*

Aedh, 1458.

Conor, 1187.

Conor, 1336, 1340, 1342, 1343.

Conor, 1497.

Cormac, 1499.

Ferghal, 1343.

Ferghal, 1367, 1368.

Maelruanaigh, 1331.

Maelruanaigh, 1414, 1421.

Tedhg, 1497, 1499.

Tomaltach, 1331, 1336.

Tomaltach, 1419.

Tomaltach, 1458.

Mac Dermot.

— kings of (O'Mulronys), 1197, 1260; Muirghis O'Mulrony, 1187; Men of, 1363, 1499; raided, 1211, 1315, 1487, 1512, 1517, 1527; tanist of, 1368; wasted, 1351, 1377; other references, 1321, 1330, 1350, 1398, 1405, 1407, 1433, 1509, 1524, 1528.

— -Manonn, 711.

— -Murtheimhne (a plain in Louth co.), btl. in, 735; hosting to by Brian (Boruma), 1012; hosting by Domnall, k. I., to, 756; wasted by Britons and Uliadians, 697. *See* Conailli-cerd and Conailli-Muir-theimhne.

— -nillsen (N. of Armagh city) 921.

— -Nissi (*Moynishy*, in Leitrim bar. and co.), 1367.

— -nuadhat (= Magh-luadhat, by interchange of *l* and *n*, *Plain of fleetness*: *Maynooth*, co. Kildare), cas. of taken by treachery, 1535.

— -ochta (in S. of Kildare co.), hosting by Niall (k. I.) against Feidhlimidh (k. M.) to, 841.

— -ochtair, btl. of, 590.

— -Singittae (in Lower Kells bar., Meath), btl. of, 714.

— -slecht (*Moyslaught*, in Tullyhaw bar., co. Cavan), 620, 1459.

— -Tail, 445.

— -Tregha in Teffia (*Moytra*, in Longford co.), 700; lord of, Macawley, 1497.

Magh.—cont.

— -'Tuiredh (*Moytura*: a plain in Sligo co.), 1399.

— -Uatha (perhaps in E. Meath), defeat of, 933.

— (in Donegal) 48 of Magh-Itha cattle-spoil drowned in r. of, 1056.

Maghen, Mughdoin-, 794.

Maghera, *see* Rath-Luraigh.

Magheracross, *see* Machaire-na-croissi.

Magheraglass, *see* Magh-itir-da-glais.

Magherastephana, *see* Machaire.

Magheraghty, *see* Mac Airechtaigh.

Maghnus, maderaid in Leitrim; overtaken by and defeated Tigernan O'Rourke at Ardee, 1128.

— k. of Lochlann, took fleet to Man; made year's peace with Irish, 1102; sl. on Ulidian raid, 1103.

Magiveney, *see* Mag Dhuibne.

Maglaine, sl., 561.

Maglene, gf. of Mac-riaghoil, 822.

Maguire, *see* Mac Uidhir.

Maic-Rime, Ard-, btl of, 792.

Maichtech, f. of Ailbrenn, 884.

Maighen (*Moyne*, co. Mayo), mon. of, 1536.

Mailderg (probably in Dungannon bar., co. Tyrone), defeat of Fermanagh at, 1077.

Mail-humai, f. of Suibne, 891.

Maitrea, gf. of Ualgare, 963.

Maine, ab. of Mahee Island, ob., 684.

— s. of Niall (of the Nine Hostages), perished, 440.

Maing (*Maine* r., co. Kerry), all the castles along, taken by earl of Kildare, 1510.

Mainisdreach and (better) Mainistrech (*of the Monastery*: Monasterboice), Eogan (and Eogan), 831, 834.

Mainistir-Buiti (*Monasterboice*, co. Louth), abbots of :—

Aedh, 866.

[Buite, founder, 519, 523.]

Colgu, 866.

Cormac, 764.

Cuana, 805.

Mainistir-Buiti.—cont.

Dubdabairenn (coarb of Buite), 966.

Dubdainber, 767.

Dunacan, 884.

Eogan (coarb of Buite), 1117.

Flaithroa, 837.

Fothuth, 891.

Mael-Brighte, 935.

Mael-Patraice, 878.

Muiredach, 846.

Muiredach, 924.

Ruidhig, 855.

— bp.-ab. of, Macnia (coarb of Buite and bp.), 1039; belfry, books and many treasures of burned, 1097; Flann, lector of, 1056, 1067, 1104; herenaghs of, Domnall, 1005; Domnall Mac Eodhosa, 1059; lectors of, Echtigern, 1067, Flann (*supra*); mk. of, Aelchu, 723; pillaged by Domnall, k.I., 970.

— -Feorais (*Monasteroris*, Coolestown bar., King's co.), 1511.

Malediction of Patrick's community, 1190.

Malignity, Hospitality of, 1407.

Man, ate man during three years' famine in I., 700.

— 8 f. long between head and small of back, cast ashore in Corco-Baiscinn, 1029.

Man, Isle of, *see* Manann.

Manacling, of Donngal and Feradach, ss. of Selbach, by Oengus, 736; of Talorg and Talorgan, 734.

Manaigh, *see* Monaigh.

Manand, Manann, and Manonn (*Slamannan*, Stirlingshire), btl. of, 504, 582, 583.

Manann (Isle of *Man*), naval btl. between Barid and Ragnall at, 914; fleet taken to by gss. of Ragnall, and s. of k. U., 1087; fleet of Maghnus went to, 1102; 1,000 of sl. in btl. of, 987; Sitriuc and 2 gss. of Brian (Boruma) sl. in, 1073.

Manchan (founder), of Lemanaghan, ob. 665.

— (mk.) of Mohill, 1430.

- Mancheine (mk.), of Leighlin, ob., 726.
 — (mk.) of Tomgraney, ob., 740.
 Manchen, ab. of Mondrehid, ob., 652.
 Manciple, of Derry monastery, sl., 1214.
 Mane, s. of Cerbhall, sl., 538.
 — s. of Niall (s. of Cernach Sotal),
 sl. in btl., 712.
 Mano (Isle of Man ?), 682.
 Mape, the, sl., 1503 ; cas. of (Maperath,
 Meath), 1503.
 Maphan, Tolargan, 726.
 Mar, in Scotland, great steward of, Dom-
 nall, 1014.
 Marcan, s. of Cennetigh, coarb of Colum,
 s. of Crimthann (ab. of Terryglass, and
 Iniscaltra, and bp. of Killaloe), ob.,
 1010.
 — s. of Tomaine (k. of Hy-Many), sl.,
 653.
 Marcellinus (Chronicle of), 432, 449, 456,
 536.
 March, earl of, 1394.
 — Mortimer, earl of, came to I., ob.,
 1425.
 Marcianus, emp., 449 ; ob., 456.
 Marechal (Pembroke), sl., 1234.
 Margaret, q. of Scotland; died of grief
 for sl. husband and s., 1093.
 Maria, d. of Mael-Colum, k. of Scotland,
 w. of Henry, k. of Saxons, ob., 1118.
 Marine btl., 719.
 Mark, price of beef, 1497.
 Marks, 300, ransom of, 1496.
 — see Tribute, papal.
 Martain, coarb of Coemghen (ab. of Glen-
 dalough), ob., 959.
 — ab. of Roscommon, ob., 916.
 Martan, ab. of Clonmacnoise and Devenish,
 scribe, ob., 869.
 — bp. of Clonkeen, ob., 837.
 — (mk.) of Inis-eidnech, ob., 773.
 Martartech (*Martry*, Meath), btl. of, 1055;
 monks of, Faelen, 722, Fiachra, 755.
 Martin (St., of Tours), cemetery of, Derry,
 1204 ; Gospel of, 1166, 1182 ; miracles
 of, 1534.
 Martina, empress, reign of, 639.
 Martinmas (Nov. 11), Lateran Council,
 held at, 1215 ; great storm at, 868,
 892.
 Marthu, gd. of Duban, abbess of Kildare,
 ob., 758.
 Martyr, Cathal, 1034.
 Martyrdom of :—
 Blathmacc, by Gentiles, 825.
 Dublittir, by Gentiles, 923.
 (Indrachtach) coarb of Columba
 (ab. of Iona), by Saxons, 854.
 Maelachidh, by Garrycastle, 896.
 Many, in stone church of Kells,
 920.
 Sodomna, bp. Slane, 856.
 Temhnu, by Foreigners, 828.
 Martyrs, of Egg, 617.
 — Friars Minor, 1219.
 Mary, image of in Kilmore (co. Ros-
 common), 1381 ; in Trim, 1412, burned
 by Saxons, 1538.
 Marvel in Fermanagh,—goat gave birth
 to white lamb, 1431 and 1432.
 Masot, f. of Croen, 708.
 Mass, plenary indulgence for hearing,
 1513 ; slaying at, 1465.
 — -requisites, value 100 oz., of Cellach,
 coarb of Patrick, lost in r. Tall, co.
 Armagh, 1118.
 Massan-Third, Armagh, 2 streets of
 burned, 1112 ; 2 streets of, from Close
 door to Brigit's cross, burned, 1121.
 Massacre of :—
 Bolg-Boinne, 770.
 Calraighi, by Ui-Fiachrach, 777.
 Calraighi of Lurg, by Ui-Briuin,
 812.
 Coleraine, by Muircertach
 O'Brien and S. of I., 1101.
 Connemara, by Gentiles, 812.
 Connor, 970.
 Corkaree of Meath, by Moygoish,
 812.
 Cuilnech-mor, 763.
 Delvin, treacherous, 828.

Massacre of.—cont.

- Dublin, 770.
- Eoghanacht, by Ossorians, 896.
- Foreigners, by Cathal, 1013.
- Dublin Foreigners, 1170.
- Foreigners, at islands E. of Bregia and at Rathallon, 852.
- White Foreigners, by Black Gentiles, at Dublin and Anagassan, 851.
- Foreigners, by Eoghanacht (of Loch-Lein) and Kerry, 917.
 - at Great Island, by Munster, 917.
 - by Louth and (Aided) s. of Laigue, 896.
 - by Men of Owles; by Men of Munster, 812.
 - by Ulidians, 811.
 - and Lagenians, in Odba, 1017.
- Galloway (great), by Aedh (k. I.), in Glenelly, 856.
- Raiders with Iarnan, 1035.
- Many with Imar, by Picts, 904.
- Kells community, by O'Rourke, 1117.
- Lagenians, after failing in attack on camp of Cerball, 870.
- Leyny, by Tirerrill, in Achadh-ablae, 789.
- S. Munster, 833.
- Hosting of Donnchad (s. of Brian Boruma), by Ossory, 1027.
- Owles, by Gentiles, 813.
- Picts, by Black Foreigners, 875.
- Ui-Bresail and k., by Ui-Meith and Farney,

}	1109.
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- Ui-Meith and some of Farney, by Ui-Meith and Iveagh,

}	1109.
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- Ui-Mac-Brocc, 775.
- Ui-Maine, in Magh-Dairben, 778.
- Ulidians, by Dalaraide, 790.

Massacres, 2, in O'Melaghlin's camp, 1109.

Master, of Friars of Common Life, 1517.

Master.—cont.

- of harping, 1110.
- of harmony, 1269.
- of Canon and Civil Law, 1328, 1336.
- of (Civil) Law, 1462.
- of learning, liberality, and poetry, 1103.
- of learning and piety, 1074.
- (lector) of Roscommon, 1234.
- of literature, 1230.
- of melody, 1357, 1371.
- of philosophy, *see* Mael-Isu Ua Stuir.
- of poetry, 1274.
- of poetry and history, 1004.
- of wisdom and poetry, 1085, 1086, 1088.
- Masters (of Arts) 2, of O'Reillys, drowned, 1418.
- Masterson, *see* Mac-in-maighistir.
- Mathgamain, s. of, k. of Kerry, sl., 1032.
- s. of Cennetigh, k. of Cashel, pillaged and burned Limerick, 967; sl. by Maelmuaidh, 976; f. of Aedh, 1011.
- s. of Conaing, royal-heir of Munster, ob., 1019.
- s. of Dubgilla, sl. in massacre of Foreigners, 1013.
- s. of Laidgnen, k. of Farney, sl. by Cathalan, 1022.
- s. of Maelmuaidh, k. of Munster Iveagh, ob., 1115.
- Mathgerna, s. of, ob., 713.
- Matthew, Gospel of, found, 501.
- Matudhan, s. of Aedh (k. U.) led Ulidia and Foreigners in foray, 933; led hosting and plundered Louth, Dromiskin and Inishkeen, 949; sl. by ss. of Broen of Iveagh; avenged by God in short time by their death, 950; f. of Artgar, 970; gf. of Muircertach, 1047.
- s. of Domnall, k. U., slew Maelruanaidh; sl. by the Boar, 1007; f. of Muiredach, 1007.
- and Matodhan, s. of Muiredach, conference of with Mael-Sechlainn (k. I.) at Armagh, 851; k. U., ob., 857.

- Maucteus, *see* Mochtae,
 Mauricius, emp., ob., 584.
 Mausoleum of kk. in Armagh, Ardgar
 Mac Loughlin buried in, 1064.
 Maynooth, *see* Magh-muadhat.
 Mayo, *see* Magh-eo.
 Mayor, of Carrickfergus, 1507.
 Mead, *see* Lightning.
 Meanach, f. of Foindelach, 795.
 Meath, *see* Midhe.
 Medhbh, *Fifth* of (Connaught), 1532.
 Medical, ollam, of Maguire, O'Cassidy, 1504.
 Meek, most, Dunchad Ua Canege, 1040.
 Meelick, *see* Milic.
 Meeting, between Domnall O'Loughlin,
 Muircertach O'Brien, and s. of Flann
 O'Melaghlin, 1090.
 — between Domnall O'Loughlin and
 Donnchad O'Haughey at Cuan; plenary
 peace made, 1111.
 — of kk., at Inis-na-righ; quatrain re-
 specting, 784.
 Megdem, priest, 1386.
 Mel, bp. (of Ardagh), ob., 488; Ardagh
 of, 1087.
 Mellifont, church of monks of consecrated,
 1157; mon. of, 1189, 1267, 1297.
 Melody, master of, 1357, 1371.
 Members, of Iona community, came and
 offered abbacy of I. to Flaithbertach
 O'Brolaghan, 1164.
 Men, great mortality of, 993; went dry-
 shod on Lough Neagh in frost, 818; of
 I., curse of deserved by outrage on
 coarb of Patrick, 1128; and beasts,
 100,000, killed by fiery arrow, 961.
 Menadrochid (*Mondrehid*, Queen's co.),
 Manchen of, 652.
 Menide, f. of Dichuill, 752.
 Menn, Conall, 707, 722, 752.
 — Locheni, 696.
 — Muiredach, 747, 752.
 Mennach, f. of Fiannamhail, 696.
 Menne-Tire, Ui-Meith of, 1065.
 Mercenaries, 1516.
 Merchant, O'Crean, 1506.
 Mercians, kings of :—
 Cenwulf, 821.
 [Etheldred] s. of Penda, 693.
 Penda, 656.
 [Wulfhere], s. of Penda, 675.
 Mercurius, pope, 536, 538.
 Merlechan, k. of Morgallion, sl. by Mael-
 Sechlaimn, 1002.
 Mermaid, captured, 572, 1118.
 Mermenn, f. of Ruaidhri, 856.
 Merry, Domnall the, 1157.
 Mescell, ab. of Emly, ob., 899.
 Messan, Well of, 1161.
 Messincorb, 495.
 Methus-tuirm, bp. of, Forindan, 756.
 Mibolg, defeat of, 1432; raided, 1469, 1485
 Mic-Bric, Rath-Aedha-, 859.
 Mic-Erca, Cenel-, 797.
 Midbadh, raided, 1232.
 Midhe (Meath), chief bardic professor of,
 Flann, 1100; bp. of, Stephen de Vaile,
 1374; Bodbeath of, 704, 726; borders
 of burned by Aedh (k. I.), 808; burned
 to end of Westmeath by Niall (k. I.),
 825; churches of pillaged by Dublin
 Foreigners, 946; circuit of made and
 cess of got by Cellach, coarb of Patrick,
 1110; clerics of, with Suarlech at Ar-
 magh royal conference, 851; Conrair
 of, 762; Diarmait of, 689; Domnall of,
 753, 795, 862; (2) 1182, 1183, 1184;
 Domnall expelled from, 971; *erri of*,
 Cathal, 1003; famine prices in, 1497;
 coming of Flaithbertach (k. of Ailech)
 into, 1015.
 — Foreigners (Anglo-Irish) of, 1184,
 1186, 1187, 1196, 1200, 1201, 1204, 1222,
 1289, 1315, 1321, 1328, 1369, 1370, 1373,
 1376, 1412, 1418, 1423, 1425, 1429, 1433,
 1466, 1471, 1480, 1492, 1510, 1516, 1522,
 1532; Garbhan of, 702; Garbsalach
 (a place) in, 714; Gentiles of pillaged
 Gentiles, 827; hostages of, given to
 Henry II., 1171; hosting to and divi-
 sion of between 2 ss. of Donnchad by
 Aedh (k. I.), 802; great hosting by

Midhe.—*cont.*

Amlaiph, Imar, and Cerball to, 859 ; hosting to, and churches and forts of destroyed by Domnall (k. I.), 971 ; hosting to and hostages of got by Donnchad, s. of Brian (Boruma) ; same by Flaithbertach, k. of Ailech, 1026 ; hosting into by Momonians, 1084 ; hosting of N. of I. to, 914 ; of Torlogh O'Connor to, 1122 ; hosting to, O'Melaghlin expelled from kingship of, and 3 kk. put over, by Torlogh O'Connor ; 3rd k. sl. before end of novena, 1125 ; hosting to and kingship of given to Donnchadh O'Melaghlin by Muircertach O'Loughlin, 1159 ; hosting of O'Loughlin to, when Columban churches of were freed from temporal cess, 1161 ; hosting of Ulidians to, 1034 ; invaded, 1218 ; invaded by, and gave hostages to, O'Connor, 1166.

— kings of :—

Concobar (j.k.), 864.
 [Domnall] *Got*, 1030.
 Donnchad, 919.
 Donnchad, 950.
 Donnchad the Fair, 974.
 Follomon, 766.
 Lorcan, 863, 864.
 Maelruanaidh, 843.
 Mael-Sechlainn *Got*, 1025.
 Maci-Sechnaill, 839.
 Muiredach, 802.
 Murchadh, 1160.
 Niall, 826.
 O'Melaghlin, 1290, 1293.
 O'Melaghlin, 1316.
 Art O'Melaghlin, 1344.
 Cormac O'Melaghlin the Freckled, 1344.
 Diarmait O'Melaghlin, 1169.
 Domnall „ 1173.
 Roin, 1027.

— Leekin of, 751.

— Men of, aided O'Neill, 1522 ; defeated Connacians, with heavy loss, 829 ; led by

Midhe.—*cont.*

Oengus in defeating raiding party of Niall (k. of Ailech), 914 ; defeated by Foreigners and Lagenians at Drinan ; quatrain respecting, 1013 ; defeated at Dublin, 1171 ; fought Bregians, 766 ; hostages of taken by Brian (Boruma), 1002 ; went with Muircertach O'Brien to Magh-Coba, 1103 ; raided by Foreigners from Slane castle, 1176 ; slew Forbasach, 714 ; overtook and slew O'Carroll, k. of S. Farney, and his raiders in Bregia, 1125 ; slew O'Hanretty, k. of Ui-Meith, 1076 ; slew O'Kirwan, herenagh of Louth, 1102 ; slew Aedh O'Rourke on raid in, 1122 ; submitted to Domnall O'Loughlin, 1114.

— Murchadh of, 749 ; pillaged, 1175, 1413, 1475 ; pillaged by Aedh, s. of Niall, 797 ; pillaged to Lough Ree by ss. of Flann (k.I.), 915 ; pillaged by Aedh with Foreigners, 861 ; Aedh (k.I.), with kk. of Foreigners and Flann, went to pillage, 862 ; pillaged by Feidhlimidh, k.M., 840 ; by Gentiles, 845 ; by Momonians, 1001 ; by Muircertach (k. of Ailech), 941 ; by Niall (k.I.), 835 ; plain of, 516 ; truce between and Bregia made by Niall, k. of Ailech, 915 ; sheriff of, 1373, 1385 ; Telach (Tullyard) of, 830 ; Ruaidhri, royal-heir of I., 6 months warring in, 950 ; at war with Ui-Briuin, 1165 ; other references, 759, 1368, 1458, 1474, 1510, 1511, 1532.

— West (Westmeath), won btl. of Ath-in-chomair, 1168 ; Corkaree of, 812 ; Donnchad O'Melaghlin deposed Muircertach O'Brien from, 1105 ; Faughley of, 871 ; hosting of Conor O'Brien to, 1131.

— kings of :—

Art O'Melaghlin, 1184.
 Donnchad „ 1105, 1106.
 Mael-Sechlainn „ 1184.

Midhe.—cont.

— raided, 1381; wasted by Domnall O'Melaghlín and the deposed k., O'Melaghlín, 1106; other references, 1430; 1431.

Midluachair Road (from Tara to N. of I.), 1101.

Milch-cow, cost 2 in-calf cows; cost 1s. or more, 1497.

Miled (Milesius), race of ss. of, 879.

Miles, bp. of Ardagh, ob., 1289.

— gs. of Leinster Earl, bp. of Limerick, ob., 1302.

Milie (*Meelick*, Longford bar., co. Galway), 1232, 1292.

Milidh, f. of Dubthach, 1050.

Millstones, 4, made by Mael-Sechláinn of fallen Moynalvy Stone, 999.

Mimtenacha, ab. of Glendalough, ob., 800.

Minister of Friars of Stricter Observance, 1517.

Minna (reliquaries), *s. v.* Reliquaries.

Minnbairén, ab. of Aghaboe, ob., 695.

Minor, Friars, *s. v.* Friars.

Minuire, rock of, conflict at, 717.

Miracle of :—

Breacan, 1197.

Brigit, 1176.

Caelfhinn, 1225.

Canice, 1197.

Catherine, 1513, 1538.

Ciarán, 881.

Columba, 1172, 1176, 1180, 1187, 1188, 1197, 1214, 1216, 1223, 1261.

Shrine of Columba at Ballynascreen, 1204.

Dabeocc, 1196.

Poet, *see* Ua Lothcáin, Cuan.

Poet, 1495.

Other saints than those named, 1172, 1176.

Miracles of :—

God and Martin, 1534.

Patrick, 1172, 1201, 1245.

Miracles of :—cont.

Paul and Peter, 1201.

Image of Mary, Trim, 1412.

Miraculous, cures, by Holy Cross of Raphoe, 1411.

— defeat of 15 by 4, 1537.

— speaking of image of Mary, 1381.

Miramolinus, k. of Morrocco, 1219, 1220.

Mischance, death from, 805, 1085 (quinquies).

Mised, Gerald, ob., 1495.

Mitred ab., *see* Ua Broilchain, Flaithbertach.

Mo-Bai, ob., 753.

— -Bi Flat-face (Claraineach), ob., 545.

— -Chaemhog of Liath-mor (*q.v.*), ob., 656; feast of (Mar. 13), Sat. of beginning of Lent, 1109, 1119; Liath-mor of, 870.

— -Cholmoc, coarb of (ab. of Dromore, co. Down), 953, 1019, 1043.

— and Finan, coarb of (ab. of Dromore and Clonard), 993.

— -Choe (bp.) of Mahee Island, ob., 497.

— -Chonna, [mk.] of Cuern, ob., 715.

— -Chua, greatgs. of Lagedu, relics of carried around (to enforce *Law* or cess), 790; coarb of (ab. of Balla, co. Mayo), 1246.

— -C[h]ua, s. of Ust, ob., 669.

— -Chuaroc of the Wisdom, feast of, Feb. 9, 1121.

— -Chuta and more frequently Mo-Chutu (Carthach), of Raithin, ob., 637; coarb of, 683, 1090; Lismore (co. Waterford) of, 833, 953, 965, 978, 1063, 1123, 1129.

— -Edhoc (of Drumlane), coarb of, 1368.

— -Edhocc (bp. of Ferns), ob., 626; coarb of (bp. of Ferns), 977; Clonmore of, 779, 835; Ferns of, 1003, 1042.

— -Laisse and — -Lasse (= Laisre [of Devenish]), ob., 571; coarb of (ab. of Devenish), 957, 974, 1114; feast of (Sep. 12), 1107, 1496, 1538.

Mo.—*cont.*

- Mo-Laisse, of Leithglinn, coarb of (bp. of Leighlin), 1113.
 — -Lua, Clonfert [-mulloe, *q.v.*] of, 781.
 — -Ninne (= Darerca), ob., 519; coarb of (abbess of Newry), died in penance, 1077.
 Mochan, f. of Indergi, 955.
 Mochloingse, f. of Muiredach, 1010.
 — f. of Tnuthach, 711.
 Mochta, lector of Armagh, captured by Foreigners, 879.
 — bp. of Ui-Neill, priest of Armagh, ob., 924.
 — pupil (in religion) of Fethgna, bp., anchorite, best scribe of Armagh, ob., 893.
 — St., ob., 535 or 537; disciple of Patrick; epistle of, 535; quoted, 471; shrine of taken by Cuanu to Munster, 818.
 — s. of Gormacan, ob., 957.
 Mochtigern, f. of Lachtnan, 875.
 — gf. of Cennfaelad, 872.
 Moenmagh and Maenmagh (a plain near Loughrea, co. Galway), Cathal of, 750, 801; k. of, Aedh, 585; sept of fought Sogen, 803.
 Moenach, ab. of Killeigh, ob., 889.
 — coarb of Finnian (ab. of Clonard), lector of Armagh, ob., 956.
 — f. of Conghal, 806; f. of Congalach, 838.
 — f. of Dunchad, 822.
 — f. of Dungal, 873.
 — f. of Fergus, 738.
 — f. of Mael-Martain, 953.
 — f. of Suibne, 814.
 — foster-f. of Cormac, 935.
 — gf. of Cummaene, 745.
 — gs. of Monach, ab. of Dunleer, ob., 781.
 — s. of Coeman, ab. of Duleek, ob., 900.
 — s. of Colgu, ab. of Lusk, lector, died by sad mischance, 805.

Moenach.—*cont.*

- s. of Colman, ab. of Slane and Kilbrew, died of bloody flux, 773.
 — s. of Conlaech, k. of Ui-Cremthainn, fell at btl. of Sered-magh, 743.
 — s. of Cormac, herenagh of Lismore, ob., 959.
 — s. of Crunnmael, vice-ab. of Magh-cross, ob., 827.
 — s. of Oengus, vice-ab. of Lusk, ob., 796.
 — s. of Sechnasach, sl., 731.
 — s. of Siadhal, head of erudition of island of I., coarb of Congall (ab. of Bangor), ob., 921.
 Moengal, ab. of Ardstraw, ob., 852.
 — pilgrim, ab. of Bangor, died in old age, 871.
 — ab. of Fore, ob., 857.
 — *tanist* (vice-ab.) of Clonmacnoise, ob., 875.
 Moenu, bp. of Clonfert, ob., 572.
 Mogh, *Half of* (S. half of I.), 1075, 1084, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1111, 1113, 1116, 1118, 1166, 1528.
 Mogadach, f. of Dinertae, 791.
 Moghron, s. of Diarmait, sl. by Foreigners, 846.
 Moin [= Moin-daíre], btl. of, 727.
 — -na-brathar (*Monabrah*: Longpavement, near Limerick), 1510.
 — -choisse-Blae (*Bog along* [*r.*] *Bla*: probably in King's co.), btl. of, 760.
 — -cruinneoice (apparently, in Leitrim), defeat of Doimchad O'Rourke at, 1084.
 — -daíre [=sq.], btl. of, 562.
 — -daíre-lothair [= Moin-mor], btl. of, 563.
 — -laghraidhe (in Fermanagh), defeat of, 1484.
 — -mor (*Gronnamagna*: *big bog*; *Money-more*, co. Londonderry), btl. of, 756.
 Moinach, f. of Cellagh, 786.
 — f. of Cuchothach, 750.
 — f. of Robartach, 787.
 — gf. of Echaidh, 753.
 — gf. of Maelrubha, 776.
 — gf. of Moinach, 783.

Moinach.—cont.

— gs. of Moinach, k. of Moygoish, ob., 783.

— s. of Sothchadaeh, bp.-anchorite of Castledermot, ob., 843.

Moinan, s. of Cormac, ab. of Peronne, ob., 779.

Moir, Cenel-Coirpri-. 873.

Moling of Lochair (founder of St. Mullins, co. Carlow), ob., 697; verses of, 695.

Monabraher, *see* Moin-na-brathar.

Monach, gf. of Moenach, 781.

Monach-crann-chain (in Cavan), btl. of, 1233.

Monaghan, *see* Muineehan.

Monahincha, *see* Loch-Crea.

Monaigh and Manaigh (a sept in Iveagh, co. Down), chiefs of, Etru, 1056; O'Cormack, 1104; lawgiver of, Mac Gillspick, 1171.

Monasterium, nunnery, 783.

Monastery of—

Friars, Armagh, 1433.

Paul and Peter, Armagh, 1166, 1177; ab. of, on hosting of Irish clergy to Iona, 1204; abbots of:—

Gilla-Mochaidbeo, 1174.

Christian Magauran, 1264.

Conor Mac Conehaille, 1175.

Donnsleibhe (Donatus) O'Flynn, 1255.

Patrick O'Murray, 1255, 1274.

—church of, 1126; pillaged, 1200; precentor of, Friar Catholicus, 1264.

Assaroe, 1241, 1333, 1377, 1380, 1388, 1398.

Ballysadare, 1230.

Boyle, 1197, 1230, 1231, 1235, 1243, 1272, 1297, 1309, 1331, 1336, 1342, 1343, 1395, 1398.

Carrikerfergus, 1497, 1512.

Monastery of.—*cont.*

Cavan, 1449, 1451, 1468, 1480, 1491, 1502, 1504.

Clogher, burned, 1507.

Clonbroney, destroyed by storm, 783.

Derry, homicide at door of, 1213; Friars of Derry, 1281.

Donegal, 1481, 1503, 1505, 1506, 1512, 1539.

Downpatrick, burned, 1538.

Friars Minor of Dromahaire, 1532, 1536.

Friars Minor, Dundalk, 1253.

Iona, built by Cellach, razed by hosting from I., 1204.

Kilcrea, 1495.

Kilcullen, 1496.

Lisgool, 1360, 1371, 1390, 1420, 1445, 1446, 1447, 1477.

Macosquin, 1505.

Mellifont, 1189.

Mohill, 1430.

Monaghan, 1462, 1518, 1539.

Moyne, 1536.

Navan, 1455.

Rafran (Rath-Branduib), 1513.

Friars, Roscommon, 1274; 2 friars of struck and injured by thunderbolt, 1308.

Friars [St. Andrew's], razed by k. of England, 1296.

Sligo, 1414, 1418.

Timoleague, 1505.

Friars, Trim, 1447.

Monasteries of France and I., Colman, ab. of several, 825.

— burned by Gentiles, 845; destroyed by storm; 1478.

Monastic habit, dying in, 1295, 1331, 1333.

— service, 1177.

Mondrehid, *see* Menadrochit.

Monet, f. of Biceot, 729.

Money more, *see* Moin-mor.

Mongan, f. of Aedhan, 616.

— f. of Maelduin, 698.

Mongan.—*cont.*

— (St.) Clonfert of, 789.

— s. of Fiachna Lurgan, ob., 625.

Monid-croibh (*Moncrieffe*, Perth), btl. of, 728.

Monith-carno (in Scotland), btl. of, 729.

Monks, Book of, 512.

— Irish, of Cologne, 1042.

Monoth (*Mounth* mountain range, Scotland), 782.

Monte Celio, Cardinal-priest of, 1202.

Montfort, Simon, 1267.

Months, 13, Cellach absent from Armagh, pacifying through I., 1126.

Moon, age of, *s.vv.* Criteria,—Lunar; Eclipses,—Lunar.

Mor-maer (*Great Steward*), no Scottish, fell in defeat of the rear at btl. of Tyne, 918; of Leven, sl., 1425; of Moray, 1032.

Mor-Mumhan, d. of Aedh Bennan, ob., 632.

Moracan, s. of Aedhacan, slew Cernachan, k. of Oristown, in treachery, 866.

Morality, to enjoin on laic and cleric, object of Fiadh-Mic-Oengusa synod, 1111.

Moran, gs. of Buide, ab. of Birr, ended long life, 896.

— s. of Indrechtach, ab. of Clogher, captured by Gentiles from Annagassan, and died with them, 842.

Morand, f. of Mael-Patraic, 923.

Morgallion, *see* Gailenga-mora.

Morgand, f. of Tuathal, 663.

Morocco, k. of, 1219, 1220.

Mortality, 545 (*Blefed*), 549, 556, 993; year of, 907, 1097.

— of bees, 951, 953.

— of cattle, 909, 993.

— sudden, of people and cattle among Saxons, Britons and Irish, 987.

Mortel, Edmond, mutilated, 1498.

— Thomas, s. of Edmond, born, 1498.

Mortimer, came to I., 1380; took Athlone cas.; ob., 1381.

— earl of March, 1425.

Mothla, f. of Cormac, 920.

Mothla.—*cont.*

— s. of Domnall, k. of Decies of Munster, fell in btl. of Dublin (*Clontarf*); head of buried in Armagh, 1014.

Mothlach, Niall, 951.

Mothra, gf. of Aedh, 983.

Moudan, f. of Conall, 727.

Mountain (*Bessy Bell*, co. Tyrone), 1516, 1517, 1519.

— (*Slieve Bregb*, Upr. Slane bar., Meath) steward of Patrick's community for S. of, 888, 894, 929.

Mounth, *see* Monoth.

Moville, *see* Magh-bile.

Moy, *see* Magh-Enghaide.

Moy, *see* Muaidh.

Moyarta, *see* Corco-Baiscinn.

Moybrawne, *see* Magh-Breghmuine.

Moybreckrie, *see* Magh-Breccraidhe.

Moydow, *see* Magh-duma.

Moylena, *see* Magh-Lena.

Moylinny, *see* Magh-Line.

Moylurg, *see* Magh-Luirg.

Moyne, *see* Maighen.

Moynishy, *see* Magh-Nissi.

Moyslaught, *see* Magh-slecht.

Moytura, *see* Magh-Tuiredh.

Mruichesach, gf. of Suibne, 730.

Muaidh ([*r*] *Moy*, co. Sligo), btl. of, 785; Tireragh of, 1192; Ui-Echach of, 1159; other references, 1063, 1249, 1249 (D), 1257, 1265, 1412, 1512

Muc-inis-Riagail (*Pig-island of Riagal*: in the Shannon Lough Derg), ab. of, Arascach, 748.

— [*sh*]nam (*Mucknoe*, co. Monaghan), ab. of, Flann (coarb of Maeldoid), 958; Ailill of, 1042; foray of Ulidians from Slieve Beagh to, 933; herenagh of, Muiredach, 1010; herenaghs of, Imar O'Hanratty, 1161; Scoilaighi, 1067; church of pillaged by Gentiles, 832; pillaged by Ulidians, 1110.

Muccert, abbots of, Aildobur, 757; Ectgal, 788.

Muccid, f. of Fergus, 668.

Muff, *see* Magh.

Mughdoin and Mughdoin - Maghen (Cremorne bar., co. Monaghan); defeated on foray in vale of Newry r., 996.

kings of:—

Alene, 945.

Alene, 1019.

Artri, 802.

Cathal, 816.

Cathrae, 786.

Cernach, 804.

Cudinase, 750.

Gilla-Ciarain, 1020.

Macetigh, 937.

Mael-Bresail, 849.

Maelduin, 611.

Maelmuaidh, 1020.

Oengus, 779.

Oengus, 850.

Rachtabra, 759.

Suibne, 834.

Gilla-Ciarain Ua Machainen, 1062.

Maelruanaigh Ua Machainen, 1110.

— mk. of, Cummene, 696; with their k., vainly opposed s. of Aedh, 1021; raided by Muircertach, k. of Ailech, 1044; slew Ua Mailtrea, 963; wasted by Aedh, s. of Niall, 794.

— of Bregia (probably, the part of Louth adjoining Cremorne bar.), chiefs or kk. of:—

Alene, 955.

Anfith, 883.

Cernach, 812.

Cernach, 869.

Mughran, f. of Anfith, 883.

Mughran, coarb of Columba in I. and Scotland (ab. of Columban abbeys of I. and of Iona), ob., 980.

— f. of Cinaedh, 829; f. of Mael-Sinchill, 881; f. of Oengus, 789, 803.

— f. of Muiredach, 912.

— f. of Muiredach, 1025.

Mughran.—*cont.*

— s. of Cennfaeladh, ab. of Clonfert, ob., 885.

— s. of Flann, k. of Offaly, slew and sl. by Dubdaerich, in btl. of Curragh, 782.

— s. of Maelcothaidh, j.-k. C., ob., 872.

— s. of Sochlachan, k. of Ui-Maine, ob., 909.

Mughthigernd, s. of Cellach, sage, ab. of Iniscaltra, ob., 785.

Muillen-cerr (*Mullingar*), 1306.

Muin-deirg (*of red neck*), Aedh, 779, 784, 787, 804.

— Ailill, 747.

— Muiredach, 594.

Muin-remair (*of broad neck*), Loch-(*Lough Ramor*, co. Cavan), 847.

Muine, (*Monivea*, co. Galway), De Burg of the, 1361.

Muinechan (*Monaghan*), cas. of, 1492; mon. of Friars Minor begun at, 1462; mon. of, 1518, 1539; other references, 1496, 1501.

Muintir-Aedha (the O'Hughs, or Hughes, of Tyrone), 1493.

— -Airt (O'Harts of Carbury bar., co. Sligo), 1494.

— -Anghaile (*Annaly*, co. Longford) 1373, 1400; chief of, O'Quin, 1234; chiefs or kk. of (O'Farrells), 1232, 1316, 1362, 1364

O'Farrell { Cathal, 1347.
Gilla-na-naem, 1347, 1348.
Domnall, 1355.
Ruaidhri, 1373.

— -Baighill (O'Boyles), 1203, 1490.

— -Birn (O'Beirnes of Roscommon co.), at war with Muintir-Eolais, 1374; other references, 1342, 1355, 1375.

— (in Dungannon bar., co. Tyrone, adjoining Trough bar., co. Monaghan) chiefs of, *see* Mac Murchadha of Muintir-Birn.

— -Blatini, 618.

— -Branain (Mac Branans of Corco Achlann, *q.v.*) 1176, 1186, 1446.

Muintir.—cont.

- -Cathusaigh (O'Caseys), in Devenish, 1411.
- -Cellachain (Munster O'Callaghans), 1500.
- -Cerballain (in Leitrim bar. and co.), chiefs of, O'Mulveys, 1315, 1355, 1378.
- -Cianain (O'Keenans), 1400; Clee-nish of, 1450.
- -Cinaetha (*Muintir-Kenny*: between Lough Allen and Arigna r., Dromahaire bar., co. Leitrim), chiefs of, Mac Kinawes, 1294, 1303, 1333, 1363.
- -Coemain (apparently, on the confines of Fermanagh and Tyrone cos.), 1185.
- -Doibhilen (*Muintir-Evelin*: W. of Lough Neagh, country of O'Devlin), 1539; Feidhlimidh O'Neill fostered in, 1532.
- -Diurnin (Durnins or Cuffes, a sept on confines of Donegal and Fermanagh cos.), 1380, 1397, 1402.
- -hEghra (O'Haras), ss. of, sl., 1365; other reference, 1293.
- -Eilidhe (O'Helys of Sligo co.), 1344.
- -Eolais (name of tribe and territory of Mac Rannells in Leitrim bar. and co.), chief of, O'Mulvey, 1169; chiefs of, Mag Rannells:—
 - Cathal, 1265.
 - 1337.
 - 1468.
 - Cormac, 1355.
 - Diarmait, 1367, 1378, 1384.
 - Ferghal, 1306.
 - Imar, 1328, 1355.
 - Mael-Sechlainn, 1366.
 - Mathgamain, 1315.
 - Raghnall, 1179.
 - 1288.
 - 1410.
 - jun., 1324.
- Tadhg, 1337, 1345, 1347, 1353.
- 1468, 1486.

Muintir-Eolais.—cont.

- raided, 1365; at war with Muintir-Birn, 1374; other references, 1338, 1355, 1370, 1393, 1487, 1488, 1492.
- -Fialain (O'Phelans of Bohoe, Magheraboy and Clanawley barr., co. Fermanagh), 1498.
- -Gallachobair (O'Gallaghers), 1498, 1531.
- -Gerudhain (a sept W. of Lough Gowna, co. Longford), 1272; chief of Finnbarr O'Geran, 1159.
- -Gilgain (tribe name of Longford O'Quins), chiefs of, O'Quins, 1174, 1265, 1341, 1355, 1362.
- -Luinin (O'Luinins), Arl of, *see* Arl of O'Luinin.
- -Maeligain (O'Mulligans of Fermanagh), 1485.
- -Mailmordha (Brefny O'Reillys), 1365, 1374; kk. of, O'Reillys, 1293, 1328, 1330.
- -Mailruanaigh (Mac Dermots), 1328, 1329; chief of, O'Flynn, 1289; k. of, Mac Dermot, 1287; lord of, Mac Dermot, 1296.
- -Mail-Shinna (Mac Carroons), chiefs of, Mac Carroons, 1173, 1174, 1180.
- -Maille (O'Malleys), 1378, 1412.
- -Manchain (a Fermanagh sept), 1469.
- -Mucaidhen (in Fermanagh), 1500.
- -Peodachain (a territory in Clanawley bar. co. Fermanagh), chief of, O'Donnell, 1303; chiefs of, Mac Lennans, 1281, 1322, 1385, 1404, 1439, 1445, 1451, 1452; chiefs of, Maguires, 1310, 1351, 1354, 1389, 1400; defeated, 1317, 1446, 1540.
- -Radhuibh (tribe name of Magheraghtys, co. Roscommon), chief of, Magheraghty, 1348.
- -Raghallaigh (O'Reillys), 1233, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1314, 1382, 1413, 1424.
- -Ruairc (O'Rourkes), 1367, 1380; at war with Fermanagh, 1416; at domestic war, 1424.

Muintir.—*cont.*

- -Taichligh (apparently, a sept in Devenish par., Magheraboy bar., co. Fermanagh), lord of half of, Ua Taichligh, 1367.
- -Tadhgain (Kilcoursey bar., King's co.), 1500.
- -Timain (probably, a Fermanagh sept), 1485.
- Muirecertach, f. of Coinnecan, 914.
- f. of Conene, 1004.
- f. of Dalach, 870.
- f. of Domnall, k. I., 945, 955, 960 : of Flaithbertach, 921, 945.
- f. of Flaithbertach, 873.
- gs. of Brian (Boruma), defeated by Oriel at Ard-Monain, 1075.
- gs. of Carrach(-calma), broke Durrow church, took out and slew Maelmuaidh, 1019 ; royal-heir of Tara, sl. by Mael-Sechlainn (k. I.), 1022.
- gs. of Congalach, pillaged Donaghpatrick ; punished by God by death before a month, 995.
- gs. of Lorcan, herenagh of Lorrha, ob., 1015.
- gs. of Matudhan, k. of Ui-Bresail, sl. by Matudhan by stratagem, 1047.
- ggs. [*i.e.*, s. of Flaithbertach, gs.] of Niall, *under* Ua Neill.
- gs. of Tadhg, royal-heir of Connaught, sl. in btl. of Formail, 967.
- [mk.] of Lorrha, 1015.
- s. of Aedh, gs. [*i.e.*, s. of Flaithbertach, s.] of Niall, sl. by Dalriata, 1013.
- s. of Artan, royal-heir of Iveagh, fell in defeat of Niall, 1012.
- s. of Brec, k. of Munster Decies, burned by O'Phelans ; f. of Mael-Sechlainn, 1051.
- s. Brian, sl., 1214.
- s. of Cathal, slew and sl. by Dungal, 746.
- s. of Congalach, k. of Offally, sl., 1026.
- s. of Congalach, royal-heir of Tara, overtaken by Domnall, his b., and

Muirecortach.—*cont.*

- defeated in pillaging Morgallion, 953 ; sl. by said Domnall, 964.
- s. of Domnall, royal-heir of I., sl. by Amlaim ; f. of Flaithbertach, 977.
- s. of Domnall, got coarbship of Patrick after Cellach, 1129.
- s. of Domngal, k. of Brefny, ob., 805.
- Mac Erea (*s. of Erc*) [and of Muiredach, s. of Eogan, s. of Niall of the Nine Hostages, 534, 561], 482, 483, 485, 499, 501, 502 ; began to reign as k. I., 513 ; drowned in vat of wine, 534, or 536 ; clan of, 629 ; f. of Baetan Brigi, 572, 604 ; of Domnall, 543, 572, 573, 580 ; of Fergus, 543 ; of Muiredach, 580 ; other references, 520, 528, 533, 535, 547, 550, 563, 565, 566, 797.
- s. of Gilla-Mocholmoic, sl. in Magh-Coba, 1103.
- s. of Gormghal, ob., 835.
- s. of Mael-Sechlainn, sl. by Concobar, gs. of Mael-Sechlainn, 1049.
- s. of Muiredach, gs. of Niall, sl., 1015.
- s. of Niall, ab. of Derry and other monasteries, ob., 882.
- s. of Niall Black-knee, defeated Foreign army that was pillaging country round Armagh, and slew many, 921 ; defeated Foreigners at Carlingford Lough and Annagassan, 926 ; disturbed Teltown Assembly against Donnchad (k. I.) ; slew Goach, k. of Keenaght, 927 ; hosting against 929 ; slew earl of Torulb, 932 ; defeated by Fergal and Sichfridh in Magh Uatha ; defeated Matudhan, k. U., and Foreigners, 933 ; averted from btl. with Donnchad (k. I.) ; k. of Ailech joined Donnchad (k. I.) in hosting against Dublin Foreigners, 938 ; taken off from Ailech to (Foreign) fleet, but redeemed, 939 ; joined Donnchad (k. I.) in hosting to Leinster and Munster ; wounded and drowned Niall, s. of Fergal, 940 ; led hosting into and wasted Meath, Offaly, Decies ; got

Muirecertach.—cont.

his demand from Ossory ; brought k. of Cashel with him to do homage to Donnchad (k. I.), 941 ; *of the Leather Cows*, k. of Ailech, sl., Sun., Feb. 25, near Clonkeen, by Gentiles ; quatrains relative thereto, 943 ; f. of Flaithbertach, 1012.

Muirechu, ab. of Drumiskin, ob., 828.

Muirdibur, f. of Tadg, 758.

— gf. of Blathmac, 811.

Muirecan, of Bodoney, coarb of Patrick, on circuit of Tir-Eogain ; read regal ordination rite over Aedh, s. of Domnall ; on circuit of all N. of I., 913 ; replaced by Mael-Muire as ab. of Armagh, 1001 ; died in Armagh, 1005.

— f. of Cerball, 908, 909 ; of Domnall, 884.

— f. of Maelmordha, 917.

— f. of Muiredach, 983.

— s. of Cormac, ab. of Santry, ob., 880.

Muiredach, coarb of Cainnech (ab. of Aghaboe), ob., 968.

— coarb of Comgall (ab. of Bangor), ob., 940.

— f. of Artuir, 847 ; f. of Cobthach, 870.

— Muindeirg, f. of Cairell, 594.

— f. of Cernach, 791.

— f. of Eogan, 962.

— f. of Foelan, 942.

— f. of Fothadh Red-spear, 756.

— f. of Gairbith, 947.

— f. of Maelcron, 858.

— gs. of Aedh, k. of Muscraidhe, ob., 1010.

— gs. of Bran, k. of Leinster, ob., 760 ; f. of Bran, 782.

— gs. of Flannacan, lector of Armagh, ob., 984.

— k. of Ferrard, ob., 855 ; f. of Cumuseach, 896.

— Menn, k. of Ui-Meith, ob., 747 ; f. of Indrechtach, 752.

— s. of Aimirgin, ab. of Leighlin, ob., 805.

— s. of Ainfeallach, became k. of Cenel-Loairn, 733.

Muiredach.—cont.

— s. of Bran, got half of Leinster from Aedh (k. I.), 805 ; j.-k. L., ob., 818.

— s. of Bran, k. L., failed in attack on, and fled with loss from, camp of Cerball, 870 ; wasted to Sliab-Monduirm and returned same day, 875 ; k. L., ab. of Kildare, ob., 885.

— s. of Cathal, ab. of Kildare, ob., 787.

— s. of Cathal, k. of Ui-Cremthaim, died of prolonged paralysis, 867 ; f. of Cumuseach, 878.

— s. of Cernach, steward of Armagh, ob., 842.

— s. of Cormac, ab. of Dromiskin, sl. in ignited refectory of Dromiskin (in abbot's house), 913 ; 2 quatrains in praise of, 912.

— s. of Cormac, ab. of Louth, ob., 758.

— s. of Crichann, resigned coarship of Columba for God, 1007 ; coarb of Columba (ab. of Kells), lector of Armagh, ob., 1011.

— s. of Crummael, ab. of Disert-Ternoic, ob., 819.

— s. of Diarmait, herenagh of Roscrea, ob. 1053.

— (Cloen, 1014) s. of Diarmait, k. of Kerry, ob., 1004 ; f. of Mac-beathadh, 1014 ; of Mathgamain, 1032 ; gf. of Concobar, 1033.

— s. of Domnall, v.-ab. of Armagh, chief steward of S. Ui-Neill, coarb of Bute, s. of Bronach (ab. of Monasterboice), chief adviser of all Bregia, lay and cleric, ob., 924.

— s. of Domnall, k. of Meath, ob., 802.

— s. of Echaidh, won domestic Ulidian btl., 819 ; k. U., defeated in btl. of Leth-cam by Niall (k. I.), 827 ; k. of *Fifth of Concobar*, sl. by his bb. and many others, 839 ; f. of Matudhan, 857.

— s. of Eicnechan, ob., 956.

— s. of Eochocan, j.-k. U., sl. by Aedded, 895 ; f. of Flaithbertach, 968.

Muiredach.—*cont.*

- s. of Eogan, f. of Feradach, 628 ; f. of Muircertach Mac Erca, 534, 561, 572, 580.
- the Bald, s. of Eoghan Srebbh, f. of Fergus, 577.
- Broad-crown (Mullach-leathan), of Magh-Ai, s. of Fergus, ob., 702.
- s. of Fergus, made full circuit of Connaught, 960 ; replaced by Dubdalethe as ab. of Armagh, 965 ; coarb of Patrick, ob., 966.
- s. of Fergus Foreraidh, k. of Uí-Tuirtre, fell in btl of Sered-Magh, 743.
- s. of Flaithbertach, gs. of Niall, *under* Ua Neill.
- s. of Flann, ab. of Monasterboice, ob., 846.
- s. of Flann, slew his b., Dubghall, royal heir of Ailech ; sl. by his own sept before a month, 980 ; s. of sl., 1016.
- s. of Flann Garad, k. of Cenel-Mic-Erca, ob., 797.
- s. of Flannacan of Iveagh, sub-herenagh of Armagh, ob., 1039.
- s. of Huargal, steward of Iona, ob., 782.
- s. of Indrechtach, sl. in btl. in Connaught, 732 ; f. of Cathal, 735 ; f. of Indrechtach, k. C., 723, 742.
- s. of Mac Etigh, k. of Dalaraide, sl. in defeat, 897.
- s. of Mael-Brighte, ab. of Duleek, died prematurely, 935.
- s. of Maelduin, vice-ab. of Armagh and k. of Oriors, sl. by Domnall, s. of Aedh, 863.
- s. of Matudhan, royal heir of Ulidia, slew *The Boar*, who slew his f. ; slew Domnall, k. U., 1007 ; sl. by his own sept, 1008.
- s. of Mochloingse, herenagh of Mucknoe, ob., 1010.
- s. of Mughron, coarb of Ciaran (ab. of Clonmacnoise), ob., 1025.

Muiredach.—*cont.*

- s. of Mughron, k. of Clann-Cathail, ob., 912.
- s. of Muirecan, v.-ab., of Armagh, ob., 983.
- s. of Niall, ab. of Louth and other churches, ob., 864.
- s. of Oengus, ab. of Lusk, ob., 791.
- s. of Oengus, k. of Ferrard (Ard-Cian-nachta), sl., 779 ; f. of Ferchar, 850 ; f. of Gormgal, 845 ; f. of Tigernach, 879.
- s. of Oleobar, ab. of Clonfert, ob., 802.
- s. of Ruaidhri, got half of Leinster from Aedh (k. I.), 805 ; dispersed and slew very many Leinstermen in Assembly of Colman, 827 ; k. L., ob. 829 ; f. of Concobar, 818.
- s. of Soergus, herenagh of Duleek, ob., 1045.
- s. of Great Steward of Leven, 1216.
- Muiren *of the tongues*, sl., 1022.
- Muirenn, abbess of Kildare, ob., 831.
- d. of Cellach Cualann, q. of Irgalach, ob., 748.
- d. of Congalach, coarb of Brigit (abbess of Kildare), ob., 979.
- d. of Stuart, abbess of Kildare, ob., 918.
- Muirese (*Murrisk*: in Tireragh bar., co. Sligo), Aughris of, 603 ; Dunchad of, 683, 707, 735, 758 ; Uí-Fiachrach (Tireragh) of, 787, 816.
- Muirges, anchorite of Armagh, ob., 862.
- f. of Artri, 826.
- f. of Niall, 722.
- Muirghis, f. of Cellach, 816.
- f. of Cormac, 805.
- f. of Cormac, 829.
- f. of Niall, 1036.
- herenagh of *Guest-house* (of Armagh), ob., 1016.
- s. of Anluan, sl. in Dulane, 744.
- s. of Concobar, slew and sl. by Dunlang, 988.
- s. of Fergus Foreraidh, sl., 737.
- s. of Maelduin, k. of Cenel-coirpri, ob., 698.

Muirghis.—*cont.*

— s. of Tomaltach, won btl. of Cloonargid and began to reign as k. C., 792; promulgated *Law* of Coman over all Connaught, 793; escaped from btl. of Ath-fen, 796; won btl. of Dun-ganiba, 799; demolished (crannog of) Loughrea lake, 802; devastated Ciarraidhe to avenge the death of his son, 805; with Connaughtmen, led hosting to Teltown and fled after 3 days from Aedh (k. I.), 808; wasted Leyny to avenge killing his sons, 810; led hosting to Ui-Maine, 814; promulgated *Law* of Ciaran over Connaught, 814; ob.; quatrain respecting death of, 815; f. of Cathal, 837; of Cormac, 805; of Flaithnia, 810; of Maelduin, 838; of Tadhg, 810.

Muirmedh, f. of Condmach, gs. of Guaire Aidhne, 798.

Muirmenn, f. of Ruaidhri, 877, 878.

Muirmin, sl., 682.

Muirtheimhne, Plain of, 1097, 1104; *s.rr.*

Conailli-Cerd, Conailli-Muirtheimhne.

Mullach, O'Neill of the, 1527.

— and Mullach-Laighill (*Mullagh*, Castlerahan bar., co. Cavan), O'Reilly of, 1485, 1488, 1495.

— -Dorabruich (in Boyle bar., co. Roscommon), 1320.

— -leathan (*Broad-crown*), Muiredach, s. of Fergus, 702.

— -ratha (*Rathlee*, Tireragh bar., co. Sligo), 1336.

Mullaghmast, *see* Ath-Truisten.

Mullingar, *see* Muillen-cerr.

Muma and Mumha (Munster), Forindan, ab. of Armagh, came from with reliquaries of Patrick, 846; anchorite of, 811; abpp. of (abpp. of Cashel), O'Dunan, 1117; O'Lonergan, 1158; Ardpatrick of, 1129; army of with Feidhlimidh (k. M) burning Garrycastle, 826; domestic btl. in, 779; Bran of, 725; defeat of Caitel the Fair in, 857; Carn-ailche in, 747; churches and territories of pillaged by

Muma.—*cont.*

Gentiles from Waterford Harbour, 915; first circuit of by Amalgaid, coarb of Patrick, 1021; circuit of made, and Patrician cess and donations of got, by Cellach, coarb of Patrick, 1106; circuit of made, and fullcess of got, and blessing given to, by said Cellach, 1120; circuit of made, and cess and donations of got, by Domnall, coarb of Patrick, 1094; circuit of by Dubdalethe, coarb of Patrick, 973; circuit of made, and cess and donations of got, by Mael-Isu, coarb of Patrick, 1068; head of battling and contention of, Mac Namara, 1416; head of clerics of, Cetfaid, 1056; Cork of, 978, 1042, 1118; great Cork of, 1126; Courcey country of, 1485; Cuanu, ab. of Louth, went to with shrine of Mochta, 818.

— Decies of, 896, 920, 966, 1014; doctor of, Gilla-Patraic Ua Duibhratha, 1110; Foreigners of, 1195, 1196, 1369, 1510, 1516; fought Leinster with excessive loss, 735; glory of, Domnall Ua Cetfadhá, 1045; hostages of:—taken by Mael-Sechnaill (k. I.) from Cashel, 856; taken by Torlogh O'Connor, 1127; given to Henry II., 1171; hosting to:—by Torlogh O'Connor, Murchad O'Melaghlin, and Aedh O'Rourke, 1118; by Domnall Mac Loughlin and Ruaidhri O'Connor, 1088; by Torlogh O'Connor, 1131; Imokilly of, 1513; invaded, 1166, 1235, 1311, 1334, 1510, 1514; invaded, divided, and mulcted for slaying of O'Brien, by O'Connor, 1168; Iveagh of, 1063, 1088, 1102, 1115; *Law* of Ailbe (founder of Emly) promulgated over, 793; *Law* of Patrick promulgated over, 823.

— kings of:—

Aenghus, s. of Nadfraech, 490, 491.

Aillill, 701.

Artrach, 793.

Muma, kings of.—*cont.*

Cathal, 735, 738.

Colgu, 678.

Cormac, s. of Ailill, 713.

Cu-cen-mathair, 665.

Donnchad, s. of Brian (Boruma),
arch-k. of, 1064.

Failbhe Flann, 637.

Fedelmith, 590.

Feidhlimidh, 826, 830, 837, 838,
840, 847.

Fingine, 696.

Flaithbertach, 944.

Maelguala, 859.

Maenach, s. of Fingin, 662.

O'Brien, 1316.

Diarmait O'Brien, 1114, 1118.

Domnall ,, 1188, 1194.

Muircertach ,, 1328.

Oleobar, 848.

— kingship of, 1165; Mac Iellaen of
prophesied plague in I., 826.

— Men of:—Niall (k. I.) came to,
against Foreigners, 917; battalion of
defeated near Ardee, 1159; under Brian
(Boruma) in pillaging Leinster, 1013;
burned Ardbraccan church full of people
and many other Bregian churches, 1115;
burned Lusk and 180 in its church,
1089; defeated in btl. of Ballaghmoon
by N. of I. and Leinstermen, with loss
of Cormac, k. of Cashel, Fogartach, k.
of Kerriurrihy, Cellach, k. of Ossory,
Ailill, ab. of third of Cork, Colman, ab.
of Kinnitty, and others, 908; defeated
by Cathal (k. C.), 837; defeated in btl.
of Knockdoe, 1504; defeated with great
loss, and their territory wasted, by (S.)
Ui-Neill, 776; fought domestic btl. at
Sliabh-riach, 757; made foray in S.
Meath: defeated and left the spoils, 1001;
hosting of to Connaught, 1188; hosting
of to N. of I., 860; hosting to, province
of from Gowran to Limerick wasted, by
Flann (k. I.), 906; hosting to and
hostages of carried off, 940; under

Muma, Men of.—*cont.*

Murchad, s. of Brian (Boruma), in
Cenel - Conaill, 1011; on Conor
O'Brien's Leinster hosting, 1131; with
Muircertach O'Brien in hosting to
Louth Plain, 1097; with same on Fews
hosting, 1099; with same to Magh-
Coba, 1103; laic and cleric, on hostings
of same, 1115; S. Leinster fought by
732; Leinster aided against them by
hosting of Donnchad (k. I.), 794;
hosting of into Meath; Thomond forts
and churches burned by Connemara
in their absence, 1084; massacred
Gentiles, 812; master of philosophy
of, Ua Stuir, 1098; peace of year
and a half between and Conna-
cians, 1128; famine-pestilence among,
1116; pillaged Clonmacnoise, 959;
pillaged Clonmacnoise, with Foreign-
ers, 953; Mael-Sechnaill (k.I.) came
to Mullaghmoney to, and took off
pledges of, 854; slew:—Dichuill at Bal-
lyhooly, 632; Fergus, k. of Carriga-
bracky, 835; Follomhan, 830; pilgrims,
714; Tadhe, royal-heir of Ossory, 991;
turned against, and forfeited their
hostages to, Torlogh O'Conor, 1127;
year's truce between and Domnall
O'Loughlin, 1114; laid Clonmacnoise
waste, 1092; other references to Men
of, 1225, 1311, 1366, 1419, 1421,
1446.

— nobles of, submitted and gave host-
ages to Muircertach O'Loughlin, 1157;
parochia of, 787; pillaged to sea, kk.
of defeated, hostages of all taken off,
by Mael-Sechnaill (k.I.), 858; still
pillaged by Waterford Foreigners, 916;
chief poets of, Ua Lonain, 1064;
O'Quill, 1048; q. of, Etain, 1188;
Roche country of, 1485.

— royal heirs of:—

Conaing, 1014.

Brian O'Brien, 1118.

Domnall ,, 1115.

Muma, royal-heirs of.—*cont.*

Murchad O'Brien, 1068.

Murchad „ 1110.

Tadhg „ 1259.

Etru O'Gunning, 1032.

Ua Finngine, 1057.

— sage of, Mac Bethach, 728; scribe of, Rubin, s. of Conna, 725; stewards (Patrician) of, O'Longan, 1072; Ua Clotagain, 1073; Ua Sinechain, 1052; Ulidian k. and nobles went to for pay, 1080.

— N., *see* Tuath-Muma.

— South, massacre of, 833, *see* Des-Muma.

— West, churches of burned by Gentiles, 835; kings of, Aedh Benmain, 619; Cobthadh, 833; senior of, Bran O'Brick, 1110.

Mundane, Period, reckoned by Paschal Cycle, 1064.

— Reckoning, of Isidore (Eusebian Mundane Period of 5198), 617, [616].

— of Tigernach (Mundane Period of 4004 + A.D. 252), 1064 [= 5320, i.e., 10 Great Paschal Cycles].

— Reckonings (according to Tigernach):—

(1) Pseudo-Hebrew (Mundane Period of 4204—i.e., Bedan Mundane Period of 3951 + A.D. 253—+ A.D.), 432, 433, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 446, 447, 453, 454, 456, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 475, 476, 481, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 497 (*for* 5000 of *Translation*, *read* 5001), 1199.

(2) Pseudo-Septuagint (Mundane Period of 5453—i.e., Pseudo-Victorian Mundane Period of 5200 + A.D. 253—+ A.D.), 432, 481 (*for* 5879, *read* 5934), 493.

Mungairit and Mungairid (*Mungret*, co. Limerick), ab. of, Bodbgal, 757; burned by Gentiles, 835; herenaghs of:—

Art, 1028.

Cathusach, 1070.

Conn, 1033, 1034.

Niall, 1015.

Mungairit.—*cont.*

Mughron Ua Morghair, chief lector of Armagh, died at, 1102.

Mungret, *see* Mungairit.

Munster, John, sl., 1307.

— Matthew, sl., 1307.

Mura (= Muru, *q.v.*), Gilla-, 1024, 1056; Mael-, 887.

Murbach (*Murragh*, Drumhome par., Tirhugh bar., co. Donegal), O'Donnell's stronghold, 1272, 1342, 1419, 1490.

Murbulgg (*Murlough*, co. Antrim), btl. of, 731

Murchadh, f. of Aignert, 921.

— f. of Aurchath, 945.

— f. of Cleirchen, 912.

— f. of Fiangalach, 737.

— f. of Rechtabhra, 868.

— f. of Suibne, 765.

— gs. of Brian (Boruma), defeated by his b., Torlogh, 1055; royal-heir of Munster, sl. by Teflians 1068.

— gs. of Domnall the Fat, sl. by stratagem by Enna, 1091.

— gs. of Flaithbertach, k. of Ailech, pillaged Louth (abbey) and Dromiskin, 970; fought Connaught, 973; on foray in Cenel-Conaill; took great spoil; wounded and died at Dunglady, after Communion and contrition, 974.

— k. L., slew Ragnall, 994; f. of Bran, 980; f. of Maelmordha, 999, 1014.

— s. of Aedh, k. C., ob., 840.

— s. of Bran, hosting by to Cashel, 715; wasted Bregia, 721; slew Fergal, s. of Maelduin, in btl. of Allen, 722; k. L., ob., 727; 2 ss. of fought btl. of Allen, 728; f. of Condal, 797; f. of Oengus, 789.

— s. of Bresal [k. of Ui-Maine], aided community of Clonmacnoise in defeating community of Durrow; sl., 764; f. of Cathal, 818.

— s. of Brian (Boruma), with Flaithbertach in Cenel-Conaill, 1011; made foray in and pillaged Leinster, and burned from Glendalough to Kilmainham, taking off large spoils and captives

Murchadh.—*cont.*

- innumerable, 1013; fell in btl. of Dublin (Clontarf); body of buried in Armagh; f. of Toirrdelbach, 1014.
- s. of Condmach, k. of Cenel-Coirpri, sl. in btl. of Fennor, 799.
- s. of Dalach, slew his b., Eicnech; sl. one month after, 963.
- s. of Diarmait, k. of Ui-Neill, sl., 715.
- s. of Diarmait [Mac Murchada], k. L. and of Foreigners, died and was buried in Dublin, 1070; f. of Domnall, 1075; f. of Gormlaith, 1112; ss. of, 1098.
- s. of Diarmait Sweet-voice, f. of Domnall, 730, 743, 763.
- of Meath, s. of Diarmaid the Fleet, f. of Coirpre, 749; f. of Domnall, 862.
- s. of Domnall, sl. at btl. of Carn, against his b., Donnchad, 765.
- s. of Domnall, won btl. of Fennor, 799.
- s. of Dubhdatuath, ob., 780.
- s. of Dunlang, k. L., sl. by Gilla-Patraic and Macraith, 1042.
- s. of Feradhach, ob., 795.
- s. of Ferghal, sl., 741.
- s. of Finn, sl. by stratagem by Domnall Cloen, 972.
- s. of Flaithbertach, k. of Cenel-Conaill, sl., 767; f. of Maelbresail, 819.
- s. of Flann, k. of Tara, sl. in Kells belfry by gs. of Maelan, 1076.
- s. of Flann, k. of Ui-Fidhgente, ob., 807.
- s. of Inrechtach, ob., 764.
- s. of Maelduin (k. of Cenel-Eogain) won btl. over Cenel-Conaill, 819; hosting by to Drimnagh, 820; hosting of Men of N. of I. to Ardbraccan by; Men of Bregia, under Diarmait, went secretly and gave hostages to, at Druim-Fergusso; slew Cumuscach, k. of Ferrard, 822; deposed by Niall (Cailli) and Cenel-Eoghain, 823.
- s. of Maelduin, defeated Foreigners

Murchadh.—*cont.*

- in Derry, 833; royal-heir of N. of I., sl. by Flannacan, k. of Farney, 887.
- s. of Riada, coarb of Coman, (ab. of Roscommon), ob., 980.
- Murchadan, f. of Cathusach, 966.
- gf. of Maeleighbinn, 989.
- Mureu, f. of Colman, 936.
- Murder, agents of, flayed alive and disembowelled at scene of, 1525; secret, at Dunshaughlin, 879; at Kildare, 885.
- Murdober (mk.), of Granase, ob., 724.
- Mureb (*Moray*), k. of Maelsnechtai, 1085; Men of slew Ladhmun, 1116; Men of, 4000, with k., fell in btl. with Scotland, 1130; Great Steward of, Gilla-Comgain, 1032.
- Murecan, s. of Diarmait, k. of Naas and E. Kildare, sl. by Norsemen, 863.
- Murgail, f. of Dubdadoss, 744.
- Murgal, ab. of Clonmacnoise, ob., 789.
- f. of Tomaltach, 774.
- s. of Ninded, ab. of Rathlin, ob., 769.
- s. of Noe, ob., 711.
- Murgel, [g]d. of Mael-Sechlainn, died old, 928.
- Murican, f. of Cerball, 902.
- Murlough, *see* Murbulgg.
- Murrain, great, 1302.
- Muru, and Muru of Fahan, coarb of (ab. of Fahan), 1074, 1098; Fahan of, 1101. *See* Fathan, Mura and Othan.
- Murvagh, *see* Murbach.
- Muscraidhe and Muscraidhe-Bregain (*Muskerry* [-Quirk]: Clanwilliam bar., co. Tipperary), kings of:—
 - Cennetigh O'Quirke, 1043.
 - Domnall „ 1044.
 - Gilla-Brighte „ 1100.
- -thire (Upr. and Lr. Ormond barr. co. Tipperary), k. of, Ruarcc, 915.
- Musicians, Mac Curtin, 1405; O'Luinin 1396.
- Muskerry, *see* Muscraidhe.
- k. of, Mac Flanchaa, 1115.
- Mutan, f. of Finn, 944.

N.

- Nadarchu, sage, ob., 780.
 Nadfraech, f. of Aenghus, 490, 662.
 — s. of, 635.
 Naendruim, *see* Nendruim.
 Nainnid and Nandidh, s. of Duach, k. C.,
 won btl. of Cul-dreimne, 560 or 561;
 victorious, 563.
 Names, native, of women, *see* Women,
 native names of.
 — of many worthies, sl. in Magh-Coba,
 om., 1103.
 Namna?, chief (*dux*) of, Dubdaleithi,
 816.
 Nandidh, s. of Duach = Nainnid, *q.v.*
 Nargal, s. of Natsluagh, died of bloody
 flux, 770.
 Narghal, f. of Flann, 803.
 Nargus, f. of Ferble, 753.
 Narrow-water (co. Down), 1211.
 — (on Lough Erne) cas. of, built, 1212;
 burned, 1213; other references, 1252,
 1258, 1402, 1432, 1433.
 Nass (*Nuas*, co. Kildare), alias of Leinster,
 k. of, 863.
 Nathi (*recte* Dathi, *q.v.*), s. of Fiachra,
 killed by lightning, 445 [428].
 Natsluagh, f. of Nargal, 770.
 Naval, btl., at Isle of Man, 914.
 Navan-fort, verses respecting btl. of, 759.
See Emain-Macha.
 Nechtan, f. of Joseph, 830.
 — Long-head, f. of Lochene, 635.
 — (mk.) of Neir, ob., 679.
 — s. of Canonn (k. of Picts), ob.,
 621.
 — s. of Dargert, 2 ss. of sl. in btl.,
 710.
 — s. of Derile, k. of Picts, fettered his
 b., Tolargg, 713; expelled community
 of Iona, 717; fettered by k. Drust, 726;
 hosting of defeated by army of Oengus,
 and Biceot, s. of Monet, *exactor* of, sl.,
 in btl. of Monith-carno, 729.
 Nechtin, f. of Alphin, 693.
 Nechtlecc, f. of Feradach, 690.
 Negligence, burning through, 1031.
 Neim(Ulster-Blackwater), Mael-Sechnaill
 (k. I.) stayed 10 nights at, 868.
 Neimled (most probably, misreading for
 Neimed : Great Island, Cork Harbour),
 massacre of Foreigners at, 917.
 Neir, ab. of, Vineus, 623 : Nechtan (mk.)
 of, 679.
 Nellen, f. of Fergus, 570, 577.
 Nem Mac Ui Birn[ab. of Aranmore], ob.,
 655.
 Nendruim (*recte*, Oendruim, *one ridge* :
 Mahee Island, Strangford Lough), 639;
 bp. of, Cronan, 643. *See* Oendruim.
 Nephews, respective, slew :—
 Mac Dermot, 1533.
 Eoghan Mac Sweeney, 1513.
 O'Connor of Corcomroe, 1431.
 Ness (*see* Mac Nissi), 514.
 Neuter, f. of Macoirbb, 810.
 New-Castle (in Dufferin), 1433.
 Newtown (co. Longford), cas. of, 1295.
 New Year's Eve, sky ablase on, 890.
 Nia, s. of Cualta, sl. at btl. of Slemish, 776.
 Niall, f. of Cathal Core, 729.
 — f. of Flaithbertach, 855.
 — f. of Mael-Patraicc, 890.
 — f. of Muiredach, 864.
 — f. of Ruadhacan, 869.
 — gs. of Canannan, fell with his b.,
 Ruaidhri, 950.
 — gs. of Canaunan, fell in defeat of
 Cenel-Conaill, 978.
 — gs. of Cernach Sotal, fought btl.
 against his b. at Galtrim, 777.
 — gs. of Erulb, joined Matudhan on
 hosting, 949; ob., 958.
 — gs. of Erulb, devotion of,—ransom of
 captive clerics of Kildare with his own
 money, 964.
 — gs. of Ruarc, sl. by Cenel-Eogain
 and Cenel-Conaill, 1001.
 — s. of in Morgallion raid, 1013.
 — gs. of Tolarg, ob., 954; of Fogar-
 tach, 972.

Niall.—*cont.*

Niall (of the Nine Hostages), 440, 453, 454, 461, 462, 465, 480, 494, 499, 501, 510, 517, 524, 535, 539, 547, 561, 1403 ; f. of Conall Cremthainne, 600 ; *race of*, bardic name of S. Ui-Neill, 868.

— Mothlach, sl. by Coirpri (of Sligo), by stratagem, 951.

— s. of Aedh, k. of Ui-Cormaic, died suddenly, 814.

— s. of Aedh, k. U., ob., 971.

— Black-knee [eponymous head of O'Neill's], s. of Aedh Fair-grey, dissuaded by Cenel-Eogain from fighting with his b., 905 ; was with his b., Domnall, on Cenel-Eogain hosting, 908 ; slew Aedh, k. of Tireragh, 910 ; slew Cernachan, royal heir of Oriors, 912 ; led hosting to Connaught and defeated N. Connaught, *i.e.*, Tirawley and Owles, with great loss, both sl. and captive, round Mael-cluiche, 913 ; led hosting to, and defeated Loingsech, k. of, Dalaraide, and slew Flathrua, his b., at Ravel Water ; defeated Aedh, k. U., and Loingsech, k. of Dalaraide, and slew Cerran, chief of Cenel-Maelche, at Carnearney ; lost some soldiers in pursuing Aedh ; k. of Ailech, made peace with Aedh, k. U., at Tullyhog, Nov. 1 ; led hosting of N. of I. to Meath ; encamped at Girley and sent host to seek corn and fuel ; these were met by Oengus and Midians and lost 45, including 8 named ; quatrain relative to defeat, 914 ; k. of Ailech, led army of N. against ss. of Flann (k. I.), made them guarantee obedience to their f., and made truce between Meath and Bregia, 915 ; got Kingship of Tara (I.) ; held the Teltown Assembly, which was not done for many years, 916 ; led hosting of S. Ui-Neill and N. of I. to Munster, to war with Gentiles ; encamped Aug. 22, at Tubrid ; fought Gentiles from between 9 a.m. and noon to 3 p.m. : 100 fell, the greater part being Foreign-

Niall.—*cont.*

ers ; came back to camp, but returned and withstood reinforced Gentiles ; stayed 20 nights in camp against enemy, sending word to Leinstermen to attack the camp (at Confey), 917 ; war between and Sitriuic, gs. of Imar, 918 ; sl. by Gentiles in btl. of Dublin, in 3rd year of his reign, Wed., Sep. 15 ; quatrains (4) relative thereto, 919 ; f. of Conaing, 933, 937 ; of Mael-Muire, 966 ; of Muircertach, 822, 921, 926 ; 929, 932, 938, 939, 943 ; of Niall, 916 ; gf. of Domnall, k. I., 965, 968, 970, 971, 977, 1000, 1004 ; Flaithbertach, s. of Muircertach (*q.v.*) ; of Muiredach, 1015.

— Cailli, s. of Aedh Oirdnidhe, deposed Murchad, 823 ; defeated Ui-Cremthainn and Muiredach, k. U., in btl. of Lethcam, 827 ; began to reign as k. I., and defeated Foreigners in Derry, 833 ; led hosting to, and put k. over Leinstermen ; pillaged and burned Meath to end of Westmeath, 835 ; pillaged Ballyboy, Ballycowan, Eglisish and Garrycastle barr., King's co., 840 ; led hosting against Feidhlimidh (k. M.) to Magh-ochtar ; quatrain respecting flight of Feidhlimidh, 841 ; defeated Gentiles in Magh-Itha, 845 ; k. of Tara (I.), drowned in Callan river (thence called *Cailli*), 846 ; f. of Aedh Fair-grey, 855, 856, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 866, 868, 870, 874, 879 ; of Mael-Sechnaill, 870.

— s. of Cennfaeladh, k. of Ui-Fidhgennte, ob., 846.

— s. of Cernach (Sotal), won btl. of Emlagh, 688 ; sl. 701 ; f. of Fogartach, 724 ; of Mané, 712.

— s. of Conall Grant, k. of S. Bregia, ob., 778.

— s. of Dercan, herenagh of Mungret, ob., 1015.

— s. of Diarmait, k. of Meath, ob., 826 ; f. of Colman, 815 ; of Conall, 800, 815 ; of Diarmait, 826.

Niall.—*cont.*

- s. of Dubtuinne, took ab. from Downpatrick, in violation of right of sanctuary, and blinded him at Fennor, 1010; hostages of taken by Flaithbertach, 1011; defeated and deposed by Niall, s. of Eochaid, 1012; sl. in defeat of Dalaraide, 1016; f. of Archu, 982.
- s. of Eochaid, defeated Niall, and replaced him as k. (of Ulidia), 1012; defeated Dalaraide, 1016; blinded Flaithbertach, 1020; k.U., defeated, slaughtered and enslaved Dublin Foreigners at sea; defeated and slaughtered Oriel at the Fews, 1022; led hosting to, burned country, and took spoils of, Foreigners, 1026; led fruitless hosting to Tullyhog—cows and captives rescued; led hosting to Iveagh, burned Comber and oratory, slew 4 clerics and took 4 captive, 1031; arch-k. U., ob., 1063; f. of Eochaidh, 1062.
- s. of Fergal, wounded and drowned by Muircertach (k. of Ailech,) 940.
- s. of Fergal, sl. by his sept, 1015.
- Frossach, s. of Fergal, born, 718; why called Frossach (*Showery*), 718, 764; hosting of Leinster by Domnall against, 756; began to reign (as k. I.), 763; ob. in Iona, 778; f. of Aedh Oirdnidhe, 794, 797, 804, 806, 808, 809, 811, 818, 819; f. of Diarmait, 822, 826; f. of Flaithbertach, 855; f. of Gormgal, 814.
- s. of Fergus, chief of Ui-Forindain, ob., 824.
- s. of Gilla-Patraic, sl., 1012.
- s. of Iallan (most probably = Mac Iellaen, *q.v.*), paralysed for 34 years, and experienced many visions, true and false, ob., 860.
- s. of Mael-Sechlainn, k. of Ailech, made raid in Ui-Meith and Cuailgne and took cows and captives, to avenge profanation of *Bell of the Testament*, 1044; raided Bregia and slew O'Heffernan,

Niall.—*cont.*

- 1047; raided Dalaraide, took 2,000 cows and 60 captives, 1056; k. of Ailech, ob., 1061; f. of Aedh and Domnall, 1068.
- s. of Muirges, sl. in btl. of Allen, 722.
- s. of Muirghis, royal heir of W. C., sl., 1036.
- the Stopped, s. of, gallowglas, sl., 1346.
- Niallan, bp. of Slane, ob., 869.
- Niallghus, s. of Boeth, k. of Decies of Bregia, ob., 758; f. of Coserach, 812.
- Nice, Council of, 533 years from to 857.
- Nicholas, St., translation of relics of, from Myra to Bari, 1087.
- Nieth-Neill, sl., 693.
- Night, bright, in Autumn, 714, 762.
- and the following day (*νυχθήμερον*), 808, 917, 1075, 1086, 1111, 1420, 1452, 1498.
- -attack on Cenel-Eogain camp, 1102; on Magh-Dumai camp, 860.
- Nights, 12, bodies of Brian (Boruma) and his s., Murchad, waked during, at Armagh, 1014.
- Ninded, f. of Murgal, 769.
- Nindidh, anchorite, ob., 801.
- s. of Setna, won btl. of Sligo, 543; f. of Baetan, 586.
- Ningor, Aedh, 791.
- Noa, ab. of Kingarth, ob., 790.
- Nobles, many, sl. in defeat of Brefnians by Flann, (k. I.), and his ss., 910.
- many, sl. by Brefnians at Slievegorey, 1130.
- of Bregia, sl. in Slane by Cathal O'Reilly, 1161.
- many, burned, with Carthach, k. of Cashel Eoghanacht, 1045.
- of Cenel-Conaill, 1197, 1208, 1209, 1516, 1524.
- of Cenel-Eogain, refused assent to O'Brolaghan's accepting proffered abbacy of Iona, 1164; other references, 1159, 1177, 1253 (D), 1516.

Nobles.—*cont.*

- of Cenel-Moen, sl., 1239.
- 15, of Clann-Cathain, sl., 1260.
- (besides those named) sl. in btl. of Confey, 917.
- of Connaught, 1103, 1201, 1249, 1262.
- other (than Cathal), sl. by Tadhg of Connaught, 925.
- countless, of the *family* (community) of Cork, slaughtered, 807.
- many other (than those named), sl. in btl. of Dublin, 919.
- escaped in Emly outrage, by favour of Ailbe and church, 1123.
- of Farney, some of, sl. by Iveagh and Ulidians on Fews, 1089.
- many, of Fermanagh, sl., 1128.
- of Foreigners, 1249, 1525, 1526, 1531.
- many, fell in Inishowen slaughter, 1117.
- many more (than those named), of the Irish fell in btl. of Dublin (Clontarf), 1014; other references, 1167, 1526.
- sl. in defeat of Iveagh by Louth, 882.
- 12, of Mac Dermot, sl., 1367.
- 13, of Mac Quillin, sl., 1506.
- 4, of the Magaurans, sl., 1538.
- of Munster, *see* Mumha, nobles of.
- of N. I., *see* Ireland, North of.
- of O'Carroll, at war with O'Donnell, 1522.
- 29, of O'Connor Faly, sl., 1305.
- of O'Reillys, sl., 1256, 1514.
- of Oriell, aided O'Neill, 1522.
- many, fell in Ros defeat, 1110.
- of Scotland, 1332.
- of S. of I., at Fiadh-Mic-Oengusa synod, 1111.
- of Thomond, 1343, 1419.
- many, of Ui-Briuin, sl. in btl. of Tarbga, 822.
- Ui-Mainet, sl. in btl. of Forath, 818.
- of Ulidia, with Matodhan at Armagh royal conference, 851; went to Munster for pay, 1080; other references, 1100, 1130, 1170, 1177.

Nobles.—*cont.*

- Noda and Nuadha, oratory of (Easter-snow, co. Roscommon), man killed by lightning in, 809; ab. of Armagh, went to Connaught with *Law* and shrine of Patrick, 811; of Loch-uaine (*q.v.*), bp., anchorite, ab., of Armagh, ob., 812.
- Noe, f. of Murgal, 711.
- s. of Danel, ob., 675.
- Noennenach, f. of Cugamhnae, 784.
- Norsemen, 60 ships of on Boyne; 60 on Liffey, 837; fleet of, on Boyne, at Rosnaree, 842; another fleet of on Linn-sailech in Ulster, 842; slew Cathmal, j.-k. U., 853; burned Lusk oratory, 856; slew Maelguala, k. M., 859; slew Murecan, k.L., 863; Amhlaim and Imar, kk. of, besieged and razed Dumbarton, 870; slew Ailill, k. L., 871; Barith, great tyrant of, sl. (miraculously) by (St.) Cianan, 881; slew Flannacan, k. of Bregia, and Sitriucc, a Norseman, 896; slew Donnchad, s. of Donnall (k. I.), 928; slew Cinaedh, chief of Ui-Cennselaigh, and others, 935; defeated with loss of many thousands, by Saxons, 937.
- kings of:—
 - Amhlaim, 870.
 - Amlaiph, 937.
 - Gothfrith, 934.
 - Imar (of Norsemen of all I. and Britain), 870, 873.
 - Sicfrith, 888.
- North (Down and Antrim), raided, 1383.
- Bregia, *see* Bregia, North.
- of I., *see* Ireland, North of.
- West of Europe, Augustus of, Brian (Boruma), 1014.
- Northumbrians, *see* Saxons, North.
- Norwich, bp. of, De Gray, 1212.
- Notary General, 1385.
- Novellae*, 1348.
- Novena, 1093, 1125.
- Novice, dying as, 1230.
- Nuadha, *see* Noda.

Nuadha.—*cont.*

— f. of Cellach, 971.

— f. of Donngal, 775.

— gs. of Bolcan, ab. of Tuam, ob., 781.

Nuadhu, s. of Dubsleibhe, ab. of Clones, ob., 751.

— s. of Dunchad, sl. in btl. of Allen, 722.

Nuathcongball (*Faughanvale*), co. Londonderry, 1197.

Nugent, baron of Delvin, 1505.

— Christopher, s. of James, s. of Richard, baron of Delvin, 1473; ob., 1478.

— Edward, s. of baron of Delvin, taken and sl., 1473.

— James, s. of baron of Delvin, ob., 1458.

— (Richard) baron of Delvin, ob., 1538.

— Thomas, s. of William, ob., 1460.

— William jun., 1466.

Number, Golden, 1452.

Numbers, vast, fell al Moin-cruinneice, 1084.

Numerous, events, not chronicled, 1041.

Nun, 1382, 1446; dying a, 1229.

Nurse, of Cucuimne, verses of respecting Cucuimne, 747.

Nut-crop, abundant, 576, 1097; streams closed by, 836; rivers impeded by, 1066.

Nuts, harvest of, abundant, 1419, or 1421.

— sixth of, for *ld.*, 1097.

— year of fair, 1097.

O.

O'Banan, *see* Ua Banain.

O'Behan, *see* Ua Beacain.

O'Beirne, *see* Ua Birn.

O'Boland, *see* O'Beollain.

O'Boylan, *see* Ua Baighellain.

O'Boyle, *see* Ua Baighill.

O'Bragan, *see* Ua Bracain.

O'Branan, *see* Ua Branain.

O'Breen, *see* Ua Brain.

O'Braslan, *see* Ua Breislein.

O'Brick, *see* Ua Bric.

O'Brien, *see* Ua Briain.

O'Brogy, Gregory, bp. of Clonfert, ob., 1319.

O'Brolaghan, *see* Ua Brolchain.

O'Broly, *see* Ua Brolaigh.

O'Brophy, *see* Ua Broighte.

O'Byrne, *see* Ua Broin.

O'Cahalan, *see* Ua Cathalain.

O'Cahill, *see* Ua Catheil.

O'Callaghan, *see* Ua Ceilechain.

O'Canannan, *see* Ua Canannain.

O'Carbury, *see* Ua Cairbri.

O'Carey, *see* Ua Ciardhai.

O'Carolan, *see* Ua Cairellain.

O'Carroll, *see* Ua Cairill and Ua Cerbhaill.

O'Casey, *see* Ua Cathasaigh.

O'Casidy, *see* Ua Caiside.

O'Cawell, *see* Ua Cathmail.

O'Clery, *see* Ua Cleirigh.

O'Coffey, *see* Ua Cobhthaigh.

O'Concannon, *see* Ua Concennain.

O'Connaghty, *see* Ua Connachtaigh.

O'Connmaidh (O'Conway), ollam of Thomond in timpan-playing, ob., 1360.

O'Connolly, *see* Ua Conghaile.

O'Conor, *see* Ua Conchobhair.

O'Conway, *see* Ua Connmaidh.

O'Corcoran, *see* Ua Corcraín.

O'Cormack, *see* Ua Cormaic.

O'Crean, *see* Ua Craidhain.

O'Cullen, *see* Ua O'Cuilen.

O'Daly, *see* Ua Dalaigh.

O'Davoren, *see* Ua Duibhdaboirenn.

O'Day, *see* Ua Deaghadh.

O'Deery, *see* Ua Daighri and Ua Dighraidhe.

O'Dempsey, *see* Ua Dimasaigh.

O'Devlin, *see* Ua Doibhilen.

O'Dogherty, *see* Ua Dochartaigh.

O'Donegan, *see* Ua Donnacain.

O'Donnell, *see* Ua Domnaill.

O'Donnellan, *see* Ua Domnallain.

O'Donnelly, *see* Ua Donghaile.

O'Donoghue, *see* Ua Donnchadha.

O'Doran, *see* Ua Dorain.

O'Dowda, *see* Ua Dubhda.

O'Dreen, *see* Ua Dreain.

O'Drommy, *see* Ua Droma.

O'Duffy, *see* Ua Dubhthaich.

O'Duigenan, *see* Ua Duibhgennain.

O'Dunan, *see* Ua Dunain.

- O'Dunne, *see* Ua Duinn.
 O'Dwyer, *see* Ua Duibhidhir.
 O'Fallon, *see* Ua Fallamhain.
 O'Falvey, *see* Ua Failbhe.
 O'Farrell, *see* Ua Ferghail.
 O'Farrelly, *see* Ua Fairchellaigh *and* Ua Ferghaile.
 O'Fedhaigh, Aedh, of Plain of Tulach, ob., 1505.
 O'Feidhil, Patrick, Friar Minor of Strieter Observance, preacher in I. and Scotland, ob., 1505.
 O'Fenelon, *see* Ua Findallain.
 O'Ferghusa, vicar of Omey, ob., 1362.
 O'Ferrall, *see* Ua Ferghail.
 O'Fihelly, *see* Ua Fithcellaigh.
 O'Finn, *see* Ua Finn.
 O'Finnaghty, *see* Ua Fimmachta.
 O'Finnen, *see* Ua Finniain.
 O'Flaherty, *see* Ua Flaithbertaigh.
 O'Flannagan, *see* Ua Flannacain.
 O'Flynn, *see* Ua Flainn.
 O'Fogarty, *see* Ua Focarta.
 O'Foley, *see* Ua Foghladha.
 O'Freel, *see* Ua Frighil.
 O'Gallagher, *see* Ua Gallehubair.
 O'Gara, *see* Ua Gadhra.
 O'Garvey, *see* Ua Garbeidh.
 O'Geran, *see* Ua Gerain.
 O'Gilgan, *see* Ua Gilgain.
 O'Glennon, *see* Ua Glenain.
 O'Gorman, *see* Ua Gormain.
 O'Gormelly, *see* Ua Gormghaile.
 O'Gormley, *see* Ua Gairmleghaidh.
 O'Gowan, *see* Ua Gobhann.
 O'Grady, *see* Ua Grada.
 O'Gunning, *see* Ua Conaing.
 O'Hagan, *see* Ua hAedhacain.
 O'Halligan, *see* Ua hAilecain.
 O'Hamill, *see* Ua hAdhmail.
 O'Hanlon, *see* Ua hAnluain.
 O'Hanly, *see* Ua hAinli.
 O'Hanrahan, *see* Ua hAnradhain.
 O'Hanratty, *see* Ua hInnrechtaiigh.
 O'Hanvey, *see* Ua hAnbheidh.
 O'Hara, *see* Ua hEghra.
 O'Haran, *see* Ua hAghrain.
 O'Hart, *see* Ua hAirt.
 O'Hartigan, *see* Ua hArtugain.
 O'Haughey, *see* Ua hEochadha.
 O'Hea, *see* Ua hAedha.
 O'Heffernan, *see* Ua hIffernain.
 O'Hegarty, *see* Ua hEicertaigh.
 O'Hely, *see* Ua hEilidhe.
 O'Henery, *see* Ua hAndiaraidh *and* Ua hInneirghi.
 O'Heney, *see* Ua hEnna.
 O'Hennessy, *see* Ua hOenghusa.
 O'Heraghty, *see* Ua hOirechtaigh.
 O'Heyne, *see* Ua hEidhin.
 O'Heyney, *see* Ua hEienigh.
 O'Higgin, *see* Ua hUiginn.
 O'Hoey, *see* Ua hEodhaigh.
 O'Hogan, *see* Ua hOcain.
 O'Hood, *see* Ua hUid.
 O'Hoolahan, *see* Ua hUallachain.
 O'Hosey, *see* Ua hEoghusa.
 O'Howen, *see* Ua hEoghain.
 O'Kane, *see* Ua Cathain.
 O'Kealy, *see* Ua Caellaidhe.
 O'Kearney, *see* Ua Ceithernaigh.
 O'Keary, *see* Ua Ciardhai.
 O'Keating, *see* Ua Cetfadha.
 O'Keenan, *see* Ua Cianain.
 O'Kelleher, *see* Ua Ceilechair.
 O'Kelly, *see* Ua Cellaigh.
 O'Kennealy, *see* Ua Cinnfaelaidh.
 O'Kennedy, *see* Ua Cheinmedigh.
 O'Kenny, *see* Ua Cinaedha.
 O'Keohan, *see* Ua Ceothain.
 O'Kerin, *see* Ua Ceirin.
 O'Kirby, *see* Ua Ciarmhaic.
 O'Kirwan, *see* Ua Cirdubain.
 O'Laghtnan, *see* Ua Lachtnain.
 O'Larkin, *see* Ua Lorcaín.
 O'Laverty, *see* Ua Laithbhertaigh.
 O'Lennan, *see* Ua Lennain.
 O'Liddy, *see* Ua Lighdai.
 O'Lonan, *see* Ua Lonain.
 O'Lonergan, *see* Ua Longarcain.
 O'Longan, *see* Ua Longain.
 O'Looney, *see* Ua Lunigh.
 O'Loughlin, *see* Ua Lochlainn.
 O'Loughren, *see* Ua Luchairen.

- O'Luinin, *see* Ua Luinin.
 O'Lynam, *see* Ua Laidhgnen.
 O'Lynch, *see* Ua Loingsigh.
 O'Macken, *see* Ua Maicin.
 O'Madden, *see* Ua Madaghain.
 O'Mahony, *see* Ua Mathgamhna.
 O'Malley, *see* Ua Maille.
 O'Malone, *see* Ua Mael-Eoin.
 O'Mannin, *see* Ua Mainnin.
 O'Meagher, *see* Ua Mechair.
 O'Meehan, *see* Ua Miadhachain.
 O'Melaghlín, *see* Ua Mael-Sechláinn.
 O'Meyey, *see* Ua Miadhaigh.
 O'Molan, *see* Ua Mothlain.
 O'Molloy, *see* Ua Maelmhuaidh.
 O'Monahan, *see* Ua Mannachain.
 O'Mongan, *see* Ua Mongain.
 O'More, *see* Ua Mordha.
 O'Mulconry, *see* Ua Maelconaire.
 O'Muldoon, *see* Ua Maeladuín.
 O'Muldory, *see* Ua Maeldoraidh.
 O'Mulfoyle, *see* Ua Maelfabhaill.
 O'Mulgeehy, *see* Ua Maelgaitbí.
 O'Mulkerin, *see* Ua Mael-Ciarain.
 O'Mulligan, *see* Ua Maelagain.
 O'Mullover, *see* Ua Maelfogamair.
 O'Mulmochery, *see* Ua Maelmocheirghi.
 O'Mulpatrick, *see* Ua Mael-Padraig.
 O'Mulrenan, *see* Ua Mael-Brenáinn.
 O'Mulrony, *see* Ua Maelruanaidh.
 O'Mulvany, *see* Ua Mailmhena.
 O'Mulvey, *see* Ua Mailmhiadhaigh.
 O'Murphy, *see* Ua Murchadha.
 O'Murray, *see* Ua Muirethaigh.
 O'Naan, Thomas, Master of Canon and Civil Law, ob., 1336.
 — Trinity, archdeacon, bp.-elect of Raphoe, ob., 1306.
 O'Naghten, *see* Ua Nechtain.
 O'Neill, *see* Ua Neill.
 O'Neylan, *see* Ua Niallain.
 O'Phelan, *see* Ua Faelain and Ua Fialain.
 O'Quill, *see* Ua Cuill.
 O'Quin, *see* Ua Cuinn.
 O'Quinlan, *see* Ua Caindelbain.
 O'Quirke, *see* Ua Cuirc.
 O'Regan, *see* Ua Riagain.
 O'Reilly, *see* Ua Raighallaih.
 O'Roarty, *see* Ua Robhartaigh.
 O'Roddy, *see* Ua Rodachain.
 O'Rogan, *see* Ua Ruadhacain.
 O'Ronan, *see* Ua Ronain.
 O'Rooney, *see* Ua Ruanadha.
 O'Rourke, *see* Ua Ruairc.
 O'Rowan, *see* Ua Ruadhain.
 O'Ryan, *see* Ua Riain.
 O'Scanlan, *see* Ua Scánlainn.
 O'Scannell, *see* Ua Scannaill.
 O'Scuaba, *see* Ua Scuaba.
 O'Scully, *see* Ua Scula.
 O'Selby, *see* Ua Selbaigh.
 O'Sgingin, *see* Ua Sgingin.
 O'Shaughnessy, *see* Ua Sechnusaigh.
 O'Shea, *see* Ua Seghdai.
 O'Sheridan, *see* Ua Siriden.
 O'Sherry, *see* Ua Serraiigh.
 O'Slowey, *see* Ua Sluaighedhaigh.
 O'Sullivan, *see* Ua Suillabhain.
 O'Tarpa (O'Tarpy), Connmach, bp. of Achonry (Luighni), ob., 1226.
 O'Tarpy, *see* Ua O'Tarpa.
 O'Teg (O'Teige), } *see* Ua Taidhg.
 O'Tighe, }
 O'Togher, *see* Ua Tuachair.
 O'Toland (O'Tuathalain), *see* Ua Tuathalain.
 O'Tomalty, *see* Ua Tomaltaigh.
 O'Toner, *see* Ua Tomrair.
 O'Toole, *see* Ua Tuathail.
 O'Tormey, *see* Ua Tormaidh.
 O'Tracey, *see* Ua Tresaich.
 O'Tuathalain, *see* Ua Tuathalain.
 Oa-nOcean, Crich-, 795.
 Oak-crop, great, 1185.
 Oaks, 120, blown down in Derry, 1178.
 Oath to kill, 1532.
 Oaths, broken, 1160.
 Oats, bundle of, cost in-calf cow, 1497.
 — 10 pails of, cost in-calf cow, 1497.
 Obair (*Nobber*, Morgallion bar., Meath), 1434.
 Obedience, *see* Guarantee of obedience.
 Obits, not chronicled, 1040.
 Observers, all present in church, of shrine dripping blood at Armagh, 1033.

Oea, or Oean, f. of Gilla-Mura, 1024, 1056.
 Oean, f. of Oenghus.
 Ocha (in Meath, 956), btl. of, 482, or 483.
 Ochtar-Ocha (in Leinster), btl. of, 782.
 — Ugan, in (Leinster) Ciannachta, 827.
 Octavian de Spinellis, the Italian abp. of
 Armagh, held Synod in Drogheda, 1486;
 ob., 1513.
 Odba (near Navan, Meath), btls. of, 612,
 1072; Aedh of, 701; massacre of
 Foreigners and Lagenians at, 1017.
 Odda = Uata, *q. v.*
 Odhra (*Odder*, Skreen bar., Meath, 777.
 Odhran, f. of Crunmael, 821.
 — Latteragh of, 1117.
 Odium, of Torlogh O'Connor's raid into
 Leinster, fell on Tigernan O'Rourke, 1128
 Odormac, gf. of Cinaedh, 1066.
 Odur (*dun*), Diarmait, 797.
 Odur, f. of Tanaide, 958.
Oeconomus (= *maer*), 781, 782, 784, 787,
 796, 797, 810, 814, 817, 829, 838, 839,
 842, 865, 869, 894, 922.
 Ogedchar (*guest-lover*), ab. of Connor
 and Lynam, ob., 867.
 — bp. of Mahee Island. ob., 735.
 Oel (Howel), k. of Britons, ob., 950.
 Oena, ab. of Clonmacnoise, ob., 577.
 Oenacan, f. of Loingsech, 922.
 — f. of Tuathal, 929.
 — priest of Downpatrick, ob., 941.
 — s. of Ruaidhri, ab. of Lusk, ob., 881.
 Oenach, gf. of Mael-Finnien, 993.
 Oenach-Conaille (probably in Louth),
 passed by Brian (Boruma), 1006.
 Oenagh-Locha, 703 n.
 Oendruim (*One ridge*: Mahee Island,
 Strangford Lough), abbots of:—
 Maine, 684.
 Sneithceist, 755.
 — bp.-ab. of, Colman, 873; bishops of:—
 Cronan, 643.
 Cummein, 459.
 Ogedchar, 735.
 — herenagh of Setna, 976; Mochoe (bp.)
 of, 497, 499; scribe of, Colman (bp.-
 ab.), 873.
 Oenghus, f. of Aedan, 749.

Oenghus.—*cont.*

— f. of Clothna, 1009.
 — f. Congalach, 834.
 — f. of Cumuscach, 835; of Curoi, 797;
 of Maelduin, 784.
 — f. of Cu-Ulad, 1007.
 — f. of Donn, 1094.
 — f. of Maelduin, 885.
 — f. of Maeltuile, 790.
 — f. of Moenach, 796; of Muiredhach,
 791.
 — gs. of Cathal [or O'Cahill], k. of
 Eoghanacht of Loch Lein, sl., 1033.
 — gs. of Lapa, ob., 959.
 — gs. of Maeldoraidh, sl. by hissept, 962.
 — gs. of Mael-Sechnaill. with Mael-
 mithidh in destroying Trevet, 903; met
 raiding party of Niall, s. of Aedh,
 defeated them and slew 45, 914; royal-
 heir of Tara, died (of wounds inflicted
 in btl. of Girley, 914; by hand of
 Cernd). Tues., Feb. 7; quatrain relative
 thereto, 915; f. of Fergal, 914.
 — herenagh of Slane, sl. by herenagh
 of Dowth, 1012.
 — Bron-bachal, k. of Cenel-Coirpri.
 ob., 649.
 — s. of Ailill, k. of Ferrard, sl., 737;
 f. Muiredach, 779.
 — s. of Alene, k. of Cremorne, ob., 779.
 — s. of Bece of Bairche (Mourne), 730.
 — s. of Bresal, coarb of Cainnech (ab.
 of Aghaboe), died at Armagh in pil-
 grimage, 1004.
 — s. of Carrach-calma, defeated and
 beheaded Munstermen in S. Meath,
 1001; royal-heir of Tara, ob., 1017.
 — s. of Cinaedh, chief of Ferrard, ob. 879.
 — s. of Colman, the Big, won btl. of
 Odba, 612; k. of [S] Ui-Neill, sl.,
 621; f. of Maelumai, 635.
 — s. of Crunnmael, ab. of Duleek, ob., 783.
 — s. of Culoingse, herenagh of Moville,
 ob., 955.
 — s. of Donnall, sl., 650; f. of Loing-
 sech, 703.
 — s. of Donnchad, k. of Tullyard, ob. 830.

Oenghus.—*cont.*

- s. of Dunlaing, k. of Cenel-Artgail, ob., 812.
 - s. of Echaidh, slew his b., Muiredach, 839.
 - s. of Fergus [eponymous head of Cenel-Oenghusa of Scotland] won btl. of Moncrieffe, 728; army of, defeated hosting of Nectan at Monith-carno; defeated and slew Drust, 729; Dungal fled from, 734; k. of Scottish Picts, wasted Dalriata, seized Dun-at, burned Creic and manaced 2 ss. of Talorgan, 736; drowned Talorgan, k. of Athol, 739; attacked (Scottish) Dalriata, 741; ended reign, 750; ob., 761; b. of Talorgan, 750; f. of Brude, 736.
 - s. of Fergus, k. of Pictland, ob., 834; f. of Bran and Eucanan, 839.
 - s. of Flann, coarb of Brenann, (ab. of Clonfert), ob., 1036.
 - s. of Flann, herenagh of Dunleer, ob., 1017.
 - s. of Fogartach, k. of Cenel-Loeghaire, died suddenly, 771.
 - s. of d. of Lulach, k. of Moray, fell in btl. with Scots, 1130.
 - s. of Maelfaith, sl., 710.
 - s. of Mael-Brighte, herenagh of Duleek, ob., 955.
 - s. of Mael-Caurarda, ab. of Ardstraw, ob., 881.
 - s. of Maelduin, k. of Lagore, ob., 825.
 - s. of Maelduin, royal-heir of N. of I., beheaded by Dalaraide, 883.
 - s. of Mughron, destroyed Kilclonfert, and burned the oratory, 789; k. of Offaly, sl. in treachery by associates, and at suggestion, of Finsnechta, 803.
 - s. of Murchad, sl. in btl., 789.
 - s. of Ocan, coarb of Fechin (ab. of Fore), ob., 956.
 - s. of Suibne, k. of Cremorne, sl. by Garfidh, 850.
 - s. of Tipraite, ab. of Clonfad, ob., 746.
 - Uladh, ob., 665.
- Oentraich (*Antrim*), Finntan of, ab. of Bangor, 613; Flann of, 728; house of O'Lynch broken at, 1030; pillaged by Fermanagh, 1018; relics of Comgall taken from Bangor to, 824.
 - Offa, k. of Angles, ob., 796.
 - Official (vicar general, or vicar of deanery, in temporals), 1328, 1394, 1431, 1458, 1467, 1497, 1498, 1507, 1540.
 - Ogdoad, last year of, 1090.
 - Oglachas (species of verse), 1475.
 - Oghmadh and Oghmagh (*Omagh*), cas. of, 1459, 1470, 1471, 1498, 1509, 1512, 1514, 1538.
 - Ogmie art, professor of, 1328.
 - Ogomian, btl. of, 662.
 - Oilfinn (= Ailfinn, *q.v.*), bishops of:—
 Florence O'Mulroney, 1195.
 Dionysius O'More, 1227, 1229.
 - Oindenach, f. of Coscrach, 738.
 - Oirenech (*preying*), Conall, 680, 732.
 - Oirdnidhe. Aedh, 894, 867.
 - Oirecht-Ui-Cathain (*Assembly of O'Kane*: Keenaght bar., Londonderry), 1432, 1467 1470, 1489, 1522, 1536; kk. of, O'Kanes, 1376, 1472.
 - Oirghialla, *see* Airghialla and Oirghiallians.
 - Oirghiallians (Men of Oriel), Saxons in service of; raided and defeated, 1588.
 - Oirthir (= Airthir, *q.v.*) 1493, 1497.
 - Oistin, s. of Amlaiph, k. of Norsemen, sl. in treachery by Alband, 875.
 - Oissen, *see* Oswin.
 - Oitech, s. of Baithede, ob., 730.
 - Oitir, f. of Baird, 914.
 - Oittir the Black, Foreigner, fell in btl., of Dublin (Clontarf), 1014.
 - Olcobhar, f. of Muiredach, 802.
 - k. M., defeated Foreigners, and slew Tomrair Erell and 1200 at Sciath-Nechtain, 848; s. of Cinaedh, k. of Casael, ob., 851.
 - Olchobur, s. of Flann, k. M., ob., 796.
 - Old Castle (on Foyle, on extreme N W. of Tyrone), 1500, 1516, 1536.

Ollam, chief of Armagh and L., 1041.
 — of Brefny, 1357.
 — of Connaught, 1309, 1342.
 — of Corcomroe, 1405.
 — of Fermanagh, 1440.
 — in history, 1398.
 — in jurisprudence, 1217, 1390, 1405, 1438.
 — of Magennis 1376.
 — of Maguire — in history, 1483, 1528; in jurisprudence, 1478; in medicine, 1504; in poetry, 1465, 1478, 1502.
 — of descendants of Philip Maguire:— in medicine, 1540; in poetry, 1483.
 — chief of N. of Ireland, 1177, 1375.
 — of O'Brien, in history, Mac Curtin, 1405, 1434.
 — of O'Connor, in history, 1405, 1441, 1468, 1487.
 — of O'Connor Faly. in jurisprudence, 1422
 — of O'Donnell, in history, 1527; in poetry, 1512.
 — of O'Kane, 1376.
 — of O'Reilly, in poetry, 1438.
 — of O'Rourke, in history, 1459.
 — in poetry, 1376, 1378, 1387, 1391.
 — of Thomond, in history, 1376.
 — in timpan-playing, 1360.
 Olloms, *s. rr.* History, Jurisprudence, Poetry.
 Omission, for brevity, of names of many worthies sl. in Magh-Coba, 1103.
 — Onchu, won conflict of Cul-corra, 652.
 — bp.-anchorite of Slane, ob., 849.
Onsets Aedh of the, 1159.
 Opposition, to Flann (k. I.), by his ss., Donchad and Coneobar, 915.
 Oppression of Connaught, 1228.
 Orach, ab. of Lismore, ob., 781.
 Oratory, roof of carried on frozen surface of Lough Erne, 818.
 — Drostan of the, ob., 719.
 — stone-, of Armagh, man sl. at door of, in brawl, 789.
 — of —
 Armagh, roofed with lead, 1009.

Oratory of.—*cont.*

Bangor, destroyed by Gentiles, 824.
 Castledermot, burned, 1106.
 Tigernach, Clones, Cairell, k. of Lough Ooney, sl. before door of, 851.
 Comber, burned, 1031.
 Ciannan (at Duleek), pillaged and its full of persons taken off, by Foreigners, 881.
 Ferns, Aedh, s. of Echtigern, sl. in, 1003.
 Fore, burned, 816.
 Gallen, burned by Feidhlimidh, k. M., 823.
 Kells, many beheaded round, 904.
 Kilclonfert, burned, 789.
 Kildare, bp. sl. by priest in, 762; Forindan, ab. of Armagh, and congregation of Patrick taken in by Feidhlimidh (k. M.), 836; its full of people ransomed, 964.
 Killeigh, burned, 805.
 Killeslin, razed, 1042.
 Leighlin, escaped burning, 1060.
 Lusk, burned by Norsemen, 856.
 Slane, fell, 1028.
 Oratories, blown from sites in storm, 892.
 — of:—
 Armagh, burned, 840; burned by Amhlaim, 869; spared by Foreigners, 921; burned by lightning, 996.
 Clonmacnoise, burned by Gentiles, 845.
 Leinster, burned by Aedh, (k. I.), 874.
 Moville, burned by Gentiles, 825.
 Ore (*Lapdog*), O'Rogan, 1030.
 Orce, Insi- (*Orkney* Islands), btl. fought against, 709; expedition to, 580, or 581.
 Orkneys, destroyed by Bruide, 682; fleet of at Inisloughan, 1170; k. of, Siucraid, 1014; other references, 1171, 1263.

Oredoith, s. of Sechnasach, sl., 659 ; f. of Duinechaie, 690.

Order of :—

Canons of Clones, 1435.

Carthusians, founded, 1186.

Columbia, *see* Columbian Order.

Friars Minor, confirmed, 1215.

Grey (Cistercian), 1270.

Preachers, confirmed, 1216.

Templers and Hospitallers, confirmed, 1183.

Order, of Mass, hendiadys for Mass, 1506.

— of Patrick, 1126.

Orders (Holy), got by Cellach, coarb of Patrick, on feast of Adamnan (Sep. 23), 1105.

Ordination, right of regal, 993.

Ordinance, 1516, 1538.

Oriel, *see* Airghialla and Oirgiallians

Oriors, *see* Airthir.

Oristown, *see* Rath-airthir.

Orosius, flor., 435.

Orthanach, ab. of Kilbrew, ob., 814.

Osbran, anchorite, bp. of Cloncruff, ob., 752.

Oscach, Banban, 686.

Osrid, s. of Alfrid, k. of Saxons, sl., 716.

Osene, f. of Alene, 1019 ; f. of Gilla-Ciarain and Maclmuaidh, 1020.

Osric (Osirg, MS.), f. of Oswin (Oissen, MS.), 651.

Osraighi (*Ossory* : a territory co-extensive with the diocese of Ossory), 573 ; made allegiance with N. of I. at Rahue conference, 859 ; defeated by Carthach, k. of Desmond, 1043 ; defeated by Gentiles. 825 ; defeated by Ugaire ; defeated Ui-Cennselaigh, 974 ; granted demand of Muircertach *of the Leather Cows*, 941 ; Foreigners of, 1386, 1388 ; foray into by Braen ; (k.L.), 947 ; fought domestic btl, 769, 786 ; fought Leinster, 693 ; gave hostages to Torlogh O'Connor, 1118 ; hosting by Flann (k.I), to, 905 ; hosting by (Donnchad) s. of Brian (Boruma), into, 1031 ; went to Magh Cobo with Muircertach O'Brien ;

Osraighi.—*cont.*

k. and royal family of sl. in btl. there, 1103 ; hosting of Muircertach O'Loughlin into, 1156 ; hosting to, and hostages of got, by (Donnchad), s. of Brian (Boruma), 1026 ; invaded, 1166.

— kings of :—

Cellach, 735.

Cellach, 908.

Cellach, 1003.

Cerball, 847, 859, 870, 888.

Cucherea, 713.

Diarmait, 928.

Donnchad, 976.

Dungal, 842.

Faelchar, 693.

Feradach, 583, 584.

Fergal, 802.

Fitz Patrick, 1168.

Cerball, 1163.

Donnall, 1109.

Donnall, 1165.

Donnall, s. of Gilla-Patraic, 1087.

Donnchad, 1027, 1039.

Donnchad, gs. of Gilla-Patraic, 1089.

Donnchadh the Red, 1123.

Gilla-Patraic the Red, 1103.

Gilla-Patraic, s. of Donnchad, 1042, 1055.

Geoffrey, 1489.

Gilla-Patraic, 996.

Toimsnama, 770.

Toimsnambo, 678.

— Loch-Bethrach in, 930 ; massacred Eoghanacht, 896 ; massacred very many of hosting of Donnchad, s. of Brian (Boruma), 1027 ; mermaid taken in, 1118 ; all pillaged, 1034 ; nobles of submitted to O'Loughlin, 1156 ; royal-heir of, Tadhe, 991 ; wheaten shower in, 1021 ; slaughter of, with royal family, in Magh-Coba, 1103 ; slew :—O'Callaghan, royal-heir of Cashel, 1053 ; O'Fogarty, k. of S. Eli, 1171 ; the royal-heir, s. of Donnchad Fitz Patrick, 1119.

Fitz Patrick.

Osraighi—*cont.*

— s. of k. of, 1431; tanist of, 1487; Tullamaine in, 1121; wasted Forth bar., co. Carlow, 754; wasted Kenaliagh (Cenel-Fiachaidh) and Garrycastle, 742.

Ossene, bp., of Taghmon, ob., 687.

— f. of Conall, 779.

— f. of Fiannamail, 699.

— s. of Gallust, ab. of Clonmacnoise, ob., 706.

— the Tall (Fota), ab. of Clonard, ob., 654.

Ossory, *see* Osraighi.

Ossu, *see* Oswy.

Ostech, f. of Fergus, 743.

Oswin [Oissen, MS.], s. of Osric, (k. of Deira) sl. 651.

Oswy [Ossu, MS.], s. of Ethelfrid, fought Britons, 642; fought btl. against Penda, 650; defeated Penda, 656; k. of Saxons, ob., 671; [Elfred] d. of 713; f. of Aldfrith, 704, 716; f. of Ecgferth, 686; f. of Elfwine, 680.

Othan and Othan mor (Upper *Fahan* = Fathan, *q.v.*), abbots of :—

Cillenei Ua Colla, 725.

Ultan, 774.

See Muru.

Othan becc (*Little Fahan*: Lower Fahan, Inishowen bar., co. Donegal), shower of honey fell on, 718.

Otho, Friar Minor, 1219, 1220.

Otho [Otta, MS.], k. of Franks, sl., with 1,000, in btl. against Conrad, k. of Germany, 1038 [1037].

(Otir) s. of Ausle, 883.

Ottir, *see* Earls, Ottir and Graggabai.

Oughtragh, *ser* Cenel Duachain.

Ounce, $\frac{1}{2}$, of silver, *see* Cess (Patrician).

Ounces, 3, of silver, value of ox, 1161.

— 5, price of Peck of wheat, 1497.

— 8, of gold, *see* gold.

— 60, of gold, *see* gold, 60 oz.

— 100, *see* Mass-requisites.

Outraging, Ailbe and Lord, punished, 1123.

Outraging.—*cont.*

— Eogan of Monasterboice, ab. of Armagh (and Clonard), in Armagh, by Cumuseach and Artri, 827; by Conco-bar (k. I.), 831.

— coarb of Pattick, by Tigernan O'Rourke: retinue waylaid, some, including student in charge of sacred requisites and relics, sl.; Luke x. 14 applied to; punished by defeat of O'Rourke at Ardee, 1128.

— coarb of Patrick, Crozier of Jesus, MacLoughlin and nobles of N. of I., by slaying in treachery, 1157.

— community of Finnian, 891.

— Faindelach, ab. of Armagh, 793.

— herenagh of Kilmore, by Leinstermen, 818.

Owles, *see* Umhall.

Ox, 3 oz. of silver, value of, 1161.

Oxford, lecturer at, 1382.

P.

Pacification, of Irish laics and clerics, by Cellach, coarb of Patrick, 1126.

Pailis (*Palace*, Co. Kerry), cas. of, 1510.

Pails, 10, of oats, cost of in-calf cow, 1497.

Pallium, 1258, 1262.

Paine, borne for 16 years, 803.

Palladius, sent to I., 431.

Pante, *see* Penda.

Papapal, councillors, 12 poisoned, 1048.

— Curia, 1258, 1274, 1328, 1377.

Paragon, of I., 923, 1119.

Paralysis, for 34 years, 860; prolonged, 867.

Parochia, monasteries, subject to parent house, 787.

Paruchia = *parochia*, *q.v.*

Parricide, pilgrimage to rome, to expiate, 1491.

Parricidium, fratricide, 867.

Parson, 1225, 1467, 1479, 1502.

Parts, three = all, of Connaught, 882.

Paschal criteria *see* Criteria, Paschal (Alexandrine), *and insert* Spy Wed., on feast of Tigernach (Ap. 4), 1520.
 Paschalis, coarb of Peter (Pope), ob., 1118.
 Pass of Caill-Fintain (in Annaly), 1406.
 — of Gowran, 1401.
 — of Toome (Toome Bridge, on r. Bann), 1470.
 — of Yew-field (probably, near Newry), btl. of, 1091.
 Pater, indulgence, for saying for repose of soul, 1306.
 Patrician, cess, *see* Cess (Patrician).
 — circuit, *see* Circuit (Patrician).
 — steward, *s.v.* Steward.
 Patrick, arrived in Ireland, 432; approved in faith, 441; flourished in faith, 443; presented Gospel to St. Cianan, 489; ob., 492, or 493; advent of, *see* Advent of Patrick; altar of, *see* Altar; full award of community and coarb of given in Rahue conference by Cerball, k. of Ossory, 859; bell of, *see* Finn-faidhech; Canon of (Book of Armagh), 1179, 1196; church of Armagh, 1266; church of Dublin, 1254; coarb of suggested or assented to drowning of Cinaedh, 851; coarbs of, 851, 859, 874, 957, 963, 966, 973, 989, 993, 1005, 1006, 1014, 1020, 1021, 1047, 1055, 1060, 1068, 1078, 1080, 1091, 1092, 8094, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1102, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1116, 1118, 1121, 1125, 1126, 1128, 1129, 1157, 1158, 1162, 1164, 1180, 1201, 1207, 1216, 1220, 1346, 1445 (See Ard-Macha,—abbots of, archbishops of, bishops of, *and* coarb of Patrick); future coarbs of, 1108, 1200; two coarbs of, ob., 852; community of, 836, 851, 859, 888, 894, 1109, 1111; congregation of, present at reading regal ordination over Aedh, k. of Ailech, 993; *see also* Waking; crozier of, *see* Bachall-Isu *and* Crozier of Patrick; donation to, *see* Finn-faidhech; *ensigns* (vexilla) of, taken to Connaught, 836; eve of feast

Patrick.—*cont.*

of, great thunderstorm on, 804; favour of, 1155; *Finn-faidhech* of, *see* Finn-faidhech; freedom given to churches of by Brian (Boruma), 1012; Gentiles punished by, *s.v.* Gentiles, A.D. 942; goblet (chalice) of, 553; Law of, *s.v.* Law; malediction of community of, 1109; miracles of, *s.v.* Miracles; 60 years reckoned from obit of to 553; Order of, 1126; pillaging of Shrine of punished, 1066; profanation of punished, *s.v.* Profanation; punishment inflicted by God and, 942, 1007; Purgatory of, 1497, 1516; relics of, *s.v.* Relics; reliquaries of, *s.v.* Reliquaries; reparation to, *s.v.* Reparation; Saul (Saball, *q.v.*) of, 1170; seniors (of congregation) of, at Swords with coarb, 1014; shrine of, *s.v.* Shrine; steward of, *s.v.* Steward: vicar of (abp. of Armagh), 1360.
 Patrick, Old, ob., 457, or 461; obit of:—100 [110 years from to 571; 203 years reckoned from 664.
 Patron of Slane (Erc), crozier of, burned, 950.
 Paul, house of Canons Regular of, Armagh (= Monastery of Paul and Peter, *q.v.*), 1195; relics of, 734.
 — and Peter, Monastery of, *see* Monastery of Paul and Peter.
 — s. of Amand, sl. in Magh-Coba, 1103.
 Pavilion, of Muircertach O'Brien, taken at Magh-Coba, 1103.
 Pay, for military service, 1080, 1083, 1084.
 Peace, of Christ (truce), Law of, established by Inmesach, 721.
 — destroyed by murder, 1534.
 — false, 1120.
 — sought to be made between Men of I. at Rahue Conference, 859.
 — in I., 1016.
 — towards Irish, *see* Hostages of Foreigners.
 Peasants (*ignobiles*), many sl. in Foibren, 816; in Oriors, 780.

- Peck, of wheat, cost 5 oz., 1497.
- Pedestrians, chief lakes and rivers of I. passable for. *See* Frost, Ice, Lakes of I., and Men.
- Pence, 6, price of gallon of beer, 1497.
- Pelagius, pope, [elected] 556.
— [II.] pope, [elected], 583 [579].
- Penance, death of, 861, 890, 915, 917, 925, 948, 949, 958, 980, 1010, 1033, 1056 (bis), 1061 (sexies), 1062 (bis), 1064 (quater), 1066 (bis), 1069 (ter), 1074, 1077 (ter), 1081 (ter), 1086, 1091, 1094 (bis), 1095, 1097 (bis), 1098 (bis), 1165 (tor), 1112 (bis), 1113 (quinquies), 1116, 1118, 1119, 1124, 1126, 1127 (bis), 1129, 1171, 1188, 1189, 1197, 1199, 1205, (bis), 1210, 1214, 1215, 1219, 1378, 1390, 1395, 1397, 1398, 1403, 1404, 1417, 1420, 1421, 1425, 1426, 1427, 1430, 1435, 1447, 1448, 1449, 1450, 1451, 1457, 1473, 1474, 1475, 1476, 1477, 1480, 1481, 1482, 1496, 1498, 1499, 1503, 1505, 1508, 1513, 1515, 1517, 1521, 1527, 1528, 1531, 1532, 1533, 1536, 1580.
— done throughout I., owing to vision in Clonmacnoise, 786.
- Penda, btl. of against Oswy 650; k. of Saxons, fought btl., 656; s. of, 675, 693.
- Penitentiary, papal, 1221.
— Derry, 1166, 1175, 1192, 1216.
- Pentecost, great brawl on, at Armagh, 781; without celebration, without elevation of (Patrick's) shrine (at Armagh), 819; brawl, with great loss of life, on, at Armagh, 893.
- People, of k. of Saxons (Henry II.), 1172.
— of Tadhg, k. of Ui-Cennselaigh, slew him in treachery, 865.
— of Ua Coinnecan, sl., 1177.
- Peronne, city of Fursa, in France, 779; Fursa died in, 661.
- Persecutor, of churches, 1084.
- Persecutors, of Armagh, fell in defeat of Ergal Ford, 1080.
- Persons, Ardbraccan church full of, burned by Momonians, 1115.
- Persons.—*cont.*
— burned in Trim churches by O'Loughlin, 1128.
— 3, burned by lightning in Teltown, 857.
— 260, burned in Trevet oratory by Cinaedh, 850.
— 350, burned in a house at Dunleer, 970.
— 1,010, dispersed by thunderstorm, 804.
— destruction of, 1207, 1225, 1425; by Alp earthquake, 1118; by frost and snow, 1115; by snow, 1047, 1095; went on frozen lakes and rivers, *see* Frost, Ice, Lakes of I. and Men; taken off from out Duleek oratory by Foreigners, 881.
- Pestilence in I., first, 112 years; second, 203 years, from obit of Old Patrick, 664; 667, 700 (for 3 years), 806, 987, 1485, 1489, 1498, 1505; great, in I., 1025, 1262, 1535; prophesied in I., 826; almost, 777; the Airaing, in Fermanagh, 1470; *Baccach*, in I., 709; Buidhe-chonail, in I., 665, 668.
— of cattle, 779, 954.
— of children, 683, 684.
— of colic, destructive, in Armagh, 1012.
— of cows, 701, 708, 777, 778; of cows in Magh-Trega. 700; of cows in Saxon-land, 699.
— famine-, 779; famine-, from Leinster and Munster, through I. and over sea, doing enormous damage in town and country, 1116; in I., of old, young, and infirm, 825; Samthrose, 554; Seamach, 786; of sweating, 1492.
— in Ard of Muintir-Luinin, 1540; brought in ship to Assaroe, and spread through Ulster, 1478; in Fermanagh, 1431, 1520; in Tuam, 1371.
- Peter, Friar Minor, 1219, 1220.
— St., coarbs of (Popes), 1048, 1049, 1118, 1170, 1175; wrote inscription on tomb of Petronilla, d. of, 741; relics of, 734.

Peter.—cont.

— and Paul, shrine of dripping blood, on Patrick's altar, Armagh, 1033; *see also* Paul and Peter.

Petit, Edmund, raided, 1485.

— Gerald, s. of Jenkin, ob., 1485.

— Jenkin, the Petit, ob., 1485.

Petram, bp. of Lusk, ob., 616.

Petronilla, d. of (St.) Peter. body of removed; inscription on tomb of, 741.

Philip, k. of France, ob., 1313.

— of Worcester, in Armagh, 1185.

Philosophus (= sage), 732.

Philosophy, master of, Ua Stuir, 1098.

Phocas, emp., ob., 605; decree of,—Rome to be head of all churches; 606.

Physicians.—

Maelodhor, 662.

O'Cassidys, 1429, 1450, 1495, 1490, 1502, 1520.

O'Luinin, 1478.

Donnchad Ulltach, 1586.

Son of Eogan Ulltach, 1497, 1527.

Ua Maelatuile, 1489.

Ua Tindridh, 862.

Pictland (Scottish), Cellach, ab. of Kildare and Iona, died in, 865.

Picts (Irish), *see* Cruithni.

Picts (Scottish), 669; brought captive to I., 871; defeated, with great loss, by Black Foreigners, 875; many of drowned, 676; drowned Talorg, 734; country of, Druimderg in, 729; fought domestic btl. (1) at Boot-hill; (2) at Moncrieffe, 728; (3) 789, or 790; fought Britons, 750; fought Saxons, 698.

— kings of:—

Aedh, 878.

Bruide, 584.

Bruide, 706.

Cennalath, 580.

Cinadhu, 775.

Cined, 631.

Custantin, 876.

Drust, 729.

Dubtholarg, 782.

Picts.—cont.

Duncath, 621.

Eochaidh Buidhe, 629.

Gartnaidh, 663.

Mac Alpin, Cinaedh, 858.

Mac Alpin, Domnall, 862.

Nechtan, 621.

Oengus, 729, 731, 734, 736, 741, 750, 761.

Talorgan, 736.

Tarachin, 697.

Tolarg, 653.

Tolargan, 657.

— slaughtered by Saxons, 711. *See also* Fortrenn.

Piety, eminent in, Ua Biloe, 1046.

— of I., head of, Cele, 1076; tower of, Ua Mineoic, 1050.

— of Ulidia, head of, O'Corcoran, 1163.

— of Europe, head of, Corcran the Cleric, 1040.

— masters of:—

Gormgal of Leix, 1085.

O'Brolaghan, 1086.

O'Muldoon, 1074.

Ua Forreidh, 1088.

Pilgrim, came to I., with epistle, 887.

— of Britons, made captive in Munster, 913.

— French, to Purgatory of Patrick (Lough Derg), 1516.

Pilgrimage. 707, 784, 911, 928, 1026, 1037, 1057, 1186. *Cf.* Staff (pilgrim's).

— to Rome, 928, 1028, 1031, 1034, 1051, 1064, 1450, 1480 1484, 1491, 1510; to Rome, to expiate parricide, 1491.

— to Santiago, 1428, 1518, 1480.

— dying in, 871, 929, 975, 989, 1004, 1027, 1030, 1043, 1060, 1063, 1064, 1073, 1098, 1103, 1118, 1122, 1123, 1168 1188, 1231, 1491.

Pilgrims, Clarainech and his community, sl. by Momonians, 714.

— Wonderful tale of,—earthquake at Alps, 1118.

Pillaging, punished, *s.v.* Punishment.
 Pinnacle, of Derry church, fell, 1250.
 Plague, *see* Pestilence.
 Plain (*Moy*, S. of Lough Finvoy, co. Leitrim), 1433.
 — Mac Costelloe of the, 1494.
 Platea, John of, 1422.
 Play, killing in, 1101.
 Plead, fee for liberty to, *see* Ransom of Amlaim.
 Pledges, *see* Hostages.
 Pledging, relics and bells, 1275.
 Plenary, Indulgence, *see* Indulgence, Plenary.
 Plough, Foreigners yoked to by Gilla-Mochonna, 1013.
 Ploughing, after cutting corn, on morrow of Brigit's day, 1225.
 Plunderer, hero-, of Foreigners, 869.
 Plunket, s. of, sl., 1485.
 — Alexander, s. of Thomas, 1495; ob., 1503.
 — Christopher, 1466.
 — Edward, ob., 1474.
 — — s. of Nicholas, s. of Christopher, 1490.
 — — jun., 1487.
 — s. of John jun., 1489.
 — Nicholas, s. of Christopher, ob., 1483.
 — Oliver, s. of Christopher, ob., 1485.
 — s. of Richard, 1485.
 — Thomas, s. of Oliver, sl., 1506.
 Plunkets, submitted to O'Neill, 1430.
 Poer, Piers, s. of Henry, sl., 1249.
 Poet, in Oglachas, 1475.
 — miracle of, 1024, 1495.
 — royal- of I., Mael-Mura, 887.
 Poetry, masters of, 1103, 1104, 1274.
 — ollams in, 1376, 1378, 1387, 1391, 1438 1465, 1478, 1483, 1502, 1512.
 — professors of, 1311, 1328, 1448, 1459, 1485, 1502, 1510.
 — Latin and Irish master of, Mael-Isu O'Brolaghan, 1086.
 — schools of, 1476.

Poets :—

MacKeoghs, 1415, 1480.
 MacNamees, 1481, 1493, 1507, 1523.
 Magraths, 1415, 1461, 1507.
 O'Clery, 1522.
 O'Coffey, 1446.
 O'Dalys, 1415, 1507.
 O'Geran, 1507.
 O'Hood, 1485.
 O'Hoseys, 1350, 1480, 1489, 1518.
 O'Higgins, 1349, 1419, 1425, 1476, 1488.
 O'Keenan, 1520.
 O'Luinins, 1396, 1441.
 O'Mulconrys, 1482, 1506.
 O'Phelans, 1431, 1510.
 Ruman, 747.
 — chiefs of Ireland :—
 Airard, 990.
 Cinaedh, 975.
 Clothna, 1009.
 Cumara, 1030.
 MacLiag, 1016.
 Ua Mael-Ghiric, 1088.
 — chief, of Munster :—
 O Lonan, 1064.
 O'Quill, 1048.
 Poisoning, of Flann, bp.-ab. of Inishkeen, 784; of Pope and papal councillors by expelled Pope, 1048 (*see* Popes :—Benedict IX., Clement II.).
 Poisonous, spittles, 739.
 Pontifex, bishop, 732.
 Pontus, earthquake in, 498.
 Pool, Cinaedh, k. of Ciannachta, drowned in; quatrain respecting, 851.
 Poor, Conn of the, 1060; Donnall, of the, 1068.
 — of Armagh, head of, Colcu, 1077.
 — of Clonmacnoise, head of, Mael-Ciarain, 1079.
 — of I., Cumuscach, head of, 1074.
 Pope, authorization of, 1497.
 — (coarb of Peter), 1170.
 — penitentiary and legate of 1221.
 — poisoned. *See* Coarb of Peter and Poisoning.

Popes :—

- Agapitus, ob., 538 [536].
 Anastasius, elected, 497[ob., 498].
 Benedict, ob., 579
 [Benedict IX.] said to have
 poisoned his successor [Cle-
 ment II.] 1048 [reinstated
 third time, 1047 ; ob., 1048].
 Boniface [II.], ob., 534 [532].
 — [III.] request of to Phocas
 mentioned, 606.
 Celestine, 431.
 [Clement II.] said to have been
 poisoned by expelled Pope
 [Benedict IX.], 1048 [ob.,
 1047].
 Clement V., 1313.
 Felix [IV.], ob., 528, or 533[530].
 Gelasius, el. [and ob.], 493.
 Gregory, el. 593 [590]; [rightly]
 said to have died in second
 year of Phocas [604], 593 ;
 or in 606, or 607.
 — IX., 1228.
 Hilary, el., 461 ; ob., 465 [468].
 Honorius [III.], ob., 1216.
 Hormisdas, el., 515 [ob., 523],
 Innocent III., 1216, 1220.
 — IV., 1253, 1225.
 John, ob., 525 [526].
 — [II.] or Mercurius, ob., 536
 [535].
 — [III.] el., 567 [561 ; ob., 574].
 [Julius II.] 1511-
 Leo, el., 441 [440]; ob., 460 [461].
 — X., 1517.
 Mercurius = John II.
 Paschalis, ob., 118.
 Pelagius, el., 556 [ob., 561].
 — [II.] el., 583 [579 ; ob., 590].
 Sabinian, ob., 608 [606].
 Silverius [deposed, 537] ob., 539.
 Simplicius, el., 465 [468 ; ob., 483].
 Symmachus, el., 499 [498 ; ob., 514].
 Vigilius, el., 540 [537 ; ob., 555].
 Xistus, el., 432 ; ob., 440.

- Port-abla-Faelain (in Fermanagh), 1439.
 Port-da-chaineg (on Shannon), 1171.
 Port, of Derry, 1197.
Port of the 3 enemies, 1395.
 Port-an-faillegoin (*Portnelligan*, Turaney
 bar., co. Armagh), cas. of, 1531.
 Port-na-garbharda (in Termon-Magrath),
 1537.
 Port-lairgi (Waterford city), burned,
 1111 ; Foreigners of slaughtered by
 Munster Iveagh, 1088 ; Henry II.
 landed at, 1171 ; Imar of, 982, 983.
 — kings of :—
 Cu-inmain, 1037.
 Imar, 1000.
 Ragnall, 1095.
 Sitriuc, 1022.
 — mermnid taken in, 1118 ; taken, 1173.
See Gentiles of Waterford Harbour.
 Port-na-long (opposite Ballyshannon),
 1420.
 Port-Rois (opposite Carrigans, in co.
 Londonderry), 1201.
 Port-na-tri-namat *Portnatrynood* : oppo-
 site Lifford), 1462 (n.6), 1524, 1526, 1529.
 Power, s. of David the Red, ob., 1446.
 Power, of Foreigners driven from I. at
 btl. of Tara, 980..
 — of saints, *see* Ua Flannchadha,
 Iarnan.
 Pox, small-, 779, 1327, 1416, 1488, 1497,
 1498, 1535, 1536.
 Poyning, Edward, Justiciary, 1494, 1495.
Praises of [St.] Jerome, 1348.
 Preacher, Mac Nulty, 1492.
 — excellent, O'Fallon, 1486, 1500.
 — greatest of his time, James, 747.
 Preachers (Dominicans), order of con-
 firmed, 1216 ; came to England, 1221 ;
 to I., 1224.
 Preceptor, *see* Teacher.
 Precepts, good, brought in epistle by
 pilgrim to I., 887.
 Predene, gf. of Coisenmech, 784.
 Premature, death, 711, 796, 869, 935.
 Prendergast, John, sl., 1300.

President, of Columban Order, *see* Columban Order.

Prey, of many women, from Howth, by Gentile, 821.

Priest, at Armagh, lines respecting, 1030 (n.).

Priest, sl. on floor of Fennor church by Donnchad's hosting, 939.

— slew bp. in Kildare oratory, 762.

Prifests, of Louth co., led captive by Gentiles, 840.

— sl. in Maynooth cas., 1535.

— 2, burned in church, in Mac Namara's country, 1334.

— 300, at Fiadh-Mic-Oengusa synod, 1111.

Primate of I., 1172, 1174, 1201, 1216, 1513.

Primates, 71, at Lateran Council, 1215.

Primatus (= *Principatus*, *q.v.*), 713.

Princeps, abbot, 682, 725, 741, 742, 745, 757, 762, 792, 793, 804, 805, 808, 809, 810, 812, 817, 819, 820, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 833, 835, 839, 851, 852, 853, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 878, 879, 880,, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 895, 901, 902, 904, 907, 908, 911, 912, 913, 915, 918, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 926.

Principatus, abbacy, 722, 724, 801, 814, 823.

Prior (of Down), 1526.

Priors and abbots, *see* Abbots and priors.

Prisoners, tortured for profanation of church, 746.

Proclamation, of s. of duke of Warwick as k., at Dublin, 1487.

Produce, great, 1087, 1091, 1093, 1130; unusually great, 950, 981

Profanation of :—

Armagh, *s.v.* Ard-Macha.

Bell of Testament, *see* *Bell of Testament*.

bells, croziers, clerics & churches, by Magnus Mac Dunlevy O'Haughey, 1171.

Profanation of.—*cont.*

Canon of Patrick (Book of Armagh), 1179.

church, atoned for, 1487.

churches punished, 1484.

many churches in S. Bregia and E. Meath by Flann (k. I.), 914.

Derry, 1223.

Donaghpatrick (Meath), 746.

reliquaries of Finnian, 891.

Kells, by Flann (k. I.), 904.

Killishy, 874.

Patrick, profaner sl. 5 months after, 1102.

Patrick's shrine, avenged by Aedh, (k. I.), 809.

crozier of Jesus and relics of Patrick, by Donnchad (k. I.), at Oristown Assembly, 789.

Termon-Magrath, punished, 1471.

Tibohine, 1233.

Tory, by Dungal, 733.

churches of Tyrone, by Muircertach O'Brien and S. of I., 1101.

Professors of :—

bardism, *see* Bardic professors.

history, *s.v.* History.

jurisprudence, *s.v.* Jurisprudence.

ognicart, *s.v.* Ognic art.

poetry, *s.v.* Poetry.

Progress, royal, *see* Royal Progress.

Proistech, Donnchadh, sl., 1356.

Promulgation, of Law, *s.v.* Law.

Prophecy, of plague in I., 826.

Prosper, flor, 435.

Prosperous, the most, of Ulidia, Donn-sleibhe Mac Cahalan, 1123.

Protection, rent for, 1499.

— of :—

Cenel-Eogain, 1205.

Cianan, saved Murchadh O'Melaghlin, 1123.

coarb of Columba (ab. of Derry), Gospel of Martin and clergy, violated, 1166.

coarb of Patrick (apb. of Ar-

Protection.—*cont.*

magh), crozier of Jesus, and O'Carroll, violated, 1166.

Crozier of Jesus, *s.v.* *Bachall-Isu*.
herenagh of Kilmore, violated 818.

Province, *see* *Fifth*.

Prussians, at war, 1522.

Psalms, xxxiii. 17, applied to those who massacred Kells ab. and community, 1117.

Psalms, lviii. 13; lxxxviii. 33; cxxiii. 2, 4, applied to those who raided Bellisle, 1492.

Psalter, recitation of, 1233.

Pseudo-Bedan,	} Reckonings,	
— -Dionysian,		} <i>see</i> Mundane Reckonings.
— -Septuagint,		

Pulpit, old, of Armagh, burned, 1020.

Punishment of :—

raid on Bellisle, 1492.

carrying off image of [St.] Catherine, 1538.

violated guarantee, 1514.

murder, 1525; 1534.

pillaging Donaghpatrick, 995.

pillaging Downpatrick, 942.

pillaging shrine of Patrick, 1066.

pillaging Termon-Magrath, 1070.

profanation of Patrick, *see* Profanation of Patrick.

violating protection of Jesus-crozier, 1015.

slaying, 950, 1007.

treachery, 1535.

Purgatory, of Patrick, Lough Derg, broken down by papal authority, 1497 : French pilgrim to, 1516.

Q.

Quartering, 1534.

Quatrain :—

on slaying of Aedh Slaine, 604.

praising Ainmire, s. of Setna, 576.

Quatrain.—*cont.*

lamenting breaking of Armagh oratory by Foreigners, 895.

on btl. of Ath-na-croisse, 1024 (n.).

directing blood of 2 persons to be put in a vessel, to make covenant, 1278 (n.).

praising Braen and Oengus, sl., 883.

on slaying of Brandubh, k. L., 605.

praising rule of Brian (Boruma), 1006 (n.).

(erroneously) assigning A.D. 927 to obit of Ceile, ab. of Bangor, 928.

praising Cellach, royal-heir of Bregia, 895.

on drowning of Cinaedh, k. of Cianachta, 821.

on slaying of Colman Rimidh, 604.

prophecy (fulfilled) of removal of Congall's relics from Bangor to Antrim, 824.

on drowning of Conaing, s. of Aedhan, 622.

(of Cellach) reckoning 533 years from Council of Nice [325], 857.

giving A.M. date of death of Donnchad, k. I., 797.

on hosting of Donnchad to Ulster, 929

on btl. of Drinan, 1013 (n.).

on btl. of Drumree, 797.

praising Dublithir, ab. of Clones and Tyfernan, as historian, 880 [given as second quatrain in praise of Mael-Mura, 887].

praising of Dubthach, the Scot, 1055.

on defeat of Ergal Ford, 1080.

respecting Feidhlimidh, k. M., getting Connaught hostages and ravaging Meath in one day, 840.

on flight of Feidhlimidh (k. M.), before Niall (k. L.), 841.

praising Fleithbertach, ab. of Clonmore, 921.

on fall of Flann k. of all Bregia, in btl. of Killineer, 868.

on btl. of Forcalad, 778.

Quatrain.—*cont.*

- on defeat of Niall's host at Girley, 914.
- on btl. of Inis-na-righ, 784.
- lamenting Somairle Mac Donnell 1365.
- praising Mac Hood, parson of Kilskeery, 1536.
- on birth of Cu-Connacht Mac Manos, 1485 (n.).
- praising Brian Mac Ternan, 1365.
- (of Cennfaelad) on death of Maelfothartagh, k. of Ui-Tuitri, 669.
- on hosting against Muircertach *of the Leather Cows*, s. of Niall, 929.
- lamenting Muircertach *of the Leather Cows*, 943.
- praising Muirgis, k. C., 815.
- on drowning of Niall Cailli, k. I., 846.
- giving solar and lunar data of Torlogh O'Brien's obit, 1086.
- giving day of month of obit and eulogium of Mael-Isu O'Brolaghan, 1086.
- giving A.D. date of slaying of Aedh O'Conor, 1067.
- praising slayer (named) of Oenghus, royal-heir of Tara, 915.
- on burning of Rathkeale, 623.
- on btl. of Righe, 781.
- (last made by Aedh Aldan) on the danger of relapsing into sin, 743.
- on slaying of Sechnusach, s. of Blathmac, k. of Tara, 671.
- (of hero of Connaught Leyny) on slaying of Tadhg, s. Muirghis (k. C.), 810.
- giving day of Month of obit and eulogium of Aedh Fair-grey, k. I., 879.
- giving day of month of obit and eulogium of Aedh Ua Forreidh, 1056.
- giving day of month of obit and eulogium of Cathalan Ua Forreidh, 1088.

Quatrains, two :—

- naming six sl. in btl. of Carn-Fera-daigh, 627.
- (of Cueuimne's nurse) on Cueuimne's evil life and good life, 747.
- on slaying of Fergus, s. of Colman the Big, 618.
- (of St. Moling) on death of Finnachta the Festive, k. I., 695.
- (of Cennfaelad) on btl. of Frum Hill, 517.
- on btl. of Killineer, 868.
- praising Mael-Mura as historian, 887.
- naming four princes buried in Magheracloone, 625.
- praising Muredhach, ab. of Dromiskin, 912.
- praising Fergal O'Duigenan, 1357.
- naming punishment (pillaging of Ulidia) for profaning shrine of Patrick. 809.
- on slaying of Ruaidhri, Aedh, Donnchad, and Garbsith (Garflth), 878.

Quatrains, three :—

- praising Conor Mac Dermot, 1343.
- praising Mael-Finnia, k. of Baegia, 903.
- why Niall, k. I., was called *Showery*, 764.
- on slaying of Dunchad and Conall, ss. of Blathmac, (k. I.), 651.
- giving number and date of reception of Ulidian hostages got by O'Loughlin, 1099.

Quatrains, four :—

- on slaying of Donnbo, k. of Oriors, 759.
- on defeat of Louth at Emlagh, 688.
- lamenting Niall Black-knee, k. I., 919.

Quatrains, five :—

- on btl. of Moin-daire-lothair, 563.
- praising Ua Calmain, ab. of Dromachose. 1207.

Queen of Scoti, Gormlaith 861.
— of k. of Tara (Mael-Sechnaill), Flann, 890.

Quin, *see* Cuinche.

Quin, *see* Ua Cuinn.

Quinlan, *see* Ua Caindelbain.

Quinquagesima, Pentecost, 781.

Quirke, *see* Ua Cuire.

Quivering, in air, in Fermanagh, 1538.

R.

Race, of Aedh Slane, went with Diarmait and gave hostages to Murchadh at Druim-Fergusso, 822.

— of Cernach Sotal, 975.

— of Niall (of the Nine Hostages); bardic name of S. Ui-Neill, 868.

Rackwallace, } *see* Rath-Mic-Malais.
Rackwallis, }

Radhgann, s. of, sl., 703.

Rafran, *see* Rath-Branduib.

Raghallach, s. of Uada, k. C., sl., 649, or 656; f. of Cellach, 703, 705; other reference, 703 (n.).

Raghery, *see* Rechra

Ragnall, f. of Ruaidhri, 1214.

— gs. of Imar, defeated Barid in naval btl. at Isle of Man, 914; k. of Black Foreigners, came with fleet to Foreigners of Waterford Harbour: arrived too late to reinforce Gentiles at Tubrid, 917; took Foreigners of Waterford Harbour to Scotland: led the ambushed battalion, which fell on, and slew many of, Scottish rear at btl. of Tyne, 918; k. of White and Black Foreigners, ob., 921.

— gs. of Imar, k. of Waterford, sl. by Sitriuc, 1035: f. of Echmarcach, 1052; gss. of, 1087.

— s. of Amlaim, sl. in btl. of Tara, 980.

— s. of Gothfraidh, k. of Hebrides, ob., 1005.

— s. of Imar, sl., 994.

Rahan, *see* Rathen.

Rahue, } *see* Rath-Aidho.
Rahugh, }

Raid of the snow, by Aedh O'Neill, 1031.

Raids, not chronicled, 1041; 24, by Domnall on Henry O'Neill, 1496.

Raighned, made abp. of Armagh at Rome, 1247; ob., 1257; other references, 1247, 1248, 1251.

Rainy, Autumn, 858; Summer, 801, 1487; year, 912, 913.

Raithen, *see* Rathen.

Ransom, of Amlaim from O'Regan, k. of Bregia,—1,200 cows, 120 Welsh horses, 60 oz. of gold, sword of Carlus, Irish hostages of Leinster and N. of I., 60 oz. of pure silver as fetter-oz. (80 cows being for liberty to plead: 4 hostages to the k. and compensation for life of another hostage), 1029.

— of Kildare clerics by Niall, 964.

Raphoe, *see* Cenel-Ennai, and Rathboth.

Rasa (the *Rosses*: Boylagh bar., co. Donegal), 1435.

Rashee, *see* Rath-sithe.

Rath of Aedh Bole (= Rath-Guali, *q.v.*), 623.

Rath-Aidho and Rath-Aedha-Mic-Bric (*Rahue* or *Rahugh* par., Moycashel bar., Westmeath), abbots of:—

Dubdatuath, 788.

Forbusach, 776.

— royal conference at, 859.

— -airthir (Oristown, Meath), Assembly at, 789; kings of:—

Cathal, 810.

Cernachan, 866.

— -Aldain in Ciannachta (*Rathallon*, Meath), massacre of Foreigners at, 852.

— -Alinne (*Knockaulin*, co. Kildare), Ui-Neill stayed 7 days in, 770.

— bec (*small fort*: probably in Inishowen), Formail at, 967.

— -beithech (perhaps, *Rathbeagh*, Gal-moy bar., co. Kilkenny), 749.

Rath.—*cont.*

- -both (*Raphoe*, co. Donegal), abbots of :—
 - Dubtach, 938.
 - Maelduin, 817.
 - Robartach (coarb of Adamnan), 954.
- bishops of :—
 - Menma Mac Cormack, 1515.
 - Henry Mac-in-crosain, 1319.
 - Thomas O'Donnell, 1319, 1337.
 - Ferghal O'Freel, 1299.
 - Lochlann O'Gallagher, 1438.
 - Thomas O'Naan, 1306.
 - Mael-Padraig O'Scannell, 1253, 1261.
 - Cairbre O'Scuaba, 1266, 1272, 1274.
- church of, 1199; episcopal court of, 1263.
- -Branduib (*Rafran*, Templemurry par., Tyrawley bar., co. Mayo), mon. of, 1513.
- -Cennaigh (*Rathkenny*, Meath), hosting of Domnall O'Loughlin to, 1114.
- -in-druadh, btl. of, 596.
- -escla, 748.
- -Etain, bardic name of S. Leinster, 809.
- -Guali (perhaps, *Rathkeale*, co. Limerick), destroyed; quatrain respecting, 623.
- -Imgain, (*Rathangan*, co. Kildare), 806.
- -inbir (a territory in Newcastle bar., co. Wicklow); k. of, Cucongalt, 781.
- -Luraigh (Maghera, Loughinsholin bar., co. Londonderry), bp. of, *s.c.* Daire; mk. of, Fergus, 817; pillaged by Gentiles, 832; priest of, O'Gormelly, 1219.
- -Maighe-oenagh (*Rath of field of assembly*: *Raymochy*, Raphoe bar., co. Donegal), ab. of, Ciaran, 784; bp. of, Adamnan, 731.
- -Mic-Malais (*Fort of son of Malas*: *Rackwallace*, or *Rackwallis*, a townland in Monaghan bar., and co.); Forindan of, 835, 839.

Rath —*cont.*

- -mor (*Rathmore*, Donegore par., Upr. Antrim bar., co. Antrim), btl. of, 682.
- -nua (*Rathnew*, Newcastle bar., co., Wicklow), ab. of, Ainmeri, 779.
- -oenbo (*Fort of one cow*), anchorite of, Aldehu, 787.
- -sithe (*Rashee*, Upr. Antrim bar., co. Antrim); bp. of, Eogan, ob., 618.
- -tulach (in Oriel), fortress of Brian Mac Mahon, 1365.
- Rathallon, *see* Rath-Aldain.
- Rathbeagh, *see* Rath-bethech.
- Rathdown barr., *see* Cualann.
- Rathen and Raithen (*Rahan*, Ballycowan bar., King's co.), abbots of, Diarmait (coarb of 2 Ui Suanaigh), 1113; Fidairle Ua Suanaigh, 763; anchorite of, Fidmhuine Ua Suanaigh, 757; flight of Carthach (Mochuta) from, 636; Mochuta [founder] of, died [in Lismore], 637; bp.[.-mk.] of, Aedhan Ua Concumbu, 792.
- Rathkeale, *see* Rath-guali.
- Rathkenny, *see* Rath-Cennaigh.
- Rathlin, *see* Rechra.
- Rathmore, *see* Rath-mor.
- Rathnew, *see* Rath-nua.
- Ravenna, earthquake in, 466.
- Pope John died there, 526.
- Raymochy, *see* Rath-Maighe-oenagh.
- Raymond, sl., 1182.
- Rechra (Lambay Island, co. Dublin), ab. of, Tuathal, 850; church of founded, 635.
- (*Raghery* or Rathlin Island, off Antrim co.) abbots of :—
 - Aedh, 773.
 - Cumene, 743.
 - Feradach, 799.
 - Flann, 739.
 - Murgal, 769.
- burned by Gentiles, 795; herenagh of, Ferdalach, 975.
- Recitation, of Psalter, 1233.

Reckoning, of year, from Jan. 1, 865, 989, 1095 ; from after Feb., 1491.
 Reckonings, *see* Mundane Reckonings.
 Rechtabra, ab. of Killeigh, ob., 833.
 — f. of Flann, 853.
 — gs. of Andola, ab. of Devenish, ob., 818.
 — herenagh of Killeigh, ob., 954.
 — s. of Dubhchombar, ab. of Aughrim, ob., 787.
 — s. of Murchadh, ab. of Cork, ob., 868.
 — Ua Cathasaigh, k. of Ui-Tuirtri, 734.
 Rechtabru, gs. of Guaire, ab. of Tom-graney, ob., 752.
 — s. of Dunchu, k. of Cremorne, sl., 759.
 Rectlaiten, sage of Fore, ob., 783.
 Rechnia, ab. of Clonmacnoise, ob., 784.
 Red-hand, royal heir of Uachtar-tire, sl. in defeat of Finvoy, 1054.
 Red-neck, *see* Muindeirg.
 Redmond, s. of parson of Inishmacsaint, prior of Devenish, ob., 1521.
 Refectory, of Penitentiary, Derry, 1192.
 — of Dromiskin ignited : — Muiredhach, the ab., and Gairbith, royal-heir of Louth, sl. in, 912.
 Regal ordination, rite of, 993.
 Regular Canons, Armagh, *see* Canons, Regular.
 Relic, chief, of western world, *see* Columcille, Gospel of,
 Relics, as guarantees of peace, 1516 ; pledged, 1275.
 — of :—
 Adamnan brought to I., 727 ; carried back (to Iona), 730.
 Armagh, swearing by, 1101 ; church of, at Armagh, burned, 1090 ; saved from burning, 1179 ; *see* Church of Relics.
 Comgall, cast out of their shrine at Bangor by Gentiles ; quatrain respecting, 824.
 Conlaed (of Kildare), enshrined, 800.

Relics.—*cont.*

Nicholas (of Myra), translation of (to Bari), 1087.
 Patrick, enshrined, 553 ; profaned, 789.
 Patrick, Columba and Brigit, revelation respecting, 1293.
 Patrick, Columba, and Brigit, with image of Catherine, carried off by Saxons, from Downpatrick, 1538.
 Ronan, enshrined, 801.
 saints, carried to Inishbofin by bp. Colman, 668.
 son of Ere, brought to Teltown, 784.
 — of following saints carried around to enforce *Law* or *cess* : —
 Coemghen, 790.
 Ere of Slane, 776.
 Finnian of Clonard, 776.
 Mochua, 790.
 Peter, Paul, and Patrick, 734.
 Tole (bp. of Clonard), 793.
 Trián, 743, 794.
 Ultan (of Ardbraccan), 785.
 Religious, head of all I., 874.
 — life, Master of, Colman Ua Littain, 731.
 Reliquaries of :—
 Ardstraw, Donaghmore, and Urney, 1179.
 Columba, brought to I., 831 ; taken to Scotland by ab. of Iona, 829.
 Patrick, at Teltown Assembly, 831 ; taken, with Forindan, ab. of Armagh, by Gentiles at Colman's Well, 845 ; brought from Munster, 846 ; brought to Swords, 1014 ; 3, lost at sea, 1034.
 Renna (*Rinns*, Boyle bar., co. Roscommon), 1343.
 Rent, of Inishowen, 1505 ; of protection, 1499 ; of vassalage, 1527, 1539.
 Reochaid, s. of Colla Dacrich, 514.

Reothaide, ab. of Ferns, ob., 763.

Reparation to :—

Columba, 1124, 1180, 1186.

Columba and his coarb, 1201.

Columba, Finnian and other saints, 1171.

Patrick, for outrage on coarb of Patrick, 1128.

Patrick and Columba, 1160.

Patrick and Crozier of Jesus, 1167.

Resistance, most vigorous, of Aedh, k. U., in flight, after defeat of Carneary, 914.

Retaliation, for burning Ferns, 1042.

Retinue, of ab. of Armagh, captured by Concobar (k. I.), 831; of Donnall, burned, 739; of Forindan, ab. of Armagh, taken by Gentilesat Colman's Well, 845; of coarb of Patrick, waylaid and some of sl., by Tigernan O'Rourke, 1128.

Retinues, of 7 ss. of kk. sl., 1168.

Return, of O'Conors to Connaught, 1093.

Revelation, to Mac Mail-Isu (abp. of Armagh), respecting relics of Patrick, Columba and Brigit, 1293.

Rhymster, 1461.

Riacan, s. of Finshnechta, j.-k. L., ob., 837.

Riada, f. of Murchad, 980.

Riagail, Mucinis-, 748.

Riagan, bp. of Dromore and Ulidia, ob., 1101.

Riase-mor (in Upr. Toome bar., co. Antrim), 1470.

Richard II., came to I., 1394, 1399.

— III., sl. in btl., 1485.

— of the Wood, sl., 1270.

Ridge, of Armagh great stone church-roof, put on, 1125.

Rigan, s. of Fergus, sl. by Foreigners, 846.

Righbardan, s. of Cucoirne, k. of Eli, fell in defeat of Sliabh-Crot, 1058.

Righe (*Rye Water*. Kildare and Meath cos.), btl. of; quatrain respecting, 781.

Right of asylum, violated, 1010, 1496; future violator of cursed, 1162.

Rigullan, f. of Maelduin, 676.

Rigullon, gs. of Aeden, sl., 629.

Rime, Ard-Maic-, 792.

Rimid, f. of Finnan, 660.

Rimidh, s. of Cernach, sl. in btl. of Cenond, 786.

— s. of Colman, f. of Maelbracha, 622.

Rindoon, *see* Rinn-duin.

Rinn-Airigh (in Lough Erne), 1470.

— -duin (*Rindoon*, Athlonebar., co. Roscommon), cas. of, 1272; community of John the Baptist of, 1372; pillaged, 1237.

— -Sibhne (Island Magee, between Larne Lough and North Channel, co Antrim), 1470.

Rinns, *see* Renna.

Rising out, of Inishowen, Rosclogher and Tyrconnell, 1496.

Rite, of regal ordination, 993.

Ritha, siege of, 641.

Rithe (in Scotland?), siege of, 903.

River, with fishes, burst from Bennmuilt, 759.

— (Lagan) Fir-Rois S. of, 847.

— of Magh-Uatha, *see* Magh-Uatha.

Rivers, frozen, 882; crossed dryshod in frost, 818, 941, 945; chief of I., passable on ice, 856, 917; passable on ice for persons and pack-horses, 1234; of I., impeded by nuterop, 1066.

Road, of Midluachair, *see* Midluachair Road.

Roan, s.v. Aedh.

Roaveai (= Roevehagh, *q.v.*), 1116.

Robber, slew Cellach, s. of Coirpre, 767.

Robbery, of Derry church, 1197.

Robert, bp. of Cork, Grey (Cistercian) mk., ob., 1302.

Robartach, (mk.) of Finglas, bp. and scribe, ob., 867.

— coarb of Columba and Adamnan (ab. of Derry and Raphoe), ob., 954.

— f. of Ailill, 853.

— f. of Cathasach, 883.

- Robartach.—*cont.*
 — f. of Colman, 839.
 — (mk.) of Durrow, best scribe, ob., 872.
 — scribe, ab. of Iniskeen, ob., 855.
 — s. of Bresal, ab. of Aghaboe, ob., 845.
 — s. of Cathasach, ab. of Clonmore, ob., 828.
 — s. of Colcu, ab. of Kiltoom, ob., 886.
 — s. of Colgu, ab. of Slane, went in exile, 849.
 — s. of Cuanu, ab. of Fahan, ob., 762.
 — s. of Ferdomnach, coarb of Columba, ob., 1057.
 — s. of Flann, ab. of Donaghmore, ob., 845.
 — s. of Moinach, steward of Slane, and ab. of Kilbrew, ob., 787.
 — s. of the wright, best scribe, bp. of Kildare and ab. of Killeagh, ob., 875.
 Robucan, f. of Dubgilla, 934.
 Roche, country, in Munster (Condons and Clongibbon, bar., co. Cork), burned, 1485.
 — Knight, sl., 1374.
 Rock (Carrickfergus), 1374.
 Rock (keep) of :—
 Lough Ateriff, 1500.
 Lough Key, 1187, 1227, 1240, 1321, 1336, 1342, 1343, 1398, 1402.
 Lough Oughter, 1369, 1370, 1390.
 Robe, *see* Rodhba.
 Rodhba (*Robe* r., Kilmaine bar., co. Mayo), 1265.
 Roen, *s.v.* Aedh.
 Roes, Coman of, 747.
 Roevehagh [Roaveai, MS.] (in Dunkellin bar., co. Galway), defeat of Diarmait O'Brien at, 1116.
 Rogailnech, ab. of Bangor, ob., 884.
 — f. of Dunadhach, 873.
 — f. of Fergus, 654.
 — s. of Flaithghus, sl. on hosting against Cenel-Conaill, 815.
 Roghallach, s. of Maelmuaidh, defeated and sl., 1014.
 Rogellnach, f. of Flann, 722, 770.
 Roichleech, f. of Suibne, 856.
 — gf. of Foelgus, 785.
 Roin, *s.v.* Aedh.
 — k. of Meath, slew, and sl. by, O'Dunne, k. of Bregia, 1027.
 Roman, Curia, *see* Curia, Roman.
 — Law, doctor of, Domnall O'Heney, 1098.
 Romans, at war, 1522.
 Rome, building of, an era, 444; Irish bishops died at, 1216; Golden Door opened at, 1500; Jubilee at, 1300; pilgrimage to, *s.v.* Pilgrimage; other references, 1247, 1248, 1307, 1450, 1466, 1486, 1492, 1497, 1502, 1517.
 Ron, *s.v.* Aedh.
 Ronan, ab. of Clonmacnoise, ob., 764.
 — ab. of Clonmacnoise, resigned, 823; ob., 844.
 — ab. of Kingarth, ob., 737.
 — coarb of Feichin (ab. of Fore), ob., 1014, or 1015.
 — f. of Cellach, 658.
 — f. of Cummacach, 672.
 — f. of Echmilidh, 989.
 — f. of Mael-Ciarain, 867, 869.
 — f. of Tommene, 661.
 — gf. of Duncath, 647.
 — gs. of Lochdere, bp., ob., 814.
 — Mor, f. of Cellach, 693.
 — St., 1447.
 — s. of Baetan, sl., 632.
 — s. of Berach, (of Drumiskin) relics of enshrined, 801.
 — s. of Colman, k. L., ob., 624; f. of Cruinnmael Erbuile, 656.
 — s. of Columb, f. of Blathmac, 658.
 — s. of Tuathal, k. of Oriors, ob., 625.
 Roncenn, f. of Euan, 776.
 Roof, French, 1447; leaden, 1009, 1020; stone, 1244.
 Roofing, of oratory, carried on frozen surface of Lough Erne, 818.
 Roofs, *see* Church, great stone-, of Armagh.

- Ros (Magheross, co. Monaghan), kings of, Dungal, 816; Maelduin, 817.
- Ros (or Rossa), near Croghan (co. Roscommon), defeat of Longford at, 1110.
- Ros-ailithir (*Promontory of pilgrims*: Roscarbery, co. Cork), herenaghs of:—
 Airbertach, 1016.
 Colum, 1055.
 O'Hanrahan, 1096.
- ab. and mon. of pillaged by Munster Iveagh, 1102.
- -chaide (*Rosses*, Drumcliff par., co. Sligo), 1257.
- -cam (*Roscam*, Oranmore par., co. Galway), abbots of, Cellach, 836; Forbosach, 779.
- -na-cairge (Carrickfergus), 1268.
- -Comain (*Roscommon* town), abbots of:—
 Aedhan, 782.
 Aildobur, 793, 800.
 Echtigern (coarb of Coman), 1052.
 Finghuine, 1006.
 Joseph, 830.
 Martain, 916.
 Murchad (coarb of Coman), 980.
- bp.-abbots of:—
 Aedh, 874.
 Siadal, 817.
- burned, 1360; great part of burned, 824; cas. of, 1269 (built), 1271, 1341, 1342, 1375, 1377, 1409, 1418, 1420, 1421, 1499, 1512; herenaghs of:—Flannacan, 1097; O'Brien, 1234; invaded by Gentiles, 807; master (lector) of, Ua Carmacain, 1234; mon. of, 1274, 1308; Gilla-Crist, priest of Armagh, died in, 1028; scribes of:—Aedh (bp.), 874; Joseph, 816; town of, 1350; other references, 1177, 1288, 1291, 1292, 1307, 1487.
- -crea (*Roscrea*, co. Tipperary), abbots of:—
 Aedhan, 839.
 Faelgus, 859.
 Loingsech (coarb of Cronan), 1042.
- Ros-crea.—*cont.*
- bp.-ab. of, Mael-Ioin, 918; herenaghs of:—Mac Lonain, 1012; Muiredach, 1053; Ua Caroic, 1074; mk. of, Scannal, 920.
- -ech (*Russagh*, Demifore bar., Meath; or *Russagh*, Moygoish bar., Westmeath), abbots of:—
 Diarmait, 823.
 Dubcuilind, 901.
- -eo (*Rush*, co. Dublin), mk. of, Cumanna, 721.
- -Foichne (perhaps in Scotland), conflict of, 727.
- -gabraidh (near Enniskillen), 1493.
- -mor (*Rossmore*, Ballynakill par., Leitrim bar., co. Galway), 1288; Joseph (mk.) of, 840.
- -oirthir and Ros-oircir (*Rossory* par., Clanawley, and Magheraboy barr., co. Fermanagh), church of [St.] Fainche founded at, 1084; hereditary member of community of, Fergus O'Connolly, 1420; archdeacon of, O'Connolly, 1365.
- herenaghs of:—
 Mac Sgoiligi, 1411.
 Edmond O'Connolly, 1277.
 Matthew „ 1434.
 O'Mongan, 1379.
- other references, 1423, 1425, 1427.
- Roscam, *see* Ros-cam.
- Roscarbery, *see* Ros-ailithir.
- Roscommon, *see* Ros-Comain.
- Roscrea, *see* Ros-crea.
- Rosmore, *see* Ros-mor.
- Rossa, *see* Ros.
- Rossene, ab. of Cork, ob., 687.
- Rosses, *see* Rasa and Ros-chaide.
- Rossory, *see* Ros-oirthir.
- Roth (Moyragh, or Moira [= Magh-raith], Lower Iveagh bar., co. Down), btl. of, 637.
- Rothachtach. s. of Finnquine, sl., 686.
- Rotechtach, of Croebh, ob., 797.
- f. of Cu-dinaise, 721.

Rout, of Fallomun by Cathal, k. C., at
(Assembly of) Hill of Ward, 733.

— of same Cathal by Domnall, k. I., at
(Assembly of) Teltown, 733.

Royal, champion of E. of I., 869.

— conference (between k. I. and k. U.),
at Armagh, 851; at Cloncurry, 838;
of nobles of I., at Rahue, 859.

Royal-heirs, btl. of, 1181.

Royal-heirs of :—

Ailech :—

Aedh, 994.

Aedh, 1021.

Archu and Ardgarr, 1019.

Concobar, 935.

Domnall, 1024.

Fergal, 1017.

Maelruanaigh, 941.

Mael-Sechlaimn, 997.

Muiredach, 1046.

O'Laverty, 1123.

„ 1251.

O'Loughlin, 1114.

O'Madden, 1074.

O'Melaghlin, 1124.

Ua Cairre, 1095.

Ua Motodain, 1163.

Bregia :—

Amalgaidh, 909.

Cellach, 895.

Cinaedh, 896.

Congalach, 893.

Carbury (Meath) :—

Muircertach, 1002.

Cashel :—

Aedh, 1011.

Dunlang, 988.

O'Callaghan, 1053.

O'Donoghue, 1038.

„ 1078.

Cenell-Conaill :—

O'Canannan, 1114.

Ciannachta :—

Conaing, 884.

Connaught ;

Aban, 867.

Royal-heirs of Connaught.—*cont.*

Aedh, 991.

Cathal, 1013.

Maelcluiche, 923.

Muircertach, 967.

O'Conor. { Aedh, 1093.
Domnall, 1082.
Domnall, 1118.
Niall, 1025.
Tadhg, 1097.

Son of the night, O'Rourke, 1053.

Ualgare O'Rourke, 1085.

W. Connaught ;—

Niall, 1036.

Ua Incappail, 1036.

Corcaguiny ;—

O'Falvey, 1103.

Decies ;—

2 O'Bricks, 1103.

Farney ;—

O'Donegan, 1113.

O'Ruaidhri, s. of Cucairrgi, 1062.

Ua Cricain, 1113.

Foreigners ;—

Gilla-Ciarain, 1014.

Ireland :—

Aedh, s. of Flaithbertach, 1033.

Conaing, 937.

Congalach, 977.

Donnchad, 1017.

Flann, s. of Mael-Sechlaimn, 1042.

Muircertach, 977.

Conor O'Brien, 1078.

Conor O'Loughlin, 1170.

Niall „ 1119.

Aedh O'Neill, 1177.

Ruaidhri, gs. of Canannan, 950.

Iveagh ;—

Artan, 1005.

Muircertach, 1012.

Donnchad Ua hAitidh, 1102.

Leinster ;—

Cerball, 967.

Finn, 923.

Gilla-Coeimgin, 1019.

„ 1059.

O'Larkin, 1064.

Royal-heirs.—*cont.*

Louth ;—

Gairbith, 912.

Munster ;—

Conaing, 1014.

O'Brien.

{ Brian, 1118.

{ Domnall, 1115.

{ Murchad, 1068.

{ Murchad, 1110.

O'Gunning, 1032.

Ua Finngúine, 1057.

N. of Ireland ;—

Flaithbertach, 919.

Flann, 906.

Maelcere, 879.

Murchadh, 887.

Oengus, 883.

Offaly ;—

Cathair O'Conor, 1370.

Feidhlimidh „ 1400.

Oriel ;—

Mael-Muire, 914 ;

Cu-Uladh O'Callaghan, 1096.

Orisors ;—

Cernachan, 912.

Ossory ;—

Son of Donnchadh Fitz Patrick,
1119.

Tadhé, 991.

Tara ;—

Aedh, 1021.

Concobar, 919.

Domnall, 952.

Domnall, 1036.

Donnchad, 991.

Donnchad, 1013.

Mael-Sechlainn, 921.

Muircertach, 964.

Muircertach, gs. of Carrach-
Calma, 1022.

Galbrat O'Carroll, 1058.

Oengus, 915.

Oengus, 1017.

O'Flynn, 1036.

Conor O'Melaghlín, 1105.

Mael-Sechlainn O'Melaghlín,
1115.Royal-heirs.—*cont.*

Congalach O'Regan, 1059.

Uachtar-tíre ;—

Red Hand, 1054.

Ui-Cremthainn ;—

Gairbith, 947.

Ulidia ;—

Maelduine, 924.

Muiredach, 1008.

Aedh O'Haughey, 1114.

Conor O'Haughey, 1107.

Eochaidh O'Haughey, 1062.

— progress of Torlogh O'Conor, k. C.,
to Dublin, 1128.— *raid*, 1083.Ruadhacan, s. of Eitigh, k. of E. Gailenga,
ob., 953.— s. of Niall, chief of Ui-Forindain,
ob., 869.

Ruadhri, f. of Conan, 816.

— gf. of Tadhg, 976.

— and Ruaidhri, s. of Maelfothartaigh,
j.-k. of Slane barr., Meath, ob., 833 ; f.
of Broen, 850 ; f. of Cairell, 851 ; f. of
Oenacan, 881.— and Ruaidhri, s. of Meirmenn, k. of
Britons, slew Horm, chief of Black
Gentiles, 856 ; fled to I. from Black
Foreigners, 877 ; sl. by Saxons, 878.

Ruaidhri, f. of Finnloech, 1020.

— f. of Gilla Mac Liach, 1162, 1174.

— f. of Mael-Brighte, 1029.

— gs. of Canannan, led hosting to Slane,
and defeated Dublin Foreigners and
Irish, with great loss in sl. and drowned,
647, made raid into Fir-Li, and slew
Flaithbertach, gs. of Niall (Black-knee),
949 ; royal heir of I., sl. by Foreigners,
after warring six months against Meath,
and Bregia, and slaying 2,000 or more
Foreigners, 950.

— k. of Farney, sl. by his sept., 1039.

— s. of Cucairgi, royal-heir of Farney,
sl. by s. of Niall, 1062.— s. of Faellan, fled from (btl. of) Ochtar-
Ocha, 780 ; won btl. of Curragh, 782 ;

Ruaidhri.—*cont.*

- k. of all L., ob., 785 ; f. of Broen, 814 ; f. of Muiredach, 805, 829.
- s. of Fogartach, k. of S. Bregia, died in pilgrimage, 1027.
- s. of Mael-na-mbo, blinded Ruaidhri, s. of Tadhg, 1036.
- s. of Ragnall, pillaged Derry, 1214.
- s. of Tadhg, blinded by Ruaidhri, s. of Mael-na-mbo, 1036.
- Ruamlus, f. of Cumsudh, 842 ; f. of Tipraiti, 833
- Ruamnus (Latin form = Ruaman?), ab. of Dunshaughlin, ob., 801
- Ruarc [eponymous head of O'Rourkes], ancestor of Aedh, 991 ; of Fergal, 966 ; of Niall, 1001 ; of Ualgarc, 970 ; descendant of, 999.
- f. of Tigernach, 967.
- (Fergal, 966) gs. of, massacred Carbury and Teffia and slew O'Carey, k. of Carbury, 954 ; hostages of, taken by Domnall, 955 ; k. of Ailech, taken by Domnall, k. of Tara, 965 ; sl., by Domnall, k. of Bregia, 966.
- s. of Bran, slew Arttagan, in treachery, 843 ; defeated with great loss by Tigernach, 846 : k. of Ui-Dunlaing, ob., 862.
- s. of Mael-Brighte, k. of Muscraidhe-thire, sl. through guile and envy by Ui-Dungalaigh, 915.
- s. of Tigernan, gf. of Aedh, 947.
- Ruba [Maelruba?], s. of, sl. at Teltown, 717.
- f. of Tuathal, 993.
- Rubha-Conaill (*Rathconnell*, Westmeath), btl. of, 803.
- Conchongalt (in Ulidia), defeat of Ulidians at, 933.
- Mena (*Point of Main* r., at its fall into Lough Neagh), encampment of Foreigners at, 930.
- Rubin, s. of Conna, scribe of Munster, ob., 725.

Rughraighe, Fertas-, 924.

Rudgal, of Leyny, ob., 747

Ruidhgél, bp.-ab. of Emly, ob., 881.

Ruidhgus, s. of Macniadh, ab. of Monasterboice, drowned, 855.

Ruimm, Beccan, 677.

Rule, that coarb of Patrick should be in episcopal order, revived by Cloenad Synod, 1162.

Ruan, bp. of Clonard, ob., 922.

— s. of Colman, best poet (of the Irish), 747.

Rumann, gs. of Aedhacan, coarb of Tigernach (ab. of Clones), ob., 980.

Ruta and Ruta of Mac Quillin (*Route* : Lwr. and Up. Dunluce, Kileconway, and Lwr. and Up. Toome barr., co. Antrim), chiefs of, Cormac Mac Quillin, 1472 ; Rughraidhe Mac Quillin, 1472 ; Mac Rory of the, 1525 ; raided, 1431, 1472, 1489 ; other references, 1357, 1470, 1524, 1532.

Ruthnael, bp.-ab. of Clonfert, ob., 826.

Rye Water, *see* Righe.

S.

Sabal (*Barn* : *Saul*, Lecale bar., co. Down), ab. and congregation of Canons Regular of expelled and despoiled, 1170 ; clergy of got townland from O'Loughlin, 1165 ; relics at, *see* Mac Mail-Isu, Nicholas.

— church of, *see* Barn, *and add* burned by lightning, 916.

Sabinian, pope, ob., 608 [606].

Sack, of Dublin fort of White Foreigners by Black Gentiles, 851.

Sacristan, of Devenish, 1479 ; of Lisgool, 1390, 1445.

Sacristies, of Armagh, burned by lightning, 996.

Sadhb, d. of Mac Egan, ob., 1327.

— d. of Iron-knee Mac Murrough, coarb of Brigit (abbess of Kildare), died in penance, 1171.

Saebhderg, Saran, 605.

Saerbrethach, ab. of Emly, ob., 1025.

— f. of Carthach, 1043, 1045.

Saeltire, btl. of, 637.

Saerghal, gs. of Edairngne, ab. of Clonfert-Mulloe, ob., 781.

Sages.—

Aaron, 783.

Aedh of Trevet, 1005.

Aileran, 665.

Ailill, ab. of Slane, 802.

Aldfrith, 704.

Ban of Slieve-Baune, 777.

Banban, 686.

Bathallach, of Shancoc, 783.

Bede, 735.

Cathal, 755.

Cellach of Fore, 868.

Cellan, 706.

Cennfaelad of Both-Conais, 852.

Cennfaelad, s. of Ailill, 679.

Cernach of Armagh, 831.

Ciaran, most eminent of I., 1061.

Conghal, ab. of Slane, 806.

Constans of Lough-Erne, 778.

Crach-erpais, 702.

Cuan-cam, 748.

Cummeni, 662.

Curoi, ab. of Inchcleraun, 871.

Dicollan, 711.

Docume, 748.

Donnchad, ab. of Dunshaughlin, 1027.

Dubdeilge, 764.

Dublittir of Inishbofin, 736.

Echaidh, 759.

Faelgus of Clonard, 783.

Faeldobur of Fore, 731.

Ferble, 753.

Ferdomnach of Armagh, 846.

Ferfio of Conry, 762.

Fergus, 744.

Flaithnia, 715.

Flann of Iniskeen, 784.

Foelgus, 785.

Indrechtach, ab. of Iona, 854.

Sages.—*cont.*

Joseph of Armagh, 936.

Joseph, ab. of Birr, 785.

Locheni of Kildare, 696.

Luath-foigde, 702.

Mac-bethach, 728.

Mael-Moedhoic, bp. of Leinster, 917.

Mael-Patraicc, ab. of Trevet, 888.

Mael-Poil, bp. of Inan, 922.

Maelan, 1050.

Moenach, ab. of Bangor, 921.

Mughthigernd, ab. of Inisceltra, 785.

Nadarchu, 780.

Reclaiten of Fore, 783.

Saran Ua Critain, 662.

Soergal, 781.

Taircelltach, 760.

Ua Mithrebtha, 732.

Sages, chief of I. :—

Eochaidh, 1030.

Maelsuthain, 1010.

Cinaedh Ua Artugain, 975.

— of co. Louth, led captive by Gentiles, 840.

Sagest, of doctors of Europe, Dermait of Armagh, 852; of Scoti, Donnchad, 1027.

Saighir and Saighir of Ciaran (*Seirkieran*, Ballybritt bar., King's co.), 573; abbots of :—

Dunchad (coarb of Ciaran of Saighir), 1048.

Laidgnen, 744.

Macoac, 788.

— bp.-ab. of, Cormac, 869; herenaghs of, Cennfaelad, 953, Flaithlem, 985; pillaged by Gentiles from Dublin, 842; scribe of, Cormac, 869.

Sailors, 22, of Faelbe, ab. of Applecross, drowned, 737.

Sain, f. of Cnut (Canute), 1035.

Saint Mullins, *see* Tech-Moling.

Saints, miracle wrought by, 1172, 1176; power of, *see* Ua Flannchadha, Iarnan; reparation to, 1171.

Saithni (a sept that held Balrothery W. bar., co. Dublin), kings of :—

Cellach O'Casey, 1021.

Flaithbertach ,, 1160.

Ossene ,, 1019.

— other references, 1018, 1021.

Sallow Wood (in Westmeath), 1430.

Salmon, many destroyed by snow, cold and frost, 917.

Samchasc (*Summer Easter* : sixth Sunday after Pentecost), July 10, 1852.

Samnae (g. of *Samain*), *die*, Nov. 1, 781.

Samson, gs. of Coreran, ob., 736.

Samthann, (foundress) of Clonbroney, ob., 739 ; coarb of (abbess of Clonbroney), 1109.

Samthrose (leprosy), 554.

Sanctuary, right of, *see* Right of Asylum.

Sandal, Cuaran of the, 970.

Sandal, sl., 1374.

— Adam, sl., 1303.

Santiago, 1480, 1518.

Santry, *see* Sentrebh.

Saracens, defeated, 1299.

Saran, ab. of Bangor, ob., 747.

— f. of Cellach, 658.

— Saebhderg, herenagh of Temple-shanbo, 605.

— s. of Cormac, 561.

Saturday, [Nov. 1] Assembly of Teltown prevented on, 811 ; of Beginning [*i.e.* before first Sun.] of Lent, feast of Mochoemoc of Leamokevoge [Mar. 13], 1109 ; of Little Easter [Ap. 5], 1119.

Saul, *see* Saball.

Savage, sl., 1468.

— s. of, got Lecale and seneschalty of Foreigners of Ulidia again, 1470.

— s. of, taken and escaped, 1475.

— James, 1537.

— — jun., sl., 1490.

— — the Red, sl., 1538.

— Jenkin, sl., 1374.

— — raided ; s. of sl., 1537 ; ss. of, 1538.

— s. of John, invaded Lecale, 1470.

Savage.—*cont.*

— Patrick, taken, blinded and emasculated, 1481.

— — jun., s. of the Savage, taken, 1469 ; set free, 1470 ; ob., 1488.

— Raibilin, sl., 1383.

— — invaded Lecale, 1470.

— Richard, ob., 1361.

— Sir Robert, ob., 1360.

— ss. of Seneschal, 1490.

Savages, expelled from Lecale, 1469.

Saxolb (Saxulf), chief of Foreigners, sl. by Ciannachta (of Bregia), 837.

Saxon earl (Worcester), 1468.

Saxon-land, pestilence of cows in, 699, 1242, 1419, 1427, 1495, 1513, 1536 ; Ulidian crews defeated by Gentiles in, 913.

Saxon, Third, Armagh, 1092, 1127, 1092.

Saxons, defeated Aedan, 600 ; defeated Black Foreigners, with immense loss, 893 ; defeated Norsemen, but lost many (at Brunanburh), 937 ; defeated Scots and slaughtered their worthies, 1006.

— (North) defeated in York, with loss of k., Alli (Aella), by Black Foreigners, 867 ; elsewhere, 952, 1538 ; despoiled Ireland, 434, 471 ; expelled Britons (Welshmen) from their land (Wales), 865 ; expelled from Limerick, 1176 ; fleet of, came to I., 1487 ; force of, came to I., 1414 ; fought Picts, 698 ; fought Scots and lost 1,500, 1054.

— kings of :—

Adulf (Aethelwulf), 858.

Aedan, 651.

Alli (Aella), of North Saxons, 867.

Aethelstan, 937, 939.

Cenred, 718.

Cenwulf, 821.

Cnut (Canute), 1035.

Ecgerth, 686.

Echaid, 731.

Edgar, 975.

Saxons.—*cont.*

- Edward I., 1293, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1301, 1303, 1307.
 — II., 1322, 1326.
 — III., 1360, 1361, 1375, 1377.
 — IV., 1461, 1463, 1480, 1503.
 Eilpin, 780.
 Ethelbald, 1757.
 Henry I., 1118.
 — II., 1171, 1172.
 — III., 1222, 1240, 1243, 1245, 1267, 1268.
 — IV., 1403.
 — V., 1419.
 — VI., 1425, 1447, 1452, 1461.
 — VII., 1493, 1494, 1496, 1499, 1503.
 — VIII., 1511, 1523, 1528, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1536, 1537.
 John, 1207.
 Osrid, 716.
 Oswald, 639.
 Oswy, 671.
 Penda, 656.
 Richard II., 1394, 1399.
 — III., 1485.
 — of Limerick, 1200; martyred successor of Columba (ab. of Iona), March 10, 854; Mayo of, 732, 1210; sudden mortality of people and cattle among, 987; q. of, Eithilfleith (Ethelfled), 918; raided Brefny O'Reilly and defeated, 1537; carried off relics of Patrick, Columba and Brigit, and image of Catherine from Downpatrick; burned image of Mary of Trim, Holy Cross of Ballyboggan, and Crozier of Jesus, 1538; in service of Oriel, 1588; slaughtered (Scottish) Picts, 711; defeated, and slew many, Norsemen, but lost many, in btl. (of Brunanburh), 937; slew Amlaim, 1034; slew Tigernan O'Rourke, 1172; slew Ruaidhri, Welsh k., 878; failed to subdue Britons, 1165; at war, 1522; wasted churches,

Saxons. — *cont.*

- 685; wasted Louth, 1176; wasted Magh-Bregh, 685; other references, 1356, 1415, 1425, 1520, 1532, 1535, 1537, 1538.
 — Foreign, k. of, Cuana (Conrad), 1038.
 — Gevissae, k. of, Aralt (Harold), 1040.
 — Northern, defeated at York, with loss of k., Alli (Aella), by Black Foreigners, 867; kings of, Alli (Aella), 867, Etulb (Ethelwald), 913; Tyne in country of, 918.
 Saxulf, *see* Saxolb.
 Sbruán, Diarmait, sl., 1498.
 Scaling ladders, 1501.
 Scamach, cutaneous disease, 783, 786.
 Scannal, bp. of Kildare, ob., 885.
 — f. of Eochu, 941.
 — f. of Feradhach, 813.
 — f. of Maelduin, 666.
 — gs. of Tadhg, ab. of Aghaboe, ob., on feast of Comgall, 782.
 — herenagh of Dunshaughlin, ob., 952.
 — of Roscrea, scribe of Clonmacnoise, ob., 920.
 — s. of Becc, k. of (Irish) Picts, sl., 646; f. of Dungal, 666, 681, 690; f. of Maelcaich, 629, 666; ss. of sl., 676.
 — s. of Fergal, ab. of Dunshaughlin, sl. by his bb., 886.
 — s. of Luachdubh, coarb of Lasserian? (bp. of Leighlin), ob., 957.
 — s. of Tibráite, ab. of Dunshaughlin, ob., 851.
 Scannlach (abbess?) of Cloonburren, ob., 753.
 Scannlan, ab. of Downpatrick, sl. by Ulidians, 882.
 — ab. of Louth, ob., 662.
 — f. of Cellach, 818.
 — f. of Congal Blind-eye, 628.
 — herenagh of Conwal of Glenswilly, ob., 915.
 — (mk.) of Downpatrick, ob., 753.

Seannlan.—*cont.*

- of [Magh-] Feimin, s. of Aedhgal, ob., 764.
- s. of Cathal, k. of Eoghanacht of Loch Lein, fell in btl. of Dublin (Clontarf), 1014.
- s. of Fingin, k. of Ui-Meith, ob., 674 or 675; f. of Flann Febla, 715.
- s. of Flann, k. of Ui-Fidgente, ob., 786; f. of Dunadhach, 834, 835.
- Scarcity, of fodder, 900; great, 895.
- Scattery Island, *see* Inis-Cathaigh.
- Seeilegg (*Skellig* island, off Kerry), Etgal (mk.) of, 824.
- Sceth, Sci and Scii (*Skye*), conflict in, 701; people of sailed with ss. of Gartnat to I., 668; Men of slaughtered, 1209; wasted by Gentiles, 795. *See* Insci.
- Schools, of poetry, 1476, 1502 (of I. and Scotland).
- Sci, *see* Sceth.
- Sciath-Nechtain (*Bush of Mechtan*: probably in Leinster), defeat of Foreigners at, 848; Lagenians escaped to from Donnchad (k. I.), 770.
- Scolaighe, gs. of Aedhacan, k. of Dartree, sl. in btl. of Slane, 947.
- Scolaighi, s. of Clercu, priest of Armagh, died of colic, 1012.
- s. of Innrachtach, herenagh of Mucknoe, ob., 1067.
- Scothine, herenagh of Durrow, ob., 950.
- Scoti (Irish) baptism of, *see* Baptism of Scoti; Feidhlimidh, best of, 847; Gormlaith, q. of, 861; master of philosophy of, Ua Stuir, 1098; sagest of, Donnchad, ab. of Dunshaughlin, 1027.
- Scotic histories, most versed in, Curoi, ab. of Inchcleraun, 871.
- Scotland, *see* Alba.
- Scots, brought to aid Philip Maguire, 1506; band of, aided O'Neill, 1522; band of, sl., 1513; defeat of at Armagh, 1501; 60,000 of, invaded England, 1513; sided with k. of France and invaded England, 1522; in service of Maguire,

Scots.—*cont.*

- 1504; in service of O'Donnell, 1503, 1524; in service of O'Neill, 1538; 60 of, sl. at Armagh, 1501; many sl. in btl. between, 905; 100, or 1000 of, sl. in btl., 1130; 3,000 of, sl. in btl. with Saxons, 1054; other reference, 1536.
- Scotsman, Dubthach, 1064.
- Scribes:—
- Aedh, ab. of Roscommon, 874.
- Ailill, bp.-ab. of Clogher, 869.
- Airmedach, bp. of Armagh, 1006.
- Bran, bp. of Finglas, 838.
- Canan (mk.) of Lusk, 697.
- Ceile, ab. of Bangor, 929.
- Cennfaelad, scribe, bp.-anchorite, of Trim, 821.
- Cernach, sage and priest, of Armagh, 831.
- Cochul-odhor, of Bangor, 730.
- Colgu Ua Duinechdo, 796.
- Colman, bp.-ab. of Clonard and Clonmacnoise, 926.
- bp., of Mahee Island, 873.
- Conall Fair-hair, 745.
- Condmach, of Clonmacnoise, 798.
- Conghus Blind-eye, ab. of Leamokevoge, 752.
- Cormac, bp.-ab. of Clonard, 830.
- bp. of Kilbrew, 838.
- bp. of Laraghbryan, 856.
- bp. of Seirkieran, 869.
- Ua Liathain, bp.-anchorite, 867.
- Coscraich, anchorite, of Tehelly, 867.
- Cuana of Trevet, 739.
- Cueruithne, ab. of Lynally, 817.
- Cudgile, ab. of Louth, 742.
- Daniel, of Letuba, 773.
- Dathal Ua Duibheni, bp.-anchorite, 817.
- Domnall, bp. of Cork, 876.
- Dublitter, ab. of Finglas, 780, 795.
- Dunchad, ab. of Clonmacnoise, 989.

Scribes.—*cont.*

- Elarius, anchorite, of Monahincha, 807.
 Feidilmidh, ab. of Kilmoone, 814.
 Feidhlimidh, k. M., 847.
 Feradhach, priest of Aghaboe, 813.
 Ferdonnach, of Armagh, 732.
 — sage, of Armagh, 846.
 — ab. of Clonard, 932.
 Finchar, bp. of Duleek, 920.
 Flann, bp. ab. of Finglas, 812.
 Forinnan, bp.-anchorite of Armagh, 852.
 Gnua, bp.-ab. of Duleek, 872.
 Joseph, bp.-ab. of Clones, 840.
 — of Roscommon, 816.
 Mac Concumbu, of Clonmacnoise, 730.
 Mac Onchon, of Kildare, 730.
 Macriaghail, bp.-ab. of Birr, 822.
 Maelfothartaigh, ab. of Errigal-Keerogue, 810.
 Maelgaimridh, ab. and anchorite of Bangor, 839.
 Maelmordha, bp., 874.
 Maelochtaragh, ab. of Kilcullen and Kilnamanagh, 784.
 Mael-Patraicc, ab. of Trevet, 888.
 Martan, ab. of Clonmacnoise and Devenish, 869.
 Mochta, bp.-anchorite of Armagh, 893.
 Olcobhur, k. M., 796.
 Robartach, bp. of Finglas, 867.
 — ab. of Inniskeen, 855.
 — bp. of Kildare, 875.
 Scannal, of Clonmacnoise, 920.
 Suibne, anchorite of Clonmacnoise, 891.
 — Ua Roichligh, anchorite of Lismore, 856.
 Thomas, bp.-ab. of Annagassan, 808.

Scribes.—*cont.*

- Torbach, ab. of Armagh, 808.
 Torpaidh, ab. of Tallaght, 874.
 Tuathal, bp. of Duleek and Lusk, 929.
 Tuathear, bp. of Kildare, 834.
 Mael-Isu Ua Stuir, 1098.
 — many at Tara assembly of monastic seniors, 780.
 Scriboig (in Longford), defeat of, 1452.
 Sea (Irish), from Shannon to, Ui Neill of, 837, 850.
 — to Shannon, extent of Meath, 1159.
 — Leinster pillaged from Barrow to, 968.
 Sea, product of, destroyed by murder, 1534.
 — animals, many perished in snow, 1047.
 — burst (water-spout?), great, 720.
 — hogs, slaughter of, in haven of, Ferrard (co. Louth), 828.
 Seasons, disturbed by murder, 1534.
 Seat, of abbot at Armagh, struck and burned by lightning, 823.
 Seats (of ecclesiastical superiors), disturbance at, in Teltown Assembly, 831.
 Sebdann, d. of Corc, abbess of Kildare, ob., 732.
 Sechlainn, gen. of Sechlann, Irish form of Secundinus or Secundus (*q.v.*), used as personal name with Mael (*q.v.*).
 Sechlann, *see* Sechlainn.
 Sechnaill, gen. of Sechnall, Irish form of Secundinis or Secundus (*q.v.*), used as personal name with Mael (*q.v.*).
 Sechnall, *see* Secundinus.
 Sechnde, f. of Cellach, 740.
 Sechnasach and Sechnusach, of Killeen Lake (Loch-cendin), bp.-anchorite ob., 823.
 — bp. of Lusk, ob., 891.
 — f. of Befail, 741.
 — f. of Bresal, 644.
 — f. of Cellan, 706.
 — f. of Colman, 710.

Sechnasach.—*cont.*

- f. of Maelduin, 837.
- f. of Moenach, 731.
- f. of Oredoith, 659.
- gf. of Diarmait, 1040.
- k. of Ui-Maine, ob., 713.
- s. of Airmedach, sl., 681.
- s. of Blathmac, sl., 671.
- s. of Colgu, k. of Ui-Cennselaigh or [S.] L. (747), ob., 746, or 747.
- s. of Garban, [k. of Banagh, co. Donegal] sl., 609.
- [gf.] of Forbasach, 786.
- Sechnusach, *see* Sechnasach.
- Sechonnán, s. of Conaing, k. of Carrickabraghy, ob., 859.
- Secret murder, 879, 885.
- Secular land, pillaged in U. to E. of Ards, 1130.
- Secundinus, Secundus, and (Irish form) Sechnall, sent to I., 438, or 439; ob., 447; coarb of (ab. of Dunshaughlin), 1027; Cross of, Armagh, 1166. *See* Sechlainn and Sechnaill.
- Secundus, *see* Secundinus.
- Sedna, s. of Fergus Long-head, f. of Ainmire, 710.
- Sedrach, s. of Sobarthan, ob., 780.
- See, Apostolic, 1261.
- Seefin Hill, *see* Carn-Feradaigh.
- Seoran, *see* Suidhe-Odhraín.
- Segais (Curlieu mountain, co. Roscommon), btl. of, 502, 635; other references, 1188, 1211.
- Sagan Mac Ui Chuind, ab. of Bangor, ob., 663.
- Segene, bp. of Armagh, ob., 688.
- f. of Bresal, 801.
- f. of Feradhach, 799.
- f. of Taille, 672.
- s. of Fiachna, ab. of Iona, ob., 652.
- Seirkeiran, *see* Saighir.
- Seizure of house, *see* House, seized, and *add.*, 1128, 1129.
- Selbach[k. of Scottish Dalriata], destroyed Dunolly, 701; besieged Aberte, 712;

Selbach.—*cont.*

- [re]built Dunolly, 714; defeated by Dunchad the Small, 719; became a cleric, 723; fought family of Echaid Ua Domnaill, 727; s. of Fercar, ob., 730; f. of Dungal, 733; f. of Donngal and Feradach, 736.
- Selbachan, gf. of Lann, 1047.
- Selga (near Glendalough), btl. of, 709.
- Senach, ab. of Armagh, ob., 610.
- bp. of Clonard, ob., 588.
- f. of Aedh, 633.
- the Rough, ab. of Clonfert, ob., 621.
- St., feast of, May 11, 1166.
- Senad of Mac Manus (*Shanad*: Bellisle, Lough Erne), pillaged, 1367, 1492, 1498.
- Senadus*, *see* Senodus.
- Senaich, Imlech-, 730.
- Senboth-sine (Templeshanbo, Scarawalsh bar., co. Wexford), herenagh of, Saran Saebhderg, 605.
- Senchán, ab. of Emly, ob., 781.
- ab. of Killeigh and Birr, ob., 796.
- f. of Domnall, 1027.
- Senchua (*Shancoe* par., Tirerrill bar., co. Sligo), Bathallach, sage of, 783.
- Senchus Mor, written, 438.
- Seneschal, 1490.
- Seneschalty, of Foreigners of U., 1470.
- Senior* (member of monastic council; master of religious life), 1011, 1095, 1110, 1111, 1119, 1185, 1203, 1259.
- Seniors*, 15, of Iona sl. by Danes, 986; of Patrick, 1014.
- Senlongport (Longford town), 1430.
- Senodus*, *Senadus* (Synodus), body of monastic seniors, 740, 780, 804.
- Sentrebh (*Santry*, co. Dublin), abbots of, Cormac, 829; Muirecan, 880.
- Separation, of houses from churches of Derry, 1162.
- Sept, of Moenmagh (a sept of the Ui-Maine), fought Sogen (sept), 803.
- Septs, 7 or 8, vainly opposed s. of Aedh Ua Neill, near Armagh, 1021.
- Sered-magh, at Kells, btl. of, 743.

Serninus (Iserninus), sent to I., 439.
 Sermon, notable, 1454.
 Service, monastic, 1177.
 Servitor, slew Tadhg Mac Murray, 1269.
 Sesibutus (k. of W. Goths, Spain), 617.
 Setach, d. of Ua Loreain (O'Larkin), m. of Aedh, 1042.
 Setna, gs. of Dema, herenagh of Mahee Island, burned in his own house, 976.
 — (*recte* Duach) f. of Ninnidh, 543.
 — s. of Fergus, f. of Ainmire, 547, 569, 573, 576, 620; possessions of, 563.
 Severe, weather, 1094.
 Sketrick Island, *see* Sgathdergi.
 Sgairb-insi-in-fraich (at N.W. end of Lough Melvin), 1535.
 Sgairb-Bechoigi (near Castlefinn, co. Donegal), 1531.
 Sgathdergi (*Sketrick* Island, Strangford Lough), cas. of, 1470.
 Shanad, *see* Senad.
 Shancoe, *see* Senchua.
 Shane's Castle, *see* Edan-dub-cairgi.
 Shannon, *see* Sinainn.
 Sheep, 7, for cantred, *see* Cess (Patrician).
 Sheriff, of Meath, sl., 1373, 1385; of Roscommon, taken, 1307.
 Shilling, price of milch-cow, 1497.
 Shingle roofs, *see* Church, great stone, of Armagh.
 Ship, of Foreigners, broken and crew sl., 921.
 Ship's crew, of O'Malley, drowned, 1396.
 Ships, carried by Donnall, gs. of Niall, from Blackwater to Lough-Ennell—a deed not done from ancient times, 963; of Gentiles, at Limerick, Forindan, ab. of Armagh, carried off in, 845; many, abandoned by Gentiles after defeat at Dublin fort, 902; seen in air, over Clonmacnoise, 749; Danes came in 3 to Irish Dalriata, 986; 3, of Foreigners of Islands wrecked and 120 sl. by Ulidians, 1098; 2, of O'Malley, taken at Killybegs, 1513; 5, of Aedh O'Neill, at Kilroot, 1199; 20, of Foreigners at Kinnaweer,

Ships.—*cont*

921; 60, of John Lackland at I., 1185; 60, Norse, on Boyne, 837; 60, Norse, on Liffey, 837; 76, of Mac Uchtry, at Derry, 1212; 140, of people of k. of Foreigners, came to I., 849; 160, of White Gentiles, *see* Gentiles, White, 160 ships; 200, fleet of Amhlaiph and Imar, at Dublin, 871; 240, of Henry II., at I., 1171; 700, fleet of k. John, at I., 1210.
 Shot, of gun, 1487, 1498, 1523, 1538.
 Shower, of blood, 718, 878, 898; of hail-stones, 1538; of honey, 718; of wheat, 1021; in Summer, 1358.
 Showers, three (silver, wheat and honey), fell in Inishowen; whence Niall, k. I., was named the Showery (Frossach), 764.
 Shrine of:—
 Adamnan, carried off from Donaghmoyne by Gentiles, 832.
 Colman, s. of Luachan, found in Lynally tomb, at grave-depth in earth, 1122.
 Columba, brought to I., fleeing from Foreigners, 878; reparation for dishonouring, 1201; (Old Church, on Moyola Water, Ballynascree par., Loughinsholin bar., co. Londonderry) pillaged, 1204.
 Dochonna, broken by Gentiles, 798.
 Gold and silver, 800, 801.
 Mac Cuilind, at Teltown Assembly, 831.
 Mochta, taken by Cuanu to Munster, 818.
 Patrick, profanation of avenged; quatrain respecting same, 809; carried to Connaught, 811, 818; not elevated (to be revered) at Armagh, on Pentecost, 819; pillaging of punished, 1066.
 Peter and Paul, dripped blood in Armagh, 1033,

Shrines, 3, of Armagh, 1196.

Shrule, *see* Sruthair.

— bar., co. Longford, *see* Cenel-Maini.

Siadhail, ab. of Dublin, ob., 790.

— s. of Luath, *doctor*, ob., 759.

Siadhal, bp.-ab. of Rosecommon, ob., 817.

— f. of Caincomrac, 835.

— f. of Moenach, 921.

— (mk.) of Annagassan, ob., 757.

— (mk.) of Castlekeeran, ob., 857.

— s. of Coman, ab. of Killeigh, ob., 799.

Siefraidh, s. of Uathmaran, gs. of Donnall (k. I.), defeated Muircertach and Conaing (ss. of Niall Black-knee), 933.

Siefrith, earl, one part of Dublin Foreigners joined with, 893.

— s. of Imar, k. of Norsemen, sl. in stratagem by his b., 888.

Sick, of Armagh, spared by Foreigners, 921.

Sidal, (mk.) of Druim-Laidggin, ob., 722.

Siege of :

Carriden (Etin), 638.

Dumbarton, 870.

Dun-Baitte, 680.

Dun-Deavae, 692.

Dunad, 683.

Dunaverty, 712.

Dundurn, 683.

Dunnottar, 681, 694.

Foreigners and Lagenians by Donnall, gs. of Niall Black-knee, 968.

Rithe, 641, 703.

Sign, seen amongst stars, 745 ; horrible and wonderful, seen amongst stars, 765.

Signs, horrid : sky ablaze with comets ; thunderbolt passed over I., from W. to E., 917.

Sil-Aedha (O'Shaughnessys), 1510, 1515.

— -Anmchada (territory and tribe of O'Maddens, in Galway and King's cos.); chief of, Cuchonnacht, 1007 ; k. of, Dogra, 1027 ; kings of (O'Maddens), 1096, 1411, 1413 ; lordship of taken

Sil.—*cont.*

from O'Madden, 1404 ; pillaged Clonmacnoise, 1050.

— -Baidhill (O'Boyles), 1470.

— -Briain (O'Briens), 1356, 1359, 1469, 1510, 1515.

— -Cathail (Rosecommon bar., co. Rosecommon), Men of pillaged Clooncraft and slew man there, 815.

— -Cathusaigh (a sept in Magh-Lughad, *q.v.*), chief of, 1219.

— -Cennetich (O'Kennedy's), at war with O'Donnell, 1522.

— -Cerbhaill (O'Carrolls), 1515.

— -Concobhair (O'Conors), 1533.

— -Concobhair (O'Conors Sligo), 1526.

— -Dhuthaigh (in Westmeath), 634.

— -Duibhthire (probably in Tyrone), chief of, Maelruanaidh, 914 ; kings of :—

Cumusach Ua Laithein, 1086.

Eochaidh „ 1062.

Muircertach „ 1089.

— -Eogain (= Cenel-Eogain, *q.v.*), 1099.

— -Maili-Ruain and Sil-Mailruanaigh (tribe and territory of O'Flynn's, Rosecommon), chiefs of, O'Flynn's, 1192, 1306, 1341, 1368.

— -Muiredaigh (tribe and territory of O'Conors), royal-chief of, Mageraghty, 1278 ; defeated Longford, at Ros ; defeated by Longford, on Magh-Brengair, 1110 ; defeated Thomond, 1094 ; disowned Torlogh O'Conor as k. C., 1342 ; expelled from Connaught by Muircertach O'Brien ; returned without his permission, 1093 ; invaded, 1316 ; ollam of, in history, O'Mulconry, 1405 ; nobles of, 1306 ; steward of, O'Mulrenin, 1059 ; other references, 1098, 1225, 1231, 1288, 1291, 1309, 1441.

— -Raighallaigh (O'Reillys), 1447.

— -Ronain (a sept in Teffia), 999.

Sillan, ab. of Moville, ob., 619.

— s. of Cummin, ab. of Bangor, ob., 610.

Silne, f. of Cronan, 665.
 — gf. of Faclan, 711.
 Silver, donated to Patrick, *see* Finn-faid-hech ; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of, for 4 ; for cantred, *see* Cess (Patrician) ; 3 oz. of, value of ox, 1161 ; 60 oz. of pure, *see* Ransom of Amlaim ; 420 oz. of, got by Flaithbertach O'Brolaghan in Ossory, 1161.
 Silverius, pope, ob., 539.
 Simacus, *see* Symmachus.
 Simplicius, pope, [elected] 465 [468].
 Simul, s. of Drust, fettered, 725.
 Sinach, f. of Dubdaleithi, 793.
 — (mk). of Inchecleraun, ob., 720.
 — (mk.) of Teltown, ob., 723.
 — s. of Muirthilu, coarb of Comgall, (ab. of Bangor), ob., 981.
 Sinainn, Sinand and Sinann (*Shannon*), wooden bridge over, 1510 : from sea to, Ui-Neill of, 837, 850 ; from sea to, extent of Meath, 1159 ; other references, 1171, 1243, 1244, 1306.
 Sinand, } *see* Sinainn
 Sinann, }
 Sinchell, s. of Cenandan, ab. of Killeigh, ob., 549.
 Sinchill, Da-, *see* Da-Sinchill.
 Sinchill, Mael-, 881.
 Sinell, b.p. of Moville, ob., 603.
 — church of, Cleenish, founded, 1100.
 Sinna, Flann, 732.
 Sinna (gen. of Sinainn, *q.v.*), Ui-Briuinn (*q.v.*), 988, 1159.
 Sirne, ab. of Bangor, ob., 791.
 Sir, Bachelor's title, 1484, 1495.
 Sites, oratories and houses blown from in storm, 892.
 Sithbe (probably near Ailech, *q.v.*), defeat of, 1068.
 Sithmaith, abbess of Cloonburren, ob., 778.
 Sitriuc, gs. of Amlain, k. of Foreigners, went to Rome, 1028 ; f. of Amlaibh, 1013, 1029, 1034.
 — gs. of Imar, came with fleet to Con-fey in Leinster ; defeated Leinstermen there and slew 3 kk. and 1 bp. named

Sitriuc.—*cont.*

and other chiefs and nobles ; came to Dublin, 917 ; war between and Niall, k. of Tara (I), 918 ; left Dublin through divine power, 920 ; k. of Foreigners, White and Black, died prematurely, 927 ; f. of Gothfrith, 951.
 — s. of Amlaim, expelled from Dublin, 994 ; k. of Foreigners, took Donnchad, k. L., prisoner, 999 ; blinded Broen, (Bran), k. L., 1018 ; k. of Dublin, defeated by Ugaire, k. L., 1021 ; defeated and slaughtered Louth, Ui-Dorthain and Ui-Meith, 1032 ; slew Ragnall, k. of Waterford ; pillaged Ardbraccan, 1035 ; sl. in Man, 1073.
 — s. of Conrach, sl. in attack on Cenel-Eogain camp, 1102.
 — s. of Imar, sl. by other Norsmen, 896.
 — s. of Imar, k. of Waterford, sl., 1022.
 Siuicraid, s. of Lodur, earl of Orkney Islands, fell in btl. of Dublin (Clontarf), 1014.
 Siudain (in Drumreehy par., Burren bar., co. Clare), Conor O'Brien of the, 1426.
 Sixth (collection of Canon Law), 1348.
 Sixth, of nuts, for penny, 1097.
 Skeffington, William, Justiciary, ob., 1535.
 Skeleton, Muircertach O'Brien became, by illness, 1114.
 Skellig, *see* Sceiligg.
 Sketrick Island, *see* Sgathdergi.
 Skirmish, domestic, in Farney, 1113 ; between Lurg and Toorah, 1103 ; between Magh-Itha and Oriel, 1050.
 Sky, ablaze, New Year's eve, 890 ; ablaze with comets, 917 ; blood-red, 992.
 Skye, *see* Seeth.
 Slaebhre, btl. of, 605.
 Slain, many, in defeat of S. Bregia and Leinster, 913 ; many, in defeat of N. Connaught, 913 ; many, in defeat of Slane, 947 ; 5, or 6, in Clanawley raid, 1501 ; 2, in Termon-Magrath, 1496 ; 16,

Slain.—*cont.*

with s. of Jenkin Savage, 1537 ; 17, on border of Lough Ooney, 1025 ; 22 or 23, in Killeiter raid, 1487 ; 47, in defeat of Slieve Beagh, 1501 ; 60, in Fermanagh raid, 1538 ; 100, in Killeslin oratory, 1042 ; 160, with O'Donnell, 1497 ; 200 (or captive), in Dalaraide raid, 1059 ; 300 Ulidians, in defeat, at Ruba-Conchongalt, 933 ; 400 in btl. between *families* of Taghmon and Ferns, 817 ; 400, in defeat of Murchad O'Brien, 1055 ; 1,000 (or captive), in pillaging of Armagh by Amhlaim, 869 ; 1,200, in defeat of Agonn, 847 ; 1,500, in btl. of Bosworth, 1485.

Slaine (*Slane*, Meath), abbots of :—

Ailill, 802.
Colman, 751.
— 825.
— 839.
— 948.
Conghal, 806.
Fedhach, 789.
— 937.
Labraidh, 845.
Mael-Patraicc, 890.
Moenach, 973.
Robartach, 787.
— 849.

— bp-anchorites of, Docutu, 838 ; Onchu, 849 ; baron of (Sir William Walsh), 1492, 1505 ; belfry of, with patron's staff, best of bells, lector and many more, burned by Dublin Foreigners, 950.

— bishops of :—

Colgu, 922.
Erc (founder), 513, 776.
Mael-Brighte, 877.
Niallan, 869.
Sodomnia, 856.

— cas. of razed, 1176 ; Cormac of, f. of Muiredach, 758 ; herenaghs of, Lugaid, 958 ; Domnall Ua Cele, 1053 ; hosting to, and defeat of Dublin Foreigners and Irish at, 947 ; seizure of house against

Slaine.—*cont.*

Mael-Sechlainn O'Rourke in, 1161 ; lector of, Caenechair, 950 ; oratory of, fell, 1028 ; pillaged by Gentiles, 834 ; steward of, Suibne, 814.

Slaine (*Slaney*, r.), Aedh of, *see* Aedh Slaine,

Slane, *see* Slaine.

— -beg, } *see* Slemhaine.
— -mor, }

Slaney, *see* Slaine.

Slaying, by associates, 824, 896 ; in guile and envy, 915 ; by igniting house, *s.v.* Ignition ; at Mass, 1465 ; in oratory, 1003 ; by stratagem or treachery, *see* Stratagem.

Slayings, not chronicled, 1041.

Sleibene, ab. of Iona, came to I., 754 ; *Law* of Columba established in I. by, 757 ; ob., 767.

Sleibhte (*Sletty*, Queen's co.), 700.

Slemhain (*Slane-beg* and *Slane-mor*, Westmeath), btls. of, 499 ; 601, or 602.

Slemish, *see* Sliabh-Miss.

Sletty, *see* Sleibhte.

Sliabh-Belgadain = Sliabh-Tueth, *q.v.*

— -Betha (*Mountain of Bith* : *Slieve Beagh*, on confines of Fermanagh and Monaghan cos.), 933, 1501, 1502, 1530.

— -Bladhma (*Slieve Bloom* Mountains, King's and Queen's cos.), Leinster and (S.) Ui-Neill pillaged to (by Foreigners), 841.

— -Bregb, 1434 ; *see* Mountain (*Slieve Bregb*).

— -Cairbri (*Slieve Carbry*, Longford), 1390.

— -Crot (*Slieve Grud*, Clanwilliam bar., co. Tipperary), 1058.

— -Cua (*Slieve Gua*, co. Waterford), btl. of, 597, or 603 ; other reference, 1006 (note).

— -Cualann (*Glencullen* Mountain, between Wicklow and Dublin cos.), eruption of water, with little black fishes, from 868.

Sliabh.—*cont.*

- -Cuilinn (*Slieve Gullion*, co. Armagh), 517, 965.
- -da-chon (*Mountain of two Dogs*: in Fermanagh), 1416.
- -Echtgai (*Sleive Aughty*, between Clare and Galway cos.), 1265.
- -Eibhlinne (*Slieve Phelim* Mountains, Tipperary and Limerick cos.), btls. of, 537.
- -en (*Mountain of Birds*. in Tírerrill bar., co. Sligo), 1308.
- -fuait (*Fews* Mountains, co. Armagh), Ard-achaidh of, 821; Cloenloch (Clay Lake) of, 1010; Concobar, chief of Muintir-Birn, wounded at 1220; craft carried over, 963; Farney nobles and many others sl. on, 1089; hosting of Munster to, 1099; hosting of Donnall O'Loughlin to, 1109; Oriel defeated at, 1022; Ua Lethlobuir, k. of Farney, sl. on, 1080; Uargaeth of, 1007; Ui-Cremthainn defeated at, 1078.
- -Lugha (Anchony dioceses portion of, Costello bar., co. Mayo (Foreigners of raided, 1262; kings of (O'Garas), 1181, 1227, 1256, 1285; other references, 1340.
- -Gamh (*Slieve Gamph* Mountains, co. Sligo), 1285, 1512.
- -Guaire (*Slieve Gorey*: a hilly district in Clankee bar., co. Cavan), Secoran in, 1054; other reference, 1130.
- -in-iarain (*Mountain of iron: Slieve Anierin*, co. Leitrim), 1256.
- -Luachra (*Slieve Logher*: in Kerry), 1006 (note).
- -Mairei (*Slieve Margy*, Queen's co.), 1013.
- -Miss (*Slemish* Mountain, co. Antrim), 776.
- -Monduirn (perhaps in Ulster), country wasted to by Muiredach (k.L.), 875.
- Mughdorn (in Monaghan), 1457.

Sliabh.—*cont.*

- -truim (Bessy Bell Mountain, co. Tyrone), 762, 1277, 1435.
- -Tueth (=Sliabh-truim, *q.v.*), 615.
- Slicech and Sligech (*Sligo*), btls. of, 543, 547, or 548, 1495; bridge of, 1188; burned, 1257, 1360, 1445; eas. of, 1245 (built), 1265, 1269, 1271, 1293, 1294, 1310, 1315, 1372, 1395, 1471, 1494, 1495, 1496, 1501, 1522; besieged in vain, 1513; lords of (O'Conors Sligo), 1395, 1461, 1463, 1495; mon. of, 1414, 1418; pillaged, 1236, 1512; town of, 1294, 1516; other references, 1412, 1422, 1494, 1517, 1522, 1533, 1535, 1538.
- Slieve Anierin, *see* Sliabh-in-iarain.
- Aughty, *see* — -Echtgai.
- Beagh, *see* — -Betha.
- Bloom, *see* — -Bladhma.
- Bregb, *see* Mountain.
- Carbry, *see* Sliabh-Cairbri.
- Gamph, *see* — -gamh.
- Gorey, *see* — -Guaire.
- Grud, *see* — -Crot.
- Gua, *see* — -Cua.
- Gullion, *see* — -Cuilinn.
- Logher, *see* — -Luachra.
- Margy, *see* — -Mairei and Ui-Bairrche.
- Phelim, *see* — -Eibhlinne.
- Sligech, } *see* Slicech.
- Sligo, }
- Sloghadhach, f. of Spelan, 824.
- s. of Donngal, of Cenel-Coirpri, ob., 759.
- Sloighedhach, k. of Louth (Conailli), ob., 789.
- Small castle (=Caislen-na-mallacht, *q.v.*), 1418.
- Small-pox, 779, 1327, 1416, 1488, 1497, 1498, 1535, 1536.
- Smith's wife, *Cave of* (at Drogheda), searched by Foreigners, 863.
- Smothering, 1059, 1063, 1524.
- Snam-aighnech (Carlingford Lough), Gentiles of, *s.v.* Gentiles.

- Snedgus the Ruddy, Ua Braichidi, sl. in btl., 727.
- Sneidgus, s. of Ainftech, sl. in massacre of Bolg-Boinne, 770.
- Sneidriaghail, ab. of Clonmacnoise, ob., 786.
- Sneithceist, ab. of Mahee Island, ob., 755.
- Snow, of day and night, which destroyed cattle, 1107; *of destruction*, 1179; destructive, 1339; -fall, fatal to men and cattle, 799; up to girdles of men, April 23, 855; great, 588, 670, 748, 760, 762, 764 (for nearly 3 months), April, 780, Ap. 29, 789, Feb. 1, 848, 895, 1234, 1281, 1282, 1318; great, destructive of people, cattle, sea-animals and birds, from Dec. 8 [1046] to Mar. 17, 1047; great, Wed., Jan. 3; very fatal to persons, birds and cattle, 1095; great, with cold and frost, destroyed many cattle, birds and salmon, 917; killed many in Magh-Bregh, 635; *raid of the*, in Tyrconnell, 1031.
- and frost, great, from Jan. 8 to Easter (Mar. 28), 1008; snow and frost, which destroyed tame and wild animals, 1111, *see* Frost and snow.
- Sobarthan, f. of Sedrach, 780.
- Sochlachan, s. of Diarmait, burned Aban, royal heir of Connaught, 867; k. of Ui-Maine, died a cleric, 912; f. of Mughron, 909.
- Sodomna, bp. of Slane, martyred, 856.
- Soerbergg, ab. of Clonmacnoise, ob., 791.
- Soergal, gs. of Cathal, sage, ob., 781.
- Soergus, f. of Cellach, 903.
- f. of Muiredach, 1045.
- gs. of Cuinned, ab. of Durrow, ob., 836.
- Soerlaidh, d. of Elchomach, died, aged 100 years, 969.
- Soermhugh (mk.) of Annaduff, ob., 792.
- Sogen (a sept of the Ui-Maine, in Tiaquin bar., co. Galway), fought sept of Moenmagh, 803. *See* Corco-Sogain.
- Soilli (Suilidhe: *Swilly* r., co. Donegal), 1258. *See* Suilidhe, Fersad-, and Swilly.
- Sold, Danes taken in Dalriata, 986; s. by f., for food, 965.
- Soldier, of Christ*, 729, 792, 1104, 1119; *of God*, 738.
- Solon, s. of Conaen, k. of Britons, sl., 613.
- Somarlidh, (k. of Argyle), advised offer of Iona abbacy to O'Brolaghan, 1164.
- Son, grey*, a chalice, 1197.
- *of light*, a chalice, 1197.
- Son, sold for food, by f. in I., 965.
- Son of:—
- Aedh, k. W. C., ob, 1091.
- Aedh, sub-k. [?] L. sl. in btl. near Ardee, 1159.
- Ailech, commanded Limerick (Foreign) fleet on Lough Ree, 922; slew many Dublin Foreigners at Limerick, 924; pillaged islands and borders of Lough Neagh with Foreign fleet, 928.
- Ainfeallach, (Muiredach) k. of Scottish Dalriata, pursued by Talorgan, 736.
- Allacan, *see* Allacan, s. of.
- Alli, *see* Alli [Ælla], s. of.
- Aralt, *see* Aralt, s. of Gofraidh.
- Archu, sl. by Men of Farney, 1054.
- Bresal, k. of Iveagh, defeated by 2 ss. of Becc, 714.
- Broccan, *see* Broccan, s. of.
- Cellach of Curragh (probably, Finsnechta, k. L.), 815.
- Cerball, *see* Cerball, s. of.
- Cinadu, sl., 730.
- Conde, sl., 711.
- Cu-Cuailgne, *see* Cu-Cuailgne, s. of.
- Domnall the Fat, *see* Domnall the Fat, s. of.
- Dubhsleibhe, sl. at Teltown, 717.
- Echaidh, *see* Echaidh, s. of.
- Eicnech (k. of Oriell), sl. by gs. of Ruarc, 999.
- Erc, relics of, brought to Teltown, 784.

Son of :—*cont.*

Eruman, *see* (Maelmordha).
 Fergus, *see* Fergus, s. of.
 Flaithniadh, *see* Flaithniadh, s. of.
 Gaithin, *see* Gaithin, s. of.
 Imar, *s.v.* Imar.
 James, slew Griffin, 1064.
 Laigne, (Aided) massacred Foreigners, 896.
 Leinne, ab. of Inis-bairenn, ob., 780.
 Loingsech, ab. of Armagh, ob. 826.
 Lorean, *see* Lorean, s. of Cathal.
 Mael-mocherghi, *see* Aindiarraidh.
 Mael-na-mbo, *see* Glen-Uissen.
 Maelruanaidh, sl. by Clann-Fianguasa, 964.
 [Mael-?] Ruba, sl. at Teltown, 717.
 Maithgernan, ob., 713.
 Mathgamain, k. of Kerry, sl., 1032.
 Muiredach, k. of Magh-Itha, sl. by his sept, 1016.
 Na[dh]fraech, homicide in house of, 635.
 Niall, (Aedh), wasted Leinster twice in one month, 804; *see* Aedh, s. of Niall Frasach.
 Niall (*see* Muircertach, s. of Niall Black-knee), 929, 932.
 Niall O'Sherry, *under* Ua Serraiigh.
 Penda, btl. fought against, 693.
 Radhgann, sl., 703.
 Ruba, *see* s. of [Mael-?] Ruba.
 Muiredach Stewart, sl., 1425.
 K. of Tara, hostage in Dublin, freed by Torlogh O'Connor, 1118.
 Talamhnach, sl. in btl., 721.
 Trenar, sl. in Armagh brawl, 986.
 Senan Ua Leochain, slew Donnall O'Melaghlín, 1023.
 Aedh Ua Neill, made foray across Ui-Dorthaimn to near Armagh, with only 240; opposed in vain

Son of :—*cont.*

by 8 septs (7, according to Book of Dubdaleithi), and their kk.; took off spoil after bloody encounter in Armagh plain, 1021; raided Ui-Meith and Ui-Dorthain, 1024.
 Niall Ua Ruaire, in Morgallion raid, 1013.
 Finnan Ua Sibhlen, *under* Ua Sibhlen.
 Cu-buidhe Ua Tormadain, *under* Ua Tormadain.
 Ua Treodain, *under* Ua Treodain.
 Every Ulidian chief, as hostage to O'Loughlin, 1165.
 K. U., took fleet to Man, 1087.
 The wright, *see* Robertach, s. of the wright.
 Sonnach (*Sonnagh*, Westmeath), 1381.
 Sonmagh, *see* Sonnach.
 Sons, two, of :—
 Aedh Slaine, Congal and Ailill the Harper, sl., 634.
 Becc of Mourne, defeated s. of Bresal, 714.
 Colgu, sl., 703.
 Cumuscach, *see* Cumuscach, ss. of.
 Dargert, sl. in btl., 710.
 Donnchad (k. I.), Meath divided between by Aedh, (k. I.), 802; fought btl. of Rathconnell against each other, 803.
 Feradach, sl., 712.
 Ferchar the Tall, fought btl. against each other, 719.
 Lorean, sl., 942.
 Maelfothartaigh, sl., 719.
 Maelmordha, sl. in Magh-Coba, 1103.
 Selbach, Dunngal and Feradach, manacled by Oengus, 736.
 Suibne, sl. with their f., 765.
 Sons, two or more, of :—
 Anfith, *see* Anfith, s. of Aedh, ss. of.

Sons.—*cont.*

- Ardgar, slew Archu, 982.
 Baetan, sl., 606.
 Boend, sl., 693.
 Bran, defeated Ui-Cennselaigh, 814.
 Broen, slew Matudhan; punished by God in short time by death, 950.
 Cellach, k. of Ossory, put to flight in btl., 769.
 Kk. of Cenel-Conaill, 1433.
 Cernachan, *see* Cernachan, s. of Tadhg.
Death = malefactors, 847.
 Dibheine, sl., 711.
 Donnall (s. of Murchad, k. I.), some, in btl. between (S.) Ui-Neill and Momonians, 976.
 Kk. of Fermanagh, 1369.
 Kk. of Keenaght, defeated, 1376.
 Kk. of Leinster, 1289.
 Kk. of Ui-Cennselaigh and Offaly, fell in defeat of L., 1115.
 Libran, sl., 622.
 Murchad, slew Diarmait, k. L., 1098.
 Sons, three, of Loingsech, sl., 703.
 Sons, four, of Flann, sl. in btl. of Ballyshannon (co. Kildare), 738.
 Sons, seven, of kk., sl., 1168.
 Sons, 16, of kk. of Connaught, sl., 1181.
 Sord (*Swords*, co. Dublin), third of, burned, 1020, 1069, 1102; burned by Mael-Sechlainn, 994; burned, with its church and many relics, 1130; coarb of Patrick went to, to bring bodies of Brian (Boruma) and Murchad his son, and heads of Conaing and Mothla to Armagh for burial, 1014; herenagh of, Ua Robocain, 1060; pillaged and burned in revenge of burning of Ardraccan, 1035; student killed and (sacred) tree broken by lightning at, 1056.
 Sotal, Cernach, *see* Cernach Sotal.
- Sotheathach, gs. of Maeltuili, ob., 738.
 Sothchadaach, f. of Moinach, 843.
Soul-friend, *see* Confessor.
 South, of Mountain, *see* Mountain, S. of.
 Sovereign, of Clonmel, 1516.
Speur, Aedh of the gapped, 1067; Maelan of the great, 1009.
 — s. of Longinus, head of, sent to Rome by Sultan, 1492.
Speculum, glossed by Andraeac, 1348.
 Spelan, s. of Congalach, k. of Louth, sl. by stratagem, 923.
 — s. of Sloghadach, k. of Louth, ob., 824; f. of Mael-Brighti, 869.
 Spittles, poisonous, 739.
 Splitting, of Tullamaine (Telach-inmuin) belfry, by lightning, 1121.
 Spoil, countless, taken from Morgallion, 1073; of Thomond, taken, 1084; cattle-, *see* Cattle-spoil; cow-, from Cenel-Conaill, 1012.
 — great, taken from :—
 Cenel-Conaill, 974, 1028.
 Cenel-Eogain, 1012.
 Clonmacnoise and islands of Lough Ree, by Limerick fleet, 922.
 Dublin, 944.
 Iveagh, 1041.
 Leinster, 999.
 Leitrim, 1128.
 Morgallion, 1073.
 Spoils, great, taken from Connaught, 992; of Foreigners taken, 1026; large, taken from Leinster by Murchad, s. of Brian (Boruma), 1013; of Morgallion abandoned to Mael-Sechlainn, 1013; left by Momonians in S. Meath, 1001; of Ui-Faelain, taken off by Cathal, k. M., 738.
 Spring, want of fodder in, 879; reckoned from Feb. 1, 919, 1014 1109.
 Spur, mortal wound given by, 1376.
 Sraidbaile (*Stradbally*, Queen's co.), 1392, 1423, 1430, 1434, 1483, 1492.
 Srath-Caruin (*Carron*, Stirlingshire?), btl. of, 642.

Srath.—*cont.*

— -Cluade (*Strathclyde*, Scotland), Britons of, 872.

— -Ethairt (in Perthshire?), btl. of, 654.

— -Fer-Luirg (Stranahone, Lurg bar., Fermanagh), 1366, 1475.

— -in-fherainn (in Boyle bar., co. Roscommon), 1291.

Sruithe and Sruithi (gen of *Sruith*, community), 768, 811.

Sruithi = Sruithe, *q.v.*

Sruithi, seniors, 1432.

Sruth - chuana - argai (*Stream of Cluain-argai: Cloonargid*, co. Rosecommon), btl. of, 792.

Sruthair (*Abbeyshrule*, co. Longford), ab. of, O'Farrell, 1354; btl. of, 766.

— (*Shrule r.*, Kilmaine bar., co. Mayo) 1265.

Sruthar (*Sruveel*, Tydavnet par., Monaghan bar. and co.), defeat of Ui-Meith at, 997.

Sruveel, *see* Sruthar.

Staff (pilgrim's) taken by:—

Artgal, k. C., 782.

Beece of Mourne, 707

Domnall, k. of Ailech, 911.

Dunchad, k. of Ui-Maine, 784.

See Pilgrimage.

Stain, escaped by flight from defeat of Snam-aighnech, 852.

Stairease, stone, 1504.

Stamullen, *see* Tech-Mic-Mellen.

(Stanley) Justiciary, 1433, 1434.

Stanton, Walter, ob., 1361.

Stantons, 1385.

(Staples) abp. of Dublin, murdered, 1534.

Stars, seen during solar eclipse (June 16, 10 a.m.), 885.

Steeds, drawing to death between, 1275.

Stephen [De Foleburne], abp. of Tuam. Justiciary, ob., 1288.

Steward, of *Cathach* [*q.v.*] (Mac Roarty), sl., 1497.

Steward.—*cont.*

— Great, no Scottish fell in partial defeat of Tyne, 918; of Leven, sl., 1425; of Moray, 1032.

Stewards, Patrician, of:—

Bregia:—

Feidilmidh, ab. of Kilmoone, 814.

Genel-Oengusa:—

Amlaim Mac Cam, 1155.

Clann Sinnaigh:—

Gilla-Muire Mageraghty, 1059.

Dal-Cais:—

Cu-Macha, 1053.

S. Louth and N. E. Meath:—

Cernach, ab. of Dunleer, 922.

Parts S. of Mountain (Slieve Brehg Meath):—

Maelodhar, 894.

Mael-Patraic, ab. of Trevet, 888.

Tuathal, bp. of Duleek and Lusk, 929.

Munster:—

Diarmait O'Longan, 1113.

Cormac Ua Clothogain, 1073.

Muiredach Ua Sinechain, 1052.

Sil-Muiredaigh:—

Tomaltach O'Mulrenin, 1059.

S. Ui-Neill [including N. E. Meath]:—

Muiredach, v.-ab. of Armagh, ab. of Monasterboice, 924.

Stewart, James [I], expelled to I., 1425.

— — [III.] k. of Scotland, sl., 1488.

— — [IV.] k. of Scotland, 1488, 1499.

— Muiredach, prince of Scotland, sl., with Walter s., and another s., of, 1425.

Stipend, reception of, token of vassalage, 1430, 1433, 1450, 1463, 1515.

Stoke, btl. of, 1487.

Stone, of Moynalvy, fell and was made into 4 millstones, 999; leaped from Tullamaine belfry and killed student in church, 1121; -church, *s.c.* Church;

Stone.—*cont.*

-churches, *s.r.* Churches ; -staircase, 1504 ; -wall, built round-centre of Derry, 1162.

Stooped cleric, Mael-Isu, *s. of*, 1175.

Storm, destroyed monastery of Clonbroney, 783 ; great, 564, 658, 685, 691 (in Iona), 749, 779 (in Autumn), 786 ; on Patrick's eve, 804 ; Nov. 1, 816 ; Nov. 11, 868, 878, 1108, 1363, 1373, 1478, 1487, 1491 ; great, caused great destruction of trees and broke lake-islands (crannogs), 857 ; great, at Martinmas, destroyed many trees and took oratories and houses from their sites, 892 ; took off Armagh belfry-cover and destroyed many woods through I., 1121.

Stormy, year, 856.

Stradbally, *see* Sraidbaile.

Stranahone, *see* Srath-Fer-Luirg.

Strand, of Eothaill (*Trawohelly*, near Ballysadare, co. Sligo), 1282, 1367.

Strand, at Trinity Island (L. Key), defeat of, 1369.

Strangling, 742, 1534.

Stratagem, slaying by, 766, 767, 799, 803, 826, 828, 829, 832, 839, 841, 843, 851, 853, 854, 855, 865, 867, 869, 870, 871, 873, 875, 888, 893, 895, 897, 898, 902, 921, 923, 925, 927, 934, 951, 964, 972, 979, 982, 984, 991, 995, 999, 1004, 1007, 1015, 1026, 1030, 1032, 1041, 1044, 1047, 1052, 1053, 1062, 1070, 1080, 1082, 1087, 1092, 1094, 1111, 1129, 1159, 1160, 1166, 1167, 1178, 1181, 1202, 1214, 1219, 1228, 1238, 1289, 1298, 1306, 1310, 1311, 1314, 1329, 1340, 1346, 1350, 1366, 1370, 1372, 1379, 1381, 1384, 1389, 1391, 1396, 1425, 1426, 1427, 1472, 1473, 1474, 1476, 1481, 1484, 1486, 1487, 1488, 1489, 1490, 1495, 1496, 1502, 1505, 1513, 1514, 1523, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1534, 1535, 1537, 1538, 1540.

Strathclyde, *see* Srath-cluade.

Streams, closed by acorns and nuts, 836.

Street, of Great Third of Armagh, burned, 1092.

Streets, 2, *see* Massan-Third ; 4, of Armagh, burned, 1166.

Stricter Observance, Friars of, 1502, 1505, 1516, 1517.

Stringed instrumentalist, O'Keenan, 1537.

Stronghold, Wood of (in Connaught), 1280.

Stronghold of :—

Mac Dermot, 1367, 1388, 1421.

Mac Mahon, Lurgan, 1432.

Mac Murrough (New Ross), 1417.

O'Carroll (Leap cas.) 1532.

O'Connor (Rosecommon), 1418.

O'Connor (Sligo), 1368, 1372.

O'Donnell (Assaroe), 1388, 1402, 1497.

O'Dowda (Dun-Neill, Tireragh bar., Sligo), 1417.

O'Farrell (Longford), 1386.

O'Rourke, 1419.

Student, of Coarb of Patrick, in charge of sacred requisites, *sl.*, 1128 ; killed by lightning at Swords, 1056 ; killed in Tullamaine belfry by stone that leaped from belfry, 1121.

Students, of Armagh, chief of, Mael-Petair O'Halligan, 1042 ; of Derry, head of, 1166.

Suairleach, *ab.*, of Aghaboe, 859.

— *ab.* of Annagassan, *ob.*, 775.

— *ab.* of Ardbaaccan, ended long life, 884.

— anchorite of Lismore, *ob.*, 783.

— *bp.* of Fore, *ob.*, 750.

— with clerics of Meath, at Armagh royal conference, 851 ; coarb of Finnia (*ab.* of Clonard), at Rahue conference, 859 ; of Inan, anchorite, *bp.*-*ab.* of Clonard, best religious teacher of all I., *ob.*, 870.

— *gs.* of Cu-Ciarain, *ab.* of Lismore, *ob.*, 774.

Suanu (a rivulet near Geashill, King's co.), 600.

- Suart, f. of Muirenn, 918.
 Suartgar, Foreigner, fell in btl. of Dublin (Clontarf), 1014.
Sublimes (Latin of *uaisli*), nobles, 807.
 Successor, of Columba (Indrachtach), best sage, martyred by Saxons, March 10, 854.
 Suck, r. (between Galway and Roscommon cos.), 1265.
 Sudden, death, *s. v.* Death *and add*, 795, 838.
 Suffering, great, 814; death after long, 867, 872, 879, 884, 885, 900, 931, 1086.
 Suibne and Suibhne, ab. of Iona, came to Ireland, 766; ob., 772.
 — ab. of Trim, ob., 796.
 — by. of Kildare, ob., 881.
 — f. of Aedh the Black, 565, 585, 588.
 — f. of Cennfaeladh, 700; f. of Donnall, 679.
 — f. of Cernach, 784.
 — f. of Coirpri, 898.
 — f. of Colggu, 618.
 — f. of Conall, 701.
 — f. of Cormac, 830.
 — f. of Crunnmael, 656.
 — f. of Ferdaerich, 768.
 — f. of Fogartach, 908.
 — f. of Maelforthartaigh, 659.
 — f. of Uaisle, 643.
 — gf. of Colman, 707, 756.
 — community of, sl., 719; gs. of Mruichesach (s. of Crunnmael), bp. of Armagh, ob., 730.
 — gs. of Roichlech, scribe, anchorite, ab. of Lismore, ob., 856.
 — (mk.) of Kildalkey, ob., 799.
 — s. of Artri, k. of all Cremorne sl. by his bb., 834; f. of Oengus, 850.
 — s. of Cinaedh, k. of Galloway, ob., 1034.
 — s. of Colman the Big, sl., 600, or 604; f. of Conall Sweet-voice, 604, 622, 634, 763, 862.
 — s. of Crachen, k. of Keenaght of Glengiven, ob., 616.
- Suibne.—*cont.*
 — s. of Crunnmael (=Suibne, gs. of Mruichesach, *q. v.*), 730.
 — s. of Cuanu, ab. of Clonmacnoise, ob., 816.
 — s. of Cubretan, sl. by Foreigners, 930.
 — s. of Curthri, ab. of Iona, ob., 657.
 — Menn, s. of Fiachna, defeated Maecobha, and became k. I. after him, 615; won btl. of Both[a]; sl., 628; f. of Crunnmael, 700.
 — s. of Forannan, ab. of Armagh for 2 months, ob., 830.
 — s. of Forannan, ab. of Emlagh, ob., 843.
 — s. of Joseph, ab. of Glendalough, ob., 836.
 — s. of Maelumai (Maelduin of Translation is an error), ab. of Cork, ob., 682.
 — s. of Mailhumai, anchorite, best scribe of Clonmacnoise, ob., 891.
 — s. of Moenach, steward of Slane, ob., 814.
 — s. of Murchad, sl. with his ss., 765.
 Ua Roichligh, *see* Suibne, gs. of Roichlech.
 Suidhe-Odrain (*Seat of Odran: Secoran* townland, Knockbride par., Clankeel bar., co. Cavan), lake of went by night into Faballr.,—an unprecedented thing, 1054.
 Suilidhe, Fersad- (*Ford of Swilly*), 1098.
See Soilli and Swilly.
 Suir, r., Maelcoennach near, 1043; other reference, 1399.
 Suits, of armour, 1498, 1499.
 Sultan, sent head of Longinus' spear to Rome, 1492; of Babylon, defeated, 1299.
 Summer, of *Aberration*, 1433; dry, 719; hot, 1252, 1263, 1419, or 1421, 1471, 1492; rainy, 720, 759, 777, 801, 1487, 1491, scorching and droughty, 589; great shower in, 1358; stormy, 777; Low Sunday on second day of (May 2), 919, 1014, 1109; torrid, 1010.

Sunday, of *Crom-duban*, (last of Summer) 1117; before Lammas, *see* Lammas, Sunday before; *Law* of, brought in epistle to I., 887.

Suns, 2, ran together, May 6, 911.

Surrey, earl of [Thomas Howard, 2nd Duke of Norfolk], with his s., defeated k. of Scotland (at Flodden), 1513.

— earl of [Thomas Howard, 3rd Duke of Norfolk], with his f. at btl. of Flodden, 1513; Justiciary, 1520.

Suthainen, f. of Donnchad, 942.

Swan, woman cast ashore whiter than, 891.

Sway, great, got over Dublin Foreigners by Diarmait Mac Murrough, 1116.

Swearing, on relics, 1101; by 3 shrines and *Canon* of Patrick, 1196.

Sweating, plague of, 1492.

Swilly, r. (co. Donegal), btl., 1258.

See Soilli and Suilidhe, Fersad-

Sword, of s. of Earl given to O'Loughlin, 1165.

Swords, *see* Sord.

Symmachus, pope, [elected] 499 [498].

Synod of:—

Athlone, 1202.

Birr, 1174.

Chalcedon, 457.

Cloenad, 1152.

Drogheda, 1486.

Dublin, 1177, 1202.

Fiadh-Mic-Oenghusa, 1111.

Hill of Mac Taidhg, 1158.

Lateran, 1215.

Nice, *see* Council of Nice.

T.

Taafe, John, s. of Taafe, sl., 1485.

Tacan, gf. of Flann, 1022.

Tadhg, f. of Airmedach, 719.

— f. of Cernachan, 901.

— f. of Conall, 789, 807.

— f. of Conobar, k. C., 882.

— f. of Drucan, 829.

— gf. of Feirgil, 800.

Tadhg.—*cont.*

— gf. of Scannal, 982.

— gs. of Ruaidhri, k. of Ciannachta (of Bregia), sl. in Ulidia, 976.

— s. of Brian (Boruma), defeated his b., Donnchad, 1014; sl. by Eli, 1023.

— s. of Cathal, slew his b., Donnall and other nobles by stratagem, 925; k. C., ob., 956; f. of Cathal, 973; f. of Conobar, 970, 973; gf. of Muircertach, 967.

— s. of Cathal, k. C., slew Aedh O'Rourke, by stratagem, when under protection of *Jesus, Crozier*,—thereby cutting off his race, save his s., Aedh, from kingship, 1015; gs. of Conobar (eponymous head of O'Conors) sl., 1030; f. of Derbail, 1010.

— s. of Cian, land of, bardic name of Ciannachta of Bregia, 688, 868.

— s. of Conobar, k. of the 3 Connaughts, died after long suffering, 900.

— s. of Conobar, sl. with his b., Flaithbertach, in Dalaraide, 962.

— s. of Diarmait, k. of Ui-Cennselaigh, sl. in treachery by his bb. and people, 865.

— s. of Donnchad, royal-heir of Ossory, sl. by Momonians, 991.

— s. of Eochaidh, herenagh of Kil-laloe, ob., 1028.

— s. of Faelan, k. of Ui-Cennselaigh, ob., 922.

— s. of Failbhe, sl. in Glengiven, 695.

— s. of Lorcan, k. of Ui-Cennselaigh, died in pilgrimage at Glendalough, 1030; f. of Ruaidhri, 1036.

— s. of Muirdibur, fell in btl. of Druim-robaigh, 758.

— s. of Muirghis (k. C.), sl. by Leyny; quatrain giving the cause, 810; f. of Conobar, 882; f. of Tipraite, 783, 786.

— Teimin, f. of Conobar, 760.

Taerr-breni (Lough Swilly Strand, co. Donegal), 628, 630.

Taghadoe, *see* Tech-Tua.

- Taghmon, *see* Tech-Munnu.
- Taichlech, alias of Toichtech, *q.v.*
- f. of Flaithgel, 793.
- s. of Cennfaelad, k. of Leyny, ob., 734; f. of Dungalach, 771.
- Taille, s. of Segene, House of (=Tech-Tailli, *q.v.*), burned, 672.
- Tailltiu (*Teltown*, Meath), Assembly of:—
disturbed, 717, 831, 927; not held, 873, 876, 878, 888, 889; held after many years, 916; prevented, 811; renewed, 1007; btl. of 494, or 496; 791; Cathal (k. M.) routed in Assembly of by Domnall (k. I.), 733; 3 persons burned by lightning in, 857; hosting of Aedh, k. of Ailech, to, 1002; Morgallion dispersed in Assembly of by Concobar (k. I.), 827; relics of s. of Ere brought to, 784; Sinach (mk.) of, 723; other reference, 1127. *See* Tirin-oenaigh.
- Taircelltach, sage, ob., 760.
- Tairpert - boitter (*Tarperit*, Cantyre), burned, 712; burned by Dunghal, 731.
- Taithene, f. of Tomain, 658.
- Talamhuach, s. of, sl., 721.
- (Talbot) Sir James of Malahide, Justiciary, sl., 1375.
- Tale, wonderful, — mermaid taken in Ossory and another in Waterford, 1118; pilgrims' wonderful, — earthquake at Alps, 1118.
- Tallaght, *see* Tamhlacht.
- Talorg, s. of Acithaen, ob., 686.
- s. of Congus, defeated by Bruide and fled, 731; manacled and given to (Scottish), Picts by his br.; drowned by Picts, 734.
- Talorgan, s. of Drostan, k. of Athol (Perth), taken and manacled near Dunolly, 734; drowned by Oengus, 739.
- s. of Fergus, (of the Scottish Picts) pursued s. of Ainfcellach, 736; fell in battle of Cath, 750.
- Tame, animals, destroyed by frost and snow, 1111.
- Tamhlacht and Tamhlacht of Maelruain (*Tallaght*, co. Dublin), abbots of:—
Airfhinnan, 803.
Cuimnech, 825.
Daniel, 868.
Echtgus, 827.
Maccoigi, 875.
- bp.-abbots of, Echaidh, 812; Torpaidh, 874; anchorites of, Congan the Tall, 870; Echaidh (bp.-ab.), 812; bp. [*recte* ab.] of, Maelruain (founder), 792; family of prevented Teltown Assembly because of violation of their right of asylum by (s.) Ui-Neill, 811; scribe of, Torpaidh (bp.-ab.), 875; steward of, Connal, 865.
- Tamnach, } (*Tawny*, co. 1239.
— -an reata, } Fer- 1512.
— -riada, } managh.) 1487.
- Tanaide, s. of Odur, coarb (ab.) of Bangor, sl. by Foreigners, 958.
- Tanist (*second* to the ab., vice-ab.), 875, 891, 896, 897, 924, 931; (*second*, to the chief, next in succession), 1316, 1320, 1368, 1407, 1484, 1486, 1487, 1488, 1489, 1490, 1498, 1512, 1517, 1524.
- Tanistship, of Cenel-Conaill, 1480.
- Tara, *see* Temair.
- Tarachin (k. of Scottish Picts), de-throned, 697.
- Tarain (=Tarachin, *q.v.*?), went to I., 699.
- Tarbnai, Inis-, 858.
- Tarperit, *see* Tairpert-boitter.
- Tartary, k. of, defeated Saracens, 1299.
- Tawny, *see* Tamnach.
- Teachers:—
O'Hoseys, 1489, 1518.
Mac Connees, 1493, 1523.
O'Higgins, 1476, 1502, 1510.
- Tebtha and Tethba (*Teffia*: nearly all Longford co., W. half of Westmeath and Kilcoursey bar., King's co.), Blathmae of, 665; churches and lands of pillaged by Foreigners from Anna-

Tebtha—*cont.*

- gassan, 841 ; Cinaedh, k. of Brawny, sl. in, 840 ; Conla of, 741 ; Cuan Ua Lothcain, chief poet of I., sl. in by Men of, 1024 ; Cuil-Uinsen in, 562.
 — Fennor in, 799 ; k. of sl., 1070.
 — kings of :
 Aedh, 589 ; (2) 956 ; (3) 1003 ; (4) 1043.
 Art, 826.
 Artri, 826.
 Becc, 771 ; (2) 951.
 Cinaedh, 834.
 Conaing, 823.
 Diarmait, 791.
 Donn, 992.
 Focarta, 927.
 Iachtnan, 894.
 Mael-Cairain, 880.
 O'Flannagan, 1036.
 Ua Muiricain, 791.
 Uatha, 828.
 — Magh-Trega in 700 ; Men of:—fought domestic btl. at Fennor, 824 ; massacred by gs. of Ruarc, 954 ; slew :—Maelruanaidh, k. of Carbury, 993 ; Murchadh O'Brien, 1068 ; Mael-Sechlainn O'Melaghlin, 1087 ; Murchadh O'Melaghlin, 1077 ; O'Meyey of, slew De Lacy, 1186 ; Plain of, 1161.
 Tech (*House* : whence, with gen. sg. of personal names, the local names) :—
 Tech-Airindain (*Tyfernan* par., Corkaree bar., Westmeath), ab. of, Dublithir, 880.
 — -Baithin (*Tibohine*, Frenchpark bar., co. Roscommon), 1201 ; herenagh of, 1229 ; parson of, 1225 ; profanation of, 1233.
 — -Fethgnai, herenagh of, Mael-Muire, 953.
 — -Giurann (in Leinster), Congalach, k. I., sl. at, 956.
 — -Maelchonof[i]c, Meath burned to by Niall (k. I.), 835.
 — -Mic-Mellen (*Stamullen*, Meath), Ulidian hosting to, 1034.

Tech.—*cont.*

- -Mofinnu (perhaps in Limerick co.), ab. of, Ciaran, 784.
 — -Molaigi (*Timoleague*, co. Cork), mon. of, 1505.
 — -Moling (*St. Mullins*, co. Carlow), herenagh of, Cairpri, 1043.
 — -Munnu (*Taghmon*, co. Wexford), family of fought family of Ferns, 817 ; family of, with k. of S.L., defeated Gentiles, 828.
 — Taille [-i] and Tech-Theille (*Tehelly*, Durrow par., Ballycowan bar., King's co.), ab. of, Mac-ind-ferthaigse, 745 ; anchorite and scribe of, Coserach, 867 ; Son of Broccan, good Gospel master, of, 725. See Taille, House of.
 — -templa (*Templehouse*, Leyny bar., co. Sligo), cas. of, 1271.
 — -Tua (*House of [St.] Tua* : *Taghadoc*, co. Kildare, Folachtach of, 770.
 Tefia, see Tebtha.
 Tehelly, see Tech-Taille.
 Teimin, Tadhg, 760.
 Teimnen, cleric of Kingarth, ob. 732.
 Telcha (pl. of Telach, *q.v.*)—Droman, S. Bregia despoiled to by Gentiles, 836.
 Telach, Tellach and Tulach (a hill ; whence) :—
 Telach-Cerbaill (in Cavan co.), chief of, Mac Brady, 1378.
 — -Dunchadha (*Tullyhunco* bar., co. Cavan), 1260, 1305, 1340, 1390, 1411, 1418, 1424, 1427, 1450, 1457 ; chiefs of (Mac Ternans), 1258, 1281, 1282, 1294, 1361, 1412, 1474, 1499.
 — -Echach & — -Ethach (*Tullyhaw* bar., co. Cavan), chiefs of (Magaurans), 1298, 1303, 1359, 1362, 1393, 1495, 1532 ; Brian Maguire of, 1506 ; other references, 1340, 1431, 1445, 1455, 1457, 1485, 1486, 1498, 1499, 1506, 1512, 1538.
 — -Findin, 752.
 — -Fortchern (*Tullow*, co. Carlow), herenagh of, Diarmait, 1050.
 — -Gelucaín (in Oriel), raided, 1491.

Telach.—*cont.*

- -inmuinn in Ossory (*Tullamaine*, par. Shillelogher bar., co. Kilkenny), belfry of split by lightning; student killed in church of by stone that leaped from belfry, 1121.
- -liss (*Tullylish*, co. Down), ab. of, Dunchu, 809; abbot's house of, 809.
- Midhe *Tullyard*, near Trim) k. of, Oengus, 830.
- -Modoran (apparently, adjacent to Cenel-Moen, *q.v.*), 1280.
- -Mongain (*Tullymongan*, near Cavan town), cas. of, 1495.
- -oe (*Tullyhog*, co. Tyrone), burned by Mael-Sechlainn, 1012; Cenel-Eogain of, 1077, 1160, 1181, 1184, 1186; hosting to, 1031; hosting to and trees of uprooted by Ulidians, 1111; invaded, 1297.
- kings of:—
 - Conor O'Brien, 1078.
 - Aedh O'Farrell, 1051, 1054.
 - Flaithbertach O'Farrell, 1068.
 - Muirecertach O'Neill, 1064.
- lawgiver of, O'Hogan, 1103; O'Neill crowned at, 1455; peace made at between kk. of Ailech and Ulidia, 914; steward [lawgiver] of, Gilla-Mura, 1056; other references, 1064, 1232, 1432, 1513.
- -Olaind, Allicellach (mk.) of, 771; bp. of, Ultan, 711.
- -Ua-Dedhaigh (*O'Deas'* Castle, co. Clare), hosting of O'Loughlin to, 1114.
- -h Ualand (=— -Olaind?), Colman (mk.) of, 731.
- Telchan, f. of Fintan, 635.
- Telduibh, Colman Mac Ui, 654.
- Tellach, *see* Telach.
- Telman, Fiachra, 658.
- Teloch, btl. of, 576, 577.
- Teltown, *see* Tailltiu and Tir-in-oenagh.
- Temair (*Tara*, Skreen bar., Meath), Assembly of, 454, 467, 469, 558, 560; Assembly of monastic seniors at, 780; btl. of, 980; *family* of Columba [of

Temmir.—*cont.*

- Raphoe] went to curse Aedh (Oirdnidhe, k.I.) to, 817; defender of, 1197; Easter house fell on k. of and his household, 1124; headship of, 1343; hosting to by O'Loughlin, 1104.
- king of, title borne by following kings of Ireland:—
 - Aedh Aldan, 612.
 - Allain, 738.
 - Fairy-grey, 864, 870, 879.
 - Slaine, 604.
 - Baetan, 586.
 - Colman Rimidh, 604.
 - Concobar, s. of Donnchad, 833.
 - Congal of Kennaweer, 710.
 - Domnall, s. of Aedh, 628.
 - s. of Muirecertach, 971.
 - s. of Murchad, 763.
 - Donnchad, s. of Domnall, 797.
 - s. of Flann, 738, 944.
 - Finsnechta, 695.
 - Flaithbertach, 765.
 - Flann, s. of Mael-Sechlainn, 908.
 - Maelcobha, 615.
 - Mael-Sechnaill, 1004, 1014.
 - Mael-Sechnaill, 854, 859, 860.
 - Niall Black-knee, 918.
 - Cailli, 846.
 - Sechnusach, 671.
 - Suibne Menn, 615.
 - Tuathal Bald-rough, 549.
- kings of:—
 - O'Melaglin. {
 - Conor, 1072, 1073.
 - Domnall, 1090, 1094.
 - Mael-Sechlainn, 1077, 1087.
 - s. of Donnchadh, 1125.
 - Murchadh, 1076.
 - 1118, 1123, 1125.
- liberation of s. of k. of, by Torlogh O'Conor, 1118; occupied by Feidhlimidh, k. M., 840; q. of Derbfail, 931; q. of k. of, Euginis, 802; q. of k. (Mael-Sechnaill) of, Flann, 890; q. of kk. of, Eithne, 768; royal-heirs of, *s.v.* Royal-heirs.

Temnan, f. of Fraechan, 561.
 Temhnu, anchorite of Ferrard, martyred by Foreigners, 828.
 Templars, Order of, confirmed, 1183.
 Templecarne, *see* Termon of Magrath.
 Templehouse, *see* Tech-templa.
 Templeport, *see* Tempoll-au-puirt.
 Templeshanbo, *see* Senboth-sine.
 Tempoll-an-puirt (*Templeport*, Tullyhaw bar., co. Cavan), 1496.
 Teodosius = Theodosius, *q.v.*
 Termon (right of asylum), violated, 1395, 1496; violated and atoned for, 811; violated and punished, 1471; future violator of cursed, 1162.
Termon, to spare life, 1104.
 Termon (-enclosure or -land, with right of asylum attached), of:—
 [Balla, co. Mayo] Mac William of, 1527.
 Caelfhinn (*Termonkeelin*, Kilkeevein par., Castlereagh bar., co. Roscommon), 1225, 1237.
 Clonmacnoise, burned to church door, by Feidhlimidh, k. of Cashel, 833.
 Dabeocc (*Termon-Dabeoicc*: Termon-Magrath, Templecarne par., Tirhugh bar., co. Donegal), coarbs of (Magraths), 1290, 1440, 1469, 1491, 1492, 1496, 1499; defeat of Cenel-Conaill in, 1043; pillaging of avenged by God and Dabeocc before end of year, 1070; violated, 1395, 1496; violated and punished, 1471; other references, 1199, 1248, 1341, 1384, 1395, 1423, 1435, 1522, 1536, 1537. *See* Termon of Magrath.
 Derry, 1162.
 Durrow, burned by Feidhlimidh, k. of Cashel, 833.
 Feichin (*Termonfeekin*, Ferrard bar., co. Louth), burned by

Termon.—*cont.*

 Fermanagh, 1025; herenagh of, Ua Ruadrach, 1053.
 Lismore, hosting of Torlogh O'Connor, k. C., to, 1121.
 Magrath (= Termon of Dabeocc, *q.v.*), Carna (*Templecarne*) in, 1497.
 Termonamungan, *see* Termons.
 Termoner, 1524, 1528.
 Termonfeekin, *see* Termon of Feichin.
 Termonkeelin, *see* Termon of Caelfhinn.
 Termon-Magrath, *see* Termon of Dabeocc, Termon of Magrath, and Termons.
 Termons (Termonamungan par., Omagh bar., co. Tyrone, and Termon-Magrath), 1522.
 Ternoc, ab. of Cork, ob., 792.
 Territories of:—
 I., desolated by famine-pestilence, 1116.
 Munster, pillaged by Gentiles from Waterford Harbour, 915.
 N. of I., despoiled by Foreigners, 839.
 Teffia, pillaged from Annagassan, 841.
 (S.) Ui-Neill, pillaged (by Foreigners) to Slieve Bloom, 841; pillaged by Cinaedh, k. of Ciannachta, 850.
 Territories, Three (Cenel-Dobhta, Coreo-Achlann and Tir-Briuinn-na-Sinna, *qq.v.*), 1232, 1233, 1278, 1287, 1296, 1306, 1330. *See* Tuatha.
 — Seven, k. of Maguire.
 Terryglass, *see* Tir-da-glas.
 Testament, Bell of, 553, 1044, 1356.
 Tethba, *see* Tebtha.
 Theodore, bp. of Britain, ob., 691.
 Theodoric, Arian k. [of Ostrogoths] caused death of Pope John, 525 [526].
 Theodosius, Emp., 431, 432, 449, 451.
 — (III.) [Theodorus, MS.] reigned one year, 720.

Third of :—

- Armagh, burned, 1074.
 Clonnaenaise, burned, March 6, 835.
 Cork, Ailill, ab. of, 908.
 Downpatrick, burned by lightning, 1111.
 Third, Great, *see* Great Third.
 Third, Massan-, *see* Massan-Third.
 Thomas, bp., scribe, ab. of Annagassan, ob., 808.
 — ab. of Bangor, ob., 794.
 — of Canterbury, martyred, 1171.
 Thomond, *see* Tuadh-Muma.
 Thrall, or Iron-knee, slew him, 989.
 Three [tribes] = the whole, of Connaught, 793; Connaughts [*i.e.* all C.], 882.
 Thunder, great, 735, 1328; in June, 1539.
 Thunderbolt, destructive, 1492; killed 2 or 3 persons, 1485; killed 30 fasters on Croaghpatrick, 1113; passed over I. from W. to E., thence over sea, 917; struck Roscommon mon., 1308; split Tullamaine belfry, 1121.
 Thunderstorm, terrible, 783; dispersed 1001 persons on Patrick's eve in Corcobascinn, 804.
 Tiaquin, *see* Corco-Sogain and Sogen.
 Tiberius, Caesar, *see* Emperors (of the East).
 — Constantinus, began to reign, 577 [578].
 Tibohine, *see* Tech-Baithin.
 Tibraite, f. of Seannal, 851.
 Tibraitte, s. of Calggach, ob., 597.
 Tigernach and Tighernach, f. of Bruatar, 982.
 — f. of Cronan, 572.
 — f. of Fedelmith, 590.
 — (founder) of Clones, ob., 549, or 550; coarbs of, *see*, Cluain-aui, abbots of, church of profaned, 1484; feast of (Ap. 4), 1520; joint-patron (with Ronan) of Aghalurcher church, 1447; Cairell sl. before door of oratory of at Clones, 851.
 — founder of Daire-Meilli, ab. of Kil-leigh, ob., 810.

Tigernach.—*cont.*

- (Tighernan, 835) gf. of Dermait, 839.
 — gs. of Clerech, k. of Ui-Fiachrach of Aidhme, ob., 919.
 — of Mourne, coarb of Finnian (ab. of Moville), and chief confessor of I., died in penance, 1061; f. of Flaithbertach, 1098.
 — s. of Aedh, ab. of Femor and other monasteries, ob., 838.
 — s. of Focarta, defeated Mael-Sechnaill and Ruarc, 846; defeated Gentiles, 848; drowned Cinaedh, 851; pillaged Donaghmore, 854; k. of Lagore and j.-k. of Bregia, ob., 865.
 — s. of Muiredach, bp.-ab. of Dromiskin, died after long suffering, 879.
 — s. of Ruarc, k. of Carrickabraghy, ob., 967.
 — s. of Tolarg, royal-heir of S. Bregia, sl. by his associates, 887.
 Tigernaigh, Cele-, 716.
 Tighernan and Tighernan, f. of Cathal, 1059.
 — (Tigernach, 839) gf. of Dermait, 835.
 — gs. of Maeldoraidh, k. of Cenel-Conaill, sl. by his sept, 980.
 — (patron) of Oiredh (Airech), 1413.
 — s. of Sellachan, k. of Brefny, ob., 892; f. of Cernachan, 931; f. of Flann, 910.
 Tillage, injured by inclement weather, 1502; loss of, 1425; of Louth Plain, destroyed, 1104.
 Timain, Muintir-, 1485.
 Timoleague, *see* Tech-Molaga.
 Timpan-playing, ollam of, 1360.
 Timpanist, 1177, 1364.
 Timrim, s. of Fergus, 577.
 Tindredh, gf. of Maelodhor, 862.
 Time (*Tyne*) btl. of bank of, between Scots and Foreigners, 918.
 Tinireid, Torcran, 741.
 Tipraite, f. of Oengus, 746.
 — gf. of Ailill, 783.
 Tipraití, ab. of Clonfert, ob., 817.
 — gf. of Guaire, 795.

Tipraiti.—*cont.*

- gs. of Baithenach, ab. of Lismore, ob., 851.
- s. of Amsene, coarb of Ciaran (ab. Aghaboe), died after long suffering, 931.
- s. of Ferchar, ab. of Clonfert, ob., 786.
- s. of Ferchar, (mk.) of Clonfert, ob., 795.
- s. of Maelfind, ab. of Emly, ob., 913.
- s. of Nuada, herenagh of Connor, Lynamly, and Laraghbryan, ob., 901.
- s. of Ruamlus, ab. of Dunshaughlin, ob., 833.
- s. of Tadhg, promulgated Law of Patrick on Croaghpatrik, 783; won btl. of Carn-Conaill, 784; won btl. of Moy, 785; k. C., ob., 786.
- the White, ab. of Terryglass, ob., 858.
- Tir-Aedha (*Tirhugh* bar., co. Donegal), burned, 1474; raided, 1398, 1436, 1477, 1485; wasted, 1419; other references, 1522, 1537.
- Ainmirech (Boylagh bar., co. Donegal), 1343.
- Amhalghaidh (*Tirawley* bar., co. Mayo), k. of, O'Dowda, 1221; raided, 1265, 1526, 1536; other reference, 1446.
- Baghaine (*Banagh* bar., co. Donegal), chiefs of, Mac Sweeneys, 1496, 1513, 1522, 1535.
- Bresail (Oneilland E. bar., co. Armagh), burned, 1471.
- Briuin (of Brefny-O'Rourke: Leitrim co.), hosting to, 1161; raided, 1128.
- Briuin-na-Sinna (a district in Roscommon, bounded by the *Shannon*, Jamestown and Elphin), Aughrim of, 1398; burned and wasted in part, 1487; chiefs of (O'Beirnes), 1311, 1369, 1428, 1459; Kilmore of, 1330, 1381.
- Cennfhoda and Tir-Cennfhota (*Tir-kennedy* bar., co. Fermanagh), chiefs of (Ua Daimins), 1349, 1427; raided, 1468, 1518.

Tir.—*cont.*

- -Conaill (=Cenel-Conaill, *q.v.*: *Tyrconell*, co. Donegal), bishops of, *s.v.* Rath-both; coarbs of, 1461; half of given to ss. of Niall O'Donnell, 1452; invaded, 1019, 1158, 1232, 1250, 1265, 1291, 1339, 1462, 1474, 1485, 1511, 1524; heir of k. of, O'Donnell, 1382; k. of, s. of Cathal O'Connor jun., 1859; k. of, Domnall O'Dogherty, 1203; kings of, *s.v.* Cenel-Conaill, Ua Canannain, Ua Domnaill; kingship of, O'Canannan expelled from, 1103; Kinaweer in, 921; marched through by Brian (Boruma), 1006; Mac Ward of, 1510; Men of, 1402, 1407, 1421; plague in, 1478; q. of, 1528; raided, 1028, 1126, 1187, 1358, 1432, 1435, 1479, 1480, 1497; tanistship of, 1480; domestic war in, 1477; great war in, 1295; other references, 1188, 1433, 1496, 1512, 1519, 1522.
- -da-glas (*Terryglass*, Lwr. Ormond bar., co. Tipperary), abbots of:—
 - Annud (coarb of Colum, s. of Cremthann), 1099.
 - Aedh, 845.
 - Blathmac, 814.
 - Ceilechair 1008.
 - Colman Stellain, 624.
 - Dunchadh, 965.
 - Joseph, 965.
 - Mael-Ciarain, 903.
 - Mael-Petair, 895.
 - Maeltuile, 752.
 - Tipraiti the White, 858.
- vice ab. of, Cormac, 884; burned, 806; burned by Gentiles, 845; conference between Aedh, k. L., and Cathal, k. M., at, 737; herenagh of, Donngal, 1015; monks of, Clemens, 802, Mael-ichthen, 656.
- -Enna and -Ennai (Raphoe bar., co. Donegal), burned, 1511 lordship of, 1342; raided, 1019, 1201.

Tir.—*cont.*

- Eogain (= Cenel-Eogain, *q.v.*: Tyrone co.), bishops of, *s.v.* Daire; burned, 1517, 1523, 1524; churches of, 1179; circuit of made by coarb of Patrick, who read regal ordination rite over k. Aedh, 993; circuit of made, and 300 cows got, by Dubdaleithi, coarb of Patrick, 1050; defeated Cenel-Conaill, 1043; invaded, and defeated in, Cenel-Conaill, 1277; hosting to by Mael-Sechlainn, 1012; hosting into and churches of burned and profaned by Muircertach O'Brien and S. of I., 1101; invaded, 1166, 1197, 1199, 1232, 1243, 1253, 1259 (D), 1276, 1470, 1480, 1509, 1514, 1516, 1532; kings of, *s.v.* Cenel-Eogain, Ua Neill; marched through by Brian (Boruma), 1006; raided, 1188, 1204, 1212, 1243, 1283, 1512, 1525; raided Cenel-Conaill, 1199; tanist of, 1517; domestic war in, 1481; wasted, 1500; other references, 1189, 1205, 1522.
- Fiachrach (*Tireragh* bar., co. Sligo), invaded, 1536; kings of (O'Dowdas), 1192, 1242, 1282, 1316, 1354; raided, 1336, 1538; other reference, 1512.
- imchclair (probably in co. Armagh), Taichlech of, 809.
- Inn (in Scotland), slaughter of Cenel-Loairn in, 678.
- in-oenaiigh (*Land of the Assembly*: probably, Teltown), hosting of Connacians to, 808.
- Lughdach (great part of Kilmacrenan bar., co. Donegal), pillaged by Flaithbertach, k. of Ailech, 1019.
- Maine (= Ui-Maine, *q.v.*), 1329.
- (Manach (in Iveagh bar., co. Down), 1129. *See* Monaigh.
- Manach (in Fermanagh), 1238.
- Oilella (*Tirerrill* bar., co. Sligo), attacked, 1399; burned, 1421; corn of burned, 1307; invaded, 1516; kings or lords of, Mac Dermots, 1342, 1343; Mac Donoughs, 1318, 1320, 1342, 1397,

Tir.—*cont.*

- 1406, 1416, 1441, 1445, 1452, 1463, 1468, 1495, 1527; lord of, O'Mulroney, 1272; raided, 1309; wasted, 1422; other references, 1409, 1430, 1486.
- Tuathail (*Tirhuahil*: Kilronan par., Boyle bar., co. Roscommon), k. of, Mac Dermot, 1343.
- Tireragh, *see* Tir-Fiachrach
- Tirerrill, *see* — Oilella.
- Tirhuahil, *see* — Tuathail.
- Tirkennedy, *see* — Cennfhoda.
- Tisaran, *s.v.* Ua Critain.
- Tlachtga (Hill of Ward, near Athboy, Meath), Fallomon routed by Cathal, k. M., at (Assembly of), 733; hosting to, and burning of, by Cenel-Eogain, 908.
- Tnuthach, s. of Mochloingse, k. of Ui-Meith, sl., 711; f. of Flaithniadh, 755.
- Tnuthgal, f. of Faelgus, 783.
- Toaghie, *see* Tuath-Achaidh.
- Tobath, f. of Cathrannach and Duinechaidh, 776.
- Tobran (in Tyrone), 1470.
- Tocca, s. of Aedh, k. of Cualann, ob., 477.
- Toi (church of), Armagh, burned, 916; (by lightning), 1020.
- Toichlech, f. of Aedh the Black, 766.
- Toichtech, ab. of Armagh, ob., 809.
- Toimsnamha, won domestic btl., 769; s. of Flann, k. of Ossory, sl., 770.
- Toimsnamho, k. of Ossory, sl., 678.
- Toirrdelbhach, s. of Murchadh [s. of Brian Boruma], fell in btl. of Dublin (Clontarf), 1014.
- [s. of Tadhg] gs. of Brian (Boruma), slew O'Donagan, 1031; steward of Clan of, Aedh, 1054; defeated Murchadh O'Brien, 1055; led hosting to:— Lough Hackett and lost O'Connor, k. of Kerry, 1067; N. of I., took countless spoil from Morgallion and slew O'Carey, k. of Bregia, 1073; N. of I., as far as Ardee, 1075; Connaught and Ruaidhri O'Connor, k. C., submitted to, 1076;

Toirrdelbach.—*cont.*

Ui-Cennselaigh and k., s. of Domnall, fettered by, 1077; k. I., died at Kincora, after much suffering, long penance and receiving Body and Blood of Christ; quatrain giving solar and lunar criteria of obit, 1086; w. of, Gormlaith O'Fogarty, ob., 1076.

Tola, (mk.) of Ardbraccan, 765.

— (of Dysertale, *q.v.*) coarb of, 1011.

Tola (*Tulla*, Ballybritt bar., King's co.), btl. of, 573, or 574.

Tolach, gf. of Mael-Petair, 992.

Tolarg, s. of Cellach, j.-k. of S. Bregia, ended old age, 888; f. of Fogartach, 895, 908, 913, 916; f. of Tigernach, 887; gf. of Niall, 954, 972.

— s. of Drostan, fettered by his b., 713.

— s. of Foith (Wid), k. of (Scottish) Picts, ob., 653.

Tolargan, s. of Anfrith (Enfret), k. of (Scottish) Picts, ob., 657.

Tolarrgan Maphan, ob., 726.

Tole, bp. of Clonard, worthy soldier of Christ, ob., 738; relics of, carried about (to enforce cess), 793.

Tolua the Tall, ab. of Clonmacnoise, ob., 614.

Tomain, s. of Taithene, ob., 658.

Tomaltach, s. of Aedh, 789.

— f. of Aedb, 1005.

— f. of Dubdaleithi, 816.

— f. of Gilla-Patraic, 1004.

— k. of Kennaght of Glengiven, ob., 757.

— s. of Cathal [? Innrechtach], (k. U.) sl. in domestic btl., 789; f. of Cathmal, 853.

— s. of Duinechdo, ob., 732.

— s. of Innrechtach, won btl. of Drung, 776; k. of Dalaraide, ob., 790.

— s. of Murgal, k. of Cruachan-Ai (C.), ob., 774; f. of Diarmait, 816, 818, 822, 833; f. of Muirghis, 792, 799, 808, 812.

Tomb, new, made at Armagh for bodies of Brian (Boruma) and Murchad (his s.),

Tomb.—*cont.*

and heads of Conaing and Mothla, 1014; of bishops, Lismore, Cellach, coarb of Patrick, buried in, 1129; of Lynally, *see* Shrine of Colman.

Tomgraney, *see* Tuaim-greine.

Tomman, Cloncurry of, *s.v.* Cluain-Conaire
Tommene, s. of Ronan, bp. of Armagh, ob., 661.

Tomnat, w. of Ferchar the Tall, k. of Scottish Dalriata, ob., 695.

Tomrair Erell, tanist of k. of Lochlann, sl. at Sciath-Nechtain, 848.

Tongues, Muiren of *the*, sl., 1022.

Toome, *see* Tuaim.

Toorah, *see* Tuath-ratha.

Topor-glethrach (most probably, *Tubrid*, co. Tipperary), btl. of, 917.

Torach and Toraidhe (*Tory* Island, off Donegal), pillaged, 617; herenagh of, Ua Bronain, 1203; other reference, 1517.

Toraidhe (= Torach, *q.v.*), 1203.

Torbach (*alias* Calbhach), scribe, ab. of Armagh, ob., 808.

Torcall, f. of Ascall, 1171; f. of Brodur, 1160.

Torcran Tinireid, fell in btl. of Seefin Hill (Carn-Feradaigh), 741.

Torfind, s. of Turcall, chief young lord of Foreigners of I., died suddenly, 1124.

Tornan, f. of Mael-Brighte, 913, 927.

Torpaidh, best scribe, bp.-ab. of Tallaght, ob., 874.

Torpath, f. of Dermait, 953.

Torrid, Summer, 1010.

Torstan, s. of Eric, sl. in Magh-Coba, 1103.

Tortaa and Torten (in Meath), btl. of, 543, or 548.

Torture, in punishment of church-profanation, 746.

Torulb, (Foreign) earl, sl. by (Muircertach) s. of Niall, 932.

Tory, *see* Torach.

Tothal, f. of Maelumhai, 766.

Totholan, f. of Domnall, 663 ; f. of Ferith, 653.

— f. of Euganan, 660.

Tower, of London, 1534.

— of piety of I., Cleirchen, 1050.

Town of :—

Duneight, razed, 1011.

K. of England (London), 1532.

Macawley (Ballyloughloe, Westmeath), 1475.

Mac Gillroy (Ballymackilroy, co. Fermanagh), 1495.

Mac Mahon (Monaghan), burned, 1496, 1524.

John Mac Mahon the Tawny, burned, 1502.

Mac Ternan (in Tullyhaw bar., or Tullyhunco bar., co. Cavan), 1412.

Mac Ward (Ballymacward, co. Donegal), burned, 1485.

Magauran (Ballymagauran, co. Cavan), 1431, 1455, 1485.

Donnchadh Magauran, burned, 1485.

Conor Maguire (Enniskillen?), 1538.

O'Connor the Red, in Cloonties, 1487.

O'Donnell (Donegal), 1539.

O'Gilgan (Ballygilgan, Carbury bar., co. Sligo), 1513.

O'Flannagan (a crannog in Lwr. Lough Erne, Magheraboy bar., co. Fermanagh), 1495.

O'Monahan (near Kinawley, *q.v.*), burned, 1538.

O'Neill (Dungannon), 1485, 1539.

O'Reilly (Tullymongan, near Cavan town), 1468.

Edmund O'Reilly, burned, 1488.

Thomas O'Reilly, pillaged, 1490.

O'Rourke (Dromahaire, co. Leitrim), 1536, 1538.

K. of Scotland, 1523.

Townland, given to Mellifont, 1157 ; to Saul, 1165.

Townlands, 28, of English settlement of Oriel, burned, 1486.

Towns, of Foreigners, in Magh-Fitharta, burned by Muircertach O'Loughlin, 1162.

Tracht-Eothaile and — Eothaili (*Trawohelly* Strand, near Ballysadare, co. Sligo), 1004, 1012. *See* Strand of Eothaill.

Tragh-Li (*Tralee*, co. Kerry), Desmond laid waste from Magh-Feimen to, 1121.

Tralee, *see* Tragh-Li.

Trawohelly, *see* Tracht-Eothaile.

Translation of body of [St.] Dominick, 1233 ; of relics of [St.] Nicholas, 1087.

Treachery, punished by death, 1535 ; raid in, 1126 ; razing in, 850 ; slaying in, *see* Stratagem.

Treasures, of Derry community and N. of I., carried off, 1214 ; many, of Monasterboice, burned, 1097 ; of Muircertach O'Brien, taken in Magh-Coba, 1103.

Tree, of Crew, uprooted by Cenel-Eogain, 1099 ; broken by lightning, at Swords, 1056.

Trees, blown down, 1487 ; great destruction of in storm, 857, 892 ; of Tullyhog, uprooted by Ulidians, 1111.

Trelic-mor (*Trillick*, co. Tyrone), bp.-ab. of, Cinaedh, 814.

Trenar, s. of Celecan, s. of, sl. in Armagh brawl, 986.

Trenfer, s. of Celecan, v.-ab. of Armagh, sl., 1002.

Treod-mor, Treot and Treot-mor (*Trevet* Meath), abbots of :—

Albran, 774.

Conall, 813.

Cormac, 839.

Doimteach, 793.

Eithigen, 911.

Mael-Patraicc, 888.

Treod-mor.—*cont.*

— bp. of, Forinnan, 774; destroyed by counsel of Flann (k. I.), 903; oratory of, with 260 persons, burned by Cinaedh, k. of Leinster Cian-nachta, 850; sage of, Aedh, 1005; scribes of, Cuana, 739; Forinnan (bp.), 774.

Teot,

— -mor, } *see* Treod-mor.

Trevet,

Trián, f. of Iarlaithé, 481.

— (St.) of Kildalkey, relics of carried around to enforce *Law* or cess, 743, 794.

Trián-Conghail, (S.E. of Antrim co. and adjacent part of Down co.), invaded, 1489, 1493, 1512, 1535; lord of, O'Neill, 1512, 1515, 1524, 1533; lordship of, disputed, 1515; poet of, 1485; raided 1513, 1536; other references, 1450, 1470, 1471, 1474, 1485.

— -medhonach (*Middle Third* bar., co. Tipperary), burned, 1514.

Tribal, counsellor, 1533, 1538.

Tribes, three (=all), of Connaught, 790.

Tribute, given by Irish to Amhlaim, 853; papal, 7,000 marks from England; 300 from I., 1214; Patrician, *see* Cess (Patrician).

Tricha-ced (*Cantred.*: Lecale, co. Down), chief of, Mae Murrrough, 1181.

— (*Trough* bar., co. Monaghan), chief of, Mac Kenna, 1261. *See* Triuch.

Triduums, wo consecutive, fasted by Irish to avoid "fire from Heaven," 772.

Trien, f. of Cellach, 738.

Trillick, *see* Trelic-mor.

Trinity, [Premonstratensian] abbey, of Lough-Key, abbots of, Aedru Magrath, 1287 or 1291; Cathal O'Connor [Mac-in-Liathanaigh], 1309, 1343; Island of, 1369.

Triuch (*Trough* bar., co. Monaghan), 1403, 1436. *See* Tricha-ced.

Trough, *see* Triuch.

Truce, made between Meath and Bregia by Niall, k. of Ailech, 915; year's, between Domnall O'Loughlin and Momonians, 1114.

Tuadh- and Tuath-Muma, and -Mumha (*Thomond*: N. *Munster*), churches and forts of burned, 1084: defeated:—by Cellachan, k. of Cashel, 944; in btl. of Carn-fordroma, 990; by O'Conors, 1094; given to ss. of Diarmait O'Brien by Torlogh O'Connor, 1118; historian of, Mac Curtin, 1376.

— kings of:—

Cennetigh, 951.

Brian, 1343, 1350.

— 1400.

— 1421.

— jun., 1369.

— the Red, 1268, 1277.

Conor, 1268.

— 1426.

— 1496.

— 1528.

Diarmait, 1343, 1364.

Donnchadh, 1311.

Mahon, 1382.

— 1444.

— of Moenmagh, 1369.

Muircertach, 1343.

Tadhg, 1426.

— 1463, 1466.

Torlogh, 1382.

— 1444.

— the Black Gillie, 1498, 1510, 1528.

— harboured, and had to expel, murderer, at instance of O'Donnell, 1217(D); Mac Gorman of, 1522; Men of, 1369; nobles of, 1419; ollam of in timpan-playing, O'Conway, 1360; raided and much cattle-spoil and many captives taken from by Torlogh O'Connor and C. 1115; tanist of, 1472, 1524; war in, 1311.

Tuagh-inbir (mouth of r. Bann, Lough Neagh), 955.

- Tuaim (*Toome*, on r. Bann, between Loughs Neagh and Bann), 1099, 1181, 1197, 1200, 1470.
- -da-ghualann (*Tuam*), abbots of, Cormac, 882; Nuada, 781; archbishops of:—
- William Bermingham, 1290, 1307, 1312.
- Stephen [de Foleburne], 1288.
- Florence Mac Flynn, 1251, 1256.
- Malachy Mac Hugh, 1312.
- Connmac O'Carroll, 1092.
- Tomaltach O'Connor, 1258, 1259, 1279.
- John O'Grady, 1371.
- Maurice O'Fihelly, 1513.
- Mael-Muire O'Laghtnan, 1250.
- Erchadh O'Mullover, 1086.
- Cathusach Ua Cnail, 1117.
- Ua hOissein, 1161.
- Gregory Ua Mochain, 1383.
- burned, 1177; canon choral of, 1328; herenagh of, 1128; mon. of, 1229; monks of, Aedhan, 949, Ferdornach, 782; plague in, 1371.
- -greine (*Tomgraney*, co. Clare), abbots of:—
- Cathnia, 794.
- Conall, 749.
- Rectabru, 752.
- bp.-ab. of, Ailill (coarb of Cronan), 1093; herenaghs of, Donnghal, 1003, O'Cahill, 1096; Mancheine (mk.) of, 740.
- Tuaiscert (*Twescard*: LowerDunluce bar., co. Antrim and N.E. Liberties of Coleraine, co. Londonderry), k. of, Ailill Red-neck, 747; raided, 1474.
- Tuath-Muma, }
 — -Mumha, } *see* Tuadh-Muma.
- Tuath (*Territory*), whence:—
- Tuath-Achaidh and (more correctly) Tuath-Echadha (*Toaghie*: Armagh bar., co. Armagh), k. of, Conmal, 933; O'Neill, Henry jun., sl. in, 1498.
- -bladach (=Tuath, na, *q.v.*), 1515.

Tuath.—*cont.*

- -Luighne (*Lune* bar., Meath), bp. of, Mael-Finnien, 993; k. of, Maelan, 1018; slew Iron-knee Mac Murrough and raided in Leinster, 1070. *See* Luighni.
- -ratha (*Toorah*: Magheraboy bar., co. Fermanagh), chiefs or lords of, O'Flannagans, 1303, 1310, 1327, 1349, 1351, 1383, 1394, 1427, 1450, 1470, 1488, 1498, 1531; skirmish between and Lurg, 1103; slew O'Boylan, arch-ollam of I., and his household, 1119.
- -Tuirmhe (*Land of Turvey* [near Swords], co. Dublin), by synecdoche, Bregia), 604.
- Tuath, na (*Na Doe*: of the territories), or Tuath-bladach (Tullaghobegley, Raymunterdoney, Clondahorkey, and Mevagh parr., Kilmacrenan bar., co. Donegal), O'Boyle-, 1259; Mac Sweeney-, 1540.
- Tuatha (=Territories, 3, *qq.v.*), bp. of, Flannacan O'Duffy, 1168.
- Tuathal, coarb of Ciaran (ab. of Clonmacnoise, ob., 971).
- (O'Toole) coarb of Coemghen (ab. of Glendalough), ob., 1106.
- f. of Ailill, 739.
- f. of Bachaill, 791.
- f. of Cellach, 732.
- f. of Conall, 695.
- f. of Cumuscach, 822; f. of Gertide, 816.
- f. of Ronan, 625.
- f. of Euchu, 822.
- gs. of Faelchu, sl. in btl. of Kells, 718.
- s. of Artgus, chief bp. of Pictland and ab. of Dunkeld, ob., 865.
- [eponymous head of O'Tooles] s. of Aughaire, k. L., ob., 958; f. of Dunlang, 1014; f. of Ugair, 974, 978.
- Bald-rough, s. of Cormac Blind-eye, won btl. of Luachair-mor, 535, or 539; began to reign (as k. I), 537; sl., 544, or 549.

- Tuathal.—*cont.*
 — Bald-rough, s. of Cremthan, k. of Cualann, ob., 778; f. of Fiachra, 804.
 — s. of Domnall, k. of Kildare E. of Liffey, ob., 816.
 — s. of Dudubad, scribe and doctor of Clonmacnoise, ob., 814.
 — s. of Feradhach, carried off by Gentiles, 832; ab. of Lambay and Durrow, ob., 850.
 — s. of Fianghalach, k. of Cenel-Ardgail, ob., 387.
 — s. of Mael-Brighti, k. of Ui-Dunlaing, sl. in treachery by his bb., 854.
 — s. of Morgand, ob., 663.
 — s. of Oenacan, scribe, bp. of Duleek and Lusk, steward of Patrick's community S. of Mountain, died prematurely, 929.
 — s. of Ruba, coarb of Finnian and Mocholmoe (ab. of Clonard), ob., 993.
 Tuathalan, ab. of Andrew's, ob., 747.
 — f. of Feradach, 689.
 Tuatan, s. of Diman, worked druids' charm at btl. of Cul-dreimne, 561.
 Tuathcar, bp. and scribe of Kildare, ob., 834.
 — s. of Cobthach, k. of Lune, ob., 848; f. of Dunacan, 884.
 Tuathgal, ab. of Clonmacnoise, ob., 811.
 Tubrid, *see* Topor-glethrach.
 Tuenog, s. of Finntin, ab. of Ferns, ob., 663.
 Tuidhnigha (*Tynan*, Armagh bar. and co.), herenagh of, Ua Muiregain, 1072.
 Tuilan, Tuilean, Tuilen, and Tulian *Dulane*, Upr. Kells bar., Meath), abbots of:—
 Dubdrumman, 759.
 Febordaith, 786.
 Maelcairnigh, 938.
 — bp.-ab. of, Maeltuile, 872; stone church of burned, 920; homicide in, 744; pillaged by Gothfrith, 951; slaying of Febordaith, ab. of, avenged in btl. at, by Donnchad (k. I.), 786.
 Tuilean, *see* Tuilan.
 Tuileflaith, abbess of Kildare, ob., 885.
 Tuilen, *see* Tuilan.
 Tuilsc and Tuilsg (*Tulsk*, co. Roscommon), cas. of, 1430, 1490.
 Tuirtre [Ui-, *q.v.*], Domnall O'Neill of [*i.e.* fostered in], 1306.
 Tuite, Andrew, s. of the Blue Gillie, sl., 1485.
 — Edmund, s. of Andrew, s. of the Blue Gillie, sl., 1495.
 — Laurence, sl., 1382.
 — Richard, sl., 1289.
 — of Sonnagh, s. of Richard of., sl., 1381.
 Tula-aman, 686.
 Tulach, Plain of (in Oriel), 1476, 1505.
 Tulach-Mongain (*Tullymongan*, near Cavan town), 1401, 1487; *see* Town of O'Reilly.
 Tulian, *see* Tuilan.
 Tulla (King's co.), *see* Tola.
 Tullaghobegley, *see* Tuath, na.
 Tullamaine, *see* Telach-inmuin.
 Tullow, *see* Telach-Fortchern.
 Tullyard, *see* Telach-Midhe.
 Tullyhaw, *see* Telach-Echach.
 Tullyhog, *see* Telach-oc.
 Tullyhunco, *see* Telach-Dunchadha.
 Tullylish, *see* Telach-liss.
 Tullymongan, *see* Tulach-Mongain.
 Tulsk, *see* Tuilsc.
 Turbe (*Turvey*, near Swords, co. Dublin), k. of, Andiaridh, 903. *See* Tuath-Tuirmhe.
 Turcall, f. of Torfind, 1124.
 Turges, leader of Foreigners at Lough Ree; captured by Mael-Sechnaill (k.I.); drowned in Lough Owel, 845.
 Turks, lord of, sent head of Longinus' spear to Rome, 1492.
 Turlach-Aidhnaich (probably, *Turlough*, in Carra bar., co. Sligo), btl. of, 1067.
 Turlough, *see* Turlach-Aidhnaich.
 Turvey, *see* Tuath-Tuirmhe and Turbe.
 Twescard, *see* Tuaiscert.

Tyfernan, *see* Tech-Airindain.

Tynan, *see* Tuidhnigha.

Tyne, *see* Tine.

Tyrant, Barith, Norseman, sl. (miraculously by (St.) Cianan (of Duleek), 881.

Tyreconnell, *see* Cenel-Conaill and Tir-Conaill.

Tyrone, *see* Cenel-Eogain and Tir-Eogain.

Tyrrell, Gerodin, drawn to death, 1356.

— Huigin, chief of Fartullagh sl., 1366.

U.

U [*recte* Ui] Laeghde, Cronan Mac, 637.

Ua Ardlamaigh, s. of Cathal, kern, slew Mor O'Neill, w. of O'Rourke, and was burned, 1490.

Ua Baetain, Maurice, ob., 1200.

Ua Baighill and Ua Buighill (O'Boyle), 1099.

— hostages of, 1232.

— ignited house and burned O'Canan-nan, 1160.

— ss. of, sl., 1197.

— ss. of, sl., 1388.

— Aindiles, sl., 1281.

— — of Tir-Ainmirech, and his s. sl., 1343.

— Brian, s. of the O'Boyle, Torlogh, s. of Niall, sl., 1497.

— Caincomrac, became bp. of Armagh, 1099; ob., 1106.

— Cellach, sl., 1281.

— Cellach the Dumb, 1251; sl., 1281.

— Conor jun., 1509.

— — s. of the O'Boyle, slew and sl. by, his b., Niall, 1540.

— — s. of Aedh, s. of Conor of the Hand, sl., 1497.

— Domnall the Black, 1343.

— Donnchadh, s. of Torlogh, 1516; with boat's crew, swept out to sea and lost, 1517.

Ua Baighill.—*cont.*

— Dubgall, s. of Aindiles, sl., 1281.

— — s. of Maghnus, chief of Cloghineely, sl., 1284.

— Edmond the Tawny, the O'Boyle, s. of Niall, sl., 1509.

— Eochaidh, sl., 1193.

— Ferghal, sl., 1209.

— Gilla-fiachlach, raided Cenel-Eogain, 1213.

— ss. of Swarthy Gillie, 1235.

— Wry-necked Gillie, sl., 1247.

— Lachlainn, s. of Aindiles, sl., 1349.

— Maelruanaigh, chief of the Three Territories, sl., 1281.

— — s. of Wry-necked Gillie, ob., 1360.

— Mael-Sechlainn, s. of Niall, sl., 1281.

— Mor., d. of, w. of O'Farrell, ob., 1320.

— — d. of, w. of O'Boland, ob., 1222.

— [Niall] 1522; sl., 1536; slayer of sl., 1540; ss. of, 1535.

— Niall, the O'Boyle, and his 2 ss., sl., 1502.

— — s. of the O'Boyle, slew, and sl. by, his b., Conor, 1540.

— — s. of Niall, sl., 1303.

— — s. of Torlogh, made O'Boyle, 1485

— Sigraídh, chief of the 3 Territories, sl. by his sept, 1259.

— Tadhg, s. of the O'Boyle, Niall, s. of Torlogh, sl., 1495.

— — s. of Cellach, ob., 1223.

— Taichlech, praise of, 1281.

— Torlogh, the O'Boyle, abdicated, 1485; ob., 1489; ss. of, 1502, 1513.

— — s. of Torlogh, tanist of O'Boyles, sl., 1489, or 1490.

Ua Baighellain, Trenfher, k. of Dartree, sl. by Cenel-Conaill on Lough Erne, 1007.

Ua Baighellain and Ua Buighellain (O'Boylan), 3 ss. of the, sl., 1506.

Ua Baighellain.—*cont.*

- Aedh, 1093.
- Cu-collchaille, chief bardic professor of I., sl. with w., 2 ss. and 35 others in house, by men of Lurg and Toorah, 1119.
- Ua Banain (O'Banan), Aiffric, d. of, w. of Maguire, ob., 1468.
- Gelasius, bp. of Clogher, ob., 1319.
- Mael-Patraic, bp. of Connor and Dalaraide, died in Iona, 1174.
- Master Matthew, parson and herenagh of Derryvullen, ob., 1420.
- Nicholas, vicar of Derryvullen, herenagh of third of, ob., 1500.
- Leap of (*Leap*, King's co.), 1516.
- Ua Bardain (O'Bardan), Dean, ob., 1369.
- Gilbert, of Conmaicne, ob., 1369.
- Ua Bardene 437.
- Ua Beacain (O'Behan), Conor, historian, ob., 1376.
- Ua Becce, ab. of Fore, ob., 770.
- Ua Beicce, Flann, k. of Ui-Meith, sl. by his sept, 1017.
- Imar, k. of Ui-Meith, sl., 1049.
- Ua Beoain, sl. in Dalaraide, 1103.
- Ua Beollain (O'Boland), Amlaim, Mor, w. of, 1222.
- Mael-Moedoic, coarb of Columba in (ab. of) Drumcliff, ob., 1252.
- Murchadh, herenagh of Drumcliff, ob., 1053.
- Ua Bibsaigh, Amlaim, sl., 1254.
- Ua Bileoce, Mael-Patraic, chief lector of Armagh, eminent in piety and chastity, died aged, 1046.
- Ua Bilrin, Maelruanaidh, k. of Carbury, died in penance, 1105.
- Ua Birn (O'Beirne), died of King's Game, 1369.
- taken, 1382.
- w. of, 1343.
- Aedh, sl., 1273.
- Aine, d. of Cormac, w. of Mac Rannell, ob., 1427.
- Birn, c. of Tir-Briuin, ob., 1459.

Ua Birn.—*cont.*

- Cairbre, s. of Brian, sl., 1430.
- the Calbach, s. of Brun, s. of Tadhg, sl., 1524.
- Cormac, chief of Tir-Briuin, ob., 1428.
- Domnall, chief of Tir-Briuin, ob., 1311.
- Donchadh, 1342.
- — chief of Tir-Briuin, ob., 1369.
- Gilla-Crist, sl., 1274.
- Gilla-na-naem, ob., 1277.
- Muircertach, s. of Imur, died on pilgrimage to Rome, 1300.
- Tomaltach, ob., 1362; 2 ss. of sl., 1365.
- Ua Bracain (O'Bragan), Cinaeth, s. of Art, biatach, sl., 1179.
- Benedict, bp. of Achonry, ob., 1312.
- David, mk. of Mellifont, bp. of Clogher, ob.; panegyric of, 1267.
- Stephen, abp. of Cashel, ob., 1302.
- Ua Braichidi, Snedgus the Ruddy, 727.
- Ua Brain (O'Breen), ss. of the, 1497.
- Bran, eminent timpanist, ob., 1364.
- Gilla-na-naem, s. of Art, herenagh of Roscommon, ob., 1234.
- Muircertach, k. of Brawny, sl. 1188.
- Ua Broin (O'Byrne), of Leinster, ob., 1434.
- Bran, k. of Ui-Faelain, ob., 1378.
- Cathair, s. of Dunlong, sl. by his sept, 1500.
- Dalbach, s. of Mael-Sechlainn, died of spur-wound, 1376.
- Tadhg, ss. of, 1488.
- Ua Branain (O'Branan), Gilla Mac Liach, ab. of Derry, 1175.
- — resigned abbacy of Iona, 1198.
- Gilla-Patraic, s. of Stooping Gillie, chief of Ui-Branain, sl., 1186.
- Ua Breislein (O'Breslen), Conn, sl., 1186.
- Conor, w. of, Barrdubh O'Phelan, ob., 1478.
- Domnall, brehon and future ollam of Fermanagh, ob., 1440.

Ua Breislein.—*cont.*

- Domnall, s. of Conor, s. of William, s. of Airechtach, s. of Saerdalach, made O'Breslen, 1495; chief brehon of Maguire, ob., 1513; w. of, Finnghuala Maguire, ob., 1479.
- Donn, sl., 1214.
- — chief of Fanat, 1261; sl. in Raphoe episcopal court, 1263.
- Eoghan, the O'Breslen, s. of Eoghan, s. of Pierce, s. of Saerdalach, brehon of Maguire, herenagh of third of Derryvullen, ob., 1495; w. of, Edain Maguire, ob., 1475.
- — s. of Pedras (Pierce), s. of Saerdalach, chief brehon of Fermanagh, chief herenagh of Derryvullen, ob., 1447.
- Gilla-Crist, chief of Fanat, sl., 1251.
- Margaret, d. of, m. of Pierce Maguire, ob., 1459.
- Ragnall, sl., 1182.
- Tadhg, s. of Eoghan, ollam of Maguire, in jurisprudence, ob., 1478.
- Ua Briain (O'Brien), hostages of, 1235.
- defeated Foreigners, 1257.
- ollam of, Mac Curtin, 1406.
- Beinn, d. of Cennetigh, w. of Domnall O'Loughlin, k. of Ailech, ob., 1110.
- bp. of Killaloe, sl., 1460.
- the jun. bp., *s.vv.* Torlogh, s. of Mahon, *infra*.
- Brian the Red, s. of Conor of the Siudain, made k. of Thomond, 1268; ob., 1277; or, won btl. of Quin; taken by s. of earl of Clare and drawn to death between steeds, 1278.
- — s. of Diarmait, of family of Brian the Red, ob., 1382.
- — the Fair [s. of Domnall, s. of Brian the Red], won btl. of Thurles, 1328; made peace with William de Burgh, 1337; k. of Thomond, 1343; sl., 1350.

Ua Briain.—*cont.*

- Brian of the Fleet, s. of Donnchadh, s. of Mahon, slew O'Brien, bp. of Killaloe, 1460.
- — jun., s. of Mahon, made k. of Thomond; defeated Foreigners, 1369; ob., 1400; other reference, 1380.
- — s. of Murchadh, royal-heir of M., sl. by Mac Carthy and Desmond, 1118.
- Cennetigh [s. of Lorcan], fell at Moin-cruinneoice, 1084.
- Conor, k. of Tullyhog, royal heir of I., sl. by Cenel-Binnigh of Glen, 1078.
- — s. of Brian the Red, sl., 1309, or 1310.
- — [s. of Diarmait] k. M., led host into L., got hostages; to Westmeath and pillaged Loughsewdy crannog; cavalry of defeated cavalry of Connaught, 1131.
- — the Red, s. of Domnall, sl. by his b., 1203.
- — [of the Siudain, 1426; s. of Donnchadh Cairbrech] k. of Thomond, sl., 1268.
- — s. of Mahon, s. of Muircertach, s. of Torlogh, s. of Tadhg, s. of Conor of the Siudain, k. of Thomond, ob., 1426.
- [—] gs. [i.e. s. of Muircertach, s.] of Conor, slew Muircertach, k. of Dal-Cais; sl. therefor, 1168.
- — s. of Tadhg, sl., 1386.
- — [s. of Torlogh] sl., 1328.
- — s. of Torlogh [s. of Brian], made k. of Thomond, 1466; defeated 1488; ob., 1496.
- — s. of Torlogh, s. of Tadhg, made k. of Thomond, 1528; ob., 1539.
- Debrail, d. of Torlogh, ob., 1116.
- Diarmait, the Cleric [s. of Donogh], ob., 1311.
- — the Fair [s. of Diarmait], slew [Conor] gs. of Conor O'Brien, 1168.
- — s. of Muircertach, sl. for slaying Conor and Johnikin O'Brien, 1268.

Ua Briain.—*cont.*

- Diarmait [s. of Torlogh] became k. M. without leave of [his b.] Muircertach, 1114; taken by Muircertach, 1115; defeated at Roevehagh, 1116; k. M. and S. of I., died at Cork, after Unction and penance, 1118; ss. of, got Thomond from, and gave hostages to, Torlogh O'Conor, 1118.
- — s. of Torlogh, blinded, 1185.
- — [s. of Torlogh] made k. of Thomond, and expelled, 1343; k. of Thomond, ob., 1364.
- Domnall the Fair, gs. [i.e., s. of Donnchadh, s.] of Brian [Boruma], sl. by Connacians, 1052.
- — s. of Conor, sl., 1082.
- — s. of Conor, future O'Brien, sl., 1411.
- — the Cleric, s. of Conor, s. of Torlogh, 1533.
- — s. of Mahon of Maenmagh, ob., 1382.
- — s. of Tadhg, royal heir of Munster, sl. by Connacians, 1115.
- — [s. of Torlogh, 1194] got half of Munster from Ruaidhri O'Conor, 1168; won btl. of Thurles, 1174; expelled Saxons from Limerick, 1176; aided Ruaidhri O'Conor and destroyed W. C.; blinded Diarmait O'Brien, 1185; k. M., aided k. C., 1188; k. M., ob., 1194.
- Donnchadh (Donogh) [s. of Brian the Red], k. of Thomond, sl., 1284.
- — [s. of Diarmait] bp. of Killaloe, ob., 1164.
- — Cairbrech [s. of Domnall], 1217, 1225; ob., 1242; w. of, Sadhb O'Kennedy, ob., 1240.
- — [s. of Domnall] k. M., 1316; sl., 1317.
- — s. of Torlogh, sl. in Dalaraide, 1103.
- — s. of Torlogh, made k. of, Thomond, 1306; k. M., defeated Mac Namaras; sl., 1311.

Ua Briain.—*cont.*

- Donnchadh, s. of [Torlogh the Brown] the O'Brien, 1522.
- Finnguala [d. of Conor], queen of Tyrconnell, ob.; eulogium of, 1528.
- The Black Gillie [Torlogh jun., s. of Torlogh], k. of Thomond, ob., 1498.
- Johnikin, s. of Conor, sl., 1268.
- Mahon [s. of Brian], blinded and deposed from kingship of Thomond, 1444.
- — s. of Domnall the Connacian. 1311.
- — of Maenmagh [s. of Muircertach], k. of Thomond, ob., 1369.
- — s. of Torlogh, tanist of Thomond, ob., 1472; d. of, w. of O'Loughlin, eloped with de Burgh, 1487.
- — tanist of the O'Briens, ob., 1320.
- Margaret, d. of Conor, w. of O'Conor Sligo and O'Rourke, died and was buried in the wooden church she built for Dromahaire Friars Minor, 1512.
- Mor, d. of Brian, w. of O'Carroll and De Burgh, ob., 1421.
- — [d. of Domnall] w. of Cathal Red-hand O'Conor, ob., 1218.
- — d. of Torlogh, s. of Tadhg, w. of s. of the tanist of Thomond, ob., 1524.
- Muircertach (Murtagh), gs. of Conor, s. of Domnall Short-hand, blinded and emasculated by Foreigners, 1194.
- — s. of Domnall, s. of Torlogh, slew his b., Conor the Red, 1203.
- — s. of Mahon, of Maenmagh, died in prison, 1382.
- — [s. of Torlogh] k. of Cashel, met and gave hostages to O'Loughlin, k. of Ailech, 1090; expelled O'Conors from C.; who returned without his leave, 1093; hosting of to Dublin, expelled k. of Foreigners and slew k. of Tara, 1094; with Momonians, led hosting to Louth Plain; btl. of with O'Loughlin and N. of I. prevented by Domnall, coarb of Patrick, 1097; with

Ua Briain.—*cont.*

- Momonians, led hosting to Fews; year's peace made between them and N. of I. by said Domnall, 1099; led hosting to Assaroe, 1100; led hosting with S. of I. into C., past Assaroe into Tyrone, razed Ailech, burned and profaned churches; passed Camus Ford, burned Coleraine, got Ulidian hostages and returned home by Midluachair Road, 1101; year's peace between and O'Loughlin, 1102; went to Magh-Coba to aid Ulidians: defeated with great slaughter, 1103; led hosting to Louth Plain and destroyed the tillage, 1104; peace between and O'Loughlin at Dublin: led hosting to, and expelled O'Melaghlin from kingship of West Meath, 1105; deposed Domnall O'Conor and made Torlogh O'Conor k. C., 1106; year's peace between and O'Loughlin made by Cellach, coarb of Patrick, 1107; led hosting to aid O'Melaghlin and raided part of Leitrim, 1109; at Fiadh-Mic-Oengusa synod, 1111; led hosting to Ulidia to aid Donnchadh O'Haughey, prevented from btl. with O'Loughlin by Cellach, coarb of Patrick; went to Grenoge, faced by O'Loughlin for a month; year's truce made by Cellach, 1113; wasted by illness and ceased to be k. of I., Diarmait became k. M., without his leave, 1114; captured Diarmait, became k. I. again and led hosting to Louth and Bregia, 1115; k. I., tower of splendour and hospitality of western world, died after penance, on feast of Mochoemoc of Leamokevogue, March 13, 1119.
- — s. of Torlogh, deposed his f. and became k. M., 1165; k. of Dal-Cais, sl., 1168.
- — [s. of Torlogh] made k. of Thomond, 1311; defeated, 1328; ob., 1343.
- Murchadh (Murragh), sl., 1172.

Ua Briain.—*cont.*

- Murchadh [s. of Brian the Fair] ob., 1383.
- — s. of Mahon, 1311.
- — s. of Tadhg, royal-heir of M., ob., 1110.
- — the Red, s. of Tadhg, s. of Brian of the Fleet, sl., 1533.
- — s. of Torlogh, sl., 1427.
- Slaine, d. of Torlogh, aunt and w. of Torlogh O'Conor, 1339; ob., 1343.
- Tadhg, s. of Brian, 1419; made k. of Thomond, 1426.
- — [s. of Conor of the Siudain] gave hostages to O'Neill, 1258; royal-heir of M., ob., 1259.
- — s. of Conor, sl., 1362.
- — s. of Muircertach, sl., 1380.
- — s. of Torlogh, ob., 1086.
- — s. of Torlogh, k. of Thomond, took stipend from O'Neill, 1463; ob., 1466.
- — s. of the O'Brien, Torlogh, s. of Tadhg, at war with O'Donnell, 1522; killed by gun-shot, 1523.
- Toirrdelbhach (Torlogh), s. of Diarmait, defeated at Lackan, 1117; deposed, 1165; reinstated, 1166; k. M., ob., 1167.
- — s. of Donnchadh Cairbrech, ob., 1242.
- — s. of Mahon, the jun. bp. of Killaloe at war with O'Donnell, 1522; ob.; eulogium of, 1525.
- — s. of Murchadh, *see* Toirrdelbhach. p. 338b, *supra*.
- — s. of Murchadh, ob., 1400.
- — [s. of Tadhg], 338b, *supra*.
- — s. of Tadhg, 1284; k. of Thomond, ob., 1306; [Slaine, *q.v.*] d. of, w. of earl of Ulster, taken by Torlogh O'Conor, 1339.
- — s. of Tadhg, made k. of Thomond, 1444; ob., 1459.
- — the Black Gillie, s. of Tadhg, 1488; made k. of Thomond, 1496; de-

Ua Briain —*cont.*

- feated Butler, 1499; aided, and defeated with, Clanricard at Knockdoe, 1504; defeated earl of Kildare, 1510; aided s. of earl of Desmond, 1514; ob., 1528.
- — jun., [s. of Torlogh] the Black Gillie, *see* The Black Gillie, p. 347b, *supra*.
- Ua Bric (O'Brick), two of the name, royal-heirs of (Munster) Decies, sl. in btl. of Magh-Coba, 1103.
- Bran, *senior* of W. Munster, ob. 1110.
- Mael-Sechlainn, slew Finnguine, royal-heir of M., 1057; smothered in cave by O'Phelan, 1059.
- Muircertach, s. of Gilla-Fulartaigh, royal-heir of Decies, sl., 1060.
- Ua Broein, Tigernach (the annalist), herenagh of Clonmacnoise, ob., 1088.
- Ua Brighte (O'Brophy), Conor, k. of Cenn-caile, sl., 1165.
- Ua Brolchain (O'Brolaghan), Domnall, prior of Iona, select senior, ob., 1203.
- Flaithbertach, coarb of Columba (ab. of Derry), made door of Derry church, 1155; made mitred ab. of Irish Columban abbeys at Synod of Hill of Mac Taidhg, 1158; freed Columban churches of Meath and L. from temporal cess; made circuit of Ossory, got 420 oz. of silver, value of 140 oxen, 1161; totally separated houses from churches of Derry (whereby 80 houses were razed); enclosed centre of Derry with stone wall and cursed whoso should violate enclosure, 1162; s. of bp. O'Brolaghan, with community of Columba, made lime-kiln, 80 feet square, in 20 days, 1163; built Derry church; acceptance of proffered abbacy of Iona denied to by coarb of Patrick, O'Loughlin and Cenel-Eogain nobles, 1164; ob., eulogium of, 1175.
- Flann, made ab. of Derry; deposed 1220
- Fyne, sl., 1266 (D).

Ua Brolchain.—*cont.*

- Mael-Brighte, chief wright of I., ob., 1029.
- — s. of the wright (Mael-Brighte) O'Brolaghan, bp. of Kildare and L., died after penance, 1097.
- Mael-Coluim, made bp. of Armagh, 1107; died on pilgrimage in Derry Hermitage, 1122.
- Mael-Isu, master of wisdom and piety and Latin and Irish poetry, ob.; quatrain relative thereto, 1086.
- Ua Brolaigh (O'Broly), Martin, chief sage of Irish, lector of Armagh, ob., 1188.
- Ua Bronain, Fonachtan, coarb of Columba (ab. of Derry), ob., 1220
- Mael-Coluim, herenagh of Tory, ob., 1203.
- Ua Buachalla, Cian, coarb of Cainmech in Keenaght (ab. of Dromachose), ob., 1090.
- Ua Buighellain, *see* Ua Baighellain.
- Ua Buighill, *see* Ua Baighill.
- Ua Caellaidhe (O'Kealy), hostage of Mac Murrough, sl. by O'Conor, 1170.
- Diarmait, ob., 1172.
- Ua Caemain, David, yeoman, sl., 1306.
- Ua Caindelbain (O'Quinlan), k. of Ui-Loeghaire, died of fall from horse, on Louth hosting, 1104.
- Cu-Uladh, sl. by stratagem, 1157.
- Domnall, k. of [Ui-]Loeghaire, sl. by Fir-Cell and Eli in pursuit of raiders, 1018.
- — sl. by Oriel, 1075.
- Hugh, k. of Ui-Loeghaire, ob. 1116.
- Lorean, k. of Ui-Loeghaire, sl. in defeat of Conor O'Melaglin, 1033.
- Oenghus, k. of Ui-Loeghaire, died by mischance, 1085.
- — k. of Ui-Loeghaire, sl. by Brehnians at Slievegorey, 1130.
- Ua Cainteín, Donnagál, herenagh of Terryglass, ob., 1015.
- Ua Cairbri and -Cairpri (O'Carbry), Diarmait, harper, slew Aenghus Mac Donnell, 1490.

Ua Cairbri.—cont.

- John, coarb of Tigernach in (ab. of) Clones, ob., 1353.
- Oenghus, ob., 1361.
- Thomas the Black, vicar of Aghalurcher, ob., 1478.
- Ua Caircellain* (O'Carolan), ss. of, 1176.
- Conor, sl. by Fermanagh, 1117.
- — chief of Clann-Diarmata, defeated Cenel-Eogain and O'Muldory; sl., 1177.
- Donnchadh, slew Niall O'Gormley in ignited house in Derry; atoned for it by giving monastic service of self and posterity, a ballybetagh and a goblet in pledge for 60 cows, to community of Derry, and building house to replace the cleric's that was burned, 1177; made peace with the O'Gormley, but slew him next day in his (O'Carolan's) house, in presence of his sister, O'Carolan's w., 1179; sl., 1180.
- Florence, bp. of Tyrone (Derry), 1204; ob., 1230.
- — bp. of Derry, ob., 1293.
- Fogartach, bp. of Clogher, 1185.
- Gilla-in-Coimded, bp. of Derry, ob., 1279.
- Maelruanaigh, steward of Clann-Diarmata, sl. by stratagem, 1090.
- — chief of Clann-Diarmata, sl., 1197.
- Oenghus, chief of Clann-Diarmata, sl. by his sept, 1216.
- Raghnaill, sl., 1180.
- Ua Cairill* (O'Carroll), abp. of Connaught (Tuam), ob., 1092.
- Cu-maighi, herenagh of Downpatrick, ob., 1102.
- Gilla-Comgaill, fell in Ardagh defeat, 1095.
- Muircertach, herenagh of Downpatrick, professor of jurisprudence and history, ob., 1083.
- Ua Cairpri*, see *Ua Cairbri*.
- Ua Cairre*, Domnall, sl., 1260.

Ua Cairre.—cont.

- Donatus, sl., 1261.
- Gilla-Muire, 1261.
- Muircertach, steward of Cenel-Oengusa and royal-heir of Ailech, ob., 1095.
- Ua Caisidi* (O'Casidy), Conla, of Coole, s. of Cormac, s. of Ruaidhri, s. of Tadhg sen., s. of Gilla-na-naingel, chief physician of Fermanagh, ob., 1490.
- Conor, s. of Tadhg, physician, sl., 1502.
- — the Swarthy, ob., 1505.
- Cormac, of Coole, s. of Ruaidhri, s. of Tadhg, sen., ob., 1460.
- Diarmait the Red, of Coole, s. of Niall the Red, s. of Joseph, ob., 1455.
- Eoghan the Tawny, ob., 1536.
- Feidhlimidh, s. of Tadhg, chief physician of descendants of Philip Maguire, ob., 1520.
- Gilla-na-naem, ollam of descendants of Philip Maguire, ob., 1540.
- Maelmithigh, ob., 1481.
- Paul, s. of Gilla-na-naem, s. of Gilla-Caba, physician of Maguire and Mac Mahon, ob., 1429.
- Philip the Tawny, s. of Paul, ob., 1483.
- Pierce, of Coole, s. of Thomas, medical ollam of Maguire, died of King's Game, 1504.
- Ruaidhri, archdeacon of Clogher, writer of greater part of B., ob., 1541; s. of wrote end of B, Vol. III., p. 629.
- Tadhg, s. of Brian Blind-eye, ob., 1536.
- — of Coole, s. of Joseph, s. of Tadhg sen., s. of Gilla-na-naingel, chief physician of Fermanagh, ob., 1450.
- Thomas, s. of Tadhg, s. of Joseph, s. of Tadhg sen., s. of Gilla-na-naingel, ob., 1484.
- William the Green, s. of Paul, physician of Philip Maguire and his ss., ob., 1495.
- Ua Calmain*, ab. of Dromachose, ob.; five quatrains in praise of, 1207.

Ua.—*cont.*

Ua Canannain (O'Canannan), slew three O'Muldorys by stratagem, 1159 ; k. of Cenel-Conaill, burned in house ignited by O'Boyle, 1160.

— Aedh, k. of Cenel-Conaill, blinded by Domnall O'Loughlin, k. of Ailech, expelled from kingship by same, 1103 ; sl. by O'Kane and Men of Craib, 1156.

Domnall, k. of Cenel-Conaill, sl. by his sept, 1083.

— — wounded self with axe and died, 1188.

— Donnchadh, k. of Cenel-Conaill, sl., 1075.

— Flaithbertach, k. of Cenel-Conaill, ob., 1045.

— Maghnus, k. of Cenel-Conaill, ob., 1165.

— Niall, k. of Cenel-Conaill, 1249 ; sl., 1250.

— Ruaidhri, k. of Cenel-Conaill, sl., 1030, or 1031.

— — slew Domnall O'Muldory in btl., 1061 ; pillaged Termon-Magrath ; punished before end of year, 1070 ; k. of Cenel-Conaill, sl. by Oenghus O'Muldory, 1072.

— — k. of Cenel-Conaill, royal-heir of I., sl., 1188.

— — made k. of Cenel-Conaill, 1247 ; sl. by Geoffrey O'Donnell, 1248.

— — royal-heir of Cenel-Conaill, sl. unjustly by Cenel-Eogain, 1114.

Ua Canege, Dunchadh, most meek and learned, lector of Armagh, ob., 1040.

Ua Carain, Gilla-in-Coimded, coarb of Patrick, ob., 1180.

Ua Carmacain, Finn, 1211 ; ob., 1224.

— Mael-Petair, master of Roscommon, ob., 1234.

Ua Caroic, Flaithemh, herenagh of Roscrea, ob., 1074.

Ua-Cathail (O'Cahill), coarb of Coemghen (ab. of Glendalough), ob., 1045.

Ua Cathail.—*cont.*

— Gilla-Mochoinne, k. of Cenel-Aedha, sl., 1222.

— herenagh of Tomgraney, ob., 1096.

Ua Cathain (O'Kane), of Craib, slew O'Canannan, k. of Cenel-Conaill, 1156.

— made refectory door of Derry Penitentiary, 1192.

— slew Derry manciple, 1214.

— d. of, 1223.

— guarantee of, 1252.

— attacked O'Donnell, 1412.

— assisted at coronation of Henry O'Neill, 1455 ; aided Henry O'Neill against Aedh O'Donnell, 1462.

— aided O'Neill, 1522.

— raided Mac Quillin, 1536.

— ab. of mon. of Macosquin, hung, 1505.

— Aibne, s. of Domnall, 1432.

— — s. of John, sl. by his b., Brian the Fair, 1501.

— Ben-Muman, d. of, ob., 1287.

— Brian the Fair, s. of the O'Kane, John, slew his b., Aibne, 1501 ; sl., 1506.

— Cathal the Black, s. of Cu-muidhe, ob., 1381.

— Conor, slew 21 Ulidians and wounded Mac Dunlevy, 1171.

— Cu-maighe the Freckled, s. of Domnall, sl., 1524.

— Cu-muidhe, k. of Keenaght, made captive, 1264.

— Cu-muighi, k. of Keenaght, taken, 1376.

— — s. of Brian the Fair, sl., 1524.

— Diarmait, s. of Maghnus, s. of Maghnus, s. of Diarmait, sl., 1489.

— Domnall, s. of Diarmait, slew Domnall O'Neill, 1432.

— the Cleric, s. of the O'Kane, John, emasculated his b., Richard, 1503 ; slew Walter Mac Quillin, 1506 ; hung Alexander Mac Quillin, 1513 ; his violation of guarantee given by O'Neill punished, 1514 ; future lord of Keenaght, sl. by the Route ; eulogium of, 1522 ; s. of, 1532.

Ua Cathain.—cont.

- Donn, sl., 1303.
- Donnchadh, s. of Bloscaadh, 1196.
- — s. of John, 1506, 1521; the O'Kane, ob., 1523.
- Echmarcach, 1175, 1181; ob., 1195.
- — k. of Keenaght & Craib, sl., 1247.
- Ferdorcha, s. of Ruaidhri of the Route, sl., 1524.
- Ferghal, k. of Keenaght & Craib, sl., 1213.
- Gilla-Crist, sl., 1182.
- Girard, learned Canon, ob., 1229.
- Godfrey, s. of the O'Kane, Donnchadh, left behind on raid; body found after 3 months, 1526.
- — s. of Godfrey, s. of John, made O'Kane; at war with other O'Kane, 1523, 1524; sl., 1526; s. of, 1525.
- — s. of John, s. of Aibne, s. of Diarmait, taken, 1489; sl., 1492.
- — s. of Magnus, sl., 1472.
- John, s. of Aibne, s. of Diarmait, the O'Kane, raided Killeiter, 1487; defeated O'Neill, 1489; taken, 1490; set free, 1491; made Henry O'Neill jun. k. of Cenel-Eogain, 1493; raided, 1495; ob., 1498.
- — the Foreign, s. of the O'Kane, John, s. of Aibne, s. of Diarmait, sl. 1492.
- — s. of Thomas, made O'Kane; at war with other O'Kane, 1523; sl. by his sept, 1525.
- Magnus, 1247; sl., 1260.
- — ob., 1404.
- — ob., 1468; ss. of, 1491.
- — s. of k. of Keenaght and Craib, sl., 1206.
- — s. Brian, sl., 1506.
- Nicholas, Friar Minor of Stricter Observance, of Cavan, drowned, 1516.
- Ragnall, s. of Echmarcach, sl., 1178.
- Richard, s. of the O'Kane, John, emasculated by his b., Domnall the Cleric, 1503.

Ua Cathain.—cont.

- Ruaidhri, of Cleenish, historian, ob., 1528.
- — of the Route, 1532.
- — s. of Magnus, chief of Keenaght, sl., 1472; other reference to, 1505.
- Thomas, the O'Kane, s. of Aibne, s. of Diarmait, 1486, 1489, 1492, 1566; ob., 1521.
- Ua Cathalain (O'Cahalan), s. of, 1492.
- s. of the Cleric, sl., 1195.
- Ua Cathasaigh, Ailill, sl. in btl., 745.
- Cuchongalt, s. of, escaped from same btl., 745.
- Rechtabra, k. of Ui-Tuirtre, ob., 934.
- Ua Cathusaigh (O'Casey), Cellach, k. of Saithni, sl. by Cenel-Eogain, 1021.
- Conor, herenagh of Muintir-Casey in Devenish, ob., 1411.
- Domnall, herenagh of Downpatrick, ob., 1068.
- Flaithbertach, k. of Saithni, ob., 1160.
- Gairbeidh, 1045, 1060; k. of Bregia, died in penance, 1061.
- Mael-Ciarain, k. of Bregia, fell at Crinach, 1086.
- Maelmordha, k. of Bregia, sl., 1078.
- Nicholas, s. of Nicholas, vicar of Devenish, ob., 1489.
- Ossene, k. of Saithni, sl. by Morgallion, 1019.
- Ruarc, sl., 1077.
- Ua Cathmail, Cinaeth, herenagh of Derry, ob., 969.
- Ua Ceile, Donnchad, blinded by Flaithbertach, k. of Ailech, in Inishowen; sl. after, 1009.
- Muiredach, sl. by treachery in O'Kelly's assembly by O'Kelly, 1026.
- Ua Ceilechan (O'Callaghan), with Ui-Bresail, surrounded & defeated by s. of Aedh O'Neill, in Armagh plain, 1021.
- Archu, k. of Ui-Bresail, sl., 1037; s. of slew Gilla-Patraic, vice-ab. of Armagh, by stratagem, 1052; k. of Ui-Bresail, sl. by Men of Farney, 1054.

Ua Ceilechain.—*cont.*

— Cu-Uladh, royal-heir of Oriel, sl. by Ulidia, 1096.

— Gilla-Patraic, vice-ab. of Armagh, ob., 1089.

— Son of Magnus, 1180.

— Matudhan, and Motadan, slew Muircertach, k. of Ui-Bresail, 1047; ss. of blinded Niall & Trenfher O'Callaghan by stratagem, 1044; vice-ab. of Armagh, ob., 1063.

— Niall, k. of Ui-Bresail, blinded by ss. of Matudhan, 1044.

— Trenfher, blinded by ss. of Matudhan, 1044.

Ua Ceilechair (O'Kelleher), Dunchad, coarb of Ciaran (ab.) of Seirkieran, ob., 1048.

Ua Cein, k. of Tirkeeran, slew and sl. by Conor O'Henery, k. of Keenaght, 1096.

Ua Cheinmedigh (O'Kennedy), Amlaim, s. of Gilla-Coemghin, blinded, 1164.

— Brian, k. of Ormond, sl., 1371.

— Domnall, k. of Ormond, sl., 1181.

— Gilla-Ciarain, sl. in btl. near Ardee, 1150.

— Sadhb, d. of, w. of O'Brien, ob., 1240.

Ua Ceirin (O'Kerin), Mahon, s. of Ceithernach, k. of S. Costello bar., co. Mayo, ob., 1224.

— Mahon, s. of Ceithernach, k. of S. Costello, sl., 1264.

Ua Ceithernaigh (O'Kearney), Cairpre, bp. of Ui-Cennselaigh (Ferns), died in penance, 1095.

— Eoghan, herenagh of Derry, ob., 1096.

— *Fox*, 1186.

— Gilla-Crist [= Gilla-Crist, bp.], made ab. of Derry, 1198.

— Gilla-Crist [= Gilla-Crist, ab.], bp. of Connor, died in penance, 1210.

Ua Ceithinain, Flaithbertach, coarb of Tigernach (ab. of Clones), *senior* and eminent bp., wounded by Brefnians and died after in his abbey, 1011.

Ua.—*cont.*

Ua Ceithnen, Eochaidh, coarb of Tigernach (ab. of Clones), chief sage of I., died in Armagh, 1030.

— Muiredach, herenagh of Clones, ob., 1084.

Ua Cele, Diarmait, herenagh of Tullow, ob., 1050.

— Domnall, herenagh of Slane, ob., 1053.

Ua Cellaigh (O'Kelly), 28 of royal family of, sl. in btl. of Athenry, 1316.

— at war with O'Donnell, 1522.

— Aedh, 1093.

— — s. of Brian, k. of Ui-Maine, ob., 1467; two ss. of sl. 1464.

— — s. of Donnchadh, sl., 1487.

— — s. of William, made k. of Ui-Maine, 1467.

— Ardgall, s. of Tadhg, sl., 1225.

— Brian, s. of Mael-Sechlainn, ob., 1393; w. of, Edain O'Conor, ob., 1393.

— — s. of William, s. of Aedh, s. of Brian, 1491.

— Catherine, w. of Mac Gilla-Coisgle, drowned, 1448.

— Cellach, s. of Aedh, s. of Brian, 1487.

— — s. of Muircertach, sl., 1066.

— Conor, fought O'Conor and sl., 1180. — ob., 1268.

— — k. of Ui-Maine, sl., 1318.

— — the Longhaired, sl., 1343.

— — made k. of Ui-Maine, 1402; defeated; ob., 1404.

— — s. of Aedh, s. of Brian, 1487; s. of, 1489.

— — s. of Tadhg, sl., 1225.

— Cucarree, coarb of Muru (ab. of Fahan), ob., 1074.

— Diarmait, sl., 1180.

— — coarb of the (2) Ui Suanaigh (ab. of Rahen), died in penance, 1113.

— Domnall, treacherously slew Muiredach Ua Ceile in his (O'Kelly's) own assembly, 1026; slew Mahon O'Regan, k. of Bregia, by stratagem, 1032.

Ua Cellaigh.—*cont.*

- Domnall, k. of Ui-Maine, ob., 1295.
- — s. of Mael-Sechlainn, ob., 1393.
- — s. of Ruaidhri, ob., 1362.
- — s. of Ruaidhri, future k. of Ui-Maine, ob., 1364.
- — tanist of Ui-Maine, ob., 1224.
- Donnchadh, s. of the O'Kelly, ob., 1483.
- — the Momonian, k. of Ui-Maine, slew Foreigners; ob. 1307.
- — s. of Aedh, taken, 1333; sl., 1340; ss. of, 1356.
- — s. of Bresal, s. of Donnchadh, made O'Kelly, 1487.
- — s. of Mael-Sechlainn, taken in btl., 1419; set free, 1420; sl., 1424.
- — s. of Mael-Sechlainn, k. of Ui-Maine, ob., 1513.
- — of Ui-Cennselaigh, slew Diarmait O'Melaghlin, 1169; sl., 1170.
- Edmund, s. of Aedh, s. of Brian, 1487.
- — s. of Mael-Sechlainn, ob., 1393.
- Flannacan, k. of Bregia, went (as pilgrim) to Rome, 1028; died in pilgrimage, 1060.
- Finnghuala, d. of, w. of Mac William de Burgh, ob., 1379.
- Gilbert, k. of Ui-Maine, ob., 1322.
- Jacques, s. of bp. Thomas, sl., 1289.
- Lochlainn, s. of Echtigern, sl., 1235.
- Mael-Martain, coarb of Muru (ab.) of Fahan, ob., 1093.
- Mael-Sechlainn, s. of Aedh, s. of Brian, made O'Kelly, 1487; k. of Ui-Maine, ob., 1488.
- — s. of Diarmait, sl., 1180.
- — s. of Tadhg, ob., 1224.
- — s. of William, 1377; made k. of Ui-Maine, 1381; ob., 1402; w. of, Finnghuala O'Conor, ob., 1404.
- — s. of William, ob., 1464.
- — s. of William, s. of Aedh, s. of Brian, taken and ransomed, 1491.

Ua Cellaigh.—*cont.*

- Magnus the Stopped, descendants of, 1491.
- Muircertach, k. of Bregia, sl. in Slane, 1161.
- Ruaidhri, k. of Ui-Maine, sl., 1339.
- Tadhg, k. of Ui-Maine, fell in btl. of Dublin (Clontarf), 1014.
- — k. of Ui-Maine, 1316.
- — jun., gs. of Tadhg, sl., 1377.
- — s. of Conor, sl., 1180.
- — s. of Donnchadh, prior of House of St. John (Annaghdown), 1491.
- — s. of Jacques, 1352.
- — s. of Mael-Sechlainn, lord of Ui-Maine, ob., 1513.
- — s. Mael-Sechlainn, s. of William, s. of Donnchadh the Momonian, aided in defeating Clanricard and O'Conor, 1407; k. of Ui-Maine, ob., 1410.
- — s. of Tadhg, k. of Ui-Maine, sl. 1340.
- — Blind-eye, the O'Kelly, s. of William, defeated O'Conor the Brown, 1474; ob., 1475.
- Thomas, bp. of Clonfert, ob., 1263.
- — bp. of Clonfert, ob., 1377.
- Trenair, k. of Bregia, sl., 1093.
- William, besieged Roscommon cas., 1418; taken in btl. and escaped, 1419.
- — jun., ob., 1368.
- — the O'Kelly, s. of Aedh, s. of Brian, taken and died captive, 1487; ss. of, 1487.
- — s. of Donnchadh the Momonian, expelled, 1340; entertained literati of I., 1351; invaded Clanricard, 1366; k. of Ui-Maine, ob., 1381; ss of, 1372.
- — s. of Donnchadh, s. of Ruaidhri, sl., 1381.
- — s. of Edmund, s. of William, s. of Mael-Sechlainn, s. of William, s. of Donnchadh the Momonian, sl., 1459; ss. of, 1452.

Ua Cellaigh.—*cont.*

- William, s. of Mael-Sechlainn, future k. of Ui-Maine, ob., 1420.
- Ua Ceothain (O'Keohan), Domnall, w. of, Lasairfina Mac Brien Mac Manus, ob., 1457.
- Ua Cerbhaill (O'Carroll, of Calraighe, Muiredach, chief of Calraighe, ob., 1265.
- of Eli, defeated Piers Butler, 1514.
- defeated Foreigners, 1318.
- Eli of, 1489, 1516.
- gs. of the, 1496.
- Leap (King's co.), cas. of, taken, 1516.
- raided Connelloe, 1513.
- ss. of, defeated Earl of Ormond, 1532.
- Amergin, k. of Eli, ob., 1033
- Fer-gan-ainm, made O'Carroll, 1532.
- John, s. of Maelruanaigh, k. of Eli, ob., 1489.
- Maelruanaigh, chief of Eli, ob., 1495, eulogium of, 1532.
- Margaret, d. of, w. of O'Conor Faly, entertained literati of I., 1433; ob., 1451.
- Ruaidhri Carrach, two ss. of, sl., 1483.
- Tadhg, k. of Eli, taken by earl of Ormond, 1400; escaped, 1401.
- Uaithne, s. of Maelruanaigh, tanist of Eli, ob., 1488.
- of Lough Lein :—
 - Maelsuthain, chief sage of I., k. of Eoghanacht of Lough Lein, ob., 1010.
- of Ulster :—
 - k. of Farney, slew O'Hanvey, k. of Ui-Meith, 1043.
- overtook O'Melaghlin's raiders in Farney and slew 200 or more, 1101.
- Donnchadh, lord of Oriel, taken by Tigernan O'Rourke and put in Lough Sheelin crannog; forcibly rescued by favour of church and Patrick, 1155; at consecration of Mellifont church, and gave 60 oz. of gold to Lord and

Ua Cerbhaill.—*cont.*

- clergy; 1157; k. of Oriel, fettered O'Haughey, k. U.; pleaded for him with O'Loughlin; got Mourne from O'Loughlin, 1165; protection of violated; gave hostages to O'Conor; invaded Tyrone, 1166; mortally wounded whilst drunk, 1168.
- Ben-Midhe, d. of Donnchadh, w. of O'Flynn, q. of Ui-Tuirtre and Fir-Li, ob., 1176.
- Cu-Caisil, k. of Farney, ob., 1123.
- Gallbrat, royal-heir of Tara, ob., 1058.
- Mael-Isu, made coarb of Patrick, 1184; bp. of Oriel (Clogher), ob., 1187.
- Maelruanaigh, at war with O'Donnell, 1522.
- Muircertach, k. of Farney S., made raid in Bregia; overtaken and sl. with great slaughter, 1125.
- Murchadh, with O'Conor at Dublin, 1170; k. of Oriel, defeated De Courey, 1178; died after penance, 1189.
- Tadhg, defeated and sl., 1407; w. of, Mor O'Brien, ob., 1421.
- Ua Cernachain (of Lune, Meath), *Son of the Night*, sl. in raid near Ardee, 1159.
- Ua Cetfadha (O'Keating), Cathal, sl. by Lagenians, 1087.
- Conor, died on hosting of Munster into Meath, 1084.
- Cu-Muman, s. of Ruaidhri, ob., 1033.
- Domnall, glory of Munster, ob., 1045.
- Ua Cianain (O'Keenan), Adam, canon of Lisgool, ob., 1373.
- Aedh the Black, ob., 1533.
- Brian, s. of Cormac, stringed-instrumentalist, ob., 1537.
- Gilla-Padraig, the O'Keenan, s. of Tadhg, ob., 1504.
- Gilla-na-naem, ab. of Lisgool, ob., 1348.
- — s. of John, s. of Gilla-na-naem, s. of Ruaidhri sen., vicar of Cleenish, ob., 1483.

Ua Cianain.—cont.

- Gilla-na-naem, . of Ruaidhri, ob., 1406.
- John, herenagh of Muintir-Cianain in Cleenish, Lough Erne, historian, ob., 1400.
- Mael-Muire, s. of Tadhg, professor of history and poetry, ob., 1459.
- Mael-Sechlainn, historian and poet, died of plague, 1520.
- Ruaidhri, historian, ob., 1387.
- — ollam of Maguire in history, ob., 1483.
- Tadhg, historian, ob., 1469.
- Ua Ciardhai (O'Carey and O'Keary), k. of Carbury (Meath), ob., 1080.*
- k. of Carbury, fell in defeat of O'Rourke's cavalry, 1128.
- Aedh, blinded, 1000.
- Cusleibhe, k. of Carbury, sl. by his sept, 1087.
- Fergal, k. of Carbury, sl. by O'Flanagan, 1046.
- Maelmuaidh, k. of Carbury, sl., 1115.
- Maelruanaidh, k. of Carbury, sl. by his sept, 1024.
- Maelruanaigh, k. of Carbury, 1165; sl., 1174.
- Muircertach, royal-heir of Carbury, sl., 1002.
- Ualgarc, k. of Carbury, made great foray in Morgallion; defeated a few drunken members of Mael-Sechlainn's household who opposed them; defeated and sl., with loss of spoil, by Mael-Sechlainn, 1013.
- Ua Ciarmhaic (O'Kirby), of Aine, Desmond hostage, sl. by Torlogh O'Conor, 1124.*
- s. of Cerball, k. of Aine, with Maelmordha in Emly outrage, 1123.
- Gilla-Ailbe, k. of Aine-Cliach, ob., 1109.
- Gilla-caech, deacon, decapitated for outrage to Ailbe and Lord, 1123.
- Murtagh, k. of Aine, sl., 1115.

Ua.—cont.

- Ua Ciflichain, Maelruanaigh, coarb (ab.) of Fore, ob., 1117.*
- Ua Cinaedha (O'Kenny), Dubdalethe, herenagh of Cork, ob., 1057.*
- Eochaidh, herenagh of Trim, ob., 1059.
- Flann, herenagh of Trim, chief bardic professor of Meath, ob., 1100.
- Mael-Brighte, herenagh of Artrea, died in penance, 1127.
- Ua Cindfiacch, Aichlech, ob., 771.*
- Ua Cinnfaelaidh (O'Kennealy), Conor, k. of Connello bar., co. Limerick, sl., 1049.*
- Ua Cirdubain (O'Kirwan), Maenach, herenagh of Louth, ob., 1045.*
- Muiredach, herenagh of Louth, sl. by Midians, 1102.
- Ua Cleirichen, Conaing, s. of William, historian, ob., 1467.*
- Iron-knee, k. of Ui-Cairpri, ob., 1045.
- Oenghus, (Patrician) steward of Dal-Cais, ob., 1108.
- Ua Cleircin, Cellach, coarb of Finnian and Mocholmoe (ab. of Moville and Dromore), ob., 1043.*
- Ua Cleirigh (O'Clery), Braen, fell in defeat of Eli, 1033.*
- Diarmait, s. of Tadhg the Lamé, historian and poet, sl., 1522.
- Gilla-Isu, bp. of Achonry, ob., 1230.
- the Swarthy Gillie, ollam of O'Donnell in history, ob., 1527.
- Tuathal, ollam of O'Donnell in poetry, ob., 1512.
- Ua Clothagain, Cormac, (Patrician) steward of Munster, died in penance, 1073.*
- Gilla-Crist, lector of Armagh, ob., 1071.
- Ua Clucain, Ferdomnach, coarb (ab.) of Kells, ob., 1114.*
- Ua Clumain, Aenghus, bp. of Achonry, ob., 1263.*
- s. of, 1493.

Ua.—*cont.*

- Ua Cnaill, Cathusach, bp. of Connaught (Tuam) ob., 1117.
- Ua Cobhtaigh (O'Coffey), Ainmire, ab. of Derry, died after penance, 1214.
- Domnall, poet, sl., 1446.
- Mael-Patraic, ob., 1193.
- Muircertach the Lame, ob., 1478.
- Muiredach, bp. of Cenel-Eogain (Derry), ob.; panegyric of, 1173; f. of bp. O'Murray, 1185.
- of Coonagh, Desmond hostage, sl. by Torlogh O'Conor, 1124.
- Ua Coemain, s. of Niall, sl. 1180.
- Sitriuc, persecutor of Armagh, fell in defeat of Ergal Ford, 1080.
- Ua Coemorain, Cellach, coarb of Cainnech (ab. of Aghaboe), ob., 1108.
- Ua Coindlis, *see* Ua Cuindlis.
- Ua Coinneen, timpanist, chief ollam of N. of I., sl. by Cenel-Conaill, 1177.
- Ua Colla, Cillenen, ab. of Fahan, ob., 725.
- Ua Colmain (O'Colman), Cellach, bp. of Ferns, ob., 1117.
- Ua Conaing, Irgalach, slew Niall, s. of Cernach (Sotal), 701; sl. by Britons in Ireland's Eye, 702.
- Ua Conaing (O'Gunning), Etru, royal-heir of Munster, sl. by Emly community, 1032.
- Mael-Sechlainn, k. of Dal-Cais, died in penance, 1105.
- Ua Conallain (O'Conallan), Abraham, elected abp. of Armagh, and went to Rome, 1257; ob., 1260.
- Ua Conbeathad, Cinaedh, chief of Cenel-Binnigh, ob., 1075.
- Ua Concenainn (O'Concannon), Aedh, k. of Ui-Diarmata, fell in btl. of Turlach-Adhnaich, 1067.
- — slew Domnall O'Naghten, 1276.
- Domnall, k. of Ui-Diarmata, sl., 1181.
- Muircertach, s. of Uatu, k. of Ui-Diarmata, ob. 1188.
- Muirghis, k. of Ui-Diarmata, ob., 1105.

Ua Concenainn.—*cont.*

- Muirghis, s. of Uatu, drowned, 1190.
- Uatu, k. of Ui-Diarmata, died a cleric, 1167.
- Ua Conchaille, Gilla-Domangairt, k. of Oneilland, ob., 1059.
- Maelduin, k. of Oneilland, sl. by Ui Dorthain, 1024.
- Ua Conchobhair (O'Conor), ollam of, 1468.
- ollam of in history, 1487.
- set free, 1420.
- s. of the ab., 1404.
- Aedh Blind-eye taken, 1381.
- — [of the Gapped Spear] slew Donnchadh O'Rourke, 1039; slew Niall O'Rourke, 1047; blinded Amalgaidh, k. W. C., 1051; made hosting to, razed fort and choked well of, Kincora, 1061; slew O'Flaherty, k. W. C., in btl., 1062; submitted to Mac Lochlainn; 60 of his people smothered in cave, 1063; arch-k. C., sl. by Aedh O'Rourke in btl. of Turlach-Adhnaich; quatrain giving A.D. date of slaying, 1067.
- — s. of Aedh the Brefnian, raided Tireragh, 1336; made k. C., 1342; k. C., sl., 1350.
- — s. of Aedh, s. of Feidhlimidh, sl., 1249.
- — s. of Cathal, s. of Feidhlimidh, sl., 1481.
- — s. of Cathal the Blind, k. C., sl., 1274.
- — the Brefnian, s. of Cathal the Red, 1298, 1301, 1302, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310 (k. C., sl.), 1311.
- — s. of Cathal Red Hand [s. of Torlogh sen.], 1211, 1213, 1225 (made k. C.), 1226, 1227; deposed by Connacians, sl. by Foreigners, 1228; ss. of, 1247.
- — s. of Eoghan, s. of Ruaidhri, s. of Aedh, s. of Cathal Red Hand, s. of Torlogh sen., made k. C., 1293; raided Clann-Muircertaigh, razed Sligo cas.; raided, 1294; deposed 1296; sl., 1309; other reference, 1300.

Ua Conchobhair.—*cont.*

- Aedh, s. of Feidhlimidh, k. C., 1257; gave hostages to O'Neill and got those of O'Reillys and all Ui-Briuin, 1258; blinded hostages of Ui-Briuin, 1259; defeated foreigners of N. of I., 1260; raided and defeated Brefny, 1261; raided Foreigners of Sliabh-Lugha and Ciaraidhe; submitted to Mac William, 1262; razed Sligo cas., 1265; invaded Clanricard, 1265 (D); defeated De Burgh, 1270; razed cass. of Athleague, Roscommon, Sligo, Templehouse, 1271; Rindoon, 1272; ob., 1274.
- — the Momonian, s. of Feidhlimidh, came from M. to C.; raided Clann-Muircertaigh, 1276; k.C., sl., 1280.
- — s. of Feidhlimidh, 1340, 1341, 1342, 1352, 1366; k. C., ob., 1368; ss. of, 1381, 1382, 1388; w. of, d. of Walter de Burgh, ob., 1364; other reference, 1385.
- — s. of Magnus, razed Buninna cas., 1310; sl., 1315.
- — s. of Muircertach, s. of Tadhg, s. of Mailruanaigh, sl., 1309.
- — s. of Ruaidhri [=next Aedh?], s. of, k. W. C., ob., 1091.
- — s. of Ruaidhri [=previous Aedh?], ss. of attacked and seriously injured Torlogh O'Connor, k. C., 1115.
- — the Momonian, s. of Ruaidhri, 1204; usurped kingship of C.; oppression of, 1228; k. C. again, 1232; sl., 1233; s. of sl., 1233.
- — of the Quill, s. of Ruaidhri, sl., 1338; gs. of, sl., 1391.
- — s. of Tadhg, s. of Magnus, 1328.
- — s. of Torlogh, became k. C.; razed Ballindoon, 1352; sl., 1356.
- Ailbi, d. of Tadhg, ob., 1307.
- Ardgar, bp. of Elphin, ob., 1215.
- Son of Art, taken, 1493.
- Brian, sl., 1028.
- — royal-heir of C., sl. by his sept, 1029.

Ua Conchobhair.—*cont.*

- Brian of the Derry, sl., 1249.
- — the Freckled, s. of Aedh, s. of Feidhlimidh, future k. C., ob., 1418.
- — of Ui-Maine, s. of Conor, s. of Torlogh, sl. in btl. near Ardee, 1159.
- — s. of Donnchadh the Swarthy, sl., 1306.
- — s. of Feidhlimidh, s. of Magnus, ob., 1527.
- — s. of Muircertach, ob., 1369.
- — Blind-eye, s. of Tadhg, s. of Eoghan, s. of, sl., 1516.
- — s. of Tadhg, s. of Ruaidhri, sl., 1378.
- — s. of Torlogh, pillaged Sligo, 1236.
- — s. of Torlogh, sl., 1318.
- — the Brefnian, s. of Torlogh, ob., 1184; s. of sl., 1198.
- — of Leyny, s. of Torlogh, sl., 1181.
- Cablaigh, Mor, d. of Cathal, *port of the three enemies*, ob., 1395.
- Cathal the Black, 1406, 1419.
- — jun., ss. of, 1380, 1385, 1398.
- — the Long-haired, blinded, 1257.
- — Red-hand, k. C., ship of founded, 1190; made peace with Cathal, Carrach, 1199; expelled, 1200 or 1201; aided by O'Neill, De Courcy, and De Lacy, 1201; took Torlogh O'Connor, 1202; made peace with Torlogh, 1203; died in Cistercian habit; panegyric of 1224; w. of, Mor O'Brien, ob., 1218; other references to, 1460, 1505.
- — s. of Aedh, sl., 1082; gss. of defeated Torlogh O'Brien and Dal-Cais at Lackan, 1117.
- — s. of Aedh the Brefnian, s. of Cathal the Red, 1340, 1357, 1363; sl., 1366; other references, 1395.
- — s. of Aedh, s. of Cathal Red-blinded, 1257.

Ua Conchobhair.—*cont.*

- Cathal, s. of Aedh, s. of Eoghan, 1321 (slew Ruaidhri O'Connor, k. C.), 1329, 1330, 1339; ob., 1361.
- — s. of Cathal, 1357, 1359, 1360; ob., 1362.
- — s. of Conor the Red, made k. C., 1280; deposed, 1288: defeated, Magnus O'Connor, 1291; made k. C. again; sl., 1293.
- — Carrach, s. of Conor of Maenmagh, s. of Torlogh sen., burned Killaloe, 1185; slew s. of Brian the Brefnian, 1198; slew instigator of his father's slaying, 1189; made peace with Cathal Red-hand, 1199; made k. C.; defeated De Courcy and De Lacy, 1201; sl., 1202.
- — s. of Domnall, s. of Tadhg, s. of Brian, s. of Andrew, s. of Brian of Leyny, s. of Torlogh sen., 1307, 1315, 1317; deposed Torlogh, made k. C., raided Mac Dermot, 1318; took Mac Dermot and his w., 1320; sl., 1324.
- — s. of the Liathanach, ab. of Trinity, elected bp. of Elphin, 1309; ob., 1343.
- — s. of Ruaidhri, 1381, 1407, 1420; s. of, 1430.
- — s. of Tighernan, sl., 1260.
- Charles, s. of Cathal, sl., 1233.
- the Cleric, sl., 1044; other reference, 1056.
- Conor, s. of Aedh, ob., 1244.
- — s. of Aedh, sl., 1304.
- — s. of Aedh, s. of Cathal Red-hand, 1240; ob., 1243.
- — s. of Aedh, s. of Ruaidhri, sl., 1232.
- — the Red, s. of Aedh the Brefnian, sl., 1315.
- — s. of Cathal, s. of Uran, s. of Torlogh, drowned, 1190.
- — the Red, s. of Cathal, 1296.
- — s. of Diarmait, s. of Magnus, sl., 1279.

Ua Conchobhair.—*cont.*

- Conor, s. of Fergal, s. of Muircertach, sl., 1275.
- — s. of Donnchadh the Swarthy, sl., 1340.
- — of Maenmagh, s. of Ruaidhri, taken by his f., 1177; fought O'Kelly, 1180; defeated Donnchadh O'Connor, 1182; at war with his f., 1183, or 1184; at war with his f., became k. C., 1185; defeated De Courcy, 1188; sl., 1189.
- — s. of Tadhg, s. of Brian, s. of Andrew, s. of Brian of Leyny, defeated Rosclogher bar., 1330; taken, 1342.
- — s. of Tighernan, sl., 1273.
- — s. of Torlogh, made k. of Dublin by his f., 1126.
- — the Tawny, s. of Torlogh, sl., 1237.
- Cormac, ruse of, 1247.
- — s. of Ruaidhri, s. of Domnall, 1336; raided Rosclogher bar., 1337; taken, 1342.
- Cu-aithne, ob., 1376.
- Derborgaill, d. of Magnus, 1315; ob., 1316.
- Diarmait, s. of Magnus, s. of Torlogh, 1202, 1211; ob., 1241.
- — s. s. of Ruaidhri, captured his f., 1202; slew Muircertach O'Connor, 1204; sl., 1221.
- — the Red, s. of Tadhg, sl., 1309.
- Domnall, s. of Aedh the Brefnian, ob., 1356.
- — s. of Brian, s. of Tadhg, s. of Andrew, s. of Brian of Leyny, s. of Torlogh sen., tanist of C., sl., 1307; ss. of, 1335.
- — s. of Cathal, jun., sl., 1377.
- — s. of Coarb of Coman (ab. of Roscommon), archdeacon of Elphin, ob., 1308.
- — s. of Conor, s. of Tighernan, sl., 1260.
- — s. of Donnchadh, s. of Magnus, sl., 1273; ss. of, 1308.

Ua Conchobhair.—*cont.*

- Domnall, s. of Feidhlimidh, s. of Torlogh Carrach, ob., 1527.
- — s. of John, s. of Domnall, sl., 1336.
- — s. of Magnus, sl., 1315.
- — s. of Magnus, s. of Muircertach, the Momonian, 1267; ob., 1274.
- — s. of Ruaidhri, deposed by Murtagh O'Brien, who made his cousin, Torlogh, k. (C.), 1106; royal-heir of C., ob., 1118.
- — s. of Tadhg, sl., 1082.
- — s. of Tadhg, 1294, 1303.
- — s. of Tadhg, s. of Domnall of Erris, sl., 1317.
- — s. of Domnall, s. of Torlogh the Blind, s. of Torlogh the Brown, sl., 1487.
- Donnchadh, bp. of Elphin, ob., 1244.
- — the Foreign, sl., 1328.
- — of Owney, s. of Aedh, s. of Ruaidhri, sl., 1238.
- — sen., s. of Diarmait, s. of Ruaidhri, sl., 1233.
- — s. of Eoghan, ob., 1292.
- — the Swarthy, s. of Magnus, s. of Muircertach, ob., 1288; d. of, 1339.
- — s. of Muircertach, ob., 1378.
- — s. of Muirghis, s. of Donnchadh, s. of Tomaltach, sl., 1278.
- — of Owney, s. of Ruaidhri, sl., 1200.
- Dubcblaigh, d. of O'Conor, ob., 1375.
- Dubessa, d. of Ruaidhri, w. of Mac Dermot, died a nun, 1229.
- Edain, d. of Cathal jun., w. of Brian O'Kelly, ob., 1393.
- Eoghan the Fair, s. of k. C., ob., 1362.
- — Blind-eye, s. of Magnus, sl., 1480.
- — s. of Ruaidhri, k. C., sl., 1274.
- — s. of Ruaidhri, k. C., ob., 1421.

Ua Conchobhair.—*cont.*

- Feidhlimidh, s. of Aedh, s. of Eoghan, made k. C., 1310; raided Clann-Muirecertaigh, 1311; went against Bruce, 1315; ob., 1316; s. of, 1346.
- — s. of Aedh of the Quill, sl., 1369.
- — (s. of Cathal Red-hand) k. C., 1226; taken, 1232; invaded C.; razed Hag's cas. and Galway cas., 1233; pillaged Rindoon, 1237; visited k. of England, 1240; invaded Tyrconell, 1242; went to aid k. of England, 1245; expelled from C., 1249; returned and put Torlogh O'Conor to flight, 1250; submitted to Mac William, 1262; ob., 1265, or 1267.
- s. of Eoghan, ss. of, 1488.
- Ferghal, s. of Muirghis, s. of Donnchadh, s. of Tomaltach, sl., 1278.
- Finnghuala, d. of Feidhlimidh, abbess of Kilcreevanty, ob., 1301.
- — d. of Magnus, ob., 1310.
- — d. of Magnus, s. of Cathal, ob., 1392.
- — d. of Torlogh, s. of Aedh, s. of Eoghan, k. C., w. of O'Kelly, ob., 1404.
- The Gamester, descendants of, 1516.
- Gilla-Isu, s. of the Liathanach, bp. of Elphin, ob., 1296.
- The Black Gillie, s. of Aedh, s. of Ruaidhri the Freckled, ob., 1536.
- The Red Gillie, s. of Lochlann, 1274.
- Gormlaith, d. of Cathal, s. of Ruaidhri, died in pilgrimage at Armagh, 1063.
- — d. of Domnall, w. of O'Rourke, ob., 1425.
- John the Freckled, ss. of, 1511.
- — s. of Domnall, sl., 1337.
- — Blind-eye, s. of Magnus, s. of Eoghan, sl., 1488.
- — s. of Mahon, sl., 1391.

Ua Conchobhair.—*cont.*

- John, s. of Muircertach, s. of Eoghan, sl., 1489.
- — the Lagenian, s. of Ruaidhri, sl., 1381.
- Lasarfhina, d. of Cathal Red-hand, ob., 1282.
- — d. of Torlogh, w. of Mac Rannell the Black, ob., 1381.
- Lochlainn, s. of Muircertach, ob., 1357.
- Mael-Isu, 1217.
- — ob., 1224.
- Mael-Sechlainn, s. of Conor of Maenmagh, razed Foreign castle and slew many Foreigners at, 1184; ob., 1220.
- — s. of Conor the Red, sl., 1311.
- — s. of Tadhg, bp. of Elphin, ob., 1262.
- — s. of Torlogh, sl., 1279.
- Mael-Sechnaill, s. of Aedh, s. of Torlogh, sl., 1181.
- Magnus, s. of Aedh the Brefnian, sl., 1330.
- — s. of Art, sl., 1273.
- — s. of Cathal, s. of Andrew [*recte*, Domnall], sl., 1340.
- — s. of Cathal jun., ob., 1378.
- — jun., s. of Cathal, sl., 1366; s. of, 1363.
- — s. of Conor the Red, 1285, 1288 (became k. C. by force), 1289, 1291, 1292; ob., 1293; 50 of his people sl., 1293.
- — s. of Domnall, tanist of C., 1316.
- — s. of Magnus, sl., 1308.
- — s. of Magnus sl., 1315.
- — s. of Tomaltach, taken, 1296.
- — s. of Torlogh, sl., 1181.
- Mahon, s. of Magnus, ob., 1375.
- Maurice, bp. of Elphin, ob. 1284.
- Mor, d. of O'Conor, w. of O'Farrell, ob., 1356.
- — d. of Feidhlimidh, ob., 1293.
- — d. of Torlogh, ob., 1190.

Ua Conchobhair.—*cont.*

- Muircertach, s. of Aedh, s. of Eoghan, ob., 1361.
- — s. of Aedh, s. of Torlogh, sl., 1181.
- — s. of Cathal, s. of Aedh the Brefnian, d. of, w. of Mac Dermot, ob., 1416.
- — of Teffia, s. of Conor of Maenmagh, s. of Ruaidhri, sl., 1204.
- — s. of Domnall, s. of Tadhg, lord of Carbury and Calry, ob., 1329.
- — the Red, s. of Domnall of Erris, sl., 1363.
- — s. of Magnus, sl., 1294.
- — jun., s. of Muircertach, s. of Eoghan, sl., 1489.
- — the Momonian, s. of Torlogh sen., w. of, Fethfolighi Mac Dermot, ob., 1231.
- Murchadh, s. of Ruaidhri, turned against and blinded by his f., 1177.
- — s. of Tadhg, sl., 1291.
- Niall, royal-heir of C., sl., 1025.
- — the Swarthy, sl., 1105.
- — the Tawny, 1288, 1291, 1292.
- The Swarthy Parson, s. of Tighernan, sl., 1278.
- Ragnailt, d. of Aedh, s. of Feidhlimidh, ob., 1393.
- Ruaidhri [s. of Aedh of the Gapped Spear], k. C., submitted to Torlogh O'Brien, 1076; slew Cathal O'Conor, 1082; won btl. in Corran, 1087; gave hostages to and went to Munster with O'Loughlin, 1088; arch-k. of C., blinded by O'Flaherty by stratagem, 1092; died in pilgrimage at Clonmacnoise, 1118.
- — s. of Aedh, drowned, 1244.
- — s. of Aedh, ob., 1356.
- — s. of Aedh, the Brefnian, sl., 1380.
- — s. of Aedh, s. of Cathal, drowned in Shannon, 1243.
- — s. of Cathal, 1306; raided by his b., Aedh, 1308; made lord of Sil-

Ua Conchobhair —*con.*

- Muiredaigh; defeated, 1309; razed Buninna cas., 1310; defeated O'Reillys, 1314; raised host and razed castles in C., 1315; sl., 1316.
- Ruaidhri, s. of Cathal, s. of Domnall, 1342, 1348; sl., 1350.
- — s. of Domnall sl., 1315.
- — s. of Donnchadh, s. of Eoghan, made k. C.; deposed, 1316; sl., 1321.
- — s. of Donnchadh the Swarthy, 1293.
- — s. of Torlogh, came across Shannon, & gave hostages to O'Loughlin in Teffia; got C. in return, 1161; led hosting to Leinster & Oriel, drove Mac Murrough over sea; invaded Cenel-Conaill, got hostages, gave presents; invaded Leinster, Ossory, & Munster, made arch-k. by kk. of Munster, 1166; led hosting to Armagh, thence to pillage Tyrone, home through Fermanagh, 1167; led hosting to Munster, which he divided between Mac Carthy and O'Brien, and levied eric of Murtagh O'Brien on, 1168; k. I., founded lectures for Irish and Scottish students in Armagh, 1169; fled from Mac Murrough and Strongbow at Dublin; slew hostages of Mac Murrough, 1170; captured his s., Conor; blinded his s., Murchadh. 1177; defeated Donnchadh O'Conor, 1182; at war with his s., Conor of Maenmagh, 1183, 1184, 1185; expelled by Conor of Maenmagh, his s., 1186; went to Cenel-Conaill to seek aid to regain kingship, 1191; k. I., died in penance, 1198, or [correct date] 1199; d. of, w. of O'Muldory, sl., 1176; ss. of, 1225, 1230, 1237.
- — s. of Torlogh, taken, escaped and retaken, 1272, or 1275; slew two O'Naghtens, 1273; sl., 1278.
- — s. of Torlogh, s. of Aedh, s. of Eoghan, became k. C., 1368; at war with Clan-Muircertaigh, 1370; took

Ua Conchobhair.—*cont.*

- Roscommon cas., 1375; bought peace from Mac Dermot; defeated Mac William and O'Kelly, 1377; defeated, 1381; took Connaught chiefs prisoners in his own assembly, 1382; ob., 1384; after his death arose the rival septs, *Brown and Red.*
- Tadhg, s. of, sl., 1180.
- — [of the White Steed] *q.v.*
- — s. of Aedh, sl. by Clare-Galway and W. C. by stratagem, 1062.
- — the Blind, s. of Aedh, s. of Cathal Red-hand, 1238; taken prisoner, 1242; blinded and emasculated, 1243; ob., 1272.
- — s. of Aedh, s. of Torlogh Carrach, ob., 1488.
- — s. of Cathal, s. of Domnall, 1302, 1331; ob., 1334.
- — s. of Cathal jun., sl., 1404.
- — s. of the Cleric, sl. by Ui-Maine, 1056.
- — s. of Cormac, sl., 1237.
- — s. of Domnall of Erris, 1278; sl., 1283.
- — of the battle-axe, s. of Feidhlimidh, s. of Eoghan, s. of, 1516; ss. of, 1511.
- — s. of Mael-Sechlainn, s. of Donnchadh, s. of Domnall, s. of Maghnus, s. of Torlogh, sl., 1307.
- — s. of Maghnus, sl., 1307.
- — s. of Ruaidhri, won btl. of Fenagh, 1094; royal heir of C., sl. by his sept, 1097.
- — s. of Ruaidhri, s. of Cathal, taken, 1338; liberated, 1340; raided Moylurg, 1367; ob., 1374.
- — s. of Torlogh, 1275; sl., 1278.
- — s. of Torlogh, sl., 1328.
- Tighernan, s. of Cathal, sl., 1226.
- Tomaltach, bp. of Elphin, 1246.
- — became coarb of Patrick, made Cenel-Eogain circuit, got large cess and left blessing, 1181; resigned

Ua Conchobhair.—*cont.*

- coarbship of Patrick, 1114; coarb of Patrick, primate of I., ob., 1201.
- Tomaltach, s. of Torlogh, s. of Mael-Sechlain, apb. of Tuam, 1258, 1259; ob., 1279.
- Torlogh, s. of Aedh, ob., 1268.
- — s. of Aedh [s. of Aedh], k. C., 1247, 1249; fled Connaught from Feidlimidh, 1250; ss. of, 1273, 1276.
- — s. of Aedh, s. of Eoghan, made k. C., 1317; deposed in favour of Cathal, 1318; slew Cathal, k., and again became k. C., 1324; defeated, 1228; at war with Mac Dermots, 1329; defeated De Burgh; made peace with Mac Dermot, 1330; took O'Kelly, 1333; built cas. at Athlone, 1337; abandoned his w., Derbail, d. of O'Donnell, and took w. of De Burgh, 1339; at war with Mac Dermot, 1340; took Roscommon cas., 1341; at war with and defeated by Mac Dermot; expelled, 1342; sl., 1345; d. of, w. of O'Reilly, killed by fall, 1360.
- — s. of Aedh [the Brefnian], sl., 1356
- — s. of Eoghan, 1287, 1288; sl., 1291; ss. of, 1287.
- — [s. of Ruaidhri] k. I., born, 1088; made k. C. by Murtagh O'Brien, 1106; submitted to Domnall O'Loughlin, 1114; attacked and seriously injured at Athbo by ss. of Aedh O'Conor; raided Thomond to Limerick and took many captives and large cattle-spoil, 1115; led hosting into Munster to Glanmire, gave Desmond to Mac Carthy and Thomond to ss. of Diarmait O'Brien and took hostages from all; to Dublin, liberated Tara hostages and got hostages of Leinster and Ossory, 1118; gave false peace to O'Loughlin and O'Melaghlin, 1120; led hosting to Desmond and wasted from Magh-Feimen to Tralee, 1121; led hosting to Loch-Sailech, Meath, and got submission of k. L. and

Ua Conchobhair.—*cont.*

- Foreigners; w. of, Mor O'Loughlin, died, 1122; slew Desmond hostages, 1124; led hosting to, expelled Murchadh O'Melaghlin from kingship of, and put 3 kk. over, Meath, 1125; led hosting to and took hostages of Leinster, made royal progress to, and made his s. k. of, Dublin; made raid into Desmond and took countless cattle-spoil, 1126; led hosting to Desmond and took hostages of Munster, 1127; turned against by Munster and Leinster; s. of deposed by Leinster and Foreigners; Domnall put as k. over Leinster and Foreigners by; w. of, Tailtiu O'Melaghlin, ob., 1127; raided Leinster by Wexford and Dublin, 1128; built Athlone castle, 1129; led raid-hosting to Munster and pillaged Connello, 1131; arch-k. C., ob., 1156.
- — s. of Ruaidhri, s. of Torlogh, 1190; taken by Cathal Red-hand, 1202; made peace with Cathal Red-hand and got land, 1203; raided Moylurg, 1211; usurped kingship of C., 1225.
- Tuathal, s. of Muircertach, 1292; sl., 1293.
- Una, d. of Feidhlimidh, ob., 1310.
- — d. of Tadhg, w. of Maguire, ob., 1395.
- the Brown:—
At war with O'Donnell, 1522.
- Aedh Blind-eye, s. of Aedh, s. of Torlogh, sl., 1397.
- — s. of Aedh, s. of Torlogh jun. the Brown, s. of Aedh, s. of Torlogh, s. of Aedh, s. of Eoghan, made O'Conor, 1486; other reference, 1487.
- — s. of Conor, ob., 1461.
- Cu-aithne, s. of Cu-aithne, sl. 1397.
- Eoghan Blind-eye, s. of Feidhlimidh Snub-nose, s. of Torlogh jun. the Brown, s. of Aedh, s. of Torlogh, s. of Aedh, s. of Eoghan, ob., 1485.

Ua Conchobhair.—*cont.*

- Feidhlimidh, s. of Torlogh, defeated and sl., 1474.
- Ruaidhri, s. of [Aedh] the O'Conor, ob., 1488.
- Torlogh jun. the Brown [eponymous head], s. of Aedh, s. of Torlogh, s. of Aedh, s. of Eoghan, made k. C., 1384; raided by O'Conor the Red and Mac Dermot, 1388; defeated, 1397; invaded Ui-Maine, 1404; defeated Mac Dermot, 1405; j.-k. C., sl., 1406; ss. of 1404, 1430, 1446.
- of Corcomroe :—
 - ob., 1485.
 - s. of, sl., 1469.
- Conor, s. of Mael-Sechlainn, k. of Corcomroe, ob., 1104.
- Feidhlimidh of the Hospitality, s. of Domnall, k. of Corcomroe, ob., 1365; ss. of, 1422.
- Half-Red Gillie, sl., 1168.
- Lochlainn, s. of Conor, taken, blinded and died thereof, 1296.
- Mael-Sechlainn, k. of Corcomroe, died in penance, 1113.
- Muircertach, of Corcomroe, sl. by his nephews, 1431.
- Rughraidhe, k. of Corcomroe, sl., 1422.
- Faly :—
 - Art an bogain, s. of Conn, s. of the Calbach, 1483; sl. by his b., Cathair, 1485.
- [Brian, s. of Cathair the Red] defeated Saxons and the Justiciary, 1537.
- The Calbach, defeated, 1289; sl., 1305.
- — s. Murchadh, k. of Offaly, defeated Foreigners, 1414; taken and escaped, 1419; submitted to O'Neill, 1430; ob.; panegyric of, 1458; d. of, w. of Niall O'Donnell, 1433; w. of, Margaret O'Carroll, entertained literati of I., 1433; ob., 1451.
- — s. of the O'Conor, Cathair, s. of Conn, s. of the Calbach, sl., 1492.

Ua Conchobhair.—*cont.*

- Cathair, horse-soldier of Henry O'Neill, sl., 1489.
- — future k. of Offaly, sl., 1370.
- — s. of Conn, s. of the Calbach, made k. of Offaly, 1474; slew his b., Art, 1485; defeated; hung Cathal and Torlogh O'Conor, 1493; aided Justiciary against Clanricard, at Knockdoe, 1504; sl., 1511.
- Cathal, future k. of Offaly, sl., 1408.
- — s. of Muircertach, s. of Feidhlimidh, hung by Cathair O'Conor, 1495.
- — s. of Tadhg, s. of the Calbach, ob., 1495.
- Conn, s. of Art, s. of Conn, sl., 1492.
- — s. of the Calbach, made k. of Offaly, 1458; defeated and taken, 1459; defeated Foreigners, 1460, 1466; at war with O'Conor and Foreigners, 1471; ob., 1474.
- Conor, k. of Offaly, sl., 1115.
- Cu-aifne, k. of Offaly, ob., 1130.
- Feidhlimidh, s. of the Calbach, ob., 1451.
- — s. of Cathair, future k. of Offaly, ob., 1400.
- Finnghuala, d. of the Calbach, s. of Murchadh, w. of O'Donnell and O'Neill, ob., 1493.
- Maelmordha, sl., 1305.
- Maurice the Bald, sl., 1389.
- Muircertach, sl., 1305.
- — s. of Muircertach, k. of Offaly, ob., 1384.
- Murchadh, defeated Foreigners, 1385; k. of Offaly, ob., 1421.
- — s. of Cathair, s. of Conn, s. of the Calbach, sl., 1484.
- Rughraidhe, s. of Cathair, s. of Conn, s. of the Calbach, ob., 1501.
- Tadhg, s. of Cathair, taken, 1493.

Ua Conchobhair.—cont.

- Tadhg, s. of the Calbach, s. of Murchadh, ob., 1471.
- Torlogh the Freckled, s. of, taken 1493.
- — s. of Tadhg, hung by Cathair O'Connor, 1493.
- of Keenaght :—
 - slew k. of Keenaght, 1100.
- Conor, k. of Keenaght, died in penance, 1094.
- Dunchad, k. of Keenaght, sl. by his sept, 1104.
- Kerry :—
 - sl., 1115.
- and his w. ob., 1485.
- w. of, Eveleen, d. of Knight of Glen, ob., 1524.
- k. of Kerry, sl. on Loch-Cime hosting, 1067.
- k. of Kerry, s. of, sl. in Dalaraide, 1103.
- Macbeathad, k. of Kerry, ob., 1086.
- MacCraith, k. of N. Kerry, ob., 1165.
- the Red :—
 - Aedh, s. of Feidhlimidh, ss. of, 1397.
- — s. of, sl., 1430.
- — s. of the O'Connor, Feidhlimidh the Fair, s. of Tadhg, s. of Torlogh the Red, taken, 1489.
- Art, s. of Feidhlimidh the Fair, 1487.
- Brian, s. of Brian the Freckled, s. of Aedh, s. of Feidhlimidh, ob., 1487.
- — s. of Torlogh Carrach, 1494.
- Cathal the Black, s. of O'Connor the Red, ob., 1433.
- Cathal jun., ss. of, 1397.
- Conn, s. of Feidhlimidh the Fair, s. of Tadhg, s. of Torlogh the Red, 1487 ; sl., 1493.
- Diarmait, ob., 1419.
- — the Red, s. of Tadhg, sl., 1446.
- Eoghan, ss. of, burned Sligo, 1445.
- Feidhlimidh, s. of Cathl jun., 1397.
- — the Fair, s. of Tadhg, s. of Torlogh the Red, s. of Eedh, s. of Feidhli-

Ua Conchobhair.—cont.

- midh, s. of Aedh, s. of Eoghan, town of burned, 1487 ; made O'Connor, 1488 ; k. C., ob., 1490 ; gss. of, 1487.
- John, s. of Torlogh Carrach, 1494.
- Ross, s. of Feidhlimidh the Fair, sl., 1487.
- Ruaidhri, s. of Torlogh, sl., 1494.
- Tadhg, s. of Torlogh, j.-k. C., ob., 1464.
- Torlogh the Red [eponymous head] s. of Aedh, s. of Feidhlimidh, s. of Aedh, s. of Eoghan, slew Bermingham in single combat, 1373 ; made k. C., 1384 ; raided O'Connor the Brown, 1388 ; defeated O'Connor the Brown, 1397 ; invaded Tirerrill, 1398 ; defeated, 1399 ; defeated Clanricard and Cathal O'Connor, 1407 ; ob., 1426.
- — s. of Feidlimidh the Fair, 1487 ; sl., 1489.
- — the Red, s. of O'Connor the Red, 1533.
- Sligo :
 - Brian, s. of Domnall, s. of Muircertach, made O'Connor Sligo, 1403 ; led hosting against Irish and Foreigners of Connaught, 1412 ; wasted Tirhugh, 1419 ; built Bundrowes cas. 1420 ; invaded Kilmaine, 1430 ; ob., 1440 ; descendants of, 1512 ; ss. of, 1420.
- — s. of Feidhlimidh, s. of Magnus, at war with O'Donnell, 1526.
- — Blind-eye, s. of Tadhg, s. of Eoghan, s. of Domnall, s. of Muircertach, 1494 ; sl., 1495.
- the Calbach Blind-eye, s. of Domnall, s. of Eoghan, 1489, 1494, 1495, 1496 ; sl., 1501.
- Cathal the Black, s. of Domnall, s. of Eoghan, sl., 1487.
- — jun., s. of Domnall, s. of Eoghan, sl. by his b., Eoghan, 1513.
- Domnall, s. of Eoghan, s. of Domnall, s. of Muircertach, 1471, 1493 ; lord from Sligo to Corlieu, sl., 1494.

Ua Conchobhair.—cont.

- Domnall, s. of Muircertach, 1367, 1368 (took Tadhg O'Connor), 1372 (slew him), 1386 (invaded Tirawley), 1388; lord of Sligo and W. C., ob., 1395; ss. of, 1397, 1409, 1418, 1432.
- — s. of Tadhg, s. of Cathal jun., ob., 1588.
- Eogan, s. of Conor, 1422.
- — s. of Domnall, slew his b., Cathal, and hung therefor, 1513.
- — s. of Domnall, s. of Muircertach, sl., 1444; w. of, Beinn Mac Donough, ob., 1413.
- — s. of Feidhlimidh, s. of Eoghan's, of Domnall, s. of Muircertach, sl., 1489.
- Feidhlimidh, s. of Magnus, s. of Brian, s. of Domnall, s. of Muircertach, slew the other O'Connor Sligo, Ruaidhri jun., 1495; confirmed in lordship of Sligo, 1496; ob., 1519.
- — s. of Muircertach, 1526.
- — s. of Torlogh Carrach, ss. of, 1501; exiled, razed their own cas., raided Carbury and Moylurg, 1517.
- John, s. of Brian, sl., 1420.
- — jun., s. of John, s. of Ruaidhri the Freckled, sl., 1495.
- — s. of Ruaidhri, s. of Torlogh Carrach, sl., 1501.
- Magnus, s. of Brian, s. of Domnall, s. of Muircertach, lord of Sligo, ob., 1461; s. of, at war with O'Donnell, 1526; ss. of, 1471.
- Muircertach the Lane, s. of Domnall, s. of Muircertach, 1388, 1397, 1398, 1399; ob., 1440.
- — Blind-eye, s. of Magnus, s. of Brian, sl., 1495.
- Ruaidhri, s. of Cathal, defeated O'Rourke; defeated at Collooney, 1346; raided Moylurg, 1349.
- — jun., s. of Ruaidhri the Freckled, s. of Muircertach the Lane, s. of Domnall, s. of Muircertach, made lord of Sligo and sl., 1495.

Ua Conchobhair.—cont.

- Ruaidhri, s. of Torlogh Carrach, ss. of, 1501.
- Tadhg, s. of Andrew, s. of Brian of Leyny, 1292, 1294, 1301; ob., 1313; w. of, Sadhb O'Neill, ob., 1298.
- — s. of Domnall, s. of Eoghan, sl., 1495.
- — s. of Eoghan, lord of Sligo, ob., 1463.
- — s. of Magnus, s. of Cathal, s. of Domnall, invaded Clanricard, 1366; defeated, 1367; taken by Domnall O'Connor, 1368; sl. by Domnall with his own hand in Sligo (Domnall's) cas., 1372.
- — jun., s. of Tadhg, s. of Aedh, s. of Cathal Carrach, 1533; invaded Magh-Ene, 1535; proclaimed himself O'Connor Sligo, 1536.
- Torlogh Carrach, s. of Domnall, s. of Muircertach, 1422, 1445, 1483; lord of Sligo, ob., 1495; descendants of, 1511; ss. of, 1487.
- — s. of Ruaidhri, s. of Brian, sl., 1495.
- Ua Condubain, Mael-Muire, herenagh of Derrylaur, ob., 1123.
- Ua Confhiacra, Aedh, k. of Teffia, sl., 1003.
- — k. of Teffia, sl. by O'Melaghlin, 1043.
- Ua Congaile, Bodb, s. of Ronan, sl., 676.
- Coibdenach, s. of Flann, sl., 734.
- Ua Conghaile, Colman, coarb of Molaise (ab. of Devenish), ob., 1038.
- Fenidh, of Oriel, ob., 1171.
- Fogartach, herenagh of Devenish, ob., 985.
- Ua Conghalaigh (O'Connolly); the, sl., 1535.
- gs. of Ardgall, sl., 1485.
- Augustin, ob., 1418.
- Bartholomew, canon and sacristan of Lisgool mon., 1390.
- Cathal, s. of Feidhlimidh, s. of Cathal, sl., 1501.

Ua Conghalaigh.—*cont.*

- Conn, s. of Maghnus, sl., 1485.
- s. of Cormac, sl., 1485.
- Donn, sl., 1028.
- Edmond, herenagh of Rossorry, ob., 1277.
- Gilla-Ferghusa, hereditary member of Rossorry com., ob., 1420.
- Gilla-Padraig, s. of Henry, ab. of Clones, 1486; bp.-designate of Clogher, died of King's Game, 1504.
- James, prior of Devenish, ob., 1379.
- Matthew, herenagh of Rossorry, ob., 1434.
- Paidin, the parson, archdeacon of Rossorry, ob., 1362.
- Ua Conmelde, Cucongalt, ob., 724.
- Ua Connachtaigh (O'Connaghty), Flann, bp. of Kilmore, ob., 1231.
- Tuathal, bp. of Annadown, ob., 1179.
- Ua Connachtain, Mael-Isu, bp. of Elphin, ob., 1174.
- Ua Conne, Mael-Isu. eminent, in history, jurisprudence, and Order of Patrick, died after penance, 1126.
- Ua Connmacain (O'Conway), slew O'Hara, 1323.
- Ua Connmaidh (O'Conway), Gilla-na-naem, ollam of Thomond as timpanist, ob., 1360.
- Ua Corcraín (O'Corcoran), Aedh, harper, ob., 1433.
- Brian, gs. of the bp., vicar of Cleenish, ob., 1487.
- Cerball, ob., 1442.
- Master Feidlimidh, cleric, eminent in Canon Law, versification and grammar, ob., 1522.
- Fiachra, ob., 1055.
- Florence, player of harp and other stringed instruments; vocalist, and his w., ob., 1496.
- Mael-Isu, coarb of Comgall (ab. of Bangor), head of Ulidian piety, ob., 1163.
- Sadhb, d. of O'Corcoran, ob., 1439.

Ua Corcraín.—*cont.*

- Thomas, s. of the bp., notary ob., 1385.
- William, cleric, ob., 1533.
- Ua Cormacain, Mael-Coluim, coarb of Enna of Ara (ab. of Aran), ob., 1114.
- Ocan herenagh of Inishcoursey, died in penance, 1061.
- Ua Cormaic and Ua Cormuic (O'Cormack), Cormac, chief of Monaigh, ob., 1104.
- Gilla-Got, sl. in Magh-Coba, 1103.
- Gilla-Patraic, s. of Conor, ob., 1437.
- Mahon, wright, ob., 1533.
- Owen the Poor, ob., 1479.
- Ua Cormuic, *see* Ua Cormaic.
- Ua Corra, of Tobran, 1470.
- Ua Craidheain and O'Croidhein (O'Crean), Domnall, merchant, ob., 1506.
- John, merchant, ob.; eulogium of, 1528; w. of, Una Mac Dermot (ob., 1529), eulogium of, 1528.
- Ua Cricain, Royal heir of Farney, fell in domestic skirmish, 1113.
- Cathalan, slew Mathgamain, k. of Farney, in centre of Clones, 1022; k. of Farney, made raid in Fermanagh; pillaged Termonfeckin, 1025; slew, and sl. by, O'Garvey, k. of Ui-Meith, 1027.
- Colman, lector of Armagh, ob., 1068.
- Domnall, k. of Ui-Fiachrach of Ardstraw, sl. by Ui-Tuirtre and Cenel-Birmigh, 1076.
- defeated at Magh-Lughad by Cenel-Eogain of Tullyhog, 1160.
- Murchadh, k. of Ui-Fiachrach of Ardstraw, sl., 1201.
- Niall, k. of Ui-Fiachrach of Ardstraw, sl. by O'Kennedys, 1129.
- Ua Crichiden, Mael-Brighte, coarb of Finnian (ab.) of Moville, liberated by Brian (Boruma) from being Ulidian hostage in Cenel-Eogain, 1007; coarb of Finnian and Comgall (ab. of Moville and Bangor), ob., 1025.

Ua.—cont.

- Ua Critain*, Saran (founder of Tisaran, Garrycastle bar., King's co.), ob., 662.
- Uu Cronghilla*, Matudan, k. of Louth, sl. in vale of Newry r., 996.
- Ua Cruimthir*, Lerghus, coarb of Comgall (ab. of Bangor), ob., 1097.
- *Oenghus*, coarb of Comgall (ab. of Bangor), 1030.
- Ua Cuilen* (O'Cullen), Mael-Isu, eminent bp. of N. of I., ob., 1109.
- *Muiredach*, herenagh of Clogher, sl. by Fermanagh, 1126.
- Ua Cuilennain*, Ceilechair, coarb of Tigernach (ab. of Clones), ob., 1039.
- Ua Cuill* (O'Quill), Cennfaelad, arch-poet of Munster, ob., 1048.
- *Cennfaelaigh*, poet, ob., 1507.
- Ua Cuindlis*, Domnall, historian, sl. by *Ui-Diarmata*, 1342.
- Ua Cuinn* (O'Quin), chief of Annaly, sl., 1234.
- 5 of the sept sl., 1355.
- 2 ss. of, sl., 1506.
- *Amlaim*, chief of *Muintir-Gilgain*, ob., 1174.
- *Cathal*, chief of *Muintir-Gilgain*, sl., 1355.
- *Congalach*, royal chief of *Magh-Lughad* and *Sil-Cathusaigh*, sl., 1219.
- *Cormac*, chief of *Muintir-Gilgain*, ob., 1362.
- *Cu-Connacht*, chief of *Muintir-Gilgain*, ob., 1341.
- *Diarmait*, slew O'Rourke, royal-heir of C. 1053.
- *Dubthemrach*, d. of, w. of O'Flannagan, ob., 1231.
- *Etain*, d. of, q. M., died a pilgrim at Derry, 1188.
- *Gilla-Beraigh*, sl., 1260.
- *Gilla-na-naem*, chief of *Muintir-Gilgain*, ob., 1265.
- *Niall*, companion of Brian (Boruma), fell in btl. of Dublin (Clontarf), 1014.

Ua Cuinn.—cont.

- *Thomas*, bp. of Clonmacnoise, ob., 1278.
- Ua Cuire* (mk.), of Kildare, ob., 750.
- Ua Cuire* (O'Quirke), Cennetigh, k. of Muskerry-Quirk, sl., 1043.
- *Domnall*, k. of Muskerry-Quirk, sl. by *Ua Flaithein* and *Ua Oissein*, 1044.
- *Gilla Brighte*, k. of Clanwilliam, ob., 1100.
- Ua Cuirin*, s. of *Bloscadh*, pillaged *Termonmagrath*; sl., 1196.
- Ua Cuirnin*, Cairpri, s. of Adam, sl., 1388.
- *Conor Carrach*, ob., 1498.
- *Donnchadh*, s. of *Sigragh* (*Sigraídh*) historian, ob., 1438.
- *Gilla-Padraig*, s. of Adam, sl., 1388.
- *Maghnus*, Ollam of O'Rourke in history, ob., 1459.
- mk., ob., 1258.
- *Ruaidhri*, ob., 1496.
- *Sigraídh*, s. of Adam, sl., 1388.
- Ua Cumrain* of (*Ui-Briuin*), s. of *Tighernan*, sl. in btl. near Ardee, 1159.
- Ua Daighri* and *Ua Doiredh* (O'Deery), died a pilgrim in Iona after penance, 1188.
- *Eochaidh*, herenagh of *Donaghmore* (co. Donegal), ob., 1064.
- *Geoffrey*, herenagh of Derry, 1220; ob., 1233.
- *Mac Craith*, herenagh of Derry, ob., 1180.
- *Mael-Isu*, herenagh of Derry for 40 years, ob., 1219.
- *Maelruanaidh*, chief confessor of N. of I., ob., 1062.
- *Soerbretach*, herenagh of *Donaghmore* (co. Donegal), ob., 1206.
- Ua Daimin*, Brian, chief of *Tirkennedy*, ob., 1427; ss. of, 1447.
- *Domnall*, sl., 1213.
- *Donn*, chief of *Tir-Cennfota* (*Tirkennedy*), ob., 1349.

Ua Daimin.—cont.

- Flaithbertach, k. of Fermanagh, ob., 1278.
- Geoffrey, ob., 1420.
- Graine, d. of Domnall, w. of Mac Gilla-Coisgle, ob., 1444.
- Ronan, ab. of Fore first and mk. after, ob., 1098.
- Ua Daint, Conainn, ab. of Emly, ob., 661.
- Ua Dalaigh (O'Daly), professor of poetry, ob., 1311.
- of Meath, poet, despoiled, 1415.
- Aedh, of Brefny, ollam of O'Reilly, in poetry, ob., 1438.
- Aenghus, the Carbrian, poet, ob., 1507.
- Aenghus the Red, s. of Donnchadh, s. of Aenghus, s. of Donnchadh sen., ob., 1350.
- Cerball, ollam of Corcomroe, ob., 1405.
- — the Tawny, ob., 1246.
- Conor, of Brefny, s. of John, ob., 1493.
- Eoghan, w. of, Kathleen Mac Gilduff, ob., 1471.
- — jun., s. of Eoghan, s. of Aedh, ob., 1496.
- Geoffrey the Fair, ollam in poetry, ob., 1387.
- Godfrey the Fair, poet, ob., 1507.
- maternal gf. of Mac Namara, 1377.
- John, of Brefny, s. of William, s. of Aedh, bardic professor, ob., 1490.
- Lochlainn, of Brefny, s. of William, s. of Aedh, ob., 1496.
- Muiredach, of Lissadill (co. Sligo), outlawed for homicide, 1217, 1218 (D).
- Tadhg, s. of Cerball the Tawny, master of poetry, ob., 1274.
- Ua Dallain, Eochaidh, herenagh of Connor, 1063.
- Ua Damain, fell in Dalaraide defeat, 1104.
- Ua Deaghadh (O'Dea), Lochlainn the Swarthy, sl., 1311.
- Ua Derain, slew, and sl. by, O'Mulfoyle, 1199.

Ua.—cont.

- Ua Diarmata (O'Dermody), Conor, s. of Cormac (or Ruaidhri), 1188; sl., 1189.
- Eoghan, wright and canon of Lisgool, ob., 1425.
- Solomon, wright, ob., 1443.
- Ua Dighraidh, Conn [ab. of Glendalough], ob., 1014.
- Ua Dimasaigh, Diunasaigh (O'Dempsey), Cathair, s. of Laisech, 1489.
- Cuilen, ob., 1327.
- Diarmait, s. of Cu-brogam, chief of Clanmaliere, k. of Offaly, ob., 1193.
- Ua Dochartaigh (O'Dogherty), defeated, 1380.
- hostages of got by O'Donnell, 1511.
- people of, 1339, 1454.
- the Western, Aedh Carrach, s. of the O'Doherty, sl., 1524.
- Aindiles, ob.; s. of sl., 1180.
- — chief of Ardmire, ob., 1292.
- Brian, the O'Dogherty, s. of Domnall, ob., 1496.
- Conor, chief of Ardmire, ob., 1252.
- — chief of Ardmire, lord of Inishowen, ob., 1413.
- — Carrach, s. of Brian, made the O'Dogherty, 1511; lord of Inishowen, ob., 1516.
- — Cu-Connacht Carrach (*recte* Conor Carrach, *q.v.*), 1516.
- Domnall, chief of Ardmire, ob., 1342.
- — Carrach, k. of Cenel-Conaill, sl., 1203.
- — jun., ob., 1374.
- Echmarcach, 1188; became k. of Cenel-Conaill; sl. by De Courcy in btl., 1197.
- — lord of Inishowen, ob., 1526.
- Feidhlimidh s. of Conor Carrach, made the O'Dogherty, 1540.
- Gerald, s. of Domnall, s. of Feidhlimidh, 1497; aided O'Donnell at Lochmonann, 1522; made lord of Inishowen, 1526; ob., 1540.

Ua Dochartaigh.—cont.

- Gilla-Brighte, sl., 1197.
- John, s. of Domnall, made chief of Ardmire, 1342; made Aenghus O'Donnell k. of Cenel-Conaill, 1343; taken, 1359.
- — s. of Domnall, s. of Conor, made the O'Dogherty, 1496; ob., 1511.
- Niall Blind-eye, s. of Gerald, sl., 1538.
- Ua Dochue, Flann, ab. of (co. Louth) Inishkeen, ob., 771.
- Ua Doibhilein (O'Devlin), Domnall jun., hung, 1540.
- Feidhlimidh, w. of Graine O'Higgin, ob., 1540.
- Fogartach, sl., 1309.
- John, the O'Devlin, ob., 1535.
- Tighernan, ob., 1495.
- Ua Domnaill, Echaid, *family* of fought Selbach (k. of Scottish Dalriata), 727.
- Ua Domhnaill (O'Donnell) ollam of in history, 1527.
- ollam of in poetry, 1512.
- 14 of people of sl., 1412.
- physician of, 1497.
- stronghold of, 1272, 1388, 1497.
- Aedh, chief of Muintir-Peodachain, 1303.
- — the Foreign, ss. of 1488, 1490.
- — the Tawny, s. of Aedh, s. of Aedh the Red, s. of Niall the Rough, s. of Torlogh of the Wine, 1515, 1527, 1536; ob., 1538.
- — jun., s. of Aedh the Red, s. of Niall the Rough, hung Domnall O'Neill, 1488; at war with his f., 1490; took Ballyshannon from his f., 1496; taken and set free, 1497; took Bundrowse cas. from his b., Donnchadh, 1499; k. of Cenel-Conaill, raided Tir-Eoghain, 1505; invaded Fermanagh, 1508; hosting of, 1509; went with earl of Kildare to invade Munster; went on pilgrimage to Rome, 1510; honoured in returning by Henry VIII., 1511; at war and made

Ua Domhnaill.—cont.

- peace with O'Neill; defeated Mac William; raided country of O'Conor Sligo, 1512; visited k. of Scotland; took Dunluce cas.; failed to take Sligo cas.; hung a fratricide, 1513; razed Colerainecas., ineric of violated guarantee; raided Gallen; at war, and made peace, with O'Neill; took possession of Enniskillen; fleet of on Lough Erne, 1514; raided Mac Dermot the Red, and Maguires, 1515; at war, and made peace, with O'Neill; other doings of, 1516; made numerous raids on O'Neill; burned Tir-Eoghain, 1517; at war with O'Neill and Connaught, and defeated them at Loch-monann, 1522; at war with O'Neill; burned Tir-Eoghain and made peace with O'Neill, 1523; warred on by his ss.; burned Tir-Eoghain; invaded by Justiciary, and O'Neill, 1524; appeared against O'Neill before Great Council in Dublin; raided country of, and made peace with, O'Neill, 1525; razed Grange cas. and burned Moylurg; defeated O'Conors Sligo and Mac Donoughs; invaded and subdued Tirawley, 1526; raided Moylurg; made peace with O'Neill, 1527; cavalry of; raided Tir-Eoghain and country of Maghnus O'Donnell, 1531; invaded Connaught; met Justiciary, 1532; invaded Lower Connaught, 1536; ob., 1537; ss. of, 1531, 1536; w. of, d. of MacNamee, 1535.
- Aedh, s. of Cathbarr, burned in ignited house by Ua Tairchert, 1129.
- — s. of Domnall, k. of Cenel-Conaill, at war with his b., Torlogh, 1283; invaded N. Connaught, 1284; made himself k. of Cenel-Conaill, 1287; deposed, 1290; slew Niall O'Donnell, 1314; took Sligo cas., 1315; slew John O'Neill, 1318; ob., 1333.
- — the Freckled, s. of Domnall, ss. of, 1452;

Ua Domhnaill.—*cont.*

- Aedh [s. of Maghnus, s. of Aedh jun., s. of Aedh the Red], the O'Donnell, defeated by Foreigners in Farney, 1540; host of, 1588.
- — s. of Nechtain, drowned, 1475.
- — the Red, s. of Niall the Rough, s. of Torlogh of the Wine, k. of Cenel-Conaill, born, 1420; burned Sligo, 1445; slew Nechtain, the O'Donnell, 1452; taken, 1456; set free, 1460; made k. of Cenel-Conaill, 1461; at war with O'Neill, 1462; invaded Lwr. Connaught, 1459; aided O'Neill; defeated O'Reilly, 1470; defeated by O'Neill, 1472; at war with O'Neill, 1474; expeditions of, 1475; at war with ss. of Nechtain O'Donnell, 1477; raided Clogher bar., made peace with ss. of Nechtain O'Donnell and Conn O'Neill, 1480; at war with O'Neill; burned Stradbally; raided John Maguire, 1483; at war with O'Neill, 1484, 1485; took Castlecar; expelled and restored O'Rourke; raided Moylurg twice; 5 or 6 of people of [Conn] s. of sl., 1487; Domnall O'Donnell hung by advice of, 1488; raided the Route, 1489; at war with O'Neill and with his s., Aedh, 1490; at war with O'Neill, 1491; made truce with O'Neill, 1492; invaded Ulidia, 1493; lay under Sligo cas., 1494; visited k. of Scotland; defeated O'Connor Sligo; retired from Sligo cas., 1495; took Ballyshannon cas.; made peace with Carbrians; aided Brian Mac Mahon; set Maguire free, 1496; 16 of his force taken; abdicated in favour of his s., Conn, 1497; raided ss. of Art O'Neill, 1498; took s. of earl of Kildare to foster; lost and retook Bundrowse cas., ransomed captives; recovered *Cathach*, 1499; wasted Tir-Eoghain, raided Dartree, 1502; with earl of Kildare at btl. of Knock-

Ua Domhnaill.—*cont.*

- doe against Clanricard and the O'Briens, 1504; ob.; eulogium of, 1505; d. of, The Dark Damsel, w. of O'Neill, ob., 1494; ss. of, 1471; 2 ss. of sl., 1506.
- Aedh, s. of Torlogh the Foreign, s. of sl., 1497.
- Aenghus, made k. of Cenel-Conaill, 1343; sl., 1352.
- Aindiles, s. of Muircertach, sl., 1281.
- Art, s. of Conn, ob., 1512.
- — s. of Domnall, sl., 1333.
- Brian, s. of Aedh the Foreign, s. of Niall, sl., 1491.
- The Calbach, s. of Aedh the Red, s. of Niall the Rough, ob., 1489.
- — [s. of Maghnus] 1540.
- Cathbarr, sl., 1209.
- — k. of Cenel-Lughdach, ob., 1106.
- Conor jun., defeated, 1380.
- — s. of Aedh, made k. of Cenel-Conaill, 1333; sl., 1342.
- — jun., s. of Conor Blind-eye, constable of gallowglasses, sl., 1516.
- — s. of Feidhlimidh the Swarthy, s. of Niall the Rough, 1488.
- — s. of John, s. of Conor, sl., 1497.
- Conn, 1038.
- — s. of Aedh the Red, s. of Niall the Rough, raided Maguire, 1487; wounded in the Route, 1489; taken by his f., 1492; hung John O'Donnell, 1494; besieged Sligo cas., 1495; driven from siege of Ballyshannon cas. by John Maguire, pursued to Termon-Magrath; turned upon, and defeated pursuers and took Maguire, in violation of right of asylum, within the termon, despite protest of termoner; set Maguire free (apparently after three months), Oct. 29th, 1496; made O'Donnell by his f.; at war with his b., Aedh; defeated and sl., 1497.

Ua Domhnaill.—*cont.*

- Conn, s. of Conn, s. of Niall, ob., 1497.
- — s. of Niall, 1461 ; sl., 1464.
- — s. of Niall, s. of Art, raided Tir-Eoghain, 1522.
- Cormac, sl., 1209.
- — s. of Cormac, sl., 1281.
- — s. of The Lector, chief of Fanat, sl., 1281.
- The Dark Damsel, d. of [Aedh] the O'Donnell, w. of De Burgh, ob., 1537.
- Derbail, d. of Aedh, put away by her husband, Torlogh O'Connor, 1339 ; ob., 1343.
- — d. of bp. Thomas, w. of Aedh Maguire, ob., 1364.
- Diarmait, heir of k. of Cenel-Conaill, ob., 1382.
- — s. of John of Moylurg, s. of Torlogh of the Wine, ob., 1488.
- Domnall, s. of the O'Donnell, sl., 1420.
- — s. of Aedh the Red, taken, 1497 ; set free, 1498 ; mutilated Donnchadh O'Donnell of the Thumbs, 1503 ; tanist of Cenel-Conaill, sl., 1515.
- — s. of Domnall, s. of Niall the Rough, taken and hung, 1488.
- — jun. [s. of Domnall sen.], k. of Cenel-Conaill account of his return from Scotland and assumption of kingship, 1258 (D) ; invaded Tir-Eoghain, 1259 ; invaded Tir-Conaill, 1260 ; defeated Niall Culanach O'Neill, 1261 ; invaded Fermanagh, Brefny and Garbtrian of C. ; slew O'Breslen in Raphoe episcopal court, 1263 ; invaded Clanricard ; razed Sligo cas., 1265 ; razed Sligo cas. again, 1269 ; took craft to Loughs Erne and Oughter and raided adjacent lands, 1275 ; raided Tir-Eoghain, 1276 ; defeated Tir-Eoghain, 1277 ; sl., 1281.

Ua Domhnaill.—*cont.*

- Domnall, sen. [s. of Eignechean], invaded Clanricard and marched to Limerick, 1217 ; invaded Meath and other English parts as far as Dublin, 1218 ; invaded Connaught, 1220, 1230 ; took wife of O'Reilly, d. of Mag Fiachrach, by force, 1231 ; slew Mac Lennan, k. of Fermanagh, 1234 ; subdued and made peace with Fermanagh, 1234 (D) ; k. of Tyrconell, Fermanagh, Carbury and Oriel from Louth N., ob., 1241 ; panegyric of, 1241 (D).
- — s. of Magnus the Red, s. of Domnall, s. of Niall the Rough, sl., 1497.
- — s. of Nechtain, s. of Torlogh, s. of Niall the Rough, died of small pox, 1498.
- — s. of Niall, ob., 1412.
- — s. of Niall the Rough, 1452 ; made k. of Tir-Conaill, 1454 ; sl., 1456.
- Donnchadh of the Thumbs, s. of Aedh the Red, taken, 1497 ; set free, 1498 ; taken, 1499 ; taken and emasculated, 1503.
- — s. of Cormac, sl., 1257.
- — [s. of Feidhlimidh] defeated, 1349 ; sl., 1355.
- — the Carbrian, s. of the O'Donnell, Magnus, 1535 ; opposed his f., 1540.
- — (of the Wood, 1497) [s. of Torlogh] raided by, and slew, his b., Eignechean, 1433.
- Edmond, s. of Feidhlimidh the Swarthy, s. of Niall the Rough, sl., 1497.
- Eignechean, s. of Domnall, sl., 1535.
- — [s. of Donnchadh] k. of Tir-Conaill, raided and sl. in Fermanagh, 1208.
- — s. of the O'Donnell, Magnus opposed his f., 1540.

Ua Domhnaill.—*cont.*

- Eignechan, s. of Nechtain, s. of Torlogh of the Wine, 1464; made tanist of Tir-Conaill, 1480; sl., 1497; s. of, 1498.
- — [s. of Torlogh] raided, and sl. by his b., Donnchadh of the Wood, 1433.
- Eoghan, s. of the O'Donnell, Aedh jun., at war with his f.; slew, and sl. by, his b., Niall, 1524.
- — s. of Aedh, s. of Donnchadh of the Wood, sl., 1497.
- — s. of Art, sl., 1343.
- — s. of Mael-Sechlainn, sl., 1281.
- — [s. of Niall the Rough] 1461; aided ss. of Art O'Neill, 1470; sl., 1480.
- — jun., s. of Torlogh, s. of Mael-Sechlainn, sl., 1368.
- — s. of Torlogh of the Wine, sl., 1497.
- Ereman, friar of Dromahaire, burned, 1536.
- Feidhlimidh, s. of Aedh, s. of Domnall, k. of Tir-Conaill, sl., 1356.
- — s. of Conor Carrach, ss. of, 1538.
- — s. of John Moylurg, ob., 1527.
- — the Swarthy, s. of Niall the Rough, ss. of, 1480.
- — s. of Torlogh, sl., 1477.
- Geoffrey, sl., 1339.
- — s. of Domnall sen., k. of Tir-Conaill, 1248; invaded N. Connaught, 1249 (D); invaded Tir-Eoghain, 1253; invaded same and defeated Brian O'Neill, 1253 (D); raided Fermanagh and Brefny, 1256 (D); razed Narrow-water cas.; defeated Foreigners and burned town of Sligo, 1257; ob.; description of death and panegyric of, 1258 (D).
- Gilla-Coluim, gs. of, k. of Cenel-Lughdach, sl. by his sept, 1100.
- Gilla-Crist, s. of Cathbarr, sl. by s. of Conn O'Donnell, 1038.
- Godfrey, s. of Aedh the Foreign, 1487.
- Gormlaith, d. of, w. of O'Neill, ob., 1353.

Ua Domhnaill.—*cont.*

- Gormlaith, d. of Aedh the Red, w. of Aedh O'Neill, ob., 1524.
- Jacques, s. of Conn, sl., 1540.
- John, of Lurg, s. of Brian, s. of Aedh the Freckled, opposed the O'Donnell; taken and hung, 1540.
- — s. of Conor, s. of Aedh, s. of Domnall, 1356; defeated, 1359; k. of Tir-Conaill, sl., 1380.
- — s. of Domnall, sl., 1435.
- — s. of Eoghan, hung, 1494.
- The Lector, f. of Cormac, 1281; gf. of Mac Menmans, 1303.
- Maelruanaidh, k. of Cenel-Lughdach, sl., 1011.
- Mael-Sechlainn, k. of Cenel-Conaill, 1241; hostages of, 1242; raided Tir-Eoghain, 1243 (D); invaded N. Connaught, 1245 (D); sl., 1247.
- — the Black, s. of John, sl., 1380.
- — s. of Torlogh, sl., 1324.
- Magnus the Guileful, 1348, 1351; became k. of Tir-Conaill, 1359.
- — of [*i.e.* fostered in] Tir-Eoghain, ob., 1363.
- — the Red, sl., 1480.
- — s. of Aedh, future k. of Tir-Conaill, sl., 1363.
- — s. of Aedh jun., s. of Aedh the Red, set Art O'Neill free; raided Clogher bar., and descendants of Torlogh O'Connor, 1511; raided Henry O'Neill, 1516; raided Tir-Eoghain, 1522; went to Scotland, 1523; made night attack on force of earl of Kildare, 1524; made arbitrator between [his f.] O'Donnell and O'Neill, 1525; met, but made no peace with, O'Neill before the Justiciary; built cas.; cavalry of, 1526; built cas. of Port-na-tri-namat; raided Gleneely, 1527; country of, raided, 1531; raided in Tirkennedy bar., 1532; slew Eimer and Niall O'Neill, 1533; made the O'Donnell, 1537; invaded Lwri. Connaught; raided Tireragh, 1538;

Ua Domhnaill.—*cont.*

- visited O'Neill; visited by and made peace with O'Neill, 1539; defeated by Foreigners in Farney; hung John O'Donnell, 1540.
- Magnus, s. of Domnall, s. of Torlogh of the Wine, sl., 1440.
- — s. of Nechtain, sl., 1461.
- Nechtain, s. of Eoghan, 1498.
- — [s. of Torlogh of the Wine] 1420, 1431, 1432, 1433, 1435, 1439 (made k. of Tir-Conaill), 1442; sl., 1452; ss. of, 1461, 1477, 1480, 1485.
- Niall, s. of, sl., 1232.
- — sl., 1314.
- — jun., sl., 1369.
- — the Rough [s. of Aedh, s. of Domnall], slew his b., Conor, and became k. of Tyrconell, 1342; deposed, 1343; defeated O'Conor, 1346; sl., 1348; ss. of, 1369; w. of, Cabaigh O'Conor, ob., 1395.
- — the Rough, s. of Aedh the Red, taken, 1497; died captive, 1498.
- — s. of Conor, s. of Feidhlimidh the Swarthy, sl., 1497.
- — s. of Domnall, sl., 1477.
- — the Rough, s. of [Magnus] the O'Donnell, at war with his f.; slew, and sl. by, his b., Eoghan, 1524; s. of, raided Muintir-Peodachain, hung some and slew others, 1540.
- — the Rough, s. of [Magnus] the O'Donnell, sl., 1538.
- — s. of Niall, sl., 1402.
- — the Rough, s. of Torlogh of the Wine, escaped in Saxon ship after defeat of Ballyshannon, 1420; defeated, 1422; built Ballyshannon cas.; subdued Foreigners of Oriell and Meath, 1423; at war with O'Neill, 1433; taken, 1434; carried to England, 1435; died in Wales, 1439; w. of, Finnghuala O'Conor Faly, 1493.
- Rughraidhe, s. of Nechtain, made the O'Donnell, 1452; sl., 1454.

Ua Domhnaill.—*cont.*

- Rughraidhe, s. of Rughraidhe, s. of Nechtain, sl., 1480.
- Sile, d. of Niall the Rough, w. of O'Neill, 1471.
- Slaine, d. of Conor, w. of Mac William of Clanricard, ob., 1481.
- Thomas, s. of Cormac, elected bp. of Raphoe, 1319; ob., 1337.
- Torlogh [s. of Domnall jun.], at war with his b., Aedh; raided Tyrone, 1283 (D); deposed Aedh and became k. of Tyrconell, 1290; deposed by Aedh, 1291; sl., 1303.
- — s. of Echnechan (Eignechan), ob., 1527.
- — the Carbrian, s. of Nechtain, made k. of Tyrconell, 1456; taken, mutilated, and deposed, 1461.
- — s. of Niall, future k. of Tyrconell, 1431; sl., 1434.
- — [of the Wine] s. of Niall the Rough, 1380; k. of Tyrconell, 1392; raided Tirerrill, 1397; attacked by Muircertach O'Conor and by O'Neill, 1398; submitted to O'Neill; slew Brian O'Neill, 1402; ss. of attacked him and slew his people, 1412; expelled Domnall O'Neill; Murvagh, stronghold of, burned by O'Conor Sligo, 1419; died in monk's habit, 1423.
- Ua Domnallain (O'Donnellan), chief ollam of N. of I., ob., 1375.
- Amlaim, ollam of Connaught, ob., 1178.
- Concobar, k. of Ui-Tuirtre, sl. in defeat of Dalaraide, 1016.
- Cumara, crusader, sl., 1227.
- Flann jun., ollam of Connaught, ob., 1342.
- Oenghus, chief confessor of Columban community, ob., 1109.
- Ua Donnacain (O'Donegan), k. of Arra, sl. by Torlogh O'Brien, 1031.
- k. of Arra, sl. in defeat of Suir, 1043.

Ua Donnacain—*cont.*

- royal-heir of Farney, fell in domestic skirmish, 1113.
- Donnchad, k. of Farney, slew, and sl. by, s. of Igerree, k. of Louth, 1029.
- Ruaidhri, k. of Arra, fell in defeat of Donnchad, s. of Brian (Boruma), 1014.
- — k. of Arra, died in penance, 1094.
- Ua Donnchadha (O'Donoghue), Aedh, k. of Eoghanacht of Lough Lene, ob., 1400.
- Cathal, arch-k. of Munster Iveagh, sl., 1063.
- Conor, royal-heir of Cashel, sl., 1078.
- Cuduiligh, royal-heir of Cashel, defeated by Ui-Faelain, 1038.
- Dungal, k. of Eoghanacht of Cashel, sl. by Donnchad, s. of Brian (Boruma), 1057.
- Mac-na-herluime, slaying of avenged by pillage of Roscarbery and ab., 1102.
- Macraith, k. of Eoghanacht [of Lough Lene], slew Murchad, k. L., and Domnall, k. of Slievemargy (Ui-Bairrche), 1042 ; ob., 1052.
- Nicholas (of Ui-Briuin), priest of Drumcliff, sl., 1306.
- Ruaidhri of the Chamber (of Ui-Briuin ?), sl., 1350.
- Tadhg, notable sermon of, 1454.
- (of Ui-Briuin), sl. in btl. near Ardee, 1159.
- Ua Donnghaille (O'Donnelly), fosterling of, John O'Neill, 1531.
- Gilla-Padraig, ab. of Armagh, ob., 1540.
- Gilla Mac Liach, chief of Fir-droma, sl., 1177.
- town of (Ballydonnelly, Castle Caulfield, co. Tyrone), 1531.
- Ua Donnobuir, Marian, of Order of Preachers (Dominicans), elected p. of Elphin ; set out for Rome to defend election and died on way, 1297.

Ua.—*cont.*

- Ua Dorain (O'Doran), Mael-Eoin, coarb (ab.) of Derry, ob., 1025.
- Maurice, bp. of Leighlin, murdered, 1525.
- William, ollam of Leinster in jurisprudence, ob., 1405.
- Ua Dorig, Mael-Isu, bp. of Tir-Conaill (Raphoe), on Iona hosting, 1204.
- Ua Dreain (O'Dreen), Gilla-na-naem, herenagh of Ardcarne, ob., 1240.
- Ua Droma (O'Drommy), Andrew, s. of Gilla-Crist, ob., 1450.
- Gilla-Crist, farmer of Cathal Mac Manus sen., ob., 1433.
- Isibel, d. of Gilla-na-naem, ob., 1505.
- Joan, d. of John, ob., 1529.
- John, vicar of Kinnawley, ob., 1378.
- Master Nicholas, ob., 1484.
- Nualaith, d. of Andrew, w. of O'Monahan, ob., 1478.
- Ua Drucaín, Mael-Patraic, lector of Armagh, died on feast of Ailbe and Molaise of Devenish (Sep. 12), 1107.
- Ua Dubhagain (O'Duggan), Geibennach, k. of Fermoy, sl. in btl. of Dublin (Clontarf), 1014.
- John, chief historian of I., ob., 1372.
- Ua Dubdai, Aedh, k. N. C., ob., 982. *See* Ua Dubtai.
- Ua Dubhdai (O'Dowda), 1397.
- Son of Aedh, k. of Tirawley, fell in defeat of Tigernan O'Rourke's cavalry, 1128.
- bp., s. of sl., 1367.
- Brian, sl., 1446.
- — k. of Tireragh and Tirawley, ob., 1242.
- — k. of Tireragh, 1316 ; ob., 1354.
- — jun., s. of Brian, made the O'Dowda, 1496.
- — s. of Diarmait, ob., 1494.
- Cathal, s. of Diarmait, s. of Cormac, s. of Ruaidhri, sl., 1420.

Ua Dubhdai.—cont.

- Conor, k. of Tireragh, drowned, 1291.
- The Defender, sl., 1162.
- Domnall, drowned, after raiding Tyrconell, 1126.
- — w. of, d. of O'Malley, ob., 1362.
- Donnchadh, k. of Tirawley, 1202; slew Tighernan O'Conor, 1225.
- Eoghan, sl., 1420.
- Blind-eye, the O'Dowda, s. of Ruaidhri, sl., 1495.
- Maelruanaidh, k. of Tirawley, drowned, 1221.
- Maelruanaigh, ob., 1362.
- Muircertach, k. of Tirawley, sl. by his sept, 1096.
- — s. of Donnchadh, ob., 1403.
- Ruaidhri, s. of Domnall, k. of Tireragh, ob., 1417.
- Taichlech, k. of Tirawley and Tireragh, sl. by his gss., 1192.
- — s. of Maelruanaigh, k. of Tireragh, praise of, 1281; sl., 1282.
- William, bp. of Killala, sl., 1358.
- — the O'Dowda, s. of Domnall the Freckled, s. of Maelruanaigh, s. of Ruaidhri, ob., 1496.
- Ua Dubtai*, Geibennach, ob., 1006.
- Maelruanaidh, ob., 1006.
- Mael-Sechlainn, s. of Maelruanaidh, ob., 1005. *See Ua Dubdai.*
- Ua Dubhthaich* and *Ua Dubhthaigh* (O'Duffy), Ceile, bp. of Mayo, ob., 1210.
- Flannacan, bp. of Elphin, died a pilgrim, 1168.
- Muirghis, first ab. of Boyle, ob., 1174.
- William, bp. of Clonmacnoise, killed, 1297.
- Ua Dubthaigh*, *see Ua Dubhthaigh.*
- Ua Duibhdaboirenn* (O'Davoren), Gilla-na-naem, chief brehon of Corcomroe O'Loughlins, ob., 1364.
- Ua Duibdara*, Faellan, k. of Fermanagh, house seized on and sl. by Men of Magh-Itha, 1128.

Ua Duibdara.—cont.

- Gilla-Crist, k. of Fermanagh, sl. in Devenish by Fermanagh, 1076.
- Laidhgnen, k. of Fermanagh, sl. by Ui-Fiachrach (of Ardstraw) and Men of Craib, 1118.
- Lochlann, k. of Farney, sl. by Ui-Briuin, 1097.
- Ua Duibdirma*, Aedh, chief of Bredach, head of hospitality of N. of I., ob., 1122.
- — chief of Bredach, ob., 1243.
- — s. of Conor, sl., 1260.
- Conor, sl., 1260.
- Domnall, ob., 1122.
- Donnchadh, ob., 1109.
- — slew Muircertach *Ua Duibdirma*, 1167.
- — chief of Bredach, ob., 1216.
- Gilla-Mochonna, ob., 1043.
- — sl. by Ulidians, 1129.
- Muircertach, s. of Lagmann, k. of Fordruim, sl. by stratagem; two ss. of sl., one s. blinded, 1167.
- Niall, sl., 1199.
- Ua Duibecoin*, Muiredach, k. of Moygoish of Bregia, sl. by Flaithbertach, gs. of Niall, 1017.
- Ua Duibhgennain* (O'Duigenan), built Kilronan church; w. of, Finnghuala Mac Fineen, ob., 1347.
- Clement, vicar of Kilronan, ob., 1357.
- Conor, s. of Dubthach, drowned, 1488.
- David, ollam in history, ob., 1398.
- Duibgenn the Gloomy, historian, ob., 1440.
- Ferghal, ollam of Brefny, ob.; 2 quatrains in praise of, 1357.
- Gilbert, ob., 1431.
- Mael-Pedair, archdeacon of Brefny (Kilmore), ob., 1296.
- Magnus the Tawny, historian, strangled by his (unnamed) w., and Brian Maguire; w. imprisoned and, after giving birth, hung; Brian sl. by his bb.; 2 accomplices hung, 1534.

Ua Duibhgennain.—*cont.*

— Matthew the Green, of Kilronan, s. of Ferghal the Momonian, professor of history, ob., 1432.

— Naemug, ob., 1360.

— Philip, ob., 1340.

— — of Kilronan, ob., 1426.

Ua Duibhidhir (O'Dwyer), Aedh, the Official, ob., 1492.

— Edmond. ab. of Assaroe, ob., 1519.

— Gilla-Padraig, s. of the O'Dwyer, sl., 1522.

— Sida, gs. of warden of Limerick, 1369.

Ua Duibhinnsi, Flann, herenagh of Louth, ob., 1123.

Ua Duibhne, of Cenel-Eoghain, gillie of O'Carroll, mortally wounded him with axe, 1168.

Ua Duibratha, Gilla-Patraic, lector of Killaloe and *doctor* of Munster, ob., 1110.

Ua Duillennain, Gilla-in-Coimdedh, coarb of Fechin (ab. of Ballysadare) and ab. of mon. of canons, Ballysadare, ob., 1230.

Ui Duimein, Donnchad, coarb (ab.) of Derry, died in penance, 1066.

Ua Duinn (O'Dunne, Doyne, Dunn), chief of Iregan, sl., 1379.

— Donnchad, k. of Bregia, taken in their assembly and carried over sea by Foreigners, 1023; slew and sl. by, Roin, k. of Meath, 1027.

Ua Duirnin, Aedh, sl., 1398.

Ua Dunain, Mael-Muire, eminent *senior* of I., at Fiadh-Mic-Oengusa synod, 1111; bp. of Munster (abp. of Cashel), (chief) bp. of Irish, head of clergy of I., generous almsgiver, ob., 1117.

Ua Dunchada, Bec, sl., 707.

— Fiannamail, k. of (Irish) Dalriata, sl., 700.

— Tuibride, sl., 719.

Ua Dungalain, Scanlan, ab. of Downpatrick, Downpatrick violated (as to

Ua.—*cont.*

right of asylum) respecting him,—he was taken out and blinded in Fennor by Niall, k. U., 1010.

Ua Echdach, Finntan, s. of, ob., 603.

Ua Faelain (O'Phelan), slew gs. of Conor O'Brien, 1168.

— Mael-Sechlainn, smothered O'Brick in cave, 1059; select lay-brother, ob., 1086.

Ua Faelchon, Gilla-Crist, defeated, 1057.

Ua Failbhe (O'Falvey), royal-heir of Corcaguiny, sl. in Magh-Coba, 1103.

Ua Fairchellaigh (O'Farrelly), Brian sen., ob., 1484.

— Conaing, herenagh of Drumlane, ob., 1059.

— Dubinnsi, herenagh of Drumlane, ob., 1025.

— John, canon of Drumlane, ob., 1484.

— Muiredach, coarb of Moedhoc (ab. of Drumlane), archdeacon of Clogher, ob., 1368.

— Niall, sl., 1357.

— William, archdeacon of Clogher, ob., 1369.

Ua Falachtaigh, Gilla-Patraic, herenagh of Duncrun, ob., 1207.

Ua Falain, mortally wounded Aedh Magauran, 1354.

Ua Fallamhain and Ua Follamhain (O'Fallon), of Connaught, ob., 1092.

— Acan, chief of Clann-Uadach, ob., 1181.

— Aedh, ob., 1291.

— Conor, coarb (ab.) of Clonard, ob., 1117.

— Domnall, Friar Minor of Stricter Observance, at Drogheda Synod, endeavouring to release his Letters of appointment to Derry bishopric, 1487; ob., 1500.

— John, chief of Clann-Uadach, ob., 1337.

— Tadhg, chief of Clann-Uadach, sl. 1425.

Ua.—*cont.*

- Ua Farannain, Gilla-Domnaigh, herenagh of Ardstraw, ob., 1179.
 Ua Fedaigh, Aedh. ob., 1505.
 Ua Fedecain, of Oriel, sl., by Ulidians, 1094.
 Ua Feradaigh, Gilla-Crist, s. of Wright, ob., 1324.
 Ua Fercomais, Mael-Cainnigh, lector of Derry. 1185; drowned, 1189.
 — Maelruanaigh, arch-chief of Clann-Diarmata, sl., 1197.
 Ua Ferghail (O'Farrell and O'Ferrall), three of name fell in Ros defeat, 1110.
 — joined Aedh O'Connor, 1296.
 — 1368; at war with Clann-Muircer-taigh, 1370; 1376.
 — lordship of, 1430.
 — ss. of, aided by O'Donnell. 1475.
 — s. of, 1485.
 — with Justiciary against Clanricard, 1504.
 — k. of Annaly, 1316.
 — two clans of Aedh, defeated, 1378.
 — Aedh, chief of Muintir-Anghaile, sl. by his sept, 1232.
 — — jun., ob., 1305.
 — — s. of Amlaim, 1228.
 — — s. of Domnall, sl. by his sept. 1269.
 — — s. of Donnchadh, sl., 1228.
 — — s. of Irial, executed by his 2 bb., 1491.
 — — s. of John, ob., 1376.
 — — s. of Mael-Isu, sl., 1310; ss. of, 1355.
 — Amalgaidh, ab. of Derry, made ab. of Iona, 1204.
 — bp. of Ardagh, ob., 1367.
 — Borgaill, d. of, ob., 1355.
 — Brian, future chief of Conmaicne, ob., 1345.
 — — the Tawny, s. of Rughruidhe, s. of Cathal, 1486, 1497,
 — Cathal jun., ob., 1371.
 — — s. of Gilla-na-naem, ob., 1282.

Ua Ferghail.—*cont.*

- Cathal, s. of Murchadh, made chief of Annaly, 1347; ob., 1348; d. of, w. of O'Reilly, ob., 1363.
 — — s. of Murchadh Carrach, ob., 1313.
 — — s. of Thomas, ob., 1432.
 — Cetach, s. of Thomas, s. of Cathal, s. of Thomas, made O'Farrell, 1496; defeated and sl., 1497.
 — Conmac, s. of John, s. of Domnall, s. of John, s. of Domnall, made O'Farrell, 1488; raided Brawney, 1489; chief of Annaly, ob., 1494; w. of, Maude Birmingham, ob., 1488.
 — Conn, gs. of John, s. of Domnall, s. of John, s. of Domnall, wounded, 1485.
 — Conor, bp., gf. of James, 1485.
 — — s. of Cathal, ss. of, 1386, 1458, 1463.
 — Cormac, gs. of Tomaltach, sl., 1374.
 — Diarmait, s. of Brian, sl., 1342.
 — — s. of John, chief of Annaly, ob., 1362.
 — Domnall, chief of Conmaicne, sl., 1172.
 — — s. of Aedh jun., sl., 1310.
 — — the Tawny, the O'Farrell, s. of Domnall, s. of John, s. of Domnall, chief of Annaly, ob., 1467; w. of, Margaret Dalton, ob., 1488.
 — — s. of John, chief of Muintir-Anghaile, ob., 1355.
 — — s. of John, s. of Domnall, made chief of Annaly, 1400; at war with Foreigners of Meath, 1412; ob., 1435.
 — Donnchadh, defeated Foreigners and sl., 1373.
 — — s. of Brian Blind-eye, s. of Domnall the Tawny, sl., 1489.
 — Echtigern, lay-brother, ob., 1110.
 — Edmond, s. of Domnall, 1430.
 — Ferghus, sl., 1369.
 — — s. of Edmond, s. of Laisech, s. of Ros, 1495.

Ua Ferghail.—*cont.*

- Flaithbertach, k. of Tullyhog, wounded mortally by Cenel-Binnigh, 1068.
- Geoffrey, razed castles of Moydow, Newtown, and Moybreckrie, 1295; led hosting to Donore, 1310; chief of Annaly, ob., 1318.
- — s. of Edmond, s. of Thomas, won btl. of Scriboig, 1452; sl. 1458.
- — s. of Gilla-na-naem, ob., 1375.
- Gerald, s. of Aedh, jun., lord of Magh-Tregha, sl., 1497.
- Gilla-na-naem, ob., 1274.
- — chief of Annaly, ob., 1347.
- — s. of Irial, taken, and delivered to earl of Kildare, 1486; executed his b., Aedh, 1491.
- Godfrey, s. of Muircertach, sl., 1310.
- Hubert, s. of William, sl., 1435.
- James, s. of Cu-Connacht, s. of bp. Conor, sl., 1485.
- — s. of Ruaidhri, s. of Cathal, 1500.
- Jenkin, sl., 1323
- — sl., 1369.
- John, sl., 1318; ss. of, 1323, 1355.
- — slew his uncle, Murchadh, 1322; clan of, at war with ss. of Murchadh, 1386; attacked Thomas O'Farrell, 1387.
- — s. of Brian, s. of Murchadh, chief of Annaly, ob., 1400.
- — the Red, s. of Cairpre, s. of Laisech, 1497.
- — s. of Domnall, chief of Annaly, built Lissardowlan cas., 1377; ob., 1383.
- — s. of Domnall (the O'Farrell), 1458; ob., 1475.
- Kathleen, d. of Domnall the Tawny, s. of Domnall, s. of John, s. of Domnall, w. of Mac Manus, ob., 1486.
- Laisech, s. of Cetach, sl., 1497.
- — s. of John, slew Mael-Sechlainn, 1482.
- — s. of Ros, defeated, 1452, 1458.

Ua Ferghail.—*cont.*

- Mael-Sechlainn, chief of Annaly, ob., 1364
- — the Connacian, 1369; ob., 1371.
- — s. of Brian, s. of Edmond, s. of Thomas, sl., 1482.
- — s. of Diarmait, sl., 1374.
- Marcella, d. of John, s. of Domnall, s. of John, s. of Domnall, w. of O'Reilly, drowned or stifled, 1486.
- Meyler, s. of Hubert, slew Hubert, 1435.
- Mor, d. of O'Farrell, w. of Mac Rannell, ob., 1378.
- Muircertach, sl. by his [unnamed] b., 1322.
- Murchadh Carrach, sl., 1322.
- — the Fair, sl., 1256.
- — the Fair, ob., 1398.
- — s. of Cathal, ab. of Abbeyshrule, ob., 1354.
- — s. of Cormac, s. of John, sl., 1497.
- — [s. of Gilla-na-naem, s. of Braen] chief of Annaly, sl. by his nephew, John, 1322; ss. of, 1386, w. of, Mor O'Boyle, ob., 1320.
- Nualaith, d. of Murchadh, s. of Gilla-na-naem, s. of Braen, w. of Thomas O'Farrell, taken, 1387.
- Robert, ob., 1376.
- Ruaidhri, s. of Cathal, sl., 1373.
- Rughruidhe, s. of Cathal, the O'Farrell, 1486, 1488; ob., 1496.
- — s. of Irial, executed his b., Aedh, 1491; j.-chief of Annaly, taken, 1496; sl., 1500.
- — s. of John, s. of Brian, ob., 1382.
- s. [unnamed] of Uaithne, s. of Irial, 1487.
- Tadhg, s. of Uaithne, s. of Brian, s. of Edmond, s. of Thomas, sl., 1497.
- Thomas, s. of Cathal, got Dalton's cas., 1386, stronghold of taken, 1386; attacked, 1387; sl., 1399; ss. of, 1382; w. of, Nualaith O'Farrell, 1387.
- — s. of Cathal, s. of Thomas, sl., 1463.

Ua Ferghail.—cont.

- Tomaltach, s. of Murchadh, ob., 1365.
- William, chief of Annaly, ob., 1445; w. of, Aine O'Rourke, ob., 1431.

— — s. of Cathal, sl., 1493.

— — s. of Donnchadh, s. of William, bp. of Ardagh, made the O'Farrell, 1496.

— Uaithne, s. of Irial, [unnamed] s. of, 1487.

Ua Ferghaile (O'Farrelly), Domnall, slew Domnall, k. of Ui-Faelain, 1039; k. of Glendalough and Imail, sl. by his sept, 1043.

Ua Fiachrach, Aedhan, ob., 570.

Ua Fiadbra (or O'Melaghlin), Mael-Mochta, ab. of Clonmacnoise, ob., 1173.

Ua Fiaich, Domnall, s. of the Parson, ob., 1492.

— Gilla-Crist, vicar of Derrybrusk, ob., 1482.

Ua Fialain (O'Phelan), Adam, ob., 1365.

— Barrdubh, d. of Eoghan, w. of O'Breslen, ob., 1478.

— Eoghan, poet, ob., 1431.

— — s. of Eoghan, ob., 1489.

— Ferghal, s. of Eoghan, poet, ob., 1510; w. of, Mor Mac Manus, ob., 1501.

— Gilla-Patraic, s. of Aedh, ob., 1458.

— Gilla-Tigernaigh, ob., 1426.

— John, ollam in poetry, ob., 1378.

— — ollam of ss. of Philip Maguire in poetry, herenagh of Bohoe, ob., 1483.

— — s. of Eoghan, w. of, Lasairfina Mac Manus, ob., 1454.

— Paul, ob., 1377.

— Tadhg, s. of Eoghan, ob., 1527.

— William, s. of Gilla-Patraic, ob., 1484.

Ua Findallain (O'Fenelon, of Delvin, Westmeath), ss. of, slew O'Melaghlin, k. of Meath, 1160.

Ua Finn (O'Finn), master of harmony, ob., 1269.

— Cuchaille, k. of Fir-Rois, died in penance, 1073.

Ua Finn.—cont.

— David, ab. of Boyle, ob., 1263.

— Domnall, coarb (bp.) of Clonfert, ob., 1195.

— Ragnall, slew Art O'Rourke, 1230.

Ua Finnachta (O'Finnaghty), Domnall, sl., 1309.

— Flaithbertach, s. of Riucc, sl., 1188.

— Flann, chief of Clann-Murchadha, ob., 1184.

— John, 1326 (elected bp. of Elphin), 1350; ob., 1354.

— Nicholas, ob., 1361.

— Simon, herenagh of Elphin, ob., 1289.

Ua Finngüne, Finngüne, royal-heir of Munster, sl. by Mael-Sechlainn O'Brick, 1057.

Ua Finniain (O'Finnen), William, ab. of Kilbeggan, made bp. of Clonmacnoise, 1298.

Ua Firghil (O'Freel), two of the name aided O'Donnell, 1540.

— Conor, sl., 1261.

— Donnchadh the Stammerer, sl., 1497.

— Ferghal, bp. of Raphoe, ob., 1299.

O'Fithcellaigh (O'Fihelly), Master Maurice, D.D., Friar Minor, after 40 years' lecturing and glossing Scripture in Italy, made abp. of, and died on arrival at, Tuam, 1513.

Ua Flainn and *Ua Floinn* (O'Flynn), 1309.

— chief of Sil-Maelruanaigh, ob., 1341.

— Aedh, chief of Sil-Maili-Ruain, ob., 1192.

— Brian, k. of Ui-Tuirtre, sl., 1287.

— Connla, coarb of Molaise (bp.) of Leighlin, ob., 1113.

— Conor, s. of Fiachra, slew Johnikin Fitz Maurice, 1300.

— Cu-maighi, w. of, taken by his foster s., Mac Dunlevy, 1271; k. of Ui-Tuirtre, and Fir-Li, and Dalaraide, wife of, Ben-Midhe O'Carroll, ob.; sl., 1176.

Ua Flainn.—cont.

- Cu-Maighi, s. of Deoradh, k. of Bright, drowned in Lough Neagh, after Inch was taken from him by Iveagh, 1121.
- Cu-Midhe, slew his b., Cu-Maighi, 1176; burned Armoy, 1177; k. of Ui-Tuirtre and Fir-Li, defeated De Courcy, 1178; defeated, 1181; sl., 1194.
- David, chief of Sil-Maelruanaidh, ob., 1228.
- of Assylin, Derborgaill, d. of, ob., 1297.
- Domnall, s. of Murchad, sl., 1115.
- Donnsluibhe, ab. of monastery of Paul and Peter, Armagh, ob., 1255.
- Fiach, ob., 1105.
- Fiachra, chief of Muintir-Mailruan-
aigh, sl., 1289.
- — future chief of Sil-Mailruan-
aigh, and his (unnamed) w., ob., 1368.
- Flaithbertach, coarb of Dachonna
(ab.) of Assylin, ob., 1210.
- Flann, s. of Fiachra, future chief of
Sil-Mailruanaigh, sl., 1306.
- Mael-Isu, prior of Assylin, ob.,
1223.
- Muircertach, k. of Ui-Tuirtre, sl.,
1219.
- — s. of Thomas, future king of
Ui-Tuirtre, sl., 1359.
- Muiredach, k. of Ui-Tuirtre, ob.,
1059.
- Niall, sl., 1202.
- Ruaidhri, k. of Bright, ob., 1216.
- Thomas, k. of Ui-Tuirtre, ob.,
1368.
- Ua Flaithbertaigh (O'Flaherty), 1384.*
- Aedh, given up to Foreigners, 1226.
- Brian, taken, 1377.
- Conor, sl. by his b., Ruaidhri, in
Aran, 1186.
- Diarmait, s. of, drowned, 1417.
- Domnall, sl., 1226.
- Donnchadh, 1304.
- — bp. of Killala, ob., 1306.

Ua Flaithbertaigh.—cont.

- Flaithbertach, blinded Ruaidhri
O'Conor, arch-k. C., 1092; k. of W.
C., sl. by O'Conors, 1098.
- Hubert, slew Conor O'Conor, and
sl., 1304.
- Muircertach, sl., 1281.
- — s. of Brian, k. C., ob., 1419.
- Muiredach, of W. C., sl. on Desmond
hosting, 1121.
- Murchadh, bp. of Annaghdown,
ob., 1241.
- Ruaidhri, k. W. C., sl. in btl. by
Aedh O'Conor, 1062.
- — slew his b., Conor, 1186,
- — s. of Murchadh, s. of k. of W.
C., drowned, 1417.
- See Ui-Flaithbertaigh.*
- Ua Flaithcain, Murchad, herenagh of
Ard-bo, master of learning, liberality
and poetry, died in pilgrimage at
Armagh, 1103.*
- Ua Flaithcin, slew O'Quirke, 1044.*
- Eochaidh, made raid in Magh-Itha;
the 500 cows taken were left and 48
of them drowned, 1056.
- Loingsech, coarb of Ciaran and
Cronan (ab. of Clonmacnoise and Ros-
crea), ob., 1042.
- Ua Flannacain, Aedh, herenagh of Moone,
ob., 1005*
- k. of Teffia, slew O'Carey, k. of
Carbury (Meath), 1046.
- Eochaidh, herenagh of (Armagh)
Guest-house and Clonfeacle, master of
poetry and history, ob., 1004.
- Sgolog, k. of Teffia, sl. by his sept,
1036.
- of Ui-Maine, 1037.
- Ua Flannacain (O'Flannagan), 1178.*
- sl., 1306.
- d. of, w. of Mac Dermot, 1310.
- (Toorah) district of, 1522.
- ss. of, 1293.
- ss. of, slew slayers of their bb., in
eric, 1513.

Ua Flannacain.—cont.

- town of (crannog in Lough Erne, Magheraboy bar., co. Fermanagh), 1495.
- k. of Lurg and Ui-Fiachrach, sl., 1039.
- Aedh, parson of Inishmacsaint, ob., 1530.
- — prior of Devenish, ob., 1419.
- — s. of the O'Flanagan, sl., 1535.
- Bartholmew, s. of Aedh, prior of Devenish, ob., 1462.
- Benedict, prior of Kilmore (co. Roscommon), ob., 1330.
- Brian, ss. of, 1349.
- Conn, placed Canons at Kilmore, (co. Roscommon), 1232.
- Conor, 1336.
- Cormac, s. of, 1446.
- — chief of Toorah, sl., 1310.
- — s. of Cormac, ob., 1505.
- — made chief of Toorah, 1450; s. of Gilla-Isu, ob., 1470.
- David, ss. of, 1394.
- Diarmait, sl., 1256.
- — chief of Toorah, and his two ss., sl., 1303.
- Donnchadh, made bp. of Elphin, 1303; ob., 1307.
- Edmond, parson of Inishmacsaint, ob., 1551.
- Enna, ob., 1351.
- Flaithbertach, chief of Clann-Cathail, w. of, Dubthemrach O'Quin; ob., 1231.
- Geoffrey, chief of Clann-Cathail, ob., 1377.
- Gilbert, chief of Toorah, sl., 1349.
- — lord of third of Toorah, ob., 1427.
- — s. of Cormac, s. of Gilla-Isu, made the O'Flanagan, 1488; ob., 1496; w. of, Margaret Maguire, ob., 1498.
- Gilla-Isu, chief of Toorah, sl., 1429.
- — s. of Cormac, s. of Gilla-Isu, sl., 1469.

Ua Flannacain.—cont.

- Gilla-Isu, s. of Gilbert, sl., 1512.
- — s. of Torlogh, chief of Toorah, sl., 1538.
- Gilla-Padraig, s. of Gilbert, s. of Cormac, sl., 1496.
- — s. of Maghnus, 1538.
- the Gloomy Gillie, s. of Aedh, s. of (Nicholas) parson of Inishmacsaint, ob., 1549.
- Graine, d. of prior Bartholomew, w. of Magrath, ob., 1499.
- James, parson of Inishmacsaint, ob., 1531.
- — s. of Maghnus, sl., 1512.
- Laurence, s. of the sen. prior (Bartholomew), prior of Devenish, ob., 1505.
- Mael-Sechlainn, chief of Clann-Cathail, sl., 1294.
- — chief of Toorah, sl. by his sept, 1327.
- — s. of Aedh, sl., 1336.
- — the Thievish, s. of Tadhg, s. of Maghnus, thief, hung by Maguire, 1500.
- Maghnus, s. of David, sl., 1383.
- — the O'Flanagan, s. of Gilbert, and his ss., 1512.
- — of Toorah, [= the preceding?], s. of Gilbert, s. of Cormac, ob., 1531.
- Muircertach, chief of Clann-Cathail, ob., 1189.
- — chief of Clann-Cathail, 1293.
- — chief of Toorah, sl., 1383.
- — chief of Toorah, died on pilgrimage at Rome, 1450.
- — s. of Flaithbertach, sl., 1228.
- — s. of Gilbert, 1537.
- — s. of the O'Flanagan, Gilla-Isu, s. of Torlogh, 1537.
- — the O'Flanagan, s. of Muircertach, ob., 1507.
- Nicholas, parson of Devenish, died on pilgrimage at Rome, 1450.
- — s. of Pierce, parson of Devenish, ob., 1520.

Ua Flannacain.—cont.

- Pierce, s. of Nicholas, canon choral of Clogher, parson and prior of Culdees, sacristan of Devenish, official of (deanery of) Lough Erne, ob., 1479.
- Redmund, s. of Gilbert, s. of Cormac, sl., 1484.
- Ruaidhri, s. of Muircertach, sl., 1502.
- Tadhg, chief of Clann-Cathail, ob., 1289.
- — chief of Toorah, sl., 1394.
- Torlogh, s. of Gilla-Isu, chief of Toorah, ob., 1488.
- — s. of the O'Flanagan, Gilla-Isu, s. of Torlogh, 1537 ; sl., 1538.
- See *Ui-Flannagain*.
- Ua Flannchadha*, Iarnan, *hound* (persecutor) of the saints and faithful, went on raid in Delvin : fought and sl., with slaughter of raiders, by a few, through power of saints, 1035.
- Ua Flannchua*, herenagh of Emly, ob., 1058.
- Diarmait, coarb of Ailbe of Emly, bp., lector, bountiful, hospitable, ob., 1114.
- Ua Flathrai*, Cu-Uladh, k. U., deposed by O'Mulrony and Ulidians, 1071 ; sl. by S. Bregia, 1072.
- Ua Floinn*, see *Ua Flainn*.
- Ua Focarta* (O'Fogarty), k. of Eli, sl. by gs. of Brian (Boruma), 1072.
- k. of S. Eli, sl., 1171.
- Gormlaith, d. of O'Fogarty, w. of Torlogh O'Brien, ob., 1076.
- Maelruanaidh, k. of S. Eli, sl. by Donnchad, s. of Brian (Boruma), 1057.
- Mael-Sechlainn, k. of Eli, ob., 1115.
- Ua Foghladha* (O'Foley), Mael-Isu, [a]bp. of Cashel, ob. 1131.
- Ua Forannain*, Mael-Brighte, herenagh of Ardstraw, died in penance, 1127.
- Ua Forreidh*, Aedh, took bishopric of Armagh, 1032 ; took lectorship of Armagh, 1049 ; chief lector of Armagh, ob. ; quatrain relative to, 1056.

Ua Forreidh.—cont.

- Cathalan, employed Hebrew Mundane Reckoning, 1060 ; master of wisdom and piety, ob. ; quatrain in praise, of 1088.
- Ua Froich*, Coscrach, ab. of Louth, ob., 802.
- Ua Gadhra* (O'Gara), cas. of (W. of Lough Conn, co. Sligo), 1538.
- sept of, 1359.
- ss. of, 1228.
- Brian, ob., 1325.
- Cian, s. of Eoghan, s. of Tomaltach, died suddenly by poet's miracle, 1495.
- Diarmait, slew Tadhg O'Conor, 1328.
- — the O'Gara, s. of Eoghan, taken, 1495.
- Domnall, ob., 1218.
- Donnsluibhe, k. of Sliabh-Lugha, sl., 1181.
- — k. of Sliabh-Lugha, sl. by his nephew, 1227.
- Eoghan, ob., 1469.
- — jun., s. of Eoghan, ob., 1469.
- Ruaidhri, k. of Sliabh-Lugha, sl., 1256.
- — k. of Sliabh-Lugha, sl., 1285.
- Tadhg, s. of Cian, sl., 1260.
- — s. of Ruaidhri, 1241.
- Ua Gailmredhaigh* and (by metathesis of *l* and *r*) *Ua Gairmledhaigh*,—legghaidh (O'Gormley), guarantee of, 1252.
- ob., 1341.
- won (from O'Donnell) to O'Loughlin, 1159 ; defeated at Magh-Lughad by Cenel-Eoghain of Tullyhog ; sl. by O'Mulrony, after dishonouring clergy of I. and his oaths ; head of taken to Armagh, 1160 ; s. of, 1183.
- Amlaim, sl., 1260.
- Amlaim, s. of Menman, sl., 1179.
- Brian, the O'Gormley, ob., 1496.
- Conor, chief of Cenel-Moen, sl. by O'Dowdas and O'Flahertys, 1119.
- — sl., 1280.
- — s. of Conor, sl., 1484.

Ua Gailmredhaigh.—cont.

- Conor, s. of Niall, chief of Cenel-Moen, ob., 1232.
- Domnall, sl. by Domnall O'Loughlin, 1084.
- — seized house on and slew Faelan Ua Duibdara, the k., and many Fermanagh nobles, 1128.
- — s. of Domnall, chief of Cenel-Moen, 1178; ss. of, 1178.
- Edmond the Black, deposed, 1537.
- Enna, chief of Cenel-Moen, sl., 1281.
- Henry, sl., 1402.
- Mael-Sechlainn, sl., 1359.
- — chief of Cenel-Moen, sl., 1280.
- — chief of Cenel-Moen, ob., 1307.
- — chief of Cenel-Moen, ob., 1340.
- — s. of Conor, sl., 1484.
- Muircertach, the O'Gormley, s. of Henry, s. of Conor, ob., 1490.
- Niall, Chief of Cenel-Moen, ob., 1261.
- — 1175; k. of Magh-Itha and Cenel-Ennai, sl., 1177.
- Rughruidhe, made O'Gormley, 1537.
- Sitriuc, sl., 1195.
- Somairledh, sl., 1292.
- Tighernan, s. of Raghnaill, s. of Domnall, 1178.
- Ua Gairb, Magnus, chief of Fir-Droma, sl., 1188.
- Ua Gairbeidh (O'Garvey), Culocha, k. of Ui-Meith, slew, and sl. by, Ua Crichain, k. of Farney, 1027.
- Ua Gairmledhaigh, } See Ua Gailmred-
Ua Gairmleghaidh, } haigh.
- Ua Galain, s. of Suibne, sl. in btl. near Ardee, 1159.
- Ua Gallchubair (O'Gallagher), Aedh the Gloomy, s. of William, s. of bp. Laurence, slayer of O'Boyle, in 1536; sl. by O'Boyles, 1540.
- — the Tawny, s. of Dubhaltach, sl. 1527.
- Art, s. of bp. Laurence, ab. of Assaroe, ob., 1502.
- Brian, s. of bp. Laurence, ss. of, 1513.

Ua Gallchubair.—cont.

- Cathal, ss. of, 1498.
- the Dean (of Raphoe), s. of Art, s. of Lochlann, ob., 1538.
- Son of Domnall, s. of Feidhlimidh, s. of Aenghus jun., sl., 1527.
- Domnall, s. of Ferghal, s. of Inmanagh, ob., 1377.
- — s. of bp. Laurence, sl. in faction fight by his sept, 1527; two ss. of sl., 1522.
- — s. of Tuathal, sl., 1497.
- Edmond, the O'Gallagher, s. of John, s. of Tuathal, ob., 1534.
- — s. of Donnchadh, s. of Tomaltach, 1497.
- Eoghan, s. of Cormac Carrach, sl., 1494.
- — s. of Tuathal, taken, 1497; set free, 1498.
- Feidhlimidh, s. of the Black Gillie, sl., 1497.
- John, s. of Magnus, s. of Aenghus, 1497.
- bp. Laurence, descendants of, 1536; s. of sl., 1470.
- Lochlainn, bp. (of Raphoe), ob., 1438.
- William, s. of bp. Laurence, sl., 1497.
- — s. of the O'Gallagher, Edmond, s. of Domnall, s. of Lochlainn, sl., 1494.
- Torlogh, the O'Gallagher, s. of Brian the Green, ob., 1516.
- — s. of Domnall, sl., 1457.
- — s. of Tuathal, taken, 1497; set free, 1498; ob., 1528.
- Tuimilin, ss. of, 1436.
- Ua Gerain (O'Geran), John, poet, ob., 1507.
- Ua Gerudhain (O'Geran?) Finnbarr, s. of Finnbarr, chief of Muntergeran, sl. in btl. near Ardee, 1159.
- Ua Gibellain, Florence, archdeacon of Elphin, ob., 1287.
- Maurice, master of Canon and Civil Law, professor of poetry and Ogmie, &c., ob., 1328.

Ua.—*cont.*

- Ua Gilgain (O'Gilgan), town of (Ballygilgan, Carbury bar., co. Sligo), 1513.
- Ua Gilla-Loinne, Diarmait, sl., 1219.
- Ua Gilla-Ultain, Imar, s. of Mac Carroon, chief of Muintir-Mail-Shinna, ob., 1174.
- Ua Gillurain, Gilla-Molaisi, monastery of, Tuam, 1229.
- Ua Glennain (O'Glennon), Ben-Midhe, d. of, w. of Mac Martan, ob., 1415.
- Ua Goaigh (Gough), Donnchad, k. of Keenaght, sl. by Cenel-Eogain, 1015.
- Ua Gobhan (O'Gowan), Geoffrey, ob., 1492.
- Mahon, s. of Torlogh, ob., 1489.
- Ua Gormain (O'Gorman), Finn, bp. of Kildare, ab. of Newry, ob., 1160.
- Flann, lector of Armagh, director of Irish schools, ob., 1174.
- Oenghus, coarb of Comgall (ab.) of Bangor, died in pilgrimage at Lismore, 1123.
- Ua Gormghaile (O'Gormelly), Gilla-na-naenih, priest of Maghera, died in penance, 1219.
- Mael-Isu, prior of Church Island (Inis-Mac-nErin), ob., 1234.
- Muiredach, prior of Church Island, ob., 1229.
- Ua Grada (O'Grady), Domnall, chief of Clann-Dunghaile, sl., 1311.
- John, abp. of Tuam, ob., 1371.
- Ua hAdmail (O'Hamill), ollam in poetry of O'Hanlon, ob., 1376.
- Ua hAedha, Muiredach, k. of Muskerry, ob., 1010.
- Ua hAedha (O'Hea, O'Hugh, O'Hughes, Hugh), k. of Ui-Fiachrach of Ardstraw, died in penance, 1069.
- Ferdorcha, the O'Hea, s. of O'Hea the Freckled, sl., 1493.
- Flann, coarb of Enna of Ara (ab. of Aran), ob., 1110.
- John, s. of Mael-Sechlainn, sl., 1493.
- Paitin, of Ui-Cennselaigh, ob., 1165.

Ua hAedha.—*cont.*

- Sir Patrick, the Parson, ob., 1494.
- Philip, s. of the Parson, sl., 1493.
- Torlogh, s. of the Parson, sl., 1493.
- Ua hAedhacain, Ua hEdacain, Ua hAgain and Ua hOgain (O'Hagan), Brian the Dark, s. of Eoghan, sl., 1485.
- Dubgall, k. of Oneilland, sl. by Ua Laithein, 1054.
- Imar, built church of mon. of Paul and Peter, Armagh, 1126.
- Mac Craith, (Patrician) steward of Cenel-Ferghusa, sl., 1081.
- Raghmall, (Patrician) steward of Tullyhog, sl. by Magh-Itha, 1103.
- Tadhg, and two of his ss. sl., another s. emasculated, by O'Neill, for rebellion, 1504.
- Ua hAgain, *see* Ua hAedhacain.
- Ua hAghrain (O'Haran), Echtigern, coarb of Ciaran and Coman (ab. of Clonfert and Roscommon), ob., 1052.
- Ua hAilecain (O'Haligan), Mael-Petair, lector and chief of Armagh students, sl. by Men of Farney, 1042.
- Ua hAilella, lord of Kineliagh, sl., 740.
- Ua hAilellain and Ua hAilillen, Cumuscach, k. of Iveagh, sl. by Killyman (Ui-Caracain), 1044.
- Ruaidhri, k. of Iveagh, sl. by Men of Farney, 1019.
- Ua hAinli (O'Hanly), chief of Doohy-Hanly, ob., 1297.
- Conor, sl., 1272.
- — chief of Cenel-Dobhta, ob., 1358.
- Cormac, died of King's Game, 1369.
- Imar, taken, 1382.
- Tadhg, sl., 1311.
- Ua hAirechtaigh, Colman, coarb of Comgall (ab. of Bangor), ob., 1058.
- Ua hAiretigh, Eilill, coarb of Ciaran (ab. of Clonmacnoise), ob., 1070.
- Ua hAirt (O'Hart), Cormac, the O'Hart, ob., 1527.
- Ua hAitechde, Conall, sl. in btl. of Ballyshannon, co. Kildare, 738.

Ua hAitechde.—cont.

- Fergal, sl. in btl. of Allen, 722.
- Ua hAiteidh, Ua Aitidh, Ua hAtidh, Ua Ateidh and Ua Atteidh*, sl. on hosting of Eochaid, k. U., into Kinelowen, 989.
- Aiteidh, k. of Iveagh, burned in ignited house in Uachtar-tire, 1046.
- Domnall, k. of Iveagh, slew, and sl. by, Loingsech, k. of Oneilland, 981.
- — fell in Iveagh defeat, 1086.
- Donnchad, s. of Echri, royal-heir of Iveagh, sl. by Ulidians, 1102.
- Echmiledh, k. of Iveagh, sl. by Uli-dians, 1006.
- — k. of Iveagh, sl. by Tyrone, 1065.
- Flaithbertach, of Iveagh, blinded by Donnchad O'Haughey, k. U., 1094.
- Ua hAmradhain, Assid*, steward of Dal-Fiatach, ob., 1100.
- Ua hAmrain*, sl. in defeat of Crew, 1099.
- Ua hAnbheidh and Ua hAnbeith* (O'Hanvey), Diarmait, k. of Ui-Meith, cavalry leader of k. of Ailech, sl., 1170.
- Domnall, k. of Ui-Meith, sl., 1108.
- — k. of Iveagh, sl., and succeeded, by Echri, 1119.
- Echri, s. of Flaithbertach, slew and succeeded Domnall, k. of Iveagh, 1119.
- Flann, k. of Ui-Meith, sl. by O'Carroll, 1043.
- — k. of S. Oriel, ob., 1096.
- Ua hAndiaraidh and Ua hAnniaraidh* (O'Henery), Conor, k. of Keenaght, slew, and sl., by Ua Cein, 1096.
- Gilla-epscoip-Eogain, k. of Keenaght, sl. by his bb. in Bangor cemetery, 1121.
- Ua hAngli, Samuel*, bp. of Dublin, ob., 1121.
- Ua hAnluain* (O'Hanlon), aided O'Neill, 1522.
- sl., 1391.
- k. of Oriors, sl., 1380.
- ss. of the, 1492.
- ollam in poetry of, O'Hamill, 1376.

Ua hAnluain.—cont.

- ss. of Brian the Lame, s. of Edmund the Red, 1498.
- Cu-Uladh, sl., 1260.
- — k. of Oriors, and his b., sl., 1297.
- Donnchad, k. of Oneilland, sl. by his bb. by stratagem, 1111.
- Echmarcach, slew slayer of his b., Murchad, 1266; k. of Oriors, taken and escaped, 1268.
- Edmond the Red, k. of Oriors, 1484; raided, 1487; sl., 1493.
- Feidhlimidh, sl., 1481.
- Gilla-Patraic, k. of Oriel, sl., 1243.
- — s. of Feidhlimidh, sl., 1495.
- — s. of Redmund, sl., 1495.
- Glaisne, s. of John, sl., 1497.
- John, s. of Edmond, sl., 1493.
- — s. of the O'Hanlon, sl., 1476.
- Mael-Sechlainn, s. of Feidhlimidh, 1495, 1496.
- — s. of Magnus jun., sl., 1497.
- Magnus, blinded, 1321.
- — the Swarthy, sl., 1497.
- Murchadh, k. of Oriel, escaped, 1245; sl., 1246, or 1247; slayer of sl., 1266.
- — the Red, s. of Feidhlimidh, sl., 1495.
- Niall, k. of Oriors, sl., 1321.
- Ragnall, died of King's Game, 1369.
- Redmund, ss. of, 1492.
- Ua hAnmchadha, Annmchadh*, bp. of Ard-fert, ob., 1117.
- Ua hAnniaraidh*, *see* *Ua hAndiaraidh*.
- Ua hAnradhain* (O'Hanrahan), Colum, herenagh of Roscarbery, ob., 1096.
- Ua hArrachtain, Mael-Isu*, coarb of Ailbe (bp. of Emly), ob., 1092.
- Ua hArtugain* (O'Hartigan), Cinaedh, chief sage of I., ob., 975.
- Ua hEadhra*, } *see* *Ua hEghra*.
- Ua hEaghra*, }
- Ua hEdhacain*, *see* *Ua hAedhacain*.
- Ua hEghra, Ua hEadhra, and Ua hEaghra* (O'Hara), sl., 1323.

Ua hEghra.—*cont.*

- two ss. of, sl., 1506.
- Aedh, k. of Leyny, sl., 1234.
- — s. of the O'Hara, 1488.
- Art, k. of Leyny, sl., 1316.
- Brian Carrach, 1298, 1306.
- — s. of Domnall the Black, sl., 1269.
- Cathal, sl., 1261.
- Conor the Stammerer, k. of Leyny, 1202, 1211; ob., 1231.
- Cormac, sl., 1365.
- — the Tawny, s. of the O'Hara, 1493.
- Domnall, k. of Leyny, sl. by O'Conor, 1023.
- — k. of Leyny, sl., 1264.
- — k. of Leyny, ob., 1294.
- — k. of Leyny, ob., 1358.
- — the Black, ss. of, 1294.
- Donnchadh, s. of Domnall, sl., 1298.
- — s. of Duarcán, 1234; sl. by his sept, 1238.
- Duarcán, k. of Leyny, sl., 1059.
- — k. of Leyny, ob., 1225.
- Eoghan, 1474.
- Fergal, k. of Leyny, ob., 1390.
- The Black Gillie, sl., 1474.
- John, taken, 1335.
- — ss. of, defeated, 1420.
- — the Tawny and s., sl., 1488.
- — the Tawny, s. of the O'Hara, 1493.
- Magnus the Tawny, s. of the O'Hara, 1493.
- — s. of Domnall, sl., 1314.
- — s. of William, 1314.
- Murchadh, s. of Maelmuadh, ab. of Boyle, future bp. of Achonry, ob., 1344.
- Ruaidhri, s. of O'Hara the Tawny, sl., 1470.
- — s. of Domnall, future k. of Leyny, ob., 1302.
- — s. of Magnus, ob., 1340.
- Ruighri, s. of the O'Hara, 1488.

Ua hEghra.—*cont.*

- Tadhg, ob., 1225.
- — sl., 1420.
- — s. of Ferghal, j.-k. of Leyny, ob., 1420; ss. of, 1420.
- Taithlech, made captive, 1090.
- William, s. of John jun., sl., 1420.
- — the Swarthy, s. of the bp., ob., 1476.
- Eastern, 1397; ss. of, 1420.
- Western, 1397.
- Ua hEicertaigh (O'Hegarty), Maelduin, herenagh of Lorrha, ob., 1050.
- Ua hEicnechain, Niall, k. of Cenel-Ennai, sl. by his kinsmen, 1057.
- Ua hEienigh and Ua hEignigh (O'He-ney), k. of Fermanagh, sl. by his sept, 1095.
- slew Mac Cawell, 1185; defeated by O'Neill, got kingship of Cenel-Conaill, 1199; k. of Oriel, sl., 1201.
- Ben-Midhe, d. of, w. of Aedh O'Neill, k. of Ailech, died in penance, 1215.
- Gilla-Coluim, arch-k. of Oriel, ob., 1048.
- Gilla-Crist, k. of Fermanagh, arch-k. of Oriel, died after penance, 1127.
- Niall, k. of Fermanagh, sl. by Men of Lurg, 1053.
- Ua hEiderla, the Blind Gillie, s. of, 1178.
- Ua hEidhin (O'Heyne), slew Domnall O'Brien the Red, 1055.
- d. of, w. of Conor Mac Dermot, burned, and drowned, 1187.
- 3 ss. of, sl., 1377.
- Aedh, k. of Tireragh, sl. on Desmond hosting, 1121.
- Donnchadh, blinded, 1213.
- Eoghan, k. of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, sl. by his sept, 1346.
- Gilla-na-noebh, k. of Tireragh, ob., 1100.
- Maelfabaill, k. of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, ob., 1048.

Ua hEidhin —*cont.*

— Maelruanaidh, k. of Aidhne, fell in btl. of Dublin (Clontarf), 1014.

Ua hEignigh, *see* Ua hEicnigh.

Ua hEilidhe (O'Hely), Brian, ob., 1379.

— Conor, s. of Donnchadh, sl., 1342.

— Diarmait, yeoman, sl., 1309.

Ua hElgiusain, Gilla-Carthaigh, canon and anchorite, ob., 1230.

Ua hEnlainge, Muiredach, bp. of Clonfert, ob., 1117.

Ua hEnna and Ua hEnne (O'Heney), Conor, bp. of Killaloe, ob., 1216.

— Domnall eminent bp. of W. of Europe (abp. of Cashel), fount of generosity of the world, doctor of Roman and Irish law, died after penance, 1098.

Ua hEoain, Cronan, ab. of Lismore, ob., 718.

Ua hEochadha (O'Haughey), Aedh, s. of Donnchad, royal-heir of U., sl. unjustly, 1114.

— — *s.rr.* Mac Duinnsleibhe.

— Aine, gd. of Donnsluibhe, q. of Oriel, ob., 1171.

— Conor, s. of Donnsluibhe, royal-heir of U., sl. by Farney, 1107.

— Domnall, *s.rr.* Mac Duinnsleibhe.

— Donnchad, k. U., blinded Ua hAiteidh, k. of Iveagh, 1094; taken, with some Ulidian nobles, by O'Loughlin, k. of Ailech, 1100; set free by same in Armagh church; s. of given as hostage to, for liberation of his f. by, O'Loughlin, 1101; met, and made plenary peace with, O'Loughlin at Cuan, 1111; expelled from kingship of U., blinded by Eochaidh O'Mahony, 1113.

— Donnsluibhe, slew O'Mulrony in btl., 1071; with Ulidian nobles, went to Munster for pay, 1080; slew O'Mahony, k. U., 1081; k. U., led hosting to Drogheda; Ulidia raided in his absence and large cattle-

Ua hEochadha. —*cont.*

spoil taken by O'Loughlin, 1084; sl., in btl. of Yew-field Pass, 1091; ss. of got half of U., 1113.

— Donnsluibhe, } *s.rr.* Mac Duinnsleibhe.

— Eochaidh, }

— — (Goll Garbhraidhe) s. of Donnsluibhe, k. U., taken in house and beheaded by O'Mahony and O'Mulrony, 1108.

— gs. of Eochaidh, slew Cucuach Mac Gilespick, 1166; slew his b., Magnus, and became k. U., in his stead, 1171.

— Gilla-Moninne, (Patrician) steward of Clann-Sinnaigh, fell at Crinach, 1086.

— Magnus, } *s.rr.* Mac Duinnsleibhe.

— Niall, s. of Donnsluibhe, k. U., fell in domestic btl., 1127.

— Ruaidhri, } *s.rr.* Mac Duinnsleibhe.

Ua hEochagain, Gilla-na-naem, sl., 1281.

Ua hEochaiden, k. of Dalaraide, sl. by his sept, 1070.

Ua hEodhaigh and Ua hEothaigh (O'Hoey), Gilla-Crist, bp. of Ardagh, ob., 1178.

— Matthew, bp. of Ardagh, ob., 1322.

Ua hEoghain (O'Howen), Aedh the Lamé, s. of Nicholas the Fair, the herenagh, s. of Conor, the archdeacon, of Inishkeen community, ob., 1416.

— Brian, s. of the Official, Tadhg, ob., 1426.

— David, herenagh of Inishkeen, ob., 1352.

— Domnall, [rural] dean of Lough Erne, vicar of Inishkeen, ob., 1414.

— Fergus, s. of Eoghan, s. of Matthew, the sen. Master, s. of archdeacon Conor, anchorite in Inishkeen, ob., 1490.

— Finemain, d. of the O'Howen, ob., 1387.

— Gilla-in-Coimdeg, ob., 1439.

Ua hEoghain.—*cont.*

- Gilla-Domnaigh, official of [rural deanery of] Lough Erne, parson and herenagh of Inishkeen, ob., 1394.
- Gilla-Patraic, prior of Lisgool, s. of the herenagh, Nicholas the Fair, s. of archdeacon Conor, ob., 1421.
- — the Red, s. of William, s. of the bald dean, Domnall, ob., 1481.
- Graine, d. of Thomas, m. of the Coarb Maguire, ob., 1521.
- Master John, s. of the sen. archdeacon, parson of Devenish, ob., 1417.
- Mael-Padraigh, s. of the sen. Master, Matthew, s. of Conor, ob., 1424.
- Matthew, chaplain of Inishkeen, ob., 1393.
- — [= Matthew, chaplain ?] s. of archdeacon Conor, Oxford lecturer; w. of, Aine Mac Manus, ob., 1382.
- — s. of the Swarthy Official, Gilla-Domnaigh, s. of the sen. Master, Matthew, herenagh of Inishkeen, ob., 1462.
- Maurice, vicar of Inishkeen, ob., 1369, or 1370.
- Nehemias, vicar of Inishkeen, ob., 1389.
- Peter, [rural] dean of [deanery of] Lough Erne, ob., 1390.
- Tadhg, official of [rural deanery of] Lough Erne, ob., 1431.
- Thomas, s. of archdeacon Conor, ab. of Lisgool, Aine Mac Cabe, m. of children of, 1419.
- Ua hEoghusa (O'Hosey), Aenghus, poet, ob., 1350.
- — s. of John, poet, ob., 1480.
- Athairne, s. of John, poet, preceptor, instrumentalist, vocalist, ob., 1489.
- Cithruadh, s. of Athairne, poet, preceptor, ob., 1518.
- Gilla-Coluim, ob., 1535.
- Mael-Muire, s. of Cithruadh, s. of Athairne, ob., 1521.
- Mael-Sechlainn, s. of Athairne, died of King's Game, 1504.

Ua.—*cont.*

- Ua hEothaigh, *see* Ua hEodhaigh
- Ua hErarain, Mael-Brighte, mk. of Derry, made bp. of Clonfert, 1205.
- Ua hErodhain and Ua hErodhuin, Aedh, k. of Oneilland, ob., 1018.
- Colcu, head of Armagh poor, ob., 1077.
- Cumus each, fought with Dubdalethe respecting abbacy of Armagh, 1060; head of poor of L., died in penance, 1074.
- Flaithbertach, sl., 1028.
- Ua hErodhuin, *see* Ua hErodhain.
- Ua hIffernain (O'Heffernan), of Bregia, sl., 1047.
- Ua hIncappail, Murchad, royal-heir of W. C., sl., 1036.
- Ua hIndirge (O'Henery), s. of, slew Cathbarr Ua Maelchotaigh, 1070. *See* Ua hInneirghi.
- Ua hInmhainen, Donusleibhe, mk. and master-wright, ob., 1230.
- Ua hInnascaidh, Ferdomnach, coarb of Finnian (bp. of Clonard), ob., 1048.
- Ua hInneirghi (O'Henery), slew Ua Maelchotaigh, 1096.
- sl. on O'Loughlin's hosting into Ulidia, 1156.
- d. of, 1192.
- Aindiles, ob., 1254.
- Cian, sl., 1260. *See* Ua hIndirge.
- Ua hInnrechtaigh (O'Hanratty), Aedh, k. of Ui-Meith, sl. by Oneilland, 1020.
- — k. of Ui-Meith, sl. by Ui-Bresail, 1107.
- Gairbeith, k. of Ui-Meith, sl. by Midians, 1076.
- Imar, herenagh of Mucknoe, k. of Ui-Meith, 1161.
- Ua hOenghusa (O'Hennessy), Oenghus, burned in Inis-na-lainne, 1029.
- Ua hOgain, *see* Ua hAedhacain.
- Ua hOgain (O'Hogan), Maurice, bp. of Killaloe, ob., 1299.

Ua.—*cont.*

- Ua hOirechtaigh (O'Heraghty), Thomas, ab. of Assaroe, ob., 1298.
- Ua hOissein, at consecration of Mellifont church, 1157; bp. of Connaught (abp. of Tuam), ob., 1161.
- Eochaidh, slew O'Quirke, k. of Muskerry-Quirk, 1044; sl. in skirmish, 1050.
- Ua hUail, Tuathal, herenagh of Both-Conais, ob., 1049.
- Ua hUalghairg, Aedh, became k. of Cenel-Conaill, 1065.
- Ua hUallachain (O'Hoolahan), Donnall, abp. of Munster (Cashel), ob., 1182.
- Ua hUarghusa, Sinach, k. of Ui-Meith, slew and sl. by Cathal, s. of Labraidh, 1003.
- Ua hUathmuraire, k. of Fir-Li, sl., 1081.
- Donnall, k. of Fir-Li, sl., 1036.
- Ua hUchtain, Maenia, lector of Kells, drowned, coming from Scotland, with *Culebad* of Columba, 3 of Patrick's reliquaries, and 30 men, 1034.
- Mael-Muire, coarb (ab.) of Kells, ob., 1009.
- — coarb of Columba (ab. of Iona and of Columban abbeys in I.), ob., 1040.
- Ua hUghroin, John, s. of coarb of Mochua (ab. of Balla), made bp. of Elphin, ob., 1246.
- Ua hUid (O'Hood), Brian, poet of Trian-Conghail, sl. 1485.
- Ua hUiginn (O'Higgin, Higgins), Aedh, s. of Brian, s. of Ferghal the Red, ob., 1487.
- Brian, s. of Ferghal the Red, poet, preceptor of schools of I. and Scotland in poetry, ob., 1476; said to have been foster-f. of Edmond Blind-eye Birmingham, 1489.
- Cairpre, s. of Brian, ob., 1505.
- Cu-coicriche, s. of Ferghal the Red, ob., 1463.

Ua hUiginn.—*cont.*

- Donnall, s. of Brian, preceptor of schools of I. and Scotland in poetry, ob., 1502.
- Eoghan, s. of Brian, preceptor of Connaught in poetry, 1510.
- Feircert, poet, ob., 1419.
- Gilla-na-naem, poet, ob., 1439.
- — w. of, Finnghuala Magrath, ob., 1531.
- Gilla-Patraic, s. of Brian, s. of Mael-Sechlainn, professor of poetry, ob., 1485.
- Graine jun., d. of the O'Higgin, w. of O'Devlin, ob., 1540.
- Mael-Muire, s. of Thomas jun., poet, ob., 1488.
- Philip the Poor, s. of Conn the Scarred, Friar Minor of Stricter Observance, excellent devotional versifier, ob., 1487.
- Ruaidhri the Red, poet, ob., 1425.
- Tadhg, ollam in poetry, ob., 1391.
- — jun., preceptor in poetry and erudition of schools of I. and Scotland, general entertainer of literati and pilgrims of I., ob., 1448.
- Tuathal, made professor of poetry in succession to Tadhg jun., 1448.
- William, ob., 1378.
- Ua hUlltachain, Cormac, herenagh of Aghavea, ob., 1532.
- Ua Lachtnain (O'Laghtnan), bp. of Connaught [Kilmacduagh?], ob., 1354.
- Laurence, bp. of Kilmacduagh, Grey [Cistercian] m.k., ob., 1307.
- — bp. of Elphin, ob., 1326.
- Mael-Muire, abp. of Tuam, ob., 1250.
- Ua Laidhgnein and Ua Laidhgnen, Cairpri, herenagh of Ferns and St. Mullins, ob., 1043.
- Ferghal, herenagh of Fahan, ob., 1070.
- Flaithbertach, k. of Farney, born, 1049; ob., 1119.

Ua Laidhgnein.—*cont.*

- Lethlobur, arch-k. of Oriel, sl. by Ruaidhri O'Rogan, 1078.
- Ughaire, herenagh of Ferns, ob., 1085.
- Ua Laidhgnen, *see* Ua Laidhgnein.
- Ua Laidhig, bp. of Killala, ob., 1275.
- John, bp. of Killala, ob., 1280.
- Ua Laighenain, Mael-Isu, bp.-ab. of Emly, ab. of Baltinglass, ob., 1163.
- Sitriuc, coarb of Comgall (ab. of Bangor), ob., 1212.
- Ua Laisdi, John, ab. of Assaroe, ob., 1502.
- Ua [Fh]Laithbhertaigh (O'Laverty), k. of Clann-Domnaill, ob., 1217.
- Ardgall, royal-heir of Ailech, ob., 1251.
- Congalach, royal-heir of Ailech, sl., 1123.
- Domnall, mortally wounded, 1177.
- Flaithbertach, prior of Dungiven, ob., 1207.
- the Grey Gillie, sl., 1183.
- Gormlaith, d. of Cathal, died in pilgrimage at Armagh, 1063.
- Mac Craith, s. of k. of Tyrone, sl., 1197.
- Muircertach, ob., 1207.
- Ruaidhri, chief of Cenel-Moen, 1178; made k. of Kinel-Owen, 1186; sl., 1187; 3 ss. of, 1178.
- Ua Laithein and Ua Laithen, slew Dubgall O'Hogan, k. of Oneilland, 1054.
- Cumuscach, k. of Sil-Duibtire (Duffry), fell at Crinach, 1086.
- Domnall, sl. by Domnall MacLoughlin, 1087.
- Eochaidh, k. of Duffry, died in penance, 1062.
- Muircertach, k. of Sil-Duibtire (Duffry), ob., 1089.
- Ua Laithen, *see* Ua Laithein.
- Ua Laitim John, bp. of Killala, b., 1343.
- Ua Lapain, Oenghus, k. of Cenel-Ennai, sl. by Cenel-Eogain, 1011.

Ua Lapain.—*cont.*

- Uissine, herenagh of Derry, ob., 984.
- Ua Lennain (O'Lennan), Christian, ab. of Lisgool, ob., 1351.
- Domnall, canon of Lisgool, ob., 1466.
- — prior of Lisgool, ob., 1380.
- Eoghan, prior of Lisgool mon., ob., 1446.
- Gilla-na-naem, canon and sacristan of Lisgool mon., ob., 1430.
- Gilla-Patraic, ob., 1446.
- John, s. of Geoffrey, b. of [Christian] ab. of Lisgool, sl., 1383.
- Luke, prior of Lisgool, ob., 1434.
- Matthew, canon of Lisgool, ob., 1425.
- Thomas, canon and sacristan of Lisgool mon., ob., 1445.
- Ua Leochain, Echri [Echry Lochan, MS.], k. of Morgallion [Mallon, MS.], ob., 1116.
- Maelan, s. of Eicnech, k. of Morgallion and Lune, sl. by Saithni, 1018.
- Son of Senan, k. of Morgallion, slew Domnall O'Melaghlin. 1023; sl., 1066.
- Ua Lethlobuir, Donn, k. of Farney, sl. by Ui-Lathen on Fewes, 1080.
- Ua Ledai, Cathusach, of community of Patrick, eminent senior of I., ob., 1111.
- Ua Lighdai (O'Liddy), Cairbri, herenagh of Emly, fell in defeat of Sliabh-Crot (Slieve-Grud), 1058.
- Ua Liathain, Cormac, scribe, bp., and anchorite, ob., 867.
- Ua Littain, Colman [ab. of Lismore], *doctor of religion* (master of religious life), ob., 731.
- Ua Lochlainn (O'Loughlin), s. of Ardgall, sl., 1197.
- Conor, raided and took large cattle-spoil from Ulidia, 1122; led hosting to Magh-Coba and got Iveagh hostages; thence to Bregia and burned Trim and its churches and persons therein: back, without peace of God or men, 1128; led hosting into Ulidia; defeated Ulidians,

Ua Lochlainn.—*cont.*

pillaged country, got hostages of Ulidian nobles, 1130; s. of Muircertach, k. of Cenel-Eogain, royal heir of I., sl., 1170.

— Diarmait, s. of Muircertach, raided Tyrone, defeated and sl., 1204.

— Domnall, s. of Aedh, defeated Ulidia, Ui-Tuirtre and Fir-Li, 1181; defeated by Foreigners at Dunboe, 1182; slew O'Branan, chief of Ui-Branain, 1186; k. of Ailech, royal-heir of I., sl.; buried at Armagh, 1188.

— — s. of Ardgar, defeated Fermanagh at Ergal Ford, 1080; became k. of Tyrone; made royal raid in Louth, took large cattle-spoil and paid Men of Farney for serving, 1083; raided Ulidia and took large cattle spoil; slew Domnall O'Gormley, 1084; k. of Ailech, slew O'Carolan and O'Looney; had conference with, and got hostages from, O'Brien, k. of Cashel and O'Melaghlin, k. of Tara, 1090; blinded O'Canannan, k. of Kinel-Conell, 1093; led hosting to Louth Wood to fight O'Brien and Munster; prevented by Domnall, coarb of Patrick, 1097; with N. of I., led hosting to Ulidia; their horse defeat Ulidian horse; burn camp and uproot tree of Crew; get 2 hostages and ab. of Bangor as surety for 2:3 quatrains relative thereto, 1099; raided and wasted Bregia and Fingal; took Donnchad O'Haughey (k. U.) and some Ulidian nobles, 1100; set them free in Armagh church, 1101; hostages of in custody of Domnall, coarb of Patrick, for year's peace between and Muircertach O'Brien, 1102; expelled O'Canannan from kingship of Kinel-Connell; defeated Munster and Leinster in Magh-Coba, 1103; led hosting to Magh-Coba, took hostages of Ulidia, went to Tara, burned much of Ui-Loeghaire, but spared inhabitants, 1104; peace made between and

Ua-Lochlainn.—*cont.*

O'Brien at Dublin, by Domnall, coarb of Patrick, 1105; led raid-hosting to aid O'Melaghlin and wasted W. Meath, 1106; year's peace made by Cellach, coarb of Patrick, between and Muircertach O'Brien, 1107; with N. of I., led hosting to Fewes, where peace was made between and O'Brien by said Cellach; thence to Ui-Bresail and got 3 Ulidian hostages, 1109; raided and took 1000 captive and many thousand cattle from Connaught, 1110; met and made plenary peace with O'Haughey, k. U., and got Ulidian hostages at Cuan, 1111; raided and took large cattle-spoil and many captives from Fingal, 1112; led hosting to Glenree (took Dalaraide Iveagh); peace made between and Muircertach O'Brien by Cellach: to Cloonkeen; year's peace made between and O'Brien by Cellach, 1113; led hosting to Rathkenny, and got submission of Ulidians, Dalaraide, Brefnians, and Midians; to Dunlo, and got submission of O'Conor and of his own s., Niall, and Kinel-Connell; to O'Deas' Castle, and made year's truce with Men of Munster; home through C., 1114; led hosting to aid O'Melaghlin against Connaught, and got false peace from Torlogh O'Conor, 1120; arch-k. I., died in 73rd year of age, 38th of reign, on feast of Muchuaroc of the *Wisdom* (Feb. 9); eulogium of, 1121; w. of, Bebinn O'Brien, ob., 1110. *See also* Mac Lochlainn, Domnall, s. of Ardgar.

— Domnall, s. of Muircertach, sl., 1189.

— — k. of Kinelowen, invaded Tyrconnell, 1232.

— Lochlann, slew Muircertach O'Neill, and sl. by s. of slain, 1160.

— Mael-Sechlainn, s. of Muircertach, sl. by Foreigners, 1185.

— Maghnus, s. of Diarmait, sl., 1202.

Ua Lochlainn—cont.

- Mor, d. of Domnall, w. of Torlogh O'Connor, ob., 1122.
- Muircertach, royal-heir of Ailech, sl. unjustly, 1114.
- — s. of Muircertach, k. of Cenel-Eogain, sl., 1196.
- — s. of Niall, led hosting into, and got hostages he chose of, Ulidia; led hosting to S. Bregia got hostages from Mac Murrough in return for Leinster; thence to Ossory, and got submission of nobles of, 1156; k. I., at consecration of Mellifont church, and gave 120 cows and 60 oz. of gold to Lord and clergy; led hosting into, and got submission and hostages of kk. and nobles of, Munster, 1157; led hosting to Tyrconnell and pillaged Fanad, 1158; to Meath, and gave kingship of to Donnchadh O'Melaghlin; to aid Oriel, and defeated Connaught, Leitrim and Cavan near Ardee; to Connaught, where he burned and pillaged, but got no hostages, 1159; led hosting to Magh-dula, to expel O'Gormley from Cenel-Moen; directed O'Gormley to be sl., 1160; led hosting to Tir-Briuin; thence to Teffia; got hostages of, and gave Connaught to, O'Connor; to Meath and got its hostages, 1161; separated houses from churches of Derry; led hosting to and was a week in Magh-Fitharta, burning corn and towns of Foreigners; cavalry of defeated by Foreigners; got no hostages from Foreigners, 1162; refused assent to Flaithbertach O'Brolaghan accepting proffered abbacy of Iona; aided in building Derry church, 1164; raided Ulidia, deposed k. and set up another, 1165: slew Aedh O'Mulfoyle, k. of Carrickabraghy; blinded Eochaidh Mac Dunlevy O'Haughey, in violation of protection of Crozier of Jesus, coarb of Patrick and O'Carroll, k. of Oriel; hosting led against by O'Carroll, in

Ua Lochlainn.—cont.

- consequence; abandoned by his sept, save a few, sl. with 13; body buried in Armagh, to dishonour of Derry community, in being carried away from their cemetery, 1166.
- Niall, s. of Domnall, raided Ulidia and took 1,000, or 3,000, cows in revenge of uprooting Tullyhog trees, 1111; k. of Cenel-Conaill, slew Donnchad Ua Tairchert, 1113; submitted to his f., 1114; royal-heir of Ailech and I., and paragon of I., sl. by Cenel-Moen, 1119. *See* Mac Lochlainn.
- of Corcomroe, Corcomroe (Burren) of, 1364.
- — w. of, gd. of Mahon O'Brien, eloped with Edmund de Burgh, 1487.
- — Congalach, bp. of Kilfenora, ob., 1300.
- — — k. of Corcomroe, ob., 1045.
- — — Donnchadh, k. of Corcomroe, ob., 1361.
- — Irial, lord of Corcomroe, sl., 1396.
- — Mael-Sechlainn, sl., 1396.
- — — the Crooked, k. of Corcomroe, sl. by his b., 1389.
- Ua Loingsigh (O'Lynch), house of broken by Cenel-Eogain in Antrim, 1030.
- k. of Dalaraide, sl. by his sept, 1077.
- Aedh, k. of Dalaraide, sl. in Ulidian defeat, 1130.
- Conor, slew Maelduin, (Patrician) steward of Cenel-Binnigh, 1030; k. of Dalaraide, sl. by s. of Domnall O'Lynch, 1046; s. of slew Faithbertach O'Lynch, 1049.
- Domnall, k. of Dalaraide, slew Brodur, the slayer of O'Mahony, k. U.; sl. by Ui-Meith of Menna-Tire, 1065; s. of slew Conor O'Lynch, 1046.
- Donnchadh, submitted to Domnall O'Loughlin, k. of Ailech; k. of Dalaraide, sl. unjustly, 1114.
- Finnchaise, k. of Dalaraide, died in penance, 1113.

- Ua Loingsigh.—*cont.*
 — Flaithbertach, sl. by s. of Conor O'Lynch, 1049.
 — Mael-Muire, bp. of Lismore, ob., 1159.
 — Muircertach, beheaded by his sept, 1070.
 Ua Lomanaigh, sl., 1165.
 Ua Lonain, the Blind, chief poet of Munster, died in penance, 1064.
 Ua Longain (O'Longan), Diarmait, (Patrician) steward of Munster, died in penance, 1113.
 — Gilla-Crist, (Patrician) steward of Munster, 1072.
 Ua Longarcain (O'Loneragan), Annud, coarb of Colum, s. of Cremthann (ab. of Terryglass), ob., 1099.
 — Dionysius, abp. of Cashel, died in Rome, 1216.
 — Domnall, abp. of Munster (Cashel), ob., 1158.
 Ua Lorcaín (O'Larkin), with Oneilland, defeated by s. of Aedh Ua Neill in Armagh plain, 1021.
 — Diarmait, royal-heir of Leinster, sl. by Tyrone, 1064.
 — Dubslane, herenagh of Emly, ob., 1004.
 — Flann, eminent priest of Louth, died in penance, 1081.
 — Gilla-Crist, k. of Caill-Follamhain, sl. in Kells, 1017.
 — s. of Gilla-Digde, v.-ab. of Armagh, ob., 1079.
 — Murchadh, sl. by Clann-Cana and O'Neills, 1494.
 — Ruaidhri, k. of Oneilland, sl. by O'Rogan and Iveagh, 1037. *See* Uí-Lorcaín.
 Ua Lothcain, Cuan, chief poet of I., sl. by Teffians, who became foul at once,— a poet's miracle, 1024.
 Ua Luchairen (O'Loughren), Eoghan, the Official, ob., 1493.
 Ua Lugadon, Ailbran, ab. of Clondalkin, ob., 781.
- Ua Lugadon.—*cont.*
 — Feidhlimid, ab. of Clondalkin, ob., 801. *Cf.* Mochua Mac U[i] Lugadon.
 Ua Luimluin, bp. of Clonfert, ob., 1259.
 Ua Luinigh and Ua Lunigh (O'Looney), Conor, s. of Conallach, made chief of Cenel-Moen; sl., 1178.
 — Galach, sl., 1178.
 — Gilla-Crist, steward of (Patrician) Cenel-Maini, sl. by stratagem by O'Loughlin, k. of Ailech, 1090.
 Ua Luinin (O'Luinin), Adam, s. of Matthew sen., ob., 1446.
 — Cormac, s. of Denis, s. of Pierce the Stooped, ob., 1529.
 — Matthew [sen.], herenagh of Ard, poet, historian, musician, ob., 1396.
 — — [jun.] herenagh of Ard, historian, ob., 1477.
 — — gs. of Ruaidhri [s. of Matthew], Vol. III., p. 629.
 — Nehemias, with w. (unnamed) and children, died of plague, 1540.
 — Pierce the Stooped, historian, poet, herenagh of Ard and Derryvullen, ob., 1441.
 — Ruaidhri, s. of Matthew, s. of Pierce the Stooped, ollam of Maguire in history, writer of chief part of B copy, ob., 1528. *Cf.* Vol. II., p. 565; Vol. III., p. 629.
 — Tadhg the Fair, physician and historian, ob., 1478.
 Ua Lunigh, *see* Ua Luinigh.
 Ua Machainen, 2 of name, sl. by Morgallion, 1023.
 — Donnucuan, sl. by Gilla-Ciarin Ua Machainen, 1062.
 — Gilla-Ciarain, k. of Cremorne, slew Donnucuan, 1062.
 — Maelruanaigh, k. of Cremorne, sl., 1110.
 Ua Madadhain, Ua Madagain, Ua Madaghain, Ua Madughain and Ua Mottadhain (O'Madden), deprived of his lordship, 1404.

Ua Madadhain.—*cont.*

- submitted to O'Neill, 1430.
- Cathal, sl., 1343.
- — s. of Eoghan, lord of Sil-Anmchadha, ob., 1413.
- Cobhthach, future k. (of Sil-Anmchadha), and bp. of Clonfert, ob., 1411.
- Eoghan, defeated Clanricard, 1336.
- — s. of Murchadh, k. of Sil-Anmchadha, ob., 1411.
- Mottadhan, k. of Sil-Anmchadha, ob., 1096.
- Murchadh, sl., 1371.
- Ragnall, royal-heir of Ailech, sl. by his sept, 1074.
- Ua Madagain, } *see* Ua Madadhain.
- Ua Madaghain, }
- Ua Madughain, }
- Ua Maeladuinn and Ua Maelduinn (O'Muldoon), k. of Lurg, sl., 1369.
- Cormac, master of learning and piety, ob., 1074.
- Domnall, k. of Lurg, sl., 1395.
- Feidhlimidh, 2 ss. of sl., 1536.
- Flaithbertach, k. of Lurg, sl., 1082.
- Gilla-in-Coimded, k. of Lurg, sl., 1281.
- Torlogh, s. of, sl., 1503; ss. of, 1499.
- Ua Maelagain (O'Mulligan), Brian, ob., 1439.
- Cathal, ob., 1441.
- Domnall, ob., 1446.
- Gilla-Patraic, s. of Magnus, s. of Domnall the Tall, sl., 1485.
- Ua Maelaithcen, Fiangalach, sl. in btl. of Ballyshannon, co. Kildare, 738.
- Ua Maelathgen, Diarmait, herenagh of Downpatrick, ob., 1099.
- Ua Maelatuile, Conla, physician of O'Reilly, ob., 1489.
- Maurice, sl., 1366.
- Ua Mael-Brenainn (O'Mulrenin), Aedh and his 2 ss., sl., 1352:

Ua Mael-Brenainn.—*cont.*

- Diarmait, chief of Clan-Conor, ob., 1325.
- Donnchadh the cleric, canon choral of Elphin, sl., 1343.
- Gilla-Crisd, chief of Clan-Conor, ob., 1165.
- Tomaltach, (Patrician) steward of Sil-Muiredaigh, ob., 1059.
- — sl., 1319.
- Ua Mael-Brighte, Sitriuc, fell in defeat of Tigernan O'Rourke's cavalry, 1128.
- Ua Mael-Ciarain (O'Mulkerin), Dionysius, herenagh of Ardearne, ob., 1225.
- Ua Mael-Coluim (O'Malcolm), Muiredach, herenagh of Derry, died in penance, 1061.
- Ua Maelconaire (O'Mulconry), Donnchadh the Fair, ollam in history of O'Conors, ob., 1405.
- Gregory, s. of John, future professor of history, ob., 1432.
- Mael-Sechlainn, ob., 1437.
- Mailin, s. of Tanaidhe, ollam in history of O'Conors, ob., 1441.
- Paidin, poet and historian, ob., 1506.
- Sigraidd, s. of John the Red, ollam of O'Conors of Connaught in history, ob., 1487.
- Torna, ollam of O'Conors of Connaught, 1468.
- Urard, poet, historian, ob., 1482.
- Ua Maelchothaigh, Cathbarr, sl. by s. of O'Henery by stratagem, 1070.
- s. of Dubgall, sl. by O'Henery, 1096.
- Gilla-Patraic, died prematurely, 1070.
- Ua Maeldoraidh, 1011.
- slew 2 gss. of Canannan, 1004.
- defeated Ua Ruairc, 1024.
- Maelruanaidh, 1012; led hosting into and pillaged Magh-Ai and slew Domnall, s. of Cathal; took Connaught hostages another time, 1014; went on pilgrimage, 1026.
- Ua Maeldoraidh (O'Muldory), 1159.
- Flagstone of (at Narrow-water), 1258.

Ua Maeldoraidh. — *cont.*

— s. of ab., slew gs. of Baethan, ab. of Iona, 1070.

— Domnall, k. of Cenel-Conaill, sl., 1032.

— — sl. in btl. by Ruaidhri O'Canannan, 1061.

— — s. of Lochlann, sl. 1088.

— Flaithbertach, defeated Cenel-Eogain, 1172; defeated, 1177; k. of Cenel-Conaill, defeated ss. of kk. of Connaught, 1181; defeated, 1182; Foreigners retired before from Drumcliff, 1188; k. of Oriel, defeated Fitton's raiders; ob., 1197; w. of, d. of Ruaidhri O'Conor, sl., 1176.

— Gilla-Crist, coarb of Columba in I. and Scotland (ab. of Columban abbeys in I. and of Iona), ob., 1062.

— Muircertach, sl. by Ui-Canannain, 1029.

— Murchadh, k. of Tyrconnell, died by mischance, 1085.

— Oenghus, slew Ruaidhri O'Canannan, k. of Kinel-Conell, 1072.

Ua Maeledathnen, bp., ob., 739.

Ua Maelfabaill (O'Mulfoyle), Aedh, k. of Carrickabraghy, sl., 1166.

— Cathalan, k. of Carrickabraghy, slew and sl. by O'Derain, 1199.

— Flaithbertach, k. of Carrickabraghy ob., 1053.

— Gilla-Crist, k. of Carrickabraghy, sl., 1082.

— Muircertach, k. of Carrickabraghy, sl. by Ui-Meith of Menna-Tire, 1065.

— Sitriuc, k. of Carrickabraghy, sl. in attack on Cenel-Eogain camp, 1102.

— Trad, chief of Cenel-Ferghusa, sl., 1216.

Ua Mael-Giric, Mael-Isu, arch-poet of I., ob., 1088.

Ua Maelmithigh, Gilla-arrai, died in penance, 1064.

Ua Mael-Muire, Echri, k. of Keenaght, sl. by O'Conor of Keenaght, 1100.

Ua.—*cont.*

Ua Mael-Padraig (O'Mulpatrick), Fergal, sl., 1487.

— Maghnus, ob., 1466.

Ua Maelruanaidh and Ua Maelruanaigh (O'Mulrony), deposed Ua Flathrai, k. U., but sl. in btl. by O'Haughey, 1071.

— with O'Mahony, seized house of, and beheaded, Eochaidh O'Haughey, k. U., 1108; k. of Fermanagh, sl. by his sept, 1126.

— Alle, d. of Riacan (w. of Ua Radhuibh), ob., 1190.

— Cathal, s. of Diarmait, ob., 1215.

— — s. of Donnchadh, s. of Muircertach, sl., 1260.

— Conor, s. of Cormac, 1226.

— — gs. of Tadhg, k. of Magh-luirg and Magh-Ai, died after penance, 1197.

— Diarmait, s. of Tadhg, ob., 1159.

— — s. of Tadhg, s. of Muiredach, s. of Tomaltach, sl., 1260.

— Donnall, slew O'Gormley by stratagem, 1160; s. of Lochlann, sl., 1188.

— Donnchadh, persecutor of churches, sl., without benefit of clergy, by Men of Lurg, 1084.

— Dubessa, d. of Diarmait, s. of Tadhg, (w. of Defender O'Dowda), ob., 1190.

— Florence, s. of Riacan, bp. of Elphin, ob., 1195.

— Gilla-Crist, s. of Conor, s. of Cormac, k. of Moylurg, sl., 1260.

— — Maelmithigh, k. of Ui-Tuirtre, sl. by Cenel-Binnigh of Glen, 1081.

— Maelruanaidh, s. of Donnchadh, sl., 1260.

— Matthew, s. of Thomas jun., s. of Thomas sen., master-wright of Maguire, gold-wright, ob., 1479.

— Maurice, s. of Donnchadh, lord of Tirerrill, ob., 1272.

— Muirghis, s. of Tadhg, k. of Moylurg, ob., 1187.

— Murchadh, s. of Conor, s. of Diarmait, s. of Tadhg, drowned, 1190.

Ua Maelruanaidh.—*cont.*

- *Son of the night*, k. of Fermanagh, deposed and sl., 1189.
- [Taithlech] sl., 1188.
- Ua Mael-Shechlainn (O'Melaghlin), 1289.
- k. of Meath, 1316.
- 1373.
- 120 of force of, sl. in Carbury (co. Sligo), 1187.
- ss. of, 1422.
- submitted to O'Neill, 1430.
- Aedh, k. of Ailech, defeated Kee-naught at Balteagh, 1076 ; ob., 1083.
- Ardgar, gs. of Aedh, royal-heir of Ailech, sl. by Derry community in reparation to Columba, 1124.
- Art, defeated, 1168 ; k. of Westmeath, sl., 1184.
- — k. of Meath, sl., 1344 ; s. of, 1301 ; gss. of, 1446.
- Brian, s. of Murchadh, defeated Torlogh O'Brien, and Dal-Cais at Lackan, 1117.
- Cairpri, k. of Meath, sl., 1290.
- — sl., 1323.
- — s. of Cormac, sl., 1301.
- Colman, s. of Art, s. of Cormac the Freckled, sl., 1489.
- Conor, defeated by Murchadh O'Melaghlin, 1033 ; pillaged and burned Swords, 1035 ; blinded Flann O'Melaghlin, 1037 ; slew Conor O'Melaghlin, 1049 ; slew Ua Leochain, k. of Morgallion, 1065 ; k. of Tara, slew Diarmait (k. L.) in btl. of Odhbha, 1072 ; k. of Tara, sl. by [Murchadh] s. of Flann [blinded, 1037], in violation of protection of Crozier of Jesus, 1073.
- Conn, future k. of Meath, sl., 1431.
- — s. of Art, s. of Conn, s. of Cormac the Freckled, 1483, 1487, 1489, 1495, 1496, 1500.
- Cormac the Freckled, made k. of Meath, 1344 ; ob., 1361.

Ua Mael-Shechlainn —*cont.*

- Cormac, s. of Art, 1210, 1213.
- Derborgaill, d. of Murchadh, [w. of Dermot Mac Murrough] went to Drogheda on pilgrimage, 1186 ; ob., 1193.
- Diarmait, overtook and slew Muircertach O'Carroll and his raiders in Bregia, 1125.
- — on O'Conor's hostings, 1166 ; k. of Meath, sl., 1169.
- Domnall the Bregian, nephew of Diarmait, slew his uncle, 1169 ; with O'Conor at Dublin, 1170 ; k. of Meath, ob., 1173.
- — s. of Flann, k. of Tara, 1090 ; sl. by Muircertach O'Brien, 1094.
- — s. of Murchadh, slew Mael-Sechlainn O'Melaghlin, 1125.
- Donnchadh, k. of Ailech, slew k. of Cenel-Ennai, 1083 ; raided Farney, 1101 ; expelled from kingship of Westmeath by Muircertach O'Brien, 1105 ; aided by Domnall O'Loughlin, wasted Westmeath, overtaken and sl. on surprise-party, 1106.
- — s. of Domnall the Merry, slew Cu-Uladh O'Quinlan by stratagem, outraging coarb of Patrick, Crozier of Jesus, O'Loughlin and nobles of N. of I. ; excommunicated at Mellifont, 1157 ; [nevertheless] made k. of Meath from Shannon to sea by Muircertach O'Brien, 1159 ; k. of Meath, sl. by ss. of O'Fenelon by stratagem, 1160.
- Erimon, sl., 1386.
- Flann, blinded by Conor O'Melaghlin, 1037.
- Laighnech, s. of Core, the O'Melaghlin, sl., 1487.
- Mael-Sechlainn, royal-heir of Tara, sl., 1115.
- — s. of Conor, k. of Tara, slew Amlaim, 1077 ; defeated by Laigenians and Foreigners at Crinach, 1086 ; sl. by Teffians by stratagem, 1087.

Ua Mael-Shechlainn.—*cont.*

- Mael-Sechlainn, s. of Donnchadh, sl., 1125.
- — the Little, made k. of Westmeath, 1184.
- Magnus, hung by Foreigners, 1175.
- Muircertach, slew Ua Confiacra, k. of Teffia, 1043.
- Murchadh, 2 massacres in camp of; hosting by Muircertach O'Brien in aid of, 1109; submitted to Domnall O'Loughlin, 1114; k. of Tara, on Torlogh O'Conor's Munster hosting, 1118; aided by Domnall O'Loughlin against Connaught, 1120; escaped by protection of [St.] Cianan from house ignited by Morgallion in Duleek, 1123; expelled from kingship of Meath by Torlogh O'Conor, 1125.
- — ob., 1254.
- — k. of Meath, ob., 1293.
- — s. of Conor, sl. by Teffians, 1077.
- — s. of Flann, defeated his kinsman, Conor, 1033; slew Conor, k. of Tara, 1073; k. of Tara for three nights (and days), sl. in Kells steeple, 1076.
- [—] s. of Loingsech, coarb of Finnian and Columba (ab. of Clonard and Kells), defeated by Dubdaleithi, coarb of Patrick, in btl. of Martry, 1055.
- Tailltiu, d. of Murchadh, w. of Torlogh O'Conor, ob., 1127.
- Torlogh, sl., 1527.
- O'Melaghlin (or Ua Fiadbra), *see* Ua Fiadbra.
- Ua Maeluidhir, Branacan, chief of Meath, drowned in Lough Ennell, 1021.
- Gilla-Patraic, ab. of Clogher, ob., 1441.
- Ua Maenaigh (O'Meany), 2 ss. of, taken, 1493.
- Mael-Isu, ob., 1233.
- Ua Maicin (O'Macken), Thomas, bp. of Achonry, ob., 1265.
- Ua Mail-Eoin (O'Malone), Aedh, coarb of Ciaran (ab.) of Clonmacnoise, born, 1098.

Ua Mail-Eoin.—*cont.*

- bp. of Clonmacnoise, drowned, 1220.
- Gilla-Crist, coarb of Ciaran (ab.) of Clonmacnoise, most prosperous here-nagh of I., ob., 1127.
- Mael-Muire, ab. of Clonmacnoise, ob., 1230.
- Tigernach, coarb of Ciaran (ab. of Clonmacnoise), ob., 1172.
- Ua Mailfhaghainn (O'Mullover), bp. of Kilmaeduaigh, ob., 1234.
- Erchadh, abp. of Connaught (Tuam), ob., 1086.
- Ua Mailgaithi (O'Mulgeehy), people of, 1284.
- Ua Mail-Mena (O'Mulvany), Donn-sleibhe, sl., 1216.
- Gilla-Patraic, ob., 1164.
- Mael-Sechlainn, ollam of O'Kane, ob., 1376.
- Ua Mailmhiadhaigh (O'Mulvey), slew Eoghan O'Rourke in Dromahaire mon., 1532; ss. of, 1524, 1525.
- Aedh, sl., 1340.
- chief of Muintir-Cerballain, sl., 1315.
- Diarmait, chief of Muintir-Cerballain, sl., 1355.
- Ferghal, chief of Muintir-Cerballain, ob., 1378; w. of, Dubhablaigh Mac Rannell, ob., 1378.
- Ragnall, chief of Muintir-Eolais, ob., 1169.
- Ua Mail-midhe, Cormac, herenagh of Drumrat, ob., 1017.
- Ua Mail-mocheirghi (O'Mulmochery), Braen, ab. of Kells, ob., 1277.
- Ua Mail-mhuaidh (O'Molloy), submitted to O'Neill, 1430.
- Aedh, k. of Fir-Cell, ob., 1401.
- Ailbin, bp. of Ferns, ob., 1223.
- Art, k. of Fir-Cell, ob., 1401.
- The Defender, s. of Aedh, s. of Niall, raided Petit, 1485; ob., 1497.
- Domnall, k. of Fir-Cell, sl., 1171.
- Fergal, k. of Fir-Cell, ob., 1048.
- Gilla-Coluim, k. of Fir-Cell sl., 1110.

Ua Mail-mhuaidh.—cont.

- Gilla-Coluim, k. of Fir-Cell, sl., 1175.
- Ruaidhri, k. of Fir-Cell, ob., 1384.
- Ua Mail-telcha, Diarmait, coarb of Comgall (ab. of Bangor), ob., 1016.
- Ua Mail-trea, Gilla-Coluim, s. of Muiredach, ob., 1018.
- Ua Mailin, Gilla-Isu, bp. of Mayo, ob., 1183, or 1184.
- Ua Maille (O'Malley), the, defeated and sl., 1415.
- d. of, w. of O'Dowda, ob., 1362.
- island of [Clare Island, Clew Bay, co. Mayo], 1415.
- 7 ships of, wrecked and crews lost, 1413.
- Conor, sl., 1415.
- — s. of Eoghan, with crew, drowned, 1396.
- Cormac, sl., 1384.
- — s. of Domnall, sl., 1337.
- Diarmait, made the O'Malley, 1415.
- Domnall the Red, sl., 1337.
- — s. of Diarmait, sl., 1415.
- Dubgall, ss. of, slew their uncle, Tuathal, 1416.
- Eoghan, and his s., ob., 1362.
- — sl., 1384
- — with 3 ships' crews, burned Killybegs by night; detained by storm; overtaken, defeated and sl., with loss of 2 ships and 100 or 120 sl., 1513.
- s. of Thomas, sl., 1415.
- Tuathal, ob., 1361.
- — bonaght and his 2 ss., wrecked, 1413.
- — sl. by his nephews, ss. of Dubgall, 1416.
- Ua Mainnin (O'Mannin), Aedh, 1491.
- John, 1491.
- Mor, sl., 1377. *See* Muintir-Mainnin.
- Ua Mallachta, Mac Craith, ob., 1228.
- Ua Manchain, Dunchad, coarb of Coemgen (ab. of Glendalough), ob., 1003.
- Ua Mandachain and Ua Mannachain (O'Monahan), town of (near Kinawley) burned, 1538.

Ua Mandachain.—cont.

- Aedh the Red, the O'Monahan, s. of Aedh the Grey, ob., 1493.
- Conor, s. of Ferghal, sl., 1536.
- Cormac, sl., 1469.
- Donnchadh, s. of William the Black, sl., 1536.
- — the Ui-Manian, 3 ss. of sl. for slaying, 1538.
- Finemain, d. of, ob., 1419.
- Gilla-na-noc, k. of the [Three] Territories, ob., 1287.
- Muiredach, k. of Ui-Briuin of Shannon, sl. in btl. near Ardee, 1159.
- Niall the Red, s. of Aedh the Grey, and his w., Nualaith O'Drommy, ob., 1478.
- Tadhg the Fair, s. of Aedh the Grey, ob., 1493.
- Ua Mannachain, *see* Ua Mandachain.
- Ua Martain, Gilla-Arnain, ollam of jurisprudence, ob., 1217.
- Ua Mathghamhna (O'Mahony), of Munster, Diarmait, k. of Fonn-iartharach, ob., 1427.
- Finghin, a learned man, ob., 1496.
- of Ulidia, with O'Mulrony, seized house on, and beheaded, Eochaidh O'Haughey, k. U., 1108.
- — k. U., sl. by O'Haughey, 1081.
- — Domnall, s. of Tadhg, ob., 1359.
- — Donnchad, k. U., sl. in Bangor by his people, 1065.
- — Eochaidh, got half of U.; blinded Donnchad O'Haughey, k. U., 1113; submitted to Domnall O'Loughlin, 1114; k. U., fell in domestic btl., 1127.
- Ua Mechair (O'Meagher), w. of Dalton eloped with s. of, 1491.
- Ua Meictire (Cotter and Wolfe), Uamachan, coarb of Colman, s. of Lenin, (bp. of Cloyne) ob., 1099.
- Ua Mellaidh and Ua Mellaigh, bp. of Annaghdown, ob., 1250.
- Thomas, bp. of Annaghdown, ob., 1250.

Ua Mellaidh.—*cont.*

— Thomas, bp. of Annaghdown, ob. in Curia, 1328.

Ua Mellaigh, *see* Ua Mellaidh.

Ua Mellain, 1493.

— Rughraidhe, s. of Eoghan, taken, 1496.

— Solomon, keeper of *Bell of Testament* (*q.v.*), ob., 1356.

Ua Menngoran, Cellach, herenagh of Cork, ob., 1007.

Ua Merligh, Eochaidh, k. of Farney, sl. by stratagem, 1080.

Ua Mescain, Anfartach, of Muintir-Blatini, slew Fergus, s. of Colman the Big; two quatrains in censure of, 618.

Ua Miadhachain (O'Meehan), Etru, bp. of Clonard, ob., 1173.

Ua Miadhaigh, (O'Meyey), slew De Lacy, 1186.

Ua Miannaigh, ab. of Clonmacnoise, ob., 768.

Ua Millugain, John, lector of Derry, 1220.

— Muircertach, lector of Derry, 1207; made ab. of Derry, 1220.

Ua Mincachain, Echtigern, brehon, s. of sl., 1230

Ua Mithrebtha, philosopher (sage), ob., 732.

Ua Mochain, Benedict, herenagh of Killaragh, ob., 1361.

— Gregory, abp. of Tuam, ob., 1383.

Ua Moghrain, Patrick, ob., 1206.

Ua Moilcroibe, Godfrey, sl., 1490.

Ua Mongain (O'Mongan), Flaithbertach, herenagh of Rossorry, ob., 1379.

Ua Monrai and (by metathesis) Ua Morna, Gilla-Mure, 1166.

— Diarmait, s. of Gilla-Muire, k. U., ob., 1276.

— s. of Gilla-Moire, burned Arboe, 1166.

Ua Mordha (O'More), defeated Dublin Foreigners, 1358.

— Aimirgin, k. of Leix, sl., 1026.

Ua Mordha.—*cont.*

— Cetach, the O'More, s. of Laighsech, ob., 1523.

— Conall, the O'More, s. of David, sl., 1493.

— Dionysius, bp. of Elphin, made crusader, 1227; resigned, 1229; ob., 1231.

— Fachtna, s. of David, ob., 1377.

— Mac Craith, slew persons, 1165.

— Niall, s. of Domnall, made O'More, 1493.

— Peter, bp. of Clonfert, drowned in Shannon, 1171.

— Ros, s. of Uaithne, sl., 1489.

— Ruaidhri, k. of Leix, sl., 1354.

— — s. of David, tanist of Leix, ob., 1489.

Ua Morghair, Mael-Moedoic, legate of coarb of Peter, founder of Canons Regular, Saul, 1170.

— Mughron, archlector of Armagh and all W. of Europe, died in Mungret, 1102.

Ua Morna, *see* Ua Monrai.

Ua Motadhain, Mael-Sechlainn, made raid in Oriors, took 300 cows and slew Magheraghty, steward of Clann-Sinaigh, 1059; royal-heir of Ailech, sl. by Tyrconnell, 1063.

Ua Mothlain (O'Molan), friar of Cavan, Cavan mon. burned through inebriety of, 1451.

Ua Mottadhain, *see* Ua Madadhain.

Ua Muineoic, Cleirchen, tower of piety of I., ob., 1050.

Ua Muirecain, bp. of Clonmacnoise, ob., 1214.

— Cathal, k. of Teffia, beheaded, 1101.

— Flann, herenagh of Antrim, ob., 1096.

Ua Muiredhaigh (O'Murray), Amlaim, s. of bp. O'Coffey (of Derry), bp. of Armagh and Clogher, ob., 1185.

— Annudh, bp. of Ardagh, ob., 1216.

Ua Muiredhaigh.—*cont.*

- Domnall, chief lector of Derry, ob., 1207.
- k. of Kerry, sl. in Magh-Coba, 1103.
- Mael-Isu, lector of Derry, select senior, ob., 1185.
- Mael-Pedair, prior of Dungiven, ob., 1253.
- Mael-Poil, prior of Dungiven, ob., 1216.
- Odhor, herenagh of Lusk, ob., 1055.
- Patrick, prior of Monastery of Paul and Peter, Armagh, made ab., 1255; deposed, 1264; taken back, 1265.
- Ua Muiregain, Mael-Muire, herenagh of Tynan, ob., 1072.
- Ua Muirghesa (O'Morrisy), Cormac the Red, Margaret Magrath, w. of, ob., 1529.
- Ua Murchadha (O'Murphy), Domnall, sl., 1021.
- Flaithbertach k. of Banagh, sl., 1035.
- Mahon, s. of Tadhg, tanist of Bal-laghkeen, sl., 1488.
- Ua Nechtain (O'Naghten), slew Domnall O'Rourke, 1276.
- Christina, d. of, w. of Diarmait Mac Dermot, ob., 1270.
- Domnall, slew Murchadh and Robert O'Naghten, 1279.
- — s. of Gilla-Crist, sl., 1276.
- Gilla-Crist, sl., 1273.
- Mael-Sechlainn, sl., 1190.
- Murchadh, sl. by Domnall O'Naghten, 1279.
- Robert, sl. by same Domnall, 1279.
- William, sl., 1273.
- Ua Neill, Aedh, *s.rr.* Aedh, s. of Flaithbertach; s. of *s.vv.* Son of.
- Ua Neill (O'Neill), 1292.
- of Clannaboy, ss. of, 1536. *See also* Clann-Aedh-Buidhe.
- clans of, 1455, 1505.
- constable of gallowglasses of, 1485, 1486, 1501, 1505, 1508.
- Lucht-tighi of, 1536.
- town of Dungannon, 1500, 1509, 1528.
- at war with O'Donnell, 1479.

Ua Neill.—*cont.*

- Aedh, ss. of, 1481, 1501.
- — bp. of Derry, ob., 1319.
- — k. of Cenel-Eogain, royal hei of I., slew, and sl. by, Ardgall Mac Loughlin, 1177.
- — invaded Larne; raided Cenel-Conaill, 1199; defeated Foreigners, 1200; aided Cathal Red-hand O'Connor; deposed, 1201; hosting of Foreigners against, 1207; raided Inishowen, 1208; defeated Foreigners, 1211, 1212; Drumquin and its church burned without his leave, 1213; defeated Foreigners, 1214, 1215; chose Mac Cawell as ab. of Derry, 1220; raided and subdued Foreigners, 1222; invaded Connaught, 1225; ob., 1230; w. of, Bean-Midhe O'Heyney, ob., 1215; descendants of 1501, 1516, 1531, 1532, 1535, 1539.
- — slew Maghnus Magauran, 1357; defeated Oriel and Fermanagh, 1358; k. of Tyrone, ob., 1364; w. of, Gorm-laith O'Donnell, ob., 1353.
- — the Fat, 1337, 1339, 1343.
- — jun., sl., 1383.
- — of the Mullagh, gss. of, 1527.
- — the Tawney, invaded Tyrone, 1259; made k. of Tyrone, 1260; expelled, 1261; slew Mac Cawell, chief of Cenel-Feradaigh; expelled Niall Culanach O'Neill and again became k. of Tyrone, 1263; made lord of Oriel, 1264; invaded Tyrconell, 1265; won btl. of Desertcreaght against Kinel-Conell, 1281; eponymous head of Clannaboy, sl., 1283; w. of, d. of Mac Costello, 1263; descendants of, 1532. *See also* Clann-Aedh-Buidhe.
- — ob., 1444.
- — jun., s. of Aedh the Tawny, of Brian the Freckled, 1470, 1483, 1484, raided and sl. in Lecale, 1485; w. of, Finnghuala O'Connor Faly, ob., 1493.
- — the Tawny, s. of Conn, s. of Niall, s. of Art, sl., 1523.

Ua Neill.—*cont.*

- Aedh, s. of Art. sl., 1513 : people of, 1500.
- — s. of Brian, s. of Aedh the Tawny, 1359.
- — and another s. of Brian, mutilated, 1435.
- — s. of Conn, 1502, 1506.
- — the Stammerer, s. of Conn, ob., 1518.
- — s. of Domnall, s. of Henry, ob., 1535.
- — the Freckled, s. of Domnall, s. of Henry, at war with O'Donnell, 1474; taken, 1493; set free, 1497; town of burned, 1505; defeated, 1514.
- — s. of Eoghan, s. of Niall jun., 1434, 1435, 1466; ob., 1475.
- — s. of Flaithbertach, slew Ruaidhri O'Canannan, 1030; took 3,000 cows, and 1,200 captives from Ulidia; made *Foray of snow* in, and slew O'Canannan, k. of Tyrconell, 1031; k. of Ailech and royal-heir of L., died after penance, 1033; s. of, *s.rr.* Son of.
- — s. of Henry, escaped, after 10 years' captivity, from Dublin, 1412.
- — the Stammerer, s. of Henry, set free, 1498.
- — the Brefnian, s. of John, s. of Art, sl., 1493.
- — s. of Niall, s. of Aedh, s. of Eoghan, ob., 1486.
- — Blind-eye, s. of Niall, s. of Art raided Fintona, 1516.
- — the Tawny, s. of Niall, s. of Conn, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515, 1517; lord of Trian-Conghail, sl.; eulogium of, 1524; ss. of, 1535; w. of, Gormlaith O'Donnell, ob., 1524.
- — s. of Niall, s. of John the Tawny, hung, 1488.
- — s. of Ruaidhri, ob., 1353.
- — s. of Ruaidhri the Lamé, s. of Henry, s. of Eoghan, 1498.

Ua Neill.—*cont.*

- Aedh sen., s. of Torlogh, raided Tyrconell, 1358.
- Art, s. of Aedh, s. of Domnall, taken, 1513; sl., 1517.
- — s. of Aedh, s. of Eoghan, 1491, 1498, 1501; made k. of Tyrone, 1509; invaded Tyrconell, 1511; at war and made peace with O'Donnell, 1512; invaded Trian-Conghail; ob., 1513; ss. of, 1513.
- — s. of Aedh Blind-eye, s. of Niall, s. of Art, s. of Eoghan, s. of Niall jun., sl., 1527.
- — jun., s. of Art, s. of Conn, ob., 1537.
- — s. of Cairbre, s. of Aedh, sl. with his s. and b., 1504.
- — s. of Conn, s. of Aedh the Tawny, s. of Brian the Freckled, 1489.
- — jun., s. of Conn, s. of Henry, s. of Eoghan, 1489, 1493, 1502; received Philip Maguire when expelled; raided Clogher bar., 1508; taken in Omagh, 1509; set free, 1511; made k. of Tyrone, 1513; expeditions of, 1514; raided Clannaboy, 1515; ob., 1519.
- — s. of Domnall the Slender, sl., 1470.
- — s. of Eoghan, s. of Niall jun., 1426, 1450; ob., 1458; descendants of, 1514, 1524, 1536; ss. of, 1459, 1462, 1470, 1471, 1474, 1479, 1480, 1481, 1485, 1495, 1498; w. of, Mor Maguire, ob., 1449.
- — s. of Henry the Stammerer, 1536.
- — s. of Henry, s. of Eoghan, 1488, 1498; sl., 1502; two ss. of, 1498.
- — the Stammerer, s. of John, s. of Art, sl., 1527.
- — of the Castle, s. of Niall, s. of Art, s. of Eoghan, 1509; ob., 1513.
- — s. of Niall, s. of John the Tawny, sl., 1487.
- — s. of Niall Carrach, gs. of Muircertach jun., sl., 1488.
- Brian the Freckled, 1444.

Ua Neill.—*cont.*

- Brian, s. of Aedh sen., ob., 1354.
- — s. of Aedh the Tawny, made k. of Tyrone, 1291; sl., 1295.
- — s. of Aedh the Tawny, ob., 1369.
- — s. of Aedh the Tawny, s. of Brian the Freckled, 1470, 1486; ob., 1488; ss. of, 1490.
- — s. of Art, sl., 1470.
- — jun., s. of Brian, s. of Henry, 1418, 1435 (defeated and mutilated); ob., 1449; ss. of, 1436, 1470.
- — the Foreign, s. of Brian the Freckled, ss. of, 1486.
- — s. of the O'Neill, Conn, s. of Henry, s. of Eoghan, 1505, 1509, 1516; ob., 1519.
- — s. of Cu-Uladh, s. of Aedh, s. of Eoghan, s. of Niall jun., ob., 1497.
- — s. of Domnall, sl. by Clannaboy, 1319.
- — s. of Domnall, s. of Henry, 1489, 1496, 1499, 1505; ob., 1522; s. of, sl., 1531.
- — of the Wood, s. of Eoghan, 1485, 1489, 1494.
- — s. of Feidhlimidh, s. of Eoghan, taken and ransomed, 1479; sl., 1482.
- — s. of Henry, 1365; sl., 1402.
- — s. of Niall, future k. U., ob., 1403.
- — s. of Niall the Foreign, s. of Brian the Freckled, 1470, 1471; sl., 1493.
- — Blind-eye, s. of Niall, s. of John the Tawny, s. of Eoghan, sl., 1500.
- — s. of Niall Gapped-tooth, sl., 1509.
- — s. of Niall jun., took Omagh cas., 1538.
- — [s. of Niall the Red] won btl. of Cameirghe and became k. of Tyrone, 1241; O'Hanlon, k. of Oriors, sl. by direction of, 1246; k. of N. of L., took craft from Lough Foyle to Lough Erne,

Ua Neill.—*cont.*

- 1248; submitted to Justiciary; routs of, 1252; razed Magh-Coba cas.; defeated by O'Donnell, 1253; invaded Ulidia, 1253; defeated, 1253, 1258; defeated at battle of Swilly, 1258 (D); got hostages of O'Connor and O'Brien, 1258; defeated Foreigners, and sl., 1260.
- — s. of Torlogh the Red, s. of Henry, sl., 1480.
- — Cairpre, s. of Aedh, s. of Eoghan, s. of Niall jun., ob., 1495; ss. of, 1495; w. of, Aifric Maguire, ob., 1479.
- — Conor, slew Cenel-Conaill clergy; sl., 1261.
- — Conn, s. of Aedh, sl., 1540.
- — s. of Aedh the Tawny, 1465, 1468, 1470, 1471, 1472, 1474, 1475, 1476; ob., 1482; ss. of, 1490; w. of, Mary Mac Donnell, ob., 1488.
- — the Morose, s. of Art, s. of Niall, sl., 1531.
- — the Red [s. of Brian], slew Eimer and emasculated Eoghan, his bb., 1496.
- — s. of Elenor Fitz Gerald and of Conn, s. of Henry, s. of Eoghan, 1498; did not aid the Justiciary against Mac William of Clanricard, 1504; at war, and made peace, with O'Donnell, 1516; raided by O'Donnell, 1517; at war with, and defeated by, O'Donnell, 1522; at war, and made peace, with O'Donnell, 1523; invaded Tyrconell, 1524; met, but made no peace with, Maghnus O'Donnell, before Justiciary, 1525; opposed building of cas. by said Maghnus, 1526; made peace with O'Donnell, 1527; invaded by Justiciary, 1531; invaded and raided; town of (Dungannon) burned by Justiciary, 1532; invaded Trian-Conghail, 1535; raided around Carrigans, in Keenaght and Trian-Conghail, 1536; raided Niall O'Neill jun., 1537; invaded Fermanagh, 1538;

Ua Neill.—*cont.*

- invaded Armagh; visited by O'Donnell: visited and made peace with O'Donnell; attacked by Justiciary, 1539; set up a second Maguire; defeated by Foreigners in Farney, 1540; ss. of, 1498, 1506, 1532.
- Conn, s. of Eoghan, s. of Torlogh the Red, sl., 1498.
- — s. of Henry, s. of Eoghan, 1471, 1480; taken by Clannaboy and given to O'Donnell, 1481; ransomed by his f., Henry, and made k. of Tyrone, 1483; at war with O'Donnell, 1484, 1485; raided plain of Oriel, 1486; town of Duggannon; took Kinnard eas.; raided Oriel, 1487; raided by Mac Mahons; set Niall O'Neill the Tawny free, for other hostages, including Niall's 2 ss., whom he hung: made peace with O'Donnell and ss. of John O'Neill the Tawny, 1488; raided Keenaght; took O'Kane, 1489; at war with O'Donnell, 1490, 1491; made truce with O'Donnell, 1492; sl. by his b., Henry jun., 1493; ss. of, 1503, 1509; w. of, Elenor, d. of Thomas, earl of Kildare, ob. 1497.
- — s. of Muireertach, s. of Eoghan, sl., 1498.
- — s. of Niall, s. of Art, 1513, 1514, 1517; sl., 1528.
- — Cormac, s. of Art Carrach, s. of Mael-Sechlaim, sl., 1486.
- — s. of Art jun., hung, 1528.
- — Cu-Uladh, s. of Aedh [the Tawny], s. of Eoghan, s. of Niall jun., Fews, territory of, raided, 1480; town of burned, 1485; raided O'Hanlon, 1487; ob. 1494; d. of, w. of Henry, s. of Brian O'Neill, sl., with her husband, 1493.
- — s. of Domnall, s. of Brian, sl. by his nephews, 1325.
- — s. of John the Tawny, sl., 1488.
- — s. of Niall sen., s. of Aedh, ob.,

Ua Neill.—*cont.*

- 1400; descendants of, 1490; ss. of, 1401.
- Domnall, of the Glens, 1540.
- — s. of Aedh, k. of Cenel-Eogain, sl., 1234, or 1235; descendants of, 1539.
- — s. of Aedh, expelled Mac Mahon, 1365.
- — s. of Aedh, sl., 1540.
- — s. of Aedh jun., s. of Aedh the Tawny, s. of Brian the Freckled, sl., 1497.
- — s. of Art, sl., 1505.
- — s. of Brian, deposed, 1286; made himself k. of Tyrone, 1290; again deposed, 1291; slew Brian O'Neill the Tawny, 1295; k. of Tyrone, ob., 1325.
- — s. of Brian, s. of Domnall, raided, and taken in, Bunowen, 1512; raided Magherastephana, 1530; ob., 1540.
- — s. of Eoghan, s. of Niall jun., ob., 1432.
- — s. of Eoghan, s. of Eoghan, s. of Niall jun., sl., 1493.
- — s. of Feidhlimidh, ob., 1502.
- — s. of Flaithbertach, ob., 1027.
- — s. of Henry, defeated, 1366; at war with Niall O'Neill, 1369; submitted to Niall, 1370; defeated, 1379; taken, 1392; made k. U., 1404; taken, 1410; expelled, 1419; subdued Foreigners of Oriel and Meath, 1423; k. of Tyrone aided O'Reilly, 1429; sl., 1432; hostage for, 1414.
- — s. of Henry, s. of Eoghan, s. of Niall jun., raided Maguire, 1483; taken and escaped, 1492; made O'Neill by O'Donnell; defeated by his b., Henry, the O'Neill, 1493; foiled in proposed invasion of Fermanagh, 1495; raided his b. and rival, Henry O'Neill jun., 1496; got donatives to resign lordship, 1497; defeated, 1498; aided Earl of Kildare, 1498; town of (Dungannon) burned,

Ua Neill.—*cont.*

- 1509, 1505; taken, 1504; wasted Dartry, 1505; invaded Fermanagh, 1508; ob., 1509; ss. of, 1514, 1519.
- Domnall, s. of John the Tawny, 1500.
- — s. of Niall, sl., 1488.
- — s. of Niall, s. of Henry, s. of Eoghan, 1506; 9 of his raiders drowned at Carryvanan, 1512.
- — of Ui-Tuirtre, killed, 1306.
- Edmund, s. of Conn, s. of Niall, s. of Art, sl., 1533.
- — jun. s. of Edmund, s. of Cu-Uladh, sl., 1486.
- — s. of Henry, s. of Henry, s. of Eoghan, 1488.
- — s. of John the Tawny, sl., 1493.
- Eimer, s. of Aedh jun., s. of Aedh the Tawny, s. of Brian the Freckled, sl. 1497.
- — s. of Brian, s. of Niall the Foreign, sl. by his 2 bb., 1496.
- — s. of Feidhlimidh, s. of Ruaidhri the Lame, sl., 1533.
- Eoghan, s. of Aedh, s. of Art, sl., 1520.
- — s. of Brian Carrach, ob., 1485; 2 or 3 of people of, sl., 1485.
- — s. of Brian jun., s. of Brian sen., s. of Henry the Turbulent, 1450.
- — s. of Brian, s. of Niall the Foreign, emasculated by his 2 bb., 1496.
- — s. of Conn, taken, 1519.
- — the Red, s. of Conn, s. of Aedh the Tawny, 1482; 1580; ob., 1509, ss. of, 1530, 1535, 1536.
- — s. of Domnall, 1496.
- — s. of Muircertach, s. of Eoghan, s. of Niall jun., ob., 1491.
- — s. of Niall, s. of Art, sl., 1480.
- — s. of Niall, s. of Conn, s. of Niall, sl. 1538.

Ua Neill.—*cont.*

- Eoghan the Poor, s. of Niall, s. of Henry, ob., 1502; s. of, sl., 1495.
- — s. of Niall, s. of John the Tawny, hung, 1488.
- — s. of Niall Gapped-tooth, sl., 1509.
- — s. of Niall jun., s. of Niall sen., slew Cathal Maguire, 1399; had Domnall O'Neill. k. U., delivered to him, 1410; taken and set free, 1414; future k. U., expelled Domnall, 1419; ransomed from the Clannaboy [who took him, 1421]; defeated, 1422; joined Domnall and O'Donnell against Meath and Oriel Foreigners, 1423; taken by Meath Foreigners, 1425; subdued Oriel Foreigners; submitted to by Meath, 1430; raided the Route; made peace with O'Donnell, 1431; made k. U.; aided ss. of O'Conor Sligo, 1432; at war with O'Donnell, 1432; aided O'Neill, 1433; subdued Meath Foreigners, 1434; invaded Fermanagh, raided Tyrconell, defeated Brian O'Neill jun., and Nechtain O'Donnell; mutilated Brian jun., 1435; raided Tirhugh, 1436; got rent of Inishowen from O'Donnell, 1442; slew Emer Mac Mahon, 1443; defeated, 1444; set up a second O'Reilly, 1449; invaded Oriel; eric for dishonouring of, 1452; replaced by his s., Henry, 1455; ob., 1456; ss. of, 1450; w. of, Catherine Mac Mahon, ob., 1427.
- Failghe, s. of Aedh Blind-eye, fasted against, 1536.
- Feidhlimidh, gs. of, taken, 1475.
- — gs. of Aedh the Tawny, 1470, 1486, 1490.
- — s. of Aedh, s. of Eoghan, sl., 1491.
- the Devlinité, s. of Art, s. of Conn, 1532.
- — s. of Brian, s. of Domnall, ob., 1540.

Ua Neill.—*cont.*

- Feidhlimidh, s. of Brian, s. of Niall the Foreign, slew Eimer and emasculated Eoghan, his bb., 1496.
- — Blind-eye [s. of Conn], 1538, 1539.
- — s. of Eoghan, s. of Niall, ob., 1461; ss. of, 1470, 1479, 1480, 1481.
- — s. of Eoghan the Poor, who kept his oath to kill horse or man of every Conallian host entering Tyrone, 1532.
- — jun., s. of Feidhlimidh, sl., 1470.
- — s. of Henry jun., s. of Eoghan, defeated Domnall, died of wound, 1498.
- — s. of Henry, s. of Henry, s. of Eoghan, 1488.
- — s. of Muircertach the Red, s. of Brian the Freckled, sl., 1497; ss. of, 1497.
- — s. of Niall, s. of Art, sl., 1505.
- — the Lame, s. of Niall, s. of Conn, lord of Trian-Conghail, ob., 1533.
- — s. of Ruaidhri the Lame, s. of Henry, s. of Eoghan, 1498; ss. of, 1527.
- — s. of Torlogh, s. of Aedh, sl., 1492.
- Fer-dorcha [s. of Conn], 1532.
- Flaithbertach, s. of Muircertach, s. of [eponymous head] Niall, *see* Flaithbertach, s. of Muircertach *and add* slew Ua Duibheoin, k. of Bregian Ui-Mac-Uais (Moygoish), 1017.
- Gormlaith, d. of Brian sen., w. of O'Donnell, ob., 1416.
- Henry, 1380.
- — s. of Aedh, ob., 1507.
- — s. of Art, sl., 1470.
- — the Stammerer, s. of Art jun., 1516, 1518; hung, 1528.
- — s. of Brian, lord of Braid, sl., 1526.
- — s. of Brian the Freckled, ob., 1465; other reff. to, 1470, 1471.

Ua Neill.—*cont.*

- Henry the Turbulent, s. of Brian, s. of Conn, taken, 1532.
- — s. of Brian of the Wood, s. of Eoghan, 1492; sl. with his w., d. of Cu-Uladh O'Neill, 1493.
- — s. of Cu-Uladh, s. of Aedh, s. of Eoghan, sl., 1482.
- — s. of the O'Neill, Domnall, 1433; sl., 1498.
- — s. of Eoghan, s. of Niall jun., 1431 (taken); 1432, 1434, 1435, 1436, 1439, 1442, 1447, 1450, 1452, 1455 (made k. U.), 1456, 1458, 1459, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1463 (got donative—48 yards of scarlet cloth and collar of gold—from Edward IV.; gave stipend to O'Brien); 1467, 1469, 1470, 1471, 1472, 1474, 1475, 1476, 1477, 1480, 1481, 1483; k. of Tyrone, ob., 1489; ss. of, 1470, 1471, 1480, 1481; w. of, Gormlaith Kavanagh, ob., 1465.
- — s. of John the Tawny, 1488.
- — jun., s. of Henry, s. of Eoghan, 1489, 1491; 1493 (slew his b. Conn, the O'Neill, and made O'Neill; defeated his b., Domnall, the rival O'Neill); 1495, 1496, 1497 (raided Tyrconell: defeated and slew O'Donnell); sl. by ss. of sl. b., Conn, 1498.
- — jun., s. of Henry jun., sl., 1509.
- — s. of John, s. of Conn, 1509, 1516, 1526.
- — s. of Mael-Sechlaimh, s. of Muircertach, sl., 1493.
- — the Turbulent, s. of Niall sen., ob., 1392; descendants of, 1470, 1482; ss. of, 1414.
- Joan, d. of Conn, s. of Henry, s. of Eoghan, w. of Magnus O'Donnell, ob., 1535.
- s. of John, sl., 1339.
- John, s. of the O'Neill, taken, 1531.
- — s. of Cairpre, sl., 1492; ss. of, 1481, 1487, 1488, 1500.

Ua Neill.—*cont.*

- John, s. of Conn, 1516; tanist of Tyrone, ob., 1517.
- — s. of Domnall, sl., 1318.
- — s. of Eoghan the Red, taken, given up to, and hung by, Maguire, 1536.
- — the Tawny, s. of Eoghan, s. of Niall jun., 1489, 1481; ob., 1486.
- — s. of Feidhlimidh, sl., 1470.
- — s. of Henry, sl., 1425.
- — s. of Niall, s. of Brian the Tawny, sl., 1513.
- — the Black, gs. of Domnall the Slender, 1497.
- Kathleen, d. of Conn, w. of O'Reilly and O'Rourke, ob., 1527.
- Mael-Sechlaim, s. of Aedh Blind-eye, fasted against, 1536.
- — s. of Muircertach, s. of Eoghan, sl., 1489; ss. of, 1491.
- — s. of Niall, s. of Art, sl., 1498.
- — the Connacian, ob., 1373.
- Margaret, d. of Brian, s. of Henry, w. of Maguire, ob., 1451.
- Mor, d. of Eoghan, w. of O'Rourke, sl., 1490.
- Muircertach, *see* Muircertach, ggs. of Niall.
- — k. of Tullyhog, sl. by Ui-Cremthainn, 1064.
- — sl. undesignedly by Lochlaim O'Loughlin; s. of slew slayer, 1160.
- — sl., 1202.
- — s. of Aedh jun., s. of Aedh the Tawny, sl., 1497.
- — s. of Art, s. of Eoghan, ob., 1591.
- — s. of Cairpre, s. of Aedh, sl., 1493.
- — s. of Cu-Uladh, future k. U., ob., 1411.
- — s. Eoghan, ob., 1471.
- — [s. of Flaithbertach, s. of Muircertach] k. of Ailech, raided Cre-

Ua Neill.—*cont.*

- morne, 1044; sl. at Annagassan, by O'Casey, k. of Bregia, 1045.
- Muircertach, s. of John, s. of Domnall, s. of Brian, sl., 1356.
- — *see* Muircertach, s. of Muiredach, gs. of Niall.
- — jun., ss. of, 1470.
- Muiredach, s. of Flaithbertach, sl., 1039, *see* Muiredach.
- — s. of Flaithbertach, royal-heir of Ailech, burned in ignited house, 1046.
- Murchadh, s. of Brian, ob., 1356.
- — ss. of, 1539.
- Niall, profaned Derry, 1223.
- — sen., s. of Aedh sen., invaded Oriel, 1368; at war with Domnall, 1369; made k. of Tyrone; defeated Mac Mahon, 1370; defeated Foreigners, 1374, 1375; defeated Maguire and Domnall O'Neill, 1379; went to meet Mortimer, 1380; raided Oriel, 1381; raided Down and Antrim, 1383; got power over Foreigners; burned Carrickfergus, 1384; got power over Foreigners, 1392; ob., 1397.
- — s. of Art, s. of Eoghan, 1485, 1488, 1498; ob., 1501; ss. of, 1488, 1500; w. of, Silé O'Donnell, 1471.
- — jun., s. of Art [s. of Conn], 1511, 1531.
- — sen., s. of Art jun., s. of Aedh, 1514, 1522, 1526, 1531; ob., 1538.
- — s. of Brian, ob., 1314.
- — s. of Brian, s. of Niall the Foreign, sl., 1515.
- — s. of Conn, s. of Aedh the Tawny, s. of Brian the Freckled, 1489, 1490, 1497, 1507; lord of Trian-Conghail, ob.; eulogium of, 1512; w. of, The Dark Damsel O'Donnell, ob., 1494.
- — jun., s. of Conn, s. of Niall, s. of Art, 1517, 1531; sl., 1538.
- — [s. of Domnall] ss. of, slew their uncle, Cu-Uladh, 1325.

Ua Neill.—*cont.*

- Niall, s. of Eoghan, sl., 1436.
- — s. of Feidhlimidh, ob., 1470.
- — s. of Feidhlimidh, s. of Ruaidhri the Lame, sl., 1533.
- — s. of Henry, ob., 1430.
- — s. of Henry, s. of Eoghan, sl., 1450.
- — s. of Henry, s. of Eoghan died of small-pox, 1497.
- — s. of John the Tawny, s. of Eoghan; taken, 1487, set free, 1488: taken and died captive, 1493.
- — jun. [s. of Niall sen.], entertained literati of I., 1387; taken by Foreigners, 1389; made k. of Ulster, 1397; raided Tirhugh, 1398; raided Tyrconell, 1401; O'Donnell submitted to, 1402; ob., 1403.
- — jun., s. of Niall, s. of Conn, raided Mac Donnell, 1532; got Shane's Castle from the O'Neill, 1535; raided Maguire, 1536; raided by the O'Neill, 1537.
- — s. of Torlogh the Red, s. of Henry, s. of Eoghan, 1487; sl., 1496.
- — Culanach, defeated, 1261; made k. of Tyrone, 1261; expelled, 1263; again became k. of Tyrone, 1286; deposed, 1290; sl., 1291.
- Odo, bp. of Clogher, ob., 1369, or 1370.
- Ruaidhri, hostage of his b., Brian, with Justiciary, 1252; 2 ss. of sl., 1251.
- — s. of Art, 1462; ob., 1473.
- — s. of Art jun., 1528.
- — the Foreign, s. of Art, s. of Conn, taken, 1531; hung, 1532.
- — s. of Domnall, sl., 1365.
- — s. of Henry, 1456; sl., 1470.
- — the Lame, s. of Henry jun., s. of Henry sen., s. of Eoghan, s. of Niall, jun, who slew Conn in 1493, ob., 1541.
- Rughraidhe, s. of Art, 1488.

Ua Neill.—*cont.*

- Rughraidhe, s. of Godfrey, s. of Aedh the Foreign, taken, 1522.
- Sadhb, d. of Aedh, w. of Bisset, ob., 1387.
- — d. of Aedh the Tawny, w. of Tadhg O'Connor, ob., 1298.
- — d. of Art, w. of Maguire, ob., 1498.
- Tadhg, s. of Conn, s. of Domnall, s. of Eoghan, 1494; ob., 1502.
- Torlogh, expelled Mac Mahon, 1365.
- — of the Beeves, ss. of, 1487.
- — s. of Aedh of the Wood, sl., 1358.
- — the Red, s. of Brian jun., sl., 1470.
- — s. of Conn, s. of Domnall, s. of Eoghan, Friar Minor of Armagh, killed, 1495.
- — s. of Elenor Fitz Gerald and of Conn, s. of Henry, s. of Eoghan, 1498, 1500; sl., 1501.
- — the Red, s. of Henry, 1456; ob., 1467.
- — s. of Niall, s. of Art, taken, 1509.
- — s. of Niall the Red, ob., 1305.
- Tuathal, s. of Aedh, sl., 1476.
- — s. of Art, s. of Conn, taken, 1531; hung, 1532.
- — s. of Niall Carrach, s. of Muir-certach jun., sl., 1486.
- — s. of Torlogh of the Beeves, sl., 1494.
- Una, d. of Aedh Blind-eye, w. of Magrath, ob., 1530.
- — d. of Henry, w. of Eoghan Mac Cawell, ob., 1468.
- Ua Niallain (O'Neylan), Ailill, coarb of Ciaran, Cronan and Mac Duach (bp.-ab. of Clonmacnoise, Tomgraney, and Kilmacduagh), ob., 1093.
- Ferchair, chief of Clann-Uatach, ob., 1169.
- Ua Nioic, Muirghis, herenagh of Tuam, ob., 1128.

Ua.—cont.

- Ua Peatain, Muircertach. sl., 1178.
 Ua Rabhartaigh, *see* Ua Robhartaigh.
 Ua Radhuibh, Airechtach, chief of Clann-Tomaltaigh, drowned, 1190.
 Ua Raghallaigh and Ua Raighillaigh (O'Reilly), 1283.
 — cas. of, 1496.
 — Clankee of, 1500.
 — d. of, w. of Mac Donnell, 1365.
 — defeated by O'Donnell, 1470.
 — invaded Tyrone, 1532; raided Knockniny, 1538; d. of, 1538; s. of, sl., 1537; ss. of, aided O'Donnell, 1536.
 — with Justiciary against Clanricard, 1504.
 — 16 of his men, sl., 1485.
 — O'Connor died in house of, 1400.
 — ollam of, in poetry, 1438.
 — physician of, 1489.
 — town of, 1429.
 — w. of, Catherine O'Farrell, ob., 1363.
 — Aedh, sl., 1460; s. of, sl., 1470; ss. of, 1474, 1482.
 — — the O'Reilly, s. of Cathal, defeated and sl., 1514.
 — — s. of Maelmordha, s. of John, s. of Eoghan, 1485, 1490; sl., 1495.
 — Aifric, d. of Brian, w. of Brian Mac Ternan, ob., 1364.
 — Aine, d. of Ferghal, w. of Tomaltach Mac Dermot, ob., 1328.
 — Andrew, s. of Brian, 1340.
 — Annadh, s. of, 1379.
 — Brian the Red, s. of Cathal, s. of Eoghan, s. of John, 1471; ob., 1484; descendants of, 1520.
 — — s. of Feidhlimidh, raided Clankee, 1471; taken, 1474; set free, 1475; ob., 1481; ss. of, 1495.
 — — s. of Ferghal, 1534.
 — Calbach, s. of Feidhlimidh, 1506.
 — Cathair, s. of Irial, s. of Feidhlimidh, sl., 1471.

Ua Raghallaigh.—cont.

- Cathair the Morose, s. of the O'Reilly, sl., 1538.
 — Cathal, 1161.
 — — 1226, 1250; sl., 1256.
 — — s. of Aedh, sl., 1482.
 — — s. of Eoghan, s. of John, made k. of Brefny, 1460; ob., 1467; ss. of, 1482, 1490, 1491.
 — — s. of Mael-Sechlainn, s. of Gilla-Isu the Red, ob., 1378.
 — — s. of Torlogh, s. of John, s. of Eoghan, 1491, 1492; ob., 1497.
 — Conor, s. of Glaisne, taken and set free, 1471; ob., 1489; w. of, Marcella O'Farrell, 1486.
 — — s. of John, k. of the two Brefnys, ob., 1436.
 — Cu-Connacht, 1242, 1243; sl., 1256.
 — — k. of Brefny, became friar, 1365; ob., 1367.
 — — s. of Magnus, ob., 1403.
 — — s. of Magnus, s. of Maelmordha of the Mullagh, sl., 1495.
 — Cumsgrach, s. of Conor, ob., 1455.
 — Domnall, sl., 1256.
 — — s. of Gilla-Isu the Red, ob., 1400.
 — — s. of John, 1449.
 — — the Fair, s. of John, 1450; ob., 1454.
 — — of Muff, s. of John, sl., 1502.
 — Donnchadh, s. of Donnchadh, s. of Gilla-Isu, s. of Donnchadh, sl., 1254.
 — Dubchabhlach, d. of Philip, w. of Maguire, ob., 1370.
 — Edmund the Red, s. of the O'Reilly, Cathal, s. of Aedh, 1512.
 — — s. of Cathal, s. of Feidhlimidh, s. of, sl., 1491.
 — — s. of Domnall, ob., 1496.
 — — s. of Domnall the Fair, ob., 1487; town of burned, 1488.
 — — s. of Glaisne, ss. of, 1503.
 — — s. of Uaithne, s. of Ferghal, s. of Thomas, s. of Mahon, s. of Gilla-Isu the Red, died of plague, 1489.

Ua Raghallaigh.—*cont.*

- Eoghan, the O'Reilly, ob., 1526.
- — the Red, s. of Cathal, s. of Eoghan, s. of John, 1485.
- — s. of Domnall the Fair, s. of John, ob. 1452.
- — s. of John, s. of Philip, 1418 (made k. of Brefny), 1424, 1429; k. of the two Brefnys, ob., 1449; w. of, Barrdubh O'Rourke, ob., 1431.
- — s. of Maelmordha, lord of the Mullagh, ob., 1488.
- — s. of Richard, drowned, 1418.
- Failghe, s. of Domnall the Fair, w. of, Una Magauran, ob., 1505.
- Feidhlimidh, killed, 1367; descendants of, 1502.
- — s. of Aedh, sl., 1482; 2 ss. of, sl., 1482.
- — s. of Conor, s. of Feidhlimidh, 1502.
- — jun., s. of Feidhlimidh, s. of Ferghal, s. of Thomas, s. of Mahon, s. of Gilla-Isu the Red, died of plague, 1489.
- — s. of Glaisne, s. of Conor, died of plague, 1485.
- — s. of John, s. of Philip, died of plague, 1447.
- Ferghal, w. of, d. of Torlogh O'Conor, 1360.
- — k. of Muintir-Mailmordha, ob., 1293.
- — s. of Cu-Connacht, sl., 1240.
- — s. of Domnall the Fair, 1487.
- — s. of John, 1471; ob., 1474.
- — s. of John, s. of Cathal, 1520; made the O'Reilly, 1526; ob., 1535.
- — s. of Thomas sen., made k. of Brefny, 1449; deposed and submitted to John, 1450; ob., 1459.
- Finnghuala, d. of Mael-Sechlainn, ob., 1347.
- Garret, s. of Edmund, s. of Thomas, s. of Feidhlimidh, taken, 1492; sl., 1514.

Ua Raghallaigh.—*cont.*

- Geoffrey, 1256.
- — ob., 1354.
- — lord of Cavan, sl., 1161.
- — s. of Annagh, sl., 1377.
- Gilla-Isu, k. of Muintir-Mailmordha, ob., 1330.
- — s. of Glaisne, taken, 1485.
- The Black Gillie, s. of Brian, s. of Feidhlimidh, ob., 1478.
- The Blind Gillie, sl., 1256.
- The Gloomy Gillie, Mac-in-caich, sl., 1505.
- Glaisne, s. of Conor, sl., 1459; ss. of, 1485, 1490, 1491; 1492.
- Henry, s. of Feidhlimidh, sl., 1463.
- John, s. of Brian, sl., 1357.
- — s. Cathal, s. of Eoghan, s. of John, 1491 (made O'Reilly), 1492, 1494, 1495, 1496, 1502, 1506; founder of Friars Minor of Stricter Observance, Cavan, ob., 1510; ss. of, 1502, 1506; w. of, Kathleen O'Neill, ob., 1527.
- — s. of Eoghan, s. of Philip, s. of Gilla-Isu the Red, made k. of Brefny, 1449, or 1450; k. of the two Brefnys, defeated and sl., 1460.
- — s. of Philip, s. of Gilla-Isu the Red, 1390 (made k. of Brefny), 1391; ob., 1401.
- — s. of Torlogh, s. of John, 1474, 1487 (made O'Reilly), 1488, 1489; ob., 1491.
- — s. of Uaithne, lord of Clonmahon (Clann-Mathgamna), sl., 1534.
- Julia, d. of Torlogh, w. of Mac Mahon, ob., 1491.
- Mac Craith, s. of Magnus, ob., 1403.
- Mac-in-caich, sl., 1379.
- Maelmordha, gs. of Cathal, 1520.
- — jun., ob., 1432.
- — of the Mullagh, ss. of, 1485; descendants of, 1495.
- — s. of Cathal, sl., 1482.

Ua Raghallaigh.—*cont.*

- Maelmordha, s. of Cu-Connacht, s. of Gilla-Isu the Red, k. of Brefny, ob., 1411.
- — s. of Failghe, s. of Domnall the Fair, taken, 1494.
- Mael-Sechlainn, k. of Muintir-Mailmordha, died of wounds, 1327, or 1328.
- Maghnus, made k. of Brefny, defeated and deposed, 1369; taken, 1370.
- Mahon, clan of, 1506.
- — ss. of, 1429.
- Matthew, 1257 (A).
- — jun., sl., 1305.
- — the Red, k. of Brefny, ob., 1281, or 1282.
- — s. of Annagh, sl., 1340.
- Philip, sl., 1305.
- — s. of Brian, s. of Feidhlimidh, ob., 1508.
- — s. of Cathal, s. of Eoghan, s. of John, 1485; sl., 1514; s. of, sl., 1514; s. of, raided, 1520.
- — s. of Gilla Isu the Red, made k. of Brefny, 1365; deposed, imprisoned, set free, and reinstated, 1369; defeated, 1380; k. of Brefny, ob., 1384.
- Richard, bp. of Kilmore, ob., 1369.
- — jun., ob., 1469.
- — k. of Brefny, ob., 1349.
- — s. of Feidhlimidh, s. of Ferghal, sl., 1489.
- — s. of Thomas, s. of Mahon, s. of Gilla-Isu, k. of Brefny, drowned in Lough Sheelin, with two ss. and two Masters [of Arts] of the name; w. of, Finnghuala Mac Rannell, escaped by swimming, 1418.
- Rughruidhe, s. of Feidhlimidh, ob., 1493.
- Thomas jun., 1413; ob., 1421.
- — s. of Glaisne, taken and set free, 1471; w. of, Margaret Mac Balront, sl. by his son, 1490; town of, 1490.
- Thomas, s. of John, s. of Torlogh, ob., 1492.

Ua Raghallaigh.—*cont.*

- — s. of Mahon, k. of Brefny, ob., 1390; ss. of, 1370.
- Torlogh, s. of Ferghal, 1534.
- — s. of John, s. of Eoghan, 1467 (made k. of Brefny), 1475, 1480, 1485; died of fit, 1487; w. of, Catherine Mac Mahon, ob., 1493.
- — s. of John, s. of Torlogh, s. of John, s. of Eoghan, sl., 1495.
- — s. of Richard, ob., 1381.
- — Una, d. of Domnall the Fair, w. of Maguire, ob., 1487.
- — d. of John, w. of Mahon Mac Cabe, 1433.
- Ua Raighillaigh, *see* Ua Raghallaigh.
- Ua Rebacain, Maelduin, coarb of Mo-chutu (bp. of Lismore), ob., 1090.
- Ua Rebochain, Gilla-Marais, herenagh of Lismore, ob., 1129.
- Ua Riagain (O'Regan), slew Maelcron, k. of Bregia, 1053.
- Congalach, royal-heir of Tara, sl., 1059.
- Mahon, k. of Bregia, captured and exacted ransom (*q.r.*) from Amlaim, s. of Sitriuc, 1029; sl., 1032.
- Ua Riain (O'Ryan), k. of Idrone, sl. in Magh-Coba, 1103.
- Ruaidhri, s. of Gilla-Crist, lord of Idrone, ob., 1488.
- Tadhg, k. of Idrone, sl., 1016.
- Ua Rimeda, Mael-Brighte, ab. of Iona, ob., 1005.
- Ua Robann, Cu-inmain, k. of Waterford, sl. by his people, 1037.
- Ua Robhartaigh and Ua Rabhartaigh (O'Roarty), Diarmait, ab. of Durrow, ob., 1190.
- herenagh of Connor, died in penance, 1081.
- Ua Robocain, Dunchad, coarb of Columba (ab. of Iona), ob., 989.
- Mael-Ciarain, herenagh of Swords, ob., 1060.
- Ua Rodachain (O'Roddy), Brian, coarb of Fenagh, ob., 1532.

Ua.—*cont.*

Ua Rodachain, coarb of Caillin (ab., or, more probably, lay coarb, of Fenagh), ob., 1377.

— Robert, ab. of Fenagh, ob., 1428.

Ua Roghellaigh, Cathal, fell in defeat of Tighernan O'Rourke's cavalry, 1128.

Ua Ronain, Donchad, ob., 670.

— Maelduin, sl., 670.

Ua Ronain (O'Ronan), Cinaeth, bp. of Glendalough, 1173.

— Fiachna, herenagh of Clondalkin, ob., 1086.

Ua Rothaigh (of Ui-Briuin), Gilla-Finnen, sl., 1159.

— Son of Gilla-Finnen, sl. in btl. near Ardee, 1159.

Ua Ruadhacain (O'Rogan), k. of Iveagh, expelled and died, 1179.

— Amalgaidh, k. of Iveagh, sl., 1261.

— — s. of Ruaidhri, sl. by Farney, 1086.

— Flaithbertach, s. of Ruaidhri, sl. by Iveagh, 1092.

— Muiredach, s. of Ruaidhri, slew Archu O'Callaghan, k. of Ui-Bresail, and Ruaidhri O'Larkin, k. of Oneilland, 1037; died by mischance, 1085.

— Murchadh, defeated and slaughtered Iveagh at Cenn-daíre, 1118.

— — k. of Oriors, ob., 1159.

— — the brown, sl. on raid in Magh-Coba, 1103.

— Orc-allaidh [*Wild-bow*], k. of Iveagh, slew Eochadh, s. of the ab., 1030; sl. in Armagh, in punishment thereof and of profaning Armagh, 1038.

— Ruaidhri, defeated Iveagh, 1057; slew O'Lynam, k. of Oriel, 1078; defeated by Ulidians at Crinach, 1086; k. of E. Oriel, and best k. of I., ob., 1099.

Ua Ruadhain (O'Rowan), sl., 1514.

— bp. of Achonry, ob., 1237.

— Gilla-na-naem, bp. of Achoury, ob., 124.

Ua.—*cont.*

Ua Ruadhin, Flannchad, coarb of Ciaran (ab. of Clonmaennoise), ob. 1003.

Ua Ruadrach, herenagh of Termonfeekin, ob., 1053.

Ua Ruairc, joined Ua Maeldoraidh, in hosting to Magh-Ai, 1014; k. of Brefny, sl., 1015.

— Aedh, 1029.

— Son of Niall, *s.rr.* Son of.

Ua Ruairc (O'Rourke), 1422, 1432, 1433.

— burned Moylurg, 1385.

— defended Brefny (Leitrim), 1380.

— deposed, 1209.

— ollam in history of, 1459.

— s. of, liberated at Ballymote, 1348.

— ss. of, defeated Fermanagh, 1416.

— town of (Dromahaire, co. Leitrim), burned, 1458, 1536, 1538.

— at war with Mac Donough, 1421.

— w. of, Aine Mac Donough, ob. 1386.

— w. of, Mor O'Neill, sl., 1490.

— Aedh, sl., 1226.

— — 1349, 1350, 1351; sl., 1352.

— — gs. of Niall, submitted to Mac Loughlin, 1063; k. of Leitrim, fell in btl. in Corran, 1087; descendants of, 1502.

— — 1101, 1109, 1114, 1117 (massacred ab. and community of Kells), 1118; k. of Leitrim, sl. in raiding Meath, 1122.

— — k. of Machaire-Gaileng, royal-heir of Ui-Briuin and Leitrim, sl., 1171.

— — s. of Aedh, sl., 1369.

— — s. of Art, 1063, 1067.

— — the Tawny, s. of the O'Rourke, Feidhlimidh, s. of Donnchadh, s. of Tighernan jun., sl., 1497.

— — s. of Ferghal, k. of Leitrim, 1395, 1398.

— — s. of Mael-Sechlainn, k. of Ui-Briuin and Conmaicni, pillaged Drumcliff; sl., 1187.

Ua Ruairc.—*cont.*

- Aedh, the Tawny, s. of Tighernan, 1416; made k. of Leitrim, 1418; ob., 1419; war amongst O'Rourkes after death of, 1424.
- — s. of Ualgarg, 1340.
- Aine, d. of [Tadhg, s. of Tighernan sen.], w. of O'Farrell, ob., 1431.
- Amlaim, s. of Art, k. of Brefny, ob., 1258.
- — the Short, s. of Niall, sl., 1228.
- Art, sl., 1330.
- — k. C. sl. by Tyreconnell, 1046.
- — s. of Art, 1228; sl., 1230.
- — s. of Cathal the Swarthy, k. of Brefny, sl., 1272, or 1275.
- — s. of Domnall, s. of Ferghal, made k. of Brefny, 1209; sl. 1210.
- Barrdubh, d. of [Tadhg, k. of Brefny], ob., 1373.
- — d. of Tadhg, s. of Tighernan, sen.], w. of O'Reilly, ob., 1431.
- Brian, s. of the O'Rourke, Eoghan, taken, 1522, 1535; town of; made O'Rourke, 1536.
- — s. of Cathal, s. of Tighernan, 1487.
- — s. of Gilla-Crist, ob., 1357.
- — s. of Tighernan jun., sl.; eric of, 1430.
- — the Red, s. of Tighernan, s. of Tadhg, s. of Tighernan, 1480, 1486; sl., 1487.
- Cathal, s. of, blinded, 1187.
- — the Deaf, 1407; ob., 1434.
- — s. of Aedh, 1416.
- — the Deaf, s. of Cathal, sl., 1359.
- — s. of Domnall, 1314; sl. 1329.
- — s. of Niall, ob., 1354.
- Con Carrach, s., of Tadhg, s. of Tighernan, sl., 1499.
- Conor na Glaisfeine, drowned, 1201.
- — the Stopped, ob., 1426.
- — the Tawny, s. of Art, k. of Brefny, sl., 1273.
- — s. of Domnall, s. of Niall, 1271.
- — s. of Tighernan, sl., 1257.
- Diarmait, 1429.

Ua Ruairc.—*cont.*

- Domnall, sl., 1057.
- k. of Brefny, sl., 1108.
- — k. of Brefny, ob., 1311.
- — s. of Donnchadh, sl., 1522.
- — the Red, s. of Donnchadh, s. of Donnchadh, 1536.
- — s. of Lochlann, s. of Tadhg, ob., 1464.
- — (*Gillie of the Butter*) s. of Niall, s. of Congalach, sl., 1273.
- — s. of Tadhg, 1465.
- — s. of Tighernan, k. of Leitrim, sl., 1102.
- — s. of Tighernan sen., future k. of Brefny, died of small-pox, 1416.
- — s. of Ualgarg, sl., 1340.
- Donnchadh the Ruddy, sl., 1039.
- — s. of Aedh, sl., 1101.
- — s. of Cailech, sl. at Moncreonock by S. of I., 1048; head of taken by O'Loughlin and O'Conor from Limerick, 1088.
- — the Red, s. of Mael-Sechlainn, s. of Flaithbertach, sl., 1416.
- — s. Tighernan, jun., 1430; ob., 1449.
- — s. of Tighernan, s. of Eoghan, sl., 1536.
- Eoghan, s. of the O'Rourke, Feidhlimidh, s. of Donnchadh, s. Tighernan jun., s. of Tighernan sen., sl., 1488.
- — s. of Feidhlimidh, s. of Donnchadh, s. of Tighernan jun., 1487.
- — s. of Lochlann, s. of Tadhg, ob., 1486.
- — s. of Tighernan, future k. of Brefny, drowned, 1418.
- — s. of Tighernan, s. of Tadhg, s. of Tighernan sen., 1488, 1491, 1492, 1493; made k. of Brefny, 1500; ob.; eulogium of, 1528; ww. of, Margaret O'Brien, ob., 1512; Kathleen O'Neill, ob., 1527.
- — s. of Tighernan, sl., 1532.
- Feidhlimidh, the O'Rourke, s. of Donnchadh, s. of Tighernan jun., 1487, 1493; ob., 1500; ss. of, 1522.

Ua Ruairc.—*cont.*

- Feidhlimidh, s. of John, sl., 1446.
- Ferghal, 1378.
- — s. of Aedh, future k. of Brefny, sl., 1403.
- — s. of Cathal the Freckled, s. of Art, 1496.
- — Carrach, s. of Domnall, s. of Tadhg, burned church of Druim-Conaille, 1487.
- — s. of Sitriuc, sl., 1228.
- — s. of Ualgarg, ob., 1327.
- — s. of Ualgarg, sl., 1350.
- Flaithbertach, 1349.
- The Gallowglas, s. of Ruaidhri, 1317.
- Gilla-braiti, k. of Ui-Briuin, sl., 1066.
- — drowned in Lough Allen, 1125.
- Gilla-Crist, s. of Ualgarg, taken and liberated, 1340 ; ob., 1378.
- Gilla-Moninne, s. of Aedh, sl., 1066.
- John, s. of Conn, s. of Tighernan the Fair, sl., 1536.
- — s. of Gilla-Crist, sl., 1360.
- — s. of Mael-Sechlainn, s. of Flaithbertach, sl., 1416.
- — s. of Tadhg, future k. of Brefny, ob., 1407.
- — s. of Tighernan, sl., 1499.
- — s. of Tighernan the Fair, 1508.
- Lochlann, s. of Tadhg, defeated, 1457 ; j.-k. of Brefny, ob., 1458 ; ss. of, 1446.
- Mael-Sechlainn, house seized on in centre of Slane by Cathal O'Reilly, nobles sl. ; self escaped, 1161 ; sl., 1162.
- — s. of Amlaim, k. of Dartree, sl., 1271.
- — s. of Flaithbertach, sl., 1402.
- Magnus, sl., 1390.
- the Gloomy, s. of Cathal the Deaf, sl., 1457.
- Matthew, s. of Cathal, ob., 1349.
- — s. of Thomas, ob., 1357.
- Niall, sl. by O'Conor, 1047 ; s. of slew Ruaidhri, royal-heir of Farney, 1062.
- — s. of Congalach, sl., 1228 : ss. of, 1228.

Ua-Ruairc.—*cont.*

- Ruaidhri, s. of Ualgarg, 1340.
- Seorn, sl., 1028.
- Simon, bp. of Brefny (Kilmore), ob., 1285.
- Sitriuc, sl., 1165.
- *Son of the night*, royal-heir of Connaught, sl. by O'Quin, 1053.
- — sl. by his bb., 1104.
- Tadhg, k. of Brefny, ob., 1376.
- — s. of Cathal, s. of Tighernan jun., ss. of, 1488, 1497.
- — s. of the O'Rourke, Eoghan, sl. by people of his b., 1526.
- — s. of Ferghal, sl., 1416.
- — s. of Mael-Sechlainn, s. of Tighernan, ob., 1488.
- — jun., s. of Tadhg, s. of Tighernan, ob., 1500.
- — s. of Tighernan sen., 1416, 1419 (made k. of Brefny), 1420, 1424 (acknowledged as k. without opposition), 1429, ob., 1434 ; w. of, Una Maguire, ob., 1427.
- Thomas, s. of Cathal the Grey, sl., 1345.
- Tighernan, cavalry of defeated by cavalry of Mac Loughlin ; outraged coarb of Patrick and defeated, in punishment, by Farney at Ardee ; odium of O'Conor's raid into Leinster on, 1128 ; captured O'Carroll and put him in Lough Sheelin crannog, 1155 ; at consecration of Mellifont church, 1157 ; abandoned camp to O'Loughlin, 1161 ; on O'Conor's hostings, 1166 ; suggested to kill Mac Murrough's hostages, 1170 ; defeated at Dublin, 1171 ; k. of Brefny and Conmaicni, sl. by Saxons ; head impaled, body hung feet upwards, at Dublin, 1172 ; [w. of] Derbhorgaill O'Melaghlin, 1186, 1193.
- — s. of Aedh, k. of Brefny, ob., 1274.
- — s. of Cobthach, s. of Art, sl., 1496.
- — the Black, s. of Donnchadh, s. of Tighernan jun., sl., 1487.

Ua Ruairc.—*cont.*

- Tighernan jun., s. of the O Rourke, Eoghan, s. of Tighernan, sl., 1508.
- s. of Tadhg, s. of Eoghan, sl., 1536.
- s. of Tadhg, s. of Tighernan, cas. of, 1452; d. of, w. of Torlogh Maguire, burned, 1446; j.-k. of Brefny, defeated, 1457; k. of Brefny, ob., 1468.
- Carrach, s. of Tighernan, s. of Tadhg, s. of Tighernan, 1480, 1486; sl., 1487.
- jun., s. of Tighernan sen., s. of Ualgarg, future k. of Brefny, ob., 1412.
- s. of Ualgarc, 1369, 1390, 1391; k. of Brefny, ob., 1418; w. of, Gormlaith O'Connor, ob., 1425.
- Ualgarc, and Ualgarg, gs. of Aedh, 1066.
- 1316 (made k. of Brefny), 1318, 1330; sl., 1346; w. of, Derbail Mac Dermot, sl., 1367.
- royal-heir of Connaught, died by mischance, 1085.
- s. of Domnall, s. of Art, 1301.
- Uaithne, s. of Cathal the Freckled, ss. of, 1496.
- Ualgarg, *see* Ualgarc.
- Ua Ruanadha (O'Rooney), Cellach, chief bardic professor of I., ob., 1079.
- [Felix] abp. [of Tuam], made prisoner by O'Connor, 1217.
- John, ollam of Magennis, ob., 1376.
- Ua Scanlain (O'Scanlan), Colman, herenagh of Cloyne, ob., 1179.
- Ua Scannlain, Coencomrac, herenagh of Devenish, ob., 1012.
- Ua Scuaba, friar Cairbre, consecrated bp. of Raphoe, 1266; bp. of Tyrconell (Raphoe), ob. in Curia, 1272; or -4.
- Ua Scula and Ua Sculu (O'Scully), Flann, bp. of Connor, ob., 1117.
- herenagh of Scattery Island, ob., 1050.
- Ua Sculu, *see* Ua Scula.

Ua.—*cont.*

- Ua Sechnusaigh (O'Shaughnessy), Aedh, s. of Gilla-crom, sl., 1240.
- Ua Sedechain, David, bp. of Kilmacduagh, ob., 1290.
- Ua Seghannain, Gormlaith, d. of, ob., 1432.
- Ua Seghdai (O'Shea), Mathgamain, k. of Coreaguiny, fell in combat, 1096.
- Ua Selbaidh and Ua Selbaigh (O'Selby), Cellach, coarb of Barre (bp. of Cork), ob., 1035.
- Cleirech, herenagh of Cork, ob., 1085.
- Gilla Patraic, herenagh of Cork, ob., 1109.
- Henry, chanter, ob., 1488.
- Ua Selbaigh, *see* Ua Selbaidh.
- Ua Serraiigh (O'Sherry), Gilla-Patraic, k. of Dal-Buinne, sl. in Ulidian defeat, 1130.
- s. of Niall, persecutor of Armagh, fell in defeat of Ergal Ford, 1080.
- Ua Sgandail, Ua Sgannail and Ua Sgannuil (O'Scannell), Mael-Padraig, O. P., bp. of Raphoe; vicar of abp. of Armagh, 1253; blessed O'Murray as ab. of Peter and Paul's, Armagh, 1255; elected abp. of Armagh; defended election in Curia, 1261; abp. of Armagh, said Mass with Pallium, 1262; made ditch round, and brought Friars Minor to, Armagh, 1264; held General Chapter at Drogheda, 1265; began larger church of Patrick and consecrated Friars' cemetery, Armagh, 1266; went to English court and came back, 1268; coarb of Patrick, ob., 1270.
- Ua Sgingin (O'Sgingin), Diarmait, historian and antiquary, ob., 1364.
- Matthew, chief antiquary of all Ireland, ob., 1289.
- Ua Shercaigh, town of, 1496.
- Ua Sibhlen, s. of Finnan, k. of Iveagh of [r.] Moy, sl. in btl. near Ardee, 1159.
- Ua Sinachain, Muiredach, (Patrician) steward of Munster, ob., 1052.

Ua.—*cont.*

- Ua Siriden (O'Sheridan), best wright of No. of I., ob., 1491.
- Ua Sluaighedhaigh (O'Slowey), Gilla-Beraigh, sl., 1190.
- Ua Sochlacain, The Chafer, a tanner, killed Aedh O'Connor with an axe, 1309.
- Ua Sochuinn, Dubthach, archpriest of church of Relies (Armagh), ob., 1095.
- Ua Sonai, Dolghen, herenagh of Ardstraw, died in penance, 1064.
- Ua Sruithein, herenagh of Conwal, head of Ui-Murthele and chief of Clanelly, died after penance and was buried in church himself built, 1205.
- Ua Stuir, Mael-Isu, master of philosophy of Momonians and all Scots, ob., 1098.
- Ua Suairt, Eithne, d. of Uu Suairt, coarb of Brigit (abbess of Kildare), ob., 1016.
- Ua Soanaich and Ua Suanaigh, Fidairle, ab. of Rahen, ob., 763.
- Fidhmuine, anchorite of Rahen, ob., 757; *Law* of (established), 743; over *Half of Conn*, 748. See *Ui Suanaigh*.
- Ua Suillebhain (O'Sullivan), s. of, 1356.
- s. of, sl., 1411.
- Diarmait, s. of Domnall, chief of Bear, patron of learned, ob., 1533.
- Domnall, the Black, 1411.
- — of Bear, ob., 1485.
- Mor (the Great), taken, 1411.
- Philip, the O'Sullivan, s. of Diarmait., sl., 1498.
- Tadhg, s. of Philip, sl. 1498.
- Ua Taichligh (O'Tully), Andrew, lord of half of Muintir-Taichligh, ob., 1367.
- Eva, d. of Coarb, ob., 1400.
- Gilla-na-naingel, herenagh of Devenish, ob., 1328.
- Lucy, d. of, w. of Magrath, ob., 1384.
- Mael-Cainnigh, coarb (ab.) of Devenish, ob., 1049.
- Niall, canon choral of Clogher, coarb (ab.) of Devenish, ob., 1390.
- Ua Taidhg (O'Tighe), herenagh of Killaloe, ob., 1083.

Ua Taidhg.—*cont.*

- Cu-duilig, k. of Fir-Li, sl. 1063.
- Fergal, 1342.
- Murtagh, k. of Fir-Li, sl., 1115.
- Ua Tairehert, seized and ignited Columba's House in Kilmacrenan and burned Aedh O'Donnell therein, 1129.
- hostages of, 1232.
- Donnchad, sl., 1113.
- Donnchadh, chief of Clanelly, sl., 1197.
- Eicertach, fell in defeat of Fersad, Suilidhe, 1098.
- Gilla-riabhach, chief of Clanelly and Clann-Finghin, sl., 1213.
- Ua Telduibh, f. of Finnio, 549.
- Ua Timain, Cathal the Tawny, s. of Aedh the Left-handed, sl., 1485.
- Ua Tomaltaigh (O'Tomalty), Amlaim, bp. elect of Elphin, ob., 1284.
- Congalach, lector and priest of Clonmacnoise, ob., 1169.
- Ua Tomrair (O'Toner), Ruaidhri, herenagh of Fahan, ob., 1119.
- Ua Tormadain, s. of Cu-buidhe, sl. in btl. near Ardee, 1159.
- Ua Tormaidh (O'Tormey), bp. of Ardagh, ob., 1237.
- Ua Touaid, Noenenach, s. of Lector, chief of Clann-Finghin, herenagh and counsellor, ob., 1179.
- Ua Treodain, s. of, k. of Louth, fell in slaughter of Louth, 1078.
- Ua Tresaich (O'Tracy), Cathal, ob., 1437.
- Gilla-Michil, ob., 1444.
- Muircertach, k. of Slievemargy, ob., 1057.
- Ua Tromadain (of Ui-Briuin), Cu-buidhe 1159.
- Ua Tuammain, Cathusach, k. of Ui-Briuin of Archail, wounded by Ui-Cremthainn and died, 1107.
- Ua Tuathail (O'Toole), defeated Saxons, 1538.
- Aedh, k. of Imaile, sl., 1376.
- Domnall, s. of David, ob., 1431.

- Ua Tuathail.—*cont.*
 — Edmund, sl., 1488.
 — Gilla-Patraic, s. of Tuathal, coarb of Coemghen (ab. of Glendalough), sl. by O'Tooles, 1128.
 — Lorean (St. Laurence), coarb of Coemghen (ab. of Glendalough), consecrated bp. of Dublin by Gilla Mac Liach, 1162.
 Ua Tuathalain (O'Toland), Peter, vicar of Killaspugbrone, ob., 1306.
 Ua Tuathchair, Ragnall, chief of Clann-Ruadhrach, ob., 1171.
 — Ruaidhri, raided, and was beheaded, in Oriors, 1126.
 Ua hUchtain, Mael-Muire, coarb (ab.) of Kells, ob., 1009.
 Uachtar-tire (*Upper part of territory*: part of Kilmegan par., Lecale bar., co. Down), house ignited in, 1046; defeated and royal-heir of sl. in Finvoy (Finn-Magh), by Iveagh, 1054; k. of, Cu-Ulad, s. of Congalach, 1061.
 Uada, f. of Raghallach, 649, 656.
 Uaisle, d. of Suibne (w. of Faelan, k. L.), ob., 643.
 Ualgarc and Ualgarg, f. of Gilla-Ciarain, 1026; gf. of Aedh, 1067; of Domnall, 1073; of Gilla-Ciarain, 1095.
 — gs. of Maitrea, sl. by Cremorne (Mughdoirn), 963.
 — gs. of Ruarc, defeated and sl. by Concobar, k. C., 970.
 — k. of Rosclogher bar., sl. by his sept, 961.
 — s. of Flaithbertach, royal heir of N. of L., ob., 879.
 Ualgarg, *see* Ualgarc.
 Uama (*Navan*), ab. of John Bole; mon. of, 1455.
 Uamach (*of the cave*), Colman, 725.
 Uarericdhe, s. of Baeth, sl. in massacre of Bolg-Boinne, 770.
 Uargaeth, of Fews, slew Domnall, k. U., 1007.
 Uaridnach, alias of Aedh Aldan (*q.v.*), 636, 722.
 Uata, or Odda, s. of Aedh, ob., 601, or 602; f. of Raghallach, 703 n.
 Uatha, s. of Diarmait, k. of Teflia, sl., 828.
 Uathmaran, s. of Aileb, sl. in foraging party of Niall, k. of Ailech, 914.
 — s. of Barith, led 20 Foreign ships to Kinnaweer, 921.
 — s. of Brocan, k. of Ui-Fiachrach of Aidhne, ob., 873.
 — s. of Concobar, k. of Offaly, sl. in stratagem by his associates, 897.
 — son-in-law of Domnall, k. of Ailech, f. of Sichfridh, 933.
 Uathne-Cliach (*Owney*-beg bar., co. Limerick), k. of, Annle, 916.
 Uchbadh, alias of Ath-Senaigh (*q.v.*), 738.
 Uehta, f. of Mael-Finnen, 969.
 Ugaire, s. of Dunlaing, k. L., defeated Sitriuc, 1021; attacked and sl. in house, 1024.
 — s. of Tuathal, k. L., defeated Ossory, 974; fell in btl. of Bithlann, 978.
 Ui (gen. sing. of *Ua*, gs., descendant):—
 U[i]-Aingrighi, Cluain-, 610.
 Ui-Cinaith, Cluain-, 1432.
 — Mac (ggs.):—
 Ui Birn, Nem Mac, 655.
 Ui Conchobair, Ultan Mac, 657, 663.
 Ui Cormaic, Baetan Mac, 664.
 Ui Chualne, Cronan Mac, 691.
 Ui Chuind, Segan Mac, 663.
 U[i] Loeghde, Cronan Mac, 637.
 U[i] Ocha, Lugaid Mac, 534, 609.
 Ui Teimhne, Comgan Mac, 664.
 Ui Telduibh, Colman Mac, 654.
 — (Mac-, patronymic):—
 Ui-Neill-buidhe, Mac, 1422.
 Ui (nom. pl. of *Ua*, *descendants*: used to denote tribe and territory):—
 Ui-Ailella and Ui-Oilella (*Tirerrill* bar., co. Sligo), defeated in btl. of Ard-Maie-Rime, 792, defeated Leyny at btl. of Ath-rois, 790; fought Gallen, 743;

Ui-Ailella.—cont.

future k. of, Brian Mac Donough, 1359; massacred Leyny, 789; sl. by Greecraighi (Coolavin bar., co. Sligo), 753.

Ui-Amhalghaidh (*Tirawley* bar., co. Mayo), defeated by Niall Black-knee, 913.

— kings of :—

O'Dowda. { Son of Aedh, 1128.
Brian, 1242.
Donnchadh, 1202.
Muircertach, 1096.
Taichleach, 1182.

— (r.) Moy of, 1063.

See also Tir-Amalghaidh.

Ui-Bairrche (*Slievemargy* bar., Queen's co.), kings of, Domnall, s. of Aedh, 1042; Muircertach O'Tracey, 1057.

Ui-Branain, chief of, 1186.

Ui-Bresail-Macha (a sept in Oneilland E. bar., co. Armagh), chief of, Erudan, 914; defeated by s. of Aedh Ua Neill, 1021; defeated and slaughtered *Ui-Meith* and their k., 1107.

— kings of :—

Dartin, 1109.

Muircertach, gs. of Matadhan, 1047.

Archu O'Callaghan, 1021, 1037.

S. of Archu O'Callaghan, 1054.

Aedh Ua hErudhain, 1018.

— massacred by *Ui-Meith* and Farney; massacred *Ui-Meith*, and some of Farney, 1109; Plain of, 1109; raided, 1165; slew Flaithbertach, k. of Oneilland, 984; O'Loughlin and O'Brien with their opposing forces in, 1103.

Ui-Briuin-Ai (the O'Conors and their correlatives in N. Roscommon), kk. of, Diarmait and Maelcothaigh, won btl. of Forath, 818; brehon of, Connmach, 806; defeated Calraighi of Moylurg, 752; defeated *Ui-Maine* in btl. of Achad-leaga, 775; defeated in btl. of

Ui-Briuin-Ai.—cont.

Goli, 787; defeated, with loss of many nobles and their leaders, Dunchadh and Gormgal, by *Ui-Maine* and Diarmait, k. C., 822; fought Cenel-Coirpri at Ardneaskan, 754; fought *Ui-Fiachrach* at Druim-robaigh, 758.

— kings of :—

Diarmait, 818.

Dubhinnrecht, 666.

Maelcothaigh, s. of Fergus, 796.

— massacred Calraighi of Lurg, 812; slew Aedh, s. of Eocha Dry-flesh, 577.

Ui-Briuin of Archu (the part of Dunganon bar., co. Tyrone, bounded by Armagh and Monaghan cos.), k. of, Cathusach Ua Tuammain, 1107.

Ui-Briuin of Brefny (chief septs of Cavan and Leitrim cos., O'Reillys, O'Rourkes, and kindred), aided Maghnus O'Conor in deposing his b., Cathal the Red, k. C., 1288; defeated Conmaieni with great slaughter at btl. of Abbeyshrule, 766; defeated near Ardee, 1159; fostered Torlogh O'Conor, 1268; hostages of, 1171, 1259; invaded Tyrone, 1166.

— kings of :—

Aedh O'Melaghlín, 1187.

Aedh O'Rourke, 1066.

Gilla-braiti O'Rourke, 1066.

— massacred ab. and community of Kells, 1117; nobles of, 1256; with Tighernan O'Rourke in outraging coarb of Patrick and defeat of Ardee, 1128; raided in part, 1109; raided from Slane castle, 1176; royal-heir of, Aedh O'Rourke, 1171; slew Lochlann Ua Duibdara, k. of Farney, 1097; at war with Meath, 1165; wasted Fore and Kells, 1176.

Ui-Briuin[-Cualann] (=Cualann, *q.v.*), kings of.—

Dubdoithre, 743.

Flaitheman, 881.

Guaire, 788.

Ui-Briuin-Seola (Clare bar., co. Galway),

Ui-Briuin-Seola.—*cont.*

defeated, with heavy loss, by Feidhlimidh (k. M.), 830; kings of:—

Cleirchen, 912.

Connmhach, 846.

Donn, 757.

(Donnchad) s. of Ercadh, 961.

— slaughtered by Fergus (k. C.), 746.

Ui-Briuin-Sinna (= Tir-Briuin na Sinna, *q.v.*), 988; k. of, Muiredach O'Monahan, 1159.

Ui-Briuin of Umal (*Owles* bar., co. Mayo), defeated by Ui-Fiachrach of Murrisk, 787; k. of, Flathgal, 787.

Ui-Caellaidhe (O'Kealys), slew Muircertach Mac Gilla-Patraic, 1041.

Ui-Cairpri, k. of, Ua Cleirchen, 1045.

Ui-Caisin, cantred of (*Ogashin*, Bunratty bar., co. Clare), chief of, Mac Namara, 1311.

Ui-Caissein (= Ui-Caisin: the Clare Mac Namaras), cut right hand off Donnchad, s. of Brian (Boruma), 1019.

Ui-Canannain (O'Canannans of Donegal), 965, 1029.

Ui-Caracain (a sept holding Killyman par., Dungannon bar., co. Tyrone and Oneilland W. bar., co. Armagh), slew Cumuscach Ua hAilellen, k. of Iveagh, 1044; slew Conor O'Loughlin, 1170.

Ui-Carcon (a sept in Arklow bar. and S. E. part of Newcastle bar., co. Wicklow), k. of, Domnall, 783.

Ui-Cellaigh (O'Kellys), of Ley, 1389.

Ui-Cennetigh (= Ui-Cennfhata, *q.v.*), slew Niall Ua Crichain, k. of Ui-Fiachrach of Ardstraw, 1129.

Ui-Cenn[fh]ata and Ui-Cennfoda (the sept that held *Tirkennedy* bar., co. Fermanagh), chiefs of, Mac Cawells, 1185, 1238. *See* Ui-Cennetigh.

Ui-Cennselaigh (*Hy-Kinsella*, South Leinster; coextensive with Ferns diocese), chief of, Cinaedh, 935; defeated, 814, 974; btl. of Selga fought against, 709; fought domestic btls., 712, 770, 789, 809; fought Momonians, 732;

Ui-Cennselaigh.—*cont.*

hosting to and k. of, s. of Domnall the Fat, fettered by Torlogh O'Conor, 1077.

— kings of:—

Aedh, s. of Colgu, 738.

Bolg-luatha [*Crunnmael*], 626, 628, 648.

Bruatar, 937.

Bruatar, 982.

Cathal, 758.

Cathal, 889.

Cellach Tosach, 809.

Coirpre, 828.

Coirpri, 793.

Coirpri, 876.

Colgu, 647.

Diarmait, 996.

Donnacán, 869.

Donnchad, gs. of Mail-na-mbo, 1115.

Donngal, 761.

Echtigern, 853.

Enna, 1092.

Etirscel, 778.

Fraech, 497.

Laidglen, 727.

Mac Murrough, 1193.

Maelmordha, 1024.

Mael-na-mbo, 1006.

Muiredhach, 827.

Sechnusach, 746, 747.

Tadhg, 865.

Tadhg, 922.

Tadhg, 1030.

— lord of, O'Murphy, 1488; O'Hay of, 1165; Donnchadh O'Kelly of, 1169; sl., 1170; seized house of abbess of Kildare, 1132; many of, sl. in Assembly of Colman, 827; slaughter of, in Magh-Coba, 1103; in btl. of Ballyshannon (co. Kildare) by (S.) Ui-Neill, 738; slew Domnall, k. I., 984.

Ui-Cernaigh (*descendants of Cernach* [ob., 664]; a branch of the S. Ui-Neill, seated in Bregia), forced to give hostages to Concobar, s. of Donnchad, k. I., 822.

Ui.—*cont.*

Ui-Conaill and Ui-Conaill-Gabhra (Lwr. and Upr. *Connello* barr., co. Limerick), Ballingarry of, 1513; burned, 1514; k. of, sl. in btl. of Corran, 703 n.; k. of, Conor O'Kinnealy, 1049; pillaged by Torlogh O'Conor and Connaught, 1131.

Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, *see* Ui-Conaill.

Ui-Cormaie (a tribe in Ulidian Iveagh, around Newry; or in Moen-Magh, *q.v.*), chief of, Dubgilla, 934; k. of, Niall, 814.

Ui-Cremthainn (a sept in Slane barr., Meath), burned Kilmore (co. Roscommon), 757; chief of, Maelcere, 879; defeated by Farney on Fewes, 1078; by Niall, s. of Aedh, k. of Ailech, in btl. of Leth-cam, 827; fought domestic btl., 804; homicide in Armagh by, 793; Goll-claraigh of, sl., 1078.

— kings of:—

Ailill, 739.

Artru, 742.

Broen, 850.

Cathal, 791.

Cellach, 732.

Colggú, 781.

Condalach, 717.

Cumuscach, 878.

Mael-Sechlainn, 1030.

Moenach, 743

Ruaidhri, 833.

— land of, 818; pillaged Morgallion, overtaken and slaughtered, 953; royal-heir of, Garbith, 947; slew Muircertach O'Neill, k. of Tullyhog, 1064; mortally wounded Ua-Tuammain, k. of Ui-Briuin of Archail, 1107; and Concobar, chief of Muintir-Birn, 1120.

Ui-Cruinn, of Oriors, k. of, Artgal, 807.

Ui-Cuanach-Cnamehaill (*Coonagh* barr., co. Limerick), O'Coffey of, 1124.

Ui-Derca-Chein and Ui-n[D]erca-Chein (Knockbreda par., Castlereagh barr., co. Down), k. of, Mac Gillmurry, 1139; raided, 1200.

Ui.—*cont.*

Ui-Diarmata (Kilkerrin par., Tyaquin bar., co. Galway), kings of:—

Aedh O'Concannon, 1067.

Domnall „ 1181.

Muircertach „ 1188.

Muirghis „ 1105.

Uatu „ 1167.

Ui-Dorthain (a sept near Ardracean, Meath), defeated, 1032; failed to stop march of s. of Aedh Ua Neill through their district, 1021; k. of, Maelan, 1009; slew Ua Conchaille, k. of Oneiland; pillaged by (said) s. of Aedh Ua Neill, 1024; Tortan of, 543, 548.

Ui-Droghna and Ui-Drona (*Idrone* barr., co. Carlow), burned, 1414; kk. of, O'Ryan, 1103; Tadhg, 1016; lord of, O'Ryan, 1488.

Ui-Drona, *see* Ui-Droghna.

Ui-Duach of Arcatros (*Ida* bar., co. Kilkenny), k. of, Cathal, 852.

Ui-Dubhdai (O'Dowdas), slew Conor O'Gormley, chief of Cenel-Moen, 1119.

Ui-Duibinnrecht, chiefs of, Gilla-Ciarain, s. of Ualgarg, 1026; Domnall, gs. of Ualgarg, 1073; stewards of:—Aedh, gs. of Ualgarg, 1067; Gilla-Ciarain, gs. of Ualgarg, 1095.

Ui-Dungalaigh (O'Gradys and their district, Moynoe, Tomgraney, and part of Inniscaltra parr., Tullagh bar., co. Clare; part of Inniscaltra par. and Clonrush par., Leitrim bar., co. Galway), slew Ruarc, k. of Muscraidhe-Tire, through guile and envy, 915.

Ui-Dunlaing (a South Leinster sept), k. of, Ruarc, 862.

Ui-Echach-Cobha, *see* Ui-Echach-Ulad.

Ui-Echach of [r.] Moy (a sept that held from Rafran [*q.v.*] to Rosserk, a townland in Ballisakeery par., Tirawley bar. co. Mayo), k. of, s. of Finnan Ua Sibhlen, 1159.

Ui-Echach of Munster (*Iveagh* or *Ivahagh* = Fonn Iartharach, *q.v.*: Kilmaconoge, Durrus, Kilcrohane, Caheragh, Kilcoe,

Ui-Echach of Munster.—*cont.*

Skull and Kilmoe parishes, forming the S.W. of W. Carbery bar., co. Cork), kings of, Cathal, 1014; Cathal O'Donoghue, 1063; s. of Maelmuaidh [O'Mahony], 1115; pillaged Roscarbery and ab., 1102; slaughtered Foreigners of Dublin, Wexford, and Waterford (in Liscaha, Skull par.), 1088.

Ui-Echach of Ulidia (Upper and Lower *Ireagh* barr., co. Down), Eacha, s. of Conled, k. U., eponymous head of, 553; btl. in, 703; beheaded Garfith, k. of Louth, 878; had great brawl with Oneilland at Armagh, 986; Clann-Aedha of, 1172, 1173; defeated Ui-Meith and Uachtar-tire in Finvoy, 1054; defeated by Flaithbertach, k. of Ailech, at Loughbrickland, 1005; defeated by Oriors, 1057, 1086; defeated by Ui-Meith and Farney; massacred Ui-Meith, with k. and some of Farney, 1109; defeated and slaughtered at Cendaire, by O'Rogan, 1118; defeated and slaughtered by Ragnall, s. of Mac Riabhaigh, on Kilmore Plain, 1120; Dromore of, 842; fought Louth at Cenond, 786; fought Oriors, 776; fought Ulidians, 761, 801; hostages of taken by Conor O'Loughlin, 1128; hosting by Niall, k. U., to, 1031; invaded by John Fitz Geoffrey, 1252; kept by Domnall O'Loughlin, 1113.

— kings of:—

Aedh, 968.
Bresal, 685.
Cleirchen, 993.
Coisenmech, 784.
Conallan, 882.
Cormac, 1017.
Domnall, 981.
Echmildh, 1006.
Flaithbertach, 968.
Gairbith, 1004.
Thomas Mac Cartan, 1347.

Ui-Echach of Ulidia.—*cont.*

Maccenia, 702.
Mael-Muire Mac Murrough, 1172.
Art Magennis, 1380.
Ruaidhri Magennis, 1401.
O'Rogan, 1179.
Amalgaidh O'Rogan, 1261.
Orc-allaidh O'Rogan, 1038.
Son of Bresal, 714.
Son of Cu-Cuailgne, 1028.
Cumuscach Ua hAilellen, 1044.
Ruaidhri Ua hAilellen, 1019.

Ua hAiteidh. {
Aiteidh, 1046.
Domnall, 1119.
Echmildh, 1065.
Echri, 1119.
Flaithbertach, 1094.

— Mac Cartan, hospitality and benefaction of all, 1165; Muiredach of, viceherenagh of Armagh, 1039; pillaged by Aedh, k. of Ailech, 999; raided and much despoiled by O'Neill, 1041; Magennis's part of raided by Gerald, earl of Kildare, Justiciary, 1517; party of, raided Tyrone, 1188.

— royal-heirs of:—

Artan, 1005.
Muircertach, 1012.
Donnchad Ua hAiteidh, 1102.

— slew:—Farney nobles on Fews, 1089; Mael-Brighte, k. of Louth, 914; O'Callaghan and O'Larkin respective kk. of Oneilland E. and W., 1037; Flaithbertach O'Rogan, 1092; tanist of, Magennis, 1484; took and slew 45 in Inch, 1121.

Ui-Faelain (*Offelan*: N. Naas, Salt N. and S., Ikeathy and Oughterany barr., co. Kildare, and afterwards S. part of co. Wicklow), hostages of exacted by Cathal, s. of Finnguine, k. M., 735; kings of:—Domnall, 1039; Donnsluibhe, 1024; O'Byrne, 1378; slaughtered by Offaly, in contending respecting appointment of abbess of Kildare, 1127.

Ui.—*cont.*

Ui-Faelain (O'Phelans: of Waterford), burned Muircertach, k. of Decies, 1051.

Ui-Failghe (*Offaly*: barr. of Ophaly E. and W., co. Kildare; Coolestown, Warrenstown and Philipstown, King's co.; Portnahinch and Tinnahinch, Queens' co.), defeated Dublin Foreigners, 941; Foreigners of invaded by Aedh O'Donnell, to exact eric of his f. sl. by them, 1475.

— — kings of:—

Aedh Roin, 604.

Ailill Corrach, 741.

Brudig, 579.

Cinaedh, 829.

Concobar, 891.

Concobar, 938.

Concobar, 979.

Conn, 994.

Domnall, 783.

Donnsleibe, 1029.

Flaithnia, 755.

Flaithnia, 806.

Flann, 751.

Forbasach, 714.

Mael-Sinchill, 881.

Mugron, 782.

Muircertach, 1026.

The Calbach, 1419, 1433, 1458.

Cathair, 1474, 1485.

Conn, 1458, 1474.

Conor, 1115.

Cu-Aifne, 1130.

Muircertach, 1384.

Murchadh, 1421.

O'Dempsey, 1193.

Oengus, 803.

Uathmaran, 897.

— ss. of kk. of, defeated, 1321; royal-heirs of:—Cathair O'Conor, 1370; Feidhlimidh O'Conor, 1400; slaughtered Ui-Faelain in disputing appointment to coarbship of Brigit at Kildare, 1127; slew Eugean, champion (*erri*) of I., 962; wasted, 941, 971, 1471; other references, 1408, 1427.

O'Conor Faly.

Ui.—*cont.*

Ui-Feilme (a sept that held in Ballagheen bar., co. Wexford), lord of, O'Murphy, 1488.

Ui-Fherannain (a sept in Tirkeeran bar., co. Londonderry); raided, 1207. *See* Ui-Forindain.

Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne (a sept holding territory coextensive with Kilmaedduagh diocese), bishops of, *s.v.* Cell-Mic-Duach; fought Ui-Maine, 743; kings of:—

Comaltan, 980.

Gilla-Cellaigh, 1004.

Eoghan O'Heyne, 1340.

Gilla-na-noeb „ 1100.

Maelfabaill „ 1048.

Tigernach, 919.

Uathmaran, 873.

Ui-Fiachrach of Ardstraw (a sept along the rr. Derg and Mourne, near Ardstraw, co. Tyrone), church of burned in their despite, 1099; defeated at Magh-Lughad by Cenel-Eogain of Tullyhog, 1460; kings of:—

Crichan, 939.

Flaithbertach Mac Fothaigh, 1102.

Maelbresail, 792.

Aedh O'Flannagan, 1039.

O'Hea, 1069.

Domnall Ua Crichain, 1076.

Murchadh „ 1201.

Niall „ 1129.

— slew Eochaidh O'Boyle, 1193; slew Ua Duibdara, k. of Fermanagh, 1118.

Ui-Fiachrach of Murrisk (a sept of Murrisk bar., co. Mayo), defeated in btl. of Aughris, 603; defeated by Diarmait, s. of Tomaltach, k. C., 816; k. of, Maelcothaig, 603; massacred Ui-Briuin of Owles, 787.

Ui-Fiachrach (eponymous sept of Tireragh, *i.e.*, Tir-Fiachrach, *q.v.*), Cudinaise of, 750; defeated in btl. of Carn-Conaill, 784; fought Ui-Briuin at Druim-robaigh, 758; Foreigners of, 1308.

Ui-Fiachrach of Tíreragh.—*cont.*

— kings of :—

Airechtach, 735.

Cathal, 816.

Mael-Patraicc, 910.

Conor O'Dowda, 1291.

Ruaidhri „ 1417.

— massacred Calraighi, 777.

Ui-Fidhgente (the sept that held Coshma bar., co. Limerick), fought btl. of Aine, 667; fought Coreomroe and Coreo-Baiscinn, 763; Concobar of, 744.

— kings of :—

Aedh, 860.

Aedh Dubh, 715.

Ciarmac, 906.

Conall, 701.

Dunadhach, 834.

Murchad, 807.

Niall, 846.

Scannlan, 786.

Ui-Finntain, Island of, 1194

Ui-Flaithbertaigh (O'Flahertys of Connaught), 1412, 1417.

Ui-Flannagain (O'Flannagans of Toorah), 1296.

Ui-Forga (a sept near Nenagh, co. Tipperary), k. of, Domnall, 990.

Ui-Forindain (= Ui-Fherannain, *q.v.*), chiefs of, Niall, 824; Ruadhacan, 869.

Ui-Garbain (apparently, adjoining Kilkenny W. bar., Westmeath, on the N.), defeated Delvin, 822.

Ui-Gobla (S.E. part of Wicklow co.), k. of, Mac Assidha, 1072.

Ui-Laithen (apparently, a sept in Up. Fews bar., co. Armagh), 1054, 1080.

Ui-Liathain (Barrymore bar., co. Cork), k. of, Siadail, 790; q. of, Cellach, 732.

Ui-Loeghaire (Navan barr., Meath), large part of burned, but inhabitants spared, by Domnall O'Loughlin, 1103: kings of :—

Ui-Loeghaire.—*cont.*

O'Quinlan.	{	Cu-Uladh, 1104.
		Domnall, 1018.
		Hugh, 1116.
		Lorecan, 1033.
		Oengus, 1085.
		— 1130.

Ui-Lomain-Gaela (a sept of Connaught Ui-Maine), chief of, Conligan, 916.

Ui-Loreain (O'Larkins), 2 of, sl. in Magh-Coba, 1103.

Ui-Mac-Brocc (apparently, in Lwr. Slane bar., Meath), massacred, 775.

Ui-Mac-Uais, and, erroneously, Ui-Mic-Uais (*Moygoish* bar., Westmeath), kings of :—

Becc, 598.

Crichan, 719.

Echaidh, 753.

Fogartach, 911.

Furudran, 645.

Moinach, 783.

— massacred Corkaree, 812.

Ui-Mac-Uais of Bregia (a sept in Lwr. Deece bar., Meath), kings of :—

Cenneitigh, 839.

Congalach, 838.

Muiredach, 1017.

— slew Maelmuaidh, k. of Cremorne, 1020.

Ui-Mac-Uais of the North (probably, a sept in the part of Tyrone co. adjoining the Bann, between Camus and Moyola rivers), chief of, Maelruanaid, 872.

Ui-Maeldoraidh (O'Muldorys), 3 of sl. by stratagem, 1037, 1159.

Ui-Mael[sh]echlainn (O'Melaghlin of Meath), descent of, 593.

Ui-Mail (*Imaile*, Up. Talbotstown bar., co. Wicklow), kings of :—

Coirpri, 849.

Dungal, 781.

Fiangalach, 737.

Flannabra, 778.

Aedh O'Toole, 1376.

Ui-Maine (*Hy-Many*: tribe and territory

Ui-Maine.—*cont.*

of O'Kellys and correlatives in Galway and Roscommon cos.), Aughrim of, 1307; won btl. of Tarbga, 822; bp. of, Peter O'More, 1171; bishops of, *s. v.* Cluain-ferta; defeated by Ui-Briuin in btl. of Achadh-leag, 775; in btl. of Forath, 818; defeated by Garrycastle, 1038; by O'Conor at Roscommon, 1377; fought Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, 743; hosting to, 814; invaded, 1404; k. of, sl. in btl., 627.

— kings of :—

Aedh Aithgin, 772.
 Aedh Laigen, 722.
 Ailill, 799.
 Amalgaidh, 791.
 Cathal, 750.
 Cathal, 787.
 Cathal, 818.
 Cathal, 846.
 Dunchadh, 784.
 Dunchadh (= Dunchadh 784?) 785.
 Fithcellach, 691.
 Geibennach, 973.
 Indrectach, 755.
 Mughron, 909.
 Aedh, s. of Brian, 1467,
 — s. of William, 1467.
 Conor, 1318.
 — 1402, 1424.
 Domnall, 1295.
 Donnchadh, 1419, 1424.
 — 1487.
 — the Momonian, 1307.
 Gilbert, 1322.
 Mael-Sechlainn, 1381, 1393,
 1402, 1404.
 — 1487, 1488.
 Ruaidhri, 1339.
 Tadhg, 1316.
 — 1340.
 — 1410.
 William, 1340, 1366, 1381.
 — 1487.

O'Kelly.

Ui-Maine.—*cont.*

Sechnasach, 713.

Sochlacan, 912.

— ss. of kk. of, 1307; lord of, Tadhg O'Kelly, 1513; massacred, in Magh-Dairben, 778; many nobles of, sl. in btl. of Forath, 818; nobles of, sl. or taken in btl., 1419; Brian O'Conor of, 1159; O'Flannagan of, 1037; took Niall Mac Loughlin prisoner, 1163; slew Tadhg O'Conor, 1056; tanist of, O'Kelly, 1224; other references, 1374, 1393, 1433, 1475.

Ui-Mathghamhna of Fonn-iartharach, (*q. v.*: O'Mahonys of W. Carbery bar., co. Cork), 1381.

Ui-Meith[-Macha] and Ui-Meith-Menna-Tire [1065] (Monaghan bar., co. Monaghan), btl. of, 711; churches of, pillaged by Gentiles, 832; defeated at Sruveel, with loss of k., 997; defeated by Sitriuc, 1032; defeated in Finvoy (Finn-magh) by Iveagh, 1054; defeated and slaughtered, with the k., by Ui-Bresail, 1107; Flana Febra, ab. of Armagh, of, 715.

— kings of :—

Drucan, 829.
 Flaithnia, 755.
 Goll of Mourne, 1109.
 Maelduin, 826.
 Muiredach Menn, 747.
 Culocha O'Garvey, 1027.
 Aedh O'Hanratty, 1020.
 Aedh O'Hanratty, 1107.
 Gairbeith O'Hanratty, 1076.
 Imar O'Hanratty, 1161.
 Diarmait O'Hanvey, 1170.
 Domnall „ 1108.
 Flann „ 1043.
 Scannlan, 674.
 Sinach, 1003.
 Tnuthach, 711.
 Flann Ua Beicce, 1017.
 Imar Ua Beicce, 1049.
 — massacred Louth, 1078; massacred Ui-Bresail, and defeated Iveagh;

Ui-Meith.—*cont.*

- massacred, with k., by Ui-Bresail and Iveagh, 1109; with their k., vainly opposed s. of Aedh Ua Neill, 1021; pillaged by same, 1024; by Congalach, k. I., 949; by Niall, k. of Ailech, 1044; slew O'Lynch, k. of Dalaraide and O'Mulfoyle, k. of Carrickabraghy, 1065.
- Ui-Meith(-Mara: *Omeath*; a district in E. of Lwr. Dundalk bar., co. Louth), raided by Ulidians, 1165.
- Ui-Mic-Cairthinn (*Tirkeeran* bar., co. Londonderry), k. of, Ua Cein, 1066.
- Ui-Mic-Coille (*Imokilly* bar., co. Cork), raided, 1513.
- Ui-Mic-Uais, *see* Ui-Mac-Uais.
- Ui-Muiredhaigh (tribe name of O'Tooles), slew Donnsléibhe, k. of Ui-Faelain, 1024; slew Gilla-Patraic O'Toole, ab. of Glendalough, 1128.
- Ui-Murthele (a sept in Kilmacrenan, or Raphoe, bar., co. Donegal), head of, Ua Sruithéin, 1205.
- Ui-Neill (*descendants of Niall [of the Nine Hostages]*: O'Neills), Northern, bp. of, Mochta, 924; defeated (Irish) Piets, 563; annihilated at Cuinnee-Robairgi, 711; fought Ulidians, 735; kk. of, *s.v.* Ailech; led by Murchadh, (k. of) to Drinnagh; met by S. Ui-Neill; no btl. ensued, 820; promulgated *Law of Dare*, 813; made raid, and took large spoil, in Iveagh, 1041; royal-heirs of, *s.v.* Ailech.
- of Bregia (Southern O'Neills; also called race of Aedh Slaine), bardic name of, 868; besieged [Crunnmael] Bolg-luatha, 626; churches and territories of pillaged (by Foreigners) to Slieve-Bloom, 841; defeated by Lagenians, 503; defeated by Brandubh (k. L.), 590; defeated Brandubh, 605; defeated and slew many Momonians, and wasted their territory, 775; defeated same with great loss, 776; from Shannon to sea, defeated by Gentiles at Inber-na-barc, 837; defeated in btl. of

Ui-Neill of Bregia.—*cont.*

- Killineer, 868; led into Leinster by Donnchad (k. I.), against Cellach (k. L.); stayed 7 days in Knockaulin and burned border of Leinster, 770; led by Concobar (k. I.) to Drinnagh, against N. Ui-Neill; no btl. ensued, 820; hosting of to N. of I., 860; hosting of Donnall, k. of Ailech, to, 889; hosting of by Niall (k. I.) to Munster against Foreigners, 917; with Murchad, s. of Brian (Boruma), in Cenel-Conaill, 1012.
- kings of:—
- Aedh Uaridnach, 605.
- Aengus, 621.
- Murchadh, 715.
- chief kk. of escaped from massacre of Inber-na-barc, 837; monastic councils of assembled at Tara, 780; same at Rathcore, 804; pillaged by Cinaedh, k. of Ciannachta, 850; slaughtered Lagenians at btl. of Ballyshannon, co. Kildare, 738; slew Cathal, k. of Forth, Carlow, 847; chief (Patrician) steward of, Muiredach, s. of Donnall, 924; violated Termon of Tallaght, 811.
- Ui-Niallain (*O'Neilland* barr., co. Armagh), had great brawl with Iveagh at Armagh, 986; Kilmore of, 1120, 1200, 1251.
- kings of:—
- Aedh, 863.
- Flaithbertach, 984.
- Loingsech, 981.
- Lorcan, 882.
- Dubgall O'Hagan, 1054.
- Donnchadh O'Hanlon, 1111.
- O'Larkin, 1021.
- Ruaidhri O'Larkin, 1037.
- Gilla-Domangairt Ua Conchaille, 1059.
- Maelduin Ua Conchaille, 1024.
- Plain of Kilmore in, 1120; slew Aedh O'Hanratty, k. of Ui-Meith, 1020; slew slayers of their k., Donnchadh O'Hanlon, 1111.

Ui.—*cont.*

Ui-Oilella, *see* Ui-Ailella.

Ui-Regain (*Iregan*: Portnahinch bar., Queen's co.), chief of, O'Dunne, 1379.

Ui-Ruadhagain (O'Rogans), town of (in Louth), 1254.

Ui-Teig (O'Tighes: a sept of Cualann, *q.v.*), k. of, Fiachra, 804; massacred by Ciannachta (of Bregia) at Dublin, 770.

Ui-Trena (a sept in Oriel), slew Cormac, k. of Iveagh, 1017.

Ui-Tuirtre (Lwr. and Upr. Antrim, and Lwr. and Upr. Toome barr., co. Antrim), defeated, 1181; fought domestic btl., 754; fought Oriors, 745; invaded, 1177.

— future k. of, Muircertach O'Flynn, 1359.

— kings of:—

Concobar, 1016.

Echaidh, 835.

Maelfothbartaigh, 669.

Muiredach, 743.

O'Flynn. { Brian, 1287 [1291].
Cu-Maighi, 1176, 1178 (Cu-Midhe).
Muircertach, 1219.
Muiredach, 1059.
Thomas, 1368.

Maelmithigh O'Mulrony, 1081.

Rechtabra Ua Cathasaigh, 734.

— raided, 1178, 1181; slew:—Colman, bp. of Lissan, 744; Muircertach, ggs. of Niall Black-knee, 1015; Domnall Ua Crichain, k. of Ui-Fiachrach of Ardstraw, 1076.

Ui Suanagh ([2] Ua Suanachs [*g. dual in text*]), coarb of (ab. of Rahen), 1113.

Uidhrin, s. of Mael-Muire, chief of Clogher, sl., 1082.

Ulaidh (*Ulidia*: Antrim and Down cos.), Ard of, 1012, 1470, 1540; army of thunder-stricken, 611; army of slaughtered in btl. of Crew Mount, 1004; attacked camp of Cenel-Eogain in Magh-Coba and slew 2 Sitriucs, 1102; bishops of, *s.v.* Dun-da-lethglaisi; 240

Ulaidh.—*cont.*

beheaded in defeat of 933; had brawl with Cenel-Eogain on Pentecost at Armagh, 893; Bruce landed in, 1315; camp of at Crew abandoned to, and burned by, Cenel-Eogain, after defeat of their horse by O'Loughlin's, 1099; chiefs of, 1170; churches of, 809; constable of, 1358, 1365; crews of fleet of defeated, with many sl., by Gentiles in Saxon haven, 913; defeated Britons, 703; defeated Dalaraide, 1016, 1104; defeated Gentiles in Lecale, 825; defeated Oriel and O'Rogan at Crinach, 1286; defeated:—712; (with the k., Anfidh) by Aedh (k. I.) and Flann (k. of Bregia) in Conailli-Cerd, 864; with loss of their k., Anfidh, Conallan, k. of Iveagh, and other nobles, by Conailli-Cerd, 882; with great slaughter, by Mael-Finnia (k. of Bregia), 897; at Ruba-Conchongalt by Conaing (royal-heir of I.), 933; in btl. of Crew Mount by Cenel-Eogain, 1004; by Flaithbertach (k. of Ailech) at Loughbrickland, 1005; by Oriel at Drumbanagher, 1032; by Dalaraide at Ardagh, 1095; twice by De Courcy, 1177; by O'Loughlin, 1181.

— deposed Cu-Uladh Ua Flathrai, 1071; expelled Eochaidh O'Haughey, 1165; Foreigners of, 1197, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1214, 1222, 1333, 1374, 1376, 1470.

— fought:—btl. of Fertais, 668; domestic btl., 789, 809; Dalaraide, 972; Ui-Echach (Iveagh), 761, 801; Ui-Neill, 735; hostages of taken by Muircertach O'Brien, 1101; by O'Loughlin, 1099, 1104, 1109, 1111, 1165; by Henry II., 1171; hosting against, and 7 hostages got from, by Flaithbertach (k. of Ailech); ab. of Merville, hostage of with Cenel-Eogain, 1007; hosting of to Meath, 1034; hosting to by O'Loughlin and N. of I., 1099; led hosting and uprooted trees of Tullyhog; raided by

Ulaídh.—*cont.*

Níall O'Loughlin in revenge, 1111; hosting made into, and hostages he chose got from, by Muircertach O'Loughlin, 1156; with same on Con-naught hosting, 1159; joined hosting of same at Well of Messan, 1161; invaded, 1204; invaded and wasted, 1253; Iveagh of (*See* Ui-Echach of Ulidia), 702, 784, 1041, 1046, 1118, 1172, 1188, 1347, 1380, 1401; s. of k. of, 1087.

— kings of:—

Aedh, 914.

— 972.

Aedh Roin, 735.

Aided, 898.

Anfith, 812.

Artgar, 970.

The Boar (Dubtuinne), 1007.

Cathal, 810.

Cathalan (j.-k.), 871.

Cathmal, 853.

Congal Long-head, 674.

Domnall, 1007.

Dubghall, 925.

Eacha, 553, 558.

Echaidh, 789.

Eiremhon (j.-k.), 886.

Eochaid, 1004.

Eochocan (j.-k.), 883.

Feidelmídh, 701.

Fergna, 557.

Fiacha = Fergna.

Fiachna, 753.

— 789.

Gilla-Comgaill, 1005, 1006.

Mac Dunlevy (O'Haughey), 1178.

— 1201.

Donnchad, 1084, 1100, 1101, 1113.

Donnsleibhe, 1080, 1084.

— 1171.

Eochaidh, 1108.

Maghnus, 1170, 1171.

Níall (arch-k.), 1062, 1063.

— 1127.

Mac Dunlevy
O'Haughey.

Ulaídh.—*cont.*

Maelcobha, 647.

Mael-mocherghi (j.-k.), 896.

Matudhan, 851, 857.

., 933.

Muiredach, 827, 839.

— (j.-k.), 895.

Níall, 971.

O'Haughey, *see* Mac Dunlevy
O'Haughey.

O'Mahony, 1081.

Donnchadh O'Mahony, 1065.

Eochaidh O'Mahony, 1127.

Tomaltach, 789.

Cu-Uladh Ua Flathrai, 1071,
1072.

Ua Morna, 1276.

— Donnchad O'Haughey expelled from kingship of, and blinded; divided between O'Mahony and ss. of Donn-sleibhe O'Haughey, by Domnall O'Loughlin, 1113; marched through by Brian (Boruma), 1006; Maghnus, k. of Lochlann, sl. on raid in, 1103; massacred by Dalaraide, 790; massacred Gentiles, 811, 825; nobles of, taken with Donnchadh O'Haughey by Domnall O'Loughlin, 1100; gave hostages to Conor O'Loughlin, 1130; Oengus of, ob., 665; head of piety of, Mael-Isu O'Corcoran, 1163; most prosperous of, Donnsleibhe Mac Cathalan, 1123.

— royal-heirs of:—

Maelduin, 924.

Muiredach, 1008.

Aedh O'Haughey, 1114.

Conor O'Haughey, 1107.

Eochaidh O'Haughey, 1062.

— raided Eumania, 577; with k., Matudhan, and Foreigners raided W. to Slieve Beagh, S. to Mucknoe; defeated by Muircertach (k. of Ailech), with loss of 240 and plunder, 933; pillaged Mucknoe, 1110; made raids, 1165; raid of Aedh (k. I.) to, 855

Ulaídh.—*cont.*

raided and large cattle-spoil taken from by Cenel-Eogain, 1027, 1122; by Domnall O'Loughlin, 1084; raided by Conor O'Loughlin, 1030; raided, except churches, by Muircertach O'Loughlin, 1165; returned from Eumania, 578; slaughtered, with k., by Conor O'Loughlin, 1130; 21 of sl., 1171; Tadhg Ua Ruadhrach, k. of Keenaght, sl. in, 976; many of aided his bb. in slaying the k., Muiredach, 839; slew:—Cinaedh, s. of Niall, 835; Cumuscach, k. of Ferrard, 896; Cumuscach, k. of Ui-Cremthainn, 878; Flaithbertach, k. of Ailech, in Dalaraide, 962, Cu-Uladh O'Callaghan, royal-heir of Oriel, 1096; Seannlan, ab. of Downpatrick, 882; Gilla-Mochonna Ua Duibdirma, 1129; Donnchad Ua hAiteidh, royal-heir of Iveagh, 1102; Echmíledh Ua hAiteidh, k. of Iveagh, 1006; some Farney nobles on Fews, 1089; Oriel worthies, 1094.

— submitted to Domnall O'Loughlin, 1114; tower of glory of, Etru, chief of Manaigh, 1056; great war between and Cenel-Eogain: their allies, Munster and Leinster, defeated in Magh-Coba, 1103; wasted Magh-Muirthemhne, 697; wasted Dalriata, 691; wasted by Aedh (k. I.), to avenge profanation of Patrick's shrine in the killing of Dunchu; ab. of Tullylish, 809; wrecked 3 ships of Foreigners of Islands and slew 120, 1098; other references to, 1178, 1281.

Ulaídh (Ulster), fought domestic btl., 819; De Burgh of, 1265; earls of, De Burgh, 1286, 1291, 1315, 1326, 1328, 1432; earl of, Walter de Burgh, 1271; Edmond, s. of earl of, 1338; w. of, d. of Torlogh O'Brien, taken by O'Conor, 1339.

— kings of:—

Domnall O'Neill, 1404, 1410, 1419, 1432.

Ulaídh (Ulster).—*cont.*

Eoghan O'Neill, 1432.

Henry „ 1455.

Niall „ 1368, 1374, 1397.

— „ 1403.

— sub-kk. of, aided O'Neill, 1522; Linnsailech in, Norse fleet at, 842; Diarmait O'Larkin, royal-heir of Leinster, sl. in, 1064; slew Domnall, s. of Suibne, 678; other references to, 1423, 1524, 1528.

Ulcer, on foot, death from, 1176.

Ulf, Black Foreigner, Mael-Sechnaill, j.-k. of S. Bregia, sl. by, 870.

Ulidia, *see* Ulaídh (Ulidia).

Ulster. *see* Ulaídh (Ulster).

Ulltach, Donnchadh, s. of physician Eoghan, chief physician of I., ob., 1586.

— Eoghan, physician of O'Donnell, 1497.

— doctor, s. of Eoghan, physician, ob. 1527.

Ultan, f. of Cennfaelad, 852.

— gs. of Berodergg, ab. of Fahan, ob., 774.

— Mac-Ui-Conchobair (founder of Ardbraccan), ob., 657 or 663; coarb of (ab. of Ardbraccan), 968, 969; feast of (Sep. 4), 1038; relics of carried around (to enforce *Law* or cess), 785.

— s. of Cummene, bp. of Telach-Olaind, ob., 711.

— s. of Cunga, ab. of Clonard, ob., 665.

— s. of Dicuill, sl., 682.

— s. of Ernaine, k. of Keenaght, sl., 662.

— steward of Bangor, ob., 782.

Umall (*Owles*: Murrisk and Burrishoole, barr., co. Mayo), defeated by Niall (k. I.), 913; kings of, Aedhgal, 784; Dunadaach, 813; massacred Gentiles, 812; massacred by Gentiles, 813; Ui-Briuin of, 787; other reference, 1352.

Una (w. of Conn of 100 battles), 1528.

Una (river in Tyrone), 1516.
 Unction (Extreme), death of, 1113, 1118, 1129, 1177, 1367, 1378, 1390, 1395, 1397, 1403, 1404, 1417, 1421, 1430, 1447, 1457, 1473, 1474, 1475, 1476, 1477, 1480, 1481, 1496, 1503, 1505, 1508, 1515, 1517, 1521, 1524, 1527, 1528, 1531, 1532, 1533, 1536, 1580.
 — death without, 1171.
 Unjust, slaying, 1144 (quater).
 Unusual, abundance of nuts, 576; produce, 981; snow, 1047.
 Unusual, occurrences:—feast of Gregory (Mar. 12) before beginning of Lent (Mar. 14) and Little Easter (Low Sun.) in Summer (May 2), 1014: Foreigners forcibly staying two nights in Clonmacnoise, 936; Seeoran lake going into Faball, 1054; outrage on coarb of Patrick by Tighernan O'Rourke, 1128; pillaging of Old Kilcullen, 938.
 Uprooting, of Tullyhog trees, revenged, 1111.
 Ur-Mumha (*Ormond*) earl of, 1400, 1401, 1403, 1419.
 — earl of, Justiciary, 1452.
 — s. of earl of, 1493.
 — James, s. of earl John, s. of earl James Butler, 1492, 1494; sl., 1497.
 — Piers the Red, s. of James, earl of, defeated by O'Carrolls, 1532; ob., 1539.
 — invaded, 1532; k. of, O'Kennedy, 1371; Mac Egan of, 1432; Men of, 1371.
 Ursgathach (near Ballyshannon, co. Donegal), 1420.
 Urthaille, f. of Flann, 727.
 Ust, f. of Mocua, 669.

V.

Value, of ox, 3 oz. of silver, 1161.
 Vartry Estuary, *see* Inber-Dee.
 Vassalage, charters of, 1514; k. of Cenel-Conaill in to Brian (Boruma), 1011; rent of, 1539.

Vernal, equinox (March 25?), 915.
 Verses, *see* Quatrain and Quatrains.
 Versifier, O'Corcoran, 1522.
 — devotional, O'Higgins, 1487.
 Vessel, blood of 2 persons put in, to make covenant, 1278 (n.).
Vexilla Patricii, 836.
 Vicar, of Friars of Common Life, 1517; of Armagh province, O'Scannell, bp. of Raphoe, 1253.
 Victorius (computist), flor., 455 [457].
 Vigil-keeper, 1377.
 Vigilus, pope, ob., 540.
 Vineus, ab. of Neir, ob., 623.
 Vinnian (Finnian), s. of Ua Fiatach, bp. (of Moville), ob., 579. *See* Finnian, s. of Ua Fiatach.
 Violation, of guarantee, punished, 1514; of protection of coarbs of Columba and Patrick, Crozier of Jesus, Martin's Gospel and clergy, 1166; of protection of Crozier of Jesus, *see* Crozier of Jesus, protection of.
 Violator, of right of asylum, cursed, 1162.
 Virginity, death in, 806.
 Vision, in Clonmacnoise, causing penance to be done throughout I., 786.
 Visions, true and false, apparition of, 860.
 Vitalis, Friar Minor, 1219.
 Vivian, Cardinal, came to I. and held Synod, 1177.
 Vocalists, O'Corcoran, 1496; O'Hosey, 1489.
 Voyage of:—
 bp. Colman to Inishbofin, 668.
 Failbhe, ab. of Iona, to I., 673.
 Sons of Gartnat to I., 668.

W.

Wakefield, btl. of, 1461.
 Waking, of bodies of Brian (Boruma) and his s., Murchad, for 12 nights (at Armagh), by congregation of Patrick, 1014.

- Wales, 1439.
 Wall, stone, *see* Stone wall.
 Walsh, ss. of Maurice, 1495.
 — Sir William, baron of Slane, 1505.
 Want, of fodder, in Spring, 879.
 War, clergy of Ireland exempted from, 804; Tyrone churches desolated by, 1179; great, in Armagh respecting the abbacy, 1050; great, in Lower Connaught, 1526; great, in W. of Europe, 1522; great, in Tyrconell, 1295; great, throughout the world, 1523; great, storm of, in I., 1126; great, between Cenel-Eogain and Ulidians, 1103; between Donnchad (k. I.) and Congalach, 778; great, between k. of E. and k. of French, 1295; great, between k. of E. and Montfort, 1267; between k. of E. and Welsh, 1245; great, between Gentiles and Mael-Sechnaill (k. I., aided by Galloway), 856; between Meath and Ui-Briuin, 1165; between Niall (Black-knee), k. of Tara and Sitriuc, gs. of Imar, 918; between Men of Scotland and of Moray, 1130.
 Ward, *see* Mac-in-baird.
 Ward, Hill of, *see* Tlachtgha.
 Warwick, s. of duke of, sole royal scion, 1485; proclaimed k. in Dublin; defeated, 1487.
 Wasting, of:—
 Corcomroe, by Decies, 744.
 Bregia and Fingall, by Domnall O'Loughlin, 1100.
 Forth bar., by Ossorians, 754.
 Kineliagh (Cinel-Fiachaidh) and Garrycastle, 742.
 Leinster, by Fergal, s. of Mael-duin, 721.
 Water, with little black fishes, burst from Glencullen Mountain, 868.
 Waterford Harbour, *see* Loch-da-caech.
 Weather, fair, destroyed by murder, 1534; good, 1091, 1108; very severe, 975; 1094; wet, 1037, 1500, 1505; wet and destructive of crops, 1107.
Wednesday of the Betrayal (Spy Wednesday, March 22), 1122.
 Weir, of Lis-arglinn (*Listerlin*, co. Kilkenny), mermaid taken by fishermen in, 1118.
 Well of:—
 Adamnan, Derry, 1204.
 Kincora, choked up, 1061.
 Messan (in Leitrim), Oriel, Ulidians, Lagenians and Foreigners joined Muircertach O'Loughlin's hosting at, 1161.
 Welsh, *see* Britons (Welsh).
 — horses, *see* Ransom of Amlaim.
 West, half of Armagh Close, burned, 1091; of Europe, *see* Europe; of Meath, *see* Midhe, W. of.
 Western, world, chief relic of, *see* Columcille, Gospel of; tower of splendour and hospitality of, Muircertach O'Brien, 1119.
 Weston, Sir Nicholas, bp. of Derry, ob., 1484.
Wet Cowl, Amlaim, 1130.
 Wet, Summer and Harvest, 1491; weather, *see* Weather.
 Wexford, Foreigners of, 1414, 1416; co., Men of, 1481.
 Whale, with 3 golden teeth, each 50 oz., whereof one was placed on Bangor altar, cast ashore in Mourne, temp. Fiachna, k. U., 753.
 Wheat, injured by wet weather, 1500; peck of, cost 5 oz., 1497; shower of, in Inishowen, 764; in Ossory, 1021.
 White, Foreigners, *see* Foreigners, White.
 White, Patrick, took lordship of Lecale, 1469; seneschal, taken, 1470.
 — Seifin, sl., 1392.
 — Sifin, taken, 1497.
 Whiter, than swan, *see* Woman.
 Whitsunday (*Quinquagesima*) [June 3; Easter, Ap. 15], 781; [June 5; Eas., Ap. 17] 819; [May 27; Eas., Ap. 8] 893; Monday before, May 30; Friday before, June 3 [Eas., Ap. 17], 1020.

Wife, of Magnus Mac Dunlevy, put away, w. of his fosterer (widow of his b., Aedh) taken, w. of his b., Eochaidh, violated, by him, 1171.

Wild, animals, destroyed by frost and snow, 1111.

Will, death without, 1171.

William, of Baile-dalat, sl., 1374.

— k. of Scotland, ob., 1215.

— Garm, k. of Scotland, ob., 1214.

Wine, 26 tuns of, cast ashore, 1310.

Wisdom, Mochuaroc of the, 1121.

— masters of :—

Gormgal of Leix (Loigsech), 1085.

Mael-Isu O'Brolaghan, 1086.

Cathalan Ua Forreidh, 1088.

Woe, pronounced against murder, 1534 ; against treachery and parricide, 1535.

Wolfe, *see* Ua Meictire (*i.e.*, descendant of *Wolf* [*mac-tire*] : also Anglicised Mac Cotter and Cotter).

Woman, cast ashore in Scotland : length of body, 195 feet ; of hair, 17 ; of finger, 7 ; of nose, 7 ; whiter than swan, 891.

— Kildare burned through negligence of bad, 1031.

— learned in Latin, English, and Irish, Margaret, w. of Glaisne O'Reilly, 1490.

Women, many carried off from Howth by Gentiles, 821 ; made captive in Sligo, 1236 ; classed as *innocents*, 697, 814.

Women, native names of :—

Admoer, 811.

Affraic [= Aiffric, *q.v.*], 834.

Aibhilin (Eveleen), 1498, 1524.

Aiffric, 1364, 1468, 1479.

Ailbe, 1477, 1487.

Ailbi, 1307.

Aillbe, 1077.

Aine, 1171, 1319, 1328, 1382, 1386, 1419, 1427, 1421, 1431, 1439, 1466.

Alle, 1190.

Annabla (? Annabel), 1538.

Women, native names of.—*cont.*

Athracht (nom. of Athracha in Cell-Athracha), 1361.

Barr-dubh, 1373, 1431, 1478.

Bebinn, 1073, 1110, 1413.

Befail, 741, 807.

Ben-Midhe, 1176, 1215, 1382, 1415.

Ben-Muman, 1287, 1441.

Bicsech (nom. of Bicsighe, in Cell-Bicsighe), 1430.

Borgail, 1355, 1447.

Brigit, *see* Brigit, *and* (gen. sing.) Mael-Brighte.

Cablaigh, 1395.

Caelfhinn (in Termon-Caelfhinn, *recte* -Cailfhinne), 1225, 1237.

Caintigernd, 934.

Cathan, 855.

Cellach, 732, 734.

Cellbil, 765.

Ciar (nom. of Creidhe, *recte* Cre, syncope of Cere, in Cell-Creidhe), 1495.

[C]nes (nom. of [C]Nesa in Concobar, Mac [C]Nesa ; *see* C., s. of Ness, and of [C]Nisi in Domangart, Mac [C]Nisi ; *see* D., s. of Ness.

[C]ness (nom. of [C]Nisse in Aengus & Mac, [C]Nisse, *qq.v.*).

Coblaith, 690, 771, 916, 931.

Cocrich, 1109.

Conchenn, 743.

Condal, 797.

Craebnad (nom. of Craebhnada in Cell-Craebhnada), 1301.

Crone (in Gilla-Crone), 1081.

Cula, 1119.

Darerca, 517, 519.

Dark Damsel (*Inghen Dubh*) 1494, 1532, 1537.

Derb[fh]ail, 1010, 1116, 1338, 1339, 1343, 1367, 1369.

Derbfail, 931.

Derbforgaill, 1080.

Derb[fh]orgaill, and Derb[fh]jorr-gall, 1186, 1193, 1315.

Women, native names of.—*cont.*

Digde (in Gilla-Digde), 1079.
 Dubchablaich, and Dubchablaigh, 1009, 1231, 1370, 1375, 1378, 1381, 1444.
 Dubdil, 1072.
 (Dubesa 1078.
 (Dubessa, 1190, 1229.
 Dubog, 1361.
 Dubthemrach, 1231.
 Duinsech, 639.
 (Dunflaith, 799.
 (Dun[f]laith, 774.
 Edain[= Etain, *q.v.*], 1393, 1467, 1475.
 Eimer, 1528.
 (Eithne, 768, 795, 917, 1016.
 (Eithni, 778.
 Ellbrigh, 785.
 Ere (nom. of Erea in Mac-Erea, *q.v.*).
 Etain[= Edain, *q.v.*], 1188, 1225, 1243.
 Euginis, 802.
 Fainche, 1084.
 Fethfolighi, 1231.
 Finbil, 809.
 Fine, 805.
 Finemain, 1387, 1419, 1446.
 Finnghuala, 1301, 1310, 1347, 1379, 1383, 1392, 1404, 1418, 1479, 1493, 1496, 1528, 1531.
 Flann, 890, 940.
 Forbflaith, 780.
 Gormlaith, 861, 890, 948, 1063, 1076, 1112, 1327, 1353, 1355, 1416, 1425, 1432, 1465, 1509, 1524.
 Graine, 1320, 1321, 1444, 1454, 1456, 1462, 1463, 1476, 1497, 1499, 1500, 1507, 1521, 1529, 1540.
 Iniug, 1340.
 Ita, 552, 570, 577.
 Lann, 1047.
 Lasair (nom. of Lasre in Cell-Lasre and Croebh-Laisre, *qq.v.*).

Women, native names of.—*cont.*

Lasairfhina, Lasairghina, and Lasarfhina, 1282, 1373, 1381, 1454, 1457.
 Lerben, 794.
 Lerthan, 773.
 Liban, 572 n.
 Ligach, 923.
 Macha, in Ard-Macha, and Emain-Macha.
 Mael-Muire, 913, 966.
 Medbh, 1441, 1502, 1532.
 Mincloth, 1505 n.
 (Mo-Ninne, 519, 1077.
 (Mo-Ninne (Gilla-Moninne), 1066, 1077, 1083, 1086.
 Moinne, in Cell-Moine, *q.v.*
 Mor, 1122, 1190, 1218, 1222, 1293, 1320, 1356, 1367, 1378, 1421, 1439, 1449, 1490, 1501, 1524.
 Mor-Mumhan, 632.
 Muirenn, 748, 831, 918, 979.
 Murgel, 928.
 Ness, *see* [C] nes, [C]ness.
 Nualaith, 1342, 1352, 1377, 1387, 1455, 1478.
 Raghnaith, 1381, 1393.
 Sadhb, 1171, 1240, 1298, 1327, 1387, 1439, 1452, 1498.
 Samthann, 739, 1109.
 Seannlach (?), 753.
 Scire[= Sgire, *q.v.*], in Cell-Scire, *q.v.*
 Sebdann, 732.
 Setach, 1042.
 Sgire[= Scire, *q.v.*], in Cell Sgire, *q.v.*
 Sile, 1471, 1473, 1499.
 Sin (pron. *Sheen*), 534 n.
 Sithmaith, 778.
 Slaine, 1343, 1481, 1498.
 Soerlaidh, 969.
 Sorcha, 1480, 1500.
 Tailltiu, 1127.
 Tomnat, 695.
 Tuileflaith, 885.

Women, native names of.—*cont.*

Unisle, 643.

Una, 1310, 1367, 1395, 1427,
1433, 1458, 1465, 1468, 1487,
1489, 1505, 1528, 1530, 1531.

Wonderful, appearance, sky blood red,
992; pilgrims' tale, earthquake at Alps,
1118; tale, mermaid taken in Ossory,
another in Waterford, 1118.

Wood, William Bermingham of the,
1488.

— Brian O'Neill of the, 1492-4.

— of Conall (in Louth), 1254; of
Louth, hosting of Domnall O'Loughlin
to, 1087; of stronghold (in Connaught),
1280.

Wooden, church, of Dromahaire, 1512.

Woods, many, destroyed by storm in I.,
1121.

Worcester, Philip of, 1185.

World kk. of, Cuana (Conrad) and Henry,
1223.

Worthies, of I., Cinaedh drowned by
suffrages of, 851; names of many sl.
in Magh-Coba om., 1103; of Munster,
sl., in Dalaraide, 1103; of Oriel, sl. by
Ulidians, 1094; of Scots, slaughtered
by Saxons, 1006.

Wreck, of 30 boats of Garrycastle bar.,
King's co., on Lough Ree, 756; of
Foreign Fleet, between Dundrum
Bays, 924; of skiff of Iona community,
641.

Wright, gold-, and master-, of Maguire,
Mulrony, 1479; master-, and monk,
Donnsleibe Ua hInmhainen, 1230;
best of N. of I., O'Sheridan, 1491;
chief of I., Mael-Brighte O'Brolaghan,
ob., 1029; *s. of the*, Ciaran (of Clon-
macnoise), 774.

Wrights:—

Mac Cormac, 1533.

Mac Hugh, 1393.

Eoghan O'Dermot, 1425.

Solomon O Dermot, 1443

Wry-mouth, of the (*Cerbeoil*), Fergus, 862.

X.

Xistus, pope, elected, 432; ob., 440.

Y.

Year, final, of full Cycle (of 532) from
advent of Patrick, 964; of darkness,
625; of great frost, 1434; fruitful,
1198; of Grace (Jubilee), 1300; of
Indulgences (Jubilee), 1450; of mor-
tality, 907, 1095; peace of, between N.
and S. of I., 1099; peace of, between
O'Brien and O'Loughlin, 1107, 1109;
rainy and dark, 912, 913; reckoned
from Jan. 1, 780, 865, 989, 1008;
1095; reckoned from before Feb. 1,
848; from after Feb. 1, 1282, 1491;
truce of, between Domnall O'Loughlin
and Momonians, 1114.

Year and a-half, peace of made between
Connacians and Momonians by Cellach,
coarb of Patrick, 1128.

Years, reckoned to a day (*via react
m-bliadan, that day seven years*),
517.

— 130, *see* Church, stone-, Armagh.

— of Mundane Periods, *s.vv.*, Mundane
Reckoning, Mundane Reckonings.

Yew-field Pass, *see* Pass of Yew-field.

York, duke of, defeated and sl.; *s. of*
made k. of E., 1461.

Young, lord, chief, of Foreigners of I.,
Torfind, 1124.

Z.

Zeno, Augustus, Emp. of East, ob., 491.

ADDENDA.

A.

Abbeylaragh, *see* Leth-ratha.
 Abbeyshrule, *see* Sruthair.
 Aenghus, s. of Ness, bp. of Connor, ob.,
 507 or 514.
 Ailech, kings of :—
 Muircertach, ggs. of Niall, 1044-5.
 Murchadh, 820.
 Anglesey Island, *see* Maenachonain.
 Annaghdown, *see* Enach-duin.
 Annaghduff, *see* Enach-dubh.
 Antrim, *see* Oentraibh.
 Antrim barr., *see* Ui-Tuirtre.
 Ard-macha, abbot of :—
 Joseph, 936.
 —bishop of :—
 Atfiath, 794.
 —bishop-coadjutor of :—
 Mael-Patraic, 1096.
 Arra bar., *see* Ara (and Aradh).

B

Ballinacor, *see* Cualann.
 Ballydonnelly, *see* Ua Donghaile.
 Ballyloughloe, *see* Mac Amalgadha.
 Balrothery, *see* Ciannachta.
 Banagh, *see* Tir-Baghaine.
 Barrymore, *see* Ui-Liathain.
 Bell of Testament, keeper of, Ua Mellain,
 1356.
 Benn-chor, abbots of :—
 Cronan Mac Ui Chualne, 691.
 Segan Mac Ui Chuind, 663.
 —anchorite of, Aedan, ob., 610.
 Bessy Bell Mountain, *see* Sliabh-truim.
 Boylagh, *see* Tir-Ainmirech.
 Bumlin, *see* Corco-Achlann.
 Burren, *see* Corco-Modruadh-Ninis and
 Corco-Modruadh of O'Loughlin.
 Burrishoole, *see* Umall.

C

Caheragh, *see* Ui-Echach of Munster.
 Cargin's Lough, *see* Loch-Cargin.
 Carriden, *see* Etin.
 Carron, *see* Srath-caruin.
 Cavetown, *see* Baile-na-huama.
 Cavetown Lough, *see* Loch-uame.
 Cellach, s. of Cerball, *add* f. of Cuilen,
 933 : f. of Donnchadh, 976.
 Church Island, *see* Inis-Mac-nErin.
 — — Lough Beg, *see* Inis-taiti
 Clann-Fiangusa, 964.
 Clare bar., *see* Ui-Briuin-Seola.
 —Island, *see* Ua Maille, island of.
 Clochar, bp. of, Amlaim O'Murray, 1185.
 Clonalvy, *see* Luachair.
 Clonmahon, *see* Clann-Mathgamna.
 Clonrush, *see* Ui-Dungalaigh.
 Cloonargid, *see* Sruth-cluar-a-argai.
 Condons and Clangibbon bar., *see* Fir-
 Maighi-Feine,
 Conled, f. of Eacha, 553.
 Connello, *see* Ui-Conaill.
 Constantinus, Tiberius, 577.
 Coonagh, *see* Ui-Cuanach-Chamehaill.
 Coshma, *see* Ui-Fidhgente.
 Cremorne, *see* Mughdoirn.
 Cuffes, *see* Muintir-Duirnin.
 Cuilen, s. of Cellach, k. of Ossory, most
 excellent laic, ob., 933.

D

Darcairgreinn (g. s. of Darcairgriu :
 Ram's Island, Lough Neagh), Gormgal,
 chief confessor of, ob., 1056.
 Day, reckoning to a, 517, 885, 1007.
 Donation, of Edward IV. to Henry
 O'Neill, 1463.
 Doyne, } *see* Ua Duinn.
 Dunne, }

Duffry, *see* Sil-Duibtire.
 Dulane, *see* Tuilan.
 Duleek bar., *see* Ciannachta.
 Dumbarton, *see* Ail-Chuáthe.
 Dun-Aberte (Dunaverty cas., Cautyre),
 712.
 Durrus, *see* Ui-Echach of Munster.

E

Eacha, s. of Conled, k. U., eponymous
 head of Ui-Echach (Iveagh), ob., 553.
 Easter [Ap. 16], 618.
 — [M. 28] 1008.
 Edmond, s. of Mael-Coluim, slew his b.
 [nephew], Donnchad, k. of Scotland,
 1094.
 Emlagh (Meath), *see* Imlech-fea.
 Emperor (of East),
 Tiberius Constantinus, began to
 reign 577 [578].
 Zeno Augustus, ob., 491.
 Eogan, of Monasterboice, outraged, 827,
 831; ab. of Armagh and Clonard, ob., 834.
 Erris (co. Mayo), *see* Irras.

F

Faughanvale, *see* Nuatheongbail.
 Fergus, f. of Bresal, 685.
 Fiatach, Ua, f. of Vinnian, 579.
 Finvoy, *see* Finn-magh.
 Frum Hill, *see* Fremhon.

G

Garadice Lake, *see* Lough of Finn-Magh.
 Girley (Meath), *see* Grellach-Dollaigh and
 Grellach-eillti.
 Gough, *see* Ua Goaigh.
 Great Island, Cork Harbour, *see* Neimled.
 Gunning, *see* Mac Conaing.

H

Herenagh, Ua hUlltachain of Aghavea,
 1352.
 Higgins, *see* Ua hUiginn.

High Island, *see* Ard-ailen.
 Hill of Ward, *see* Tlachtga.
 Hugh, *see* Ua hAedha.
 Hy-Kinsella, *see* Ui-Cennselaigh.
 Hy-Many, *see* Ui-Maine.

I

Ida bar., *see* Ui-Duach.
 Idrone, Ui-Droghna.
 Iellaen, Mac, 826.
 Imaile, *see* Ui-Mail.
 Imokilly, *see* Ui-Mic-Coille.
 Inchicore, *see* p. 438, ll. 3, 4.
 Init (beginning [of Lent]), Sun., Feb. 14
 (Eas., Mar. 28), 818.
 Iregan, *see* Ui-Regain.
 Iveagh, *see* Ui-Echach.
 Iveagh, } *see* Ui-Echach of Munster.
 Ivahagh, }

J

Joseph, ab. of Arinagh, bp., scribe and
 anchorite, ob., 936.

K

Keenaght bar., *see* Oirecht-Ui-Cathain.
 Kilcoe, }
 Kilerohane, } *See* Ui-Echach of
 Kilmacanogue, } Munster.
 Kilmoe, }
 Kilkerrin, *see* Ui-Diarmata.
 Kilmegan, *see* Uachtar-tire.
 Killyman, *see* Ui-Caracain.
 Knockbreda, *see* Ui-Derca-Chein
 Knockbride *see* Suidhe-Odhraín.

L

Lecale bar., co. Down, *see* Magh-inis and
 Tricha-ced.
 Lector, O'Donnell, 1281.
 Lehinch, *see* Leth-innsi.
 Lent, beginning of [Sun., Feb. 14], 818.
 Lorrha, *see* Lothra.

M

- Mac Craith (Magrath), Andrew, s. of Coarb of Termon-Magrath, ob., 1504.
 Mac Digany, *see* Mac-in-Decanaigh.
 Mac Gillaweer, *see* Mac Gilla-uidhir.
 Mac Lean, *see* Mac Gilla-Eain.
 Mac Mathgamna (Mac Mahon), Torlogh, s. of Tadhg, ob., 1488.
 Mac Ui Telduibh, Colman, 654.
 Mael-tuili, gf. of Dubdibeirgg, 704.
 Mahee Island, *see* Nendruim.
 Main r., co. Antrim, *see* Rubha-Mena.
 Maine r., co. Kerry, *see* Maing.
 Martry (Meath), *see* Martartech.
 Mohill, *see* Maethal.
 Molana Island, *see* Dair-inis.
 Monahan bar., *see* Ui-Meith[-Macha].
 Moncrieffe, *see* Monid-croibh.
 Monivea, *see* Muine.
 Moone, *see* Maen.
 Moycashel, *see* Cenel-Fiachaidh.
 Moygoish, *see* Ui-Mac-Uais.
 Moynoe, *see* Ui-Dungalaigh.
 Moytra, *see* Magh-Tregha.
 Mucknoe, *see* Muc-[sh]nam.
 Muintir-Mainnin (O'Mannins, a branch of the Hy-Many O'Kellys), 1491.
 Mullaghnoney, *see* Indeon-na-Desi.
 Murrisk, *see* Muireasc and Umall.
 Mutton Island, *see* Fita, island of.

N

- Naas, *see* Nass.
 Navan, *see* Uama.
 — barr., *see* Ui-Laeghaire.
 Nestor, *see* Mac-girr-an-adhasdair.
 Newry, *see* Ibhar-Cinntrachta.

O

- O'Gradys, *see* Clann-Dunghaile and Ui-Dungalaigh.
 O'Hugh, } *see* Ua hAedha.
 O'Hughes, }
 O'Morrisy, *see* Ua Muirghisa.
 O'Shanahan, *see* Ua Sinechain.

- O'Tully, *see* Ua Taichligh.
 Oa-nDaighri, *see* Cell-Oa-nDaighri.
 Offaly, *see* Ui-Failghe.
 Offelan, *see* Ui-Faelain.
 Ogashin, *see* Ui-Caisin.
 Omeath, *see* Ui-Meith[-Mara].
 Omey island, *see* Imaidh.
 Oneilland, *see* Ui-Niallain.
 Ormond, *see* Ur-Mumha.
 Owenagh, *see* Heights of Uana.
 Owney-beg, *see* Uathne-cliaich.

P

- Portnahinch, *see* Ui-Regain.
 Portnelligan, *see* Port-an-faillegain.

R

- Ram's Island, *see* Darcairgrena (Addenda).
 Rathangan, *see* Rath-Imgain.
 Rathconell, *see* Rubha-Conaill.
 Rathlee, *see* Mullach-ratha.
 Route, *see* Ruta.
 Rush, *see* Ros-eo.
 Russagh, *see* Ros-ech.

S

- Saran Ua Critain (ab. of Tisaran), sage ob., 662.
 Sellachan, f. of Tigernan, 892.
 Skull, *see* Ui-Echach of Munster.
 St. Mullins, *see* Tech-Moling.
 Stewards, Patrician, of :—
 Cenel-Binnigh :—
 Mael-duin, 1030.
 Cenel-Maini :—
 Gilla-Crist O'Looney.
 Clann-Sinnaigh :—
 Gilla-Moninne, 1085.

T

- Tirkeeran, *see* Ui Mic-Cairthinn.
 Toome barr, *see* Ui-Tuirtre.

U

- Ua Conchobhair (O'Conor), Aedh, s. of Cathal, royal heir of C., ob., 1093.

CORRIGENDA.

- P. 5, col. 1, ll. 31-39, { *belong to Aedh, s.*
of Niall Frasach
,, 6, ,, ,, 6-10, { [*read Frossach*],
p. 8, col. 1.
,, 16, ,, 2, *read* ll. 11, 12 *after* l. 13.
,, ,, ,, ll. 11-17, 21, 24-27, *belong to*
Amlaim, s. of Sitriuc, p. 17, col. 1.
,, ,, col. 2, l. 15, *add* won btl. of Kilmona.
,, ,, ,, *read* l. 22 *after* l. 20.
,, ,, ,, ll. 24, 35, 44, *belong to* Am-
laiph, k. of Norsemen, p. 17, col. 1.
,, ,, col. 2, ll. 28-31, 38-9, { *belong to Am-*
,, 17, ,, 1, ,, 2-4, { laiph, p. 17,
col. 1.
,, ,, ,, 1, *read* l. 15 *with* l. 14.
,, 20, ,, 2, l. 13, *add* 1020.
,, ,, ,, 2, last l., *insert* 1020.
,, 21, ,, 1, l. 10, *read* Suibne, 730.
,, ,, ,, 2, l. 32, *read* 551 or 553.
,, ,, ,, 2, l. 44, *for* suffragans *read*
coadjutor.
,, 22, ,, 1, l. 13, *add* 1049, 1056.
,, 23, ,, 1, l. 15, *add* 1169.
,, 24, ,, 1, l. 18, *insert* 1252, 1292, 1342.
,, ,, ,, *insert* ll. 21-2 *after* l. 31, col. 1,
p. 25.
,, 34, col. 2, l. 43, *read* Joseph, gs. of Foi-
lene, 785.
,, 36, ,, 1, l. 14, *read* Congalach, s. of
Maelmithidh.
41, col. 1, l. 46, *add* f. of Echaidh
Cobo, 737.
,, 44, ,, 2, l. 3, *add* 1494.
,, 48, ,, 2, l. 4, *add* Snam-aighnech.
,, 58, ,, 1, l. 42, *add* f. of Cuilen, 933; f.
of Donnchadh, 976.
,, 69, ,, 1, l. 32, *for* 975, *read* 775.
,, 74, ,, 1, *dele* l. 39; l. 40, *insert* 1450.
- P. 83, col. 2, l. 5 *add* f. of Connecan, 855.
,, 90, ,, 1, *read* ll. 7, 8 *after* l. 2.
,, 91, ,, 2, l. 11, *insert* and of Ligach.
,, 97, ,, 1, l. 5, *add* and Segais.
,, 100, ,, 1, l. 31, *add* and solar.
,, ,, 2, l. 42, *for* 1878 *read* 878.
,, 101, ,, 1, l. 15, *read* 686 [685].
,, 116-7, *for* Des-Muman *read* Des-Muma.
,, 132, col. 2, Dub-dibeirg, f. of Flaithgus,
and D., s. of Dungal, 703, *are perhaps*
the same.
,, 133, col. 2, ll. 15, 16, *for* Killery, *read*
Killevy.
,, 135, col. 2, l. 37, *insert* Little *before*
(Ap. 5).
,, 136, col. 1, l. 12, *for* 685, *read* 686.
,, 154, ,, 1, *under* Fidnacha, *for* O'Rogan
read O'Roddy.
,, 165, col. 1, l. 20, *insert* 1414 *before* 1416.
,, 207, ,, ,, 1, l. 36, *read* 1217, 1218 (D).
,, 222, ,, ,, *from* Mac Cuilind *to* Mac
David *to be inserted before* Mac Der-
mot, p. 223, col. 1.
,, 232, col. 1, l. 45, *insert* (Mac Gillaweer).
,, 247, ,, ,, 1, l. 23, *read* 1533; *at war, etc.*
,, 263, ,, 2, ll. 17-20 (Mael-uidhir - Mael-
umhai) *to be inserted after* l. 3 col. 1,
p. 264.
,, 277, col. 2, l. 43, *insert* 1305.
,, 284, ,, 1, l. 4, *insert* other reference,
1310.
,, 285, col. 1, l. 23, *insert* 1257.
,, 290, ,, 2, l. 14, *for* O'Heyney *read*
O'Heney.
,, 291, col. 2, l. 11, *for* Scannail *read*
Sgandail.
,, 301, col. 2, l. 19, *read* Gelasius, el., 493
[492; ob., 496].

- P. 302, col. 1, l. 29, *insert* 931-2 (bis)—5 (bis)—6 (bis)—8, 948.
- „ 307, col. 1, l. 2, *read* 1095; from before Feb., 848; from after Feb., 1282, 1491.
- „ 309, col. 2, l. 2, *for* f. *read* gf.
- „ 317, „ 1, l. 22, *for* Mechtan *read* Nechtan.
- „ 322, col. 1, l. 16, *for* sl. in Man, 1073, *read* (as independent item) —s. of Amlaim, sl., etc.
- „ 324, „ „ l. 25, *read* Achonry diocese, portion.
- P. 328, col. 2, l. 26, *for* Ua Sinechain *read* O'Shanahan.
- „ 333, col. 1, l. 41, Tech-Giurann *may be* Inchicore, near Dublin.
- „ 339, col. 2, l. 39, *for* Tortaa. *read* Tortan.
- „ 345, col. 1, l. 2, *insert* k. of Farney, sl.
- „ 410, „ 2, l. 19, *for* s. Cathal *read* s. of Cathal.
- „ 412, col. 1, l. 34, *for* *witd-* *read* *wild-*.
- „ 415, „ 2, l. 45, *read* Ua Sinechain (O'Shanahan).
- „ 420, col. 1, l. 46, *for* 1139 *read* 1391.
- „ 431, „ 2, l. 30, *delete the first comma.*

Si quem dura manet sententia iudicis olim,
 Damnatum ærumnis suppliciisque caput:
 Hunc neque fabrili lassent ergastula massa,
 Nec rigidas vexent fossa metalla manus;
 Lexica contexat: nam cetera quid moror? omnes
 Pœnarum facies hic labor unus habet.

